



THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

Filling the Gaps – an Action Plan for the Future

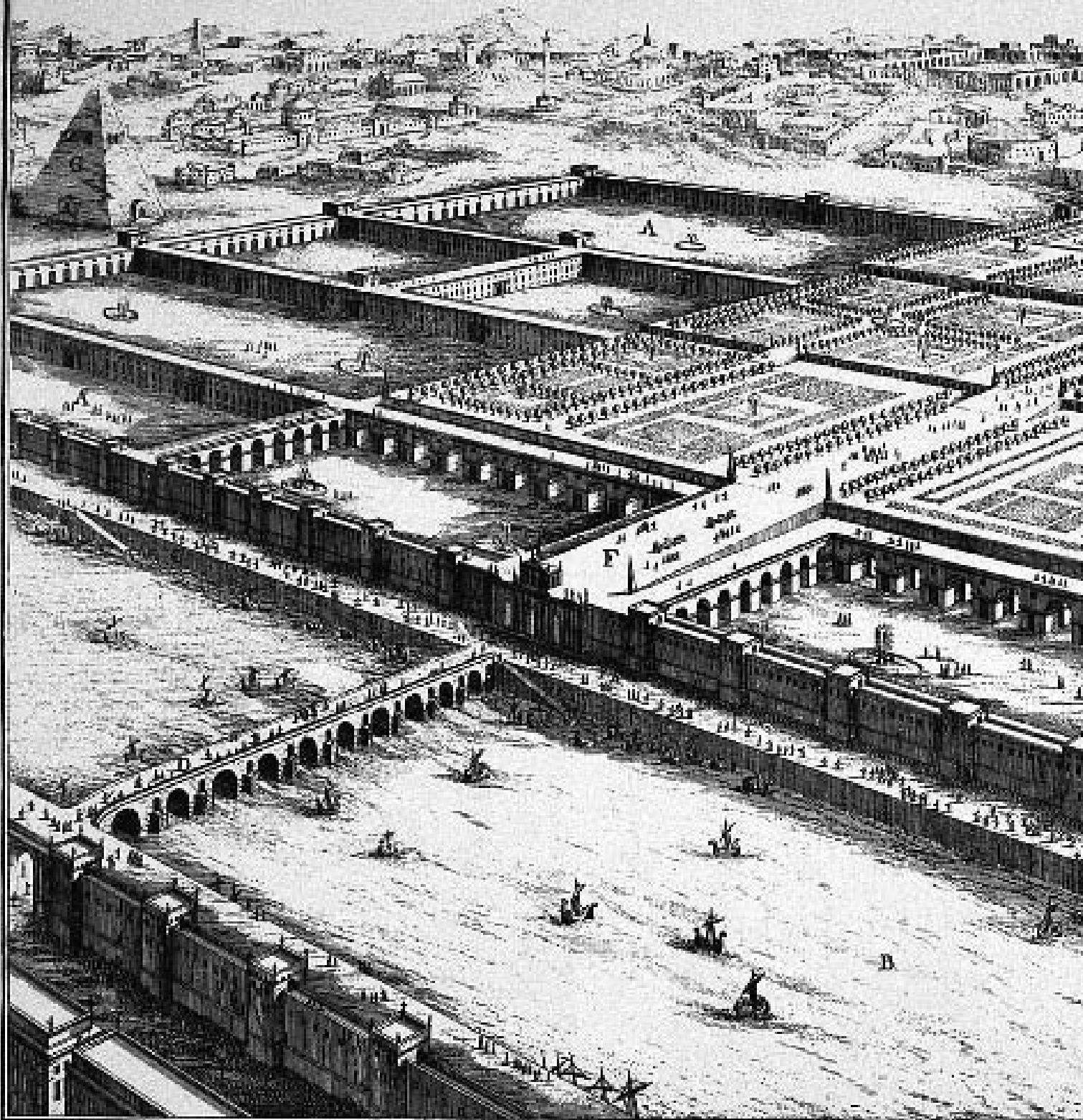
LA LISTE DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL

Comblir les lacunes – un plan d'action pour le futur

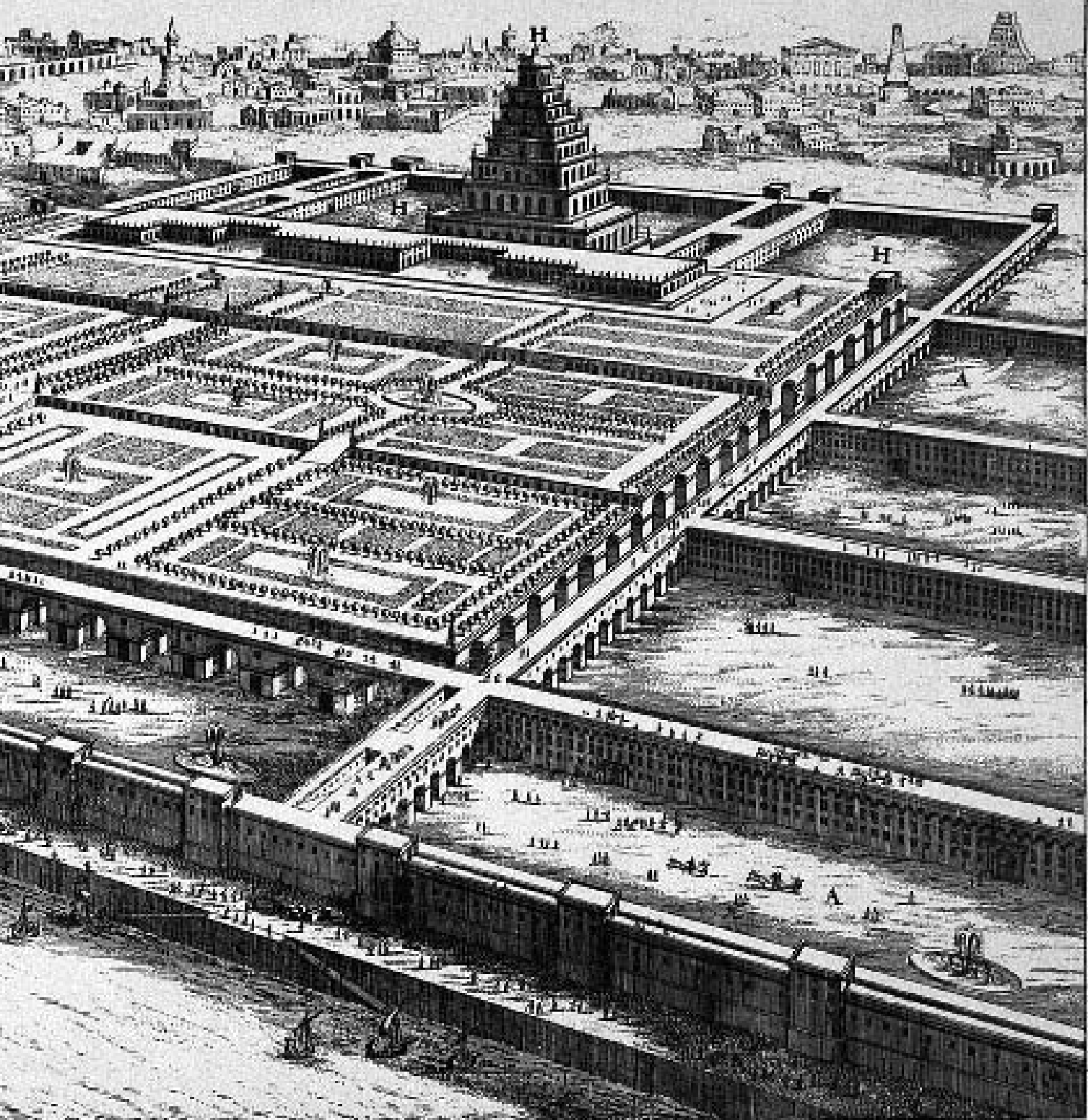


MONUMENTS AND SITES
MONUMENTS ET SITES
MONUMENTOS Y SITIOS

XII



A. Die Königl. Burg von 20 Stad. Herodot. L. 1. B. Der mitten durch Babylon fließende Euphrates, C. samt der Schiff-Lände Herodot. ibid; D. und der Brücke, Curt. L. 2. cap. 1. E. die hangende Gärten auf 20 Mäuren, Strabo. L. 17. Herod. L. 1. F. der Zugang zu der ersten terrasse. Diod. L. 2. c. 4. G. Pyramide und Grabmal Nini. Diod. ib. H. Tempel Jupiters Beli samt dem Thurn von 8 Auffätzen. Pagan. L. 1. Herod. L. 1.



A. Le Château Royal de 20 Stades de circonférence. Herod. L. B. L'Euphrate avec le Quai C. Herod. L. D. Le Pont. Curt. L. E. Les Jardins Suspendus sur vingt Murs. Strab. L. Herod. L. F. La pente de la première terrasse. Diod. L. G. Pyramide, ou Mausolée de Ninus Diod. H. Temple de Jupiter Belus avec la tour de huit étages. Dufan. L. Herod. L.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES
CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL DE MONUMENTOS Y SITIOS
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ВОПРОСАМ ПАМЯТНИКОВ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНЫХ МЕСТ

THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

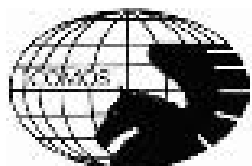
Filling the Gaps – an Action Plan for the Future

An ICOMOS study compiled by Jukka Jokilehto,
contributions from Henry Cleere,
Susan Denyer and Michael Petzet

LA LISTE DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL

Comblér les lacunes – un plan d'action pour le futur

Une étude de l'ICOMOS, compilée par Jukka Jokilehto,
contributions de Henry Cleere,
Susan Denyer et Michael Petzet



MONUMENTS AND SITES
MONUMENTS ET SITES
MONUMENTOS Y SITIOS

XII

Monuments and Sites / Monuments et Sites / Monumentos y Sitios

edited by ICOMOS

Office: International Secretariat of ICOMOS, 49 – 51 rue de la Fédération, F – 75015 Paris

This ICOMOS Analysis of the World Heritage List (Gap Report) is the result of the meeting “Methodical Approach to the Representativity of the World Heritage List” organised with the help of the German National Committee of ICOMOS (Munich, 25-27 July 2003). The Report, which was then presented at the General Assembly of the World Heritage Committee in Suzhou in 2004 and was revised several times, has a long case history (see pp. 18-27). As further reflections from the World Heritage Committee may be expected the report remains for many reasons “work in progress“. The publication made possible thanks to the support from the Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media will hopefully lead to further suggestions and critical discussions with our colleagues and will help in the realisation of the ICOMOS Action Plan.

ICOMOS is very grateful to the German Federal Government Commissioner for Cultural Affairs and the Media for the generous support of this publication

Illustrations by Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach: the Seven Wonders of the World, front and back covers and all other illustrations taken from *Entwurf einer historischen Architektur, in Abbildung unterschiedener berühmten Gebäude des Alterthums und fremder Völker, umb aus den Geschicht-büchern, Gedächtnüß-müntzen, Ruinen und eingeholten wahrhaften Abrissen vor Augen zu stellen / alles mit großer Mühe gezeichnet und auf eigene Unkosten hrsg. von Johann Bernhard Fischers von Erlachen.* – Reprod. of the second German edition, Leipzig 1725, Ridgewood 1964



Der Beauftragte der Bundesregierung
für Kultur und Medien

© 2005 ICOMOS

Texts, statistics (chronological-regional and thematic framework) and figures A/B/C/D by Jukka Jokilehto with contributions from Henry Cleere, Susan Denyer, and Michael Petzet

Final editing: Michael Petzet, John Ziesemer

Secretariat for the French version: Regina Durighello and Gwenaëlle Bourdin

French translation: Nicolas Dupin

Printing: Biedermann GmbH Offsetdruck, Parsdorf bei München

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE DES MATIÈRES

Executive summary	
Résumé analytique	7
Introduction	
Introduction.	12
Commissioning the ICOMOS Study	
La commande de l'étude ICOMOS	18
ICOMOS Analyses	
Analyses ICOMOS.	31
Part A: Typological Framework	
Partie A: Cadre typologique	31
Part B: Chronological-Regional Framework	
Partie B: Cadre chronologique-régional	48
Part C: Thematic Framework	
Partie C: Cadre thématique	72
Reasons for Gaps in the World Heritage List	
Causes des Lacunes de la liste du patrimoine mondial	89
The Way Forward: Action Plan 2004-2008	
La marche à suivre: Plan d'action 2004-2008	100
Conclusions	
Conclusions	108
Annexes:	
Annex 1: Meetings referring to the Global Strategy	113
Annex 2: ICOMOS Studies	117
Annex 3: Bibliography	121
Annex 4: World Heritage List with inscription number and brief descriptions (2004)	123
Annex 5: World Heritage List according to UNESCO regions (2005)	179

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Scope of the Study

This ICOMOS study on the World Heritage List and Tentative Lists should be seen as a contribution to the further development of the Global Strategy for a credible, representative and balanced World Heritage List. This study is a response to the invitation by the World Heritage Committee at its 24th Session in Cairns (2000) to: “proceed with an analysis of sites inscribed on the World Heritage List and the Tentative List on a regional, chronological, geographical and thematic basis”. The proposed scope of the study was to “provide States Parties with a clear overview of the present situation, and likely trends in the short- to medium- term with a view to identifying under-represented categories”.

Organisation of the Study

The ICOMOS study has been based on three complementary approaches analysing the different aspects of the representivity of the World Heritage List:

- A. Typological Framework Analysis
- B. Chronological-Regional Framework Analysis
- C. Thematic Framework Analysis

The study was carried out in two phases: the first phase was undertaken by Henry Cleere in 2002 and early 2003. It focused on a typological analysis of the World Heritage List and Tentative Lists and it included two meetings of an international working group, in Paris, France (March 2002) and Zaragoza, Spain (December 2002).

The second phase was carried out by an ICOMOS team coordinated by Michael Petzet in the second half of 2003 and in early 2004. This focused on an analysis of the World Heritage List in terms of chronological-regional and thematic frameworks, to complement the typological framework. This phase included working group meetings in Munich, Germany (July 2003) and in Paris, France (January 2004).

Understanding the results

The analyses of the Lists were followed by a study of the results in terms of understanding the reasons for gaps in the World Heritage List.

The reasons for the gaps in the World Heritage List fall into two main categories:

- **Structural** – relating to the World Heritage nomination processes and to managing and protecting cultural properties

RÉSUMÉ ANALYTIQUE

La portée de l'étude

La présente étude ICOMOS de la Liste du patrimoine mondial et des Listes indicatives devrait être considérée comme une contribution au nouveau développement de la Stratégie globale qui vise à établir une Liste du patrimoine mondial crédible, représentative et équilibrée. Cette étude répond à l'invitation lancée par le Comité du patrimoine mondial lors de sa 24^{ème} session à Cairns (2000), invitation à: «procéder à l'analyse des sites inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial et des listes indicatives sur une base régionale, chronologique, géographique et thématique». L'objectif proposé de l'étude était «d'offrir aux États parties de se faire une idée claire de la situation actuelle et des tendances probables de la représentativité à court et moyen termes, afin d'identifier les catégories sous-représentées».

Organisation de l'étude

L'étude ICOMOS est basée sur trois approches complémentaires analysant les différents aspects de la représentativité de la Liste du patrimoine mondial:

- A. Analyse du cadre typologique
- B. Analyse du cadre chronologique/régional
- C. Analyse du cadre thématique

Cette étude a été réalisée en deux phases. La première phase a été mise en œuvre par Henry Cleere en 2002 et au début de l'année 2003. Elle portait essentiellement sur une analyse typologique de la Liste du patrimoine mondial et des Listes indicatives, et incluait deux réunions d'un groupe de travail international, à Paris, France (mars 2002) et à Saragosse, Espagne (décembre 2002).

La seconde phase a été menée par une équipe de l'ICOMOS coordonnée par Michael Petzet, dans la deuxième moitié de l'année 2003 et au début de l'année 2004. Elle portait surtout sur une analyse de la Liste du patrimoine mondial en fonction de cadres chronologique/régional et thématique, venant compléter le cadre typologique. Cette phase a comporté des réunions de groupes de travail à Munich, Allemagne (juillet 2003) et à Paris, France (janvier 2004).

Comprendre les résultats

Les analyses des Listes ont été suivies par une étude des résultats, dans l'optique d'expliquer les lacunes de la Liste du patrimoine mondial.

Les raisons de ces lacunes dans la Liste du patrimoine mondial se divisent en deux catégories principales:

- **Catégorie structurelle** - relative aux processus de proposition d'inscription du Patrimoine mondial et à la gestion et protection des biens culturels

- **Qualitative** – relating to the way properties are identified, assessed and evaluated

Structural: The structural constraints relate to lack of technical capacity to promote and prepare nominations, lack of adequate assessments of heritage properties, or lack of an appropriate legal or management framework, which either individually or collectively hinders the preparation of successful nominations. Some of these problems are susceptible to training and support programmes and these are addressed in the Action Plan presented in chapter 5 below.

Qualitative: The second main constraint relates to gaps in the World Heritage List, which can be seen to be associated with certain types or themes of properties. One way to address these gaps is to promote the preparation of Tentative Lists for those States Parties, which do not have them. However in order that these lists reflect the overall cultural assets of countries adequately, new ways of identifying cultural properties need to be considered. It is suggested that a positive way forward could be for the formation of Tentative Lists to be based on an assessment of the cultural qualities of potential properties, thus reflecting the way properties are assessed for Outstanding Universal Value when they are submitted for inclusion on the World Heritage List.

In summary, support is needed to encourage States Parties to undertake research to identify their heritage resources. There are nearly 50 States which do not yet have any properties on the World Heritage List. Support for producing credible Tentative Lists is a way forward. The second main focus is on the need to identify properties, which are either under-represented on the World Heritage List, or not represented at all, through assessments of cultural qualities of heritage assets. This may also highlight types of properties not previously considered for nomination.

The Way Forward

The ICOMOS study and its analyses have highlighted three different ways of categorising the World Heritage List. The three frameworks are complementary and together they provide a way of approaching the challenge of classification. Unlike natural heritage, cultural heritage is fragmented and diverse and not predisposed to clear classification systems. One of the main reasons for this is the need to take account of qualities, which are subjective, and of the value that society may give to those qualities.

If progress is to be made in encouraging the nomination of properties which better reflect cultural identities, significances and values in the different world regions, a clearly defined set of actions are needed, linked to targets and resources – both human and financial, over-arched by recognisable aims, and underpinned by monitoring and evaluation parameters.

- **Catégorie qualitative** - relative à la façon dont les biens sont identifiés, estimés et évalués

Catégorie structurelle: Les contraintes structurelles sont liées à l'absence de capacité technique à promouvoir et préparer les propositions d'inscription, à l'absence d'estimation adéquate des biens du patrimoine, ou à l'absence de cadre juridique ou administratif approprié, ce qui entrave, au niveau individuel ou collectif, la préparation de propositions d'inscription réussies. Certains de ces problèmes pourraient se régler par des programmes de formation et de soutien, qui seront traités dans le Plan d'action présenté au Chapitre 5 ci-dessous.

Catégorie qualitative: La deuxième grande contrainte est liée aux lacunes dans la Liste du patrimoine mondial, que l'on peut considérer comme associées à certains types ou thèmes de biens. Une façon de s'attaquer à ces lacunes est de promouvoir la préparation de Listes indicatives auprès des États parties qui n'en disposent pas. Cependant, pour que ces listes reflètent de façon appropriée l'ensemble des biens culturels des pays, de nouvelles façons d'identifier les biens culturels doivent être envisagées. Une des voies positives de cette identification pourrait être d'établir des Listes indicatives basées sur une estimation de la qualité culturelle des biens potentiels, ce qui refléterait la façon dont les biens sont estimés pour leur valeur universelle exceptionnelle quand on propose leur inscription sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial.

En résumé, un soutien est nécessaire pour inciter les États parties à entreprendre des recherches en vue d'identifier leurs ressources patrimoniales. Quelque 50 États n'ont encore aucun bien inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial. Une voie à explorer consiste à soutenir la préparation de Listes indicatives crédibles. Le deuxième point essentiel est la nécessité d'identifier les biens qui sont sous-représentés, ou pas représentés du tout sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial, par le biais de l'évaluation des qualités culturelles des biens du patrimoine. Il se peut que cette démarche mette aussi en évidence des types de biens dont on ne proposait pas l'inscription auparavant.

Marche à suivre

L'étude de l'ICOMOS et son analyse mettent l'accent sur trois façons différentes de classer par catégories la Liste du patrimoine mondial. Ces trois cadres sont complémentaires, et ensemble ils constituent une approche possible au défi que constitue la classification. Contrairement au patrimoine naturel, le patrimoine culturel est fragmenté et varié, et ne se prête pas à des systèmes de classification clairs. Ceci est dû principalement à la nécessité de prendre en compte des qualités, qui sont subjectives, et la valeur que la société peut accorder à ces qualités.

Pour que des progrès soient accomplis dans l'incitation à proposer pour inscription des biens qui reflètent mieux les identités, les significations et les valeurs culturelles dans les différentes régions du monde, un ensemble d'actions clairement définies s'avère nécessaire, lié à des cibles et des ressources - à la fois sur le plan humain et financier, avec des objectifs généraux reconnaissables soutenus par des paramètres de suivi et d'évaluation.

This report proposes an **Action Plan** (see pp. 100-107) that sets out measures to allow States Parties to contribute to the development of a World Heritage List. The Action Plan has five key aims:

1. To achieve a credible Tentative List for every State Party which has ratified the Convention
2. To optimise the success of World Heritage nominations
3. To make the new *Operational Guidelines* operational
4. To achieve sustainable World Heritage properties in the sense of constant protection and conservation
5. To raise awareness of the World Heritage Convention

The Action Plan suggests short and medium term actions, linked to well-structured aims. It also suggests the resources necessary to achieve those aims, from States Parties and partners, and targets to be met in order that progress can be monitored and evaluated against the aims.

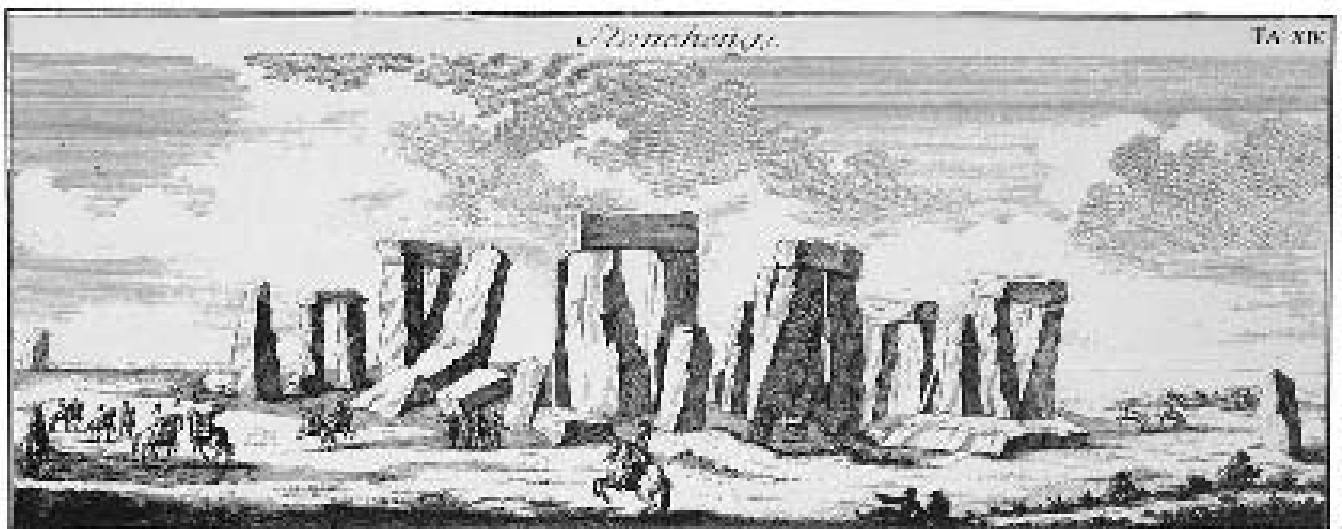
Furthermore it suggests that strong partnerships will be needed between States Parties, the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, linked to well structured programmes with well-defined outcomes in order to allow States Parties to contribute to the development of a World Heritage List that may better reflect the cultural identity, significances and relevance of properties in defined regions of the world.

Ce rapport propose un **Plan d'action** (voir pp. 100-107) présentant des mesures pour permettre aux États parties de contribuer à l'élaboration d'une Liste du patrimoine mondial. Ce Plan d'action a cinq objectifs clefs:

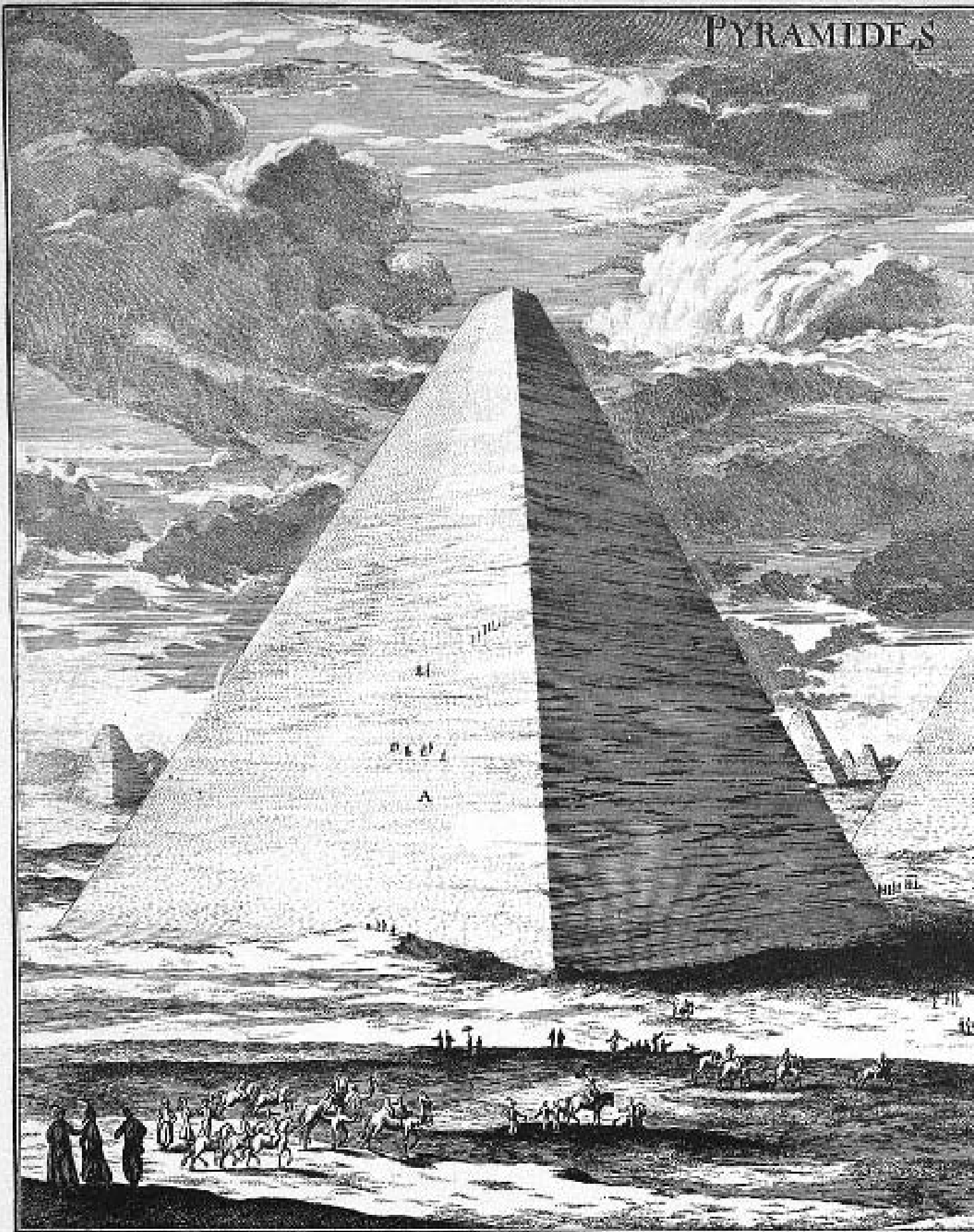
1. Établir une Liste indicative crédible pour chaque État partie ayant ratifié la Convention
2. Optimiser la réussite des propositions d'inscription sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial
3. Rendre opérationnelles les nouvelles Orientations
4. Rendre durables les biens du Patrimoine mondial, dans le sens d'une protection et d'une conservation constantes
5. Sensibiliser à la Convention du patrimoine mondial

Le Plan d'action suggère des actions à court et moyen termes, liées à des objectifs structurés. Il indique également quelles sont les ressources nécessaires aux États parties et aux partenaires pour atteindre ces objectifs, et quelles cibles doivent être visées pour que les progrès puissent être suivis et évalués en fonction des objectifs.

De plus, le Plan d'action suggère que des partenariats solides seront nécessaires entre les États parties, le Centre du patrimoine mondial et les Organisations consultatives, en liaison avec des programmes structurés aux résultats clairement définis, afin de permettre aux États parties de contribuer à l'élaboration d'une Liste du patrimoine mondial qui puisse mieux refléter l'identité, les significations et la pertinence culturelles des biens dans des régions définies du monde.



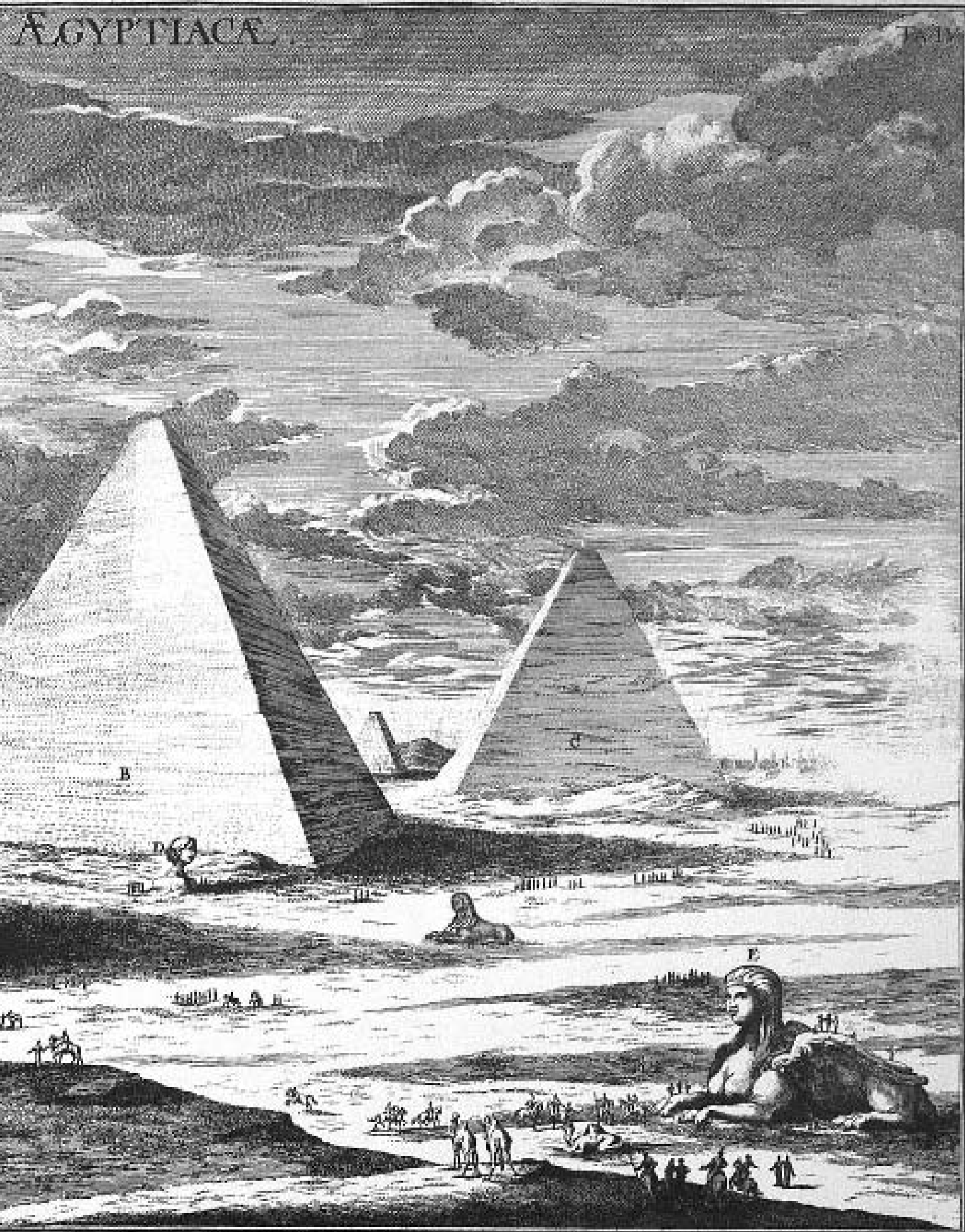
PYRAMIDES



A. Die Größte Pyramide, woran 360000 Menschen 20 Jahr gearbeitet hat. B. Die andere, welche etwas weniger im Umfange hat. C. Die kleinste, in welche, wie in die andere gar kein Eingang ist. D. Das überbliebene von dem Colossalischen Sphynx. E. Dessen sonst vollkommne Gestalt. *Andere.*

J. B. Fischer & C. Wien.

C. P. S. C. M.



A La plus grande des Pyramides, qui a été l'ouvrage de 360000 Hommes pendant 20 Ans. Plus B. La seconde, qui a un peu moins de circonférence C. La plus petite, qui a nulle ouverture, comme la Seconde. D. Le reste du Sphynx Colossal. E. Le Sphynx dans sa forme entière. Assoune.

INTRODUCTION

The **World Heritage Convention** of 1972 establishes a World Heritage List to which signatory States Parties can nominate cultural and natural heritage of “outstanding universal value”. In the course of the past decades the List has steadily grown longer but still demonstrates considerable gaps. It has been observed, for example, particularly in reference to UNESCO regions and for cultural properties, that there is a strong predominance of some regions on the World Heritage List, while certain countries in other regions of the world are only marginally or not at all represented. Similarly, certain themes are well represented, while others may be absent or nearly absent. Some of the reasons for such ‘imbalances’ will be discussed in this report. In view of the gaps in the List, greater effort is required to put into action the Global Strategy approved by the World Heritage Committee in 1994. This is a question of improved collaboration between all actors, the States Parties, UNESCO and the Advisory Bodies (see Action Plan pp. 100-107).

The main goal of the **Global Strategy** was to ensure a more representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List. The present ICOMOS study is a response to the request by the World Heritage Committee to analyse the World Heritage and Tentative Lists and make recommendations as to how we can work towards a more credible, representative and balanced List in the future.

Already at the 24th session of the World Heritage Committee in Cairns (2000), ICOMOS presented broad categories of cultural heritage that could be used as a basis for analysing the World Heritage List. Following the Decision 26 COM 13 (see pp. 24/25) of the World Heritage Committee at its 26th session in Budapest (2002), ICOMOS revised these broad categories of cultural heritage and adopted a multi-faceted approach to the analysis of the World Heritage List. Its aim was to try and identify possible gaps in, and underrepresented areas of, cultural heritage which could be considered to be of outstanding universal value. Following the suggestions of the World Heritage Committee, ICOMOS adopted three complementary frameworks for this analysis, of which the first was carried out in 2002, the others in 2003-04:

- A **typological framework** which is based on categories that have been used for the classification of cultural heritage in past ICOMOS evaluations of nominations for inclusion in the World Heritage List.
- A **chronological-regional framework** which classifies cultural heritage in relation to time and space.

INTRODUCTION

La **Convention du patrimoine mondial** de 1972 établit une Liste du patrimoine mondial pour laquelle les États parties signataires peuvent proposer pour inscription des biens culturels et naturels de «valeur universelle exceptionnelle». Au cours des dernières décennies, cette Liste s’est régulièrement allongée, mais présente encore des lacunes considérables. On a observé, par exemple, plus particulièrement en ce qui concerne les régions UNESCO et les biens culturels, qu’il y avait une forte prédominance de certaines régions sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial, alors que des pays d’autres régions du monde n’étaient que marginalement, ou pas du tout, représentés. De même, certains thèmes sont bien représentés, tandis que d’autres peuvent être absents, ou quasi absents. Une partie des raisons expliquant de tels «déséquilibres» sera examinée dans ce rapport. Étant donné les lacunes de la Liste, un effort plus important s’avère nécessaire pour mettre en œuvre la Stratégie globale approuvée par le Comité du patrimoine mondial en 1994. Tout dépendra d’une collaboration améliorée entre l’ensemble des acteurs, États parties, UNESCO et Organisations consultatives (voir le Plan d’action au pp. 100-107).

Le but principal de la **Stratégie globale** était d’assurer une Liste du patrimoine mondial plus représentative, équilibrée et crédible. La présente étude ICOMOS est la réponse à la demande faite par le Comité du patrimoine mondial d’analyser la Liste du patrimoine mondial et les Listes indicatives et de faire des recommandations quant à la façon dont nous pouvons travailler en vue d’établir une liste plus crédible, représentative et équilibrée à l’avenir.

Dès la 24^{ème} session du Comité du patrimoine mondial à Cairns (2000), l’ICOMOS a présenté des catégories générales du patrimoine culturel qui pouvaient servir de base à une analyse de la Liste du patrimoine mondial. Suite à la décision 26 COM 13 (voir pp. 24/25) du Comité du patrimoine mondial lors de sa 26^{ème} session à Budapest (2002), l’ICOMOS a révisé ces catégories générales du patrimoine culturel et a adopté une approche à multiples facettes pour l’analyse de la Liste du patrimoine mondial. Son but était d’essayer d’identifier les lacunes éventuelles, et les zones sous-représentées du patrimoine culturel pouvant être considéré comme doté d’une valeur universelle exceptionnelle. Suite aux suggestions faites par le Comité du patrimoine mondial, l’ICOMOS a adopté trois cadres complémentaires pour cette analyse, dont le premier a été élaboré en 2002 et les autres en 2002-2004:

- Un **cadre typologique**, basé sur des catégories utilisées pour la classification du patrimoine culturel dans les précédentes évaluations de l’ICOMOS des propositions d’inscription sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial.
- Un **cadre chronologique-régional**, qui classe le patrimoine culturel en fonction du temps et de l’espace.

- **A thematic framework**, which identifies people's responses to their cultural environment.

A fundamental problem in working towards a more representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List is the fact that in many countries the range and extent of cultural heritage is not completely known, as it has been either only partly recorded, or not recorded at all. In such countries, there is no scientific documentation, nor inventories of cultural heritage which could be used to assess cultural heritage properties of outstanding universal value in comparison to the existing total stock. In many countries, as there is also a lack of appropriate State protective regulations for monuments and sites and their surroundings, there are no heritage lists or other registers of cultural properties, which would be needed under relevant protection laws. In this context, we refer to the need for greater implementation of the UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Protection, at National Level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage (also adopted in 1972).

These factors, the incomplete register of cultural heritage in many regions of the world and the lack of an effective system of protection as requested by the *Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention* when a property is nominated for inscription, are two of the main reasons for the existing imbalance of the World Heritage List and they also impinge on the capacity of countries to develop appropriate Tentative Lists. These factors are independent of the discussion about old and new categories of cultural heritage and should not be underestimated.

The topic of "gaps" in the World Heritage List is first of all concerned with a seemingly simple question: which cultural properties of outstanding universal value, for which everybody should feel responsible, are not on the List? Criteria i - vi in the Operational Guidelines were developed to identify the outstanding universal value of cultural heritage. What is considered as cultural heritage is still defined by the World Heritage Convention of 1972:

- **monuments:** architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;
- **groups of buildings:** groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;
- **sites:** works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view.

- **Un cadre thématique**, qui identifie les réponses des peuples à leur environnement culturel.

Un problème fondamental quand on travaille à l'établissement d'une Liste du patrimoine mondial plus représentative, équilibrée et crédible est le fait que, dans bon nombre de pays, l'éventail et l'ampleur du patrimoine culturel n'est pas entièrement connu, parce qu'il n'a été que partiellement, ou pas du tout, répertorié. Dans ces pays, il n'y a pas de documentation scientifique, ni d'inventaire du patrimoine culturel qui puisse être utilisé pour évaluer les biens du patrimoine culturel de valeur universelle exceptionnelle par rapport à l'ensemble des biens culturels existants. Dans de nombreux pays, où manquent également des réglementations nationales appropriées dans le domaine de la protection des monuments, des sites et de leurs environs, il n'y a ni listes du patrimoine ni registres des biens culturels, qui seraient nécessaires dans le cadre de lois de protection applicables. Dans ce contexte, nous renvoyons à la nécessité d'une plus grande mise en œuvre de la Recommandation de l'UNESCO concernant la protection, au niveau national, du patrimoine culturel et naturel (également adoptée en 1972).

Ces facteurs, un inventaire incomplet du patrimoine culturel dans de nombreuses régions du monde et l'absence de système de protection efficace tel que le demandent les Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial quand on propose l'inscription d'un bien, sont les deux causes principales du déséquilibre actuel de la Liste du patrimoine mondial, qui affectent également la capacité des pays à développer des Listes indicatives appropriées. Ces facteurs sont indépendants de la discussion portant sur les anciennes et les nouvelles catégories du patrimoine culturel et ne devraient pas être sous-estimés.

Le thème des «lacunes» dans la Liste du patrimoine mondial est, en premier lieu, lié à une question apparemment simple: quels biens culturels de valeur universelle exceptionnelle, desquels tout le monde devrait se sentir responsable, ne se trouvent pas sur la Liste ? Les critères i à vi des Orientations ont été établis pour identifier la valeur universelle exceptionnelle du patrimoine culturel. Ce qui est considéré comme Patrimoine culturel est toujours défini par la Convention du patrimoine mondial de 1972:

- **les monuments:** œuvres architecturales, de sculpture ou de peinture monumentales, éléments ou structures de caractère archéologique, inscriptions, grottes et groupes d'éléments, qui ont une valeur universelle exceptionnelle du point de vue de l'histoire, de l'art ou de la science,
- **les ensembles:** groupes de constructions isolées ou réunies, qui, en raison de leur architecture, de leur unité, ou de leur intégration dans le paysage, ont une valeur universelle exceptionnelle du point de vue de l'histoire, de l'art ou de la science,
- **les sites:** œuvres de l'homme ou œuvres conjuguées de l'homme et de la nature, ainsi que les zones y compris les sites archéologiques qui ont une valeur universelle exceptionnelle du point de vue historique, esthétique, ethnologique ou anthropologique.

Of course, it goes without saying that in the decades since the World Heritage Convention was adopted, society's ideas of "cultural heritage" have expanded considerably. For instance, the categories of "cultural landscapes" and "cultural routes" have been developed within the framework of the implementation of the Convention. The need to include works of outstanding universal value from rural settlements and vernacular architecture, the heritage of the industrial age, and the heritage of the modern age, taking into account that the 20th century is now history, has been acknowledged. While the List based on the 1972 Convention generally expects some physical evidence on a site, the need to acknowledge intangible aspects is one of the current challenges of the listing process. This is strengthened by UNESCO's adoption of the International Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (17 October 2003).

Such a considerably expanded definition of cultural heritage is compatible with the definition of the Convention of 1972 as given above, if one understands the terms "monuments" and "sites" in all their different meanings. As every object of remembrance can be a "monument" according to the well-known definition of late Antiquity (*omnia monumenta sunt quae faciunt alicuius rei recordationem*), monuments and sites can encompass the authentic spirit of a holy place, possibly only tangible in weak traces, as well as witnesses of the past erected of seemingly indestructible stone material. Similarly cultural landscapes can be seen to fit within the Convention's "combined works of nature and man" category. Therefore, a monument, in the broadest sense, "applies not only to great works of art but also to more modest works of the past which have acquired cultural significance with the passing of time" (Venice Charter).

The UNESCO Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage remains one of the few successful efforts at world cultural politics. The Convention has already contributed considerably to the development of theory and practice of conservation and restoration which is accepted worldwide. A prime example is the *Nara Document on Authenticity* of 1994 which gave a new definition to the authentic values of monuments and sites. For the future, work on defining and managing the combination of cultural and natural heritage, as laid down in the Convention, will continue to open up new global perspectives.

The idea of 'balance' in relation to the World Heritage List should not be seen to refer to a balance between countries, or types of properties, but rather to how well a particular type of heritage of outstanding universal value is represented on the List. There will probably always remain a certain 'imbalance' between various regions and countries of the world, considering the incredible diversity of cultural heritage, the way it is distributed and how it is now represented around the world. As a consequence, the aim of the present study is to help States Parties in their efforts to identify possible gaps on the List. The following attempt, illustrated

Bien entendu, il va sans dire qu'au cours des décennies qui ont suivi l'adoption de la Convention du patrimoine mondial, l'idée que la société se fait du «patrimoine culturel» s'est considérablement développée. Par exemple, les catégories «paysage culturel» et «itinéraires culturels» ont été établies dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de la Convention. La nécessité d'inclure des œuvres de valeur universelle exceptionnelle provenant d'habitats ruraux et de l'architecture vernaculaire, du patrimoine de l'ère industrielle et du patrimoine de la période moderne, en prenant en compte que le XXe siècle fait désormais partie de l'histoire, a été reconnue. Alors que la Liste basée sur la Convention de 1972 suppose en général la présence de preuves physiques sur un site, la nécessité de reconnaître les aspects immatériels constitue l'un des défis actuels du processus d'établissement d'une liste. Ceci est renforcé par l'adoption par l'UNESCO de la Convention pour la sauvegarde du patrimoine culturel immatériel (17 octobre 2003).

Une définition du patrimoine culturel aussi considérablement élargie est compatible avec la définition de la Convention de 1972, telle qu'elle a été donnée ci-dessus, si l'on comprend les termes «monuments» et «sites» dans toutes leurs acceptions. Tout objet de mémoire pouvant être un «monument» selon la définition bien connue de la fin de l'Antiquité (*omnia monumenta sunt quae faciunt alicuius rei recordationem*), les monuments et sites peuvent embrasser l'esprit authentique d'un lieu sacré, même s'il n'en reste que de faibles traces matérielles, tout autant que des témoignages du passé érigés en matériaux apparemment indestructibles, comme la pierre. De même, on peut considérer que les paysages culturels entrent dans la catégorie «œuvres conjuguées de l'homme et de la nature» de la Convention. Par conséquent, le terme monument, dans son sens le plus large, «s'étend non seulement aux grandes créations, mais aussi aux œuvres modestes qui ont acquis avec le temps une signification culturelle» (Charte de Venise).

La Convention concernant la protection du patrimoine mondial, culturel et naturel de l'UNESCO demeure l'un des rares efforts de politique culturelle mondiale couronné de succès. La Convention a déjà considérablement contribué au développement de la théorie et de la pratique de la conservation et de la restauration désormais accepté mondialement. Un excellent exemple est le document de Nara sur l'Authenticité en 1994, qui donnait une nouvelle définition des valeurs authentiques des monuments et des sites. À l'avenir, le travail portant sur la définition et la gestion du patrimoine culturel et du patrimoine naturel conjugués, telle que cette association est établie dans la Convention, continuera à ouvrir de nouvelles perspectives générales.

Il ne faut pas considérer que l'idée d'un «équilibre» dans le contexte de la Liste du patrimoine mondial se réfère à un équilibre entre pays, ou entre types de biens, mais plutôt au degré de représentation d'un type particulier de patrimoine de valeur universelle exceptionnelle sur la Liste. Il existera probablement toujours un certain «déséquilibre» entre diverses régions et pays du monde, étant donné l'incroyable diversité du patrimoine culturel, et la façon dont celui-ci est distribué et représenté aujourd'hui à travers le monde. Par voie de conséquence, le but de la présente étude est d'aider les États parties dans leurs efforts pour identifier les lacunes éventuelles de la

by comments and statistics, of approaching the question of representivity of the existing World Heritage List, as well as the Tentative Lists, from three frameworks - typological, chronological-regional and thematic framework - in accordance with the Decision of the World Heritage Committee in Budapest mentioned above, is meant to facilitate the tasks of the States Parties to identify properties of potential outstanding universal value and prepare Tentative Lists and nominations. It is clear that improving the representivity on the List and "filling the gaps" will require further research. The definition of potential heritage properties to be nominated to the List will necessarily remain an open question, subject to evolving concepts, policies, strategies and available resources.

In the final phase, the preparation of this report was managed by a Task Force, consisting of: S. Denyer, T. Fejerdy, J. Jokilehto, F. Lopez Morales, M. Petzet, and G. Solar. I would especially like to thank my colleague Jukka Jokilehto, who after the preparatory work of Henry Cleere untiringly presented the material, which in accordance with the Budapest recommendations, was then discussed by our experts. Similarly, I would like to thank Susan Denyer, who has helped by contributing to various sections and editing the final report, and F. Lopez Morales, who organised our first regional conference on the question of the representivity of the World Heritage List in the Americas, held in Santiago de Querétaro, Mexico, in December 2003. I am also indebted to a number of other ICOMOS colleagues who made helpful suggestions on this complicated subject, among them Henrik Lilius and Tamas Fejerdy, two former Presidents of the World Heritage Committee, as well as our Treasurer Giora Solar, who co-ordinates the work of ICOMOS within the framework of the World Heritage Convention. Besides I would like to express my gratitude to the colleagues of the World Heritage Centre, directed by Francesco Bandarin, especially Sarah Titchen, who in view of the sometimes confusing discussions time and again led us back on to the right path.

Finally, on behalf of ICOMOS I wish to emphasise that the work to further the aims of the Global Strategy for a more representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List will continue in the years to come, through the recognition of possible gaps in the World Heritage List in all regions of the world and further discussion and action to ensure the preparation of more and better quality Tentative Lists: The methodological analysis of the World Heritage List presented here can only be considered a first step. The Action Plan, which we suggest at the end of the study, is the way in which this what has been learnt from the analysis can be translated into actions that will ensure in the future a World Heritage List of much greater credibility as a list of cultural and natural heritage of truly outstanding universal value that we wish to protect for generations to come.

Paris, 9 February 2004

Michael Petzet

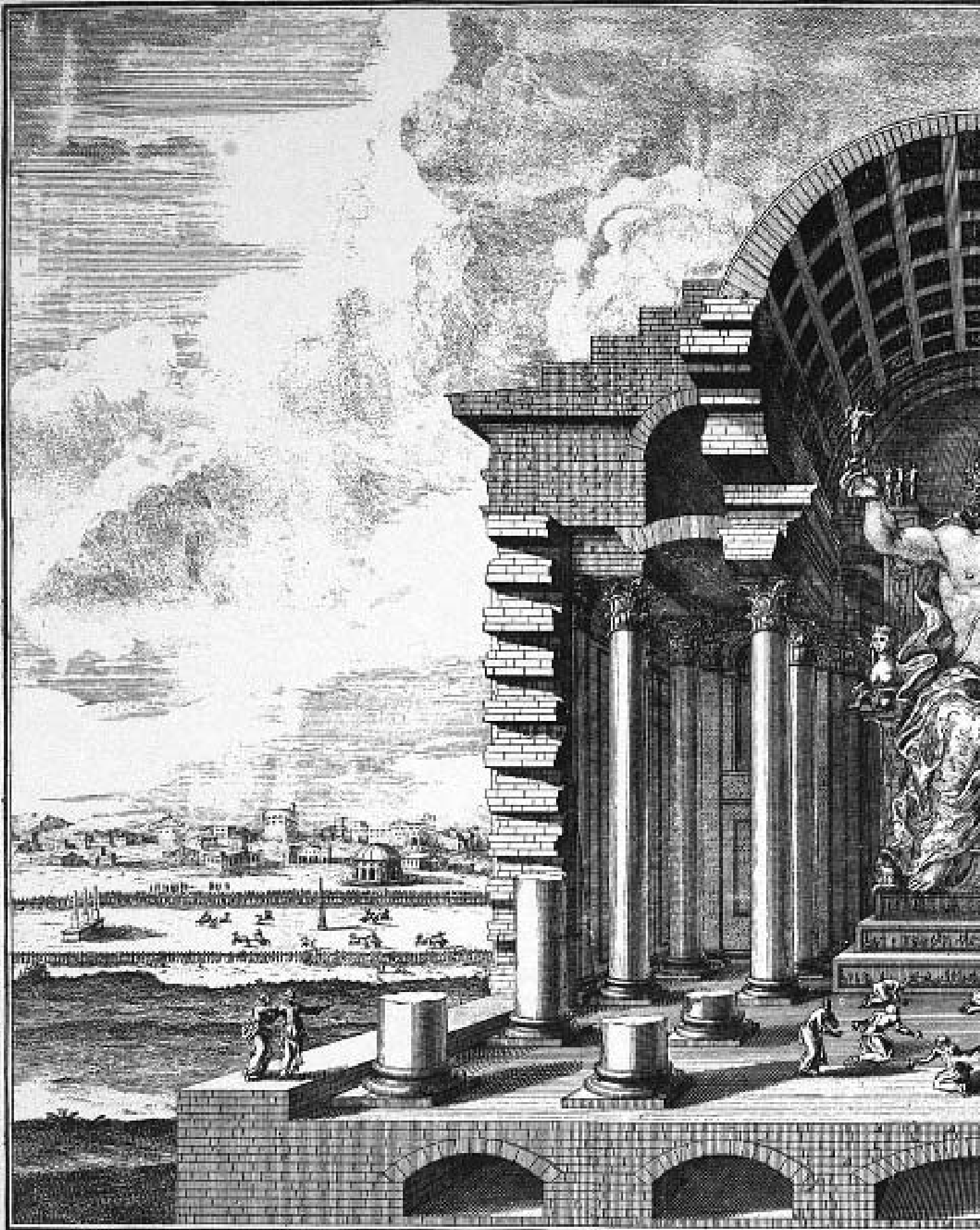
Liste. La tentative qui suit, illustrée par des commentaires et des statistiques, d'aborder la question de la représentativité de la Liste du patrimoine mondial actuelle, ainsi que les Listes indicatives, à partir de trois cadres - cadres typologique, chronologique-régional et thématique - conformément à la décision du Comité du patrimoine mondial de Budapest mentionnée précédemment, est destinée à faciliter la tâche des États parties pour identifier les biens de valeur universelle exceptionnelle potentielle et pour préparer les listes indicatives et les propositions d'inscription. Il est clair que pour améliorer la représentativité sur la Liste, et pour «combler les lacunes», il faudra procéder à de plus amples recherches. La définition des biens patrimoniaux potentiels devant être proposés pour inscription sur la Liste restera nécessairement une question ouverte, sujette à des concepts, des politiques, des stratégies et des ressources disponibles en évolution.

Dans sa phase finale, la préparation de ce rapport a été dirigée par un groupe d'étude constitué de S. Denyer, T. Fejerdy, J. Jokilehto, F. Lopez Morales, M. Petzet, et G. Solar. J'aimerais tout particulièrement remercier mon collègue Jukka Jokilehto qui, après le travail préparatoire de Henry Cleere, a inlassablement présenté les données examinées par la suite par nos experts, conformément aux recommandations de Budapest. De même, j'aimerais remercier Susan Denyer, qui a contribué à plusieurs chapitres et à la publication du rapport final, et F. Lopez Morales, qui a organisé notre première conférence régionale sur la question de la représentativité de la Liste du patrimoine mondial aux Amériques, tenue à Santiago de Querétaro, au Mexique, en décembre 2003. Je suis également redevable à plusieurs collègues de l'ICOMOS qui ont fait des suggestions utiles sur ce sujet complexe, parmi lesquels Henrik Lilius et Tamas Fejerdy, deux anciens présidents du Comité du patrimoine mondial, ainsi que notre trésorier Giora Solar, qui coordonne le travail de l'ICOMOS dans le cadre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial. En outre, j'aimerais exprimer ma gratitude à mes collègues du Centre du patrimoine mondial, dirigé par Francesco Bandarin, en particulier Sarah Titchen, qui, face à des discussions parfois déroutantes, nous ramenait inlassablement sur le droit chemin.

Finalement, au nom de l'ICOMOS, je souhaite souligner que le travail qui vise à la mise en œuvre des objectifs de la Stratégie globale pour une Liste du patrimoine mondial plus représentative, équilibrée et crédible continuera dans les années à venir, par la reconnaissance des lacunes éventuelles de la Liste du patrimoine mondial dans toutes les régions du monde et par de plus amples discussions et actions pour assurer la préparation de listes indicatives plus nombreuses et de meilleure qualité: l'analyse méthodologique de la Liste du patrimoine mondial présentée ici ne peut être considérée que comme un premier pas. Le Plan d'action que nous suggérons à la fin de cette étude est la traduction en actions de ce que nous avons appris grâce à l'analyse. Ces actes garantiront à l'avenir une Liste du patrimoine mondial dotée d'une bien plus grande crédibilité, en tant que Liste du patrimoine culturel et naturel de valeur universelle véritablement exceptionnelle que nous souhaitons protéger pour les générations à venir.

Paris, 9 février 2004

Michael Petzet



Das Wunder-Bild des Olympischen Iupiters von Gold
 und Helffenbein; sitzend 60 Schuh hoch; Woran Phidias sein Meiffer-Stück er-
 wiesen. Anbei der Durchschnitt des Olympischen von den 4 Jährigen Spielen
 berühmten Tempels zu Elis. Nach der genauen Beschreibung Pausanias.
 Von Bernard Richter u. C. Velser



La Statue Colossale du Jupiter Olympien, composée d'or et d'ivoir, qui étant assise a eût la hauteur de 60 pieds. Le chef d'œuvre de Phidias. On y a ajouté la coupe du Temple Olympien dans l'Elide, fameuse par les jeux, qu'on y célébroit tous les quatre ans. Le dessein est après la description exacte de Pausaniās.

COMMISSIONING THE ICOMOS STUDY

1. Why the Study was needed: Perceived ‘gaps’ in the current World Heritage List

The idea of creating ‘minimum property lists for the cultural and natural heritage’, lists which try to set out which properties might merit inscription on the World Heritage List, has been discussed almost continuously from the beginning of the operation of the World Heritage Convention.

The first proposals came from UNESCO in 1976 in a consultation meeting with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on the implementation of the Convention (1976 CC-76-WS-25E). At that time, IUCN prepared a first outline of a list for natural properties. The representative of ICOMOS, instead, considered that *‘it was not possible to define and list, a priori, the major categories or types of monuments and sites of great importance that should be included in the List’*. Nevertheless, since then, ICOMOS has proposed various lists of properties that potentially could be inscribed on the World Heritage List.

These differing approaches to natural and cultural properties could be said to reflect different value judgements or different classification systems: the rationality which characterises the study of the natural sciences compared to the celebration of diversity which underpins the study of the cultures of humankind.

In the same 1976 meeting mentioned above, the definition of ‘universal’ in the concept of ‘outstanding universal value’ was first used formally. It was considered that the word would mean that a property should *‘represent or symbolise a set of ideas or values which are universally recognized as important, or as having influenced the evolution of mankind as a whole at one time or another’*.

It has long been recognized that cultural values can vary from one culture to another, and also can evolve and change over time, even in the same culture. The UNESCO *Universal Declaration of Cultural Diversity*, adopted in November 2001, states:

‘Culture takes diverse forms across time and space. This diversity is embodied in the uniqueness and plurality of the identities of the groups and societies making up humankind. As a source of exchange, innovation and creativity, cultural diversity is as necessary for humankind as biodiversity is for nature. In this sense, it is the common heritage of humanity and should be recognized and affirmed for the benefit of present and future generations.’

LA COMMANDE DE L'ÉTUDE ICOMOS

1. Pourquoi l'étude était nécessaire: les «lacunes» perçues dans la Liste du patrimoine mondial actuelle

L'idée de créer des «listes minimales de sites à inclure dans le patrimoine culturel et naturel», listes qui tentent de présenter les sites pouvant mériter d'être inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial, a été presque continuellement débattue dès le début de l'entrée en vigueur de la Convention du patrimoine mondial.

Les premières propositions ont été faites par l'UNESCO en 1976 lors d'une réunion consultative avec des organisations intergouvernementales et non-gouvernementales portant sur la mise en œuvre de la Convention (1976 CC-76-WS-25E). À cette époque, l'UICN a préparé une première ébauche de liste pour les biens naturels. Le représentant de l'ICOMOS, au contraire, considérait *«qu'il n'était pas possible de définir et d'énumérer, a priori, les principales catégories de biens ou les types de monuments et de sites d'importance notoire qu'il convient d'inscrire sur la Liste»*. Néanmoins, depuis lors, l'ICOMOS a proposé diverses listes de biens pouvant potentiellement être inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial.

On pourrait dire que ces façons divergentes d'aborder les biens naturels et culturels reflètent différents jugements de valeur ou différents systèmes de classification: la rationalité qui caractérise l'étude des sciences naturelles, par comparaison avec la célébration de la diversité sur laquelle l'étude des cultures de l'Humanité est fondée.

Lors de cette même réunion de 1976, la définition du terme «universel», dans le concept de «valeur universelle exceptionnelle», a été employée officiellement pour la première fois. On considérait que le mot signifiait qu'un bien devait *«représenter ou symboliser un ensemble d'idées ou de valeurs universellement tenues pour importantes, ou reconnues comme ayant, à une époque ou à une autre, exercé une influence sur l'évolution de l'humanité»*.

On reconnaît depuis longtemps que les valeurs culturelles peuvent varier d'une culture à l'autre, et qu'elles peuvent évoluer et changer au fil du temps, même au sein d'une culture particulière. La Déclaration universelle de l'UNESCO sur la diversité culturelle, adoptée en novembre 2001, affirme:

«La culture prend des formes diverses à travers le temps et l'espace. Cette diversité s'incarne dans l'originalité et la pluralité des identités qui caractérisent les groupes et les sociétés composant l'humanité. Source d'échanges, d'innovation et de créativité, la diversité culturelle est, pour le genre humain, aussi nécessaire qu'est la biodiversité dans l'ordre du vivant. En ce sens, elle constitue le patrimoine commun de l'humanité et elle doit être reconnue et affirmée au bénéfice des générations présentes et des générations futures.»

To judge a different culture or a different period from one's own necessarily requires a learning process. In this respect, the World Heritage List is proving to be an international instrument of reference, which if properly interpreted and used could be seen as both a challenge and an opportunity to recognize the diversity and specificity of different cultures, past and present.

Discussion of issues relating to the “balance” or “imbalance” of representivity of the World Heritage List, particularly in relation to culture, is a complex question. Whether or not some types or categories of monuments and sites are “over” or “under-represented”, and whether or not there are ‘gaps’, cannot be based simply on numerical analysis. This has already been recognized in terms of the relationship between cultural and natural heritage inscribed on the World Heritage List, as the ‘balance’ between the two has been a topic of discussion in the World Heritage Committee for many years.

Cultural regions that need to be seen as the main framework for the analysis of the World Heritage List do not necessarily correspond to political boundaries. It is therefore not possible to aim for a ‘balance’ at State Party or country level, nor even in relation to larger political entities.

2. Background and process of the ICOMOS study

Global Study Working Group

Since the World Heritage Convention came into effect in 1975, concepts of cultural heritage have greatly expanded beyond the initial approach and now include aspects such as cultural landscapes, technological/agricultural heritage, cultural routes, and modern heritage, as well as the cultural significance of natural features. The implications of this more holistic approach have, however, failed to correct what was perceived by the World Heritage Committee as early as 1984 to be an imbalance on the World Heritage List in regional, chronological, and thematic terms.

Initial efforts by UNESCO and ICOMOS to analyse and correct this imbalance focused on meetings for the harmonisation of Tentative Lists in countries belonging to the same geographical and cultural regions (1983-87). Efforts were then shifted to the initiation of a Global Study.

The Global Study Working Group was established in 1989, reporting to the Committee the first time in 1990. In the Working Group, there was a consensus that “*chronology must be one of the axis or dimension of the global study*”. The Group proposed “*a mixed approach to the second axis which would include spatial/thematic/cultural aspects, in the spirit of the criteria for inscribing cultural properties on the World Heritage List*”. (CC-90/CONF.004/9)

Juger une culture différente, ou une époque différente de la sienne, requiert nécessairement un processus d'apprentissage. De ce point de vue, la Liste du patrimoine mondial s'est révélée un instrument international de référence, qui, s'il est interprété et utilisé correctement, peut être considéré à la fois comme un défi et comme une occasion de reconnaître la diversité et la spécificité de cultures différentes, d'hier et d'aujourd'hui.

Le débat portant sur les questions liées à «l'équilibre» ou au «déséquilibre» de la représentativité de la Liste du patrimoine mondial, en particulier par rapport à la culture, est un débat complexe. La question de savoir si certains types ou certaines catégories de monuments et de sites sont ou non «sur-représentés» ou «sous-représentés», et s'il y a ou non des «lacunes», ne peut pas reposer simplement sur une analyse numérique. Ce point a déjà été reconnu au regard de la relation entre patrimoine culturel et patrimoine naturel inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial, «l'équilibre» entre les deux étant un thème de discussion au sein du Comité du patrimoine mondial depuis de nombreuses années.

Les régions culturelles, qui doivent être considérées comme le principal cadre d'analyse de la Liste du patrimoine mondial, ne correspondent pas nécessairement aux frontières politiques. Il n'est donc pas possible de viser un «équilibre» au niveau des États parties ou des pays, ni même relativement à des entités politiques plus vastes.

2. Contexte et processus de l'étude ICOMOS

Groupe de travail sur l'Étude globale

Depuis que la Convention du patrimoine mondial a pris effet en 1975, les concepts du patrimoine culturel se sont développés bien au-delà de l'approche initiale et englobent désormais des aspects tels que: paysage culturel, patrimoine technologique/agricole, itinéraires culturels et patrimoine moderne, ainsi que la signification culturelle d'éléments naturels. Les implications de cette approche plus holistique n'ont cependant pas permis de corriger ce qui était perçu par le Comité du patrimoine mondial dès 1984 comme un déséquilibre sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en termes régional, chronologique et thématique.

Les efforts initiaux faits par l'UNESCO et l'ICOMOS pour analyser et corriger ce déséquilibre ont essentiellement pris la forme de réunions visant à l'harmonisation des Listes indicatives dans les pays appartenant aux mêmes régions géographiques et culturelles (1983-1987). Ces efforts se sont ensuite déplacés vers la mise en place d'une Étude globale.

Le Groupe de travail sur l'Étude globale a été formé en 1989 et a fait son premier rapport devant le Comité en 1990. Au sein du groupe de travail, le consensus était que «*la chronologie doit être un axe ou une dimension de l'étude globale*». Le groupe a proposé «*un exemple d'approche mixte du deuxième axe qui tient compte des aspects spatiaux/thématiques/culturels, dans l'esprit des critères de l'inscription des biens culturels sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial*». (CC-90/CONF.004/9)

In 1991, the Global Study Working Group reported to the 15th Session of the World Heritage Bureau that an attempt had been made to take the Canadian theme structure as a model for the global study. However, such a model was not considered a suitable one, *“since its declared aim was to illustrate the history of Canada and was therefore designed primarily to illustrate themes, whereas the Committee had decided that the global study should have a mixed temporal, cultural and thematic approach”* (SC-91/CONF001/4). At the same meeting in 1991, the Committee also discussed the report made by Greek experts, who proposed a schematic framework for the Global Study. The list is basically chronological, but mixed with region-specific issues. The main headings were the following (SC-91/CONF001/4):

- Palaeolithic Period,
- Neolithic period,
- Bronze Age,
- Pharaonic Egypt,
- Western Asia,
- Iron Age,
- Phoenician World,
- Greek World and correlated cultures,
- Roman World and correlated cultures,
- The Byzantine World,
- The World of Buddhism,
- African Civilisations,
- Oceania,
- Americas,
- The World of Islam,
- The Romanesque, Gothic,
- Renaissance, Baroque,
- Rococo-Classicism,
- Modern and contemporary themes,
- XX century

This proposal was not approved by the Committee at its 17th session at Cartagena de Indias (Colombia) in 1993.

Expert Meetings on Global Strategy (1994-1998)

An Expert Meeting on the Global Strategy and Thematic Studies for a Representative World Heritage List was convened in June 1994 at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, and its report was approved by the Committee at its 18th session in Phuket (Thailand) in December 1994. The expert group noted a number of ‘gaps and imbalances’ in the existing List, e.g.:

- *Europe was over-represented in relation to the rest of the world;*
- *Historic towns and religious buildings were over-represented in relation to other types of property;*
- *Christianity was over-represented in relation to other religions and beliefs;*
- *Historical periods were over-represented in relation to prehistory and the 20th century;*
- *“Elitist” architecture was over-represented in relation to vernacular architecture;*
- *In more general terms, all living cultures - and especially the “traditional” ones -, with their depth, their wealth, their*

En 1991, le Groupe de travail sur l’Étude globale a rapporté, lors de la 15ème session du Bureau du Comité du patrimoine mondial, qu’une tentative avait été faite pour prendre comme modèle de l’Étude globale la structure du thème canadien. Cependant, un tel modèle n’était pas considéré comme approprié, *«car trop limité à l’histoire du Canada et prévu essentiellement pour illustrer des thèmes, alors que le Comité avait jugé que l’étude globale devait adopter une approche mixte temporelle, culturelle et thématique.»* (SC-91/CONF001/4). Lors de la même réunion de 1991, le Comité a également examiné le rapport rendu par les experts grecs, qui proposait un cadre de travail schématique pour l’Étude globale. La liste est fondamentalement chronologique, mais des questions spécifiques à certaines régions s’y mêlent. Les rubriques principales étaient les suivantes (SC-91/CONF001/4):

- Période paléolithique
- Période néolithique
- Âge de bronze
- Égypte pharaonique
- Asie de l’Ouest
- Âge de fer
- Monde phénicien
- Monde grec et cultures correspondantes
- Monde romain et cultures correspondantes
- Monde byzantin
- Monde bouddhiste
- Civilisations africaines
- Océanie
- Amériques
- Monde islamique
- Roman, Gothique
- Renaissance, Baroque
- Rococo-Classique
- Époques moderne et contemporaine
- XXe siècle

Cette proposition ne fut pas approuvée par le Comité lors de sa 17ème session à Cartagena de Indias (Colombie) en 1993.

Réunions d’experts sur la Stratégie globale (1994-1998)

Une réunion d’experts sur la Stratégie globale et les Études thématiques pour garantir la représentativité de la Liste du patrimoine mondial eut lieu en juin 1994 au quartier général de l’UNESCO à Paris, et son rapport fut approuvé par le Comité lors de sa 18ème session à Phuket (Thaïlande), en décembre 1994. Le groupe d’experts notait un certain nombre de «lacunes et déséquilibres» dans la liste actuelle, par exemple:

- *l’Europe est sur-représentée par rapport au reste du monde,*
- *les villes historiques et les édifices religieux par rapport aux autres biens,*
- *la Chrétienté par rapport aux autres religions et spiritualités,*
- *les époques historiques par rapport à la préhistoire et au XXe siècle,*
- *l’architecture «élitiste» par rapport à l’architecture populaire,*
- *et, d’une manière plus générale, toutes les cultures vivantes - et en particulier les cultures «traditionnelles» - dans*

complexity, and their diverse relationships with their environment, figured very little on the List. [...]

In order to ensure for the future a World Heritage List that was at the same time representative, balanced, and credible, the expert group considered it to be necessary not only to increase the number of types, regions, and periods of cultural property that are under-represented in the coming years, but also to take into account the new concepts of the idea of cultural heritage that had been developed over the past twenty years. To achieve this it was advisable for there to be a process of continuous collaborative study of the development of knowledge, scientific thought, and views of relationships between world cultures.

Furthermore, the expert group identified certain types as having high potential to fill gaps in representation. The proposed list should be seen as a proposal to draw attention to themes that might not have been given sufficient consideration in the past. These themes should be considered in their broad anthropological context over time and the definition of properties within these themes should be undertaken in a holistic way, reflecting tangible as well as intangible qualities of the properties, as the latter are, becoming increasingly important.

Human coexistence with the land

- *Movement of peoples (nomadism, migration)*
- *Settlement*
- *Modes of subsistence*
- *Technological evolution*

Human beings in society

- *Human interaction*
- *Cultural coexistence*
- *Spirituality and creative expression.*

A series of expert meetings were then organised. The expert meeting on routes as part of our cultural heritage was held in Spain in 1994. It defined the cultural worth of a route in *“the dynamics (commercial, philosophical, religious) which it may have generated or favoured (transfer of goods, knowledge, know-how) and by the symbolic significance it represents for anyone using it”*. The meeting identified routes related to religious events, trade activities, military campaigns, sports events, as well as specific events (e.g. the Odyssey) or those regularly repeated over time. The proposed criteria refer to *“spatial characteristics (the route followed, monuments, constructions, buildings, ways, area of influence); temporal characteristics (its beginning, end, frequency of use, intensity of use and variations); cultural characteristics, role or purpose (impact, purpose of the route and its limits, meaning of the type of exchange – spiritual or material; the impact on mankind’s memory or experience – introduction of new practices; the volume and nature of the exchanges – men, goods, technologies)”* (WHC-95 CONF 201 INF4E).

The expert meeting on heritage canals was held in Canada in 1994 (WHC-95/CONF201/INF4E). The meeting defined the canal as a human-engineering waterway. The canal may

leur épaisseur, leur richesse, leur complexité, leurs relations multiples avec leur environnement y sont très peu présentes.[...]

Afin d’assurer dans l’avenir une Liste du patrimoine mondial qui soit à la fois représentative, équilibrée et crédible, le groupe d’experts considère qu’il faudra non seulement renforcer, dans les prochaines années, la présence des biens culturels des types, régions et époques sous-représentés, mais aussi prendre en compte les nouvelles conceptions de la notion du patrimoine culturel qui se sont élaborées depuis 20 ans. Pour cela, il conviendra de poursuivre de façon continue la réflexion de concert avec l’évolution des connaissances, de la pensée scientifique et de la vision des relations entre les cultures du monde.»

En outre, le groupe d’experts identifiait certains types comme particulièrement important pour combler les manques dans la représentativité. La liste proposée devait être vue comme une proposition destinée à attirer l’attention sur des thèmes que l’on n’avait peut être pas suffisamment considérés dans le passé. Ces thèmes devaient être pris dans leur contexte anthropologique large au fil du temps, et la définition des biens au sein de ces thèmes devait être entreprise sur un mode holistique, reflétant les qualités matérielles autant qu’immatérielles des biens, ces dernières devenant de plus en plus importantes.

Les relations de l’homme avec le sol

- *Les mouvements de population (nomadisme, migrations)*
- *Les établissements humains*
- *Les modes de subsistance*
- *Les évolutions techniques*

Les hommes en société

- *Les interactions de l’homme*
- *La coexistence des cultures*
- *Les expressions créatives des spiritualités*

Une série de réunions d’experts fut ensuite organisée. La réunion d’experts portant sur les itinéraires en tant qu’élément de notre patrimoine culturel s’est tenue en Espagne en 1994. Elle définissait la valeur culturelle d’un itinéraire par *«les dynamiques (commerciales, philosophiques, religieuses) qu’elle a engendré ou favorisé (transmission de biens, de connaissances, de savoir-faire) mais également par la symbolique qu’elle peut représenter pour ceux qui la pratiquent»*. La réunion identifia des itinéraires liés à des événements religieux, des activités commerciales, des campagnes militaires, des événements sportifs, ainsi que des événements spécifiques (par ex. l’Odyssée) ou des événements qui se sont répétés régulièrement au fil du temps. Les critères proposés se réfèrent aux *«critères spatiaux (trajet, sites, monuments, constructions, édifices, voies, zones d’influence) ; critères temporels (début, fin, périodicité, intensité de fréquentation et variations) ; critères culturels (impact, objet du trajet et ses limites, type d’échange – spirituel ou matériel ; impact dans la mémoire ou l’expérience – introduction de pratiques nouvelles ; volume et nature des échanges – hommes, marchandises, technologies).»* (WHC-95 CONF 201 INF4E).

La réunion d’experts sur les canaux du patrimoine s’est tenue au Canada en 1994 (WHC-95/CONF201/INF4E). Cette réunion définissait le canal comme une voie d’eau conçue

be a monumental work, the defining feature of a linear cultural landscape, or an integral component of a complex cultural landscape. In economic development it may contribute to nation building, agricultural development, industrial development, generation of wealth, development of engineering skills applied to other areas and industries, as well as tourism. Social factors include the redistribution of wealth with social and cultural results; the movement of people and the interaction of cultural groups.

Several other experts meetings have been organised in different regions and on subjects relevant to the region concerned. Many of these meetings have given particular attention to cultural landscapes. There was a meeting on Asian Rice Culture and its terraced landscapes (Philippines, 1995), and another meeting discussed the methods of identifying and assessing Associative Cultural Landscapes (Australia, 1995). Several meetings have been held on African cultural heritage. In 1995, attention was drawn on traditional know-how and technical heritage, religious and spiritual heritage, human settlements, agrarian landscapes and land use, cultural itineraries and exchange routes. In 1996, an expert meeting was held in Colombia on Caribbean fortifications, providing a typology and a preliminary inventory of such properties.

The third global strategy meeting took place in Suva, Fiji, in 1997 (WHC-97/CONF.208/INF.8) and the focus was on four main themes: a) Places of origin; mythological origin places, navigation routes and places related to navigation; b) archaeological and historical sites of human settlements; c) places of traditional economic and ceremonial exchange; d) from the past to the present, continuity and change in the Pacific.

In 1998, the World Heritage Global Strategy Natural and Cultural Heritage Expert Meeting was held in Amsterdam, where the representation of the World Heritage List was discussed. Special emphasis was given on the relationship between culture and nature, and the invited presentations focused on mixed cultural-natural sites and cultural landscapes. As a result, the meeting drew particular attention to anthropological aspects. A working group also discussed the issue of 'outstanding universal value'. The group appreciated that any heritage site has its uniqueness and its specific values. Therefore, outstanding universal value is not easy to define in relation to cultural heritage. In any case, it was recommended to continue the thematic and comparative studies, undertaken since the 1980s. The meeting also formulated the following definition of outstanding universal value, which highlights the need to identify themes as well as taking into account the regional and historical specificities of cultural properties:

“The requirement of outstanding universal value characterising cultural and natural heritage should be interpreted as an outstanding response to issues of universal nature common to or addressed by all human cultures. In relation to natural

par l'homme. Un canal peut être une œuvre monumentale, une caractéristique définissant un paysage culturel linéaire, ou la composante intégrale d'un paysage culturel complexe. Dans le développement économique, il peut contribuer à la construction de la nation, au développement agricole, au développement industriel, à la production de richesses, au développement de techniques d'ingénierie appliquées à d'autres domaines et industries, ainsi qu'au tourisme. Les facteurs sociaux comprennent la redistribution des richesses avec des résultats sociaux et culturels; les mouvements de population et l'interaction des groupes culturels.

Plusieurs autres réunions d'experts ont été organisées dans différentes régions, sur des sujets en rapport avec la région concernée. Bon nombre de ces réunions ont accordé une attention particulière aux paysages culturels. Il y a eu une réunion sur la culture du riz en Asie et ses paysages en terrasses (Philippines, 1995), et une autre réunion a examiné les méthodes d'identification et d'évaluation des Paysages culturels associatifs (Australie, 1995). Plusieurs réunions ont porté sur le patrimoine culturel africain. En 1995, l'attention a été attirée sur le savoir-faire traditionnel et le patrimoine technique, le patrimoine religieux et spirituel, les établissements humains, les paysages agraires et ses modes d'occupation des sols, les itinéraires culturels et les routes d'échange. En 1996, une réunion d'experts a été organisée en Colombie sur les fortifications des Caraïbes, fournissant une typologie et un inventaire préliminaire de ce type de biens.

La troisième réunion sur la Stratégie globale, organisée à Suva, Fidji, en 1997 (WHC-97/CONF.208/INF.8) portait essentiellement sur quatre thèmes principaux: a) lieux d'origine; lieux d'origine mythologiques, itinéraires de navigation et lieux liés à la navigation; b) sites archéologiques et historiques d'établissements humains; c) lieux d'échanges économiques et cérémoniaux traditionnels; d) du passé au présent, continuité et changement dans le Pacifique.

En 1998, la Réunion d'experts sur la Stratégie globale du patrimoine mondial pour le patrimoine naturel et culturel, organisée à Amsterdam, a examiné la représentation de la Liste du patrimoine mondial. L'accent a été particulièrement mis sur la relation entre culture et nature, et les présentations se sont concentrées sur les sites mixtes culturels-naturels et les paysages culturels. En conséquence, la réunion a notamment attiré l'attention sur les aspects anthropologiques. Un groupe de travail a également examiné le thème de la «valeur universelle exceptionnelle». Le groupe a noté que tout site du patrimoine possède un caractère unique et des valeurs spécifiques. Pour cette raison, la valeur universelle exceptionnelle n'est pas aisée à définir en référence au patrimoine culturel. Quoiqu'il en soit, il a été recommandé de poursuivre les études thématiques et comparatives entreprises depuis les années 1980. La réunion a également formulé la définition suivante de la valeur universelle exceptionnelle, qui souligne la nécessité d'identifier des thèmes autant que de prendre en compte les spécificités régionales et historiques des biens culturels:

«L'exigence d'une valeur universelle exceptionnelle caractéristique du patrimoine culturel et naturel devrait être interprétée comme une réponse exceptionnelle aux questions de nature universelle communes à toutes les cultures humaines ou qu'elles se

heritage, such issues are seen in bio-geographical diversity; in relation to culture in human creativity and resulting cultural diversity.” (WHC-98/CONF.201/INF.9).

3. Brief for Analyses by ICOMOS and IUCN

The 24th session of the World Heritage Committee in Cairns (2000) also decided on a brief for work by ICOMOS and IUCN on an analysis of the World Heritage List and Tentative Lists as follows:

“(ii) *The advisory bodies and the World Heritage Centre should proceed with an analysis of sites inscribed on the World Heritage List and the Tentative List on a regional, chronological, geographical and thematic basis. This analysis should be undertaken as soon as possible, taking into account the workload on advisory bodies and the financial implications of this work, particularly in regard to the large number of sites on the Tentative List. For this reason, the work should be undertaken in two parts, sites inscribed on the World Heritage List and sites on the Tentative List. The analysis will provide States Parties with a clear overview of the present situation, and likely trends in the short- to medium- term with a view to identifying under-represented categories.*

(iii) *The advisory bodies should take into account in their analyses:*

- *The diversity and particularities of natural and cultural heritage in each region,*
- *The results of regional Periodic Reporting, and*
- *The recommendations of the regional and thematic meetings on the harmonisation of Tentative Lists held since 1984 and those on the Global Strategy organised since 1994.”*

At the 25th session of the Committee in Helsinki (Finland) in December 2001 budgets were approved for the two Advisory Bodies and work began early in 2002.

Two meetings between the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre were held at UNESCO (January 2002) to identify the objectives of the project and to harmonise the methodologies to be used. A progress report (WHC/02/CONF.201.6) was presented to the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee at its meeting in April 2002.

Objective of Studies

The overall objective of the ICOMOS and IUCN studies was: “*to make a significant contribution to the implementation of the Global Strategy by reducing the current imbalance and thereby ensure a credible, representative and balanced World Heritage List.*” The analysis would “*provide the World Heritage Committee with:*

posent toutes. Par rapport au Patrimoine naturel, de telles questions sont considérées dans leur diversité biogéographique; par rapport à la culture, elles sont considérées en terme de créativité humaine et de la diversité culturelle qui en résulte.» (WHC-98/CONF.201/INF.9)

3. Programme des analyses de l'ICOMOS et de l'UICN

La 24^{ème} session du Comité du patrimoine mondial à Cairns (2000) a également décidé d'un programme de travail pour l'ICOMOS et l'UICN en ce qui concerne l'analyse de la Liste du patrimoine mondial et des Listes indicatives, de la façon suivante:

«(ii) *Les Organisations consultatives et le Centre du patrimoine mondial devraient procéder à l'analyse des sites inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial et des listes indicatives sur une base régionale, chronologique, géographique et thématique. Cette analyse devrait être entreprise le plus tôt possible en fonction de la charge de travail des Organisations consultatives et des implications financières de ce travail, compte tenu notamment du nombre important de sites inscrits sur la Liste indicative. Pour cette raison, le travail devrait être organisé en deux parties: les sites de la Liste du patrimoine mondial et les sites de la Liste indicative. Cette analyse permettra aux États parties de se faire une idée claire de la situation actuelle et des tendances probables de la représentativité à court et moyen termes, afin d'identifier les catégories sous-représentées.*

(iii) *Dans leurs analyses, les Organisations consultatives devraient prendre en compte:*

- *la diversité et les particularités du patrimoine naturel et culturel de chaque région ;*
- *les résultats de la soumission des rapports périodiques régionaux, et*
- *les recommandations des réunions régionales et thématiques sur l'harmonisation des listes indicatives qui ont eu lieu depuis 1984, ainsi que des réunions sur la Stratégie globale organisées depuis 1994.»*

Lors de la 25^{ème} session du Comité à Helsinki (Finlande) en décembre 2001, les budgets ont été approuvés pour les deux organisations consultatives et le travail a commencé au tout début de l'année 2002.

Deux réunions entre les Organisations consultatives et le Centre du patrimoine mondial ont été organisées à l'UNESCO (janvier 2002) pour identifier les objectifs du projet et harmoniser les méthodologies devant être utilisées. Un rapport d'avancement (WHC/02/CONF.201.6) a été présenté devant le Bureau du comité du patrimoine mondial lors de sa réunion d'avril 2002.

Objectif des études

L'objectif global des études de l'ICOMOS et de l'UICN était de: «*contribuer notablement à la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie globale en réduisant le déséquilibre actuel, et donc d'assurer une Liste du patrimoine mondial crédible, représentative et équilibrée.*» L'analyse devait «*fournir au Comité du patrimoine mondial:*

- a. a clear overview of the present composition of the World Heritage List and Tentative Lists, and
- b. likely trends in the short to medium term with a view to identifying under-represented categories of heritage of potential World Heritage value.”

The results of the analysis “will be communicated to States Parties as a basis for them to:

- i. revise and if necessary harmonize their Tentative Lists taking into account, where appropriate, regional considerations, and
- ii. prepare new nominations to the World Heritage List of heritage un- or less-represented on the World Heritage List and nominations that go beyond individual sites and protected areas in an attempt to cover land/seascape, cultural and other connections.”

26th session of the World Heritage Committee (2002)

At the 26th session of the World Heritage Committee in Budapest (Hungary) in June 2002, the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre presented this report and gave oral updates. After a lengthy discussion, the Committee approved the following Decision (26 COM 13):

The World Heritage Committee:

Recalls the objectives of the Global Strategy adopted by the Committee in 1994 and the decisions concerning the representivity of the World Heritage List adopted by the Committee (Cairns, 2000);

Emphasizes that the main objective is to facilitate the tasks of the States Parties to identify properties of potential outstanding universal value, prepare Tentative Lists and nominations;

Invites ICOMOS to:

1. revise the broad categories presented at its 24th session (Cairns 2000), clearly defining each of them, and adopt a multiple approach combining a) geographical, regional and b) chronological factors, with c) the diversity of uses (e.g. religious, civil, military) and d) thematic analysis (e.g. cultural landscapes, urban centres);
2. identify the gaps and underrepresented categories based on this approach;
3. enlarge the composition of the Steering Committee and involve more experts with a broad interdisciplinary background;
4. complete the bibliography (Annex IV, WHC-01/CONF.202/9) including references to reports on meetings and studies in conformity with the proposal by the 26th session of the Bureau (par. VII.7); [...]

- a. une vue d'ensemble claire de la composition actuelle de la Liste du patrimoine mondial et des listes indicatives, et
- b. des tendances probables dans le court à moyen terme, afin d'identifier les catégories sous-représentées de patrimoine possédant une valeur potentielle de patrimoine mondial.

Les résultats de l'analyse «seront communiqués aux États parties et leur fourniront une base pour:

- i. réviser, et si nécessaire, harmoniser leur Liste indicative, en tenant compte, le cas échéant, de considérations régionales, et
- ii. de préparer de nouvelles propositions d'inscription sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial de patrimoine non représenté ou sous-représenté sur ladite Liste et de propositions d'inscription qui vont au-delà des groupes de sites individuels d'aires protégées pour essayer de couvrir les paysages terrestres et maritimes et les connections culturelles et autres.»

26ème session du Comité du patrimoine mondial (2002)

Lors de la 26ème session du Comité du patrimoine mondial à Budapest (Hongrie) en juin 2002, les Organisations consultatives et le Centre du patrimoine mondial ont présenté ce rapport et des mises à jour orales. Après une très longue discussion, le Comité a approuvé la Décision suivante (26 COM 13):

Le Comité du patrimoine mondial:

Rappelle les objectifs de la Stratégie globale adoptée en 1994 par le Comité et les décisions concernant la représentativité de la Liste du patrimoine mondial prises par le Comité (Cairns, 2000) ;

Souligne que l'objectif principal est de faciliter la tâche des États parties pour identifier les biens de valeur universelle exceptionnelle potentielle et pour préparer les listes indicatives et les propositions d'inscription ;

Invite l'ICOMOS à:

1. réviser les catégories générales présentées, comme convenu à sa 24e session (Cairns, 2000, VI.2, 3.2. (ii) et (iii)), en définissant clairement chacune d'entre elles et en adoptant une approche multiple combinant (a) les facteurs géographiques, régionaux et (b) chronologiques avec (c) la diversité des usages (par ex. religieux, civil, militaire) et (d) l'analyse thématique (par ex. paysages culturels, agglomérations urbaines) ;
2. identifier selon cette approche les lacunes et les catégories sous-représentées ;
3. élargir la composition du Comité directeur à d'autres experts ayant une formation interdisciplinaire plus large ;
4. compléter la bibliographie (Annexe IV du document WHC-01/CONF.202/9), notamment par des références aux rapports des réunions et des études, conformément à la proposition de la 26e session du Bureau (WHC-02/CONF.202/2, par. VII.7) ; [...]

Encourages ICOMOS and IUCN to:

1. *take into account the comments provided by the Committee on Phase I of the analysis, and in particular to move from a quantitative to a qualitative analysis in Phase II;*
2. *look for common denominators in particular with regard to mixed properties and cultural landscapes;*

Recommends a close collaboration between the Advisory Bodies and the Centre in the development of the analysis.

27th Session of the World Heritage Committee (2003)

In 2003, the Committee further requested the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to support the States Parties to continue to work for the representative World Heritage List (Decisions adopted by the 27th session WHC-03/27.COM/24, p. 126):

5. *Invites the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to reinforce the links between the first Strategic Objective (1st C – reinforce the Credibility of the World Heritage List), the “Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List”, the Periodic Report on the implementation of the Convention and the Regional Programmes;*
6. *Bearing in mind Articles 11 and 12 of the Convention, considers that the status of the Tentative Lists should be enhanced so that the inclusion of properties on this list would already entail, for the State Party, a form of international recognition,*
7. *Recalling the spirit of the Resolution of the 12th General Assembly of States Parties in 1999, notably in encouraging bilateral and multilateral co-operation for the benefit of States Parties whose heritage is under-represented in the List; and to promote their capacity-building and training,*
8. *Invites States Parties whose heritage is well represented on the List to voluntarily space new nominations and to assist the under-represented States Parties requiring technical co-operation to enhance conditions for the preparation and updating of Tentative Lists and the nomination of their cultural and natural heritage;*
9. *Recalling its decision 26 COM 13 regarding the analyses of the World Heritage List and the Tentative Lists and the presentation of the results of these analyses at the 28th session in 2004,*
10. *Requests the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to support the States Parties: (a) implementation of the Global Strategy for a credible, balanced and representative World Heritage List and Tentative Lists, and (b) elaboration of practical and operational actions within the Regional Programmes to enhance the representivity of the World Heritage List in view of the world’s cultural and natural diversity, as part of the implementation of the Strategic Objective to strengthen the credibility of the World Heritage List.*

Encourage l'ICOMOS et l'UICN à:

1. *prendre en compte les commentaires du Comité sur la Phase I de l'analyse, et en particulier à passer d'une analyse quantitative à une analyse qualitative lors de la Phase II ;*
2. *rechercher des dénominateurs communs, notamment pour les biens mixtes et les paysages culturels*

Recommande une étroite collaboration entre les Organisations consultatives et le Centre pour la réalisation de l'analyse.

27ème session du Comité du patrimoine mondial (2003)

En 2003, le Comité a demandé au Centre du patrimoine mondial et aux Organisations consultatives de soutenir les États parties pour qu'ils continuent à travailler pour la représentativité de la Liste du patrimoine mondial (Décisions adoptées par la 27ème session WHC-03/27.COM/24, p. 124):

5. *Invite le Centre du patrimoine mondial et les organisations consultatives à renforcer le lien entre le premier objectif stratégique (1er C Ø renforcer la Crédibilité de la Liste du patrimoine mondial), la «Stratégie globale pour une Liste du patrimoine mondial représentative, équilibrée et crédible», les rapports périodiques sur la mise en Œuvre de la Convention et les Programmes régionaux ;*
6. *Tenant compte des articles 11 et 12 de la Convention, considère que le statut des Listes indicatives doit être valorisé de telle sorte que l'inclusion d'un bien sur une Liste indicative implique déjà une forme de reconnaissance internationale ;*
7. *Rappelant l'esprit de la Résolution de la 12e Assemblée générale des États parties en 1999, quencourage notamment la coopération bilatérale et multilatérale au profit des États parties dont le patrimoine est sous-représenté sur la liste, le renforcement des compétences et la formation,*
8. *Invite les États parties dont le patrimoine est bien représenté sur la Liste, à espacer volontairement les nouvelles nominations et à assister les États parties sous-représentés ayant besoin d'une assistance technique, afin de favoriser la préparation et la mise à jour des Listes indicatives et des dossiers de nominations des biens naturels et culturels sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial ;*
9. *Rappelle sa décision 26 COM 13 concernant les analyses de la Liste du patrimoine mondial et des Listes indicatives ainsi que la présentation des résultats de ces analyses lors de sa 28e session de 2004) ;*
10. *Demande au Centre du patrimoine mondial et aux organisations consultatives d'assister les États parties: (a) dans la mise en Œuvre de la Stratégie globale pour une Liste du patrimoine mondial et des listes indicatives crédibles, équilibrées et représentatives, et (b) dans l'élaboration de mesures opérationnelles destinées à favoriser la représentativité de la Liste du patrimoine mondial au regard de la diversité du patrimoine culturel et naturel, dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des objectifs stratégiques pour renforcer la crédibilité de la Liste du patrimoine mondial.*

14th General Assembly of States Parties (October 2003)

The General Assembly stated the following in relation to the strengthening the credibility of the World Heritage List (Resolution 14 GA8):

1. Welcomes the adoption by the 26th session of the World Heritage Committee of new Strategic Objectives that include the strengthening of the Credibility of the World Heritage List and the development of effective Capacity-building measures; [...]
4. Recommends that additional financial resources be allocated to the World Heritage Centre for programmes to strengthen capacity in the States Parties and regions under-represented on the World Heritage List. In addition, an allocation of part of the carry-over of unobligated funds of the regular budget for 2002-2003 could be considered for this purpose by the Executive Board during one of its forthcoming sessions;
5. Requests that the World Heritage Centre include in its evaluation of the Global Strategy to be submitted to the 28th session of the World Heritage Committee, draft proposals so as to enable the Committee to develop appropriate action plans.

4. ICOMOS' Method and Approach

For the work in 2002, ICOMOS set up a working group¹ who held its first meeting in Paris on 23 March 2002 and a second meeting in Zaragoza (Spain) on 7-8 December 2002. Henry Cleere was responsible for the analysis process and report drafting, Sophia Labadi (France) was his research assistant. The first draft report was circulated to the members of the working group in October 2002, and discussed at the meeting in Zaragoza in December 2002. The final report was prepared during December 2002 and January 2003, and sent to the World Heritage Centre in time for discussion at the meeting between the Advisory Bodies and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre on 23 January 2003.

This first report focused on the analysis of the World Heritage List and Tentative Lists in terms of a typological framework related to recognised heritage disciplines. After the January meeting, it was agreed that this approach needed to be complemented with further analysis using different frameworks in order to produce a more balanced picture in line with the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee (quoted above). Accordingly, chronological and thematic frameworks were devised.

14ème Assemblée générale des États parties (Octobre 2003)

L'Assemblée générale a déclaré ce qui suit, relativement au renforcement de la crédibilité de la Liste du patrimoine mondial (Résolution 14 GA8):

1. Se félicite de l'adoption par la 26e session du Comité du patrimoine mondial des nouveaux Objectifs stratégiques qui prévoient le renforcement de la crédibilité de la Liste du patrimoine mondial et l'adoption de mesures efficaces de renforcement des capacités ; [...]
4. Recommande que des ressources financières supplémentaires soient accordées au Centre du patrimoine mondial pour des programmes de renforcement des capacités dans les États parties et régions sous représentés sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial. De plus, l'octroi d'une partie du report des fonds non engagés du budget ordinaire pour 2002-2003 pourrait être envisagé à cet effet par le Conseil exécutif à l'une de ses prochaines sessions;
5. Demande au Centre du patrimoine mondial de joindre à l'évaluation de la Stratégie globale qui sera soumise à la 28e session du Comité du patrimoine mondial, des projets de propositions permettant au Comité d'élaborer des plans d'action appropriés.

4. Méthode et approche de l'ICOMOS

Pour le travail de l'année 2002, l'ICOMOS a constitué un groupe de travail¹ qui a tenu sa première réunion à Paris le 23 mars 2002, et une seconde réunion à Saragosse (Espagne), les 7-8 décembre 2002. Henry Cleere était responsable du processus d'analyse et de la rédaction du rapport. Sophia Labadi (France) était son assistante de recherche. Le premier rapport préliminaire a été distribué aux membres du groupe de travail en octobre 2002, et a été examiné lors de la réunion de Saragosse en décembre 2002. Le rapport final a été préparé en décembre 2002 et janvier 2003, puis envoyé au Centre du patrimoine mondial à temps pour être examiné lors de la réunion entre les Organisations consultatives et le Centre du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO, le 23 janvier 2003.

Le premier rapport portait essentiellement sur l'analyse de la Liste du patrimoine mondial et des Listes indicatives du point de vue d'un cadre typologique lié aux disciplines patrimoniales reconnues. Après la réunion de janvier, il a été décidé que cette approche devait être complétée par une analyse plus poussée, utilisant différents cadres, afin de produire une représentation plus équilibrée de la situation, en conformité avec les recommandations du Comité du patrimoine mondial (citées précédemment). En conséquence, des cadres chronologiques et thématiques ont été conçus.

1 Members: R. Andrianavivony (Madagascar); H. Cleere (UK); P. Fowler (UK); G. Ali Gaballa (Egypt); Guo Zhan (China); J. Jokilehto (Finland); K. Jones (New Zealand); J-L. Luxen (Belgium); L. Noëlle Gras (Mexico); D. Repellin (France); G. Solar (Israel); G. Wijesuriya (Sri Lanka/New Zealand); C. Young (UK)

A second working group² met in Munich on 25-27 July 2003, and discussed the first draft of the chronological-regional and thematic frameworks in relation to the experience of participants from different regions of the world. The Group also discussed a report from a team from the Gibraltar Museum, contracted by the World Heritage Centre to work on a desk study of categories over- and under-represented on the World Heritage List, using an eco-geographical approach.

The ICOMOS study has been based on three complementary approaches to the analysis of the World Heritage List:

- **Part A:** Typological Framework Analysis
- **Part B:** Chronological-Regional Framework Analysis
- **Part C:** Thematic Framework Analysis

The rationale for, and structure of, these three frameworks are given below. Each framework provides an analysis of the World Heritage List in some specific aspects. Together these frameworks can be integrated into a process for the significance of the properties concerned. They can also be used as a reference for the development of Tentative Lists. It is obvious that the frameworks are indicative, and need to be verified in the relevant historical-cultural context.

The development of the ICOMOS analyses can also be seen as a learning process. While following from the debates in the World Heritage Committee, the first analysis was not considered to have provided satisfactory answers to the tasks posed by the Committee, showing that further study was necessary. Therefore, ICOMOS decided to continue with two more analyses, resulting in the regional-chronological framework and the thematic framework.

Un second groupe de travail² s'est réuni à Munich les 25-27 juillet 2003, et a examiné le premier brouillon des cadres chronologique-régional et thématique, relativement à l'expérience des participants de différentes régions du monde. Le groupe a également examiné un rapport émanant d'une équipe du Musée de Gibraltar, engagée par le Centre du patrimoine mondial pour travailler à une étude sur documents des catégories sur- et sous-représentées de la Liste du patrimoine mondial, en utilisant une approche éco-géographique.

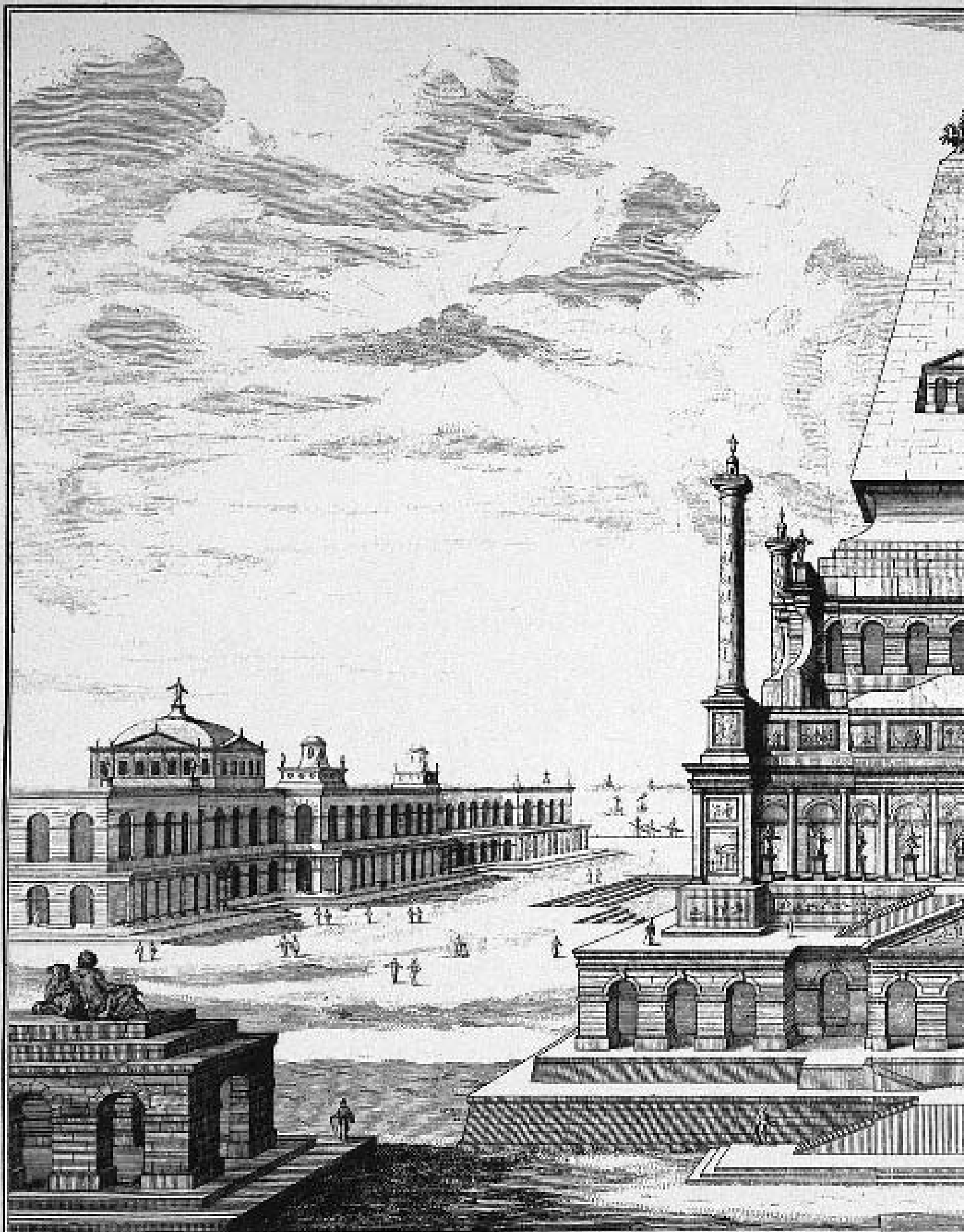
L'étude ICOMOS a été basée sur trois approches complémentaires de l'analyse de la Liste du patrimoine mondial :

- **Partie A:** Analyse du cadre typologique
- **Partie B:** Analyse du cadre chronologique/régional
- **Partie C:** Analyse du cadre thématique

L'exposé de ces trois cadres, et leur structure, sont donnés ci-dessous. Chaque cadre fournit une analyse de la Liste du patrimoine mondial du façon spécifique. Ces cadres, ensemble, peuvent être intégrés à un processus qui permet d'établir l'importance des biens concernés. Ils peuvent également être utilisés comme référence pour l'élaboration des listes indicatives. Ces cadres ont été conçus évidemment à titre indicatif et ils doivent être vérifiés par rapport à un contexte historique et culturel donné.

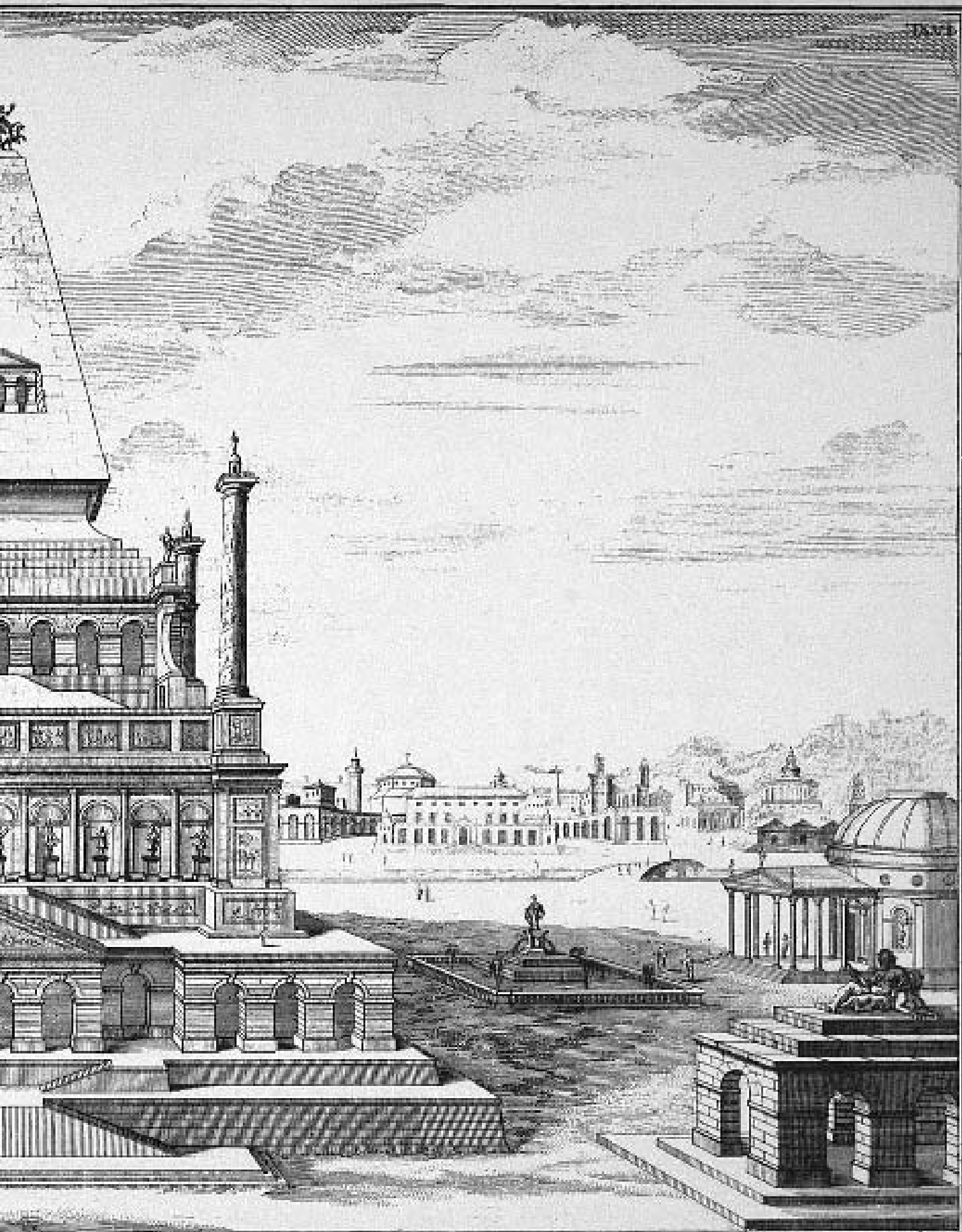
Le processus même d'élaboration des analyses de l'ICOMOS peut être considéré comme riche d'enseignement. Bien que se conformant aux débats menés par le Comité du patrimoine mondial, il a été considéré que la première analyse ne fournissait pas de réponses satisfaisantes aux questions posées par le Comité, démontrant ainsi qu'une étude complémentaire était nécessaire. Par conséquent, l'ICOMOS a décidé de poursuivre deux analyses supplémentaires, celle du cadre chronologique/régional et celle du cadre thématique.

1 Members: S. Denyer (UK); T. Fejerdy (Hungary); J. Jokilehto (Finland); H. Lilius (Finland); F. Javier Lopez Morales (Mexico); C. Machat (Germany); U. Mandel (Germany); D. Munjeri (Zimbabwe); M. Petzet (ICOMOS International); C. Richardson (Gibraltar); R. Silva (Sri Lanka); G. Solar (Israel); N. P. Stanley-Price (UK, ICCROM); S. Titchen (UNESCO World Heritage Centre); C. Viagas (Gibraltar); T. Williams (UK)



Mausölaum der Arthemisia, welches sie hat erbauen lassen,
ihrem Ehe-gemahl, dem König Mausolo, zu Halicarnasso in Caren.
Zwischen dem Tempel Venus, und den Königlichen Pallast.

Com. (Print. 1744)



*Mausolée qu' Arthemisie fit bâtir à Halicarnasse entre
le Temple de Venus et le Palais Royal en memoire du
Roi Mausole son epoux . Au Dessus Aut. Gât. Vase de Budo. Vlt. C. 7.*

ICOMOS ANALYSES

PART A. TYPOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

The typological framework outlines the first approach (2002-2003) to the analysis of categories, identifying the principal types of cultural properties that were referred to in the previous ICOMOS evaluations of nomination documents.

Category-based analyses of the World Heritage List have been undertaken since the early years of the implementation of the World Heritage Convention – for example, the paper by Michel Parent in 1979 (CC-79/CONF003/11) and in particular by ICOMOS in 1994 and again in 2000 as a contribution to the work of the Working Group on the Representativity of the World Heritage List. Furthermore, Working Document WHC-01/CONF208/12Add, p. 11, stresses that under-represented categories can be identified using a category-based analysis of the World Heritage List. The current analysis presented as Part A is based on information dating 2002, and the study was carried out from 2002 to early 2003.

Structure of the framework

For the analyses in 1994 and 2000 ICOMOS used a single-category approach: i.e. each World Heritage cultural or mixed property was assigned to a single category. It was

ANALYSES ICOMOS

PARTIE A. CADRE TYPOLOGIQUE

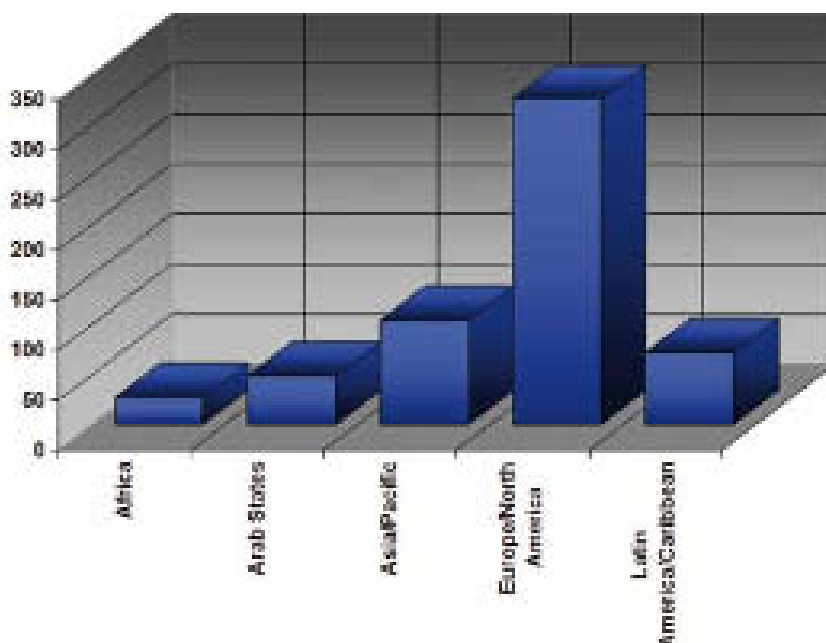
Le cadre typologique donne un aperçu de la première approche (2002-2003) de l'analyse des catégories, identifiant les principaux types de biens culturels auxquels on se référerait dans les précédentes évaluations de l'ICOMOS des propositions d'inscription.

Des analyses de la Liste du patrimoine mondial basées sur des catégories ont été entreprises dès les premières années de la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial – par exemple, la communication de Michel Parent en 1979 (CC-79/CONF003/11) et, en particulier, les analyses de l'ICOMOS en 1994, et de nouveau en 2000, sous forme de contribution au groupe de travail sur la représentativité de la Liste du patrimoine mondial. En outre, le document de travail WHC-01/CONF208/12Add, p. 10, souligne que les catégories sous-représentées peuvent être identifiées à l'aide d'une analyse de la Liste du patrimoine mondial basée sur des catégories. La présente analyse qui constitue la partie A est basée sur des informations datant de 2002, et l'étude a été menée de l'année 2002 au début de l'année 2003.

Structure du cadre

Pour les analyses de 1994 et 2000, l'ICOMOS a utilisé une approche basée sur une catégorie unique: c'est-à-dire que chaque bien culturel ou mixte du Patrimoine mondial était

A1: World Heritage List referred to UNESCO Regions (2002)



however recognized that this would give only an approximate result, since virtually every property contains elements that would justify attribution to several categories. For example, cities such as Rome are historic towns, but they also contain major archaeological and religious monuments of World Heritage quality.

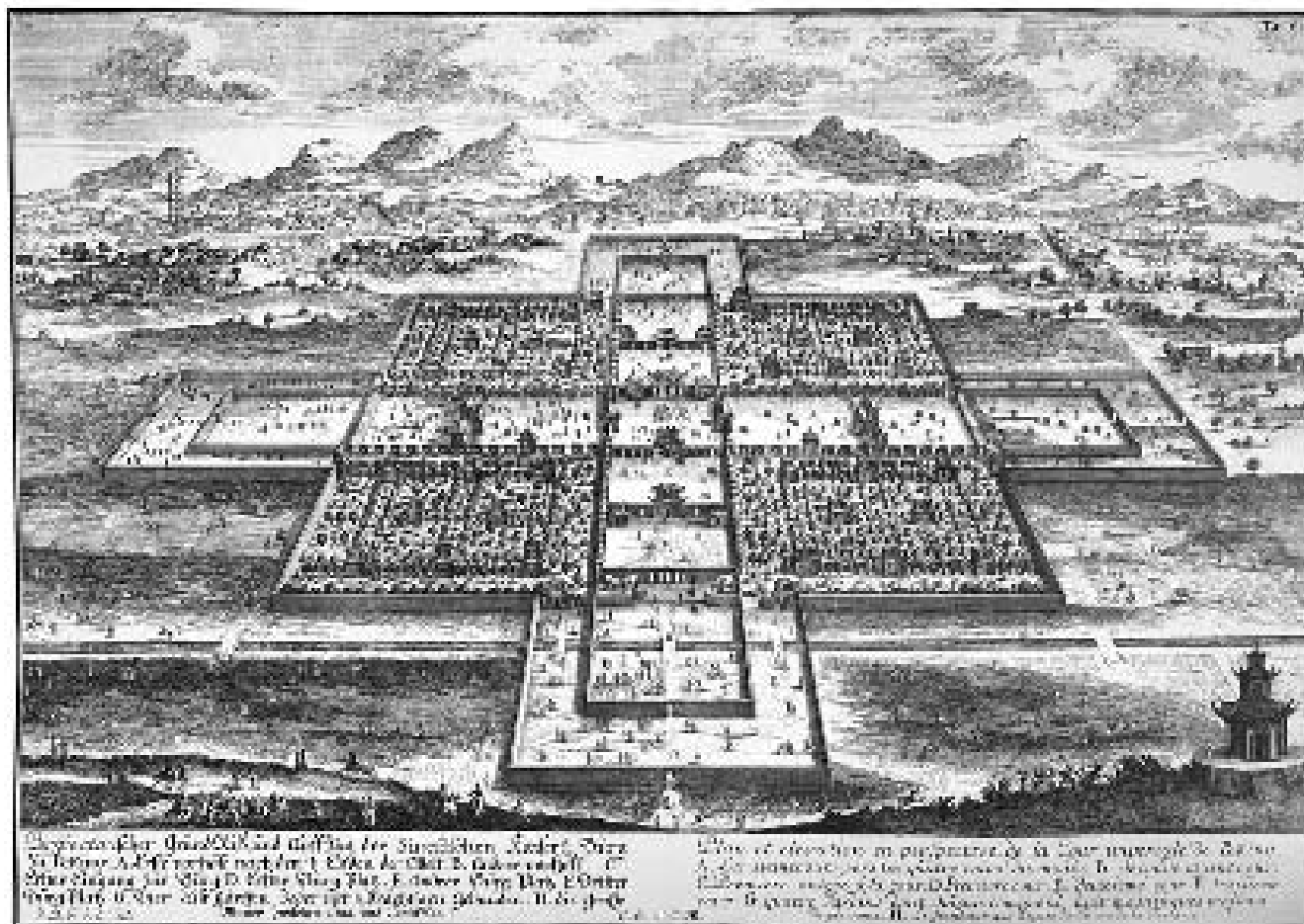
Work proceeded on the analysis of each property on the World Heritage List (see Figure A1) and those Tentative Lists that were prepared in conformity with the requirements of the Committee and therefore contained sufficient data for a judgement to be made. Each property on the World Heritage List was analysed by consulting the nomination files and the ICOMOS evaluation. In the case of Tentative Lists the analysis was based on the information supplied by States Parties. Where this was insufficient for a valid analysis and assignment of categories to be made, the resources of the ICOMOS World Heritage Secretariat and Documentation Centre were consulted. When the current List was analysed using the 'multi-category' approach, a total of 1473 specific units was identified; i.e. each property was assigned to an average of ca. three categories.

The table on the following page lists the categories used in the analysis.

assigné à une seule catégorie. Il a été reconnu que cela ne donnerait qu'un résultat approximatif, car pratiquement tous les biens contiennent des éléments qui justifieraient leur attribution à plusieurs catégories. Par exemple, les villes comme Rome sont des villes historiques, mais elles contiennent également des monuments archéologiques et religieux majeurs, de qualité digne du Patrimoine mondial.

Le travail s'est poursuivi sur l'analyse de chaque bien de la Liste du patrimoine mondial (voir Diagramme A1) et des Listes indicatives (celles préparées conformément aux exigences du Comité, et qui contenaient donc suffisamment de données pour qu'une évaluation puisse être réalisée. Chaque bien de la Liste du patrimoine mondial a été analysé en consultant les dossiers de proposition d'inscription et l'évaluation de l'ICOMOS. Dans le cas des Listes indicatives, l'analyse était basée sur les informations fournies par les États parties. Quand ces informations s'avéraient insuffisantes pour faire une analyse et une attribution à des catégories valables, les ressources du Secrétariat du Patrimoine mondial et du Centre de documentation de l'ICOMOS ont été consultées. Quand la Liste actuelle a été analysée à l'aide de l'approche «multi-catégorielle», un total de 1473 unités spécifiques a été identifié ; c'est-à-dire que chaque bien a été assigné à une moyenne d'environ trois catégories.

Le tableau suivant donne la liste des catégories utilisées dans l'analyse.



PART A: TYPOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK	PARTIE A: CADRE TYPOLOGIQUE
1. Archaeological heritage: Any form of archaeological site or individual monument, including earthworks, burial mounds, cave dwellings, settlements (towns, villages, farms, villas), temples and other public buildings, defensive works, cemeteries, routes, etc, that are not in use or occupied;	1. Patrimoine archéologique: Tout site archéologique ou monument individuel, y compris ouvrages de terre, tertres funéraires, grottes d'habitation, établissements (villes, villages, fermes, villas), temples et autres bâtiments publics, ouvrages défensifs, cimetières, itinéraires, etc. qui ne sont pas utilisés ou occupés ;
2. Rock-art sites: Caves, rock shelters, open surfaces, and comparable sites containing paintings, engravings, carvings, etc;	2. Sites d'art rupestre: Grottes, abris sous-roche, surfaces ouvertes et sites comparables contenant des peintures, gravures et sculptures, etc ;
3. Fossil hominid sites: Individual sites and landscapes containing skeletal material and/or evidence of occupation by early hominids;	3. Sites d'hominidés fossiles: Sites individuels et paysages contenant des éléments de squelettes et/ou des preuves d'occupation par les premiers hominidés ;
4. Historic buildings and ensembles: Individual monuments, groups of monuments, works of art;	4. Édifices et ensembles historiques: Monuments individuels, ensembles de monuments, œuvres d'art ;
5. Urban and rural settlements / Historic towns and villages: Towns, town centres, villages, and other communal groups of dwellings;	5. Établissements urbains et ruraux / Villes et villages historiques: Villes, centres-villes et autres groupes collectifs d'habitations ;
6. Vernacular architecture: use of traditionally established buildings types; application of traditional construction systems and crafts;	6. Architecture vernaculaire: utilisation de type de bâtiments établis traditionnellement ; application de systèmes de construction et techniques artisanales traditionnelles ;
7. Religious properties: Any form of property with religious or spiritual associations: churches, monasteries, shrines, sanctuaries, mosques, synagogues, temples, sacred landscapes, sacred groves, and other landscape features, etc;	7. Biens religieux: toutes formes de biens associés à des valeurs religieuses ou spirituelles, par ex.: églises, monastères, tombeaux, mosquées, synagogues, temples, sanctuaires, paysages sacrés, forêts sacrées et autres éléments du paysage sacrés, etc. ;
8. Agricultural, industrial and technological properties: field systems, vineyards, agricultural landscapes; agricultural settlements; water-management systems (dams, irrigation, etc); mines, mining landscapes, factories; bridges, canals, railways; industrial settlements, etc;	8. Biens agricoles, industriels et technologiques: systèmes de champs, vignobles, paysages agricoles ; établissements agricoles ; systèmes de gestion de l'eau (barrages, irrigation, etc) ; mines, paysages miniers, usines ; ponts, canaux, voies de chemin de fer ; établissements industriels, etc ;
9. Military properties: castles, forts, citadels, etc; town defences; defensive systems;	9. Biens militaires: Châteaux, forts, citadelles, etc ; fortifications urbaines ; systèmes défensifs ;
10. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens: clearly defined landscape designed and created intentionally; organically evolved landscape (a relict or fossil landscape, a continuing landscape); associative cultural landscape;	10. Paysages culturels, parcs et jardins: Paysages clairement définis, conçus et créés intentionnellement ; paysages essentiellement évolutif (paysage relique ou fossile, paysage vivant) ; paysages culturels associatifs ;
11. Cultural routes: pilgrimage routes, trading routes, roads, canals, railways, etc;	11. Itinéraires culturels: Chemins de pèlerinage, routes commerciales, routes, canaux, voies de chemin de fer, etc;
12. Burial monuments and sites: burial mounds, cairns, mausolea, tombs, cenotaphs, cemeteries, etc;	12. Monuments et sites funéraires: Tertres funéraires, cairns, mausolées, tombes, cénotaphes, cimetières, etc ;
13. Symbolic properties and memorials: properties of any category nominated or inscribed because of associations with beliefs, individuals, or events;	13. Biens symboliques et mémoriaux: biens de toute catégorie proposés pour inscription ou inscrits en raison d'associations avec des croyances, des individus, ou des événements ;
14. Modern heritage: buildings, groups of buildings, works of art, towns, industrial properties (from late 19th century onwards).	14. Patrimoine moderne: Édifices, ensembles, œuvres d'art, villes, biens industriels (à partir de la fin du XIXe siècle).

TABLE 1.
Regional distribution of cultural and mixed properties on the World Heritage List (2002)

Africa		Cambodia	1	Ireland	2
Angola	0	China	25	Israel	2
Bénin	1	DPR Korea	0	Italy	34
Botswana	1	Fiji	0	Latvia	1
Burkina Faso	0	India	18	Lithuania	2
Burundi	0	Indonesia	3	Luxembourg	1
Cameroun	0	Iran	3	Malta	3
Cape Verde	0	Japan	9	Monaco	0
Central African Republic	0	Kazakhstan	0	Netherlands	6
Chad	0	Kiribati	0	Norway	4
Comoros	0	Kyrgystan	0	Poland	9
Congo	0	Lao PDR	2	Portugal	11
Côte d'Ivoire	0	Malaysia	0	Romania	6
DR Congo	0	Maldives	0	Russian Fed	10
Ethiopia	6	Mongolia	0	San Marino	0
Ghana	2	Myanmar	0	Slovakia	4
Guinea	0	Nepal	2	Slovenia	0
Kenya	1	New Zealand	1	Spain	33
Madagascar	1	Niue	0	Sweden	11
Malawi	0	Pakistan	5	Switzerland	9
Mali	3	Papua New Guinea	0	Ukraine	2
Mauritius	0	Philippines	3	United Kingdom	18
Mozambique	1	Rep of Korea	7	USA	8
Namibia	0	Solomon Islands	0	Yugoslavia	3
Niger	0	Sri Lanka	6		
Nigeria	1	Tajikistan	0		
Rwanda	0	Thailand	3	Latin America & Caribbean	
Sénégal	2	Turkmenistan	1	Antigua and Barbuda	0
South Africa	3	Uzbekistan	4	Argentina	2
Togo	0	Viet Nam	3	Belize	0
Uganda	1			Bolivia	5
UR of Tanzania	2	Europe and North America		Brazil	9
Zambia	0	Albania	1	Chile	2
Zimbabwe	2	Andorra	0	Colombia	4
		Armenia	3	Costa Rica	0
Arab States		Austria	8	Cuba	5
Algeria	5	Azerbaijan	1	Dominica	0
Bahrain	0	Belarus	1	Dominican Rep	1
Egypt	6	Belgium	8	Ecuador	2
Iraq	1	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	El Salvador	1
Jordan	2	Bulgaria	7	Grenada	0
Lebanon	5	Canada	5	Guatemala	3
Libyan AJ	5	Croatia	5	Guyana	0
Mauritania	1	Cyprus	3	Haiti	1
Morocco	7	Czech Rep	11	Honduras	1
Oman	3	Denmark	3	Jamaica	0
Saudi Arabia	0	Estonia	1	Mexico	20
Sudan	0	Finland	5	Nicaragua	1
Syrian AR	4	France	26	Panamá	2
Tunisia	7	FYR Macedonia	1	Paraguay	1
Yemen	3	Georgia	3	Peru	7
		Germany	26	St Kitts & Nevis	1
Asia-Pacific		Greece	16	Saint Lucia	0
Afghanistan	1	Holy See	1	Suriname	1
Australia	5	Hungary	7	Uruguay	1
Bangladesh	2	Iceland	0	Venezuela	2

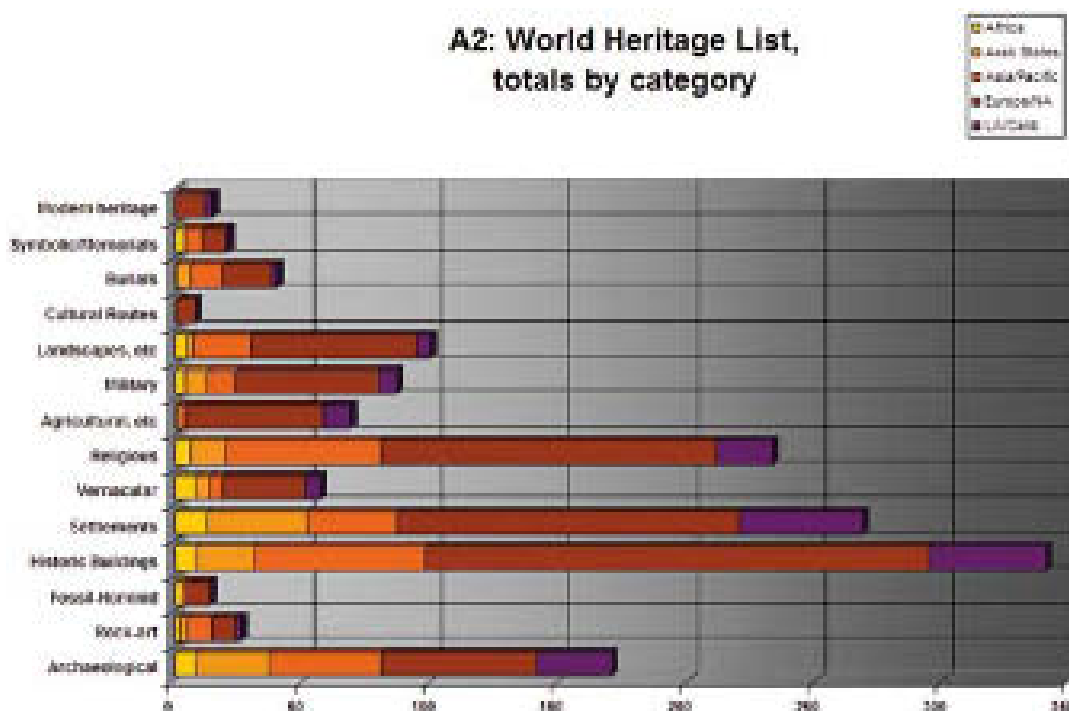
TABLE 2.**Regional distribution of cultural and mixed properties: tentative lists (2002)**

* Indicates States Parties without cultural and mixed properties inscribed on the World Heritage List.

N Indicates States Parties signatories of the Convention but without a tentative list containing cultural and/or mixed properties

Africa		Asia-Pacific		Ireland	5
Angola*	11	Australia	3	Israel	21
Bénin	4	Bangladesh	5	Italy	51
Botswana	3	Cambodia	10	Latvia	5
Burkina Faso*	4	China	48	Lithuania	2
Burundi*	N	DPR Korea*	5	Luxembourg	2
Cameroon*	N	Fiji*	3	Malta	5
Cape Verde*	N	India	13	Monaco*	N
Central African Republic*	N	Iran	17	Netherlands	12
Chad*	N	Japan	6	Norway	N
Comoros*	N	Kazakhstan*	10	Poland	8
Congo*	N	Kyrgyzstan*	6	Portugal	3
Côte d'Ivoire*	1	Kiribati*	N	Romania	9
DR of Congo*	3	Lao PDR	2	Russian Fed	15
Ethiopia	2	Malaysia*	1	San Marino*	N
Gabon*	N	Maldives*	N	Slovakia	7
Gambia*	3	Mongolia*	6	Slovenia*	4
Ghana	5	Myanmar*	8	Spain	24
Guinée*	3	Nepal	4	Sweden	2
Kenya	4	New Zealand	1	Switzerland	N
Madagascar	5	Niue*	N	Turkey	18
Malawi*	2	Pakistan	8	Ukraine	5
Mali	4	Papua New Guinea*	N	United Kingdom	16
Mauritius*	N	Philippines	4	USA	42
Mozambique	3	Rep of Korea	5	Yugoslavia	5
Namibia*	N	Solomon Islands*	N		
Niger*	3	Sri Lanka	N	Latin America & Caribbean	
Nigeria	4	Tajikistan*	11	Antigua and B.*	N
Rwanda*	N	Thailand	N	Argentina	5
Sénégal	1	Turkmenistan	3	Belize*	N
Seychelles	N	Uzbekistan	17	Bolivia	N
South Africa	4	Viet Nam	2	Brazil	9
Togo*	6			Chile	17
Uganda	4	Europe and North America		Colombia	6
UR of Tanzania	3	Albania	4	Costa Rica*	2
Zambia*	3	Andorra*	2	Cuba	N
Zimbabwe	1	Armenia	4	Dominica*	N
		Austria	9	Dominican Rep	13
		Azerbaijan	7	Ecuador	4
Arab States		Belarus	N	El Salvador	6
Algeria	N	Belgium	7	Grenada*	N
Bahrein*	4	Bosnia/Herz.*	2	Guatemala	N
Egypt	12	Bulgaria	6	Guyana*	3
Iraq	7	Canada	N	Haiti	N
Jordan	11	Croatia	1	Honduras	N
Lebanon	8	Cyprus	3	Jamaica*	N
Libyan AJ	N	Czech Rep	11	Mexico	22
Mauritania	3	Denmark	7	Nicaragua	2
Morocco	10	Estonia	1	Panama	N
Oman	5	FYR, Macedonia	N	Paraguay	1
Qatar	N	Finland	6	Peru	4
Saudi Arabia*	N	France	32	St Kitts & Nevis	2
Sudan*	8	Germany	18	Saint Lucia*	N
Syrian AR	15	Greece	4	Suriname	1
UA Emirates	N	Hungary	6	Uruguay	1
Yemen	N	Iceland*	8	Venezuela	2

**A2: World Heritage List,
totals by category**



Analysis of the typological framework

An analysis of the properties on the List showing the proportions of each category according to regions (Table 7) reveals several anomalies. In Africa, there is a low representation of categories that might be expected to figure strongly; for example, archaeological properties, rock-art sites, vernacular sites, cultural routes, and burial sites. Cultural landscapes do not figure in the Arab States. There are low levels of technological/agricultural properties, vernacular sites, and cultural routes in the Asia-Pacific region. In Latin America and the Caribbean a higher proportion of rock-art sites, vernacular sites, and cultural routes might be anticipated.

The same procedure was used for the Tentative Lists. As Tentative Lists change frequently, a joint decision was taken with the World Heritage Centre to use the Tentative Lists as of 21 June 2002 (see Working Document WHC-02/CONF.202/20 Rev). Looking at different regions, it was found that Tentative Lists did not exist in 12 States out of 36 States in Africa, in 6 out of 16 in the Arab States, in 7 out of 31 States in Asia and the Pacific, in 7 out of 47 States in

L'analyse du cadre typologique

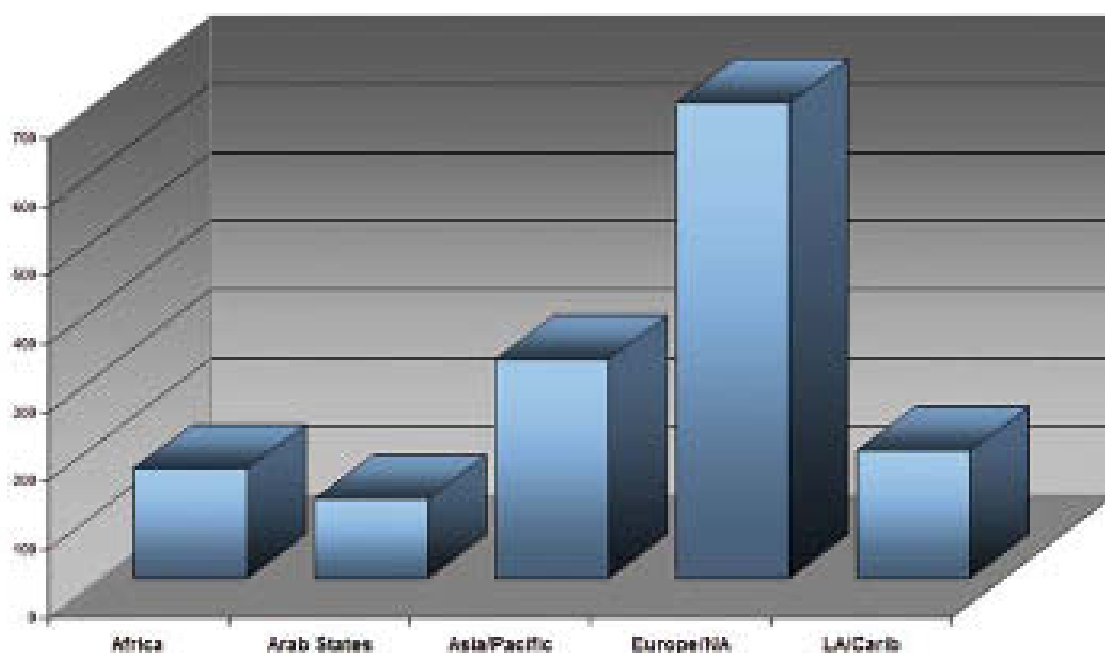
Une analyse des biens de la Liste montrant les proportions pour chaque catégorie selon les régions (Tableau 7) met en évidence plusieurs anomalies. En Afrique, il y a une faible représentation de catégories dont on aurait pu croire qu'elles figureraient fortement ; par exemple, les biens archéologiques, les sites d'art rupestre, les sites vernaculaires, les itinéraires culturels et les sites funéraires. Les paysages culturels ne figurent pas dans les États arabes. Il y a de faibles niveaux de biens technologiques/agricoles, de sites vernaculaires, et d'itinéraires culturels dans la région Asie-Pacifique. En Amérique Latine et dans les Caraïbes, on aurait pu s'attendre à une proportion plus élevée de sites d'art rupestre, de sites vernaculaires et d'itinéraires culturels.

La même procédure a été utilisée pour les Listes indicatives. Comme celles-ci changent fréquemment, une décision conjointe a été prise avec le Centre du patrimoine mondial pour utiliser les Listes indicatives jusqu'au 21 juin 2002 (voir Document de travail WHC-02/CONF.202/20 Rev). En examinant les différentes régions, on a trouvé qu'il n'y avait aucune Liste indicative dans 12 États sur 36 en Afrique, dans 6 États sur 16 dans les États arabes, dans 7 États sur 31 en Asie et dans

TABLE 3: Comparative analysis of the World Heritage List and the Tentative Lists by region

	WHL	%	TL	%	Totals	%
Africa	27	5 %	86	10 %	113	8 %
Arab States	49	9 %	83	10 %	132	9 %
Asia/Pacific	104	18 %	198	23 %	302	21 %
Europe/North America	325	56 %	399	46 %	724	50 %
Latin America/Caribbean	72	13 %	100	12 %	172	12 %
Totals	577		866		1443	

A3: Tentative Lists, Totals by UNESCO Regions (2002)



Europe and North America and in 12 out of 29 States in Latin America.

Of those Tentative Lists held in the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, 115 were found to be in the form required by the World Heritage Committee and so suitable for a detailed categorization of the type used for the World Heritage List. It was not practicable to use the small number of Tentative Lists that consisted merely of site names. This

le Pacifique, dans 7 États sur 47 en Europe et en Amérique du nord, et dans 12 États sur 29 en Amérique Latine.

On a trouvé que 115 des Listes indicatives en la possession du Centre du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO avaient la forme requise par le Comité du patrimoine mondial, et convenaient donc à une catégorisation détaillée du type utilisé pour la Liste du patrimoine mondial. Il n'était pas possible d'utiliser le faible nombre de Listes indicatives simplement

Table 4: Comparative analysis of World Heritage List and Tentative Lists by Category and Region

	Africa		Arab States		Asia/Pacific		Europe/N.Amer.		L. Amer./Caribb.		Totals	
	WHL	TL	WHL	TL	WHL	TL	WHL	TL	WHL	TL	WHL	TL
Archaeological properties	8	46	29	66	44	84	61	116	29	40	111	351
Rock-art sites	2	11	3	0	10	12	9	12	2	9	26	44
Fossil hominid sites	3	2	0	0	2	0	9	1	0	0	14	3
Architectural monuments	8	9	23	6	67	59	197	113	46	36	341	223
Historic towns/Urban ensembles	13	10	39	12	36	30	134	96	48	26	269	114
Vernacular architecture & settlements	8	6	6	0	5	7	32	18	6	1	57	32
Religious properties	6	12	14	9	61	59	131	76	22	17	234	173
Technological & agricultural properties	1	4	0	2	3	12	54	49	11	22	69	89
Military properties	4	12	9	12	11	9	56	55	7	6	81	94
Cultural landscapes	6	12	2	1	23	7	65	59	5	9	100	88
Cultural routes	0	4	0	0	1	5	7	9	0	2	8	20
Built sites	1	6	5	8	13	25	19	19	2	5	40	63
Symbolic properties	4	26	0	1	7	10	9	45	1	8	21	90
Modern heritage	0	1	0	0	0	0	12	27	3	6	15	34
Totals:	63	161	130	117	282	319	795	694	182	187		

TABLE 5: World Heritage List: Proportional analysis of each category

	Africa	Arab States	Asia/Pacific	Europe/N.Amer.	LA/Caribb.	Totals
Archaeological properties	8	29	44	61	29	171
% total	5%	17%	26%	36%	17%	12%
Rock-an sites	2	3	10	9	2	26
% total	8%	12%	38%	35%	8%	2%
Hominid sites	3	0	2	9	0	14
% total	21%	0%	14%	64%	0%	1%
Historic towns/urban ensembles	13	39	35	134	48	269
% total	5%	14%	13%	50%	18%	18%
Religious properties	6	14	61	131	22	234
% total	3%	6%	26%	56%	9%	16%
Technological and agricultural properties	1	0	3	54	11	69
% total	1%	0%	4%	78%	16%	5%
Military properties	4	9	11	56	7	87
% total	5%	10%	13%	64%	8%	6%
Architectural & artistic monuments & ens.	8	23	67	197	46	341
% total	2%	7%	20%	58%	13%	23%
Modern heritage	0	0	0	12	3	15
% total	0%	0%	0%	80%	20%	1%
Vernacular architecture & settlements	8	6	5	32	6	57
% total	14%	11%	9%	56%	11%	4%
Symbolic sites	4	0	7	9	1	21
% total	19%	0%	33%	43%	5%	1%
Cultural landscapes	5	2	23	65	5	100
% total	5%	2%	23%	65%	5%	7%
Cultural routes	0	0	1	7	0	8
% total	0%	0%	13%	88%	0%	1%
Burial sites	1	5	13	19	2	40
% total	3%	13%	33%	48%	5%	3%
Mixed sites	1	1	8	9	2	21
% total	5%	5%	38%	43%	10%	1%

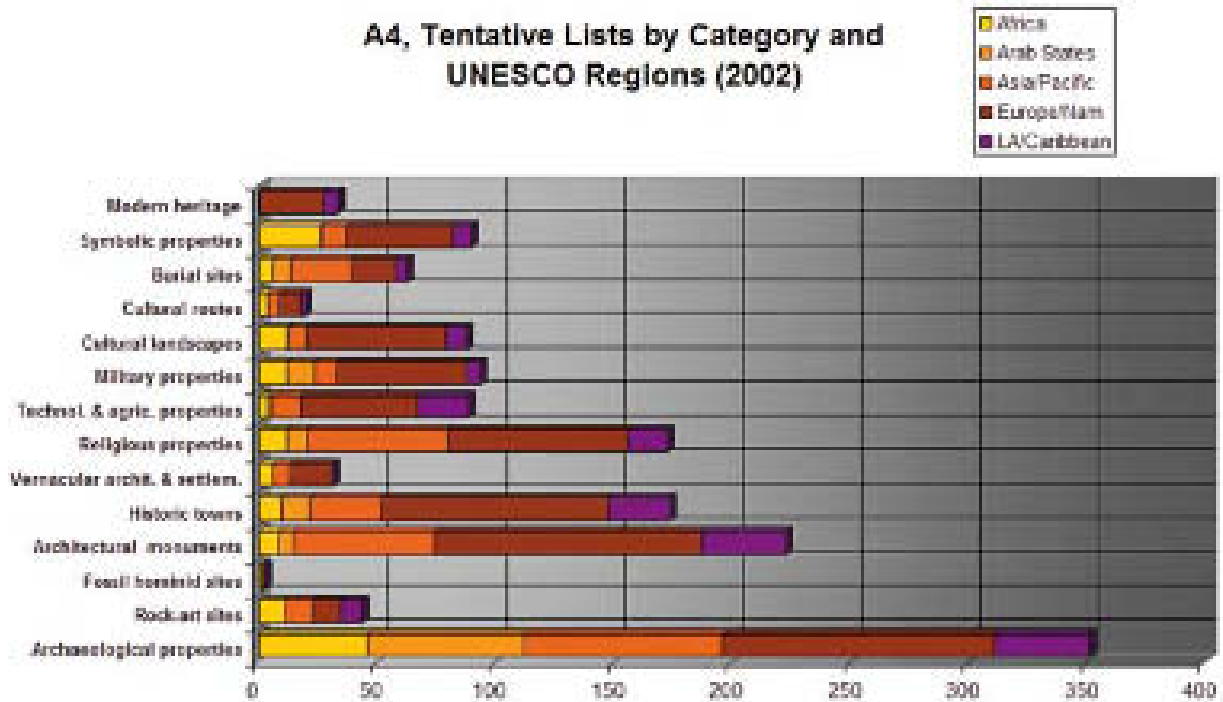
was the case, for example, of the Tentative Lists of Georgia and Indonesia. Properties for which no description was available were not taken into consideration. A total of 866 properties were analysed. This is less than the number of 1356 properties on Tentative Lists presented by the World Heritage Centre to the World Heritage Committee in June 2002. This discrepancy is due to the fact that natural properties have not been taken into consideration. Moreover, the World Heritage Centre database of Tentative Lists also contain some properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List (See: WHC-02/CONF.202/20 Rev). Properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List have not been taken into consideration in the analysis of Tentative Lists. It should be stressed, however, that the poor quality of a considerable number of the Tentative Lists and the lack of information justifying the 'outstanding universal value' of many properties listed made this analysis a very difficult exercise.

Details of the Tentative Lists studied are given in Table 2 and Figure A3. Of these lists, 24 (10) were from Africa, 10 (2) from the Arab States, 24 (8) from the Asia-Pacific region, 40 (4) from Europe-North America, and 17 (2) from Latin America and the Caribbean; the figures in parentheses indicate the number of Tentative Lists from countries without properties inscribed on the World Heritage List.

composées de noms de sites. C'était le cas, par exemple, des Listes indicatives de la Géorgie et de l'Indonésie. Les biens pour lesquels aucune description n'était disponible n'ont pas été pris en considération. Un total de 866 biens a été analysé. C'est moins que les 1356 biens des Listes indicatives présentés par le Centre du patrimoine mondial devant le Comité du patrimoine mondial en juin 2002. Cette divergence est due au fait que les biens naturels n'ont pas été pris en compte. De plus, la base de données des Listes indicatives du Centre du patrimoine mondial contient également des biens déjà inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial (voir : WHC-02/CONF.202/20 Rev). Les biens déjà inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial n'ont pas été pris en compte dans l'analyse des Listes indicatives. Il faut souligner, cependant, que la mauvaise qualité d'un nombre considérable de Listes indicatives, et le manque d'information justifiant la «valeur universelle exceptionnelle» de nombreux biens figurant sur ces listes, ont rendu cette analyse très difficile.

Le détail des listes étudiées est donné dans le Tableau 2 et le diagramme A3. Sur ces listes, 24 (10) provenaient d'Afrique, 10 (2) des États arabes, 24 (8) de la région Asie-Pacifique, 40 (4) d'Europe-Amérique du Nord, et 17 (2) d'Amérique Latine et des Caraïbes ; les chiffres entre parenthèses indiquent le nombre de Listes indicatives provenant de pays sans biens inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial. Une fois de plus, il y a une tendance mar-

A4, Tentative Lists by Category and UNESCO Regions (2002)



Once again, there is a heavy bias in favour of Europe and North America. It should be noted that several European countries that are already well represented on the List have substantial Tentative Lists. When the Tentative Lists were analysed using the 'multi-category' approach adopted for the World Heritage List, a total of 1515 discrete units was identified: i.e. each inscribed property was assigned to an average of about three of the categories as defined above.

quée en faveur de l'Europe et de l'Amérique du Nord. Il faut noter que plusieurs pays européens qui sont déjà bien représentés sur la Liste ont également des Listes indicatives substantielles. Quand les Listes indicatives ont été analysées à l'aide de l'approche «multi-catégorielle» adoptée pour la Liste du patrimoine mondial, un total de 1515 unités spécifiques a été identifié : c'est-à-dire que chaque bien inscrit a été assigné à une moyenne d'environ trois catégories parmi celles définies ci-dessus.

A5: Comparison of WH List and Tentative Lists referred to UNESCO Regions (2002)

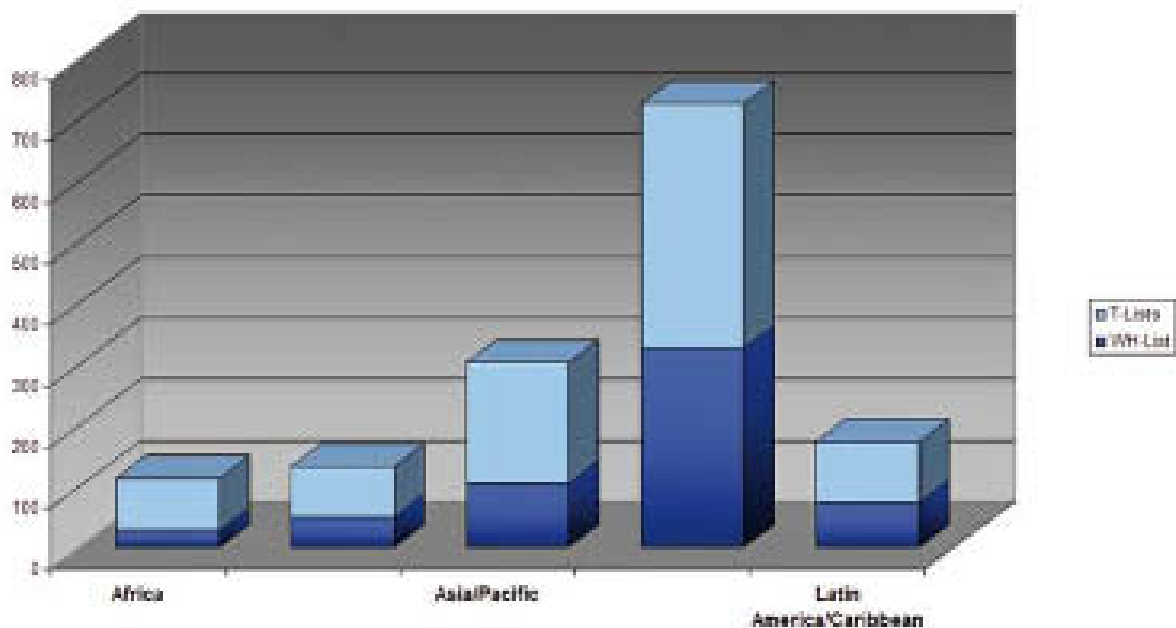


TABLE 6: Tentative lists: Proportional analysis of each category

	Africa	Arab States	Asia/ Pacific	Europe/ N.Amer.	L.Amer/ Caribb.	Totals
Archaeological properties	46	66	84	115	40	351
% total	13%	19%	24%	33%	11%	23%
Rock-art sites	11	0	12	12	8	43
% total	26%	0%	28%	28%	19%	3%
Fossil hominid sites	2	0	0	1	0	3
% total	67%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%
Historic towns/urban ensembles	10	12	30	96	26	174
% total	6%	7%	17%	55%	15%	11%
Religious properties	12	9	59	76	17	173
% total	7%	5%	34%	44%	10%	11%
Technological & agricultural properties	4	2	12	49	22	89
% total	4%	2%	13%	55%	25%	6%
Military properties	12	12	9	55	6	94
% total	13%	13%	10%	59%	6%	6%
Architectural & artistic monuments & ensembles	9	6	59	113	36	223
% total	4%	3%	26%	51%	16%	15%
Modern heritage	1	0	0	27	6	34
% total	3%	0%	0%	79%	18%	2%
Vernacular architecture & ensembles	6	0	7	18	1	32
% total	- 19%	0%	22%	56%	3%	2%
Symbolic sites	26	1	10	45	8	90
% total	29%	1%	11%	50%	9%	6%
Cultural landscapes	12	1	7	59	9	88
% total	14%	1%	8%	67%	10%	6%
Cultural routes	4	0	5	9	2	20
% total	20%	0%	25%	45%	10%	1%
Burial sites	6	8	25	19	5	63
% total	10%	13%	40%	30%	8%	4%
Mixed sites	5	1	11	18	3	38
% total	13%	3%	29%	47%	8%	3%

Analysis of this database by region and by category is shown in Figure A4 and Table 6. This largely reflects the same situation as that of the World Heritage List: the same four categories (archaeological properties (351), historic towns (174), religious properties (173), and architectural properties (223) predominating (though with a higher proportion of archaeological properties, due in large measure to the substantial examples of this category of property put forward by African and Arab States Parties). The number of vernacular properties proposed by African countries is very low, which is surprising. The numbers of cultural landscapes proposed by States Parties in Africa and the Asia-Pacific region is also disappointingly low. This is further borne out by the analysis of these data showing the proportions of each category according to regions (Table 6). The comparative analysis between Tables 3 and 6 shows the regional evolution of categories between the World Heritage List and Tentative List.

World Heritage List and Tentative Lists referred to UNESCO Regions

The following analyses will present a comparison of the World Heritage List and the Tentative Lists in relation to the different categories as referred to UNESCO regions, i.e. Africa, Arab States, Asia and Pacific, Europe and North

L'analyse de cette base de données par région et par catégorie est indiquée dans le diagramme A4 et le Tableau 6. Elle reflète en grande partie la même situation que connaît la Liste du patrimoine mondial : les mêmes quatre catégories (biens archéologiques (351), villes historiques (174), biens religieux (173), et biens architecturaux (223)) prédominants, mais avec une proportion plus élevée des biens archéologiques, due dans une large mesure aux exemples nombreux de cette catégorie de biens mis en avant par les États parties africains et arabes. Le nombre de biens vernaculaires proposés par les pays africains est très faible, ce qui est surprenant. Le faible nombre de paysages culturels proposés par les États parties en Afrique et dans la région Asie-Pacifique est également décevant. Ceci se trouve de nouveau confirmé par l'analyse des données montrant les proportions pour chaque catégorie selon les régions (Tableau 6). L'analyse comparative des Tableaux 3 et 6 montre l'évolution régionale des catégories entre la Liste du patrimoine mondial et les Listes indicatives.

Liste du patrimoine mondial et listes indicatives en référence aux régions UNESCO

Les analyses suivantes présentent une comparaison de la Liste du patrimoine mondial et des listes indicatives sur la base des différentes catégories et en référence aux régions UNESCO, à savoir : Afrique, États arabes, Asie et Pacifique, Europe et

TABLE 7: World Heritage List: Analysis by category and region

	Africa		Arab States		Asia/Pacific		Europe/N.Amer.		L.Amer./Caribb.	
	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%
Categories based on form										
Archaeological properties	8	14%	29	22%	44	16%	61	8%	29	16%
Rock-art sites	2	3%	3	2%	10	4%	9	1%	2	1%
Fossil hominid sites	3	5%	0	0%	2	1%	9	1%	0	0%
Historic towns/urban ensembles	13	22%	39	30%	35	13%	134	17%	48	27%
Architectural & artistic monuments & ens.	8	14%	23	18%	67	24%	197	25%	46	26%
Modern heritage	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	12	2%	3	2%
Vernacular architecture & settlements	8	14%	6	5%	5	2%	32	4%	6	3%
Cultural landscapes	5	8%	2	2%	23	8%	65	8%	5	3%
Cultural routes	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	7	1%	0	0%
Mixed sites	1	2%	1	1%	8	3%	9	1%	2	1%
Categories based on function										
Religious properties	6	10%	14	11%	61	22%	131	17%	22	12%
Technological & agricultural properties	1	2%	0	0%	3	1%	54	7%	11	6%
Military properties	4	7%	9	7%	11	4%	56	7%	7	4%
Symbolic sites	4	7%	0	0%	7	3%	9	1%	1	1%
Burial sites	1	2%	5	4%	13	5%	19	2%	2	1%
Totals	59		130		275		774		178	

America, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Amérique du Nord, et Amérique Latine et Caraïbes.

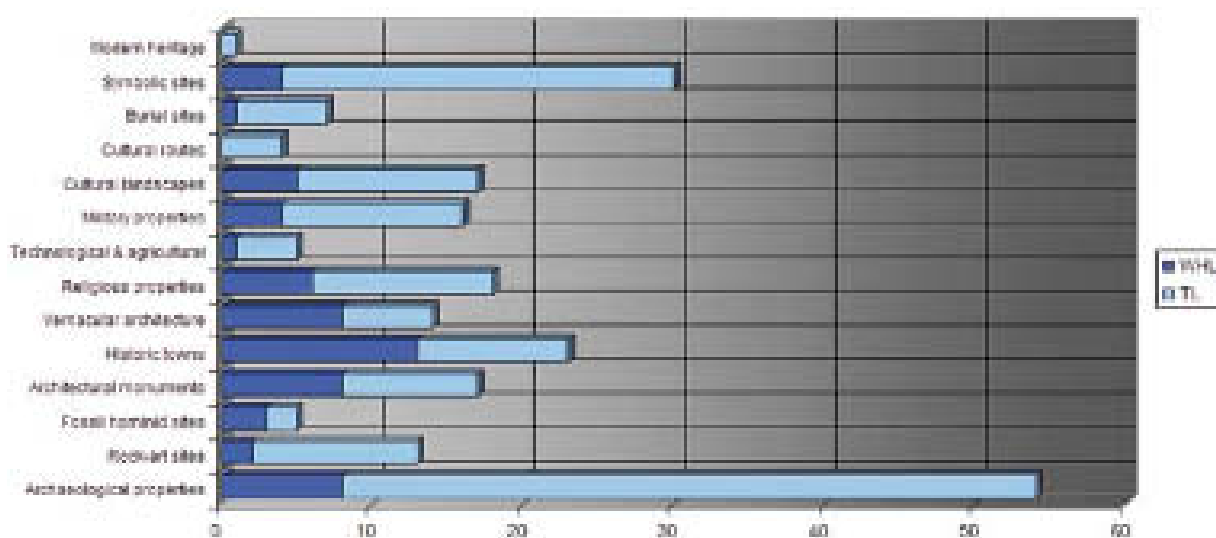
As shown in **Figure A6**, archaeological properties constitute the most represented category on African tentative lists (48 = 28%). This is partly due to the high numbers of remains of constructions built by colons for the slave trade which constitute an important theme of African tentative

Le Tableau A6 met en lumière la prédominance de la catégorie des biens archéologiques sur les listes indicatives des pays africains (48 = 28%). Cela est en partie dû au grand nombre de vestiges d'édifices construits par les colons pour le commerce des esclaves qui constitue un thème important pour

Table 8: Tentative Lists: Comparison by category and region

	Africa		Arab States		Asia/Pacific		Europe/N.Amer.		L.Amer./Caribb.	
	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%
Cetegones based on form										
Archaeological properties	46	29%	66	56%	84	26%	115	17%	40	22%
Rock-art sites	11	7%	0	0%	12	4%	12	2%	8	4%
Fossil hominid sites	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%
Historic towns & ensembles	10	6%	12	10%	30	9%	96	14%	26	14%
Architectural & artistic monuments & ens.	9	6%	6	5%	59	18%	113	16%	36	19%
Modern heritage	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	27	4%	6	3%
Vernacular architecture	6	4%	0	0%	7	2%	18	3%	1	1%
Cultural landscapes	12	7%	1	1%	7	2%	59	9%	9	5%
Cultural routes	4	2%	0	0%	5	2%	9	1%	2	1%
Mixed sites	5	3%	1	1%	11	3%	18	3%	3	2%
Categories based on function										
Religious properties	12	7%	9	8%	59	18%	76	11%	17	9%
Technological & agricultural properties	4	2%	2	2%	12	4%	49	7%	22	12%
Military properties	12	7%	12	10%	9	3%	55	8%	6	3%
Symbolic sites	26	16%	1	1%	10	3%	45	6%	8	4%
Burial sites	6	4%	8	7%	25	8%	19	3%	5	3%
Totals	161		117		319		694		186	

A6: Comparison of World Heritage List and Tentative Lists / AFRICA



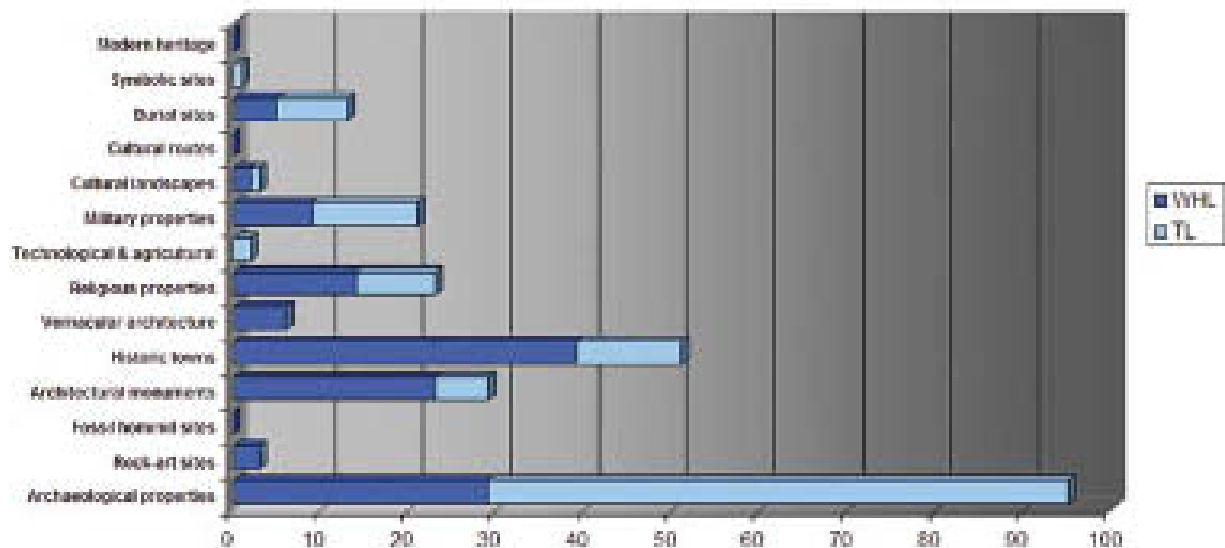
lists. Symbolic sites and cultural landscapes also increase on African tentative lists, respectively from 4 sites (6%) on the World Heritage List to 26 sites (16%) on tentative lists and from 5 sites (8%) on the World Heritage List to 12 sites (7%) on tentative lists. Rock-art sites (11 = 7%) also increase on tentative lists in comparison with their representation on the List (2 = 3%). Burial sites is another category, which increases on tentative lists (6 = 4%). Religious and technological/agricultural properties also increase on tentative lists, from 6 (9%) and 4 (6%) on the World Heritage List to 12 (7%) on tentative lists. Modern heritage and cultural routes also increase on tentative lists (respectively 1 site = 1% and 4 sites = 2%) whilst there is no modern heritage site or cultural route from Africa on the World Heritage List. By contrast, historic towns decrease strongly, from 20% on the List to 6% on the tentative lists. The proportion of architectural property also diminishes from 12.5% on the World Heritage List to 5% on tentative lists. Vernacular architecture also decreases from 12.5% on the List to 4% on tentative lists.

Figure A7 shows that the most represented category on the tentative lists of the Arab States is archaeological properties (66 sites = 56%). Most archaeological properties date from before the arrival of Islam in the region and refer to the great ancient civilizations such as the Assyrian, Sassanian, or Roman cultures. Military properties also increase from 9 sites on the World Heritage List (7%) to 12 sites on tentative lists (10%). Burial sites also increase from 5 sites (4%) on the World Heritage List to 8 (7%) on ten-

les listes indicatives de cette région du monde. On constate aussi que les sites symboliques et les paysages culturels sont en progression sur les listes indicatives de l'Afrique, passant respectivement de 4 et 5 sites (6% et 8%) sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial à 26 et 12 sites (16% et 7%) sur les listes indicatives. Les sites d'art rupestre (11 = 7%) sont également en progression sur les listes indicatives par rapport à leur représentation sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial (2 = 3%). Les sites funéraires sont une autre catégorie dont la représentation progresse sur les listes indicatives (6 = 4%). La représentation des biens religieux et du patrimoine technologique/agricole est en progression sur les listes indicatives, passant respectivement de 6 (9%) et 4 (6%) sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial, à 12 (7%) sur les listes indicatives. La présence d'un patrimoine moderne et d'itinéraires culturels est également à noter sur les listes indicatives (respectivement 1 site = 1% et 4 sites = 2%) alors que ceux-ci sont totalement absents de la Liste du patrimoine mondial. À l'inverse, la proportion des villes historiques est en forte chute, tombant de 20% sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial à 6% sur les listes indicatives. La part des monuments d'architecture diminue aussi, passant de 12,5% sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial à 5% sur les listes indicatives. L'architecture vernaculaire, quant à elle, diminue de 12,5% sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial à 4% sur les listes indicatives.

Le Tableau A7 montre que la catégorie de biens la plus représentée sur les listes indicatives des États arabes est celle des biens archéologiques (66 sites = 56%). La plupart de ces biens datent d'avant l'avènement de l'Islam dans la région et sont liés aux grandes civilisations anciennes des cultures assyriennes, sassanides ou romaines. Les biens militaires sont en nombre croissant, de 9 sites sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial (7%) à 12 sites sur les listes indicatives (10%). La représentation des sites funéraires est également en aug-

A7: Comparison of World Heritage List and Tentative Lists / Arab States



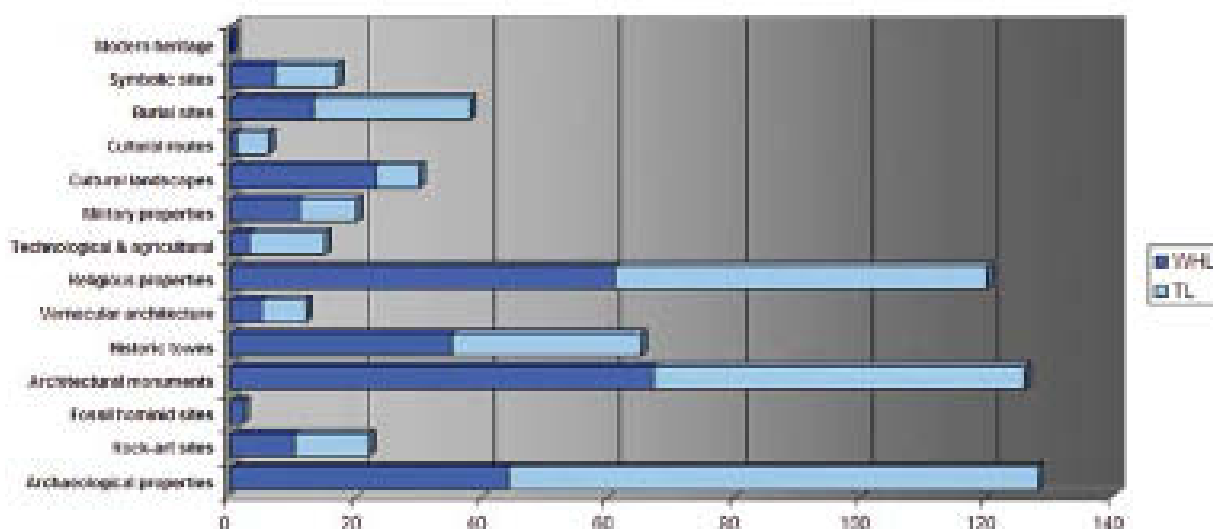
tative lists, as do military properties from 9 (7%) on the World Heritage List to 13 (10%) on tentative lists. Historic towns, religious properties, and architectural properties, which are prominent on the World Heritage List, decrease in tentative lists. Arab States do not have any fossil hominid sites, modern heritage sites, or cultural routes on either the World Heritage List or the tentative lists. Vernacular heritage in the Arab states is represented by 6 sites (5%) on the World Heritage List, but does not figure on any tentative lists. Cultural landscapes diminish from 2 sites (2%) on the World Heritage List to 1 site (1%) on tentative lists. Technological/agricultural heritage in the Arab States is not represented on the World Heritage List, but it does figure on tentative (2 sites = 2%).

The most represented category on the Tentative Lists of the Asia/Pacific region (**Figure A8**) is that of archaeological sites (84 = 25%). The next most represented category is religious properties (59 = 18%). This demonstrates the importance of Buddhist temples, and also of Christian monuments (see the tentative list of the Philippines, for example). Burial sites also increase from 4% on the List to 7.5% on tentative lists, as do technological/agricultural properties, from 3 sites (1%) on the World Heritage List to 12 sites = 4% on tentative lists) and cultural routes (from 1 site = 1% on the World Heritage List to 5 sites (1.5%) on tentative lists). This is also the case for rock-art sites, from 10 sites (3%) on the World Heritage List to 12 sites (4%) on tentative lists, vernacular heritage from 5 sites (2%) on the World Heritage List to 7 sites = 2% on tentative lists) and symbolic sites (from 7 sites = 2% on the World Her-

mentation, avec 5 sites (4%) sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial contre 8 (7%) sur les listes indicatives, de même que les biens militaires, qui passent de 9 sites (7%) sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial à 13 (10%) sur les listes indicatives. Les villes historiques, les biens religieux et les monuments d'architecture, qui prédominent sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial, diminuent sur les listes indicatives. Les États arabes ne possèdent ni sites d'hominidés fossiles ni de sites du patrimoine moderne ni d'itinéraires culturels, sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial comme sur les listes indicatives. Le patrimoine vernaculaire des États arabes est représenté par 6 sites (5%) sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial mais ne figure sur aucune liste indicative. Le nombre des paysages culturels diminue de 2 sites (2%) sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial à 1 seul site (1%) sur les listes indicatives. Dans la région des États arabes, le patrimoine technologique/agricole n'est pas représenté sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial alors qu'il figure sur les listes indicatives (2 sites = 2%).

La catégorie la plus représentée des listes indicatives pour la région Asie – Pacifique (**Tableau A8**) est celle des sites archéologiques (84 = 25%). La suivante est celle des biens religieux (59 = 18%). Cela souligne l'importance des temples bouddhistes, sans oublier celle des monuments chrétiens (voir la liste indicative des Philippines par exemple). Les sites funéraires progressent également de 4% pour la Liste du patrimoine mondial à 7,5% sur les listes indicatives, de même que le patrimoine technologique/agricole qui, de 3 sites (1%) sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial passe à 12 sites (4%) sur les listes indicatives, et les itinéraire culturels (de 1 site = 1% sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial à 5 sites = 1,5% sur les listes indicatives). C'est aussi le cas des sites d'art rupestre, qui passent de 10 sites (3%) sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial à 12 sites (4%) sur les listes indicatives, du patrimoine vernaculaire, de 5 sites (2%) sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial à 7 sites (2%) sur les listes

A8: Comparison of World Heritage List and Tentative Lists / Asia and Pacific



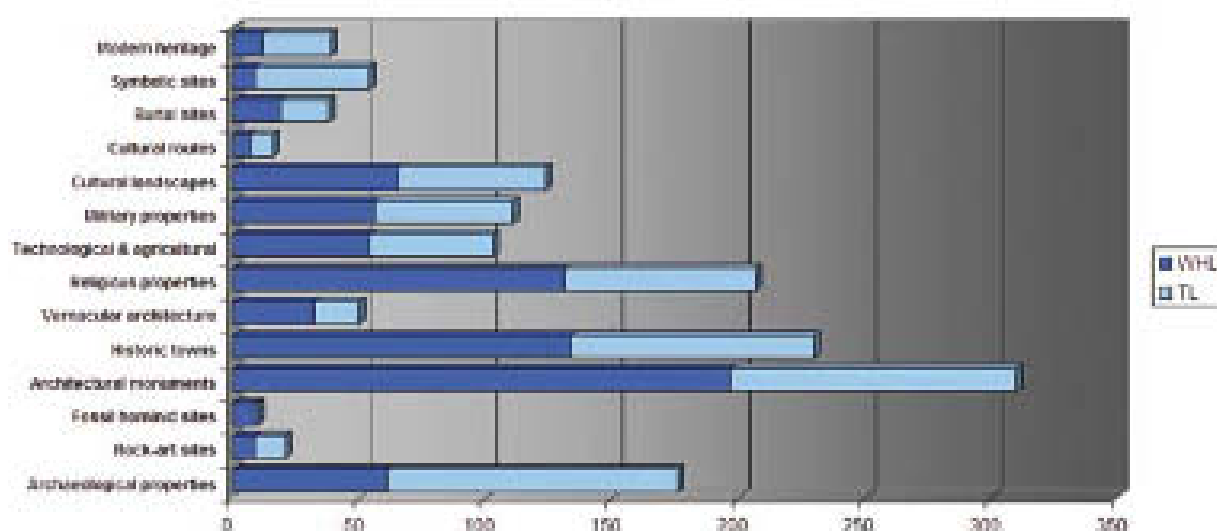
itage List to 10 sites (3%). Cultural landscapes diminish from 23 (8%) on the List to 7 (2%) on the tentative lists, as do historic towns (from 35 = 12% on the World Heritage List to 30 = 9% on tentative lists), architectural properties (from 67 = 23% on the World Heritage List to 59 = 8% on tentative lists), and military properties (from 11 sites = 4% to 9 sites = 3%). The Asia/Pacific region has no modern heritage sites, on either the World Heritage List or the tentative lists. There are no fossil hominid sites on the tentative lists of the Asia/Pacific region, whilst this category is represented by 2 sites (1%) on the World Heritage List.

indicatives et des sites symboliques, de 7 sites (2%) sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial à 10 sites (3%). Le nombre des paysages culturels diminue, de 23 (8%) sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial à 7 (2%) sur les listes indicatives, de même que celui des villes historiques, de 35 (12%) sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial à 30 (9%) sur les listes indicatives, les monuments d'architecture, de 67 (23%) sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial à 59 (8%) sur les listes indicatives et enfin les biens militaires, de 11 sites (4%) à 9 sites (3%). La région Asie - Pacifique ne possède pas de sites du patrimoine moderne, que ce soit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial ou sur les listes indicatives. Il n'existe pas non plus de site d'hominidés fossiles sur les listes indicatives de la région Asie - Pacifique alors que cette catégorie est représentée par 2 sites (1%) sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial.

As shown in **Figure A9**, the two most represented categories on the Tentative Lists of the Europe/North America region are archaeological sites (115 = 16%) and architectural properties (113 = 16%). The 115 archaeological properties represent a wide diversity of properties, ranging from Greek and Roman remains (see, for example, the tentative list of Greece and some sites on the tentative list of Italy) to Neolithic dwellings and tombs (eg the tentative list of Bulgaria). This category of archaeological properties also encompasses under-represented types such as sacred sites (such as 'The holy place of worship of Ukonsaari by the Sami people at Inari' on the tentative list of Finland). Architectural properties also represent a wide diversity of monuments ranging from religious to modern ones. Modern heritage is better represented on the tentative lists (27 = 4%) than on the World Heritage List (12 = 1%). This is in part due to the large number of modern heritage sites on the tentative list of the United States (15 sites). The number of symbolic sites also increases from 9 (1%) on the World

Comme l'indique le **Tableau A9**, les deux catégories les plus représentées des listes indicatives de la région Europe – Amérique du Nord sont les sites archéologiques (115 = 16%) et les monuments d'architecture (113 = 16%). Les 115 sites archéologiques témoignent de la grande diversité des biens, allant des vestiges grecs et romains (voir, par exemple, la liste indicative de la Grèce et certains sites de la liste indicative de l'Italie) aux habitats et nécropoles néolithiques (par exemple la liste indicative de la Bulgarie). La catégorie des biens archéologiques comprend aussi des types de biens sous-représentés tels que les sites sacrés (par exemple «L'île sacrée de Ukonsaari du peuple Sami à Inari» sur la liste indicative de la Finlande). Les biens archéologiques présentent aussi une grande diversité de monuments, qu'ils soient religieux ou modernes. Le patrimoine moderne est mieux représenté sur les listes indicatives (27 = 4%) que sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial (12 = 1%). Cela est dû en partie au grand nombre de sites du patrimoine moderne présent sur la liste indicative des États-Unis (15 sites). Le nombre de sites

A9: Comparison of World Heritage List and Tentative Lists / Europe and North America



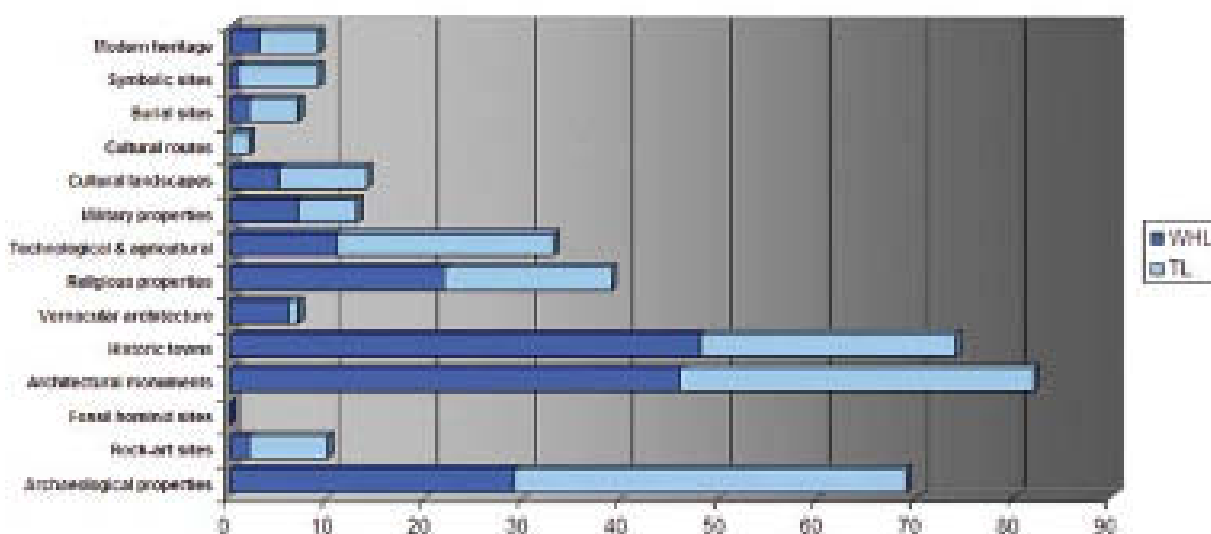
Heritage List to 45 (6%) on tentative lists. Cultural landscapes decrease from 65 on the World Heritage List to 59 on tentative list, as do vernacular sites from 32 (4%) to 18 (2.5%), religious properties from 131 (16%) to 76 (11%), and technological/agricultural heritage sites from 54 to 49 sites. Historic towns also decrease from 17% on the World Heritage List to 13% on tentative lists.

symboliques augmente aussi de 9 (1%) sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial à 45 (6%) sur les listes indicatives. Les paysages culturels diminuent en nombre, de 65 sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial à 59 sur la liste indicative, de même que les sites vernaculaires, qui passent de 32 (4%) à 18 (2,5%), les biens religieux, de 131 (16%) à 76 (11%) et enfin les sites du patrimoine technologique/agricole, de 54 à 49 sites. Les villes historiques diminuent aussi de 17% sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial à 13% sur les listes indicatives.

As illustrated by **Figure A10**, the category of archaeological properties is the best represented on the tentative lists of the Latin American and Caribbean region (40 sites = 21%), and increases in comparison with its proportion on the World Heritage List (29 = 15%). The proportion of rock-art sites on the tentative lists increases by comparison with its proportion on the World Heritage List from 2 sites (1%) to 8 sites (4%). These rock-art sites are mentioned in the tentative lists of, inter alia, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil. The proportion of technological/agricultural properties on tentative lists increases in comparison with its amount on the World Heritage List, as does that of cultural landscapes on tentative lists (3% to 5%). These cultural landscapes include, for instance, 'Coffee cultural landscape' in the tentative list of Colombia or the 'Agave landscape and ancient industrial facilities in Tequila, Jalisco' on the tentative list of Mexico. Modern heritage increase from 3 sites (2%) on the World Heritage List to 6 (3%) on tentative lists as do symbolic sites from 1 site (1%) on the World Heritage List to 8 (4%) on tentative lists and burial sites from 2 sites (1%) on the World Heritage List to 5 (3%) on tentative lists. Historic towns diminish from 48 sites (26%) on the List to 26 (14%) on tentative lists, as do religious properties, which decrease from 22 (12%) to 17 (9%). The number of architectural properties also decreases from 46 (25%) on the

Le **Tableau A10** montre que la catégorie des biens archéologiques est la mieux représentée sur les listes indicatives de la région Amérique Latine et Caraïbes (40 sites = 21%) et qu'elle progresse par rapport à la Liste du patrimoine mondial (29 = 15%). La part de sites d'art rupestre sur les listes indicatives augmente par rapport à celle de la Liste du patrimoine mondial de 2 sites (1%) à 8 sites (4%). Ces sites d'art rupestre sont mentionnés entre autres sur les listes indicatives du Chili, de l'Argentine et du Brésil. La part du patrimoine technologique/agricole sur les listes indicatives augmente par rapport à celle sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial, de même que celle des paysages culturels sur les listes indicatives (3% à 5%). Ces paysages culturels incluent, par exemple, «le paysage culturel du café» sur la liste indicative de la Colombie ou «le paysage de l'agave et des anciennes installations industrielles à Tequila, Jalisco» sur la liste indicative du Mexique. Le patrimoine moderne progresse de 3 sites (2%) sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial à 6 (3%) sur les listes indicatives, de même que les sites symboliques, de 1 site (1%) sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial à 8 (4%) sur les listes indicatives, et les sites funéraires, de 2 sites (1%) sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial à 5 (3%) sur les listes indicatives. Les villes historiques diminuent de 48 sites (26%) sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial à 26 (14%) sur les listes indicatives, comme le font les biens reli-

A10: Comparison of World Heritage List and Tentative Lists / Latin America and the Caribbean



List to 36 (19%) on tentative lists. The category of vernacular heritage also decreases from 6 sites (4%) on the World Heritage List to 1 (0.5%) on tentative lists, as do military properties from 7 sites (4%) on the World Heritage List to 6 (3%) on tentative lists.

jeux, qui diminuent de 22 (12%) à 17 (9%). Le nombre de monuments d'architecture diminue aussi de 46 (25%) sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial à 36 (19%) sur les listes indicatives. La catégorie du patrimoine vernaculaire diminue aussi de 6 sites (4%) sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial à 1 (0,5%) sur les listes indicatives, de même que les biens militaires, de 7 sites (4%) sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial à 6 (3%) sur les listes indicatives.

OUTCOME OF THE ANALYSIS

The analysis has shown that certain types of cultural properties are under-represented on the World Heritage List. For example, surviving nomadic pastoralist cultures are currently represented by a single inscription, that of the Laponian Area (Sweden), which also extends into Norway, Finland, and northern Russia. So far there are no inscriptions from regions with comparable landscapes inhabited by hunter-gatherer communities that have preserved a traditional way of life, such as Canada, Siberia, or Central Asia.

Agricultural landscapes relating to staple or other economic crops also have few inscriptions. Traditional techniques for the production of only a handful of these are represented by single inscriptions for rice (Philippines), coffee (Cuba), and tobacco (Cuba). There is as yet no representation of specific traditional production of crops such as wheat, barley, maize, millet, cocoa, cotton, rubber, or fruits. Some Tentative Lists do recognise agricultural landscapes related to economic crops, for instance, coffee (Colombia) and sugar (Dominican Republic). Traditional agricultural landscapes that illustrate earlier stages in farming practice or land tenure or adaptations to specific topographical and/or climatic

RESULTAT DE L'ANALYSE

L'analyse a montré que certains types de biens culturels sont sous-représentés sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial. Par exemple, les cultures pastorales nomades survivantes sont actuellement représentées par une seule inscription, celle de la région de Laponie (Suède), qui s'étend jusqu'à la Norvège, la Finlande et le nord de la Russie. Jusqu'à présent, il n'y a aucune inscription provenant de régions aux paysages comparables habités par des communautés de chasseurs-cueilleurs qui ont conservé un mode de vie traditionnel, comme le Canada, la Sibérie ou l'Asie centrale.

Les paysages agricoles liés à des récoltes de base ou d'autres récoltes économiques ont également peu d'inscriptions. Les techniques traditionnelles de production d'une poignée seulement de ces paysages agricoles sont représentées par des inscriptions uniques, pour le riz (Philippines), le café (Cuba) et le tabac (Cuba). Il n'y a encore aucune représentation de production traditionnelle spécifique de récoltes comme le blé, l'orge, le maïs, le millet, le cacao, le caoutchouc ou les fruits. Certaines Listes indicatives reconnaissent cependant des paysages agricoles liés à des récoltes économiques, par exemple le café (Colombie) et le sucre (République dominicaine). Il manque également les paysages agricoles traditionnels qui illustrent des stades anciens de pratiques agrico-

constraints, such as bocages, medieval strip field systems in Europe, or the garden agriculture of the islands of Oceania, are lacking.

Viticulture is represented by three properties (France, Hungary, Portugal) and indirectly by cultural landscapes in Austria and Germany. Vineyards are included in a number of Tentative Lists for the most part in Europe, including Cyprus, France, Portugal, and Slovakia.

Irrigation is an essential component of many agricultural systems, but historic or traditional systems do not so far figure on the List (that at Dujiangyan in China is exceptional in that the original system designed in the 3rd century BCE has been maintained and extended continuously since that time so as to play an essential role in the modern agriculture of the Chengdu Valley in Sichuan). A handful of properties included on Tentative Lists represent irrigation systems, including a falaj system (Oman), Shushtar hydraulic installations (Iran), or the 'Sistema hidraulico prehispanico del Rio San Jorge' (Colombia).

Transhumance is still widely practised around the world, but the only landscape of this kind currently on the List is the Pyrenean trans-frontier region of Mont Perdu, between France and Spain.

The sacred and/or symbolic significance of certain natural features such as mountains, volcanoes, forests, groves, etc is acknowledged by only a few States Parties (e.g. Australia, China, New Zealand). Several Global Strategy regional meetings in Africa provide a sound intellectual basis for the eventual inscription of this important non-monumental category. It has to be recognised that properties of this type are represented on some Tentative Lists, including those of Botswana, Guinea, and Kenya.

Vernacular architecture and settlements do not figure prominently on the Tentative Lists of States Parties in Africa and the Asia-Pacific region.

Although Technological/agricultural properties figure prominently on the World Heritage and Tentative Lists, following up the proposal of the 1992 Strategic Review, these are overwhelmingly post-Industrial Revolution properties located in Europe and North America, along with earlier mining sites in Europe and Latin America.

Analysis of the religious properties on the World Heritage and Tentative Lists shows that a high proportion of these are cathedrals, churches, and monastic establishments associated with the Christian religion. Concerning the other major world religions, such as Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism, and Judaism, there would be good reasons to undertake thematic studies on monuments representing these religions, identifying the criteria to be used for their selection and evaluation. Nonetheless, Buddhist properties are well represented on Tentative Lists, as illustrated by those of Nepal, India, or Tajikistan.

les ou de propriété terrienne, ou des adaptations à des contraintes topographiques et/ou climatiques spécifiques, comme le bocage, ce système médiéval européen de champs en bandes, ou la culture maraîchère des îles d'Océanie.

La viticulture est représentée par trois biens (France, Hongrie, Portugal) et indirectement par des paysages culturels en Autriche et en Allemagne. Les vignobles sont inclus dans un certain nombre de Listes indicatives principalement en Europe, notamment à Chypre, en France, au Portugal et en Slovaquie.

L'irrigation est une composante essentielle de nombreux systèmes agricoles, mais les systèmes historiques ou traditionnels ne figurent pas, jusqu'à présent, sur la Liste (le système d'irrigation de Dujiangyan, en Chine, est exceptionnel, en cela que le système original conçu au III^e siècle avant notre ère a été maintenu et développé continuellement depuis cette époque, pour jouer un rôle essentiel dans l'agriculture moderne de la vallée de Chengdu, dans le Sichuan). Une poignée de biens inclus sur les Listes indicatives représente des systèmes d'irrigation, dont un système falaj (Oman), les installations hydrauliques de Shushtar (Iran), ou le «Sistema hidraulico prehispanico del Rio San Jorge» (Colombie).

La transhumance est encore largement pratiquée à travers le monde, mais le seul paysage de ce type actuellement sur la Liste est la région pyrénéenne transfrontalière du Mont Perdu, entre la France et l'Espagne.

La signification sacrée et/ou symbolique de certaines caractéristiques naturelles, comme les montagnes, les volcans, les forêts, les plantations d'arbres, etc, n'est reconnue que par quelques États parties (par ex. l'Australie, la Chine, la Nouvelle-Zélande). Plusieurs réunions régionales en Afrique portant sur la Stratégie globale fournissent une base intellectuelle solide pour l'inscription éventuelle de cette catégorie non-monumentale importante. Il faut admettre que des sites de ce type sont représentés sur certaines Listes indicatives, parmi lesquelles celles du Botswana, de la Guinée et du Kenya.

L'architecture et les établissements vernaculaires n'occupent pas une place importante sur les Listes indicatives des États parties en Afrique et dans la région Asie-Pacifique.

Même si les biens technologiques/agricoles figurent en évidence sur les Listes du patrimoine mondial et indicatives, suite à la proposition de la Révision stratégique de 1992, il s'agit en très grande majorité de biens de la Révolution post-industrielle situés en Europe et en Amérique du nord, et de sites miniers plus anciens en Europe et en Amérique latine.

L'analyse des biens religieux sur les Listes du patrimoine mondial et indicatives montre qu'une forte proportion de ces biens sont des cathédrales, des églises et des établissements monastiques associés à la religion chrétienne. En ce qui concerne les autres religions mondiales majeures, comme l'islam, le bouddhisme, l'hindouisme et le judaïsme, il y a beaucoup à dire en faveur de la réalisation d'études thématiques sur les monuments de ces religions, en indiquant les critères utilisés pour leur sélection et leur évaluation. Néanmoins, les sites bouddhistes sont bien représentés sur les Listes indicatives, comme l'illustrent celles du Népal, de l'Inde ou du Tadjikistan.

There is only a single modern heritage property on the Tentative Lists of three of the five regions - Africa, the Arab States, and Asia-Pacific. A special effort needs to be made, as part of the current project for the World Heritage Centre, which expands and reinforces the DoCoMoMo study to encourage States Parties in these regions to assess potential sites and monuments of this type on their territories.

It can be noted from the above analysis that the most represented cultural heritage categories on the World Heritage List are architectural properties, historic towns, religious properties and archaeological properties, which together constitute 69% of the cultural properties on the List. In various regions there are 'gaps' in cultural regions where there would appear to be properties representing categories on the List. For example, in Africa, there is a low representation of categories of archaeological properties, rock-art sites, vernacular sites, cultural routes, and burial sites, while cultural landscapes do not figure at all in the Arab States.

In June 2002, there were a total of 1356 properties included on the Tentative Lists. It should however be noted that not all the Tentative Lists were at that time in the form required by the World Heritage Committee and could not be subjected to the same detailed categorization of the type used for the World Heritage List. Therefore, only 866 properties were considered in the analysis. It should also be noted that several European countries that are already well represented on the List have substantial Tentative Lists.

As a general observation, we can conclude that the current Tentative Lists would not change the potential balance or the imbalance on the World Heritage List. The regional representation remains more or less the same and even within the categories, there are only minor changes. If substantial change is desired, it will be necessary to revise the existing Tentative Lists accordingly, and to encourage the preparation of Tentative Lists from those States Parties which currently do not have them.

Based on the outcome of the analysis of categories of properties, ICOMOS then decided to proceed to further study resulting in the frameworks based on regional-chronological analysis and thematic analysis.

PART B. CHRONOLOGICAL-REGIONAL FRAMEWORK

Structure of the framework

The Chronological/Regional Framework represents an attempt to identify significant cultures and civilisations that have emerged and developed in the different parts of the world. As stated in the UNESCO Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2001), "Culture takes diverse forms across time and space. This diversity is embodied in the uniqueness and plurality of the identities of the groups and societies

Il y a un seul bien du patrimoine moderne sur les Listes indicatives de trois des cinq régions : Afrique, États arabes et Asie-Pacifique. Un effort particulier doit être fait - dans le cadre du projet actuel pour le Centre du patrimoine mondial, qui développe et renforce l'étude DoCoMoMo - pour encourager les États parties dans ces régions à évaluer les sites et monuments potentiels de ce type sur leurs territoires.

On peut noter, d'après l'analyse ci-dessus, que les catégories de patrimoine culturel les plus représentées sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial sont celles des biens architecturaux, des villes historiques, des biens religieux et des biens archéologiques, qui représentent à eux seuls 69 % des biens culturels de la Liste. Pour diverses régions, des «lacunes» apparaissent dans les régions culturelles où il semblerait qu'il y ait des biens appartenant aux catégories de la Liste. Par exemple, en Afrique, il y a une faible représentation des catégories de biens archéologiques, de sites d'art rupestre, de sites vernaculaires, d'itinéraires culturels, et de sites funéraires, tandis que les paysages culturels ne figurent pas du tout dans les États arabes.

En juin 2002, 1356 biens figuraient sur les Listes indicatives. Il faut cependant noter que toutes les Listes indicatives n'avaient pas, à ce moment là, la forme requise par le Comité du patrimoine mondial et ne pouvaient pas être soumises à la même catégorisation détaillée du type utilisé pour la Liste du patrimoine mondial. Par conséquent, seulement 866 biens ont été considérés dans l'analyse. Il faut également noter que plusieurs pays européens, qui sont déjà bien représentés sur la Liste, ont des Listes indicatives conséquentes.

D'un point de vue général, nous pouvons conclure que les Listes indicatives actuelles ne changeraient pas les équilibres ou déséquilibres potentiels de la Liste du patrimoine mondial. La représentation régionale reste plus ou moins identique, et même au sein des catégories, il n'y a que des changements mineurs. Si l'on souhaite un changement important, il sera nécessaire de réviser les Listes indicatives existantes en conséquence, et d'encourager la préparation de Listes indicatives par les États parties qui n'en ont pas actuellement.

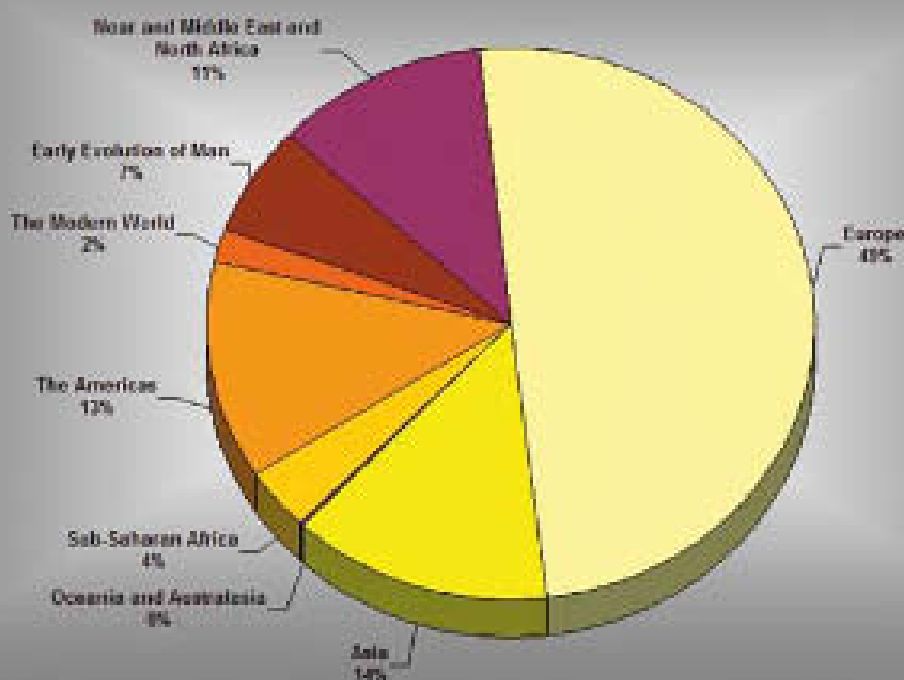
Suite aux résultats de l'analyse des catégories de biens, l'ICOMOS a décidé de poursuivre l'étude en utilisant des cadres basés sur une analyse chronologique-régionale et une analyse thématique.

PARTIE B. CADRE CHRONOLOGIQUE-REGIONAL

Structure du cadre

Le cadre chronologique-régional tente d'identifier des cultures et des civilisations importantes qui ont émergé et se sont développées dans différentes parties du monde. Comme le mentionne la déclaration universelle de l'UNESCO sur la diversité culturelle (2001), «la culture prend des formes diverses à travers le temps et l'espace. Cette diversité s'incarne dans l'originalité et la pluralité des identités qui caractérisent

B1: Chronology referred to Regions (%)



making up humankind.” While recognising the specificity of each heritage property, it will be necessary for a World Heritage nomination to be seen within the appropriate cultural and historical context. In relation to each World Heritage nomination, there is thus the requirement of a specific comparative analysis, where the relative value of the property is demonstrated. The appropriate historic period and relevant cultural region should be identified on the basis of a critical judgement, and it depends on the theme and the values that a particular property represents. Such comparison must be based sufficiently broadly so as to justify the World Heritage significance.

This framework is based on the way the cultures have developed in different regions of the world. The cultural history of humankind is complex. There have been various cultures that have spread over and influenced vast regions cutting across geographical boundaries; there have been various empires in most continents, which have grown from small beginnings to rule entire world regions. Such was the Persian Empire that extended from the Mediterranean and Egypt in the West to the Indus Valley in the East, leaving its imprint on peoples within its purview. The Roman Empire gave a common cultural reference to the Mediterranean region and a large part of Central and Western Europe. When it was divided into the Latin Roman Empire and the Byzantine Empire, it gave different cultural bases to Eastern and Western Europe. The Chinese and Indian Empires in Asia, the Incan and Mayan Empires in Southern and Central America, and the Mali and Songhai Empires in West Africa have all left their strong imprint on specific periods and regions. Their governance structures in many cases formed their own cultural regions, some of them lasting over centuries. It is clear that as a result of the rise and fall of empires, cultural development in relation to a historic

les groupes et les sociétés composant l’humanité». Bien que reconnaissant la spécificité de chaque bien du patrimoine, il paraît nécessaire de considérer une proposition d’inscription du patrimoine mondial dans un contexte culturel et historique approprié. Chaque proposition d’inscription du patrimoine mondial doit fournir une analyse comparative spécifique qui démontre la valeur relative du bien. La période historique appropriée et la région culturelle correspondante devront être identifiées sur la base d’un jugement critique. Ceci dépend du thème et des valeurs qu’un bien particulier représente. Cette comparaison doit bénéficier d’une base suffisamment large pour justifier la signification patrimoine mondial.

Ce cadre se base sur la façon dont les cultures se sont développées dans différentes régions du monde. L’histoire culturelle de l’humanité est complexe. Diverses cultures se sont diffusées à travers de vastes régions et ont influencé ces régions, en franchissant les frontières géographiques ; divers Empires sur la plupart des continents ont connu des débuts modestes pour ensuite régner sur des régions entières dumonde. Ce fut le cas de l’Empire perse, qui s’étendait depuis la Méditerranée et l’Égypte, à l’ouest, jusqu’à la vallée de l’Indus, à l’est, et qui a laissé son empreinte sur les peuples placés sous son influence. L’Empire romain a donné une référence culturelle commune à la région méditerranéenne et à une grande partie de l’Europe centrale et occidentale. Quand il a été divisé en Empire romain d’Occident et Empire byzantin, il a donné des bases culturelles différentes à l’Europe de l’Est et de l’Ouest. Les Empires chinois et indien en Asie, les empires Inca et Maya en Amérique du Sud et en Amérique centrale, et les empires Maliens et Songhaï en Afrique occidentale ont tous laissé une empreinte marquée sur des périodes et des régions spécifiques. Leurs structures de gouvernement, dans bon nombre de cas, ont engendré leurs propres régions culturelles, dont certaines ont duré pendant des siècles. Il est clair qu’en raison de

timeline varies from one cultural region to another, and cultural regions also vary from one era to another.

Cultures are not just related to empires: in many parts of the world cultural patterns have evolved independently of empires – often through determined exclusion, but sometimes as a result of strategic geographical advantage. Strong cultures can also in some parts of the world be seen to have a strong symbiotic relationship with empires but not be part of them. All these cultures similarly wax and wane and can be seen to follow or reflect historic timelines.

A Chronological Framework must therefore necessarily take into account the wide variety of cultural developments. The framework, if it is to reflect properly this variety, must relate to cultural regions rather than modern political regions. The present framework has been set out in sections that follow continents: Asia, Australasia and the Pacific, Africa, Europe, the Americas, as well as the Arctic and Antarctic Regions. Within this general framework, there is reference to smaller cultural regions, according to their history. When a particular culture, such as the Ottoman Empire ruled different geographical regions or continents, a reference is made to this in the historical timeline of the region concerned. It should be appreciated that such a 'macro-framework' can only be an overall reference, and that a more detailed cultural history needs to be developed on the 'micro-level'.

The Chronological-Regional Framework is divided into several sections, referring to the regions of the world and to the historic timeline relevant to each region. An exception is the 'early evolution of humans', ranging from the Palaeolithic to the Bronze Age, taken as a separate category relevant to all regions. This category does not have a specific timeframe, reflecting the fact that evolution has been different from region to region. Another special category, the 'modern world', relates to the period of 'globalisation' since the First World War in all regions. The main sections of the framework are:

- I. Early Evolution of Humans
- II. Near and Middle East, North Africa
- III. Europe
- IV. Asia
- V. The Pacific and Australasia
- VI. Sub-Saharan Africa
- VII. The Americas
- VIII. The Arctic and Antarctic Regions
- IX. The Modern World

l'essor et de la chute des empires, le développement culturel, relativement à une chronologie historique, varie d'une région culturelle à une autre, et que les régions culturelles varient également d'une époque à l'autre.

Les cultures ne sont pas seulement liées aux empires : dans de nombreuses parties du monde, les modèles culturels ont évolué indépendamment des empires - souvent par le biais d'exclusions déterminées, mais parfois aussi à la suite d'un avantage géographique stratégique. Des cultures puissantes peuvent également, dans certaines parties du monde, être vues comme ayant un rapport symbiotique fort avec les empires, mais sans en faire partie. Toutes ces cultures croissent et décroissent de façon similaire et on peut considérer qu'elles suivent ou reflètent des chronologies historiques.

Un cadre chronologique doit donc nécessairement prendre en compte la grande variété des développements culturels. Un tel cadre, s'il doit refléter correctement cette variété, doit être lié aux régions culturelles plutôt qu'aux régions politiques modernes. Le présent cadre a été présenté en sections qui suivent les continents : l'Asie, l'Australasie et le Pacifique, l'Afrique, l'Europe, les Amériques, ainsi que les régions arctique et antarctique. Au sein de ce cadre général, il est fait référence à des régions culturelles plus petites, selon leur histoire. Quand une culture particulière, comme l'Empire Ottoman, régnait sur différentes régions géographiques ou continents, une référence y est faite dans la chronologie historique de la région concernée. Il faut comprendre qu'un tel «macro-cadre» ne peut être qu'une référence globale, et qu'une histoire culturelle plus détaillée doit être élaborée à un «micro-niveau».

Le cadre chronologique-régional est donc divisé en plusieurs sections, qui renvoient à diverses régions du monde et à la chronologie historique propre à chaque région. Une exception est «le début de l'évolution humaine», du paléolithique à l'âge du bronze, qui a été pris comme une catégorie à part s'appliquant à toutes les régions. Cette catégorie ne possède pas non plus de cadre temporel spécifique, ce qui reflète le fait que l'évolution a été différente d'une région à l'autre. Une autre catégorie particulière, le «monde moderne» se rapporte à la période de la «mondialisation» depuis la Première Guerre mondiale. Les sections principales du cadre dans toutes les régions sont:

- I. Début de l'évolution humaine
- II. Proche et Moyen-Orient, Afrique du Nord
- III. Europe
- IV. Asie
- V. Pacifique et Australasie
- VI. Afrique sub-Saharienne
- VII. Les Amériques
- VIII. Régions arctique et antarctique
- IX. Monde moderne

PART B. CHRONOLOGICAL-REGIONAL FRAMEWORK

PARTIE B. CADRE CHRONOLOGIQUE-RÉGIONAL

Red numbers see pp. 123-177

I. EARLY EVOLUTION OF MAN IN THE WORLD DÉBUT DE L'ÉVOLUTION HUMAINE DANS LE MONDE	
1. Palaeolithic period (Old Stone Age) Période du Paléolithique (âge de la Pierre inférieur)	10. 17. 85. 130. 147. 158. 167. 179. 181. 287. 310. 434. 447. 449. 593. 606. 659. 670. 739. 833. 866/ 874. 915. 936. 958. 977. 985. 989. 994. 1021.
2. Mesolithic and Neolithic periods (Middle and New Stone Age) Périodes du Mésolithique et du Néolithique (âge de la Pierre moyen et supérieur)	79. 373. 514. 848. 925. 1006.
3. Bronze Age and Iron Age / Âge du bronze et âge du fer	132. 306. 557. 575. 579. 849. 886. 954. 968. 1145

II. NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA PROCHE ET MOYEN-ORIENT ET AFRIQUE DU NORD	
1. Mesopotamia / Mésopotamie	
a. Sumerian City States / Cités États Sumériennes	
b. The Akkadian kingdom / Le royaume d'Akkad	
c. Babylon (Old Babylon, New Babylon) Babylone (Ancien Empire babylonien, Nouvel Empire babylonien)	
c. Assyrians (Old, Middle, and New Empires) Assyriens (Ancien, Moyen et Nouvel Empire)	1130.
2. Egypt / Égypte	
a. Old Kingdom / Ancien Empire	86.
b. Middle Kingdom / Moyen Empire	87.
c. New Kingdom / Nouvel Empire	87. 88.
3. Ancient Anatolia / Ancienne Anatolie	849.
a. The Hittite kingdoms and empire / Les royaumes et Empire hittite	377.
4. Phoenician civilisation in the Mediterranean and Ancient North Africa Civilisation phénicienne en Méditerranée et ancienne Afrique du Nord	37. 184. 193. 294. 295. 299. 332. 362. 565. 794.
5. Near Eastern Kingdoms (Israel and Judah; Palestine, Syria, Aegean civilisations) Royaumes du Proche-Orient (Israël et Juda ; Palestine, Syrie et civilisations égéennes)	20. 21. 148.
6. Ancient Iran / Ancien Iran	
a. Elamites / Élamites	113.
b. Medes / Mèdes	
7. Persian Empires / Empires perses	
c. Achaemenid Empire (550-332 BC) / Empire achéménide (550-332 av. J.-C.)	114. 484. 1106.
d. Parthian empire (250 BC-226 AD) / Empire parthe (250 av. J.-C.-226 apr. J.-C.)	139. 277. 1130.
e. Sassanian Empire (224-651 AD) / Empire sassanide (224-651 apr. J.-C.)	958. 1070. 1077.

8. Empire of Alexander the Great, Hellenistic period (Anatolia, Near and Middle East, Egypt) Empire d'Alexandre le Grand, période hellénistique (Anatolie, Proche et Moyen-Orient, Égypte)	277.
9. Roman Empire / Empire romain	22. 23. 37. 38. 184. 191. 193. 194. 277. 294. 356. 836. 1040. 1093.
10. Byzantine Empire (Eastern Mediterranean, Anatolia) Empire byzantin (Méditerranée orientale, Anatolie)	356. 357. 954.
11. Arabia and related states / Arabie et États associés	192. 385. 433. 611. 1010.
12. Caliphates in the Near and Middle East and Egypt Califats au Proche et Moyen-Orient et Égypte	
a. The Umayyad Caliphate (634-749 AD) (Syria, Palestine, North Africa) Le califat Omeyyade (634-749 apr. J.-C.) (Syrie, Palestine, Afrique du Nord)	20. 293. 327.
b. Abbasids (749-1258 AD) (Iraq, Iran, Egypt) Abbassides (749-1258 apr. J.-C.) (Irak, Iran, Égypte)	1208.
c. Fatimids (909-1171 AD) (Egypt) Fatimides (909-1171 apr. J.-C.) (Égypte)	89.
d. Ghaznavids (1130-1186) and Ghurids (1190-1206) Ghaznavides (1130-1186) et Ghorides (1190-1206)	
e. Ayyubids (1169-1260), Mamluks (1250-1517) (Syria, Palestine, Egypt) Ayyoubides (1169-1260), Mamelouks (1250-1517) (Syrie, Palestine, Égypte)	21.
f. The impact of the Crusaders in the Near East L'impact des croisades au Moyen-Orient	1042.
g. Mongol rule in the Middle East (The Ilkhanids, The Timurids) Domination mongole au Moyen-Orient (les Ilkhanides, les Timurides)	1077.
h. Safavids (1501-1722) and Qajars (1779-1925) (Iran, Afghanistan) Safavides (1501-1722) et Kadjars (1779-1925) (Iran, Afghanistan)	115.
13. The Maghreb / Le Maghreb	
a. Early Islamic period / Ancienne période islamique	190. 565. 753. 836. 837.
b. Aghlabids (800-909 AD) (Tunisia; Kairouan as capital) Aghlabides (800-909 apr. J.-C.) (Tunisie ; Kairouan pour capitale)	498. 499.
c. Almoravids (1060-1147), Almohads (1133-1269) (Morocco, Algeria) Almoravides (1060-1147), Almohades (1133-1269) (Maroc, Algérie)	36. 102. 170. 188. 331. 444. 793.
d. The Berber dynasties (13th to 16th centuries) Les dynasties berbères (XIIIe au XVIe siècles)	
e. Period from 16th to 19th centuries Période du XVIe au XIXe siècles	753.
14. Seljuk Empire (1038-1279) (Anatolia, the Middle East, Central Asia) Empire seldjoukide (1038-1279) (Anatolie, Moyen-Orient, Asie Centrale)	358.
15. Ottoman Empire (1300-1922) (Anatolia, Near East, Egypt, North Africa) Empire ottoman (1300-1922) (Anatolie, Proche-Orient, Égypte, Afrique du Nord)	21. 356. 614. 1042.

III. EUROPE EUROPE	
1. Aegean, Minoan and Mycenaean civilisations Civilisation égéenne, Minoen, civilisation mycénienne	941.
2. Greek City States and Classical Greece (Athens, Corinth, Sparta, Thebes, South of Italy) Cités États grecques et Grèce classique (Athènes, Corinthe, Sparte, Thèbes, Sud de l'Italie)	217. 392. 393. 404. 491. 517. 530. 595. 726. 831. 842.
3. Empire of Alexander the Great and the Hellenistic period (Macedonia, Greece) Empire d'Alexandre le Grand et période hellénistique (Macédoine, Grèce)	44. 139. 217. 277. 294. 326. 448. 484. 486. 780. 810.
4. Early Non-Classical Europe (Iberians, Latins, Umbrians, Illyrians, Etruscans, Celts, Phoenicians, etc.) Europe non-classique primitive (Ibériens, Latins, Ombriens, Illyriens, Étrusques, Celtes, Phéniciens, etc.)	217. 311. 359. 417. 828. 874. 906. 930. 1033. 1137. 1158.
5. Rome and Roman Empire (Rome, Roman Republic, Roman Empire; Early Christian art) Rome et Empire romain (Rome, République de Rome, Empire romain ; art paléochrétien)	91. 97. 131. 163. 164. 286. 311. 344. 361. 367. 400. 428. 430. 712. 797. 803. 825. 829. 832. 853. 872. 875. 907. 933. 987.
6. Byzantine Empire (Eastern Roman Empire) (4th century AD – 1453) Empire byzantin (Empire romain oriental) (IVe siècle apr. J.-C. – 1453)	96. 99. 217. 351. 389. 454. 455. 456. 493. 511. 537. 570. 724. 777. 788. 942. 1011.
7. Eastern Medieval Europe / Europe orientale au Moyen Âge	
a. Formation of Slavic states (Khazar state) Formation des États slaves (État Khazar)	
b. Kievan Rus and Russia (9th to 15th centuries AD); Ukraine Royaume de Kiev et Russie (IXe et XVe siècle) ; Ukraine	527. 545. 604. 632. 633. 865.
c. Golden Horde; Khanates La Horde d'or ; Khanats	1070.
d. Ottoman Empire; Balkans; Great Serbia; Bulgarian empire (Serbia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Hungary) Empire ottoman ; Balkans ; Grande Serbie ; Empire bulgare (Serbie, Bosnie, Herzégovine, Bulgarie, Hongrie)	42. 43. 45. 95. 97. 125. 216. 389. 708. 709. 710.
8. Southern Medieval Europe / Sud de l'Europe au Moyen Âge	
a. Medieval Iberia (Spain and Portugal) Ibérie médiévale (Espagne et Portugal)	
i) Visigothic kingdom, Christian states / Royaume Wisigoth, États chrétiens	264. 269. 311. 312. 316. 347. 348. 379. 381. 384. 505. 518. 665. 669. 755. 781. 782. 805. 988. 1031. 1046. 1160.
ii) Umayyad Emirate and Caliphate, Cordoba (711-1031); Almoravids (1060-1147); Almohads (1133-1269); The Nasrids of Granada (1232-1492) Émirat et califat des Omeyyades, Cordoue (711-1031) ; Almoravides (1060-1147) ; Almohades (1133-1269) ; Les Nasrides de Grenade (1232-1492)	311. 313. 314. 381. 383. 930.
iii) La Reconquista (the Mudejar) / La Reconquista	265. 378. 383. 522.
c. Medieval Italy and related states / Italie médiévale et États associés	
i) Muslim Italy: Aghlabids in Sicily, South of Italy, Sardinia Italie musulmane : Aghlabides en Sicile, sud de l'Italie, Sardaigne	
ii) Christian states: Saxons, Ottonians, Normans, Papacy, Lombards; Byzantine period, etc. / États chrétiens : Saxons, Ottoniens, Normands, papauté, Lombards, période byzantine, etc.	91. 174. 394. 395. 550. 670. 717. 726. 733. 787. 798. 825. 826. 827. 830. 990. 1026.

9. Western and Northern Medieval Europe (Romanesque and Gothic Art and Architecture) Europe Occidentale et du Nord au Moyen Âge (art et architecture romane et gothique)	
a. Early Middle Ages (5th to 10th centuries AD) (Merovingian, Carolingian, Ottonian periods) Début du Moyen Âge (Ve au Xe siècle) (périodes mérovingienne, carolingienne, ottonienne)	268. 474. 496. 555. 757. 806. 809. 974. 1137.
b. Vikings and Normans / Vikings et Normands	84. 555. 697. 731. 1152.
c. High and Late Middle Ages (11th to 15th centuries AD) (Holy Roman Empire) Moyen Âge et fin du Moyen Âge (XIe au XVe siècle) (Saint Empire romain)	3. 29. 32. 58. 59. 80. 81. 160. 162. 165. 168. 187. 228. 228. 230. 267. 272. 292. 345. 370. 372. 374. 400. 426. 428. 488. 495. 496. 515. 541. 546. 596. 600. 601. 616. 617. 620. 621. 623. 624. 635. 695. 699. 728. 731. 732. 758. 762. 784. 810. 818. 822. 835. 847. 852. 855. 868. 872. 873. 884. 897. 902. 931. 932. 933. 943. 960. 973. 996. 1009. 1053. 1066. 1067. 1078. 1137.
d. Arctic region in Europe (Sami, Komi-Zyryan, Nenets, Khanty, Mansi) Région arctique en Europe (Saami, Komi-Zyryan, Nenets, Khanty, Mansi)	774. 1143.
10. 15th – 16th centuries (Renaissance; Religious discords / Reformation; European colonisation) XVe – XVIe siècles (Renaissance ; discordes religieuses / Réformation ; Colonisation européenne)	
a. Southern Europe / Europe du Sud	91. 93. 131. 174. 206. 263. 286. 318. 361. 394. 417. 522. 564. 712. 726. 733. 789. 797. 810. 824. 828. 876. 929. 933. 963. 1025. 1044. 1068.
b. Western and Central Europe (German empire, Empire of Charles V) Europe Occidentale, Centrale (Empire germanique, Empire de Charles V)	267. 598. 618. 699. 783. 931.
c. Northern Europe / Europe du Nord	582.
d. Eastern Europe / Europe de l'Est	545. 625. 632. 634. 657. 980. 982. 1097.
11. 17th – 18th centuries (Thirty-Year War, Absolutism, Age of Reason; Baroque, Rococo, Classicism) XVIIe – XVIIIe siècles (Guerre de Trente Ans, Absolutisme, Les Lumières ; Baroque, rococo, classicisme)	
a. Southern Europe / Europe du Sud	95. 549. 823. 1024.
b. Western and Central Europe / Europe Occidentale et Centrale	83. 169. 203. 229. 268. 271. 288. 371. 372. 401. 425. 428. 532. 534. 541. 597. 690. 696. 728. 729. 763. 770. 772. 784. 786. 795. 818. 857. 859. 860. 899. 901. 904. 905. 983. 1030. 1033. 1054. 1084. 1150. 1156.
c. Northern Europe / Europe du Nord	55. 556. 559. 583. 584. 871. 1027.
d. Eastern Europe / Europe de l'Est	540. 544.
12. Europe from the French Revolution to the First World War (1789-1914) Europe de la Révolution française à la Première guerre mondiale (1789-1914)	
a. Europe under the Rule of Napoleon I / Europe sous l'autorité de Napoléon I	763.
b. Liberalism and Nationalism / Libéralisme et nationalisme	216. 217. 292. 320. 400. 426. 622. 723. 804. 852. 896. 1033.

c. The Industrial Revolution and the Advance of Science and Technology; European colonialism La révolution industrielle et les avancés de la science et de la technologie ; colonialisme européen	429. 600. 687. 730. 751. 759. 785. 856. 975. 984. 1005. 1028. 1127. 1150. 1156.
--	---

IV. ASIA ASIE	
1. Indian subcontinent Sous-continent Indien	
a. Early India / Inde ancienne	
i) Indus valley civilisation (2300-1750 BC); Indo-Aryan states (1500-600 BC) Civilisation de l'Indus (2300-1750 av. J.-C.) ; Etats indo-aryens (1500-600 av. J.-C.)	138.
ii) Pre-Mauryan Period and Mauryan Empire (600-185 BC), Asoka; Northern kingdoms; South Indian civilisations (150 BC – 300 AD) Période Prémaurya et Empire Maurya (600-185 av. J.-C.), Asoka ; Royaumes du Nord ; Civilisations du Sud de l'Inde (150 av. J.-C. - 300 apr. J.-C.)	139. 140. 239. 524.
b. North India, the Deccan, South India (300-1200 AD) – The Guptas of North India (300-750 AD); Kingdoms of Deccan, Pallavas in South India; Cholas, Hoysalas, Hindu Vijayanagar Empire (1336-1646) in South India Inde du Nord, le Deccan, Inde du Sud (300-1200 apr. J.-C.) – Les Goupta du Nord de l'Inde (300-750 apr. J.-C.) ; Royaumes du Deccan, Pallavas en Inde du Sud ; Tchola, Hoysalas, royaume hindou de Vijayanagar (1336-1646) en Inde du Sud	240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 246. 249. 250. 1056.
c. India under Muslim hegemony, Mughal Empire (1200-) – Delhi sultanate; Regional kingdoms in the north (Bengal, Malwa, Gujarat, Jaunpur, Kashmir); Mughal Conquest of North India and Mughal Empire Akbar (1556-1707); Maratha empire in Maharashtra L'Inde sous l'hégémonie musulmane, l'empire Moghol (1200-) – Le sultanat de Delhi ; les royaumes régionaux du Nord (Bengale, Malva, Gujerat, Jaunpur, Cachemire) ; La conquête moghole du Nord de l'Inde et l'empire Moghol d'Akbar (1556-1707) ; L'empire des Marathes à Maharashtra	143. 171. 232. 233. 251. 252. 255. 321. 322. 586. 1101.
d. India and European expansion (1500-); Portuguese, Dutch, British Empire (1858-1947) L'Inde et l'expansion européenne (1500-) ; Portugais, Hollandais et empire britannique (1858-1947)	234. 944. 945.
e. Ceylon (Sri Lanka) / Ceylan (Sri Lanka)	
i) Introduction of Buddhism and Hinduism; Classical Age; Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa (c. 200 BC - 1200 AD) Introduction du bouddhisme et de l'hindouisme ; Période classique ; Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa (vers 200 av. J.-C. - 1200 apr. J.-C.)	200. 201. 202. 561.
ii) Kandyan kingdom (16th century to 1818) Royaume de Kandy (XVIe siècle à 1818)	450.
iii) European rule: Portuguese (1505-1658), Dutch East India Company (1658-1796); British rule (1796-1900) Domination européenne : Portugais (1505-1658), Compagnie hollandaise des Indes orientales (1658-1796) ; Domination britannique (1796-1900)	451.

2. South-East Asia Asie du Sud-Est	
a. Burma / Birmanie	
i) Tibeto-Burmese invasions of Upper Irrawaddy Valley, Pyu state of Upper Burma Invasions tibéto-birmanes de la Haute vallée d'Irrawaddy, Etat de Pyu en Haute Birmanie	
ii) City kingdom of Pagan, Theravada Buddhism; Burma, reunification and expansion; Cité royaume de Bagan, bouddhisme Theravada ; Birmanie, réunification et expansion	
iii) British rule (19th century) / Domination britannique (XIXe siècle)	
b. The Thai people, the kingdom of Siam and Laos Les peuples thaïs, le royaume de Siam et le Laos	
i) Early Tai culture; kingdom of Nanchao in Yunnan Début de la culture thaï ; royaume du Nanchao au Yunnan	481.
ii) Sukothai (1220) / Sukhotai (1220)	574.
iii) Ayutthayan period (1350-1767) / Période Ayutthaya (1350-1767)	576.
iv) Thailand in the 18th and 19th centuries Thaïlande aux XVIIIe et XIXe siècles	
v) Laos under foreign rule / Laos sous domination étrangère	479.
c. Cambodia / Cambodge	
i) Chenla (598); State of Angkor (800-1444), Khmer dynasty, Javanese influence Chenla (598) ; Etat d'Angkor (800-1444) ; Dynastie khmère, influence javanaise	668.
ii) Succeeding kingdoms; Thai and Vietnamese rules Royaumes successifs ; Domination thaï et vietnamienne	
iii) French protectorate (1863-) / Protectorat français (1863-)	
d. Vietnam / Viet Nam	
i) Early kingdoms (States of Funan, Champa); and Chinese rule; Nam Viet; Ly, Tran, and Le dynasties Royaumes anciens (Etats du Funan, Champâ) ; et domination chinoise ; Nam-Viet ; Dynasties des Ly, Tran and Le	949.
ii) Vietnam from 16th to 19th centuries Viet Nam du XVIe au XIXe siècle	678. 958.
iii) French colonisation, end 19th century Colonisation française, fin XIXe siècle	
e. Malaya, Philippines / Malaisie, Philippines	
i) Malayan kingdoms; early Philippine peoples Royaumes de Malaisie ; peuples anciens des Philippines	722.
ii) Sultanate of Malacca (1400-1511) / Sultanat de Malacca (1400-1511)	
iii) Portuguese conquest of Malay, migrations, East India Company; Spanish colonisation of the Philippines Conquête portugaise des Malais, migrations, Compagnie des Indes orientales ; Colonisation espagnole des Philippines	502. 677.
f. Indonesia / Indonésie	

i) Early migrations and trading; Introduction of Hinduism by Brahmins; Malay kingdom of Srivijaya; introduction of Buddhism; Sailendra dynasty; Singhasari empire; Majapahit empire Début des migrations et du commerce ; Introduction de l'hindouisme par les brahmanes ; Royaume malais de Srivijaya ; Introduction du bouddhisme ; Dynastie des Sailendra ; Empire de Singhasari ; Empire de Majapahit	592. 642.
ii) Muslim states in Sumatra and Java (13th century) Etats musulmans de Sumatra et Java (XIIIe siècle)	
iii) European colonisation (Dutch East India Company, British, French) Colonisation européenne (Compagnie hollandaise des Indes orientales, Britanniques, Français)	
3. East Asia (Far East) Asie orientale (Extrême Orient)	
a. Ancient China – The early dynasties (Hsia, Shang, Yin, Western Chou, Eastern Chou) Chine ancienne – Les premières dynasties (Xia, Shang, Yin, Zhou occidental, Zhou oriental)	441. 704. 705. 778. 1001.
b. Chinese empire Empire de Chine	
i) Ch'in empire (255-206 BC), Han dynasty (206 BC - 220 AD), Reunification of China Royaume des Qin (255-206 av. J.-C.), Dynastie des Han (206 av. J.-C. - 220 apr. J.-C.), réunification de la Chine	437. 438. 779. 811. 911. 1003. 1039. 1135.
ii) T'ang dynasty, the Ten Kingdoms, the Five Dynasties, the Sung dynasty (618-1279); Mongol-Chinese rule under the Yüan dynasty (1271-1368) Dynastie des Tang, les « Dix Royaumes », les « Cinq Dynasties », la dynastie des Song (618-1279) ; domination sino-mongole sous la dynastie des Yuan (1271-1368)	440. 703. 811. 821. 911. 912. 1002.
iv) The Ming dynasty (1368-1644) and Ch'ing dynasty (1644-1912) La dynastie des Ming (1368-1644) et la dynastie des Qing (1644-1912)	439. 547. 703. 812. 813. 880. 881. 1004.
c. Japan / Japon	
i) Early Japan (unification under Yamato, Imperial state) Débuts du Japon (unification sous le clan Yamato, Etat imperial)	660. 688. 776. 870. 1142.
ii) Kamakura period (1185-1333), Muromachi – Ashikaga periods (1338-1573) Epoque Kamakura (1185-1333), période Muromachi, période Ashikaga (1338-1573)	972.
v) Early Modern Japan, Edo period (16th - 19th centuries) Début du Japon moderne, période Edo (XVIe - XIXe siècle)	661. 734. 913.
d. Korea / Corée	
i) The Three Kingdoms of Korea (Koguryo, Paekche, Silla), Buddhism; (57 BC-669 AD) Période des Trois Royaumes de Corée (Koguryo, Paekche, Silla), bouddhisme (57 av. J.-C. – 669 apr. J.-C.)	1091.
ii) Unification of Korea, Silla (668-918) Unification de la Corée, royaume de Silla (668-918)	736. 976.
iii) Koryo dynasty (918-1392) / Dynastie des Koryo (918-1392)	737.
iv) The Yi state of Chosen (1392-1910) / L'état des Yi de Chosen (1392-1910)	738. 816. 817.
4. Central Asia / Asie Centrale	
a. Inner Asian tribes / Tribus d'Asie intérieure	

i) Arctic region / Région arctique	
ii) The Hsiung-nu tribal confederation / Confédération de tribus Hsiung-nu	
iii) West and East Turkistan / Turkestan occidental et oriental	
iv) Manchu tribes / Tribus Mandchoues	
iv) Mongolian and tungusic states / Etats mongoles et toungouzes	
v) Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan Afghanistan, Ouzbékistan, Turkménistan	543. 886. Bamiyan, Jam
b. The Mongol Empire and successors Empire mongol et successeurs	
i) United Mongol Empire, Cenghis Khan Empire mongol uni, Gengis Khan	211.
ii) Kublai Khan / Kublai Khan	
iii) Chagatai khanate in Turkistan / Khanat de Chaghadaï au Turkestan	
iv) Timurid dynasty / Dynastie des Timourides	602. 603. 885. 1103.
v) Iranian Khans, the Golden Horde / Khans iraniens, la Horde d'or	
vi) Mongolia / Mongolie	
c. Tibet and Nepal / Tibet et Népal	121. 666. 707.
d. Nomadic peoples / Peuples nomads	

V. OCEANIA AND AUSTRALASIA OCÉANIE ET AUSTRALASIE

1. Australia / Australie	
a. Indigenous cultures / Cultures indigènes	
b. Early influences from outside (China, Islam, etc.) Premières influences extérieures (Chine, islam, etc.)	
c. European explorations (16th AD) and settlements (1786-) Explorations européennes (XVIe siècle) et implantations (1786-)	
d. Forming of Australian states (19th century), The Commonwealth Formation des états d'Australie (XIXe siècle), le Commonwealth	1131.
2. New Zealand / Nouvelle-Zélande	
a. Polynesian period / Période polynésienne	
i) Archaic phase / Phase archaïque	
ii) Classic Maori phase / Phase Maori classique	421.
b. Colonial influences and settlement / Influences coloniales et implantations	
3. Melanesia (New Guinea, the Admiralty Islands, the Bismarck and Louisiade archipelagoes; the Solomon Islands, the Santa Cruz Islands; New Caledonia, the Loyalty Islands; Vanuatu (formerly New Hebrides); Fiji; Norfolk Island; etc.) Mélanésie (Nouvelle-Guinée, Admiralty Islands, les archipels Bismarck et Louisiade; les îles Salomon, les îles Santa Cruz ; Nouvelle-Calédonie, les îles Loyauté, Vanuatu (anciennement Nouvelles-Hébrides ; Fidji ; Ile Norfolk ; etc.)	
a. Papuan peoples / Populations Papous	

b. Austronesian coastal communities and development of trade Communautés côtières d'Australasie et développement du commerce	
c. Colonial influences / Influences coloniales	
4. Micronesia (over 600 islands and islets in the Caroline Islands archipelago; states of Yap, Chuuk, Pohnpei, and Kosrae) Micronésie (plus de 600 îles et îlots dans l'archipel des îles Caroline ; Etats de Yap, Chuuk, Pohnpei, et Kosrae)	
a. Early migrations and cultural developments (‘Yapese empire’, fortified settlements) Premières migrations et développements culturels (« empire de Yap », établissements fortifiés)	
b. Colonial influences / Influences coloniales	
5. Polynesia (Samoa, the Cook Islands, Tahiti and the other Society Islands, the Marquesas Islands, the Austral Islands, the Tuamotu Archipelago, the island of Niue, the islands of Tokelau, Tuvalu (formerly the Ellice Islands), the islands of Tonga, Wallis and Futuna, the Hawaiian Islands, and Pitcairn Island) Polynésie (Samoa, les îles Cook, Tahiti et les autres îles de la Société, les îles Marquises, les îles Australes, l'archipel de Tuamotu, l'île de Niue, les îles Tokelau, Tuvalu (anciennement îles Ellice), les îles Tonga, Wallis-et-Futuna, les îles d'Hawaï et l'île Pitcairn)	
a. Early migrations and cultural developments Premières migrations et développements culturels	751.
b. American and European contacts and forming of states Contact avec l'Amérique et l'Europe et formation des états	

VI. SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA AFRIQUE SUBSAHARIENNE	
1. West Africa / Afrique de l'Ouest	
a. Early development / Premiers développements	
i) West African civilisation / Civilisation d'Afrique de l'Ouest	323. 516. 750.
ii) West African monarchies of Ghana and Kanem Monarchies d'Afrique de l'Ouest du Ghana et du Kanem	35.
iii) Development of Western Sudan empires; Mali empire, Timbuktu, Songhai empire; Migrations of Fulani people; migrations and military conquests of Mande-speaking peoples; development of trade routes by the Dyula Développement des empires du Soudan occidental ; empire du Mali, Tombouctou, empire du Songhaï ; Migrations des populations Fulani ; Migrations et conquêtes militaires des populations mande ; Développement de routes de commerce par les Dioula	116. 119. 761. 1139. 1140.
b. Empires of Western Sudan: Ghana (c 1000-1200), Mali (c 1200-1400), Songhai (c 145-1600), Hausa States (c 1000-1800), Kanem Bornu (8th to 17th centuries), Bambara State of Segou (17th to early 19th centuries), Tudolor Empire (11th to 18th centuries in Senegal, 19th century expanded to Timbuktu) Empires du Soudan occidental : Ghana (vers 1000-1200), Mali (vers 1200-1400), Songhaï (vers 145-1600), états Hausa (vers 1000-1800), Kanem-Borno (VIIIe au XVIIe siècle), état des Bambara de Ségou (XVIIe au début du XIXe siècle), empire Tukuloor (XIe au XVIIIe siècle au Sénégal, XIXe siècle expansion à Tombouctou)	

c. Gulf of Guinea: Oyo Yoruba c 1000 –1850 AD, Benin c 1400 –1700 AD, Dahomey (Abomey) c 1620 –1894, Ashanti c 1680 –1874, Nigeria and other smaller states, Abeokuta, Abuja, Ilorin, Daura etc , 19th century Fulbe (Fulani Jihad) States such as Sokoto, (the capital) Gombe, Adamawa. Bauchi etc. Golfe de Guinée : Oyo Yoruba vers 1000-1850 apr. J.-C., Bénin vers 1400-1700, Dahomey (Abomey) vers 1620-1894, Ashanti vers 1680-1874, Nigeria et autres petits états, Abeokuta, Abuja, Llorin, Daura, etc., XIXe siècle Etats Fulbe (Fulani Jihad) tel Sokoto, (la capitale) Gombe, Adamawa, Bauchi, etc.	
d. Cameroun States of the Bamenda grasslands: Bamoun 1394 – 19th century; Bafut 16th – end 19th century; Bamileke 16th – end of 19th century; Mandara c 1500 – end of 19th century Etats du Cameroun des prairies Bamenda : Bamoun 1394 – XIXe siècle ; Bafut XVIe – fin XIXe siècle ; Bamileke XVIe – fin du XIXe siècle ; Mandara vers 1500 – fin du XIXe siècle	
e. European contacts and Islam / Contacts avec l'Europe et l'islam	
i) Portuguese trade with Guinea from 1460; Atlantic slave trade (1600-1860) Commerce portugais avec la Guinée à partir de 1460 ; Commerce atlantique des esclaves (1600-1860)	761. 34. 26.
ii) Islam in western Sudan / L'islam au Soudan occidental	
iii) West Africa in 19th century; British and French explorations and colonies Afrique de l'Ouest au XIXe siècle ; Explorations et colonies britanniques et françaises	956.
2. Nilotic Sudan and Ethiopia / Soudan nilotique et Ethiopie	
a. Nilotic Sudan / Soudan nilotique	
i) Traditional cultures / Cultures traditionnelles	1073.
ii) Medieval Christian kingdoms of Nobatia, Maqurrah, 'Alwah; the Beja people Royaumes chrétiens de Nubie au Moyen Âge, Makurra, Alwa ; Les Beja	
iii) Muslim reigns; Mamluks (13th-14th centuries); Nomadic Arabs; Nubians; Kingdom of 'Alwah; Rise of the Funj (1500-); spread of Islam; Egyptian occupation; Muhammad Ali; Isma'il Pasha; British influence Les règnes musulmans ; Mamluk (XIII-XIVe siècle) ; Arabes nomades ; Royaume d'Alwa ; L'ascension des Fundj (1500-) ; L'expansion de l'islam ; Occupation égyptienne ; Muhammad Ali ; Isma'il Pasha ; Influence britannique	
b. Ethiopia and Eritrea - from prehistory to Aksumite kingdom (– 6th century) - Christian Aksum empire, Zagwe and Solomonid dynasties (– 16th century); Gonder Ethiopia (17th -19th centuries) Ethiopie et Erythrée – De la Préhistoire au royaume d'Axoum (– VIe siècle apr. J.-C.) – Empire chrétien d'Axoum, dynasties des Zagwe et des Salomonides (– XVIe siècle) ; Ethiopie de Gondar (XVIIe – XIXe siècle)	15. 12. 18. 19.
3. East Africa and Madagascar / Afrique de l'Est et Madagascar	
a. Early developments and kingdoms Premiers développements et royaumes	
i) Stone Age in the Rift Valley (now Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda); Iron Age settlements in the Rift Valley, Bantu migrations, Chwezi peoples; Somali and Galla invasions (10th to 15th cent.); Chwezi kingdom (Uganda) c 1350-1500 Âge de la pierre dans la vallée du Rift (aujourd'hui Kenya, Tanzanie, Ouganda) ; Etablissements de l'âge du fer dans la vallée du Rift, migrations Bantu, populations Chwesi ; invasions des Somaliens et des Gallas (Xe au XVe siècle) ; Royaume des Chwesi (Ouganda) vers 1350-1500	

ii) Migrations by Nilotic and Kushitic peoples 16th to 18th cent.; Bunyoto-Kitara (Uganda) end 15th to 19th cent.; Baganda 1600 to 19th cent.; Ruanda 16th to 19th cent.; Burundi 16th to 19th cent. Migrations de Nilotes et Kushites XVIe au XVIIIe siècle ; Bunyoto-Kitara (Ouganda) fin XVe au XIXe siècle ; Baganda 1600 au XIXe siècle ; Rwanda XVIe au XIXe siècle ; Burundi XVIe au XIXe siècle	
b. Swahili civilisation on the East African coast (12th to 19th centuries) Civilisation swahili sur la côte d'Afrique de l'Est (XIIe au XIXe siècle)	
i) Commercial contacts with the Arabs; Shirazi dynasty (12th to 15th cent.), growth of towns; Portuguese invasions from 1502; Omani influence (1700-1856) Contacts commerciaux avec les Arabes ; Dynastie des Shirazi (XIIe au XVe siècle), croissance des villes ; Invasions portugaises à partir de 1502 ; Influence des Omanais (1700-1856)	1055. 144. 173.
ii) Madagascar from 1000 to 1810 / Afrique de l'Est et Madagascar au XIXe siècle	950.
c. East Africa and Madagascar in 19th century Afrique de l'Est et Madagascar au XIXe siècle	
i) Internal developments; Rwanda, Buganda Développements internes ; Rwanda, Buganda	1022.
ii) Rise of Zanzibar as leading coastal power; slave trade; European exploration and missionary activities Emergence de Zanzibar en tant que puissance dirigeante côtière ; Commerce des esclaves ; Exploration des Européens et activités missionnaires	173.
iii) Kingdom of Madagascar; English and French influence Royaume de Madagascar ; Influence anglaise et française	
4. Central Africa / Afrique Centrale	
a. Emergence and expansion of the Bantu-speaking peoples: Migration of Bantu peoples from eastern part of West Africa across central Africa to East and South Africa; Spread of iron-working along similar routes Emergence et expansion de populations de langue bantu ; migration de populations Bantu de la partie orientale de l'Afrique de l'Ouest à l'Afrique de l'Est et Méridionale en passant par l'Afrique Centrale ; Diffusion du travail du fer le long de routes similaires	
b. Development of Bantu states / Développement des états bantu	
i) The Luba and Lunda kingdoms / Les royaumes Luba et Lunda	
ii) The Mongo people / Les populations Mongo	
iii) The Kongo (Congo) kingdom; Kongo State (north of Angola) flourishing when Portuguese arrived Le royaume de Kongo (Congo) ; L'Etat de Kongo (nord de l'Angola) fleurissant à l'arrivée des Portugais	
c. Chad Baghirma c 1480 to end 19th century Chad Baghirma vers 1480 à la fin du XIXe siècle	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Mbundu Kingdom (south of Angola) also flourishing when Portuguese arrived Royaume Mbundu (Sud de l'Angola) fleurissait déjà lorsque des Portugais arrivèrent ii) Bushongo (Bakuba) from possibly 12th to 19th cent. Bushongo (Bakuba) du XIIe au XIXe siècle iii) Luba-Lunda complex of states – south of Congo basin – led to Lunda Empire under Luba chiefs from c 1500 AD onwards to 19th cent. Ensemble d'Etats Luba-Lunda – Sud du bassin du Congo – qui conduisirent à l'empire Luba sous des chefs Luba d'environ 1500 jusqu'au XIXe siècle iv) Katangan state of Kazembe people (Ktanga and Zambia) from 1700 to end 19th cent. Etat Katanga du peuple Kazembe (Katanga et Zambie) de 1700 à la fin du XIXe siècle v) Mapungubwe forerunner of Great Zimbabwe 10th –14th cent. Mapungubwe précurseur du Grand Zimbabwe Xe – XIVe siècle vi) Mwanamutapa Empire from 15th cent. develops into Urozwi State with Great Zimbabwe capital; Chewa State in Malawi developed from 16th cent. – end 19th cent. Empire Mwenemutapa dès le XVe siècle est suivi de l'Etat Roswi avec Grand Zimbabwe pour capitale ; L'Etat Chewa au Malawi se développe du XVIe à la fin du XIXe siècle 	364. 365. 1099
d. European rule over Central Africa Domination européenne sur l'Afrique centrale	
5. Southern Africa / Afrique Méridionale	
a. Migrations of Bantu-speaking peoples Migration des populations de langue bantu	306.
i) Mwene Mutapa's empire Empire Mwene Mutapa	
ii) Kongo Kingdom; Nnongo kingdom Royaume de Kongo ; Royaume Ngongo	
b. Southern Africa from 1500 Afrique Méridionale à partir de 1500	
i) Portuguese expansion into Zambezi Valley; Dutch settlement at Cape of Good Hope (1652-) Expansion des Portugais dans la vallée du Zambèze ; Etablissement des Hollandais au Cap de Bonne-Espérance (1652-)	
ii) Zulu Empire / Empire Zulu	
iii) Slave and ivory trade; Yao migration Commerce des esclaves et de l'ivoire ; Migration des Yao	
iv) Orange Free State; British colonies of Natal and Cape Colony; Angola and Mozambique; German colonies L'Etat libre d'Orange ; Colonies britanniques du Natal et du Cap ; Angola et Mozambique ; Colonies allemandes	599.

VII. THE AMERICAS LES AMÉRIQUES

1. North America Amérique du Nord	
a. Early civilisations / Premières civilisations	
i) The Archaic cultures and early agriculturalists (8000 BC -) Cultures archaïques et premiers agriculteurs (8000 av. J.-C.)	

ii) Eskimo, Inuit, Aleutian, Thule and other Northern cultures (c. 1000 BC -) Esquimaux, Inuit, Aléoutes, Thulé et autres cultures nordiques (vers 1000 av. J.-C.-)	
iii) Village farmers (Anasazi, Mogollon, Hohokarn; Pueblo culture) (300 BC – 1400 AD) Villages de fermiers (Anasazi, Mogollon, Hohokarn ; Culture Pueblo) (300 av. J.-C. – 1400 apr. J.-C.)	27. 198. 353. 492.
iv) North American West-Coastal cultures (Great migration, Urban cultures) Cultures de la côte Ouest d'Amérique du Nord (Grandes migrations, cultures urbaines)	157.
v) North American Prairies nomadic or migrant cultures Cultures des nomades ou des migrants des Grandes Plaines d'Amérique du Nord	
vi) Great Lakes, Laurentian and Appalachians cultures Grands Lacs, cultures du Saint-Laurent et des Appalaches	
b. Colonial Period in North America / Période coloniale en Amérique du Nord	
i) Early contact periods (Vikings, Basques, Bretons, etc.) Périodes des premiers contacts (Vikings, Basques, Bretons, etc.)	4.
ii) European Colonization (Spanish, Portuguese, French, English, Dutch, Russian) Colonisation européenne (Espagnols, Portugais, Français, Anglais, Hollandais, Russes)	266. 300. 741.
c. Development of independent states (until World War I) Développement d'Etats indépendants (jusqu'à la Première guerre mondiale)	78. 307. 442.
2. Mesoamerica and the Caribbean (Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Belize, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama) Méso-amérique et Caraïbes (Mexique, Guatemala, El Salvador, Belize, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama)	
a. Pre-Formative and Formative Period (– 900 BC) Période de Préformation et Formation (– 900 av. J.-C.)	
b. Formative Period (900-300 BC) Période de Formation (900-300 avant notre ère)	
i) Olmecs (1150 BC -) (ceremonial architecture, writing system, colonization and trade, villages) Olmèques (1150 av. J.-C. -) (architecture cérémonielle, système d'écriture, colonisation et commerce, villages)	
c. Late Formative Period (300 BC – 100 AD) Période de Formation tardive (300 av. J.-C. – 100 apr. J.-C.)	
i) Cuicuilco-Tilcoman cultures; Mixtecs; Toltecs Cultures Cuicuilco-Tilcoman ; Mixtèques ; Toltèques	
ii) The Zapotecs of Oaxaca / Les Zapotèques dans l'Oaxaca	
iii) The Izapan civilisation / La civilisation Izapan	
d. Mayan and non-Mayan cultures in the Classic Period Cultures maya et non maya de la Période classique	
i) Early Classic Period (Teotihuacan; Zapotecs; Cotzumalhuapo, Tzakol, Tepeu cultures) (100-600 AD) Début de la Période classique (Cultures Teotihuacan ; Zapotèques ; Cotzumalhuapo ; Tzakol ; Tepeu) (100-600 apr. J.-C.)	1061. 411. 414.
ii) Late Classic Meso-America (600-900 AD) Classique final de Méso-Amérique (600-900 apr. J.-C.)	64. 129. 149. 415. 483. 675. 714. 791. 939. 1061.

iii) Xochicalco culture / Culture Xochicalco	
iv) The Mixtecs of northern Oaxaca / Les Mixtèques du nord de l'Oaxaca	
e. Post-Classic period in the Valley of Mexico and the Yucatan Peninsula Période post-classique dans la vallée de Mexico et la péninsule du Yucatan	560. 631.
i) Toltec state (900-1200 AD) / Etat Toltèque (900-1200 apr. J.-C.)	
ii) Aztec state (1325-1521) / Etat Aztèque (1325-1521)	412.
f. Colonial Period in Mesoamerica / Période coloniale de Méso-Amérique	65. 135. 412. 415. 416. 482. 585. 613. 676. 702. 790. 792. 815. 819. 862. 895. 1079.
g. The development of independent states (until World War I) Le développement d'Etats indépendants (jusqu'à la Première guerre mondiale)	
3. Caribbean (Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Bahamas, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, St Lucia, St Vincent and The Grenadines, Barbados Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago) Caraïbes (Cuba, Jamaïque, Haïti, République Dominicaine, Porto Rico, Bahamas, Antigua et Barbuda, Dominique, Sainte Lucie, Saint Vincent et Les Grenadines, Barbade Grenade, Trinité et Tobago)	
a. Caribbean cultures / Cultures caraïbes	
i) Indigenous peoples / Populations indigènes	
ii) Colonisation / Colonisation	
b. Colonial Period in the Caribbean / Période coloniale dans les Caraïbes	204. 460. 840. 841. 910. 1008.
c. The development of independent states (until World War I) Le développement d'Etats indépendants (jusqu'à la Première guerre mondiale)	180.
4. South America (Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia) Amérique du Sud (Venezuela, Guyane, Suriname, Guinée française, Brésil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chili, Bolivie, Pérou, Equateur, Colombie)	
a. Early cultures and states / Premières cultures et premiers états	
i) Horizon, or Chavin and Paracas cultures in Peru (900-200 BC); Florescent, or Classical period Horizon, ou cultures Chavin et Paracas au Pérou (900-200 av. J.-C.) ; Florescent , ou Période classique	
ii) Middle Horizon Period (introduction of bronze; Chimu Empire at Chan Chan; spread of urban settlements) Période Horizon moyen (introduction du bronze ; Empire Chimu à Chan Chan ; diffusion des établissements urbains)	
b. Amazonian cultures / Cultures d'Amazonie	
c. Andean civilisations and empires / Civilisations et empires des Andes	
i) Early cultures and urban settlement Premières cultures et établissement urbain	548. 567. 700. 743. 744. 1116.
ii) Chimu Empire and contemporary reigns Empire Chimu et petits royaumes contemporains	330. 366. 883.
iii) Inca Empire and contemporary reigns Empire Inca et petits royaumes contemporains	2. 273. 274.
d. Other South American cultures Autres cultures d'Amérique du Sud	

i) Southern American and Patagonian cultures Cultures sud-américaines et de Patagonie	
ii) Contacts with Asian and South Pacific cultures (Rapa Nui, etc.) Contacts avec des cultures d'Asie et du Pacifique Sud (Rapa nui, etc.)	
e. Colonial States in South America Etats coloniaux en Amérique du Sud	2. 124. 189. 285. 291. 309. 334. 420. 500. 526/ 529. 566. 648. 658. 742. 747. 821. 863. 890. 940. 971. 993. 995. 1016.
f. The Development of Independent States until World War I Le développement d'Etats indépendants jusqu'à la Première guerre mondiale	959.
i) Age of immigration and new national identities (slave trade, forced immigration) Période de l'immigration et des nouvelles identités nationales (commerce des esclaves, immigration forcée)	
ii) Shaping the continent's relations to the world (development of transport, trade, exploitation of natural resources) Formation des relations du continent au monde (développement des transports, commerce, exploitation des ressources naturelles)	

VIII. THE MODERN WORLD (EUROPE, AMERICAS, ARAB WORLD, AFRICA, ASIA, AUSTRALIA) LE MONDE MODERNE (EUROPE, AMÉRIQUES, MONDE ARABE, AFRIQUE, ASIE, AUSTRALIE)	
1. From World War I to World War II (Modern Movement in art and architecture) De la Première guerre mondiale à la Deuxième guerre mondiale (Mouvement Moderne dans l'art et l'architecture)	558. 729. 739. 867. 965. 1052. 1096. 1134.
2. Post-War era and Cold War (Industrial and Technical Revolutions, Space Travel); Cultural Diversity and Globalisation Après Guerre et Guerre Froide (Révolutions industrielle et technologique, voyage dans l'espace) ; Diversité culturelle et globalisation	30. 31. 445. 775. 916. 986. 1136.

ANALYSIS OF THE CHRONOLOGICAL-REGIONAL FRAMEWORK

All cultural properties inscribed on the World Heritage List (by 2003) have been related to this framework. However, the Tentative Lists have not been included in this analysis as relevant information on the chronological framework is often missing. For each property, note has been taken of the most significant period or periods mentioned in the justification of its outstanding universal value, that is the reason why the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List. In the case of some monuments and sites, this means one principal period, for instance the tomb of the First Emperor in China, or the work of Antonio Gaudi in Spain. The value of many historic buildings relates to the principal period of their design and construction. However, many monuments and sites are extremely complex and contain important testimonies to a continuous historic timeline. Such an example is the historic city of Rome, which was important from antiquity, through the Middle Ages to the Renaissance. This is similarly the case for many other historic towns and cultural landscapes, which have continued to be used and modified over time in response to emerging needs. In such cases, reference was made to several relevant periods. As a result, the overall number of occurrences on the list does not reflect the overall number of cultural properties, but rather the multiple representation of many of the inscribed monuments and sites.

If then overall number of occurrences of monuments and sites on the List is compared to different regions, as in the graph above (figure B1, p. 49), strong differences emerge between the different regions, which are well known. In this graph, Europe occurs 344 times (c. 49%), while Sub-Saharan Africa has only 26 (4%) and Oceania and Australasia only 2 (0%). Of the other regions, Near and Middle East and North Africa occur 78 times (11%), Asia 96 times (14%), and the Americas 87 times (13%). The early evolution of man occurs 45 times references (7%) and the modern world occurs 14 times (2%).

Middle East and North Africa

The ancient Near and Middle East is often seen as the cradle of humanity, reflecting several of the major cultures and empires. These are under-represented on the World Heritage List. For example, in Mesopotamia there is only Ashur, the first capital of the Assyrian empire, and even this was an emergency inscription, not a planned one. In Iran there is the Elamite site of Choga Zambil, in Egypt the pyramids of Giza, the Ancient Thebes and the Nubian monuments, and in Turkey the capital of the Hittite Empire, Hattusha. There are no properties representing the ancient Sumerians, Akkadians or Babylonians. There are a few properties in North Africa representing the Phoenician civilisation, and in Iran the Achaemenid and Sasanian periods. There are properties representing the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine empires in the region, though this does not mean that these civilisations are adequately represented. There are several properties of the Islamic period, particularly in Maghreb, but again many aspects are not yet represented

ANALYSE DU CADRE CHRONOLOGIQUE-RÉGIONAL

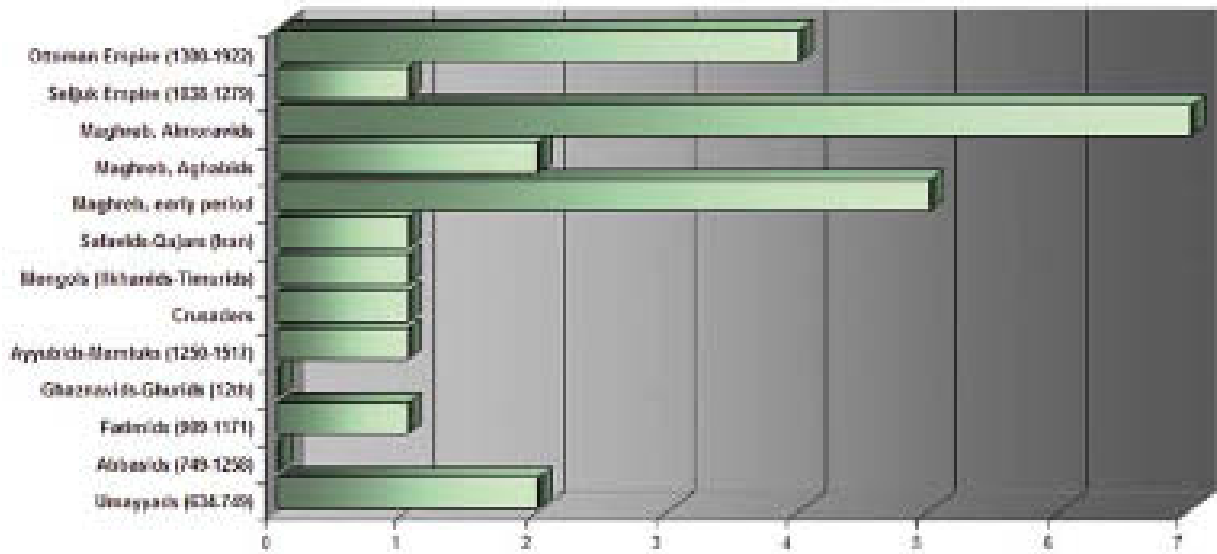
Tous les biens culturels inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial jusqu'en 2003 ont été reliés à ce cadre. Cependant les Listes indicatives n'ont pas été prises en compte dans cette analyse, car les informations pertinentes portant sur le cadre chronologique manquent souvent. Pour chaque bien, on a pris note de la période, ou des périodes, les plus significatives mentionnées pour la justification de sa valeur universelle exceptionnelle, raison pour laquelle le bien a été inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial. Dans le cas de certains monuments et sites, cela revient à une période principale, par exemple la tombe du premier empereur de Chine, ou le travail d'Antonio Gaudi en Espagne. La valeur de nombreux édifices historiques est liée à la période principale de leur conception et de leur construction. Cependant, de nombreux monuments et sites sont extrêmement complexes, et contiennent d'importants témoignages d'une chronologie historique ininterrompue. Un exemple de ce type est la ville historique de Rome, qui a été importante à partir de l'Antiquité, pendant tout le Moyen Âge et jusqu'à la Renaissance. C'est également le cas de nombreuses autres villes historiques et paysages culturels, qui ont continué d'être utilisés et modifiés au fil du temps en réponse à des besoins naissants. Dans de tels cas, référence a été faite à plusieurs périodes pertinentes. Par conséquent, le nombre total d'occurrences sur la liste ne reflète pas le nombre total de biens culturels, mais plutôt la représentation multiple de bon nombre des monuments et sites inscrits.

Si le nombre total d'occurrences des monuments et sites de la Liste est ensuite comparé aux différentes régions, comme dans le graphique ci-dessus (tableau B1, p. 49), des différences importantes apparaissent entre les différentes régions, qui sont bien connues. Sur ce graphique, l'Europe apparaît 344 fois (env. 49 %), alors que l'Afrique subsaharienne apparaît seulement 26 fois (4 %), et l'Océanie et l'Australasie seulement 2 fois (0 %). Sur les autres régions, le Proche et le Moyen-Orient et l'Afrique du Nord apparaissent 78 fois (11 %), l'Asie 96 fois (14 %) et les Amériques 87 fois (13 %). Le début de l'évolution humaine apparaît 45 fois (7 %) et le monde moderne apparaît 14 fois (2 %).

Analyse du Moyen-Orient et de l'Afrique du Nord

Le Proche et le Moyen-Orient anciens sont souvent considérés comme le berceau de l'humanité, reflétant plusieurs des principales cultures et empires. Ils sont sous-représentés sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial. Par exemple, en Mésopotamie, il n'y a qu'Assour, la première capitale de l'Empire assyrien, et même cette ville a été inscrite en urgence, pas de façon planifiée. En Iran, il y a le site élamite de Tchoga Zambil, en Égypte les pyramides de Guizeh, la Thèbes antique et les monuments de Nubie, et en Turquie, la capitale de l'Empire hittite, Hattousa. Aucun site ne représente les anciens Sumériens, Akkadiens ou Babyloniens. Peu de biens en Afrique du nord représentent la civilisation phénicienne, et, en Iran, les époques achéménide et sassanide. Des biens représentent les Empires hellénistique, romain et byzantin dans la région, mais cela ne signifie pas que ces civilisations sont représentées de façon appropriée. Il y a plusieurs biens de la période islamique, en particulier dans le Maghreb, mais, de nouveau, bon nombre d'aspects ne sont pas encore

B2: Middle East and North Africa



on the List. The Seljuk Empire occurs only once and the Ottoman period four times.

Europe

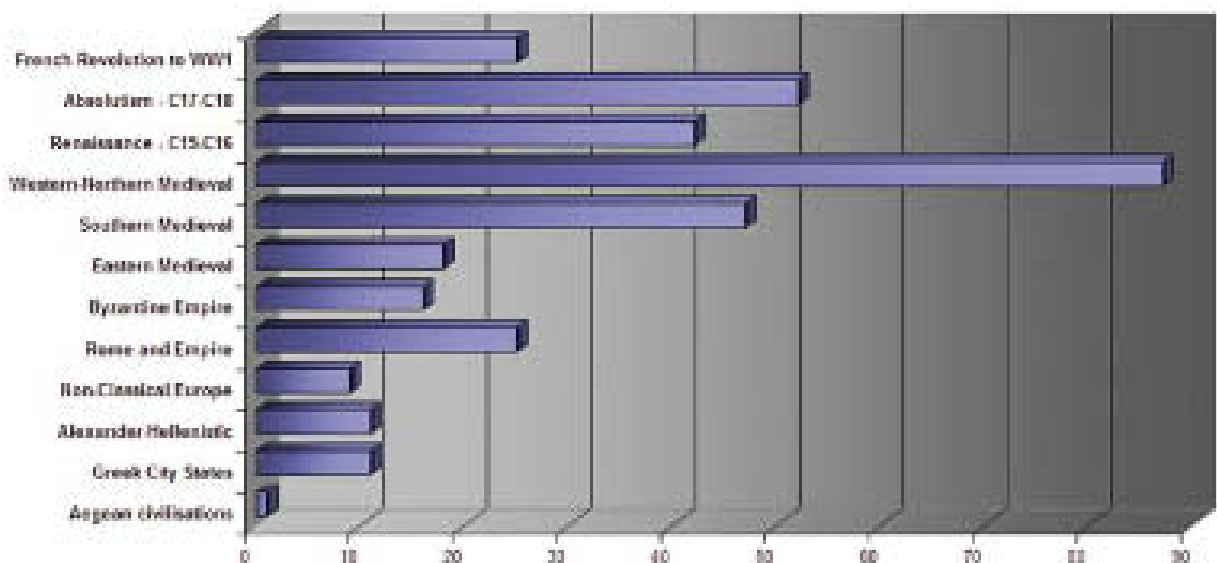
Europe has the largest number of occurrences on the List. This does not mean, however, that all aspects of the cultural heritage of this continent have been adequately represented on the World Heritage List.

représentés sur la Liste. L'Empire Seldjoukide n'apparaît qu'une seule fois et la période ottomane quatre fois.

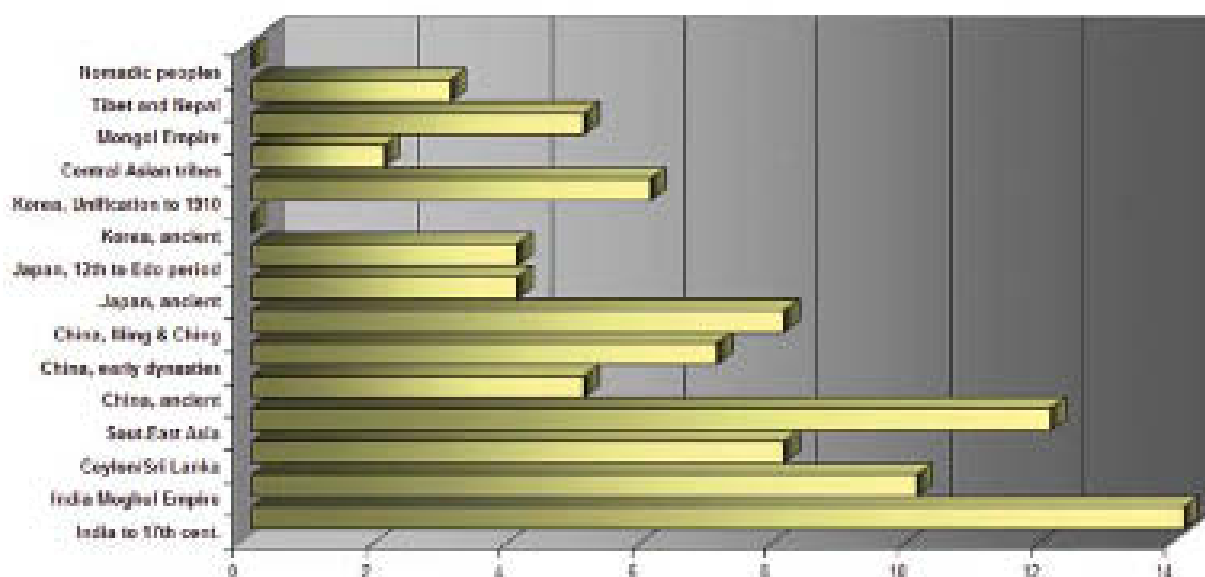
Europe

L'Europe a le plus grand nombre d'occurrences sur la Liste. Cela ne signifie pas, cependant, que tous les aspects du patrimoine culturel de ce continent ont été représentés de façon appropriée sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial.

B3: Europe



B4: East, S-East and Central Asia



In antiquity, the Greek city-states, the Hellenistic, Byzantine and Roman empires occur 48 times. The Byzantine Empire has 16 occurrences. The Middle Ages have 152 occurrences and of these, southern Europe has 47, western and northern Europe 87, and eastern Europe 18. These numbers include 4 references to Vikings and one reference to the indigenous Arctic cultures (Laponian area in Sweden).

If we compare the differences between the various parts of Europe from antiquity to the 18th century, it can be seen that the South of Europe has 47% of the occurrences, Western and Northern Europe together have 43%, while Eastern Europe has only 10%. Furthermore, while classical antiquity and the Byzantine reign are fairly well represented in the south (64 occurrences), there are relatively few occurrences in the rest of Europe (9 occurrences).

Asia

In Asia, East Asia (China, Japan and Korea) and South Asia are relatively better represented than the rest of the continent. East Asia has 35% of the occurrences, the South of Asia (India, Sri Lanka) 37%, while South-East Asia has only 15% and Central Asia 11%. Certain countries, such as India and China, have inscribed properties that represent a broad historical context. At the same time, the analysis shows pronounced gaps, especially in the Pacific region and in Central Asia, where entire historic periods are completely lacking.

Pacific (Oceania) and Australasia

The region of Oceania and Australia has relatively few cultural properties. In Australia, three natural heritage properties have been recognised for their cultural associations, including the national parks of Kakadu, Uluru-Kata and

Pour ce qui est de l'Antiquité, les États-cités grecs, les Empires hellénistique, byzantin et romain apparaissent 48 fois. L'Empire byzantin a 16 occurrences. Le Moyen Âge a 152 occurrences et sur celles-ci, l'Europe méridionale en a 47, l'Europe occidentale et septentrionale 87, et l'Europe de l'Est 18. Ces chiffres incluent 4 références aux Vikings et une référence aux cultures arctiques indigènes (Région de Laponie de la Suède).

Si l'on compare les différences entre les diverses parties de l'Europe, de l'Antiquité au XVIIIe siècle, on peut voir que le sud de l'Europe a 47 % des occurrences, l'Europe occidentale et septentrionale en a 43 %, tandis que l'Europe de l'Est n'en a que 10 %. En outre, si l'Antiquité classique et l'Empire byzantin sont assez bien représentés dans le sud (64 occurrences), il y a relativement peu d'occurrences dans le reste de l'Europe (9 occurrences).

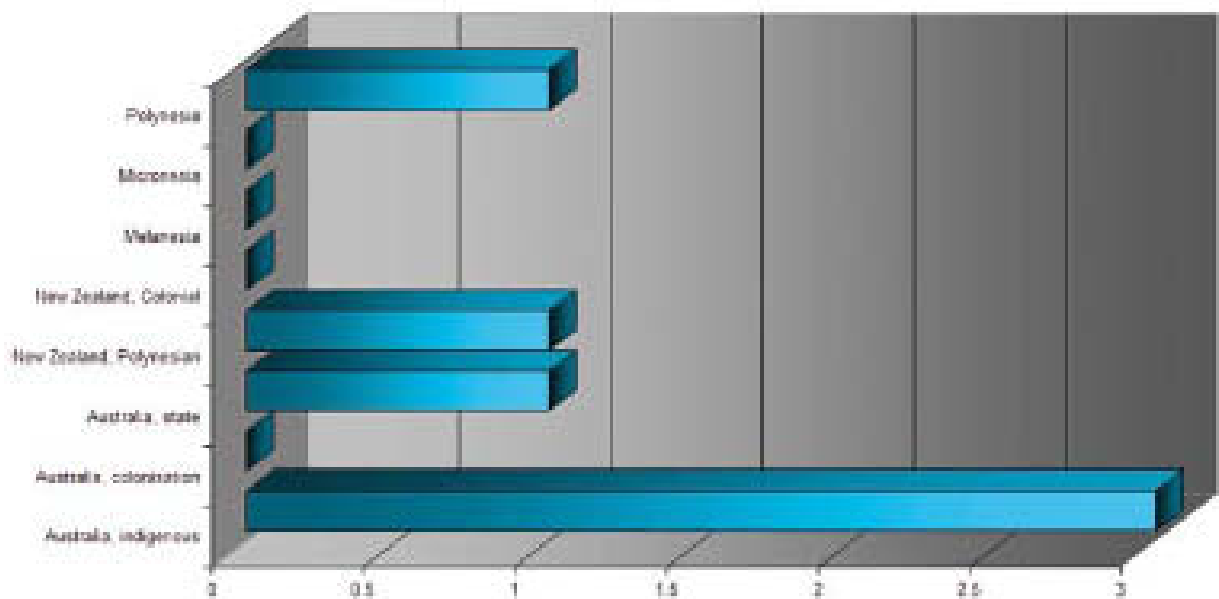
Asia

En Asie, l'Asie de l'Est (Chine, Japon et Corée) et l'Asie du Sud sont relativement mieux représentées que le reste du continent. L'Asie de l'est a 35 % des occurrences, le sud de l'Asie (Inde, Sri Lanka) 37 %, tandis que l'Asie du Sud-Est n'en a que 15 %, et l'Asie centrale 11 %. La région du Pacifique et l'Australasie n'ont que 2 % des occurrences. Certains pays, comme l'Inde et la Chine, ont proposé des biens qui représentent un large contexte historique. En même temps, l'analyse fait apparaître des lacunes prononcées, en particulier dans la région Pacifique et en Asie centrale, où des périodes historiques entières sont complètement absentes.

Pacifique (Océanie) et Australasie

La région de l'Océanie et de l'Australie possède relativement peu de biens culturels. En Australie, trois biens du patrimoine naturel ont été reconnus pour leurs associations culturelles, comprenant les parcs nationaux de Kakadu,

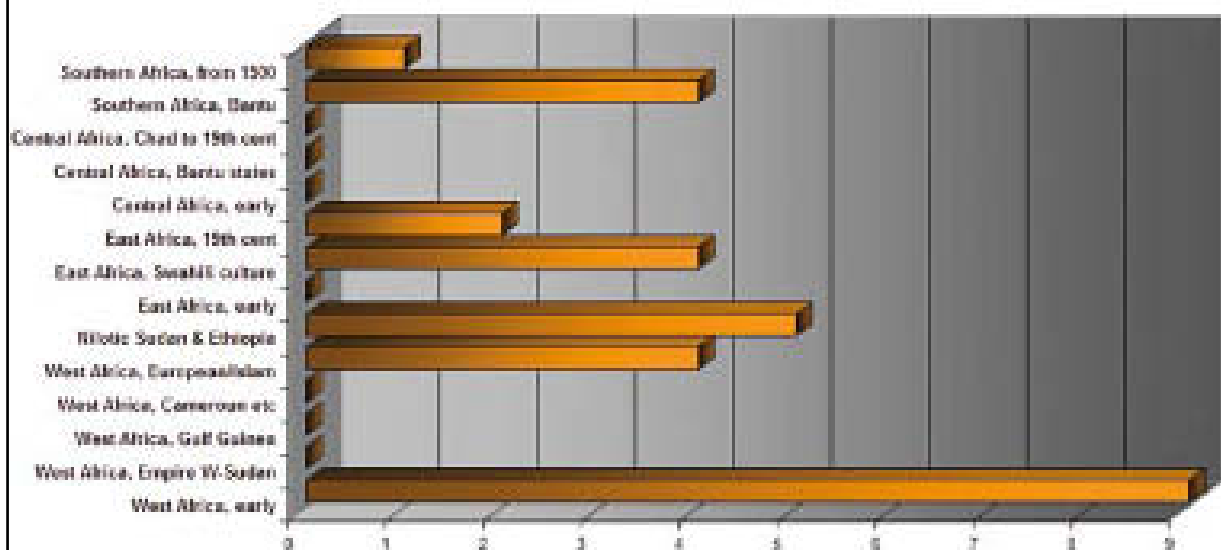
B5: Oceania and Australia



Tasmanian Wilderness. In addition, there is the inscription in 2004 of the Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens. In New Zealand, the mountain of Tongariro has been recognized as an associated cultural landscape. Furthermore, in Polynesia, the Rapa Nui National Park, i.e. the Easter Islands, has been inscribed on the World Heritage List. However, in Melanesia and Micronesia no cultural properties have been inscribed so far.

d'Uluru-Kata et la zone de nature sauvage de Tasmanie. Le palais royal des expositions et jardins Carlton a également été inscrit en 2004. En Nouvelle-Zélande, la montagne de Tongariro a été reconnue comme un paysage culturel associatif. De plus, le parc national de Rapa Nui, c'est-à-dire l'île de Pâques, en Polynésie, a été inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial. Cependant, il y a peu de biens culturels en Mélanésie et en Micronésie.

B6: Sub-Saharan Africa



Sub-Saharan Africa

Africa has relatively few references to cultural properties; altogether they only occur some 29 times. Most of these are in West Africa, while Central Africa has none. Various cultures have not been recognized at all, such as the Bantu states in Central Africa. In Zimbabwe, there are three properties and in Southern Africa five, in addition to hominid and natural heritage properties.

The Americas

In the Americas, identified as North America, Mesoamerica, the Caribbean, and South America, most occurrences in the list refer to the colonial period (58%). There are a number of monuments and sites representing the Spanish colonial period. The pre-colonial period has 37% of the occurrences, relating to South and Mesoamerica, while the independent period has only 5% (USA and Haiti).

Outcome

A Chronological Framework must take into account the diversity of cultural developments, and must relate to cultural regions rather than political regions. Recognising that many cultural properties have a long history and are thus related to several succeeding governments and cultures, these monuments and sites can have many occurrences in this framework. Here, an attempt has been made to relate such cultural properties to the principal cultural periods and cultural regions.

The analysis reveals that various cultures are clearly 'under-represented' in the current World Heritage List. For example, in the Near and Middle East the ancient Sumerians, Babylonians and several other cultures are not yet

Afrique Sub-Saharienne

L'Afrique a relativement peu de références à des biens culturels, qui, en tout, n'apparaissent que 29 fois. La plupart d'entre eux sont en Afrique occidentale, tandis que l'Afrique centrale n'en a aucun. Diverses cultures n'ont pas été reconnues du tout, parmi lesquelles les États Bantous d'Afrique centrale. Au Zimbabwe, il y a trois biens, et cinq biens en Afrique du Sud en plus des sites d'hominidés et des biens du patrimoine naturel.

Amériques

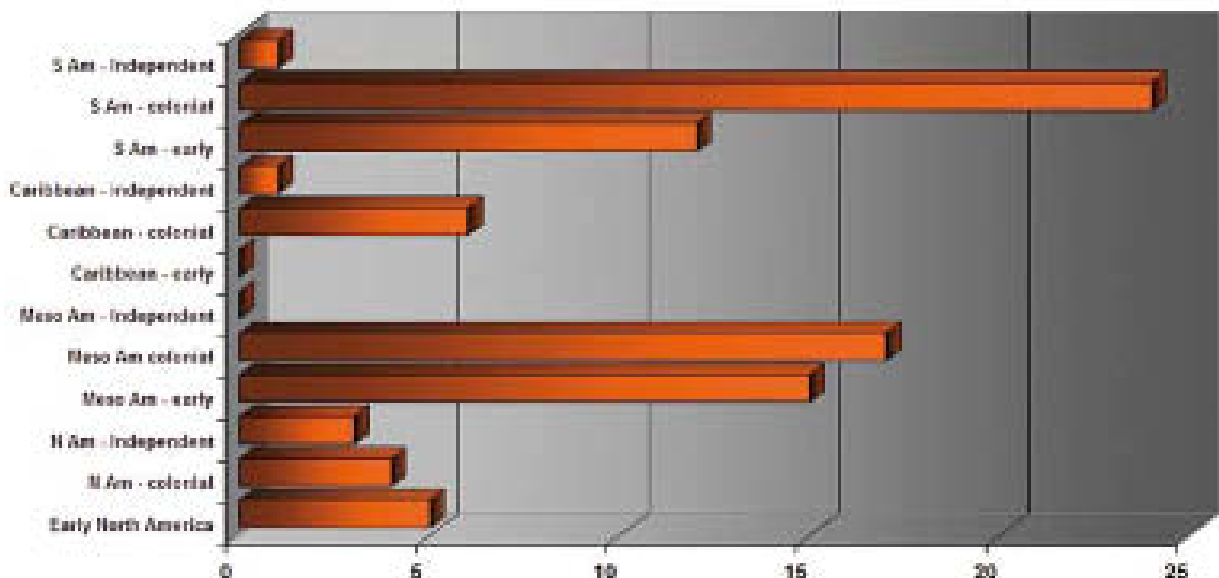
Pour ce qui est des Amériques, composées de l'Amérique du Nord, la Més-Amérique et les Caraïbes, et l'Amérique du Sud, la plupart des occurrences de la liste renvoient à l'époque coloniale (58 %). Un certain nombre de monuments et sites représentent l'époque coloniale espagnole. L'époque pré-coloniale a 37 % des occurrences, liées à l'Amérique du Sud et à la Més-Amérique, tandis que l'époque de l'indépendance n'en a que 5 % (États-Unis et Haïti).

Résumé

Un cadre chronologique doit prendre en compte la diversité des développements culturels, et doit être lié aux régions culturelles plutôt qu'aux régions politiques. Étant donné que bon nombre de biens culturels ont une longue histoire, et sont donc liés à plusieurs gouvernements et cultures successifs, ces monuments et sites ont de nombreuses occurrences dans ce cadre. Ici, on a essayé de relier les biens culturels de ce type aux principales époques et régions culturelles.

L'analyse révèle que diverses cultures sont clairement «sous-représentées» dans la Liste du patrimoine mondial actuelle. Par exemple, au Proche et Moyen-Orient, les anciens Sumeriens et Babyloniens, ainsi que plusieurs autres cultures ne

B7: Americas



represented. Even the Islamic period, which has a number of occurrences already, cannot be said to be sufficiently represented in all its significant aspects. This is true also for Europe. While the southern and western parts have a large number of properties, the same cannot be said of the northern and eastern part of Europe. In Africa there are altogether very few references, and some major cultures have not yet been recognized, such as the Bantu States in Central Africa. There are large parts of Asia and the Pacific, especially the Pacific Islands, that are hardly represented on the List. In Latin America, there is relative abundance of references to the Spanish colonial period, while some of the indigenous cultures are still not represented.

It should be noted that the above analysis needs to be confirmed through a more detailed analysis carried out within each region. Particular attention should be given to a further analysis of the Tentative Lists. Whilst it is possible to identify some civilisations or cultures that are not represented on the World Heritage List, it is necessary to verify whether a sufficient testimony remains of these cultures to justify inscription with reference to the criteria and conditions established for the World Heritage List.

sont pas encore représentés. On ne peut pas dire, même de l'époque islamique, qui a déjà un certain nombre d'occurrences, qu'elle est suffisamment représentée dans tous ses aspects significatifs. C'est également vrai pour l'Europe. Alors que les parties méridionales et occidentales de l'Europe ont un grand nombre de biens, on ne peut pas dire la même chose des parties septentrionales et orientales. En Afrique, il y a, dans l'ensemble, très peu de références, et certaines cultures majeures, comme celles des États Bantous d'Afrique centrale, n'ont pas encore été reconnues. Des grandes parties de l'Asie et du Pacifique, en particulier les îles du Pacifique, sont à peine représentées sur la Liste. En Amérique Latine, il y a une relative abondance de références à l'époque coloniale espagnole, tandis qu'une partie des cultures indigènes ne sont toujours pas représentées.

Il est à noter que l'analyse ci-dessus doit être confirmée par une analyse plus détaillée effectuée au sein de chaque région. Il faudrait accorder une attention particulière à une analyse plus poussée des Listes indicatives. Bien qu'il s'avère possible d'identifier certaines civilisations ou cultures qui ne sont pas représentées sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial, il est nécessaire de vérifier s'il reste des témoignages suffisants de ces cultures pour justifier leur inscription, en référence aux critères et conditions établis pour la Liste du patrimoine mondial.

PART C: THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

The proposed Thematic Framework represents a concise list of issues that are considered to have universality in that they potentially apply to all humanity. The main headings include cultural associations in society, expressions of creativity in the design of the built environment, response to spiritual needs, the utilisation of natural resources, movement of peoples and the development of technologies. This select list results from the critical synthesis of the various discussions and meetings of the Global Strategy process. The themes are grouped into an open-ended structure, which can be edited or detailed in the future. Some of the themes have already been subject to specific studies by ICOMOS, the so-called Thematic Studies. It is noted that a particular property can be associated with several different themes. The question is to identify the one or those most relevant from the World Heritage point of view.

Structure of the framework

The Thematic Framework is conceived as an open system, which can evolve on the basis of the growth of the World Heritage List and identification of eventual new themes. Obviously, existing themes can be further articulated into sub-themes if required. In the above notes, we have identified some themes that have large numbers of references and others that have fewer. This does not automatically mean that these themes should be 'over-represented' or 'under-represented'. In some cases already inscribed World Heritage properties might also be redefined in reference to new criteria. A critical judgement in this regard requires an in-depth knowledge and assessment of the heritage in the different regions of the world – referred to the criteria and conditions of the World Heritage List.

This thematic framework has been identified on the basis of an analysis of the recommendations emerging from the Global Strategy, as well as referring to existing country-specific lists of themes or general frameworks related to human existence in the world. The framework is conceived as an open structure where the themes and sub-themes can be further elaborated as the further research evolves over time.

In the Framework, there are seven main themes, which are then further articulated in sub-themes – as set out below:

- Expressions of Society
- Creative Responses and Continuity (monuments, groups of buildings and sites)
- Spiritual responses (religions)
- Utilising natural resources
- Movement of peoples
- Developing technologies

The Tentative Lists have not been included in this analysis as relevant information is often missing. However, the properties inscribed on the World Heritage List have been related to the principal themes and sub-themes that have been indicated in the statement of significance and the justification of each site.

PARTIE C: CADRE THEMATIQUE

Le cadre thématique proposé reprend une liste concise de thèmes que l'on considère universels dans le sens où ils s'appliquent potentiellement à toute l'humanité. Les thèmes principaux comprennent les associations culturelles en société, les expressions de la créativité dans la conception de l'environnement bâti, les réponses aux besoins spirituels, l'utilisation des ressources naturelles, le mouvement des peuples et le développement des technologies. Cette liste sélective est issue d'une synthèse critique des diverses discussions et réunions associées à la Stratégie globale. Les thèmes sont groupés en une structure ouverte qui pourra être révisée ou détaillée dans le futur. Certains des thèmes ont déjà fait l'objet d'études spécifiques de l'ICOMOS, les études thématiques. Il est à noter qu'un bien précis peut être associé à plusieurs différents thèmes. La question est de réussir à identifier le ou les thèmes les plus appropriés d'un point de vue du patrimoine mondial.

Structure du cadre

Le cadre thématique est conçu comme un système ouvert, qui peut évoluer en fonction de la croissance de la Liste du patrimoine mondial et de l'identification de nouveaux thèmes éventuels. Évidemment, les thèmes existants peuvent être articulés de façon plus poussée en sous-thèmes, si nécessaire. Dans les notes précédentes, nous avons identifié des thèmes qui ont un grand nombre de références, et d'autres qui en ont moins. Cela ne signifie pas automatiquement que ces thèmes sont «surreprésentés» ou «sous-représentés». Dans certains cas, les sites du Patrimoine mondial déjà inscrits pourraient aussi être redéfinis en référence à de nouveaux critères. Porter un jugement critique à cet égard nécessite une connaissance et une évaluation approfondies du patrimoine dans différentes régions du monde - se référant aux critères et conditions de la Liste du patrimoine mondial.

Ce cadre thématique a été identifié sur la base d'une analyse des recommandations issues de la Stratégie globale, ainsi qu'en se référant à des listes existantes, spécifiques à certains pays, de thèmes ou de cadres généraux liés à l'existence humaine dans le monde. Le cadre est conçu comme une structure ouverte, dont les thèmes et sous-thèmes peuvent être élaborés de façon plus poussée au fur et à mesure que les Listes indicatives évoluent avec le temps.

Le cadre comprend sept thèmes principaux, qui s'articulent de façon plus poussée en sous-thèmes, comme indiqué ci-dessous:

- Expressions de la société
- Réponses de la créativité et continuité (monuments, ensembles, sites)
- Réponses spirituelles (religions)
- Utilisation des ressources naturelles
- Mouvements de population
- Développement des technologies

Cependant, les biens inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial ont été reliés aux thèmes et sous-thèmes principaux qui ont été mentionnés dans la déclaration de valeur et la justification de chaque site. Les Listes indicatives n'ont pas été traitées dans cette analyse, car les informations appropriées manquent souvent.

PART C. THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

PARTIE C. CADRE THÉMATIQUE

Red numbers see pp. 123-177

I. EXPRESSIONS OF SOCIETY EXPRESSIONS DE LA SOCIÉTÉ	
A. INTERACTING AND COMMUNICATING INTERACTION ET COMMUNICATION	
1. Language, oral traditions, myths, song-lines Langage, traditions orales, mythes, itinéraires chantés	157. 295. 411. 421. 448. 642. 666. 849. 941. 1022. 1077.
2. Social systems / Systèmes sociaux	
3. Music, dance, sports / Musique, danse, sports	517. 738. 784. 1033.
4. Literature, artistic references, and theatre Littérature, références artistiques et théâtre	148. 547. 729. 758. 777. 849. 941.
B. CULTURAL AND POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS ASSOCIATIONS CULTURELLES ET POLITIQUES	
1. Identity / Identité	78. 216. 265. 307. 425. 426. 488. 540. 540. 665. 696. 790. 916. 1031. 1054.
2. Significant personalities Personnalités importantes	42. 90. 124. 148. 169. 174. 200. 229. 228. 228. 263. 271. 286. 307. 347. 348. 334. 370. 383. 394. 425. 429. 442. 445. 522. 558. 564. 600. 602. 604. 624. 634. 657. 665. 666. 690. 704. 712. 717. 729. 729. 733. 763. 770. 780. 783. 784. 786. 790. 795. 804. 805. 827. 815. 835. 849. 897. 911. 941. 954. 963. 965. 982. 990. 1005. 1030. 1039. 1052. 1056. 1079. 1103.
3. Memorials / Mémoires	15. 26. 31. 86. 88. 148. 149. 157. 163. 180. 263. 264. 265. 307. 518. 666. 704. 775. 783. 805. 859. 916. 1022. 1040.
C. DEVELOPING KNOWLEDGE DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA CONNAISSANCE	
1. Educating / Éducation	
2. Philosophy and Science / Philosophie et Science	429. 529. 624. 704. 795. 813. 881. 911. 929. 1001. 1004. 1044.
3. Human health / Santé humaine	392. 491. 493. 815. 863. 1010.
4. Law and Justice / Loi et justice	78. 954.

II. CREATIVE RESPONSES AND CONTINUITY (MONUMENTS, GROUPS OF BUILDINGS AND SITES) RÉPONSES CRÉATIVES ET CONTINUITÉ (MONUMENTS, ENSEMBLES, SITES)	
1. Domestic habitat / Habitat domestique	35. 55. 174. 192. 320. 362. 394. 401. 420. 428. 429. 442. 444. 479. 550. 614. 618. 712. 729. 730. 733. 734. 762. 763. 772. 781. 783. 789. 795. 832. 840. 852. 857. 899. 965. 984. 993. 1005. 1024. 1030. 1031. 1028. 1052. 1078.
2. Religious and commemorative architecture (temples, synagogues, churches, mosques, tombs, cemeteries, shrines, memorials) Architecture religieuse et commémorative (temples, synagogues, églises, mosquées, tombeaux, cimetières, sanctuaires, mémoriaux)	203. 3. 15. 18. 20. 21. 22. 29. 36. 42. 43. 44. 58. 64. 79. 80. 81. 84. 86. 87. 88. 89. 91. 93. 96. 99. 102. 113. 115. 116. 119. 121. 124. 125. 130. 131. 132. 140. 143. 144. 148. 157. 164. 165. 168. 171. 174. 187. 189. 193. 200. 201. 208. 216. 230. 232. 233. 234. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 246. 249. 250. 252. 255. 263. 264. 265. 268. 274. 277. 286. 291. 292. 294. 309. 311. 312. 313. 316. 318. 321. 322. 326. 330. 331. 334. 347. 348. 351. 356. 357. 358. 359. 370. 372. 376. 377. 378. 383. 385. 389. 392. 393. 394. 395. 404. 411. 412. 414. 415. 416. 417. 426. 434. 437. 440. 441. 448. 450. 454. 455. 456. 482. 483. 484. 485. 491. 493. 495. 496. 498. 499. 500. 505. 514. 515. 517. 518. 522. 524. 527. 529. 530. 535. 537. 269. 271. 540. 543. 544. 546. 555. 558. 561. 566. 574. 576. 579. 582. 584. 585. 592. 595. 596. 597. 598. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 614. 616. 618. 620. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 642. 648. 657. 660. 665. 668. 676. 677. 688. 690. 695. 697. 702. 704. 705. 707. 710. 726. 732. 736. 737. 738. 743. 744. 751. 757. 758. 762. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 783. 788. 791. 792. 792. 805. 809. 817. 825. 827. 831. 842. 847. 850. 853. 855. 870. 881. 904. 905. 911. 913. 929. 932. 941. 942. 949. 950. 954. 960. 963. 971. 972. 973. 974. 976. 980. 982. 988. 990. 995. 1001. 1003. 1004. 1009. 1011. 1022. 1024. 1053. 1054. 1061. 1067. 1068. 1077. 1078. 1079. 1103. 1130.
1. Pyramids, obelisks, minarets, belfries Pyramides, obélisques, minarets, beffrois	200. 201. 211. 233. 263. 373. 378. 383. 384. 395. 414. 415. 600. 631. 791. 827. 943. 1061. 1073.
2. Castles, palaces, residences Châteaux, palais, résidences	19. 29.;64. 83. 114. 115. 121. 160. 169. 170. 180. 202. 228. 251. 255. 288.; 311. 313. 314. 318. 323. 327. 330. 331. 353. 370. 372. 383. 400. 425. 433. 439. 488. 511. 532. 540. 540. 549. 559. 604. 616.; 617. 620. 621. 678. 703. 704. 705. 707. 723. 726. 772.;786. 791. 798. 816. 823. 828. 860. 870. 880. 897. 901. 907. 933. 938.;958. 1025. 1039. 1040. 1044. 1077. 1130.
3. Governmental and public buildings (town halls, capitols, courthouses, post offices; main public squares) Bâtiments gouvernementaux et publics (hôtels de ville, capitols, palais de justice, postes, places publiques principales)	78. 381. 426. 522. 540. 540. 600. 717. 827. 1067.

4. Educational and public buildings (schools, universities, hospitals, sports structures; hammams, hotels; prisons, aqueducts; baths, etc.) Bâtiments liés à l'enseignement et publics (écoles, universités, hôpitaux, structures sportives, hammams, hôtels, prisons, aqueducs, bains, etc.)	21. 29. 121. 170. 322. 358. 381. 428. 429. 442. 485. 491. 493. 517. 597. 602. 611. 614. 729. 758. 795. 804. 815. 876. 916. 986. 995.
5. Recreational architecture (theatres, auditoriums, athletic facilities, museums, libraries, depositories, etc.) Architecture de loisir (théâtres, auditoriums, infrastructures d'athlétisme, musées, bibliothèques, réserves, etc.)	22. 38. 163. 164. 268. 356. 540. 559. 664. 737. 738. 790. 804. 896. 1084.
6. Agricultural architecture (farms, barns, stables, silos, etc.) Architecture liée à l'agriculture (fermes, étables, écuries, silos, etc.)	460. 734. 840. 899. 995. 1063.
7. Commercial architecture (office buildings, banks, warehouses, etc.) Architecture liée au commerce (bureaux, banques, entrepôts, etc.)	20. 26. 29. 34. 59. 96. 115. 170. 183. 331. 394. 530. 599. 613. 731. 753. 761. 782. 812. 822. 852. 857. 873. 959. 996. 1067.
8. Industrial architecture (factories, mines, stores, refineries; power plants; water management, etc.) Architecture industrielle (usines, mines, magasins, raffineries, centrales électriques, gestion de l'eau, etc.)	20. 32. 55. 165. 203. 311. 371. 420. 429. 482. 556. 618. 623. 664. 676. 687. 751. 818. 867. 899. 899. 975. 984. 1027. 1028. 1030.
9. Military architecture / Architecture militaire	
a) Fortified boundaries / Frontières fortifiées	430. 438. 759. 1070.
b) Forts, castles, fortified houses / Forts, châteaux, maisons fortifiées	21. 26. 31. 34. 96. 129. 135. 171. 180. 206. 251. 313. 314. 327. 364. 365. 374. 433. 444. 488. 540. 583. 586. 596. 625. 632. 657. 661. 696. 709. 726. 728. 747. 761. 798. 817. 833. 847. 884. 906. 910. 972. 980. 1066.
c) Fortified cities / Villes fortifiées	29. 91. 95. 97. 125. 131. 140. 188. 192. 194. 204. 285. 300. 345. 348. 356. 377. 379. 384. 417. 451. 482. 493. 498. 550. 564. 599. 604. 620. 633. 699. 731. 753. 781. 793. 794. 797. 828. 837. 849. 873. 902. 939. 958. 973. 983. 987. 1040. 1042. 1061. 1067. 1070.
10. Transport structures (roads, ports, canals, bridges, etc.) Infrastructures de transport (routes, ports, canaux, ponts, etc.)	203. 131. 173. 183. 206. 344. 371. 394. 415. 498. 540. 595. 669. 733. 753. 770. 819. 856. 862. 871. 956. 959. 1042. 1061.
11. Cave dwellings / Habitations troglodytes	203. 43. 86. 179. 181. 208. 242. 243. 244. 249. 310. 326. 357. 440. 449. 482. 561. 606. 670. 743. 912. 960. 1039.
12. Rock art, monumental painting Art rupestre, peinture monumentale	43. 44. 85. 147. 179. 202. 242. 243. 244. 249. 287. 306. 310. 352. 359. 377. 440. 456. 557. 561. 606. 714. 744. 866. 874. 883. 912. 925. 936. 985. 1021.
13. Monumental sculpture, dolmens Sculpture monumentale, dolmens	203. 15. 43. 86. 87. 88. 91. 114. 139. 149. 157. 201. 208. 239. 252. 263. 277. 307. 326. 330. 370. 441. 514. 524. 540. 666. 697. 700. 736. 743. 751. 779. 853. 859. 912. 977. 1022.
14. Equipping historic buildings Éléments d'édifices historiques	

a) Decoration, wall paintings, sculpture, stucco, mosaics, and furnishings Décoration, peintures murales, sculpture, stuc, mosaïques, et mobilier	29.32.42. 81. 83. 91.93. 114.115. 121. 171. 174. 174. 228. 230. 233. 239. 240. 246. 250. 251. 252. 255. 263. 264. 265. 269. 271. 286. 309. 314. 322. 327. 331. 334. 351. 357. 358. 361. 378. 389. 394. 394. 395. 411. 416. 439. 454. 455. 515. 524. 532. 537. 540. 540. 549. 550. 584. 585. 592. 597. 598. 599. 601. 604. 631. 635. 642. 668. 707. 710. 712. 717. 726. 733. 743. 780. 786. 788. 789. 791. 792. 815. 823. 825. 827. 828. 829. 832. 963. 974. 982. 990. 1003. 1016. 1054. 1079.
b) Works of art and collections Œuvres d'art et collections	91.99.187. 316. 334. 385. 439. 540. 657. 665. 737. 738. 896. 976. 986. 996.
c) Fittings (windows, doors, etc.), special functional features or facilities Aménagements (fenêtres, portes, etc.), éléments fonctionnels spécifiques ou installations	316. 331. 358. 377. 635.
15. Rural settlements / Établissements ruraux	4. 27. 79. 80. 198. 353. 371. 401. 434. 444. 492. 516.. 596. 622. 675. 709. 734. 750. 757. 772. 773. 787. 833. 840. 861. 899. 925. 938. 972. 988. 1002. 1021.
16. Urban settlements / Établissements urbains	
a) Towns which are no longer inhabited / Villes non-habitées	22. 23. 37. 64. 86. 87. 113. 129. 138. 139. 140. 144. 149. 183. 184. 190. 191. 193. 194. 201. 241. 255. 293. 295. 299. 326. 332. 366. 377. 393. 404. 483. 484. 485. 491. 517. 530. 555. 560. 570. 574. 576. 780. 791. 794. 825. 829. 831. 836. 849. 886. 941. 1061.. 1077. 1099. 1130.
b) Inhabited urban areas / Zones urbaines habitées	20. 21. 29. 30. 36. 55. 84. 89. 91. 95. 96. 115. 116. 121. 125. 131. 143. 143. 164. 170. 173. 174. 188. 192. 217. 217. 228. 229. 267. 272. 273. 311. 313. 314. 331. 345. 347. 348.. 356. 361. 362. 376. 379. 394. 400. 412. 417. 428. 481. 493. 495. 498. 511. 522. 535. 540. 541. 543. 550. 564. 567. 582. 599. 602. 603. 604. 611. 614. 616. 617. 618. 620. 621. 623. 624. 631. 633. 664. 670. 678. 688. 699.. 708. 712. 717. 726. 728. 729. 731. 733. 750. 753. 755. 784. 793. 797. 806. 811. 812. 822. 835. 837. 842. 852. 865. 871. 872. 873. 876. 884. 885. 902. 929. 931. 942. 958. 958. 959. 973. 987. 990. 996. 1024. 1027. 1031. 1042. 1055. 1067. 1070. 1078.
c) Colonial towns / Villes coloniales	2. 26. 34. 65. 124. 189. 204. 206. 234. 273. 300. 309. 415. 416. 451. 479. 482. 500. 502. 526. 585. 658. 676. 741. 742. 747. 790. 792. 819. 821. 841. 862. 863. 890. 940. 956. 983. 993. 1016. 1061.
d) Towns established in the 19th and 20th centuries Villes fondées aux XIXe et XXe siècles	30. 445. 600. 730. 1096.
17. Sacred sites / Sites sacrés	
a) Sacred forests and sacred trees / Forêts sacrées et arbres sacrés	200. 850.
b) Sacred mountains / Montagnes sacrées	43. 437. 454.
c) Sacred settlements / Etablissements sacrés	90. 113. 119. 148. 200. 286. 294. 321. 364. 365. 385. 414. 450. 499. 527. 668. 939. 949. 1077. 1130.
d) Cemeteries, necropolises / Cimetières, necropolis	143. 232. 666. 1073.
18. Cultural Landscapes / Paysages culturels	

a) Parks and Gardens / Parcs et jardins	83. 121. 160. 169. 171. 202. 314. 320. 331. 439. 532. 534. 549. 559. 688. 723. 786. 795. 816. 823. 860. 862. 880. 881. 1025. 1033. 1044. 1084.
b) Botanical and Zoological gardens / Jardins botaniques et zoologiques	786. 824. 1010. 1084.
c) Natural environment, seascapes / Environnement naturel, paysages maritimes	99. 125. 274. 288. 306. 357. 429. 455. 485. 544. 618. 678. 703. 705. 758. 773. 774. 776. 779. 781. 785. 789. 930. 960. 971. 1040. 1068.
d) Organically evolved landscapes (relict, continuing) Paysages essentiellement évolutifs (relique, vivant)	43. 208. 372. 393. 415. 421. 425. 437. 454. 474. 481. 514. 534. 547. 558. 596. 625. 722. 723. 751. 763. 772. 773. 806. 813. 826. 830. 840. 842. 905. 911. 925. 932. 933. 938. 968. 970. 990. 994. 1004. 1008. 1044. 1046. 1063. 1066. 1099. 1116.
e) Associative Landscapes / Paysages associatifs	
f) Industrial landscapes / Paysages industriels	55. 371. 803. 856. 984. 1030.

III. SPIRITUAL RESPONSES (RELIGIONS) RÉPONSES SPIRITUELLES (RELIGIONS)	
A. ANCIENT AND INDIGENOUS BELIEF SYSTEMS SYSTÈMES DE CROYANCE ANCIENS ET INDIGÈNES	
1. Ancient Middle East and Egypt (Mesopotamia, Iran) Ancien Moyen-Orient et Égypte (Mésopotamie et Iran)	86. 87. 434. 1073. 1077. 1130.
2. Ancient Mediterranean (Greek, Hellenistic, Roman) Ancien monde méditerranéen (Grec, Hellénistique, Romain)	44. 79. 294. 294. 326. 392. 393. 404. 491. 517. 530. 595. 875. 941.
3. Indigenous belief systems in Europe Systèmes de croyance indigènes en Europe	43. 130. 132. 373. 514. 579. 697.
4. Indigenous belief systems in Asia and the Pacific Systèmes de croyance indigènes en Asie et dans le Pacifique	421. 447. 722.
5. Indigenous belief systems in Africa Systèmes de croyance indigènes en Afrique	306.. 364. 516. 938. 950. 985. 1021. 1022.
6. Indigenous belief systems in the Americas (Olmec, Inca, Maya, etc.) Systèmes de croyance indigènes dans les Amériques (Olmèques, Inca, Maya, etc.)	64. 149. 157. 274. 330. 353. 411. 414. 415. 483. 492. 700. 744. 751. 791. 883. 1061.
7. Indigenous belief systems in the Arctic Region Systèmes de croyance indigènes dans la région arctique	
B. HINDUISM AND RELATED RELIGIONS HINDOUISME ET RELIGIONS ASSOCIÉES	
1. Hinduism; Vedism, Brahmaism Hindouisme, védisme, brahmaïsme	121. 201. 239. 239. 240. 240. 241. 243. 243. 244. 246. 249. 250. 642. 949.
2. Vaisnavism; Saivism; Tantrism, Saktism, Jainism Vaisnavisme, saïvisme, tantrisme, saktisme, jaïnisme	
3. Sikhism, Parsiism / Sikhisme, parsiisme	

C. BUDDHISM / BOUDDHISME		121. 139. 140. 200. 201. 202. 208. 242. 243. 321. 322. 440. 450. 524. 561. 576. 592. 660. 666. 668. 707. 736. 737. 778. 779. 870. 912. 1003. 1039. 1056.
1.	Ashoka; Sri Lanka and Theravada; Mahayana; Prajñaparamita; Suddharma-pundarika; Vimalakirti-nirdesha; Shurangama-samadhi, Zen Buddhism; Sukhavati-vyuha; Madhyamaka; Yogachara; Tantra Ashoka ; Sri Lanka et Theravada ; Mahayana ; Prajnaparamita ; Suddharma-pundarika ; Vimalakirtinirdesha ; Shurangama-pundarika ; Vimalakirtinirdesha ; Shurangama-samadhi, Bouddhisme zen ; Sukhavati-vyuha ; Madhyamaka ; Yogachara ; Tantra	
2.	Chinese Buddhims: Pure Land; Ch'an; The Blossoming of Schools Bouddhismes chinois : Chan ; L'épanouissement des écoles	
3.	Japanese Buddhism, Zen Buddhism Bouddhisme japonais, Bouddhisme zen	
4.	Tibetan Buddhism / Bouddhisme tibétain	
5.	Buddhism in the West / Bouddhisme dans l'Occident	
D. CONFUCIANISM, TAOISM, SHINTOISM CONFUCIANISME, TAOÏSME, SHINTOÏSME		437. 441. 704. 705. 738. 776. 778. 778. 870. 881. 911. 912. 912. 913. 972. 1001. 1004.
E. ZOROASTRIANISM / ZOROASTRISME		1077
F. JUDAISM / JUDAÏSME		29. 148. 379. 954. 973. 1040. 1078.
G. CHRISTIANITY / CHRÉTIENTÉ		
1.	Early Christian Church; Ethiopian Christianity Église paléochrétienne, chrétienté d'Ethiopie	15. 18. 90. 148. 312.. 456. 555. 697. 788. 809. 850. 853. 954.
2.	Orthodox Church / Église orthodoxe	43. 96. 99. 216. 389. 454. 455. 456. 527. 537. 540. 544. 604. 632. 633. 634. 657. 942. 954. 980. 982.
3.	Catholic Church / Église catholique	20. 29. 58. 80. 81. 84. 91. 93. 131. 165. 168. 187. 228. 234. 264. 265. 269. 271. 286. 291. 292. 313. 316. 334. 370. 372. 379. 383. 426. 493. 496. 505. 515. 518. 529. 535. 546. 597. 598. 635. 648. 665. 669. 690. 695. 710. 757. 758. 702. 805. 825. 847. 855. 868. 905. 963. 971. 974. 988. 990. 995. 1042. 1053. 1068. 1079.
4.	Protestantism / Protestantisme	558. 584. 783. 897. 1054.
H. ISLAM / ISLAM		20. 116. 119. 148. 232. 233. 252. 313. 358. 379. 385. 493. 499. 603. 750. 954. 1055. 1103.
1.	The Khawarij, The Mutazilah / Les kharijites, les mutazilites	
2.	The Sunnah / Sunna	
3.	The Shiah, Ismaili, Sufism Chiisme, Ismailiens, Soufisme	

IV. UTILISING NATURAL RESOURCES UTILISATION DES RESSOURCES NATURELLES		
A. AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PRODUCTION AGRICULTURE ET PRODUCTION ALIMENTAIRE		
1.	Irrigation systems / Systèmes d'irrigation	200. 450. 546. 733. 739. 818. 1001.
2.	Crop and flock farming / Agriculture et élevage	189. 198. 401. 460. 474. 492. 596. 675. 722. 734. 739. 757. 757. 773. 774. 818. 826. 830. 840. 930. 932. 968. 970. 1008. 1010. 1044. 1046. 1063. 1066. 1116.
3.	Hunting, gathering, and fishing Chasse, cueillette et pêche	85. 147. 158. 925. 1116.
B. MINING AND QUARRYING EXPLOITATION MINIÈRE ET CARRIÈRES		32. 55. 124. 203. 482. 618. 623. 676. 732. 803. 806. 890. 984. 993. 1006. 1027.
C. MANUFACTURING / FABRICATION		203. 299. 371. 429. 556. 687. 751. 757. 938. 944. 975. 984. 1028. 1030.

V. MOVEMENT OF PEOPLES MOUVEMENTS DE POPULATION	
A. MIGRATION / MIGRATION 1. Slavery / Esclavage	26. 180. 307. 309. 761. 910. 1150.
B. COLONISATION / COLONISATION	309.
C. NOMADISM AND TRANSHUMANCE NOMADISME ET TRANSHUMANCE	750. 774.
D. CULTURAL ROUTES / ITINÉRAIRES CULTURELS	
1. Pilgrimage routes, commercial and trade routes; heritage routes Routes de pèlerinage, routes de commerce, routes du patrimoine	34. 669. 761. 770. 868. 1116.
2. Pilgrimage places and places of origin (e.g. mythical) Lieux de pèlerinage et lieux d'origine (mythique par exemple)	18. 32. 84. 121. 148. 208. 271. 294. 347. 437. 530. 547. 561. 690. 805. 842. 905. 942. 950. 954. 1103.
E. SYSTEMS OF TRANSPORTATION AND TRADE SYSTÈMES DE TRANSPORT ET COMMERCE	
1. Centres of trade and exchange of goods Centres de commerce et d'échange de marchandises	20. 21. 23. 34. 37. 59. 116. 144. 173. 184. 272. 295. 353. 364. 365. 376. 394. 428. 482. 498. 530. 543. 555. 560. 599. 602. 603. 604. 624. 731. 750. 753. 761. 782. 811. 819. 822. 835. 862. 865. 871. 873. 875. 910. 939. 956. 958. 959. 996. 1010. 1061. 1067. 1078.
2. Caravan routes and oases / Routes caravanières et oasis	21. 22. 23. 208. 543. 602. 603. 750. 886. 1010.
3. Land road transport, bridges / Transport routier terrestre, ponts	228. 344. 371. 616.
4. Water transport, navigation, harbours and canals Transport maritime, navigation, ports et canaux	26. 34. 95. 204. 206. 394. 530. 540. 582. 595. 658. 733. 753. 755. 761. 770. 841. 856. 862. 871. 910. 958. 959. 1010. 1042. 1061. 1067.
5. Railroads and railroad stations, tunnels, viaducts Chemins de fer, gares, tunnels et viaducs	371. 785. 944. 984.
6. Aviation and airports / Aviation et aéroports	

VI. DEVELOPING TECHNOLOGIES DÉVELOPPEMENT DES TECHNOLOGIES	
1. Converting and utilising energy Transformation et utilisation de l'énergie	
a) Wind power, windmills / Énergie éolienne, moulins à vent	312.. 818. 873.
b) Water energy, water as power source, watermills, dam construction, water management Énergie hydraulique, eau en tant que source d'énergie, moulins à eau, construction de barrage, gestion de l'eau	759. 803.
c) Steam, coal, gas, petroleum, electric power, etc. Vapeur, charbon, gaz, pétrole, énergie électrique, etc.	867.
d) Thermonuclear energy, space-age technology Énergie thermonucléaire, technologie de l'ère spatiale	
2. Processing Information and communicating Traitement de l'information et communication	
a) Writing, inscriptions, manuscripts, archives Écriture, inscriptions, manuscrits, archives	268. 295. 383. 484. 737. 738. 758. 805. 954.

b) Postal systems, telegraph, telephone, radio and television, communication systems, satellite systems of communication Systèmes postaux, télégraphe, téléphone, radio et télévision, systèmes de communication, systèmes satellite de communication	
c) Astrology and astronomy / Astrologie et astronomie	149. 373. 603. 631. 700. 791. 795.
3. Technology in urban community Technologie des communautés urbaines	
a) Infrastructures (water-supply, sanitation, electric power, etc.) Infrastructures (approvisionnement en eau, installations sanitaires, énergie électrique, etc.)	267. 311. 344. 420. 540. 546. 595. 670. 811. 818. 867. 1002.
b) Urban transportation systems / Systèmes de transport urbain	959.
c) Construction technology / Technologie de la construction	

Analysis of the thematic framework

Most occurrences relate to the theme of 'creative responses and continuity' (reflected in: monuments, groups of buildings and sites) (65%), while the remaining 35% is divided between the other main themes, particularly: expressions of society (9%), spiritual responses (13%) and movement of peoples (7%).

It is clear, even more so than in the Chronological-Regional analysis, that each cultural property can represent different themes from which it may derive its outstanding universal value. A historic building or structure may relate to significant personalities; it may also be an outstanding creative response to a particular function; it may be a response to spiritual needs; it may be part of an historic urban area, or it may represent an important example of technological evolution. Most monuments and sites are therefore referred to under several themes, although the spread is not even. Many refer to one or more sub-themes under the main theme of 'expressions of creativity', while other themes are more specific or 'specialised' and thus would have only monuments and sites of a particular type.

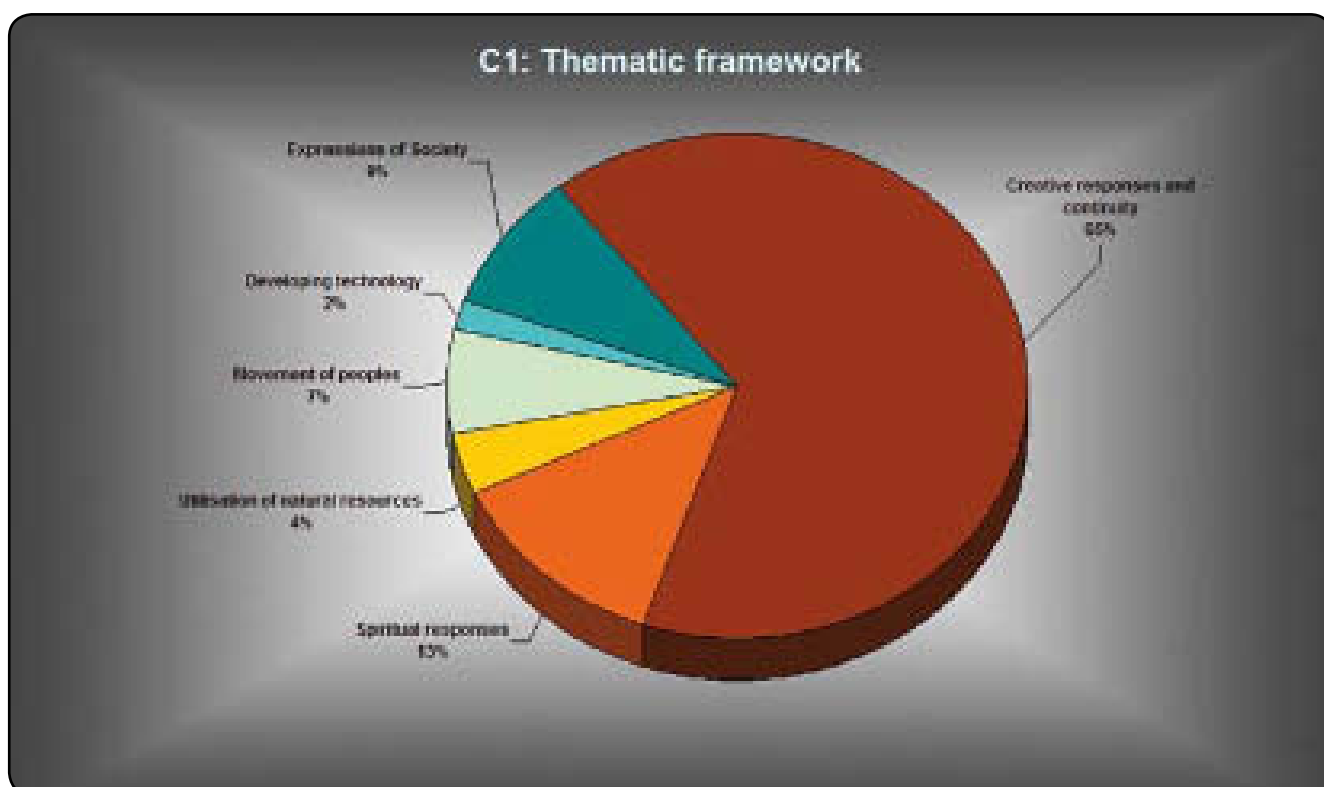
In the analysis, themes have been identified with reference to the criteria used to define the outstanding universal value of a particular cultural property. This was complemented with information on the character and nature of the property from descriptive or historical material. While the number of references has been kept to a reasonable number, this meant that critical judgement was exercised in the identification of various themes. It is possible that in any second analysis the list of references could be complemented.

Analyse du cadre thématique

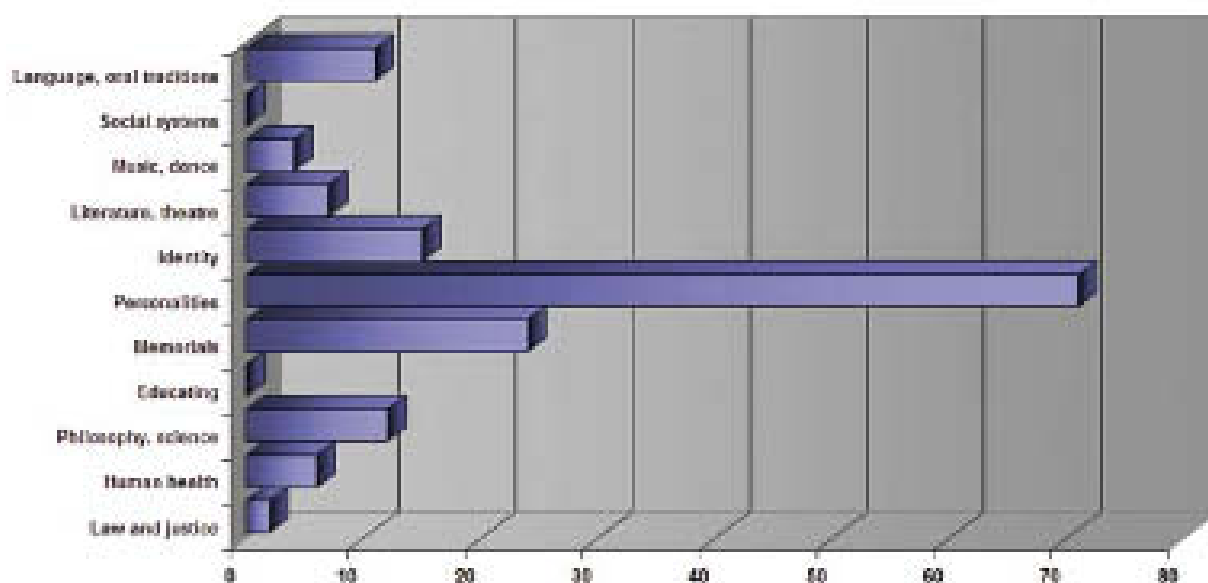
La plupart des occurrences sont liées au thème «réponses créatives et continuité» (réflété dans: monuments, ensembles et sites) (65 %), tandis que les 35 % restants sont divisés entre les autres thèmes principaux, en particulier: expressions de la société (9 %), réponses spirituelles (13 %) et mouvements de population (7 %).

Il est clair, encore plus que dans l'analyse Chronologique-Régionale, que chaque bien culturel peut représenter différents thèmes, desquels il peut tirer sa valeur universelle exceptionnelle. Un édifice ou une structure historiques peut être lié à des personnalités significatives ; il peut également être une expression créative exceptionnelle liée à une fonction particulière ; il peut être une réponse à des besoins spirituels ; il peut faire partie d'une zone urbaine historique, ou constituer un exemple important d'évolution technologique. La plupart des monuments et sites se rattachent donc à plusieurs thèmes, même si la répartition n'est pas égale. Bon nombre d'entre eux se réfèrent à un ou plusieurs sous-thèmes sous le thème principal «expressions de la créativité», tandis que d'autres thèmes sont plus spécifiques ou «spécialisés» et correspondent donc seulement à des monuments et sites d'un type particulier.

Dans l'analyse, des thèmes ont été identifiés en référence aux critères utilisés pour définir la valeur universelle exceptionnelle d'un bien culturel particulier. Cette démarche a été complétée par des informations sur le caractère et la nature du bien provenant de données descriptives ou historiques. Bien que le nombre de références ait été limité à une quantité raisonnable, cela signifie qu'un jugement critique a été exercé pour l'identification de divers thèmes. Il est possible qu'en seconde analyse la liste des références puisse être complétée.



C2: Expressions of Society



Expressions of Society

The main theme of cultural associations refers to intangible values of monuments and sites. It has three sub-themes:

- Interacting in society:** language, oral traditions, myths, song-lines; music, dance, sports; literature, artistic references, theatre, social systems
- Forming cultural and symbolic associations;** cultural and political identity; significant personalities; memorials
- Developing knowledge;** education; philosophy and science; human health; law and justice

The references under this theme identify events, living traditions, ideas, beliefs, artistic and literary works that are associated with the outstanding universal value of the cultural property concerned. For example, reference can be made to personalities, such as artists or architects who have been responsible for the creative design and construction of a site, or relate to significant religious, philosophical, literal or scientific personalities, who have been closely associated with a site, such as Buddha, San Francisco, Mozart. So far, several themes have relatively few references, for instance oral traditions, music, education, philosophy, health and justice.

Creative Responses and Continuity (monuments, groups of buildings and sites)

The second main theme, 'Creative responses and continuity', represents a typology of monuments, groups of buildings, and sites, taking into account what has been given as significant in the justification of the properties. About 68% of the occur-

Expressions de la société

Le thème principal «Associations culturelles» renvoie aux valeurs immatérielles des monuments et sites. Ce thème a trois sous-thèmes:

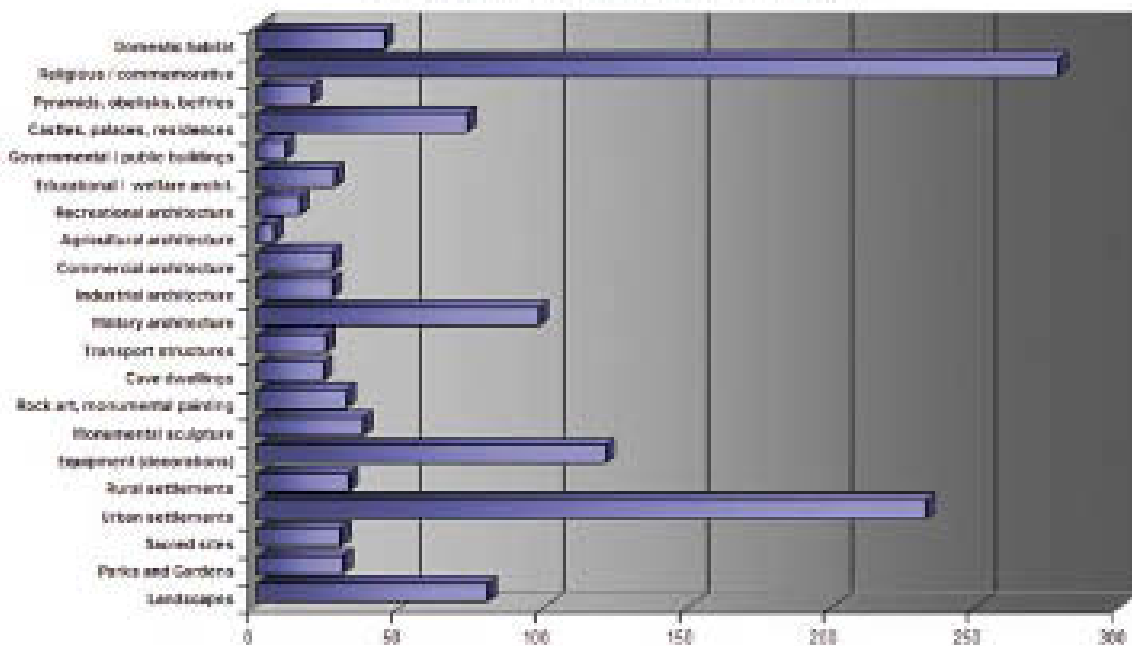
- Interactions en société:** langue, traditions orales, mythes, itinéraires chantés (chants mythiques des aborigènes australiens) ; musique, danse, sport ; littérature, références artistiques, théâtre, systèmes sociaux
- Formation d'associations culturelles et symboliques:** identité culturelle et politique ; personnalités significatives ; mémoriaux
- Développement de la connaissance:** éducation ; philosophie et science ; santé humaine ; loi et justice

Les références sous ce thème identifient des événements, des traditions vivantes, des idées, des croyances, des œuvres artistiques et littéraires qui sont associés à la valeur universelle exceptionnelle du bien culturel en question. Par exemple, il peut être fait référence à des personnalités, comme des artistes ou des architectes qui ont été responsables de la conception créative et de la construction d'un site, ou bien la référence peut être liée à des personnalités religieuses, philosophiques, littéraires, ou scientifiques importantes, qui ont été étroitement associées à un site, comme Bouddha, saint François d'Assise ou Mozart. Jusqu'à présent, plusieurs thèmes ont relativement peu de références, par exemple les traditions orales, la musique, l'éducation, la philosophie, la santé et la justice.

Réponses créatives et la continuité (monuments, ensembles et sites)

Le second thème principal, «Réponses créatives et continuité», représente une typologie de monuments, d'ensembles et de sites qui prend en compte les éléments importants de la justification des biens. Approximativement 68 % des

C3: Creative Response and Continuity



rences on the list are associated with 'monuments', which in the sense of the Convention includes monumental sculpture and painting. Groups of buildings is principally referred to historic towns and account for 21% of occurrences, and sites 11%.

It should be noted that these percentages do not necessarily reflect the conventional categories under which properties were originally nominated. For instance, reference has been made to various types of 'monuments' in historic towns or sites, when considered relevant and when these were related to the justification of outstanding universal value. For example, Assisi was nominated as a historic town and a cultural landscape, but it also has outstanding historic buildings, such as the Basilica of San Francesco and the epoch-making mural paintings by early Italian masters, such as Giotto and Cimabue, as specified in the criteria.

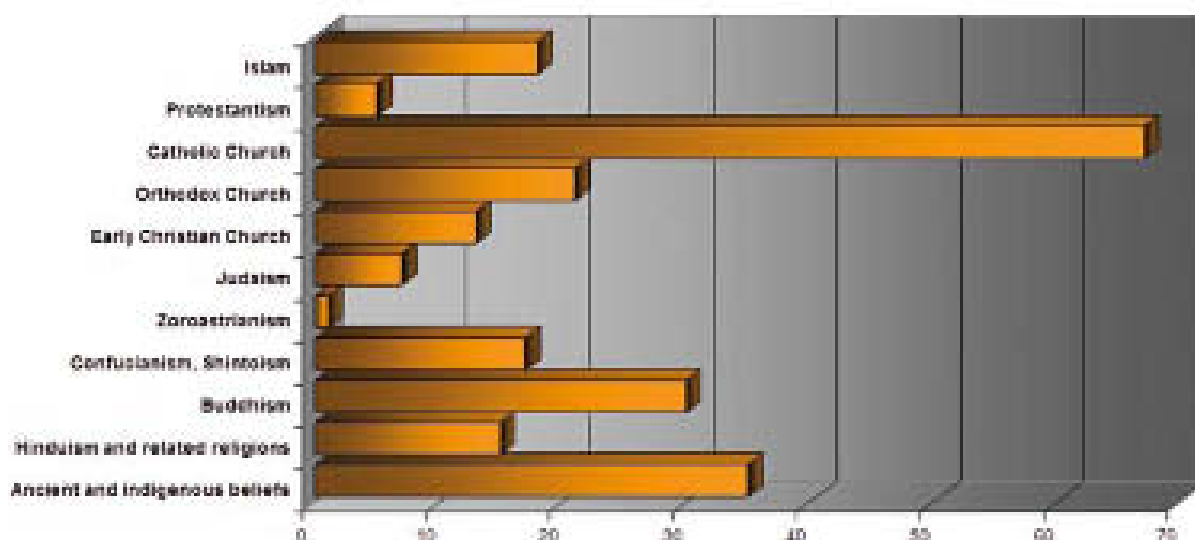
A number of sub-sections reflect types of buildings or structures and their functions. Here, by far the most numerous occurrences relate to religious types (278); there are also a number of royal residences or castles (73) and military structures (100). This reflects the fact that public buildings have been given more attention and built with greater care than private buildings. They are often the largest and most permanent of structures. Residential, especially 'vernacular' buildings can be more vulnerable to change over time. There are also a number of references to 'artistic equipment in architecture' (121), which refers to significant decorative elements, such as mural paintings, sculpture, as well as significant collections kept within the property.

occurrences sur la liste sont associées aux «monuments», qui, au sens de la Convention, comprennent les sculptures et peintures monumentales. Les ensembles totalisent 21 % des occurrences, et les sites 11 %.

Il faut noter que ces pourcentages ne reflètent pas nécessairement les catégories conventionnelles dans lesquelles les biens ont été, à l'origine, proposés pour inscription. Par exemple, il a été fait référence à divers types de «monuments» dans les villes ou sites historiques, quand cela était jugé pertinent et quand ces monuments étaient liés à la justification de la valeur universelle exceptionnelle. Par exemple, Assise a été proposée pour inscription en tant que ville historique et paysage culturel, mais elle renferme également des édifices historiques exceptionnels, comme la basilique Saint-François et les remarquables peintures murales des premiers maîtres italiens, tels Giotto et Cimabue, comme il est spécifié dans les critères.

Un certain nombre de sous-sections reflète des types d'édifices ou de structures et leurs fonctions. Ici, les occurrences les plus nombreuses, et de loin, sont liées aux types religieux (278) ; il y a également un certain nombre de résidences royales ou de châteaux (73) et de structures militaires (100). Ceci reflète le fait que l'on a souvent accordé davantage d'attention aux édifices publics et que ces constructions ont été bâties avec davantage de soins que les édifices privés. Ce sont aussi souvent les structures les plus grandes et les plus permanentes. Les constructions résidentielles, en particulier quand elles sont «vernaculaires», peuvent être plus vulnérables au changement avec le temps. Il y a également un certain nombre de références à des «éléments artistiques en architecture» (121), dont des références à des éléments décoratifs importants, comme les peintures murales, ainsi qu'à des collections significatives que les biens abritent.

C4: Spiritual Responses (Religions)



The 'groups of buildings' refers to rural settlements, non-inhabited towns (archaeological sites), historic towns, colonial towns, and towns founded in the 19th and 20th centuries. Rural settlements are relatively few (32) compared with urban settlements, which have 232 occurrences. Most of the urban properties are historic towns that date from the Middle Ages up to the beginning of modern era (131); few towns represent the 19th and 20th centuries (5). There is a selection of 'non-inhabited towns', ancient urban properties that are now archaeological sites. The distinction between 'non-inhabited' and 'living' historic towns is not necessarily simple. In many cases historic towns include ruined remains of earlier phases of development, in some cases quite important, such as in Rome. A sub-section of 'colonial towns', has 40 occurrences. This refers to European colonisation, and there are many occurrences on the list relating particularly to the Spanish colonial period in Latin America.

The sites refer to sacred sites (forests, mountains, settlements, necropolises), parks and gardens, landscapes and cultural landscapes. In addition, a special sub-theme of 'industrial landscapes' has also been identified, even though these would normally fall under the more general theme of cultural landscapes. There are some 47 occurrences for cultural landscapes, a number that seems to be growing, given the increasing number of recent nominations. There are relatively few sacred sites, necropolises or industrial landscapes.

Spiritual responses (religions)

The theme 'spiritual responses' has been divided into several sub-themes, referring to ancient and indigenous beliefs, Hinduism, Buddhism, Confucianism, Shintoism, Zoroastrianism, Judaism, Christianity and Islam. References to this

Les «ensembles» comprennent les établissements ruraux, les villes non-habitées (sites archéologiques), les villes historiques, les villes coloniales, et les villes fondées aux XIXe et XXe siècles. Les établissements ruraux sont relativement peu nombreux (32) comparés aux établissements urbains, qui ont 232 occurrences. La plupart des sites urbains sont des villes historiques qui datent du Moyen Âge jusqu'au début de l'ère moderne (131) ; peu de villes représentent les XIXe et XXe siècles (5). Il y a une sélection de «villes non-habitées», des sites urbains anciens qui sont maintenant des sites archéologiques. La distinction entre villes historiques «non-habitées» et «vivantes» n'est pas toujours simple. Dans bon nombre de cas, les villes historiques comportent des vestiges en ruine de phases de développement plus anciens, dans certains cas assez importants, comme à Rome. La sous-section «villes coloniales» a 40 occurrences. Il s'agit là de la colonisation européenne, et il y a de nombreuses occurrences sur la liste qui sont liées en particulier à l'époque coloniale espagnole en Amérique Latine.

Les «sites» renvoient aux sites sacrés (forêts, montagnes, établissements, nécropoles), parcs et jardins, paysages et paysages culturels. De plus, un sous-thème spécial «paysages industriels» a également été identifié, même si ces paysages seraient normalement classés sous le thème plus général des paysages culturels. Il y a environ 47 occurrences pour les paysages culturels, chiffre qui semble augmenter, étant donné le nombre croissant de propositions d'inscription récentes. Il y a relativement peu de sites sacrés, de nécropoles ou de paysages industriels.

Réponses spirituelles (religions)

Le thème «Réponses spirituelles» a été divisé en plusieurs sous-thèmes, dont: croyances anciennes et indigènes, hindouisme, bouddhisme, confucianisme et shintoïsme, chrétienté d'Orient et d'Occident, protestantisme et islam. Les

theme have not been made only due to the existence of a religious building, but because a strong response to specific and significant spiritual association has been noted in the justification of the outstanding universal value.

The largest number of occurrences on the list refers to Christianity, which occurs 106 times (46%). Christianity has been here subdivided into: Early Christian Church and Ethiopian Christianity (13), Orthodox Church (21), Catholic Church (67), and Protestantism (5).

Of the other religions, Judaism occurs 7 times, Islam 18 times, Buddhism 30 times, Hinduism 15 times, Confucianism and Shintoism 17 times, and Zoroastrianism once. The various ancient and indigenous belief systems occur 35 times, of which most relate to antiquity, and relatively few to living spiritual traditions.

Utilising natural resources

Developing modes of subsistence and production for the utilisation of natural resources includes sub-themes of irrigation systems, crop and flock farming, hunting-gathering-fishing, mining and quarrying, as well as manufacturing. Of these farming occurs 30 times, irrigation 7, mining and quarrying 16, manufacturing 14, and hunting-gathering-fishing 5 times. It should be noted that manufacturing includes industrial plants or other productions from antiquity right through to modern times.

Movement of peoples

The theme 'movement of peoples' is divided into two main parts: a) migration, nomadism and slavery, b) routes and

références à ce thème n'ont pas été faites simplement en raison de l'existence d'un édifice religieux, mais parce qu'une forte réponse à des associations spirituelles spécifiques et significatives a été relevée dans la justification de la valeur universelle exceptionnelle.

Le plus grand nombre d'occurrences sur la liste renvoie à la chrétienté qui apparaît 106 fois (46 %). La chrétienté a été divisée en: Église paléochrétienne et chrétienté d'Éthiopie (13), Église orthodoxe (21), Église catholique (67) et protestantisme (5).

Parmi les autres religions, le judaïsme ne figure que 7 fois, et l'islam 18 fois. Parmi les religions asiatiques, le bouddhisme apparaît 30 fois, l'hindouisme 15 fois, et le confucianisme et le shintoïsme 17 fois. Les divers systèmes de croyances anciennes et indigènes figurent 35 fois, la plupart étant liés à l'Antiquité, et relativement peu se rattachant à des traditions spirituelles vivantes.

Utilisation des ressources naturelles

Le développement de modes de subsistance et de production pour l'exploitation des ressources naturelles comprend les sous-thèmes: systèmes d'irrigation, agriculture et élevage, chasse-cueillette-pêche, exploitation minière et carrières, ainsi que fabrication. Sur ces sous-thèmes, l'agriculture apparaît 30 fois, l'irrigation 7 fois, l'exploitation minière et carrières 16 fois, la fabrication 14 fois, et la chasse-cueillette-pêche 5 fois. Il faut noter que le sous-thème fabrication englobe les fabriques industrielles et autres formes de production depuis l'Antiquité jusqu'aux temps modernes.

Mouvements de population

Le thème «mouvements de population» est divisé en deux parties principales: a) migration, nomadisme et esclavage,

C5: Utilising Natural Resources

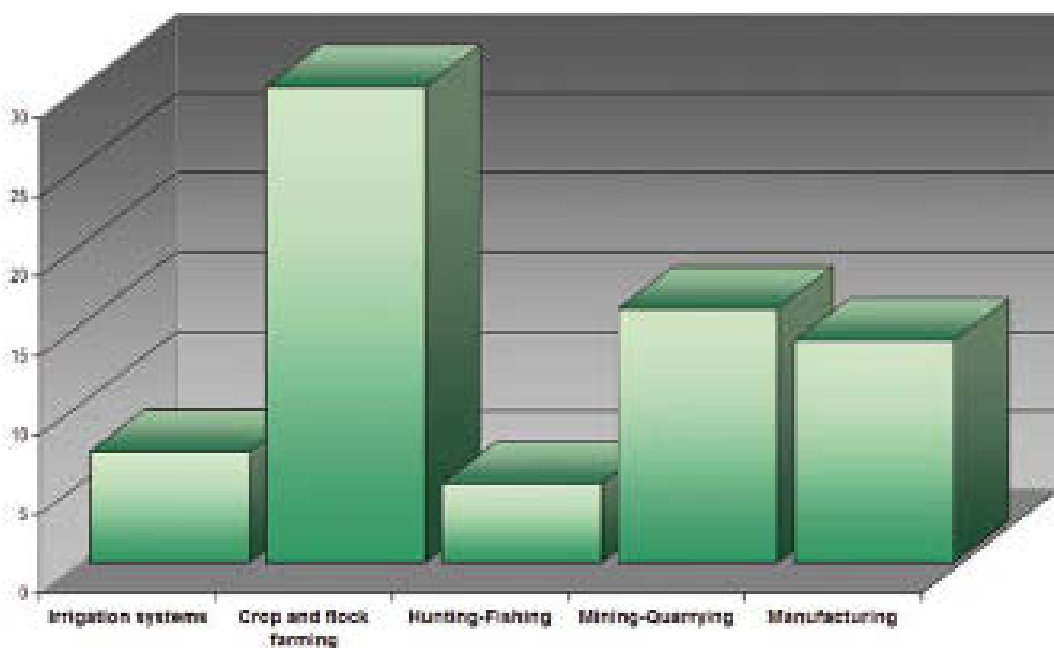
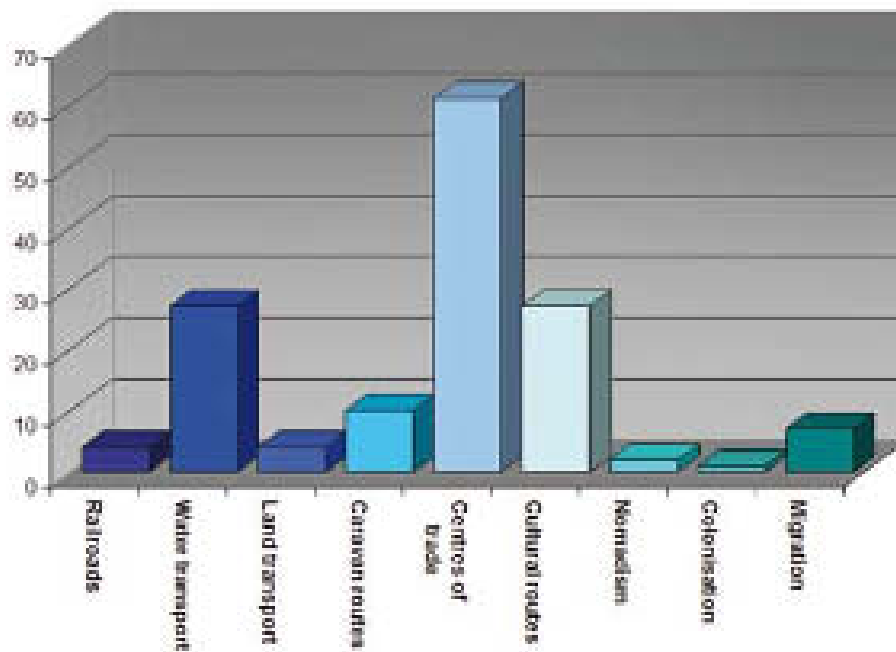


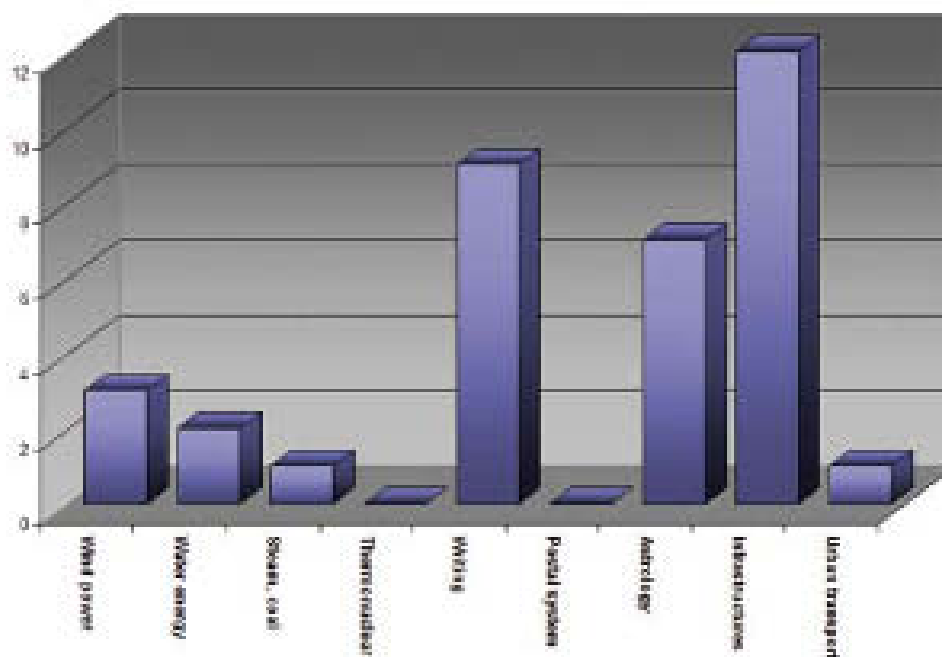
Figure C6: Movement of Peoples



systems of transportation. This latter is in turn divided into: 1) cultural routes occur 6 times, 2) pilgrimage places and places of mythical origin occur 21 times, 3) centres of trade and exchange of goods occur 53 times, and 4) systems of transportation (caravan routes and oases, land road transport and bridges, water transport, navigation, harbour and canals, railroads, stations, tunnels and viaducts, aviation and airports). Most occurrences on the list refer to centres of

b) routes et systèmes de transport. Cette dernière partie se divise à son tour en: 1) itinéraires culturels et canaux, qui apparaissent 6 fois, 2) lieux de pèlerinage et lieux d'origine mythique, qui apparaissent 21 fois, 3) centres de commerce et d'échange de marchandises, qui apparaissent 53 fois, et 4) systèmes de transport (routes caravanières et oasis, transport routier terrestre et ponts, transport sur l'eau, navigation, ports et canaux, chemins de fer, gares, tunnels et viaducs,

C7: Development of technologies



trade, such as the Hanseatic League, which occurs 53 times. Pilgrimage places occur 21 times. There are no 'places of mythical origin'. Cultural routes occur 6 times and migration-nomadism-slavery 8 times. There are some 10 properties related to caravan routes and oases. Under transportation systems, navigation occurs 27 times, while the caravan routes occur 10 times, land roads 4 and railroads 4. Aviation does not appear.

Developing Technologies

The theme of 'developing technologies' has been subdivided into energy conversion and utilisation (wind power, water energy, steam, coal, electricity, thermonuclear energy, etc.), which occurs 6 times; information processing and communication systems (writing, archives, postal and telecommunication systems, astrology and astronomy) 16 times; and technology of urban community (infrastructures, transport systems, construction technology) 13 times.

Outcome

The Thematic Framework should be understood as an open structure, where new themes might be included as the World Heritage List evolves. In the present analysis, based on the outcome of various meetings and discussions over the past several years, there are seven principal themes, which are then subdivided. Each property has been related to one or more themes according to its outstanding universal value and its complexity. For example, historic towns may contain several different types of monuments or other types of structures. Generally, these have been noted where they were referred to in the statement of significance and values for the site and served as justification of its outstanding universal value.

Most of the occurrences relate to the theme 'creative response and continuity', which refers to the categories of monuments, groups of buildings and sites, as defined by the World Heritage Convention. Amongst these, the 'monuments' have most references. This is comprehensible considering that many groups of buildings and sites contain important monuments that are associated with the justification of the outstanding universal value. As was the case in the corresponding 'typological framework' analysis, religious monuments have more occurrences than any of the other types. Other features that are well represented include the artistic and decorative equipment of architecture, military structures, and rulers' residences. Living historic towns have more occurrences than 'non-inhabited towns'. There is a fairly large group of European colonial towns. Regarding the category of 'sites', an increasing number of cultural landscapes is now being inscribed, though there are still relatively few sacred mountains or sacred forests.

In the theme 'spiritual responses', as has already been said, Christianity is much more represented than the other reli-

gion (aviation et aéroports). La plupart des occurrences sur la liste se réfèrent à des centres de commerce, comme la Ligue hanseatique, qui apparaît 53 fois. Les lieux de pèlerinage apparaissent 21 fois. Il n'y a pas de «lieux d'origine mythique». Les itinéraires culturels apparaissent 6 fois et migration-nomadisme-esclavage 8 fois. Il y a environ 10 biens liés aux routes caravanières et aux oasis. Sous «système de transport», «navigation» apparaît 27 fois, tandis que les routes caravanières apparaissent 10 fois, les routes terrestres 4 fois et les chemins de fer 4 fois. L'aviation n'apparaît pas.

Développement des technologies

Le thème «développement des technologies» a été subdivisé en: transformation et utilisation de l'énergie (énergie éolienne, énergie hydraulique, vapeur, charbon, électricité, énergie thermonucléaire, etc...), qui apparaît 6 fois ; traitement de l'information et systèmes de communication (écriture, archives, systèmes postaux et de télécommunication, astrologie et astronomie), qui apparaissent 16 fois ; et technologie des communautés urbaines (infrastructures, systèmes de transport, technologie de construction), qui apparaît 13 fois.

Résumé

Le cadre thématique devrait être compris comme une structure ouverte, à laquelle de nouveaux thèmes peuvent être ajoutés au fur et à mesure que la Liste du patrimoine mondial évolue. Dans la présente analyse, basée sur le résultat de diverses réunions et discussions qui ont eu lieu au cours de ces dernières années, il y a sept thèmes principaux, qui sont ensuite subdivisés. Chaque site a été lié à un ou plusieurs thèmes, selon sa valeur universelle exceptionnelle et sa complexité. Par exemple, les villes historiques peuvent contenir plusieurs types différents de monuments ou autres types de structures. En général, pour ces derniers, on a pris note de l'endroit où on s'y référerait dans la déclaration de valeur du site et où ils servaient à justifier la valeur universelle exceptionnelle du site.

La plupart des occurrences sont liées au thème «Réponses créatives et continuité», qui renvoient aux catégories de monuments, ensembles et sites, définies par la Convention du patrimoine mondial. Parmi celles-ci, la section sur les «monuments» présente le plus grand nombre d'occurrences. C'est compréhensible, car les «ensembles» et «sites» contiennent en général aussi des monuments significatifs qui sont associés à la justification de leur valeur universelle exceptionnelle. Comme c'était déjà le cas dans l'analyse par «cadre typologique» correspondante, on voit que les monuments religieux ont plus d'occurrences que tous les autres types. Parmi les autres éléments qui sont bien représentés, on trouve les éléments artistique et décoratif de l'architecture, les structures militaires, et les résidences de souverains. Les villes historiques vivantes ont plus d'occurrences que les «villes non-habitées». Cependant, la distinction entre villes vivantes et villes non-habitées n'est pas toujours simple. Il y a un groupe relativement important de villes coloniales européennes. En ce qui concerne la catégorie «sites», il y a maintenant un nombre croissant de paysages culturels qui sont inscrits, bien qu'il y ait encore relativement peu de montagnes ou de forêts sacrées.

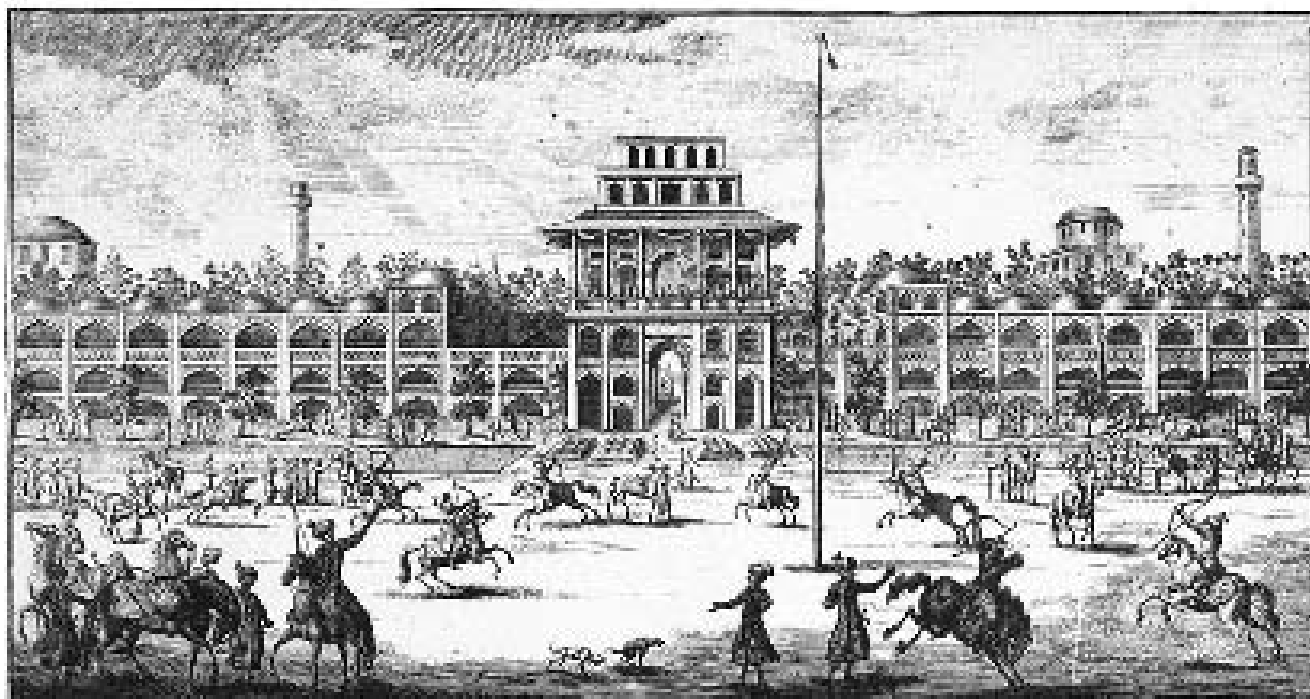
Au sein du thème «réponses spirituelles», comme cela a déjà été dit, la Chrétienté est davantage représentée que les autres

gions. Within this category, the greatest number represents the Catholic Church, rather than the Orthodox Church and Protestantims. The second largest category relates to ancient and indigenous beliefs. Most other themes have relatively few references, such as 'utilising natural resources', 'movement of peoples', and 'developing technology'.

The themes as set out apply world-wide. However, in order to make a thematic framework more useful it needs to be supplemented by more detailed frameworks relating to specific regions. This is something that could be considered at regional workshops for the development of Tentative Lists.

religions. Au sein de cette catégorie, le plus grand nombre est associé à l'église catholique plutôt qu'à l'église orthodoxe et au protestantisme. La deuxième catégorie la plus vaste est liée aux croyances anciennes et indigènes. La plupart des autres thèmes ont relativement peu de références, comme «exploitation des ressources naturelles», «mouvements de population» et «développement de la technologie».

Les thèmes tels qu'ils sont présentés s'appliquent au niveau mondial. Cependant, pour rendre un cadre thématique plus utile, il faut le compléter par des cadres plus détaillés liés à des régions spécifiques. C'est là une démarche qui pourrait être développée grâce à des ateliers portant sur le développement des Listes indicatives.



Vue Du Palais des Rois de Perse à Ispahan et du Maidan. La place la plus grande et la plus régulière qu'il y ait au monde. Elle a 100 pas de longueur et 200 de largeur. Dans le milieu de laquelle se trouve un Canal d'eau vive et d'arbres. Au bout duquel il y a un très grand puits, dont la pointe armée d'une perche sert de but aux Cavaliers qui font de la fleche en courant.

UNDERSTANDING THE RESULTS: REASONS FOR GAPS IN THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

The analyses of the World Heritage List using the three frameworks have revealed sharp differences between different regions of the world. They have pointed out apparent imbalances and made clear where gaps seem to lie. The next step is to try and understand the reasons for these patterns.

A. General Issues Related to Non-Representivity

1. Number of nominated properties in relation to time since ratification

There are several ways to understand gaps and imbalances in the World Heritage List highlighted by the analyses. One of these is connected with the process of ratification and the length of time that a State Party has actively participated in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

The graph in figure D1 illustrates the number of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List, in relation to the period of ratification of each State Party concerned. This shows clearly that States Parties who ratified the Convention between 1975 and 1984 have more properties on the list than States who ratified later. On average, it can be said that there has been about one site per State Party inscribed every four years. For the most active States Parties, the average rises to nearly one site per State per year. It can also be noted that the regions of the Caribbean, the Pacific, the Arab States and Africa have relatively fewer properties ratified per year compared with Latin America, Europe and Asia.

A second way of analysing imbalance is to consider the number of States from each region, which have ratified the Convention and relate this to the overall number of their inscribed properties (figure D2). From this it can be observed that a large number of States ratified the Convention in the period 1975-1984 (as highlighted in the graph in figure D1), and this is related to the number of properties inscribed in these States. Several States from the Pacific region have only ratified the Convention relatively recently, and this is reflected in the smaller number of their inscriptions. However a large number of African States which ratified the Convention in an early period, do not have inscriptions to reflect this. Europe and Latin America seem to come out stronger than other regions in terms of the relationship between the length of time within the Convention and the number of inscribed properties.

INTERPRÉTATION DES RÉSULTATS: CAUSES DES LACUNES DE LA LISTE DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL

Les analyses de la Liste du patrimoine mondial à l'aide des trois cadres ont révélé de nettes différences entre diverses régions du monde. Elles ont signalé un déséquilibre évident et a montré où semblaient se situer ces lacunes. L'étape suivante consiste à essayer de comprendre les raisons de cette situation.

A. Questions générales liées à la non-représentativité

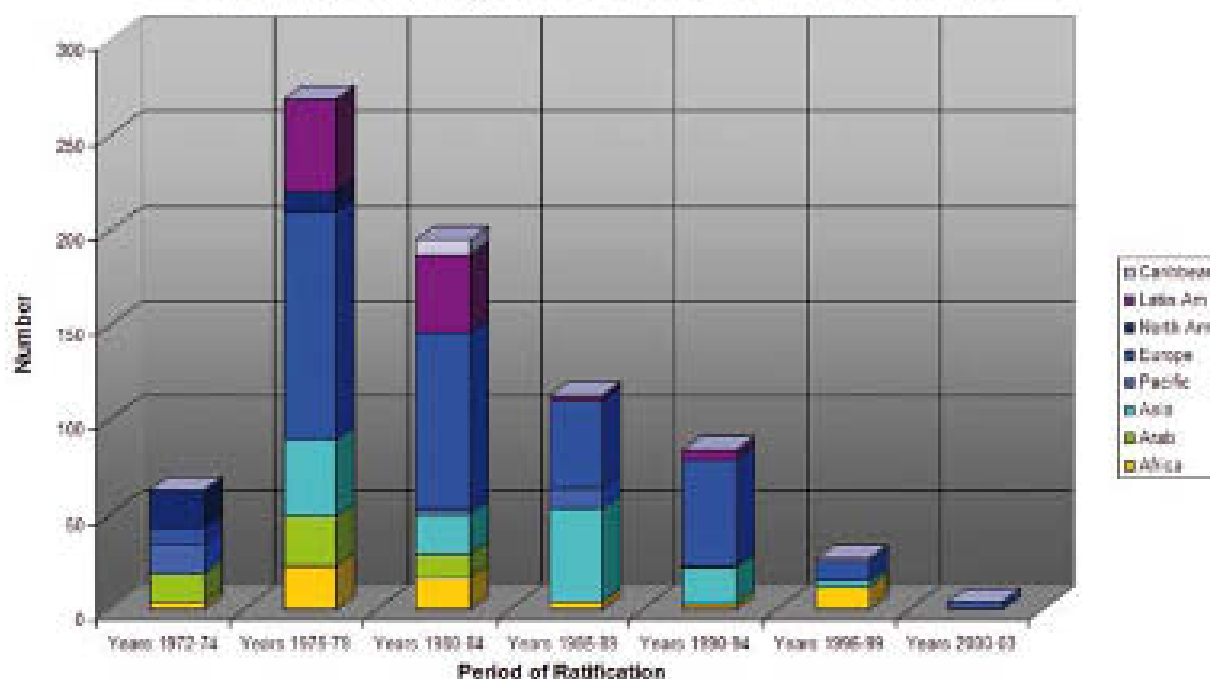
1. Nombre de sites proposés pour inscription en fonction du temps écoulé depuis la ratification

Il y a plusieurs façons d'analyser et d'interpréter les lacunes et déséquilibres de la Liste du patrimoine mondial mis en évidence par les analyses. L'une de ces façons se rattache au processus de ratification et au temps pendant lequel un État partie a participé activement à la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial.

Le graphique du diagramme D1 illustre le nombre de biens inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en fonction de la période de ratification par chaque État partie concerné. Ce graphique montre clairement que les États parties qui ont ratifié la Convention entre 1975 et 1984 ont davantage de biens sur la liste que les États qui ont procédé à la ratification par la suite. En moyenne, on peut dire qu'il y a eu environ un site par État partie inscrit tous les quatre ans. Pour les États partis les plus actifs, la moyenne s'élève à près d'un site par État et par année. On peut également noter que les régions Caraïbes, Pacifique, États arabes et Afrique ont relativement moins de biens ratifiés par année, par rapport à l'Amérique Latine, l'Europe et l'Asie.

Une deuxième façon d'analyser le déséquilibre consiste à considérer le nombre d'États dans chaque région qui ont ratifié la Convention et à les relier au nombre total de leurs biens inscrits (Diagramme D2). Ceci permet d'observer qu'un grand nombre d'États a ratifié la Convention pendant la période 1975-1984 (comme le soulignait le graphique du diagramme D1), ce qui est lié au nombre de biens inscrits dans ces États. Plusieurs États de la région Pacifique n'ont ratifié la Convention qu'assez récemment, ce qui se reflète dans le nombre plus faible de leurs inscriptions. Cependant, un grand nombre d'États africains qui ont ratifié la Convention il y a longtemps n'ont aucun bien inscrit pour en témoigner. L'Europe et l'Amérique Latine semblent mieux se classer que d'autres régions du point de vue de la relation entre le temps passé au sein de la Convention et le nombre de biens inscrits.

D1. Number of Sites by States in the order of ratification date



2. Lack of Tentative Lists

All States Parties should assess their national heritage and develop a Tentative List of properties of potential outstanding universal value. Tentative Lists represent World Heritage in waiting. Therefore, a crucial factor influencing the apparent imbalance of the World Heritage List is the paucity of Tentative Lists in some regions of the world. Such a lack has two effects, one concerning the understanding of the representivity of the World Heritage List, and the second concerning the fact that properties need to be on Tentative Lists before being considered for nomination. Well-developed Tentative Lists are not only the first step towards inscription, they can also help with the development of an overall understanding of cultural heritage significances within a country or region and thus have an impact far wider than on the identification of potential World Heritage.

If under-representivity is to be addressed for some regions of the world, support for developing Tentative lists need to be given high priority. Furthermore it is essential that the development of Tentative Lists fully reflect the current thinking on significances, values and cultural qualities.

There is also a need for Tentative Lists to be updated on a fairly regular basis to ensure that they reflect the evolving nature of the World Heritage process. This process might bring conflicts with the need to try and offer protection to cultural properties on Tentative Lists so that their significances are not compromised while they are waiting their turn. Nevertheless it is important that monuments and sites are put forward which are in tune with cultural heritage policies within a Region and reflect priorities for conserva-

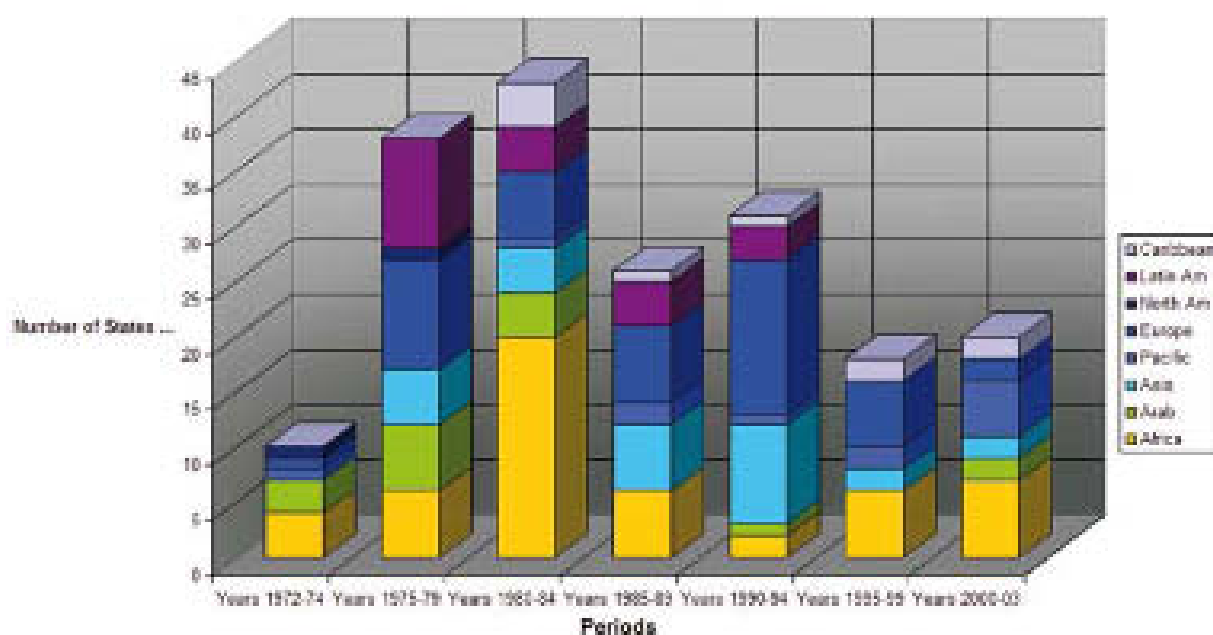
2. Absence de Listes indicatives

Tous les États parties devraient estimer leur patrimoine national et élaborer une Liste indicative des biens ayant potentiellement une valeur universelle exceptionnelle. Les Listes indicatives représentent le Patrimoine mondial à venir. Par conséquent, un facteur crucial, qui influe sur le déséquilibre évident de la Liste du patrimoine mondial, est la pénurie de Listes indicatives dans certaines régions du monde. Un tel manque a deux effets: le premier concerne l'interprétation de la représentativité de la Liste du patrimoine mondial, et le second est lié au fait que les sites doivent se trouver sur une Liste indicative avant de pouvoir être proposés pour inscription. Les Listes indicatives bien élaborées ne constituent pas seulement une première étape sur la voie de l'inscription, elles peuvent également contribuer à l'élaboration d'une compréhension générale des significations du patrimoine culturel au sein d'un pays ou d'une région, et elles ont donc un impact qui est loin de se limiter à l'identification du Patrimoine mondial potentiel.

Si l'on veut aborder la sous-représentativité dans certaines régions du monde, il faut donner la priorité au soutien de l'élaboration des Listes indicatives. De plus, il est essentiel que l'élaboration des Listes indicatives reflète pleinement la réflexion actuelle sur les significations, les valeurs et les qualités culturelles.

Il faut également que les Listes indicatives soient mises à jour sur une base assez régulière, pour garantir qu'elles reflètent la nature évolutive du processus du Patrimoine mondial. Il se pourrait que ce processus entre en conflit avec la nécessité d'essayer d'offrir une protection aux biens culturels des Listes indicatives, afin que leurs significations ne soient pas compromises pendant qu'ils attendent leur tour. Néanmoins, il importe que les monuments et sites mis en avant soient en accord avec la politique du patrimoine culturel au sein

D2. Ratification by States in 5-year periods



tion and values which communities associate with heritage of outstanding universal value.

States Parties whose heritage is already well represented should be encouraged to carry out critical reviews of their Tentative Lists, paying particular attention when doing so to those kinds of cultural property already inscribed in the World Heritage List, both on their own territories and those of other States Parties. All States Parties should be especially rigorous in their selection of certain well-represented categories of property on their Tentative List. Meetings / workshops for the harmonisation of Tentative Lists of States Parties belonging to the same cultural region could focus on similar proposals and existing gaps and should involve the active participation of the Advisory Bodies and their national and specialised committees.

States Parties should be encouraged to revise and complement their Tentative Lists, to take account of not only the different typological categories, but also the chronological-regional and the thematic frameworks defined in this report, as well as the relevant thematic studies carried out by ICOMOS. States Parties could also be encouraged to improve the quality of their Tentative Lists and to provide more relevant information, including comparisons with other similar properties and maps delimiting the boundaries of the properties and brief details of management mechanisms, as required in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

The analysis of the available Tentative Lists (given in figures A3 and A4, pp. 37, 39) shows that inscription of all the prop-

d'une région et qu'ils reflètent les priorités en matière de conservation et de valeurs que les communautés associent au patrimoine de valeur universelle exceptionnelle.

Les États parties dont le patrimoine est déjà bien représenté devraient être encouragés à effectuer un examen critique de leurs Listes indicatives, en accordant une attention particulière aux types de biens culturels déjà inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial, à la fois sur leur propre territoire et sur celui des autres États parties. Tous les États parties devraient se montrer particulièrement rigoureux quand ils sélectionnent certaines catégories de biens bien représentées sur leur Liste indicative. Les réunions/ateliers portant sur l'harmonisation des Listes indicatives d'États parties appartenant à la même région culturelle pourraient se concentrer sur des propositions similaires et sur les lacunes actuelles, et devraient impliquer la participation active des Organisations consultatives et de leurs comités nationaux et spécialisés.

Les États parties devraient être encouragés à réviser et compléter leurs Listes indicatives, pour prendre en compte non seulement les différentes catégories typologiques, mais aussi les cadres chronologiques-régionaux et thématiques définis dans le présent rapport, ainsi que les études thématiques correspondantes effectuées par l'ICOMOS. Les États parties pourraient aussi être encouragés à améliorer la qualité de leurs Listes indicatives et à fournir des informations plus pertinentes, comme des comparaisons avec des biens similaires, des cartes déterminant les limites des biens, et de brefs résumés sur les mécanismes de gestion, conformément aux Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial.

L'analyse des Listes indicatives disponibles (donnée dans tableaux A3 et A4, pp. 37, 39) montre que l'inscription de

erties on the current Tentative Lists would not significantly improve the present imbalance. The region of Europe and North America region would continue to dominate the List, decreasing only moderately, from the present 56% to 46%. The proportion of properties in the Arab States would increase from 8% to 9.5%, that for the Latin America-Caribbean region would slightly decrease (from 12% to 11.5%), the Asia-Pacific region percentage would rise from 18% to 23%, and that for Africa would double - but only from 5% to 10%.

This underlines the need for more inscriptions from Africa, the Arab States, and the Asia-Pacific region (particularly the Pacific sub-region) and for Tentative lists to be developed to allow this to happen.

It is therefore essential that the development of Tentative Lists be encouraged – see Action Plan below (pp. 100-107).

3. Lack of Knowledge and Resources

One difficult area is the lack of comprehensive appraisals of heritage assets within some regions. Without proper information on, and inventories of, cultural heritage properties, it could be argued that the formation of Tentative Lists cannot properly reflect the overall assets of a region. There is a need for more in-depth knowledge and understanding of heritage resources through appropriate listing processes. However desirable it may be to underpin Tentative Lists with inventories, it is however unrealistic to expect sufficient resources to be allocated to this process in many regions in the near future. And even in regions that have a long tradition of heritage lists, it is still the case that these lists often do not include assemblies of heritage assets, cultural landscapes or intangible qualities, all of which are now seen to be valid aspects of potential World Heritage.

The Periodic Reporting: World Heritage in Africa underlines this problem and highlights that in some regions there is no form of inventory of cultural heritage (p. 7). The Periodic Reporting: the Arab States also points out that “no State has confirmed the existence of a systematic and operational inventory of either cultural or natural sites” (p. 58) and recommends assistance in the preparation of inventories of cultural and natural heritage (p. 13).

Ways need to be found to work round the lack of comprehensive inventories in order that Tentative Lists can be formulated where they do not exist. Tentative Lists should not be seen as final documents in the sense that once drawn up they cannot be changed. Rather they should be seen as work in progress, with new cultural properties being added as more evidence emerges.

Limited capacity, lack of human resources and lack of training for the preparation of Tentative Lists and nomination dossiers are evident in certain regions. Special priority should therefore be given to capacity building. This is what

tous les biens sur les Listes indicatives actuelles n'améliorerait pas de façon significative le présent déséquilibre. Les régions Europe et Amérique du Nord continueraient à dominer la Liste, ne diminuant que modérément, de 56 % actuellement à 46 %. La proportion de biens dans les États arabes augmenterait de 8 à 9,5 %, celle correspondant à la région Amérique Latine-Caraïbes diminuerait légèrement (de 12 à 11,5 %), le pourcentage de la région Asie-Pacifique augmenterait de 18 à 23 %, et celui de l'Afrique doublerait, mais en passant seulement de 5 à 10 %.

Tout ceci souligne qu'il faut davantage d'inscriptions en provenance d'Afrique, des États arabes et de la région Asie-Pacifique (en particulier la sous-région Pacifique) et, pour cela, que des Listes indicatives doivent être élaborées.

Il est donc essentiel que l'élaboration des Listes indicatives soit encouragée – voir Plan d'action ci-dessous (pp. 100-107).

3. Absence de Connaissances et de Ressources

Un domaine problématique est celui de l'absence d'évaluation exhaustive des biens patrimoniaux au sein de certaines régions. On pourrait argumenter qu'en l'absence d'informations et d'inventaires appropriés portant sur les sites du patrimoine culturel, l'établissement de Listes indicatives ne peut correctement refléter l'ensemble des biens d'une région. Il faut une connaissance et une interprétation plus approfondies des ressources patrimoniales, par le biais de processus appropriés de classement par listes. Même s'il est souhaitable d'étayer les Listes indicatives avec des inventaires, il est irréaliste de s'attendre à ce que des ressources suffisantes soient affectées à ce processus dans bon nombre de régions, dans un avenir proche. Même au sein de régions qui possèdent une longue tradition de listes du patrimoine, il reste vrai que souvent ces listes ne comportent pas de séries de biens du patrimoine, paysages culturels ou qualités immatérielles, qui sont considérés désormais comme des aspects valables du Patrimoine mondial potentiel.

Le Rapport périodique: le Patrimoine mondial en Afrique souligne ce problème, et met l'accent sur le fait qu'il n'y a aucune forme d'inventaire du patrimoine culturel (p.7) dans certaines régions. Le Rapport périodique: les États arabes signale également: «aucun État n'a confirmé l'existence d'un inventaire systématique et opérationnel, que ce soit des sites culturels ou des sites naturels» (p. 58) et recommande une aide à la préparation des inventaires du patrimoine culturel et naturel (p. 13).

Il faut trouver le moyen de contourner l'absence d'inventaires complets, pour que des Listes indicatives puissent être élaborées là où elles n'existent pas. Les Listes indicatives ne doivent pas être considérées comme des documents définitifs qui, une fois établis, ne peuvent plus être modifiés. Elles doivent plutôt être vues comme des travaux en cours, de nouveaux biens culturels venant s'y ajouter quand des preuves nouvelles apparaissent.

Des capacités limitées, le manque de ressources humaines et le manque de formation à la préparation des Listes indicatives et des dossiers de proposition d'inscription sont évidents dans certaines régions. Une priorité particulière devrait donc être

was emphasized by the General Assembly in 1999, 2001 and as part of the Cairns Decision. Nonetheless, as stressed in the report on periodic reporting in Africa, “It seems that co-operation opportunities remain under-utilised in relation to the needs of the African heritage and to the potential resources for co-operation, both inter-African and with other countries” (Periodic Reporting: World Heritage in Africa, p. 16; more capacity building also recommended in: Periodic Reporting: the Arab States, p. 24).

4. Lack of Legal Protection and Management Systems

It should be recognised that progress in the preparation of Tentative Lists and nominations is difficult in some countries in view of the political situation and the lack of legal protection. One of the key reasons for the imbalance of the existing World Heritage List is the lack of legislation for the protection of monuments and sites (in general a guarantee of protection by the State Party is a prerequisite for inscription) together with a lack of lists or inventories of cultural properties, which are demanded by these laws as basis for monument protection.

There is also the problem that protection of certain categories of cultural heritage that are under-represented on the World Heritage List and the Tentative Lists, such as cultural routes and cultural landscapes, vernacular architecture, heritage of the 20th century, industrial and technological properties, are often not covered by existing cultural heritage protection laws.

Another major issue is the necessary development of appropriate management systems. This involves the commitment of qualified professionals and technicians, as well as the development of relevant policies, strategies and conservation and management plans. The lack of such systems has been recognized as one of the principal problems in a large number of properties already on the List. Lack of appropriate management systems is currently also one of the main reasons for deferrals.

B. The Challenge: Filling the Gaps

The analyses of the World Heritage List and Tentative Lists have highlighted reasons for the apparent non-representativity of the current World Heritage List or for gaps in that List respectively. These reasons fall into two main categories:

- Structural – relating to the World Heritage nomination processes and to managing and protecting properties
- Qualitative – relating to the way properties are identified, assessed and evaluated

Structural: The structural constraints relate to lack of technical capacity to promote nominations, lack of adequate assessments of heritage properties, or lack of an appropri-

accordée au développement des capacités. C’est ce qu’a souligné l’Assemblée générale en 1999 et 2001, et cela faisait partie de la Décision de Cairns. Néanmoins, comme le faisait ressortir le rapport sur les rapports périodiques en Afrique: «Il semble que les occasions de coopération restent sous-utilisées relativement aux besoins du patrimoine africain et des ressources potentielles pour la coopération, à la fois au niveau interafricain et avec les autres pays» (Rapport périodique: le patrimoine mondial en Afrique, p. 16 ; un plus grand développement des capacités est également recommandé dans: Rapport périodique: les États arabes, p. 24).

4. Absence de protection légale et de systèmes de gestion

Il faut reconnaître qu’il est difficile de faire des progrès dans la préparation des Listes indicatives et des propositions d’inscription dans certains pays, au regard de leur situation politique et de l’absence de protection légale. L’une des raisons essentielles du déséquilibre dans la Liste du patrimoine mondial actuelle est l’absence de législation pour la protection des monuments et sites (en général, une garantie de protection par l’État partie est une condition préalable à l’inscription), associée à une absence de listes ou d’inventaires des biens culturels, qui sont exigés par ces lois comme base pour la protection des monuments.

Autre problème, la protection de certaines catégories de patrimoine culturel qui sont sous-représentées sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial et les Listes indicatives, comme les itinéraires culturels et les paysages culturels, l’architecture vernaculaire, le patrimoine du XXe siècle, les biens industriels et technologiques, n’est souvent pas assurée par les lois actuelles de protection du patrimoine culturel.

Un autre point essentiel est la nécessité de développer des systèmes de gestion appropriés. Ceci implique l’engagement de professionnels et de techniciens qualifiés, ainsi que le développement de politiques, de stratégies et de programmes de conservation et de gestion appropriés. L’absence de tels systèmes a été reconnue comme l’un des principaux problèmes en ce qui concerne un grand nombre de biens se trouvant déjà sur la Liste. L’absence de systèmes de gestion appropriés est à l’heure actuelle également l’une des causes principales des examens différés des propositions d’inscription.

B. Le défi: combler les lacunes

Les analyses de la Liste du patrimoine mondial et des Listes indicatives ont souligné les causes respectives de la non-représentativité évidente de l’actuelle Liste du patrimoine mondial ou des lacunes sur cette Liste. Ces causes se divisent en deux catégories principales:

- Catégorie structurelle - relative aux processus de nomination du Patrimoine mondial et à la gestion et protection des sites
- Catégorie qualitative - relative à la façon dont les biens sont identifiés, estimés et évalués

Catégorie structurelle: Les contraintes structurelles sont liées à l’absence de capacité technique à promouvoir les propositions d’inscription, à l’absence d’estimation appro-

ate legal or management framework, which either individually or collectively hinders the development of nominations, or the development of successful nominations. Some of these problems are susceptible to training and support programmes and these are addressed in the Action Plans below.

Qualitative: The second main constraint relates to gaps in the World Heritage List, which can be seen to be associated with certain types or categories of properties. One way to address these gaps is to promote the preparation of Tentative Lists for those States Parties, which do not have them. However in order that these Lists reflect the overall cultural assets of countries adequately, new ways of identifying cultural properties need to be considered. It is suggested that a positive way forward could be for the formation of Tentative Lists to be based on an assessment of the cultural qualities of potential World Heritage properties, thus reflecting the way properties are assessed for outstanding universal value when they are submitted. Seminars to help with the formation of Tentative Lists could be linked to discussions on assessment of cultural qualities of properties and ways of identifying outstanding universal value. This theme is reflected in recommendations in the Action Plan.

In summary, support is needed to encourage States Parties to undertake research to identify their heritage resources. There are nearly 50 States, which have not yet inscribed any properties on the World Heritage List. Support for producing Tentative Lists is a way forward. The second main focus is on the need to identify properties, which are under-represented on the list or not represented at all, through assessments of cultural qualities of heritage assets, which may highlight properties not previously considered for nomination.

The establishment of the World Heritage List remains an open process, and there should be the possibility to continue adding new cultural properties according to evolving awareness of heritage in the world. At the same time, there is need to adhere to the principle of outstanding universal value and the management and professional requirements for World Heritage inscription.

C. The Step-by-Step Evaluation Process

The World Heritage Convention aims at the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value. The issue of outstanding universal value has been discussed in various meetings over the years. We take note of World Heritage Global Strategy meeting in Amsterdam in 1998 (v. Droste, et al. 1998, *Linking Nature and Culture, The Netherlands*), where the requirement of outstanding universal value characterising cultural and natural heritage was interpreted as an outstanding response to issues of universal nature. We can perceive cultural heritage of humanity to form its own universe, which is qualified by

prisée des biens du patrimoine, ou à l'absence de cadre légal ou de gestion approprié, ce qui entrave, au niveau individuel ou collectif, l'élaboration des propositions d'inscription, ou l'élaboration de propositions d'inscription réussies. Certains de ces problèmes pourraient se régler grâce des programmes de formation et de soutien, qui sont abordés dans le Plan d'action présenté ci-dessous.

Catégorie qualitative: La deuxième grande contrainte est liée aux lacunes de la Liste du patrimoine mondial, que l'on peut considérer comme associées à certains types ou catégories de biens. Une façon d'aborder ces lacunes est de promouvoir la préparation de Listes indicatives auprès des États parties qui n'en disposent pas. Cependant, pour que ces listes reflètent de façon appropriée l'ensemble des biens culturels des pays, de nouvelles façons d'identifier les biens culturels doivent être envisagées. Une des voies positives de cette identification pourrait être d'établir des Listes indicatives basées sur une évaluation de la qualité culturelle des biens du patrimoine mondial potentiels, ce qui refléterait la façon dont les biens sont évalués pour leur valeur universelle exceptionnelle quand on les soumet. Des réunions pour aider à établir des Listes indicatives pourraient être liées à des discussions portant sur l'évaluation des qualités culturelles des biens et les façons d'identifier la valeur universelle exceptionnelle. Ce thème se retrouve dans les recommandations du Plan d'Action.

En résumé, un soutien est nécessaire pour encourager les États parties à entreprendre des recherches en vue d'identifier leurs ressources patrimoniales. Une cinquantaine d'États n'ont encore aucun bien inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial. Une voie à explorer consiste à soutenir la préparation de Listes indicatives. Le deuxième point essentiel est la nécessité d'identifier les biens qui sont sous-représentés, ou pas représentés du tout sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial, par le biais de l'évaluation des qualités culturelles des biens du patrimoine. Il se peut que cette démarche mette aussi en évidence des biens dont on n'envisageait pas auparavant de proposer l'inscription.

L'établissement de la Liste du patrimoine mondial demeure un processus ouvert, et l'on doit pouvoir continuer à ajouter de nouveaux biens culturels selon l'évolution de la prise de conscience du patrimoine dans le monde. En même temps, il est nécessaire d'adhérer au principe de valeur universelle exceptionnelle et de satisfaire aux exigences de gestion et de professionnalisme pour l'inscription au Patrimoine mondial.

C. Le processus d'évaluation étape par étape

L'objectif de la Convention du patrimoine mondial est l'identification, la protection, la conservation, la présentation et la transmission aux générations futures du patrimoine culturel et naturel de valeur universelle exceptionnelle. La notion de valeur universelle exceptionnelle a été débattue au cours de diverses réunions depuis des années. Nous avons pris note de la réunion du patrimoine mondial sur la Stratégie globale qui s'est tenue à Amsterdam en 1998 (v. Droste, et al., *Linking Nature and Culture, The Netherlands*) laquelle interprétait les conditions de la valeur universelle exceptionnelle caractérisant le patrimoine culturel et naturel comme une réponse exceptionnelle à des questions de nature uni-

the different cultures and their products throughout the history of humankind in all parts of the world. As part of this human universe, a heritage resource will obtain “universal value” so far as it is a true and authentic expression of a particular culture. In relation to World Heritage, “outstanding” can be interpreted as: the best and/or most representative example(s) of a kind of heritage. There are obviously several questions that rise. One relates to issues that justify the universal value of a particular culture; another relates to the criteria used to define the culture or cultures that have contributed to the development and qualities of the property concerned.

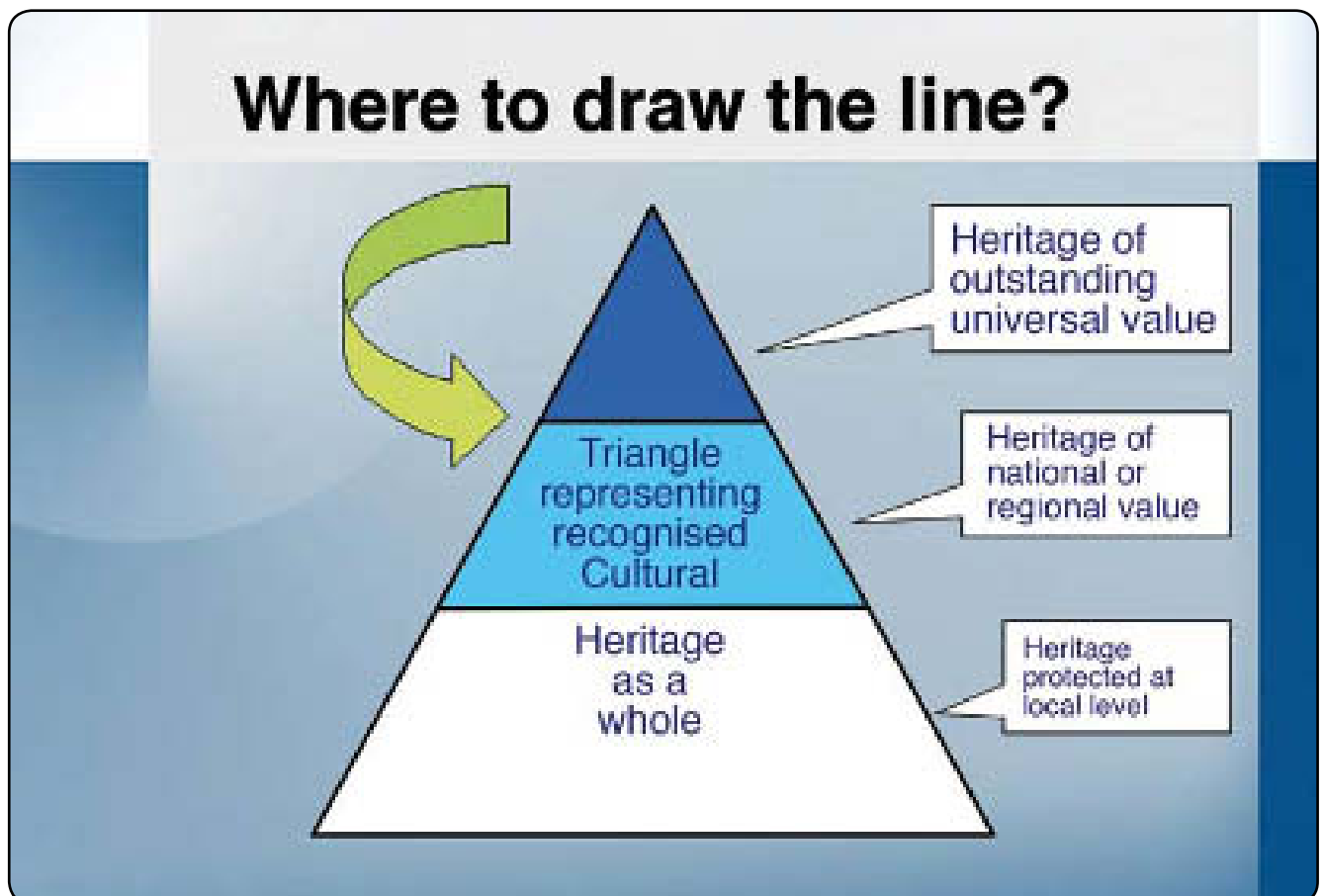
The World Heritage List is a select list of the most outstanding of cultural properties from an international viewpoint. According to the Operational Guidelines it is “not to be assumed that a property of national and/or regional importance will automatically be inscribed on the World Heritage List” (Par. 52). Therefore, there is a need to select, i.e. decide where to draw the line.

The present study proposes three complementary frameworks: a typological framework, a chronological-regional framework, and a thematic framework. These frameworks are proposed as a reference for the methodology to be used in the identification of potential properties, and the verification of their qualities and values by the State Party. They are intended as elements in a step-by-step process of

verselle. Nous pouvons percevoir le patrimoine culturel de l’humanité comme formant son propre univers, lequel est déterminé par différentes cultures et leurs produits à travers l’histoire de l’humanité dans toutes les parties du monde. Faisant partie de l’univers de l’homme, une richesse du patrimoine sera d’une «valeur universelle» pour autant qu’il s’agit d’une expression véritable et authentique d’une culture particulière. Par rapport au patrimoine mondial, «exceptionnel» peut être interprété de la façon suivante: le meilleur et/ou l’exemple le plus représentatif d’un type de patrimoine. Cela soulève évidemment plusieurs questions et notamment comment justifier la valeur universelle d’une culture particulière ou quels critères doit-on utiliser pour définir la culture ou les cultures qui ont contribué au développement et aux caractéristiques du bien concerné.

La Liste du patrimoine mondial est une liste sélective des biens culturels les plus exceptionnels d’un point de vue international. Selon les Orientations «il ne faut pas conclure qu’un bien d’importance nationale et/ou régionale sera automatiquement inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial» (paragraphe 52). Il faut donc choisir, c’est-à-dire décider où tracer la ligne.

La présente étude propose trois cadres complémentaires: un cadre typologique, un cadre chronologique-régional et un cadre thématique. Ces cadres sont proposés comme référence pour la méthodologie à employer dans l’identification de biens potentiels et dans la vérification de leurs qualités et de leurs valeurs par l’État partie. Ils sont conçus comme des éléments dans un processus d’évaluation pro-



evaluation, which actually could be seen to start with the identification of the themes (thematic study), then compare the response to the themes in thematic and comparative studies (regional-chronological framework) and finally results in the definition of the appropriate type and extent of a World Heritage nomination. The property thus defined should then be measured against the relevant World Heritage Criteria, verifying its state of conservation, integrity and authenticity. At the end, it is the property thus defined that needs to have an appropriate management system and relevant plans.

The issues in a nutshell

The present study is an outcome of the World Heritage Global Strategy, and should be taken as a guide for the assessment process. Having agreed on the thematic framework, focus should be on regional initiatives for a systematic identification of heritage resources that correspond to the suggested themes in the different world regions. Such a study should be a concerted effort supported by the Advisory Bodies and the States Parties leading to revised Tentative Lists and representation in the World Heritage List. The critical judgement on the identification of the outstanding universal value of a particular property should be seen in relation to two distinct issues, i.e. that:

- the adequacy (or extent) of the relevant “cultural region” or “area of human knowledge” fully justify representation on the World Heritage List;
- the “intrinsic quality” and cultural-historical genuineness of the nominated property meet the expected level of excellence.

Neither of these issues is obvious. Both have to be necessarily based on a critical judgement within the context of the world cultural history and the World Heritage List.

D. Work in Progress: Evolving Categories and Frameworks

The ICOMOS study has highlighted different ways of categorising cultural heritage. The three frameworks put forward each have their strengths and weaknesses and each is only one way of approaching the challenge of classification. Unlike natural heritage, cultural heritage is fragmented and diverse and not nearly so easy to classify. One of the main reasons for this is the need to take account of qualities, which are subjective, and of the value that society may give to those qualities.

Ways of approaching the classification of cultural heritage have evolved since the World Heritage Convention was drawn up in 1972. The wording of the categories of the Convention reflects the way many countries had chosen to identify assets of national value in terms of monuments, groups of buildings and sites. Nevertheless, as has been pointed out, these categories can be, and have been, broadened to include cultural landscapes, industrial remains, and

gressif, qui pourrait en fait commencer avec l'identification des thèmes (étude thématique), puis comparer la réponse aux thèmes des études thématiques et comparatives (cadre chronologique-régional) et finir avec la définition du type et de la portée appropriés d'une proposition d'inscription du patrimoine mondial. Le bien ainsi défini pourrait être alors confronté aux critères correspondants du patrimoine mondial, tout en vérifiant son état de conservation, son intégrité et son authenticité. Finalement, le bien ainsi défini devrait disposer d'un système de gestion approprié et de plans correspondants.

Un résumé des questions

La présente étude est le résultat de la Stratégie globale du patrimoine mondial et devrait servir de guide dans le processus d'évaluation. Après avoir accepté le cadre thématique, l'attention devrait se focaliser sur les initiatives régionales pour l'identification systématique des ressources patrimoniales qui correspondent aux thèmes suggérés dans les différentes régions du monde. Une telle étude devrait être soutenue par les organisations consultatives et les États parties et conduire à la révision des listes indicatives et de la représentation dans la Liste du patrimoine mondial. Le jugement critique portant sur l'identification de la valeur universelle exceptionnelle d'un bien précis devrait être associé à deux questions distinctes, à savoir:

- La portée de la «région culturelle» appropriée ou du «domaine de connaissance humaine» justifie pleinement la représentation sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial
- La «qualité intrinsèque» et l'authenticité culturelle et historique du bien proposé pour inscription se conforme au niveau d'excellence requis

Aucune de ces questions n'est évidente. Elles doivent être toutes les deux basées sur un jugement critique dans le contexte de l'histoire culturelle mondiale et de la Liste du patrimoine mondial.

D. Le travail en cours: évolution des catégories et des cadres

L'analyse ICOMOS a mis l'accent sur différentes façons de classer par catégorie le Patrimoine mondial. Ces trois cadres présentent tous des avantages et des inconvénients, et chacun n'est qu'une approche possible du défi que constitue la classification. Contrairement au patrimoine naturel, le patrimoine culturel s'avère fragmenté et varié, et est loin d'être aussi facile à classer. Ceci est dû principalement à la nécessité de prendre en compte des qualités, qui sont subjectives, et la valeur que la société peut accorder à ces qualités.

Les façons d'aborder la classification du patrimoine culturel ont évolué depuis que la Convention du patrimoine mondial a été rédigée en 1972. La formulation des catégories de la Convention reflète la façon dont bon nombre de pays avaient choisi d'identifier les biens de valeur nationale, du point de vue des monuments, ensembles et sites. Néanmoins, comme cela a été signalé, ces catégories peuvent être élargies, et elles l'ont été, de façon à inclure les paysages culturels, les vestiges

cultural routes, which are all now valued as part of our cultural heritage. The UNESCO Conference in Venice in 2002, to celebrate thirty years of the World Heritage Convention, was an opportunity to consider the relationship between cultural heritage and the Convention. That conference highlighted further aspects of culture: the need for community involvement, social benefits, heritage as part of sustainable development and the engagement of young people in the World Heritage process. Although all of this was not directly related to classification, it nevertheless pointed to the need to view heritage as part of communities, to respect intangible values between people and place, and to respect the associations of places with people and ideas.

The Budapest Declaration of the same year reinforced those messages. Looking at the way ICOMOS Charters have evolved since the Venice Charter of 1964 also brings out similar themes. Heritage is valued for its cultural qualities, which can be tangible or intangible, and these qualities are not absolute but reflect human value systems.

What is emerging is the need to see heritage in terms of a range of cultural qualities – and in many cases natural qualities as well. Each heritage asset may reflect many qualities, some more important than others. It is the combination of these qualities that may contribute to the outstanding universal value of cultural properties. Therefore, the need to identify underrepresented themes and fill gaps should be linked to the identification of heritage through the assessment of cultural qualities.

industriels et les itinéraires culturels, qui sont tous désormais appréciés comme faisant partie de notre patrimoine culturel. La Conférence UNESCO de Venise en 2002, pour célébrer les trente ans de la Convention du patrimoine mondial, a été l'occasion de se pencher sur la relation entre le patrimoine culturel et la Convention. Cette conférence a mis l'accent sur de nouveaux aspects de la culture: la nécessité de l'implication de la communauté, les bénéfices sociaux, le patrimoine en tant que part du développement durable, et l'engagement des jeunes dans le processus du Patrimoine mondial. Tout cela n'était pas directement lié à la classification, mais attirait néanmoins l'attention sur la nécessité de considérer le patrimoine comme faisant partie des communautés, de respecter les valeurs immatérielles qui unissent les populations et les lieux, et de respecter les associations entre les lieux, les gens et les idées.

La déclaration de Budapest cette même année a renforcé ces messages. L'examen de la façon dont les Chartes de l'ICOMOS ont évolué depuis la Charte de Venise de 1964 fait également ressortir des thèmes similaires. Le Patrimoine est apprécié pour ses qualités culturelles, qui peuvent être matérielles ou immatérielles, et ces qualités ne sont pas absolues, mais reflètent des systèmes de valeurs humaines.

Ce qui apparaît, c'est la nécessité d'envisager le patrimoine du point de vue de toute une gamme de qualités culturelles, et dans de nombreux cas, de qualités naturelles également. Chaque bien patrimonial peut refléter de nombreuses qualités, certaines plus importantes que d'autres. C'est l'association de ces qualités qui peut contribuer à la valeur universelle exceptionnelle des biens culturels. Par conséquent, la nécessité d'identifier les thèmes sous-représentés et de combler les lacunes devrait être liée à l'identification du patrimoine par le biais de l'évaluation des qualités culturelles.

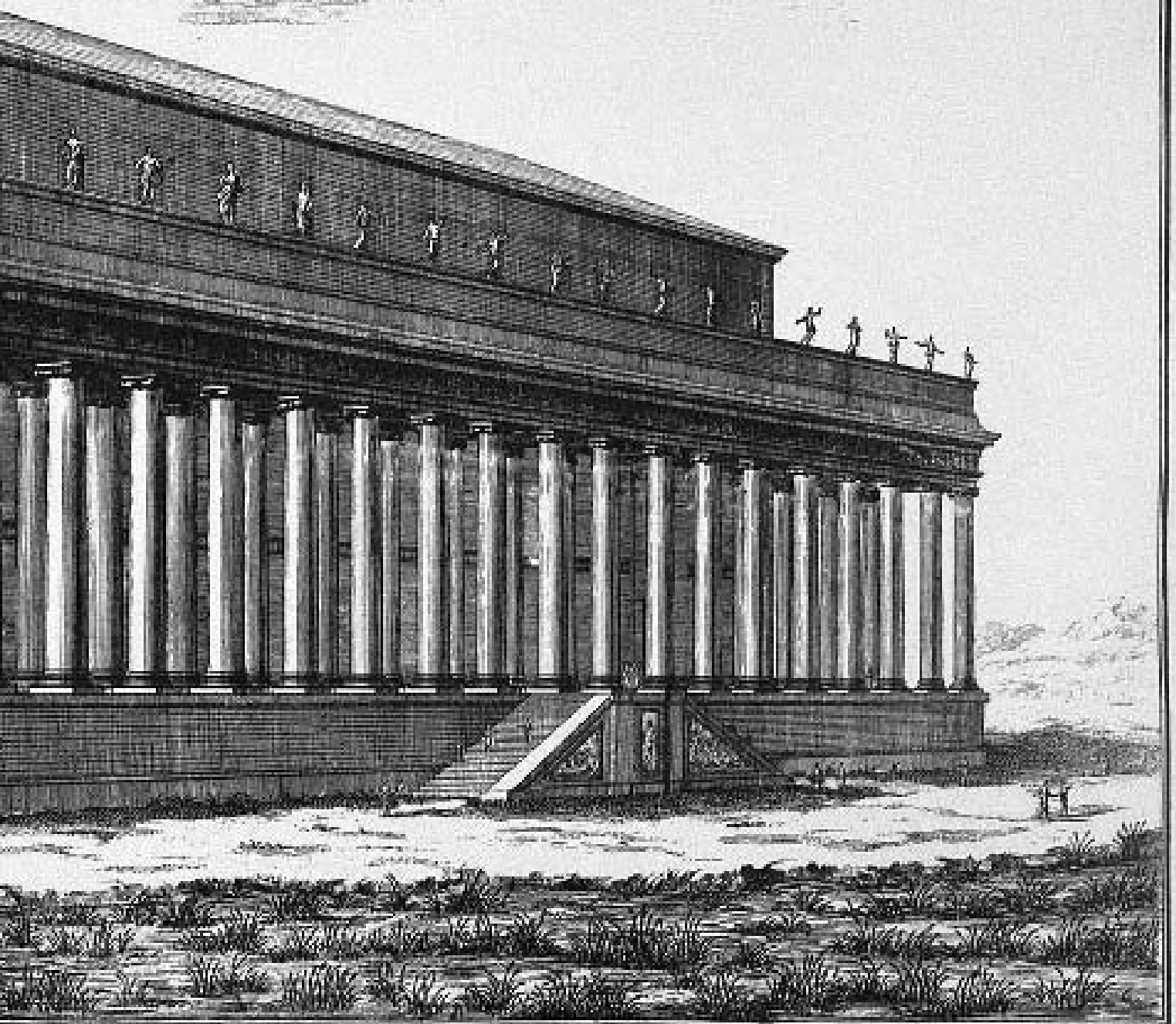


Der Tempel Diana zu Ephesus, | woran ganz Asien,
 220. Jahr gebauet | hatte in der Länge 425. Schuh; In der Breite 220. Sch.;
 In allen aus und inwendig 127. Säulen von 60. Sch. Höhe und Ionischer
 Ordnung. Wie das Vestibulum auf angeführter medaille, und die rudera aufweisen.

Sc. G. Fischer & C. Vellin.

*72 Pl. Arch.
 Pag. 1. Prop. Acta spec. Arch. 1791. etc.*

C. P. B. C. 1.



Le Temple de Diane d'Ephese, L'ouvrage de toute l'Asie pendant 220 ans, Il avoit 425. piéds de longueur, et 220. piéds de largeur. On y comtoit dedans et dehors en tout. 127. Colonnes de 60. piéds de haut. La médaille ci jointe, qui represente Son vestibule, fait voir aussi bien que les ruines, que l'ordre en a été Ionique. . Voyer Pline. Strab. Pausan. Berytus. Le voyage de d'Anville.

THE WAY FORWARD: ACTION PLAN 2004-2008

The World Heritage Committee has identified and supported the need for a credible World Heritage List and to that end put in place a Global Strategy.

The ICOMOS study has included a thorough analyses of the existing World Heritage List and Tentative Lists. This paper presents the results of that analysis and also considers the underlying reasons for perceived global imbalances.

Looking forward, the paper suggests ways to encourage the identification and analysis of potential World Heritage properties through assessing the cultural qualities that may give them outstanding universal value and thus to draw out the relevance of potential nominations in World Heritage properties terms.

The development of the World Heritage List can be seen as an evolving process, which requires support for:

- *The promotion of research for improved knowledge of heritage and its condition*
- *Raising awareness, capacity building and involvement of stakeholders*
- *The identification of potential heritage resources and their qualities and values*
- *The preparation of inventories and the documentation of heritage resources*
- *Protecting heritage resources within their physical and cultural context*
- *The development of management and monitoring systems and the implementation of conservation policies and strategies*

The potential for more World Heritage nominations to be submitted from under-represented regions and/or categories depends on many issues, such as the proper knowledge of heritage resources, necessary expertise to research and manage such resources, required legal and administrative frameworks, as well as appropriate financial tools and financial resources. The ICOMOS study should be seen as a useful reference, which can inform this process, helping to identify areas of under-represented heritage and to establish priorities.

If progress is to be made in encouraging the nomination of properties that better reflect regional cultural identities, significances and values, a clearly defined set of actions are needed, linked to targets and resources – both human and financial, over-arched by recognisable aims, and underpinned by monitoring and evaluation parameters.

LA MARCHÉ À SUIVRE: PLAN D'ACTION 2004-2008

Le Comité du patrimoine mondial a identifié, et soutenu, la nécessité d'une Liste du patrimoine mondial crédible et, à cette fin, a mis en place une Stratégie globale.

L'étude de l'ICOMOS comporte une analyse approfondie de la Liste du patrimoine mondial et des Listes indicatives, sous leur forme actuelle. Le document en question présente les résultats de cette analyse et examine les causes sous-jacentes des déséquilibres généraux perçus.

Ce document, se tournant vers l'avenir, propose des méthodes pour encourager l'identification et l'analyse des biens potentiels du Patrimoine mondial, par le biais de l'évaluation des qualités culturelles qui peuvent leur donner une valeur universelle exceptionnelle, et ainsi faire apparaître la pertinence des propositions d'inscription potentielles, du point de vue des biens du Patrimoine mondial.

L'élaboration de la Liste du patrimoine mondial peut être envisagée comme un processus évolutif, qui nécessite un soutien dans le domaine de:

- *La promotion des recherches visant une meilleure connaissance du patrimoine et de son état*
- *La sensibilisation, le renforcement des capacités et la participation des parties prenantes*
- *L'identification des ressources patrimoniales potentielles et de leurs qualités et valeurs*
- *La préparation des inventaires et de la documentation des ressources patrimoniales*
- *La protection des ressources patrimoniales au sein de leur contexte physique et culturel*
- *L'élaboration des systèmes de gestion et de suivi, et l'application des politiques et stratégies de conservation*

Les possibilités pour que davantage de propositions d'inscription au Patrimoine mondial soient soumises en provenance des régions et/ou catégories sous-représentées dépendent de nombreux facteurs, comme la connaissance appropriée des ressources patrimoniales, l'expertise nécessaire pour rechercher et gérer de telles ressources, les cadres légaux et administratifs requis, ainsi que les outils et ressources financiers appropriés. L'étude de l'ICOMOS devrait être considérée comme une référence utile, qui peut contribuer à ce processus, en aidant à identifier les zones patrimoniales sous-représentées et à établir des priorités.

Pour que des progrès soient accomplis dans le domaine de l'encouragement à la proposition d'inscription de biens qui reflètent mieux les identités, significations et valeurs régionales culturelles, une série d'actions clairement définies est nécessaire, liée à des cibles et des ressources, à la fois sur le plan humain et financier, chapeauté par des objectifs reconnaissables par tous et étayée par des paramètres de suivi et d'évaluation.

The following Action Plan sets out measures to allow States Parties to contribute to the development of a World Heritage list that may better reflect the cultural identity, significances and relevance of properties in defined regions of the world, and which is also more sustainable.

The Plan suggests short and medium term actions, linked to well-structured aims. It also suggests the resources necessary to achieve those aims, from States Parties and partners, and targets to be met in order that progress can be monitored and evaluated against the aims.

There are five key aims:

1. To achieve a credible Tentative List for every State Party that has ratified the Convention
2. To optimise the success of World Heritage nominations
3. To make the new Operational Guidelines operational
4. To achieve sustainable World Heritage properties
5. To raise awareness of the World Heritage Convention

These are considered separately.

AIM 1

To achieve a credible Tentative List for every State Party that has ratified the Convention

Context:

The development of credible Tentative Lists must underpin all other actions: it is the foundation for the way forward. The World Heritage Committee has already identified the need for more extensive and updated Tentative Lists: this study has reinforced that need.

As forty-four countries need to develop new Tentative Lists and many others need to improve their existing lists, the proposed action is to realise a way forward to allow Tentative Lists to be developed that reflect the Global Strategy, and at the same time reflect a wider range of cultural responses and cultural qualities. Work should be undertaken in co-operation with existing programmes such as Africa 2009.

Action:

It is essential that the development of Tentative Lists adequately reflects the cultural qualities of countries and regions, and explores the identities, relevance and values of potential nominations.

The development of lists should be an engaging process that allows understanding of the context of properties and promotes the involvement of all key stakeholders.

It is suggested that Tentative Lists should be drafted through workshops that raise awareness of the World Heritage process as well as discussing the rationale for nominations. Such workshops could develop a thematic framework for the specific region and also undertake an appraisal of cultural qualities of heritage properties as a way of assessing significance

Le plan d'action qui suit présente des mesures pour permettre aux États parties de contribuer à l'élaboration d'une Liste du patrimoine mondial susceptible de mieux refléter l'identité, les significations et la pertinences culturelles des biens dans des régions définies du monde, et qui soit également plus durable.

Ce Plan suggère des actions à court et moyen terme, liées à des objectifs bien structurés. Il indique également quelles sont les ressources nécessaires aux États parties et aux partenaires pour atteindre ces objectifs, et les cibles qui doivent être visées pour que les progrès puissent être contrôlés et évalués par rapport aux objectifs.

Il y a cinq objectifs clefs:

1. Établir une Liste indicative crédible pour chaque État partie ayant ratifié la Convention
2. Optimiser la réussite des propositions d'inscription au Patrimoine mondial
3. Rendre opérationnelles les nouvelles Orientations
4. Rendre durables les biens du Patrimoine mondial
5. Sensibiliser à la Convention du patrimoine mondial

Ces objectifs seront examinés séparément.

Objectif 1

Établir une Liste indicative crédible pour chaque État partie ayant ratifié la Convention

Contexte:

L'élaboration de Listes indicatives crédibles doit étayer toutes les autres actions: c'est le fondement de la marche à suivre. Le Comité du patrimoine mondial a déjà identifié la nécessité de Listes indicatives plus étendues et mises à jour: la présente étude a renforcé cette nécessité.

Étant donné que 44 pays doivent élaborer de nouvelles Listes indicatives, et que bon nombre d'autres pays doivent améliorer leurs listes actuelles, l'action proposée est de mettre en place une marche à suivre pour permettre l'élaboration de Listes indicatives qui reflètent la Stratégie globale et, en même temps, qui reflètent une gamme plus large de réponses et de qualités culturelles. Ce travail devrait être entrepris en coopération avec les programmes existants, comme Africa 2009.

Action:

Il est essentiel que l'élaboration des Listes indicatives reflète de façon appropriée les qualités culturelles des pays et régions, et explore les identités, la pertinence et les valeurs des propositions d'inscription potentielles.

L'élaboration des listes devrait être un processus d'engagement, permettant la compréhension du contexte des biens et promouvant la participation de tous les acteurs clefs.

Il est suggéré que les Listes indicatives devraient être préparées par le biais d'ateliers permettant d'accroître la sensibilisation au processus du Patrimoine mondial et d'examiner la logique des propositions d'inscription. De tels ateliers pourraient élaborer un cadre thématique pour la région en question et entreprendre une estimation de la qualité culturelle des biens pa-

and articulating outstanding universal value as a first step in putting forward properties for nomination. This process would also contribute towards widening the types of properties considered for nomination through a better appreciation of the scope of cultural qualities that may be considered.

Although it may be necessary to involve outside experts in the process, as facilitators, it is considered that the main initiative should be local. It is also suggested that the development of Tentative Lists may need a series of meetings rather than one intensive visit of an outside expert.

To encourage the optimum use of scarce resources for this process, it is suggested Tentative List Guidelines should be produced to set out the desirable processes and outcome of Workshops to develop Tentative Lists.

In some Regions it will be desirable to arrange for cross-border discussions to bring into focus possible cross-border or serial nominations.

The development of Tentative Lists should be seen as part of capacity building and awareness raising processes.

As forty-four countries need to develop Tentative Lists, it may be necessary to prioritise support for their development.

An essential part of this process is the need to integrate and update the computerised database of the World Heritage List with emerging Tentative Lists so as to provide up to date information about the representivity of the List to States Parties.

Results:

The production of Tentative Lists for all States Parties that have ratified the Convention.

Partners:

The States Parties concerned, the World Heritage Centre, the Advisory Bodies, States Parties with experience of producing lists

Resources:

Expertise from partners and financial support from:

- World Heritage Committee
- Donor States Parties
- Other sources

Timeframe:

Tentative List Guidelines should be produced within one year. Tentative Lists for all States Parties that have ratified the Convention should be in place within three years. In order to achieve this, a programme will be developed through collaboration between the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and IUCN.

trimoniaux, comme méthode d'évaluation de la signification, et d'articulation de la valeur universelle exceptionnelle, première étape à la présentation des biens pour une proposition d'inscription. Ce processus contribuerait également à l'élargissement des types de biens dont on considère la proposition d'inscription, par le biais d'une meilleure appréciation de la portée des qualités culturelles qui peuvent être envisagées.

Bien qu'il puisse être nécessaire de faire intervenir des experts extérieurs dans le processus, en tant que médiateurs, on considère que l'initiative principale devrait rester locale. Il est également suggéré que l'élaboration des Listes indicatives peut nécessiter une série de réunions, plutôt que la visite intensive d'un expert extérieur.

Pour encourager l'utilisation optimum de ressources limitées dans le cadre de ce processus, il est suggéré que des Orientations pour les Listes indicatives soient produites, afin de présenter les processus et résultats souhaitables des ateliers destinés à élaborer des Listes indicatives.

Dans certaines Régions, il sera souhaitable d'organiser des discussions transfrontalières, pour centrer l'attention sur d'éventuelles propositions d'inscription transfrontalières ou sérielles.

L'élaboration des Listes indicatives devrait être envisagée comme faisant partie des processus de renforcement des capacités et de sensibilisation.

Étant donné que 44 pays doivent élaborer des Listes indicatives, il s'avérerait peut-être nécessaire d'établir un ordre de priorité dans le soutien à leur élaboration.

Une part essentielle de ce processus est la nécessité d'intégrer et de mettre à jour la base de données informatisée de la Liste du patrimoine mondial avec les Listes indicatives nouvelles, afin de fournir aux États parties des informations à jour sur la représentativité de la Liste.

Résultats:

La production de Listes indicatives pour tous les États parties qui ont ratifié la Convention.

Partenaires:

Les États parties concernés, le Centre du patrimoine mondial, les Organisations consultatives, les États parties ayant l'expérience de la production de listes.

Ressources:

L'expertise des partenaires et le soutien financier apporté par:

- Le Comité du patrimoine mondial
- Les États parties donateurs
- D'autres sources

Calendrier:

Les Orientations pour les Listes indicatives devraient être produites dans un délai d'un an. Les Listes indicatives pour tous les États parties ayant ratifié la Convention devraient être en place dans un délai de trois ans. Afin d'y parvenir, un programme sera élaboré par le biais d'une collaboration entre le Centre du patrimoine mondial, l'ICOMOS et l'UICN.

AIM 2

To optimise the success of World Heritage nominations

Context:

It is frustrating that interesting and potentially worthy nominations from under-represented regions are sometimes referred or deferred because they are incomplete, do not properly justify the qualities and significances of a property, or because adequate legal or management frameworks are not in place. In many cases, nominations could have been presented more effectively with technical advice and support. In this regard, the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention are a fundamental tool

Action:

To avoid countries with little experience of nominations losing one or more years while nominations are re-submitted for presentational or technical reasons, it is suggested that a Pre-Nomination Support Programme is initiated to enhance the quality of nomination dossiers through offering support to States Parties in under-represented Regions. Where possible support would be offered through the creation of Regional support 'groups' that could connect countries within regions.

This programme would consider, in particular, guidance on the following aspects of nominations:

- Outstanding Universal Value
- Comparative evaluations
- Definition of boundaries, buffer zones
- Sustainable management
- Legal protection
- Possibility of serial or transboundary nominations
- Completeness of nominations
- Delivery on time

The success of the programme would depend on States Parties discussing possible nominations in the early stages of the preparation of a nomination dossier.

Clearly resources for this type of support would be finite and so priority would need to be given to those regions most under-represented.

Results:

To increase the success rate for nominations from under-represented Regions through reducing referrals and deferrals.

Partners:

The States Parties concerned, the World Heritage Centre, the Advisory Bodies, States Parties having experience of nominations (through bi-lateral cooperation)

Objectif 2

Optimiser la réussite des propositions d'inscription au Patrimoine mondial

Contexte:

Il est frustrant que des propositions d'inscription intéressantes et potentiellement valables émanant de régions sous-représentées soient parfois renvoyées ou différées parce qu'elles s'avèrent incomplètes, qu'elles ne justifient pas correctement des qualités et significations d'un bien, ou parce que des cadres légaux ou de gestion appropriés ne sont pas en place. Dans bon nombre de cas, les propositions d'inscription auraient pu être présentées plus efficacement avec des conseils et un soutien techniques. À cet égard, les Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial constituent un outil fondamental.

Action:

Afin d'éviter que les pays ayant peu d'expérience dans le domaine des propositions d'inscription perdent une ou plusieurs années, le temps que leurs propositions d'inscription soient de nouveau soumises, pour des raisons de présentation ou des raisons techniques, il est suggéré qu'un Programme d'assistance à la pré-proposition d'inscription soit mis en place pour améliorer la qualité des dossiers de proposition d'inscription en offrant un soutien aux États parties dans les Régions sous-représentées. Dans la mesure du possible, un soutien serait apporté grâce à la création de «Groupes» de soutien régionaux, qui pourraient relier les pays entre eux au sein des régions.

Ce programme examinerait, en particulier, l'assistance en ce qui concerne les aspects suivants des propositions d'inscription:

- La valeur universelle exceptionnelle
- Les évaluations comparatives
- La définition des délimitations, des zones tampons
- La gestion durable
- La protection juridique
- La possibilité de présenter des propositions d'inscription sérielles ou transfrontalières
- L'état complet des propositions d'inscription
- Le respect des délais

Le succès du programme dépendrait de l'examen par les États parties des éventuelles propositions d'inscription dès les premiers stades de préparation d'un dossier de proposition d'inscription.

Clairement, les ressources pour ce type d'assistance seraient limitées, et donc priorité devrait être donnée aux régions les plus sous-représentées.

Résultats:

Augmenter le taux de réussite des propositions d'inscription émanant de Régions sous-représentées en réduisant les renvois et les examens différés.

Partenaires:

Les États parties concernés, le Centre du patrimoine mondial, les Organisations consultatives, les États parties ayant l'expérience des propositions d'inscription (grâce à la coopération bilatérale).

Resources:

Expertise from partners, together with funding from:

- World Heritage Committee
- Technical aid by donor States Parties
- Other sources

Timeframe:

Over five years, reduce by half the referral and deferral rate for nominations from countries in underrepresented Regions.

AIM 3

To make operational the new Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

Context:

It is timely that new Operational Guidelines are to be introduced. In order that they are seen to underpin these recommended actions, it is essential that they are promoted and implemented worldwide to help States Parties develop stronger links between tentative lists, nominations and the sustainable management of World Heritage properties. The current Operational Guidelines are insufficiently well known and well used. The new more user-friendly guidelines should be more accessible.

Action:

An Operational Guidelines Promotion Programme is needed to promote the use of the new Operational Guidelines, which will:

- Put in place the best means of actively disseminating the new Guidelines including workshops, special courses and/or promotional events
- Produce regional guidance for States Parties and site managers on the use of the new Guidelines
- Consider ways of translating the new Guidelines into necessary languages

Results:

All States Parties that have ratified the Convention should have good knowledge and understanding of the new Operational Guidelines.

Partners:

The World Heritage Centre, the Advisory Bodies and donor States Parties

Resources:

Expertise from the Partners together with funding from: the World Heritage Committee for PR and Technical support, donors and other sources.

Timeframe:

An Operational Guidelines Promotional Programme needs to be carried out between 2004 and 2006

Ressources:

L'expertise des partenaires, ainsi que le financement par

- Le Comité du patrimoine mondial
- L'aide technique des États parties donateurs
- D'autres sources

Calendrier:

En l'espace de cinq ans, réduire de moitié le taux de renvois et d'examens différés pour les propositions d'inscription émanant des pays situés dans les Régions sous-représentées.

Objectif 3

Rendre opérationnelles les nouvelles Orientations devant guider la mise en oeuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial.

Contexte:

Les nouvelles Orientations vont être introduites, ce qui tombe à point nommé. Afin que l'on voit qu'elles étayent les actions recommandées, il est essentiel qu'elles soient promues et mises en application mondialement pour aider les États parties à tisser des liens plus étroits entre listes indicatives, propositions d'inscription et gestion durable des biens du patrimoine mondial. Les Orientations actuelles ne sont ni suffisamment connues ni suffisamment bien utilisées. Les nouvelles Orientations, plus faciles à utiliser, devraient être plus accessibles.

Action:

Un Programme de promotion des Orientations est nécessaire pour promouvoir l'utilisation des nouvelles Orientations. Ce programme devra:

- Mettre en place les meilleures méthodes pour diffuser - activement les nouvelles Orientations, notamment des ateliers, des cours spéciaux et/ou des événements promotionnels
- Apporter une assistance au niveau régional aux États parties et aux gestionnaires de sites quant à l'utilisation des nouvelles Orientations
- Envisager des façons de traduire les nouvelles Orientations dans les langues nécessaires

Résultats:

Tous les États parties qui ont ratifié la Convention devraient avoir une bonne connaissance et compréhension des nouvelles Orientations.

Partenaires:

Le Centre du patrimoine mondial, les Organisations consultatives et les États parties donateurs.

Ressources:

L'expertise des partenaires, ainsi que le financement apporté par: le Comité du patrimoine mondial pour les relations publiques et le soutien technique, les donateurs, et d'autres sources.

Calendrier:

Un Programme de promotion des Orientations devra être mené entre 2004 et 2006.

AIM 4

To achieve Sustainable World Heritage properties

Context:

The Periodic Reporting process, and the size of the World Heritage in Danger list, have both underlined the problem of how States Parties can move forward with new nominations when they already have difficulties in conserving or sustaining inscribed World Heritage properties. Tackling issues with existing World Heritage properties may slow down the rate of new nominations from under-represented regions.

Ways of working towards the sustainable management of World Heritage properties needs to underpin new nominations. Conservation needs to be seen as an active process that contributes towards sustainable development and the management of change. Appropriate conservation actions, management systems, legal protection, as well as maintenance and monitoring, should all be seen to contribute towards sustainable development. With regard to living historic towns and cultural landscapes, the involvement of all parties in the management process, from the authorities to property owners and local inhabitants, is fundamental for the success of the cultural sustainability of their conservation and development.

There is a need for more sharing of experiences on best practice for the sustainable management of qualities for which properties are inscribed, both within regions and further afield. Many of the issues within properties on the World Heritage in danger list involve sustaining outstanding universal value, the involvement of communities and the interface between conservation and development. Options for managing change in a sustainable way should be shared more widely so that new nominations may address this issue in a positive way.

Actions:

Programmes or workshops should be developed to discuss and debate appropriate regional ways of managing properties in order to conserve and sustain outstanding universal value and at the same time deliver positive benefits from sustainable development.

It is suggested that a programme of Sustainable Development Workshops should be organised with local partners so that best practice may be shared on a regional basis and also between regions. In the past few years several nominations have put forward local ways of considering these issues and there needs to be ways of allowing these experiences to be shared.

Results:

More confident, and at the same time more complex, nominations should become possible which optimise the assets of a property and also optimise its benefits. Putting forward nominations is expensive in terms of resources. It is essential

Objectif 4

Rendre durables les biens du Patrimoine mondial

Contexte:

Le processus des Rapports périodiques, de même que la taille de la Liste du patrimoine mondial en péril, ont soulevé un problème, à savoir: comment les États parties peuvent-ils aller de l'avant avec de nouvelles propositions d'inscription, alors qu'ils ont déjà des difficultés en ce qui concerne la conservation et la durabilité des biens du patrimoine mondial inscrits ? Il se peut que s'attaquer aux problèmes des biens du patrimoine mondial actuels ralentisse le rythme des nouvelles propositions d'inscription émanant des régions sous-représentées.

Les méthodes de travail visant à la gestion durable des biens du patrimoine mondial doivent sous-tendre les nouvelles propositions d'inscription. La conservation doit être considérée comme un processus actif, qui contribue au développement durable et à la gestion du changement. Les actions de conservation, les systèmes de gestion, la protection juridique, ainsi que l'entretien et le suivi appropriés devraient être tous considérés comme une contribution au développement durable. En ce qui concerne les villes historiques vivantes et les paysages culturels, la participation de toutes les parties au processus de gestion - des autorités jusqu'aux propriétaires des biens et habitants locaux - est essentielle au succès de la durabilité culturelle de leur conservation et de leur développement.

Il doit y avoir davantage de partage des expériences en ce qui concerne les pratiques meilleures de gestion durable des qualités qui valent aux biens d'être inscrits, à la fois au sein des régions et au-delà. Bon nombre des questions qui touchent aux biens de la Liste du patrimoine mondial en péril impliquent de rendre durable la valeur universelle exceptionnelle, et font appel à la participation des communautés et au lien entre conservation et développement. Les diverses possibilités, pour ce qui est de gérer le changement de façon durable, devraient être partagées plus largement, afin que les nouvelles propositions d'inscription puissent aborder cette question de façon positive.

Actions:

Des programmes ou ateliers devraient être mis en place pour examiner et débattre des méthodes régionales appropriées de gestion des biens, en vue de conserver et rendre durable la valeur universelle exceptionnelle et, en même temps, de transmettre les bienfaits positifs provenant du développement durable.

Il est suggéré qu'un programme d'Ateliers sur le développement durable devrait être organisé avec les partenaires locaux pour que les meilleures pratiques puissent être partagées sur une base régionale, et également entre les régions. Ces dernières années, plusieurs propositions d'inscription ont présenté des façons locales d'examiner ces questions, et il faut trouver des méthodes permettant le partage de ces expériences.

Résultats:

Des propositions d'inscription plus solides, et en même temps plus complexes, devraient devenir possibles, qui optimiseraient les atouts d'un bien et optimiseraient également ses bénéfices. La préparation des propositions d'inscription est coûteuse du point

that inscribed properties are seen to be models for sustainable development and offer stakeholders positive benefits.

The production of user friendly Sustainable Development Guidelines for World Heritage properties, produced through regional sustainable development workshops, should be an essential outcome of this process.

Partners:

States Parties working with the World Heritage Centre, the Advisory Bodies and donor States Parties

Resources:

Expertise from partners together with funding from technical aid and working aid programmes

Timeframe:

Sustainable Development Guidelines for cultural World Heritage properties should be produced, through Sustainable Development Workshops, first regionally and then globally by 2008.

AIM 5

Raising Awareness of the World Heritage Convention

Context:

States Parties to the Convention are expected to “endeavour by all appropriate means, and in particular by educational and information programmes, to strengthen appreciation and respect by their peoples of the cultural and natural heritage defined in Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention” (article 27).

States Parties are further expected to: “develop scientific and technical studies and research and to work out such operating methods as will make the State capable of counteracting the dangers that threaten its cultural or natural heritage”, and “to foster the establishment or development of national or regional centres for training in the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage and to encourage scientific research in this field” (article 5)

Actions:

In order to promote greater awareness of the World Heritage Convention, implementation of the Global Training Strategy for World Cultural and Natural Heritage, based on working document WHC-01/CONF.208/14, adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 25th session in Helsinki, Finland, 11-16 December 2001 should be supported.

This Global Training Strategy involves a Priority Action Plan outlining particular training initiatives in the implementation of the Convention, site management and technical and scientific support, according to regional and thematic priorities.

In order to raise awareness of the successes of the World Heritage Convention, it is recommended that a book should

de vue des ressources. Il est essentiel que les biens inscrits soient considérés comme des modèles de développement durable et qu'ils offrent aux parties prenantes des résultats bénéfiques.

La production d'Orientations pour le développement durable des biens du patrimoine mondial faciles à utiliser, produites par des ateliers sur le développement durable régional devrait être un résultat essentiel de ce processus.

Partenaires:

Les États parties travaillant avec le Centre du patrimoine mondial, les Organisations consultatives et les États parties donateurs.

Ressources:

L'expertise des partenaires, ainsi que le financement apporté par les programmes d'aide technique et d'aide au fonctionnement.

Calendrier:

Les Orientations pour le développement durable des biens du patrimoine mondial culturel devraient être produites par des Ateliers sur le développement durable d'abord régionalement, puis globalement, d'ici à 2008.

Objectif 5

Sensibiliser à la Convention du patrimoine mondial

Contexte:

On attend des États parties à la Convention qu'ils «s'efforcent par tous les moyens appropriés, notamment par des programmes d'éducation et d'information, de renforcer le respect et l'attachement de leurs peuples au patrimoine culturel et naturel défini aux articles 1 et 2 de la Convention.» (article 27).

On attend en outre des États parties qu'ils s'attachent à: «développer les études et les recherches scientifiques et techniques et perfectionner les méthodes d'intervention qui permettent à un État de faire face aux dangers qui menacent son patrimoine culturel ou naturel» et «favoriser la création ou le développement de centres nationaux ou régionaux de formation dans le domaine de la protection, de la conservation et de la mise en valeur du patrimoine culturel et naturel et d'encourager la recherche scientifique dans ce domaine.» (article 5).

Actions:

Afin de promouvoir une plus grande sensibilisation à la Convention du patrimoine mondial, la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie globale de formation du Patrimoine mondial culturel et naturel, basé sur le document de travail WHC-01/CONF.208/14, adopté par le Comité du patrimoine mondial lors de sa 25ème session à Helsinki, Finlande, 11-16 décembre 2001, devrait être soutenue.

Cette Stratégie globale de formation comporte un Plan d'action prioritaire qui expose les grandes lignes des initiatives de formation particulières portant sur la mise en œuvre de la Convention, la gestion des sites et l'assistance technique et scientifique, selon les priorités régionales et thématiques.

Afin d'accroître la sensibilisation aux réussites de la Convention du patrimoine mondial, il est recommandé qu'un livre

be produced of a100 selected cultural World Heritage properties as guidance for States Parties. The documentation in the book would be based on nominations from States Parties and relevant ICOMOS evaluations.

Results:

Overall raising awareness of the World Heritage Convention will in time lead to more confidence in the preparation of World Heritage nominations and allow more informed dialogue on potential properties for Tentative Lists

The measure of success should be that the relatively more and better-qualified nominations are put forward in under-represented regions and categories.

Partners:

States Parties working with the World Heritage Centre, the Advisory Bodies and donor States Parties

Resources:

Expertise from partners together with funding from technical aid and working aid programmes

Timeframe:

To provide effective help in raising awareness of the wider implications of the World Heritage Convention, a book on cultural World Heritage Sites needs to be produced by 2006.

Raising awareness of the World Heritage Convention is difficult to measure directly: success will be need to be measured indirectly through the improved success rate for nominations from under-represented regions and categories and this should be affected positively by the results of the other four key aims of the Action Plan.

soit préparé, présentant une sélection de 100 biens du patrimoine mondial culturel, pour guider les États parties. La documentation de cet ouvrage serait basée sur les propositions d'inscription émanant des États parties et sur les évaluations de l'ICOMOS correspondantes.

Résultats:

L'amélioration globale de la sensibilisation à la Convention du patrimoine mondial conduira, avec le temps, à davantage d'assurance dans la préparation des propositions d'inscription au Patrimoine mondial, et permettra un dialogue mieux informé sur les biens potentiels destinés aux Listes indicatives.

Le succès devrait se mesurer au fait que des propositions d'inscription relativement plus et mieux qualifiées seront présentées dans les régions et les catégories sous-représentées.

Partenaires:

Les États parties travaillant avec le Centre du patrimoine mondial, les Organisations consultatives et les États parties donateurs.

Ressources:

L'expertise des partenaires, associée au financement provenant des programmes d'assistance technique et d'assistance au fonctionnement.

Calendrier:

Pour apporter une aide efficace à l'accroissement de la sensibilisation aux implications plus larges de la Convention du patrimoine mondial, un ouvrage sur les biens du patrimoine mondial culturel devrait être produit d'ici à 2006.

L'amélioration de la sensibilisation à la Convention du patrimoine mondial est difficile à évaluer directement: le succès devrait être mesuré indirectement par l'amélioration du taux de réussite des propositions d'inscription émanant de régions et catégories sous-représentées, ce qui devrait être touché positivement par les résultats des quatre autres objectifs clefs du Plan d'action.

CONCLUSIONS

The World Heritage Convention is one of the most successful international legal instruments ever drafted. Its success is evident in terms of the number of countries that have ratified it, the number of properties inscribed on the World Heritage list, and in the number of nominations put forward every year for inscription.

As the Convention is about the shared heritage of mankind, there is a need to try and ensure that the world heritage of mankind, in all its diversity and complexity, is adequately reflected on the List.

This ICOMOS study is an attempt to provide quantifiable evidence to assist with this process. It is suggested that there is no single method by which the World Heritage list can be analysed most effectively; rather this study has compared and contrasted three different methods, together reflecting the evolving nature of cultural heritage classification.

What has emerged is a complicated and complex picture of where monuments and sites on the World Heritage list do and do not appear to reflect the total corpus of the world's cultural heritage. More importantly this study has sought to undertake these results: why cultural properties so far inscribed are not in many cases a reflection of what could be put forward, and how progress could be made to try and fill perceived gaps.

In many regions gaps are related to the need to understand better the cultural qualities of potential World Heritage properties related to the very particular cultural responses to the environment found in under-represented areas. However, it should be noted that cultural properties nominated in recent years are already beginning to fill some of these gaps and thus encouragement needs to be given to this process.

Gaps also exist because of the lack of knowledge, resources or formal structures necessary for the submission of satisfactory nominations. Thus support needs also to be given to counter these structural constraints.

This study has concluded by putting forward an Action Plan that attempts to address these shortcomings. This Action Plan stresses the need for collaboration and strong partnerships between States Parties, the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies.

While this study addresses gaps in the list for cultural properties, IUCN is addressing gaps in the list for natural

EN CONCLUSION

La Convention du patrimoine mondial est l'un des instruments légaux internationaux qui a le plus de succès jamais rédigé. Sa réussite est évidente du point de vue du nombre de pays qui l'ont ratifiée, du nombre de biens inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial et du nombre de propositions d'inscription présentées chaque année.

La Convention portant sur le patrimoine commun de l'humanité, il faut essayer de garantir que le patrimoine mondial de l'humanité, dans toute sa diversité et sa complexité, soit reflété de façon appropriée sur la Liste.

L'étude de l'ICOMOS tente d'apporter des preuves quantifiables pour contribuer à ce processus. Il est suggéré qu'il n'y pas de méthode unique qui permette d'analyser le plus efficacement la Liste du patrimoine mondial : au contraire, cette étude a comparé et mis en perspective trois méthodes différentes, qui reflètent conjointement la nature évolutive de la classification du patrimoine culturel.

Ce qui a vu le jour, c'est un tableau compliqué et complexe des domaines dans lesquels les monuments et les sites de la Liste du patrimoine mondial apparaissent et n'apparaissent pas pour refléter le corpus total du patrimoine culturel du monde. Surtout, la présente étude a cherché à entreprendre une analyse de ces résultats : pourquoi les biens inscrits jusqu'à présent ne reflètent pas, dans de nombreux cas, ce qui aurait pu être présenté, et comment des progrès pourraient être accomplis pour essayer de combler les lacunes perçues.

Dans bon nombre de régions, les lacunes sont liées à la nécessité de mieux comprendre les qualités culturelles des biens du patrimoine mondial potentiels en relation aux réponses culturelles très particulières de l'environnement rencontré dans les zones sous-représentées. Ce qui émerge, cependant, c'est le fait que les biens dont on a proposé l'inscription dans un passé récent commencent déjà à combler certaines de ces lacunes et donc que ce processus doit être encouragé.

Des lacunes existent aussi en raison d'un manque de connaissance, d'un manque de ressources ou de structures officielles nécessaires à la soumission de propositions d'inscription satisfaisantes. Un soutien doit donc également être apporté pour contrebalancer ces contraintes structurelles.

Cette étude a conclu en présentant un Plan d'action qui tente de s'attaquer à ces défauts. Le Plan d'action met l'accent sur la nécessité d'une collaboration et d'un fort partenariat entre les États parties, le Centre du patrimoine mondial et les Organisations consultatives.

Alors que ce rapport aborde les lacunes de la liste pour les biens culturels, l'UICN aborde les lacunes de la liste

pour les biens naturels. L'ICOMOS aimerait recommander qu'une attention particulière soit accordée à l'association des recommandations clefs émanant des deux rapports, de sorte qu'il y ait une appréciation d'ensemble des défis à relever en ce qui concerne la réalisation d'une liste plus crédible, à la fois pour les biens naturels et les biens culturels, et des façons d'aborder ces défis.

This study and the Action Plan aim to complement the Regional Action Plans already adopted by the World Heritage Committee. The overall aim is to allow States Parties to contribute to the development of a more sustainable World Heritage list that may better reflect the cultural identity, significances and relevance of cultural properties in defined regions of the world.

Cette étude et le Plan d'action visent à compléter les Plans d'action régionaux déjà adoptés par le Comité du patrimoine mondial. L'objectif global est de permettre aux États parties de contribuer à l'élaboration d'une Liste du patrimoine mondial plus durable, capable de mieux refléter l'identité, les significations et la pertinence culturelles des biens dans des régions définies du monde.



ANNEX 1

MEETINGS REFERRING TO THE GLOBAL STRATEGY

1. AFRICA

Five meetings were held between 1995 and 2000 that formed part of the implementation of the Global Strategy. These have been analysed using the categories adopted for this report.

1.1. *African Cultural Heritage and the World Heritage Convention, 1st Global Strategy Meeting, Harare (Zimbabwe), 11–13 October 1995

A general overview of the nature and extent of the cultural heritage of Africa, with a bias towards southern Africa. Specific proposals for World Heritage listing. Certain types of cultural property identified as representative of African heritage:

- Early hominid sites;
- Archaeological properties from the Palaeolithic period onwards;
- Rock-art sites;
- Traditional water-management systems;
- Early metallurgical sites (especially iron);
- Natural features (trees, groves, etc) of sacred significance;
- Traditional (vernacular) architecture;
- Agrarian landscapes;
- Exchange routes (including slave routes).

1.2. *African cultural heritage and the World Heritage Convention, 2nd Global Strategy Meeting, Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), 29 July–1 August 1996

A general survey of African cultural heritage and the World Heritage Convention. Series of papers on the cultural heritage in different countries in northern Africa. Emphasis on vernacular sites, religious sites, and cultural landscapes. Paper on Egyptian heritage with over 90 properties listed. All the sites on the Egyptian tentative list figure on this list. Paper on Ethiopian heritage containing the names of 22 historic places of worship. None is on the Ethiopian tentative list. Paper on cultural routes. Specific proposals for World Heritage listing.

1.3. *African cultural heritage and the World Heritage Convention, 4th Global Strategy Meeting, Porto Novo (Bénin), 16–19 September 1998

General papers on African heritage and the Convention. Stress laid on cultural landscapes and links between culture and nature in two papers. Series of papers from fourteen individual countries. Ten of these have submitted tentative lists but some are included in this analysis. The paper from Mali lists 97 sites, but it is not clear whether these are to be proposed in due course for inscription. Specific proposals for World Heritage listing.

1.4. *The World Heritage Convention and cultural landscapes in Africa, Expert Meeting, Tiwi (Kenya), 9–14 March 1999

Papers on the Global Strategy in Africa and on African cultural landscapes. Papers on cultural landscapes from eight African countries. Specific proposals for World Heritage listing. There is a substantial overlap between the properties listed in this table and those in the relevant tentative lists.

➔ See Working Paper WHC-99/CONE209/INF8.

1.5. *Authenticity and Integrity in an African Context, Expert Meeting, Great Zimbabwe, 26–29 May 2000

As its title implies, this meeting concentrated on the definition of authenticity and integrity in the light of the Nara Document and other reports, with special reference to the application of these concepts to the non-monumental heritage of sub-Saharan Africa.

➔ See also Working Document WHC-2000/CONE204/INF11.

2. ARAB STATES

2.1. Expert Meeting on Desert Landscapes and Oasis Systems, Kharga Oasis (Egypt), 23–26 September 2001

Papers covered the general theme of cultural landscapes, their relevance to the world's deserts (and in particular to their archaeological contents), and the relationships with natural features. The recommendations emphasized the fact that deserts comprise one-fifth of the earth's surface and that they possess high potential for World Heritage listing within the cultural landscapes context, including that of cultural routes. Considerable stress was laid on the need for training and capacity building. It was strongly recommended that the studies carried out in 1997 and 1999 reviewing potential natural and mixed sites in the Arab States region should be reviewed in order to identify potential desert and oasis cultural landscapes.

➔ See Working Document WHC-01/CONE208/INF10.

3. ASIA-PACIFIC

Seven meetings were held in the region between 1995 and 2001 within the context of the Global Strategy. The nature of the reports of these meetings did not lend themselves to an analysis using the categories adopted for this report, since most of the papers were general in approach, dealing

with broad categories of special relevance to the region. The only specific recommendations were those which emerged from the Thematic Expert Meeting on Asia-Pacific Sacred Mountains, held in Wakayama City (Japan) in September 2001 (see 3.7 below). At the Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on Associative Cultural Landscapes, held in Australia in April 1995 (see 3.2 below) special consideration was given to linear cultural landscapes, a category which embraces cultural routes.

3.1. Regional Thematic Study Meeting on Asian Rice Culture and its Terraced Landscapes, Manila (Philippines), 28 March–4 April 1995

Presentations were made about rice culture in China, Korea, India, Indonesia, Japan, Myanmar, Philippines, and Thailand.

It was noted that terraced pond-field agriculture was characteristic of other parts of the region, including the high islands of Polynesia and Melanesia.

Among the supporting papers from other regions of the world was one on the Andean terrace culture and pre-Hispanic agricultural traditions.

➔ See Working Paper WHC-95/CONF203/INF8.

3.2. Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on Associative Cultural Landscapes, Australia, 27–29 April 1995 [organized by Australia ICOMOS in association with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre]

The meeting concentrated on the introduction of the concept of the associative cultural landscape to the region and on the further clarification of the definitions in paragraph 39 of the Operational Guidelines.

Emphasis was laid on the concept of the linear cultural landscape (cultural route). Among those proposed were the Aboriginal “dreaming tracks” in Australia, the spread of Polynesian culture across the Pacific, the Silk Route from China to the west, and the slave routes that brought indentured labour from the Pacific islands to Australia.

Other aspects discussed were the definition of boundaries of associative cultural landscapes, evaluation of their authenticity, management, and community involvement.

➔ See Working Paper WHC-95/CONF203/INF9.

3.3. 3rd Global Strategy Meeting: Identification of World Heritage Properties in the Pacific, Suva (Fiji), 15–18 July 1997

The meeting emphasized the inseparable connection between the outstanding seascapes and landscapes in the Pacific Islands region.

The region contains a series of spectacular and highly powerful spiritually valued natural features and cultural places rather than an extensive range of monuments and human-built permanent features.

As a result, potential World Heritage sites in the region were likely to be serial sites and multi-layered cultural landscapes. Preference should be given to serial nominations linked by themes of relevance to the region as a whole extending over vast distances.

Places of origin, spiritual routes, and other sacred places are powerfully bound by spiritual and natural connections with

the life and destiny of Pacific peoples. These may take the form of monumental architecture or natural landscapes.

➔ See Working Document WHC-97/CONF208/INF8.

3.4. 2nd World Heritage Global Strategy Meeting for the Pacific Islands Region, Port Vila (Vanuatu), 24–27 August 1999

No recommendations of specific sites and monuments for World Heritage inscription emerged from this meeting, which was concerned principally with awareness-raising among Pacific Island countries and the development of a regional World Heritage Strategy.

It recommended the urgent preparation of a desk-top review of all data relating to cultural places and cultural landscapes (and serial sites) of conservation significance which might warrant World Heritage status. The need for national comparative and Pacific-wide thematic reviews of potential World Heritage properties was also recognized.

Special reference was made to the possibilities of considering underwater cultural heritage sites, in view of the region's potential in this respect.

➔ See Working Document WHC-99/CONF209/INF16.

3.5. *Consultative Meeting on Regional Cooperation in Cultural Heritage Protection in Asia and the Pacific, Nara (Japan), 29 February–3 March 2000.

This meeting, which was attended by representatives from 21 countries, addressed general issues relating to the protection and conservation of the cultural heritage of the region.

3.6. *Experts Meeting on Training Programmes for Cultural Heritage Protection in Asia and the Pacific, Nara (Japan), 3–6 March 2000.

This meeting followed on immediately after that referred to in 3.5 and concentrated on the preparation of regional training strategies and capacity building.

3.7. *Thematic Expert Meeting on Asia-Pacific Sacred Mountains, Wakayama City (Japan), 5–10 September 2001

A series of background papers was followed by papers on sacred mountains in specific countries (Australia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, USA). The conclusions of the meeting contained sections relating to the identification of the character, significance, and values of sacred mountains; cultural heritage values; natural heritage values; integrity and authenticity; and a series of recommendations. No general proposals were made for sacred landscapes with potential for World Heritage List inscription. The following were mentioned in the country papers as potential candidates:

- *China* The paper from China, which listed the Five Grand Mountains, the Buddhist and Taoist Sacred Mountains, and the Tibetan Sacred Heritage List
- *India* Badrinath; Ladakh-Spiti Region; Demajong
- *Indonesia* Besakih

- *Iran* Sabalan
- *Japan* Fuji, Kii Mountain Range
- *Korea* Mount Kyeryongsan
- *Kyrgyzstan* Bogd Khan Khairkhan, Khan Khentii, Otgonenger
- *Nepal* Khang Reinpoche (Mount Kailash); Khangchendzonga; Gauri (Tseringma)

➔ See Working Document WHC-01/CONF208/INF.9.

4. EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

4.1. Expert Meeting on European Cultural Landscapes of Outstanding Universal Value, Vienna (Austria), 21 April 1996

A series of papers dealt with aspects of the categories of cultural landscape defined in paragraph 39 of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* and their applicability in Europe.

➔ See Working Document WHC-96/CONF201/INF.9.

4.2. Regional Thematic Expert Meeting on Cultural Landscapes in Eastern Europe, Białystok (Poland), 29 September–3 October 1999

A series of papers dealing with general aspects of cultural landscapes in the World Heritage context was followed by a number of case studies. Recommendations were adopted relating to the development of protection legislation and management of cultural landscapes in the region.

➔ See Working Document WHC-99/CONF209/INF.14.

4.3. World Heritage Expert Meeting on Vineyard Cultural Landscapes, Tokaj (Hungary), 11–14 July 2001

Although ostensibly of global application, this meeting concentrated on vineyard landscapes in Europe, with papers from Austria, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, and Spain. However, it was recognized that vineyard landscapes of historical significance are to be found in other regions – the Arab States, Southern Africa, Latin America, and the Pacific.

5. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Four meetings have been held in the region of direct relevance to the problem of representativity. Specific recommendations were made at the Regional Thematic Meeting on Cultural Landscapes in the Andes held in Peru in May 1998 (see 5.2 below).

5.1. Expert Meeting on Caribbean Fortifications, Cartagena de Indias (Colombia), 31 July–2 August 1996

The participants in the meeting were from Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Mexico, and Venezuela. Papers were given on the general history and evolution of European colonial fortifications in the region.

An inventory of important Caribbean fortifications was compiled, divided into four categories: fortified towns (4);

garrisons (5); forts (21); and defensive systems (8). They are located in 27 Caribbean and Latin countries and in the USA (Florida). Short descriptions were prepared for each: six of them are already inscribed on the World Heritage List, and several others figure on tentative lists.

A proposal was made for the nomination of the entire group as a serial nomination (it is unknown whether any progress has been made with this project).

5.2. *Regional Thematic Meeting on Cultural Landscapes in the Andes/Paisajes Culturales en Los Andes, Arequipa & Chivay (Peru), 17–22 May 1998

A series of scene-setting general papers on the concept of the cultural landscape was followed by an analysis of the topographical and biological diversity of the Andean region. Terracing is especially characteristic of the productive landscapes of the Andes. The oldest examples date back to 900 BC, around Lake Titicaca. Water management is very important and the resulting sophisticated irrigation systems, many of considerable antiquity, play a determinant role in the formation of cultural landscapes. The region is important because it is where a number of important economic crops (maize, potatoes) were developed. The typology of Andean landscapes requires an historical perspective (pre-Inca, Inca, colonial, republican, contemporary), actual and traditional uses (pastoral, agricultural, forestry, spiritual), and ecological. The nature of the cultural landscapes in the Andean region favours the formulation of serial nominations.

A series of country case studies was presented. The significant landscapes illustrated in the presentations included the following:

- *Bolivia* Sajama National Park, with prehistoric sites and sites of religious significance (*chullpas*);
- *Chile* cultural landscape of northern Chile of great spiritual significance to the indigenous peoples; oasis landscapes in the desert region;
- *Colombia* the Sierra Nevada de Santa Maria, which is a sacred place of the Kogi Indians;
- *Peru* the *lomas* of Antiquipa, a relict pre-Hispanic terraced landscape;
- *Venezuela* the *paramos* of the Cordillera Oriental.

➔ See Working Paper WHC-98/CONF203/INF.8.

5.3. Regional Expert Meeting on Cultural Landscapes in Central America, San José de Costa Rica, 27–29 September 2000.

A number of case studies from different parts of the region were presented which demonstrated the diversity of cultural landscapes. These included indigenous reserves, archaeological landscapes, historic railway routes, traditional agricultural techniques, historic natural features such as woodland and individual trees, and historic gardens. A number of recommendations were approved, covering the specific case of Central America and Mexico, the relationship with intangible heritage, and problems of sustainable tourism and management.

➔ See Working Document WHC-2000/CONF.204/WEB.4.

Regional Expert Meeting on Plantation Systems in the Caribbean, Paramaribo (Suriname), 17–19 July 2001

The heritage of plantation systems in the region was explored in depth. Case studies were presented for Antigua and Barbuda, Cuba, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, and Suriname, along with several papers on broader themes, including the UNESCO Slave Route Project. Plantations were defined as ‘The physical boundaries/ground of production of the monocrop, with its internal system within the boundaries of the plantation, i.e. slave hospital, provision ground, works, etc; and plantation systems as ‘The tentacles of activity that fed into the plantations – markets, warehouses, trading houses, etc.’

The following preliminary list of potential World Heritage nominations, which is considered to be indicative of the types of property that fall within this category, was compiled:

- *Antigua* Betty’s Hope Nelson’s Dockyard National Park
- *Barbados* Bayley’s Estate, St Philip

- *Cuba* Angerona [coffee plantation system]
Bolivia Sugar Plantation
- *Curaçao* Zuurzak [plantation and slave holding depot]; Lanhuis Knip
- *Dominican Republic* Boca de Negra and Engombe
- *Grenada* Dougalston [sugar plantation] River Antoine [sugar factory]

The following preliminary list of potential World Heritage nominations, which is considered to be indicative of the types of property that fall within this category, was compiled:

- *Guyana* Fort Zeelandia; Chamber of Policy;
- *Jamaica* Falmouth [seaport for plantations]
- *St Kitts* : Spooner’s Ginnery [industrial heritage – cotton]
- *St Lucia* Soufriere [cultural and natural features]; Mabouya Valley [slave refuge landscape]
- *Suriname* Joden Savanne [Jewish heritage]; Buku Fortress [sacred site]; Amsterdam [18th century fort]; Marienburg [sugar plantation]

ANNEX 2

ICOMOS STUDIES

1. THEMATIC STUDIES

Since 1995 ICOMOS has commissioned a number of thematic studies from acknowledged individual experts and specialist organizations. These have resulted either in response to the nomination of a category of property not hitherto submitted for listing or as a result of the identification of a category that ICOMOS has recognized as likely to be represented in future nominations. It should be noted that these studies are carried out with the object of defining the categories of property under review and special criteria to assist the World Heritage Committee and ICOMOS in evaluating them. They do not constitute formal lists of properties which ICOMOS considers to be necessarily of World Heritage quality. Properties are identified solely for the purpose of illustrating the criteria proposed for evaluation. The following studies have been published to date (those marked with an asterisk were prepared in association with TICCIH):

1.1. Les villages ouvriers comme éléments du patrimoine de l'industrie (1995, revised 2001)*

A discursive essay by the *Président d'honneur* of TICCIH which makes reference to a number of properties of this type, all from Europe or the USA.

1.2. The international canal monuments list (1996)*

A number of historic canals are described in this study, prepared by a distinguished member of TICCIH, to illustrate different aspects of these properties to be taken into account in evaluating them. Most are from Europe and North America, but examples are quoted from China (Grand Canal), India (Ganges Canal), Japan (Biwako Canal), and Sri Lanka. Included are the great sea-canals (Panamá, Suez).

1.3. Potential fossil hominid sites for inscription on the World Heritage List (1997)

A study by the two leading UK specialists in this field. The sites are divided into four categories, corresponding with major periods of human evolution between 5,000,000 and 10,000 BP. Sites are identified in Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, South Africa), Asia/Pacific (Australia, Indonesia, Iraq, Malaysia), and Europe (Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Ukraine, UK). Of the six properties most strongly recommended, two (South Africa, Spain) are already on the World Heritage List and two (France, Israel) are on tentative lists. Those from Ethiopia and Kenya do not appear on the latter.

1.4. Context for World Heritage bridges (1997)*

The work of the Director of the US Historic American Engineering Record, this is also a discursive survey, with as an appendix a list of important bridges containing 122 names.

There is a considerable bias towards bridges in Europe and North America, but it includes a number of early bridges in Asia (China, India, Iran, Japan).

1.5. The Modern Movement and the World Heritage List (1997)

The format of this study is somewhat different from the others. It is an advisory report prepared by the International Specialist Committee on Registers of the International Working Party for Documentation and Conservation of Buildings, Sites and Neighbourhoods of the Modern Movement (DoCoMoMo). It deals solely with buildings of the International Modern Movement, which began in the early years of the 20th century and was given its definitive form at the Bauhaus in the 1920s. Whilst providing valuable supplementary evaluation criteria, these are essentially subsidiary to a catalogue of buildings considered by DoCoMoMo to be worthy of consideration for inscription on the World Heritage List. The distribution of these is worldwide and located in the following countries: Argentina (3), Australia (1), Austria (3), Brazil (4), Canada (2), Czech Republic (5), Denmark (1), Finland (5), France (9), Germany (9), Greece (2), India (2), Italy (3), Japan (2), Republic of Korea (1), Latvia (1), Mexico (2), Netherlands (6), Poland (2), Russia (6), Slovakia (3), Spain (2), Sweden (7), Switzerland (1), Turkey (1), United Kingdom (3), and USA (18). Of these, five have already been inscribed on the World Heritage List. The study is, however, not fully comprehensive, since there are countries in which there is no DoCoMoMo national group and for which no proposals are made. The study also suggests that consideration be given to the *œuvres* of four major architects: Alvar Aalto, Le Corbusier, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, and Frank Lloyd Wright.

1.6. The urban architectural heritage of Latin America (1998)

An important survey by a distinguished Argentine scholar of historic Iberian colonial towns and town centres in Latin America, which extends to smaller settlements, including indigenous townships connected with the development of mining, food production, and trade in the region. An appendix contains details of urban properties that illustrate the proposed specific criteria in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, and Peru, a number of which have been inscribed on the List since the study was prepared in 1998.

1.7. L'art rupestre (1998, revised 2002)

The special criteria for selection of rock-art sites, prepared by the former President of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee, in sub-Saharan Africa (Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe), Central and South America (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Vene-

zuela), North America (Canada, USA), Asia (China, India, Indonesia, Russia), Europe (France, Spain), and Oceania (Australia). Several of these appear on relevant tentative lists.

1.8. Railways as World Heritage sites (1999)*

The proposed criteria are illustrated by eight case-studies (Australia, Austria, India, Japan, Russia, UK, USA). The study was the result of an international survey initiated by TICCIH and funded by the Government of Austria.

1.9. Les théâtres et les amphithéâtres romains (1999)

The study, by the leading French researcher in this field, extends to all the provinces of the Roman Empire.

1.10. Southern African rock-art sites (2002)

The study, produced following consultation by the members of the Southern African Rock Art Project, identifies major rock-art sites in the southern Africa, expanding a little upon the proposals in the earlier general rock-art study. Sites are identified as illustrating the criteria from Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Two have been inscribed on the List since the study was completed.

1.11. International collieries list (2002)*

Another TICCIH collaborative project, this study covers major coal-producing sites and landscapes in Europe, Japan, and North America.

1.12. Orthodox monasteries in the Balkans (2002)

A scholarly survey of Orthodox monasteries in the Balkans, with comments on their significance, authenticity, and conservation.

1.13. The following studies were in progress when the final draft of this report was prepared (January 2003):

- Historic fortified towns in central Europe;
- Colonial architecture in Africa;
- Historic textile establishments*;
- Historic non-ferrous metal mines*;
- Historic vineyard landscapes.

➔ TICCIH is also proposing to carry out a study of historic telecommunications sites.

2. MISCELLANEOUS ICOMOS STUDIES AND REPORTS

In the 1970s and 1980s a number of meetings were held and several thematic studies prepared with the objective of identifying properties for inclusion on the World Heritage List. These were variously commissioned by UNESCO from ICOMOS or organized jointly by the two bodies. The following is a selection of those most relevant to the present project. A number of others aimed at the harmonization of tentative lists in certain regions (the Maghreb, the Mediterranean region, the Nordic countries) have been omitted as coming outside the objectives of this project.

2.1. Jesuit missions in America by Jorge O Gazaneo (1977)

An historical and architectural survey of the missions created by the Society of Jesus in the Americas, from Argentina to California. A number of these have been inscribed on the World Heritage List:

Chiquitos (Bolivia) Six missions were inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1990.

Guaraní (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay) Four missions in Argentina and one in Brazil were inscribed on the List in 1983/1984 as a serial nomination and two in Paraguay in 1993.

Córdoba (Argentina) The Jesuit Block in Córdoba and a number of estancias were inscribed on the List in 2000.

The report does not make any recommendations regarding potential World Heritage nominations.

2.2. Archaeological properties of the Mediterranean Basin (1982)

An exhaustive list of archaeological properties in the Mediterranean Basin (and beyond, since Roman sites in Germany, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom are included). They are classified into five groups: protohistoric (43 in 17 countries); Hellenistic (26/6); Phoenician and Roman (59/17); Palaeochristian and Byzantine (36/12); and Islamic (11/35). Over eighty of these are now on the World Heritage List.

2.3. Islamic sites of Africa and Asia (1982)

A list comparable to that of the archaeological properties of the Mediterranean Basin, but in this case the classification is by region. The distribution is as follows: West Africa (20 sites in 8 countries); East Africa (9/5); North Africa (9/5); Near and Middle East (50/10); Central and South Asia (15/3); South-East Asia (11/3). Only 38 are now inscribed on the List. The report makes certain recommendations, including the preparation of serial nominations relating to caravan routes, pilgrimage routes, baths, hydraulic systems, gardens, bridges, ports, mosques, etc.

2.4. Monuments militaires occidentaux en Méditerranée orientale by Nicolas Faucherre (1987)

A scholarly and well documented study of Crusader fortresses and fortifications (1090–1715) in Cyprus (10 monument), Greece (50), Israel (9), Jordan (6), Lebanon (16), Syria (25), and Turkey (32). The following are suggested as candidates for World Heritage inscription:

- *Cyprus* Kyrenia Castle; Famagusta defences; St Hilarion Castle
- *Greece* Acro-Corinth Castle; Rhodes defences (World Heritage List 1988); Navplion fortified town; Iraklion fortified town
- *Israel* Subeiba Castle [now reclassified as an Ottoman structure]
- *Jordan* Kerak Castle
- *Lebanon* Saida Castle; Safita Keep
- *Syria* Krak des Chevaliers; Sahyoun Castle; Marqab Castle and Bor-es-Sabi coastal fort
- *Turkey* Sis Castle; Anavarza Castle; Korykos Castle; Yilan Kale Castle.

2.5. Preparatory Study for Workshop on the World Heritage Convention, New Delhi(India), 14–18 December 1987

A list of cultural properties in eighteen countries of South and South-East Asia, divided into two groups: strong candidates and others. The following are those in the first group, from ten countries:

- *Afghanistan* Bamiyan Buddhas; Minaret of Jam (inscribed 2002); Two mosques at Balkh
- *Bhutan* Dzong of Semthokma
- *Cambodia* Angkor (inscribed 1992); Roluos (inscribed 1992 as part of Angkor site)
- *China* The Great Wall (inscribed 1987); Mogao Caves (inscribed 1987); Imperial Palace and Temple of Heaven, Beijing (inscribed 1987; 1998); Maichishan Sanctuaries; Mount Sung religious ensemble; Potala Palace, Lhasa (inscribed 1994)
- *DPR of Korea* Uhyon tombs
- *India* Sanchi Monuments (inscribed 1989); Karla Caves; Pattadakal (inscribed 1987); Bhuvaneshvara temple ensemble; Brihadisvara Temple, Thanavur (inscribed 1987); Upper Valley of the Indus, Ladakh; Satrunjaya monumental ensemble
- *Indonesia* Borobodur temple complex (inscribed 1991); Prambanan temple complex (inscribed 1991); Dieng Plateau ancient city
- *Japan* Horyu-ji (inscribed 1993); Todai-ji, Nara (inscribed 1998); Byodo-in, Uji (inscribed 1994)
- *Myanmar* Ancient city of Bagan; Shwe-Dagon Pagoda, Rangoon
- *Rep. of Korea* Popjusa Temple; Haeinsa Temple (inscribed 1995); Pulguksa Temple & Sokkuram Grotto (inscribed 1995)
- *Thailand* Sukhothai (inscribed 1991); Pimai; Ayutthaya (inscribed 1991)

2.6. Etude sur les cathédrales gothiques by Peter Kurmann (1988)

The priority list includes the following (date of inscription on the World Heritage List in parentheses). It does not include cathedrals such as Burgos or Chartres that were already on the World Heritage List when this study was prepared.

- *France* Strasbourg (1988, as part of historic centre), Bourges (1992), Reims (1991), Laon.

- *Germany* Köln (1987), Regensburg, Landshut
- *Italy* Siena (1995), Orvieto
- *Spain* León, Seville (1987)
- *United Kingdom* Canterbury (1988), Lincoln, Salisbury, York

The following figure on what is described in the study as a ‘complementary’ list:

- *France* Notre-Dame de Paris (1991 as part of the Berges de la Seine), Troyes, Auxerre, Metz, Evreux, Rouen
- *Germany* Marburg, Freiburg im Breisgau, Nürnberg
- *Spain* Salamanca (1988), Palma de Mallorca,
- *United Kingdom* Wells, Beverley Minster, Exeter

3. OTHER STUDIES

3.1. Expert Meeting on Heritage Canals, Chaffey’s Lock (Canada), 15–19 September 1994

A series of papers was presented on notable historic canals in Africa, Asia, Europe, and North America. The conclusions are summarized in Working Document WHC-94/CONF003/INF10. The ICOMOS-TICCIH thematic study on historic canals (see 1.2 above) was a direct result of this meeting.

3.2. Expert Meeting on Routes as a Part of our Cultural Heritage, Madrid, 24–25 November 1994

This was the seminal meeting on the subject, which produced the key definition: “A heritage route is composed of tangible elements of which the cultural significance comes from exchanges and a multi-dimensional dialogue across countries or regions, and that illustrate the interaction of movement, along the route, in space and time.”

Categories of heritage route that were identified related to trade (silk, spices, salt, slaves, iron), faith (pilgrimage, crusades), military campaigns, and sports events. Some of these define specific moments or events in history (military campaigns, pioneering routes) whilst others were regular routes over long periods. Routes may be continuous, covering the entire physical length, or discontinuous, identified by means of a series of notable settlements or structures along the route. Among the specific routes identified were the Silk Route from China to the Mediterranean, slave routes across Africa and into the New World, the Spice Routes from Asia into Europe, pilgrimage routes (Santiago de Compostela, the *hadj* to Mecca), and Roman roads.

- ➔ See also Working Document WHC-94/CONF003/INF13.

ANNEX 3

BIBLIOGRAPHY

This bibliography is an amended version of that in Working Document WHC-02/CONF.202/9, presented to the World Heritage Committee at its 26th Meeting in Budapest (Hungary) in June 2002.

1. Published ICOMOS comparative and thematic studies

NOTE: These studies are all available on the ICOMOS website (<http://www.icomos.org>).

Bergeron, L., 2001. *Les villages ouvriers comme éléments du patrimoine de l'industrie* (joint publication with TICCIH)

Clottes, J., 1998/2002. *L'art rupestre*

Coulls, A., 1999. *Railways as World Heritage sites* (joint publication with TICCIH)

Deacon, J., 2002. *Southern African rock-art sites* (prepared in collaboration with the Southern African Rock Art Project – SARAP)

DeLony, E., 1997. *Context for World Heritage Bridges* (joint publication with TICCIH)

Gamble, C., and Stringer, C., 1997. Potential fossil hominid sites for inscription on the World Heritage List

Gutiérrez, R., The urban architectural heritage of Latin America

Hughes, S., 1996. *International Canal Monuments List* (joint publication with TICCIH)

Hughes, S., 2002. *International collieries list* (joint publication with TICCIH)

Krestev, T., 2002. Orthodox monasteries in the Balkans

Moretti, J. C., 1999. Les théâtres et les amphithéâtres romains

2. Unpublished ICOMOS comparative and thematic studies

NOTE: Unlike the studies and reports above, these early reports have not been published, either in hard copy or on the ICOMOS website, since to a considerable extent they do not correspond in form or in content to the current ICOMOS approach to thematic studies.

Faucherre, N., 1987. Monuments militaires occidentaux en Méditerranée orientale

Gazaneo, J. O., 1977. Jesuit missions in America

ICOMOS, 1982a. Archaeological properties of the Mediterranean Basin

ICOMOS, 1982b. Islamic sites of Africa and Asia

ICOMOS, 1987. Preparatory Study for Workshop on the World Heritage Convention, New Delhi, 14–18 December 1987

Kurmann, P., 1988. Étude sur les cathédrales gothiques

3. Reports from regional Global Strategy meetings and other initiatives to identify potential cultural World Heritage Sites

Hajós, G. (ed), 1999. *Denkmal–Ensemble–Kulturlandschaft am Beispiel Wachau/Monument–Site–Cultural Landscape exemplified by the Wachau*. Wien: Bundesdenkmalamt.

Hirsch, B., Lévi-Strauss, L., & Saouma-Forero, G. (eds), 1997. *African cultural heritage and the World Heritage Convention*, 2nd Global Strategy Meeting, Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), 29 July–1 August 1996. Paris: UNESCO.

Hunter, R. (ed), 1996. *Heritage transportation canal corridors/Corridors des canaux patrimoniaux du transport fluvial*. Ottawa: Parks Canada.

Munjeri, D. et al (eds), 1996. *African Cultural Heritage and the World Heritage Convention*, 1st Global Strategy Meeting, Harare (Zimbabwe), 11–13 October 1995. Harare: National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe.

Parent, M., 1983. Speech by M Michel Parent, Chairman of ICOMOS, during the Seventh Session of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee (Paris, 27–30 June 1983), Working Document SC/83/CONF.009/INF.2.

Pressouyre, L., 1992. *La Convention du Patrimoine Mondial: Vingt ans après*. Paris: UNESCO [also available in English].

Rössler, M., & Saouma-Forero, G. (eds), 2000. *The World Heritage Convention and cultural landscapes in Africa*, Expert Meeting, Tiwi (Kenya), 9–14 March 1999. Paris: UNESCO.

Saouma-Forero, G. (ed), 2001. *Authenticity and Integrity in an African Context*, Expert Meeting, Great Zimbabwe, 26–29 May 2000. Paris: UNESCO.

Saouma-Forero, G., & Le Cour Grandmaison, C. (eds), 1998. *African cultural heritage and the World Heritage Convention*, 4th Global Strategy Meeting, Porto Novo (Bénin), 16–19 September 1998. Paris: UNESCO.

UNESCO, 1992. Report of the Expert Group on Cultural Landscapes: La Petite Pierre (France), 24–26 October 1992, Working Document WHC-92/CONF.002/10/Add.

UNESCO, 1994a. Report of the Expert Meeting on the 'Global Strategy' and thematic studies for a representative World Heritage List (UNESCO Headquarters, 20–22 June 1994, Working Document WHC-94/CONF.003/INF.6.

UNESCO, 1994b. Report on the Expert Meeting on Heritage Canals (Chaffey's Lock, Canada, 15–19 September 1994), Working Document WHC-94/CONF.003/INF.10.

UNESCO, 1994c. Report on the Expert Meeting on Routes as Part of Our Cultural Heritage (Madrid, Spain, 24–25

November 1994), Working Document WHC-94/CONF003/INF13.

UNESCO, 1995a. *Regional Thematic Study Meeting on Asian Rice Culture and its Terraced Landscapes*, Manila (Philippines), 28 March–4 April 1995, Working Document WHC-95/CONF203/INF8.

UNESCO, 1995b. *Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on Associative Cultural Landscapes*, Australia, 27–29 April 1995, Working Document WHC-95/CONF203/INF.

UNESCO, 1996a. *Expert Meeting on European Cultural Landscapes of Outstanding Universal Value*, Vienna (Austria), 21 April 1996, Working Document WHC-96/CONF201/INF9.

UNESCO, 1996b. *Expert Meeting on Caribbean Fortifications/Fortificaciones del Caribe: Memorias de la reunion de expertos*, Cartagena de Indias (Colombia), 31 July–2 August 1996.

UNESCO, 1997. *3rd Global Strategy Meeting: Identification of World Heritage properties in the Pacific*, UNESCO World Heritage Centre in association with the Fiji Museum, Suva, Fiji, 15–18 July 1997, Working Document WHC-97/CONF208/INF8.

UNESCO, 1998. *Regional Thematic Meeting on Cultural Landscapes in the Andes/Paisajes Culturales en Los Andes*, Arequipa & Chivay (Peru), 17–22 May 1998, Working Document WHC-98/CONF203/INF8.

UNESCO, 1999a. *2nd World Heritage Global Strategy Meeting for the Pacific Islands Region*, Port Vila (Vanuatu), 24–27 August 1999, Working Document WHC-99/CONF209/INF16.

UNESCO, 1999b. *Synthetic Report of the Expert Meeting on African Cultural Landscapes*, Tiwi (Kenya), 9–14 March 1999, Working Document WHC-99/CONF204/INF4.

UNESCO, 2000a. *The Regional Expert Meeting on Cultural Landscapes in Eastern Europe*, Białystok (Poland), 29 September–3 October 1999, Warsaw: Ośrodek Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu (see also Working Document WHC-99/CONF209/INF14).

UNESCO, 2000b. *Consultative Meeting on Regional Cooperation in Cultural Heritage Protection in Asia and the Pacific*, Nara (Japan), 29 February–3 March 2000. Nara: ACCU.

UNESCO, 2000c. *Experts Meeting on Training Programmes for Cultural Heritage Protection in Asia and the Pacific*, Nara (Japan), 3–6 March 2000. Nara : ACCU.

UNESCO, 2000d. *Regional Expert Meeting on Cultural Landscapes in Central America*, San José de Costa Rica, 27–29 September 2000, Working Document WHC-2000/CONF204/WEB.4.

UNESCO, 2001a. *Expert Meeting on Desert Landscapes and Oasis Systems*, Kharga Oasis (Egypt), 23–26 September 2001, Working Document WHC-01/CONF208/INF10.

UNESCO, 2001b. *Thematic Expert Meeting on Asia-Pacific Sacred Mountains*, Wakayama City (Japan), 5–10 September 2001. Tokyo : Agency for Cultural Affairs.

UNESCO, 2001c. *World Heritage Expert Meeting on Vineyard Cultural Landscapes*, Tokaj (Hungary), 11–14 July 2001. Budapest : Hungarian World Heritage Committee.

UNESCO, 2001d. *Regional Expert Meeting on Plantation Systems in the Caribbean*, Paramaribo (Suriname), 17–19 July 2001.

UNESCO, 2001e. Information Document: *Regional Experts Meeting on Plantation Systems in the Caribbean*, Paramaribo (Suriname), 17–19 July 2001, Working Document WHC-01/CONF208/INF8.

Von Droste, B, Plachter, H, & Rössler, M, 1995. *Cultural landscapes of universal value*. Jena: Gustav Fischer Verlag.

Von Droste, B., Rössler, M, & Titchen, S (eds), 1998. *Linking Nature and Culture: Report of the Global Strategy Natural and Cultural Heritage Expert Meeting*, 25 to 29 March 1998, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. The Hague: OCenW.

4. Other publications consulted

Australian Heritage Commission, 2001 Australian Historic Themes, *A Framework for use in heritage assessment and management* (Jane Lennon and the Centre for Western Australian History), Canberra

Historic Environment, vol. 14, n. 5/2000 – *World Heritage, Listing, Management and Monitoring*, Australia ICOMOS Annual Conference, 18-19 November 2000

ANNEX 4

WORLD HERITAGE LIST, CULTURAL AND MIXED SITES WITH NUMBER OF INSCRIPTION AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION (2004)

* = transboundary property

2. **City of Quito (1978) Ecuador.** Quito, the capital of Ecuador, was founded in the 16th century on the ruins of an Inca city and stands at an altitude of 2,850 m. Despite the 1917 earthquake, the city has the best-preserved, least altered historic centre in Latin America. The monasteries of San Francisco and Santo Domingo, and the Church and Jesuit College of La Compañía, with their rich interiors, are pure examples of the 'Baroque school of Quito', which is a fusion of Spanish, Italian, Moorish, Flemish and indigenous art.
3. **Aachen Cathedral (1978) Germany.** Construction of this palatine chapel, with its octagonal basilica and cupola, began c. 790–800 under the Emperor Charlemagne. Originally inspired by the churches of the Eastern part of the Holy Roman Empire, it was splendidly enlarged in the Middle Ages.
4. **L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Site (1978) Canada.** At the tip of the Great Northern Peninsula of the island of Newfoundland, the remains of an 11th-century Viking settlement are evidence of the first European presence in North America. The excavated remains of wood-framed peat-turf buildings are similar to those found in Norse Greenland and Iceland.
10. **Lower Valley of the Awash (1980) Ethiopia.** The Awash valley contains one of the most important groupings of palaeontological sites on the African continent. The remains found at the site, the oldest of which date back at least 4 million years, provide evidence of human evolution which has modified our conception of the history of humankind. The most spectacular discovery came in 1974, when 52 fragments of a skeleton enabled the famous Lucy to be reconstructed.
12. **Tiya (1980) Ethiopia.** Tiya is among the most important of the roughly 160 archaeological sites discovered so far in the Soddo region, south of Addis Ababa. The site contains 36 monuments, including 32 carved stelae covered with symbols, most of which are difficult to decipher. They are the remains of an ancient Ethiopian culture whose age has not yet been precisely determined.
15. **Aksum (1980) Ethiopia.** The ruins of the ancient city of Aksum are found close to Ethiopia's northern border. They mark the location of the heart of ancient Ethiopia, when the Kingdom of Aksum was the most powerful state between the Eastern Roman Empire and Persia. The massive ruins, dating from between the 1st and the 13th century A.D., include monolithic obelisks, giant stelae, royal tombs and the ruins of ancient castles. Long after its political decline in the 10th century, Ethiopian emperors continued to be crowned in Aksum.
17. **Lower Valley of the Omo (1980) Ethiopia.** A prehistoric site near Lake Turkana, the lower valley of the Omo is renowned the world over. The discovery of many fossils there, especially *Homo gracilis*, has been of fundamental importance in the study of human evolution.
18. **Rock-hewn Churches, Lalibela (1978) Ethiopia.** The 11 medieval monolithic cave churches of this 13th-century 'New Jerusalem' are situated in a mountainous region in the heart of Ethiopia near a traditional village with circular-shaped dwellings. Lalibela is a high place of Ethiopian Christianity, still today a place of pilgrimage and devotion.
19. **Fasil Ghebbi, Gondar Region (1979) Ethiopia.** In the 16th and 17th centuries, the fortress-city of Fasil Ghebbi was the residence of the Ethiopian emperor Fasilides and his successors. Surrounded by a 900-m-long wall, the city contains palaces, churches, monasteries and unique public and private buildings marked by Hindu and Arab influences, subsequently transformed by the Baroque style brought to Gondar by the Jesuit missionaries.
20. **Ancient City of Damascus (1979) Syrian Arab Republic.** Founded in the 3rd millennium B.C., Damascus is one of the oldest cities in the Middle East. In the Middle Ages, it was the centre of a flourishing craft industry, specializing in swords and lace. The city has some 125 monuments from different periods of its history – one of the most spectacular is the 8th-century Great Mosque of the Umayyads, built on the site of an Assyrian sanctuary.
21. **Ancient City of Aleppo (1986) Syrian Arab Republic.** Located at the crossroads of several trade routes from the 2nd millennium B.C., Aleppo was ruled successively by the Hittites, Assyrians, Arabs, Mongols, Mamelukes and Ottomans. The 13th-century citadel, 12th-century Great Mosque and various 17th-century madrasas, palaces, caravanserais and hammams all form part of the city's cohesive, unique urban fabric, now threatened by overpopulation.
22. **Ancient City of Bosra (1980) Syrian Arab Republic.** Bosra, once the capital of the Roman province of Arabia, was an important stopover on the ancient caravan route to Mecca. A magnificent 2nd-century Roman theatre, early Christian ruins and several mosques are found within its great walls.

- 23. Site of Palmyra (1980) Syrian Arab Republic.** An oasis in the Syrian desert, north-east of Damascus, Palmyra contains the monumental ruins of a great city that was one of the most important cultural centres of the ancient world. From the 1st to the 2nd century, the art and architecture of Palmyra, standing at the crossroads of several civilizations, married Graeco-Roman techniques with local traditions and Persian influences.
- 26. Island of Gorée (1978) Senegal.** The island of Gorée lies off the coast of Senegal, opposite Dakar. From the 15th to the 19th century, it was the largest slave-trading centre on the African coast. Ruled in succession by the Portuguese, Dutch, English and French, its architecture is characterized by the contrast between the grim slave-quarters and the elegant houses of the slave traders. Today it continues to serve as a reminder of human exploitation and as a sanctuary for reconciliation.
- 27. Mesa Verde (1978) United States of America.** A great concentration of ancestral Pueblo Indian dwellings, built from the 6th to the 12th century, can be found on the Mesa Verde plateau in south-west Colorado at an altitude of more than 2,600 m. Some 4,400 sites have been recorded, including villages built on the Mesa top. There are also imposing cliff dwellings, built of stone and comprising more than 100 rooms.
- 29. Cracow's Historic Centre (1978) Poland.** The historic centre of Cracow, the former capital of Poland, is situated at the foot of the Royal Wawel Castle. The 13th-century merchants' town has Europe's largest market square and numerous historical houses, palaces and churches with their magnificent interiors. Further evidence of the town's fascinating history is provided by the remnants of the 14th-century fortifications and the medieval site of Kazimierz with its ancient synagogues in the southern part of town, Jagellonian University and the Gothic cathedral where the kings of Poland were buried.
- 30. Historic Centre of Warsaw (1980) Poland.** During the Warsaw Uprising in August 1944, more than 85% of Warsaw's historic centre was destroyed by Nazi troops. After the war, a five-year reconstruction campaign by its citizens resulted in today's meticulous restoration of the Old Town, with its churches, palaces and market-place. It is an outstanding example of a near-total reconstruction of a span of history covering the 13th to the 20th century.
- 31. Auschwitz Concentration Camp (1979) Poland.** The fortified walls, barbed wire, platforms, barracks, gallows, gas chambers and cremation ovens show the conditions within which the Nazi genocide took place in the former concentration and extermination camp of Auschwitz-Birkenau, the largest in the Third Reich. According to historical investigations, 1.5 million people, among them a great number of Jews, were systematically starved, tortured and murdered in this camp, the symbol of humanity's cruelty to its fellow human beings in the 20th century.
- 32. Wieliczka Salt Mine (1978) Poland.** This deposit of rock salt in Wieliczka-Bochnia has been mined since the 13th century. Spread over nine levels, it has 300 km of galleries with works of art, altars, and statues sculpted in the salt, making a fascinating pilgrimage into the past of a major industrial undertaking.
- 34. Forts and Castles, Volta Greater Accra, Central and Western Regions (1979) Ghana.** The remains of fortified trading-posts, erected between 1482 and 1786, can still be seen along the coast of Ghana between Keta and Beyin. They were links in the trade routes established by the Portuguese in many areas of the world during their era of great maritime exploration.
- 35. Asante Traditional Buildings (1980) Ghana.** To the north-east of Kumasi, these are the last material remains of the great Asante civilization, which reached its high point in the 18th century. Since the dwellings are made of earth, wood and straw, they are vulnerable to the onslaught of time and weather.
- 36. Medina of Tunis (1979) Tunisia.** Under the Almohads and the Hafsids, from the 12th to the 16th century, Tunis was considered one of the greatest and wealthiest cities in the Islamic world. Some 700 monuments, including palaces, mosques, mausoleums, madrasas and fountains, testify to this remarkable past.
- 37. Site of Carthage (1979) Tunisia.** Carthage was founded in the 9th century B.C. on the Gulf of Tunis. From the 6th century onwards, it developed into a great trading empire covering much of the Mediterranean and was home to a brilliant civilization. In the course of the long Punic wars, Carthage occupied territories belonging to Rome, which finally destroyed its rival in 146 B.C. A second – Roman – Carthage was then established on the ruins of the first.
- 38. Amphitheatre of El Jem (1979) Tunisia.** The impressive ruins of the largest colosseum in North Africa, a huge amphitheatre which could hold up to 35,000 spectators, are found in the small village of El Jem. This 3rd-century monument illustrates the grandeur and extent of Imperial Rome.
- 42. Boyana Church (1979) Bulgaria.** Located on the outskirts of Sofia, Boyana Church consists of three buildings. The eastern church was built in the 10th century, then enlarged at the beginning of the 13th century by Sebastocrator Kaloyan, who ordered a second two-storey building to be erected next to it. The frescoes in this second church, painted in 1259, make it one of the most important collections of medieval paintings. The ensemble is completed by a third church, built at the beginning of the 19th century. This site is one of the most complete and perfectly preserved monuments of east European medieval art.
- 43. Madara Rider (1979) Bulgaria.** The Madara Rider, representing the figure of a knight triumphing over a lion, is carved into a 100-m-high cliff near the village of

Madara in north-east Bulgaria. Madara was the principal sacred place of the First Bulgarian Empire before Bulgaria's conversion to Christianity in the 9th century. The inscriptions beside the sculpture tell of events that occurred between A.D. 705 and 801.

- 44. Thracian Tomb of Kazanlak (1979) Bulgaria.** Discovered in 1944, this tomb dates from the Hellenistic period, around the end of the 4th century B.C. It is located near Seutopolis, the capital city of the Thracian king Seutes III, and is part of a large Thracian necropolis. The tholos has a narrow corridor and a round burial chamber, both decorated with murals representing Thracian burial rituals and culture. These paintings are Bulgaria's best-preserved artistic masterpieces from the Hellenistic period.
- 45. Rock-hewn Churches of Ivanovo (1979) Bulgaria.** In the valley of the Roussenski Lom river, in north-east Bulgaria, a complex of rock-hewn churches, chapels, monasteries and cells developed in the vicinity of the village of Ivanovo. This is where the first hermits had dug out their cells and churches during the 12th century. The 14th-century murals testify to the exceptional skill of the artists belonging to the Tarnovo school of painting.
- 55. Røros (1980) Norway.** The history of Røros, which stands in a mountainous setting, is linked to the copper mines: they were developed in the 17th century and exploited for 333 years until 1977. Completely rebuilt after its destruction by Swedish troops in 1679, the city has some 80 wooden houses, most of them standing around courtyards. Many retain their dark pitch-log facades, giving the town a medieval appearance.
- 58. Urnes Stave Church (1979) Norway.** The wooden church of Urnes (the stavkirke) stands in the natural setting of Sogn og Fjordane. It was built in the 12th and 13th centuries and is an outstanding example of traditional Scandinavian wooden architecture. It brings together traces of Celtic art, Viking traditions and Romanesque spatial structures.
- 59. Bryggen (1979) Norway.** Bryggen, the old wharf of Bergen, is a reminder of the town's importance as part of the Hanseatic League's trading empire from the 14th to the mid-16th century. Many fires, the last in 1955, have ravaged the beautiful wooden houses of Bryggen but its main structure has been preserved. Many of the remaining 58 buildings are now used as artists' studios.
- 64. Tikal National Park (1979) Guatemala.** In the heart of the jungle, surrounded by lush vegetation, lies one of the major sites of Mayan civilization, inhabited from the 6th century B.C. to the 10th century A.D. The ceremonial centre contains superb temples and palaces, and public squares accessed by means of ramps. Remains of dwellings are scattered throughout the surrounding countryside.
- 65. Antigua Guatemala (1979) Guatemala.** Antigua, the capital of the Captaincy-General of Guatemala, was founded in the early 16th century. Built 1,500 m above sea-level, in an earthquake-prone region, it was largely destroyed by an earthquake in 1773 but its principal monuments are still preserved as ruins. In the space of under three centuries the city, which was built on a grid pattern inspired by the Italian Renaissance, acquired a number of superb monuments.
- 78. Independence Hall (1979) United States of America.** The Declaration of Independence (1776) and the Constitution of the United States (1787) were both signed in this building in Philadelphia. The universal principles of freedom and democracy set forth in these documents are of fundamental importance to American history and have also had a profound impact on law-makers around the world.
- 79. Paphos (1980) Cyprus.** Paphos has been inhabited since the Neolithic period. It was a centre of the cult of Aphrodite and of pre-Hellenic fertility deities. Aphrodite's legendary birthplace was on this island, where her temple was erected by the Myceneans in the 12th century B.C. The remains of villas, palaces, theatres, fortresses and tombs mean that the site is of exceptional architectural and historic value. The mosaics of Nea Paphos are among the most beautiful in the world.
- 80. Mont-Saint-Michel and its Bay (1979) France.** Perched on a rocky islet in the midst of vast sandbanks exposed to powerful tides between Normandy and Brittany stand the 'Wonder of the West', a Gothic-style Benedictine abbey dedicated to the archangel St Michael, and the village that grew up in the shadow of its great walls. Built between the 11th and 16th centuries, the abbey is a technical and artistic tour de force, having had to adapt to the problems posed by this unique natural site.
- 81. Chartres Cathedral (1979) France.** Partly built starting in 1145, and then reconstructed over a 26-year period after the fire of 1194, Chartres Cathedral marks the high point of French Gothic art. The vast nave, in pure ogival style, the porches adorned with fine sculptures from the middle of the 12th century, and the magnificent 12th- and 13th-century stained-glass windows, all in remarkable condition, combine to make it a masterpiece.
- 83. Palace and Park of Versailles (1979) France.** The Palace of Versailles was the principal residence of the French kings from the time of Louis XIV to Louis XVI. Embellished by several generations of architects, sculptors, decorators and landscape architects, it provided Europe with a model of the ideal royal residence for over a century.
- 84. Vézelay, Church and Hill (1979) France.** Shortly after its foundation in the 9th century, the Benedictine abbey of Vézelay acquired the relics of St Mary Magdalene and since then it has been an important place of pilgrimage. St Bernard preached the Second Crusade there in 1146 and Richard the Lion-Hearted and Philip II Augustus met there to leave for the Third Crusade in 1190. With

its sculpted capitals and portal, the Madeleine of Vézelay – a 12th-century monastic church – is a masterpiece of Burgundian Romanesque art and architecture.

85. Decorated Grottoes of the Vézère Valley (1979) France.

The Vézère valley contains 147 prehistoric sites dating from the Palaeolithic and 25 decorated caves. It is particularly interesting from an ethnological and anthropological, as well as an aesthetic point of view because of its cave paintings, especially those of the Lascaux Cave, whose discovery in 1940 was of great importance for the history of prehistoric art. The hunting scenes show some 100 animal figures, which are remarkable for their detail, rich colours and lifelike quality.

86. Memphis and its Necropolis - the Pyramid Fields from Giza to Dahshur (1979) Egypt. The capital of the Old Kingdom of Egypt has some extraordinary funerary monuments, including rock tombs, ornate mastabas, temples and pyramids. In ancient times, the site was considered one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

87. Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis (1979) Egypt. Thebes, the city of the god Amon, was the capital of Egypt during the period of the Middle and New Kingdoms. With the temples and palaces at Karnak and Luxor, and the necropolises of the Valley of the Kings and the Valley of the Queens, Thebes is a striking testimony to Egyptian civilization at its height.

88. Nubian Monuments from Abu Simbel to Philae (1979) Egypt. This outstanding archaeological area contains such magnificent monuments as the Temples of Ramses II at Abu Simbel and the Sanctuary of Isis at Philae, which were saved from the rising waters of the Nile thanks to the International Campaign launched by UNESCO, in 1960 to 1980.

89. Islamic Cairo (1979) Egypt. Tucked away amid the modern urban area of Cairo lies one of the world's oldest Islamic cities, with its famous mosques, madrasas, hammams and fountains. Founded in the 10th century, it became the new centre of the Islamic world, reaching its golden age in the 14th century.

90. Abu Mena (1979) Egypt. The church, baptistry, basilicas, public buildings, streets, monasteries, houses and workshops in this early Christian holy city were built over the tomb of the martyr Menas of Alexandria, who died in A.D. 296.

91. Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura (1980, 1990) * Holy See. Founded, according to legend, by Romulus and Remus in 753 B.C., Rome was first the centre of the Roman Republic, then of the Roman Empire, and it became the capital of the Christian world in the 4th century. The World Heritage site, extended in 1990 to the walls of Urban VIII, includes some of the major monuments of antiquity such as the Forums, the Mausoleum of Augustus, the Mausoleum of Hadrian, the Pantheon, Trajan's

Column and the Column of Marcus Aurelius, as well as the religious and public buildings of papal Rome.

91. Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura (1980, 1990) * Italy. Founded, according to legend, by Romulus and Remus in 753 B.C., Rome was first the centre of the Roman Republic, then of the Roman Empire, and it became the capital of the Christian world in the 4th century. The World Heritage site, extended in 1990 to the walls of Urban VIII, includes some of the major monuments of antiquity such as the Forums, the Mausoleum of Augustus, the Mausoleum of Hadrian, the Pantheon, Trajan's Column and the Column of Marcus Aurelius, as well as the religious and public buildings of papal Rome.

93. Church and Dominican Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie with "The Last Supper" by Leonardo da Vinci (1980) Italy. The refectory of the Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie forms an integral part of this architectural complex, begun in Milan in 1463 and reworked at the end of the 15th century by Bramante. On the north wall is The Last Supper, the unrivalled masterpiece painted between 1495 and 1497 by Leonardo da Vinci, whose work was to herald a new era in the history of art.

94. Rock Drawings in Valcamonica (1979) Italy. Valcamonica, situated in the Lombardy plain, has one of the world's greatest collections of prehistoric petroglyphs – more than 140,000 symbols and figures carved in the rock over a period of 8,000 years and depicting themes connected with agriculture, navigation, war and magic.

95. Old City of Dubrovnik (1979, 1994) Croatia. The 'Pearl of the Adriatic', situated on the Dalmatian coast, became an important Mediterranean sea power from the 13th century onwards. Although severely damaged by an earthquake in 1667, Dubrovnik managed to preserve its beautiful Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque churches, monasteries, palaces and fountains. Damaged again in the 1990s by armed conflict, it is now the focus of a major restoration programme co-ordinated by UNESCO.

96. Stari Ras and Sopoćani (1979) Serbia and Montenegro. On the outskirts of Stari Ras, the first capital of Serbia, there is an impressive group of medieval monuments consisting of fortresses, churches and monasteries. The monastery at Sopoćani is a reminder of the contacts between Western civilization and the Byzantine world.

97. Historical Complex of Split with the Palace of Diocletian (1979) Croatia. The ruins of Diocletian's Palace, built between the late 3rd and the early 4th centuries A.D., can be found throughout the city. The cathedral was built in the Middle Ages, reusing materials from the ancient mausoleum. Twelfth- and 13th-century Romanesque churches, medieval fortifications, 15th-century Gothic palaces and other palaces in Renaissance and Baroque style make up the rest of the protected area.

99. **Ohrid Region with its Cultural and Historical Aspect and its Natural Environment (1979, 1980) The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.** Situated on the shores of Lake Ohrid, the town of Ohrid is one of the oldest human settlements in Europe. Built mainly between the 7th and 19th centuries, it has the oldest Slav monastery (St Pantelejmon) and more than 800 Byzantine-style icons dating from the 11th to the end of the 14th century. After those of the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow, this is considered to be the most important collection of icons in the world.
102. **Al Qal'a of Beni Hammad (1980) Algeria.** In a mountainous site of extraordinary beauty, the ruins of the first capital of the Hammadid emirs, founded in 1007 and demolished in 1152, provide an authentic picture of a fortified Muslim city. The mosque, whose prayer room has 13 aisles with eight bays, is one of the largest in Algeria.
113. **Tchogha Zanbil (1979) Iran (Islamic Republic of).** The ruins of the holy city of the Kingdom of Elam, surrounded by three huge concentric walls, are found at Tchogha Zanbil. Founded c. 1250 B.C., the city remained unfinished after it was invaded by Ashurbanipal, as shown by the thousands of unused bricks left at the site.
114. **Persepolis (1979) Iran (Islamic Republic of).** Founded by Darius I in 518 B.C., Persepolis was the capital of the Achaemenid Empire. It was built on an immense half-artificial, half-natural terrace, where the king of kings created an impressive palace complex inspired by Mesopotamian models. The importance and quality of the monumental ruins make it a unique archaeological site.
115. **Meidan Emam, Esfahan (1979) Iran (Islamic Republic of).** Built by Shah Abbas I the Great at the beginning of the 17th century, and bordered on all sides by monumental buildings linked by a series of two-storeyed arcades, the site is known for the Royal Mosque, the Mosque of Sheykh Lotfollah, the magnificent Portico of Qaysariyyeh and the 15th-century Timurid palace. They are an impressive testimony to the level of social and cultural life in Persia during the Safavid era.
116. **Old Towns of Djenné (1988) Mali.** Inhabited since 250 B.C., Djenné became a market centre and an important link in the trans-Saharan gold trade. In the 15th and 16th centuries, it was one of the centres for the propagation of Islam. Its traditional houses, of which nearly 2,000 have survived, are built on hillocks (toguere) as protection from the seasonal floods.
119. **Timbuktu (1988) Mali.** Home of the prestigious Koranic Sankore University and other madrasas, Timbuktu was an intellectual and spiritual capital and a centre for the propagation of Islam throughout Africa in the 15th and 16th centuries. Its three great mosques, Djingareyber, Sankore and Sidi Yahia, recall Timbuktu's golden age. Although continuously restored, these monuments are today under threat from desertification.
121. **Kathmandu Valley (1979) Nepal.** At the crossroads of the great civilizations of Asia, seven groups of Hindu and Buddhist monuments, as well as the three residential and palace areas of the royal cities of Kathmandu, Patan and Bhaktapur, illustrate Nepalese art at its height. Among the 130 monuments are pilgrimage centres, temples, shrines, bathing sites and gardens – all sites of veneration for both religious groups.
124. **Historic Town of Ouro Preto (1980) Brazil.** Founded at the end of the 17th century, Ouro Preto (Black Gold) was the focal point of the gold rush and Brazil's golden age in the 18th century. With the exhaustion of the gold mines in the 19th century, the city's influence declined but many churches, bridges and fountains remain as a testimony to its past prosperity and the exceptional talent of the Baroque sculptor Aleijadinho.
125. **Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor (1979) Serbia and Montenegro.** In the Middle Ages, this natural harbour on the Adriatic coast in Montenegro was an important artistic and commercial centre with its own famous schools of masonry and iconography. A large number of the monuments (including four Romanesque churches and the town walls) were seriously damaged by the 1979 earthquake but the town has been restored, largely with UNESCO's help.
129. **Maya Site of Copan (1980) Honduras.** Discovered in 1570 by Diego García de Palacio, the ruins of Copán, one of the most important sites of the Mayan civilization, were not excavated until the 19th century. The ruined citadel and imposing public squares reveal the three main stages of development before the city was abandoned in the early 10th century.
130. **Hal Saflieni Hypogeum (1980) Malta.** The Hypogeum is an enormous subterranean structure excavated c. 2500 B.C., using cyclopean rigging to lift huge blocks of coralline limestone. Perhaps originally a sanctuary, it became a necropolis in prehistoric times.
131. **City of Valletta (1980) Malta.** The capital of Malta is inextricably linked to the history of the military and charitable Order of St John of Jerusalem. It was ruled successively by the Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, Byzantines, Arabs and the Order of the Knights of St John. Valletta's 320 monuments, all within an area of 55 ha, make it one of the most concentrated historic areas in the world.
132. **Megalithic Temples of Malta (1980, 1992) Malta.** Seven megalithic temples are found on the islands of Malta and Gozo, each the result of an individual development. The two temples of Ggantija on the island of Gozo are notable for their gigantic Bronze Age structures. On the island of Malta, the temples of Hagar Qin, Mnajdra and Tarxien are unique architectural masterpieces, given the limited resources available to

their builders. The Ta'Hagrat and Skorba complexes show how the tradition of temple-building was handed down in Malta.

135. Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (1980) Panama. Magnificent examples of 17th- and 18th-century military architecture, these Panamanian forts on the Caribbean coast form part of the defence system built by the Spanish Crown to protect transatlantic trade.

138. Archaeological Ruins at Moenjodaro (1980) Pakistan. The ruins of the huge city of Moenjodaro – built entirely of unbaked brick in the 3rd millennium B.C. – lie in the Indus valley. The acropolis, set on high embankments, the ramparts, and the lower town, which is laid out according to strict rules, provide evidence of an early system of town planning.

139. Taxila (1980) Pakistan. From the ancient Neolithic tumulus of Saraikala to the ramparts of Sirkap (2nd century B.C.) and the city of Sirsukh (1st century A.D.), Taxila illustrates the different stages in the development of a city on the Indus that was alternately influenced by Persia, Greece and Central Asia and which, from the 5th century B.C. to the 2nd century A.D., was an important Buddhist centre of learning.

140. Buddhist Ruins of Takht-i-Bahi and Neighbouring City Remains at Sahr-i-Bahlol (1980) Pakistan. The Buddhist monastic complex of Takht-i-Bahi (Throne of Origins) was founded in the early 1st century. Owing to its location on the crest of a high hill, it escaped successive invasions and is still exceptionally well preserved. Nearby are the ruins of Sahr-i-Bahlol, a small fortified city dating from the same period.

143. Historical Monuments of Thatta (1981) Pakistan. The capital of three successive dynasties and later ruled by the Mughal emperors of Delhi, Thatta was constantly embellished from the 14th to the 18th century. The remains of the city and its necropolis provide a unique view of civilization in Sind.

144. Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara (1981) United Republic of Tanzania. The remains of two great East African ports admired by early European explorers are situated on two small islands near the coast. From the 13th to the 16th century, the merchants of Kilwa dealt in gold, silver, pearls, perfumes, Arabian crockery, Persian earthenware and Chinese porcelain; much of the trade in the Indian Ocean thus passed through their hands.

147. Kakadu National Park (1981, 1987, 1992) Australia. This unique archaeological and ethnological reserve, located in the Northern Territory, has been inhabited continuously for more than 40,000 years. The cave paintings, rock carvings and archaeological sites record the skills and way of life of the region's inhabitants, from the hunter-gatherers of prehistoric times to the Aboriginal people still living there. It is a unique

example of a complex of ecosystems, including tidal flats, floodplains, lowlands and plateaux, and provides a habitat for a wide range of rare or endemic species of plants and animals.

148. Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls (1981) Jerusalem (Site proposed by Jordan). As a holy city for Judaism, Christianity and Islam, Jerusalem has always been of great symbolic importance. Among its 220 historic monuments, the Dome of the Rock stands out: built in the 7th century, it is decorated with beautiful geometric and floral motifs. It is recognized by all three religions as the site of Abraham's sacrifice. The Wailing Wall delimits the quarters of the different religious communities, while the Resurrection rotunda in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre houses Christ's tomb.

149. Archaeological Park and Ruins of Quirigua (1981) Guatemala. Inhabited since the 2nd century A.D., Quirigua had become during the reign of Cauac Sky (723–84) the capital of an autonomous and prosperous state. The ruins of Quirigua contain some outstanding 8th-century monuments and an impressive series of carved stelae and sculpted calendars that constitute an essential source for the study of Mayan civilization.

157. SGAang Gwaii (Anthony Island) (1981) Canada. The village of Ninstints (Nans Dins) is located on a small island off the west coast of the Queen Charlotte Islands (Haida Gwaii). Remains of houses, together with carved mortuary and memorial poles, illustrate the Haida people's art and way of life. The site commemorates the living culture of the Haida people and their relationship to the land and sea, and offers a visual key to their oral traditions.

158. Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump (1981) Canada. In south-west Alberta, the remains of marked trails and an aboriginal camp, and a tumulus where vast quantities of buffalo (American Bison) skeletons can still be found, are evidence of a custom practised by aboriginal peoples of the North American plains for nearly 6,000 years. Using their excellent knowledge of the topography and of buffalo behaviour, they killed their prey by chasing them over a precipice; the carcasses were later carved up in the camp below.

160. Palace and Park of Fontainebleau (1981) France. Used by the kings of France from the 12th century, the medieval royal hunting lodge of Fontainebleau, standing at the heart of a vast forest in the Ile-de-France, was transformed, enlarged and embellished in the 16th century by François I, who wanted to make a 'New Rome' of it. Surrounded by an immense park, the Italianate palace combines Renaissance and French artistic traditions.

162. Amiens Cathedral (1981) France. Amiens Cathedral, in the heart of Picardy, is one of the largest 'classic' Gothic churches of the 13th century. It is notable for the coherence of its plan, the beauty of its three-tier interior elevation and the particularly fine display of sculptures on the principal facade and in the south transept.

- 163. Roman Theatre and its Surroundings and the “Triumphal Arch” of Orange (1981) France.** Situated in the Rhone valley, the ancient theatre of Orange, with its 103-m-long facade, is one of the best preserved of all the great Roman theatres. Built between A.D. 10 and 25, the Roman arch is one of the most beautiful and interesting surviving examples of a provincial triumphal arch from the reign of Augustus. It is decorated with low reliefs commemorating the establishment of the Pax Romana.
- 164. Roman and Romanesque Monuments of Arles (1981) France.** Arles is a good example of the adaptation of an ancient city to medieval European civilization. It has some impressive Roman monuments, of which the earliest – the arena, the Roman theatre and the cryptoporticus (subterranean galleries) – date back to the 1st century B.C. During the 4th century Arles experienced a second golden age, as attested by the baths of Constantine and the necropolis of Alyscamps. In the 11th and 12th centuries, Arles once again became one of the most attractive cities in the Mediterranean. Within the city walls, Saint-Trophime, with its cloister, is one of Provence’s major Romanesque monuments.
- 165. Cistercian Abbey of Fontenay (1981) France.** This stark Burgundian monastery was founded by St Bernard in 1119. With its church, cloister, refectory, sleeping quarters, bakery and ironworks, it is an excellent illustration of the ideal of self-sufficiency as practised by the earliest communities of Cistercian monks.
- 167. Willandra Lakes Region (1981) Australia.** The fossil remains of a series of lakes and sand formations that date from the Pleistocene can be found in this region, together with archaeological evidence of human occupation dating from 45–60,000 years ago. It is a unique landmark in the study of human evolution on the Australian continent. Several well-preserved fossils of giant marsupials have also been found here.
- 168. Speyer Cathedral (1981) Germany.** Speyer Cathedral, a basilica with four towers and two domes, was founded by Conrad II in 1030 and remodelled at the end of the 11th century. It is one of the most important Romanesque monuments from the time of the Holy Roman Empire. The cathedral was the burial place of the German emperors for almost 300 years.
- 169. Würzburg Residence with the Court Gardens and Residence Square (1981) Germany.** This magnificent Baroque palace – one of the largest and most beautiful in Germany and surrounded by wonderful gardens – was created under the patronage of the prince-bishops Lothar Franz and Friedrich Carl von Schönborn. It was built and decorated in the 18th century by an international team of architects, painters (including Tiepolo), sculptors and stucco-workers, led by Balthasar Neumann.
- 170. Medina of Fez (1981) Morocco.** Founded in the 9th century and home to the oldest university in the world, Fez reached its height in the 13th–14th centuries under the Marinids, when it replaced Marrakesh as the capital of the kingdom. The urban fabric and the principal monuments in the medina – madrasas, fondouks, palaces, residences, mosques and fountains - date from this period. Although the political capital of Morocco was transferred to Rabat in 1912, Fez has retained its status as the country’s cultural and spiritual centre.
- 171. Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore (1981) Pakistan.** These are two masterpieces from the time of the brilliant Mughal civilization, which reached its height during the reign of the Emperor Shah Jahan. The fort contains marble palaces and mosques decorated with mosaics and gilt. The elegance of these splendid gardens, built near the city of Lahore on three terraces with lodges, waterfalls and large ornamental ponds, is unequalled.
- 173. Stone Town of Zanzibar (2000) United Republic of Tanzania.** The Stone Town of Zanzibar is a fine example of the Swahili coastal trading towns of East Africa. It retains its urban fabric and townscape virtually intact and contains many fine buildings that reflect its particular culture, which has brought together and homogenized disparate elements of the cultures of Africa, the Arab region, India, and Europe over more than a millennium.
- 174. Historic Centre of Florence (1982) Italy.** Built on the site of an Etruscan settlement, Florence, the symbol of the Renaissance, rose to economic and cultural pre-eminence under the Medici in the 15th and 16th centuries. Its 600 years of extraordinary artistic activity can be seen above all in the 13th-century cathedral (Santa Maria del Fiore), the Church of Santa Croce, the Uffizi and the Pitti Palace, the work of great masters such as Giotto, Brunelleschi, Botticelli and Michelangelo.
- 179. Tassili n’Ajjjer (1982) Algeria.** Located in a strange lunar landscape of great geological interest, this site has one of the most important groupings of prehistoric cave art in the world. More than 15,000 drawings and engravings record the climatic changes, the animal migrations and the evolution of human life on the edge of the Sahara from 6000 B.C. to the first centuries of the present era. The geological formations are of outstanding scenic interest, with eroded sandstones forming ‘forests of rock’.
- 180. National History Park - Citadel, Sans Souci, Ramiers (1982) Haiti.** These Haitian monuments date from the beginning of the 19th century, when Haiti proclaimed its independence. The Palace of Sans Souci, the buildings at Ramiers and, in particular, the Citadel serve as universal symbols of liberty, being the first monuments to be constructed by black slaves who had gained their freedom.
- 181. Tasmanian Wilderness (1982, 1989) Australia.** In a region that has been subjected to severe glaciation, these parks and reserves, with their steep gorges, cov-

ering an area of over 1 million ha, constitute one of the last expanses of temperate rainforest in the world. Remains found in limestone caves attest to the human occupation of the area for more than 20,000 years.

- 183. Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna (1982) Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.** Leptis Magna was enlarged and embellished by Septimius Severus, who was born there and later became emperor. It was one of the most beautiful cities of the Roman Empire, with its imposing public monuments, harbour, market-place, storehouses, shops and residential districts.
- 184. Archaeological Site of Sabratha (1982) Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.** A Phoenician trading-post that served as an outlet for the products of the African hinterland, Sabratha was part of the short-lived Numidian Kingdom of Massinissa before being Romanized and rebuilt in the 2nd and 3rd centuries A.D.
- 187. St. Mary's Cathedral and St. Michael's Church at Hildesheim (1985) Germany.** St Michael's Church was built between 1010 and 1020 on a symmetrical plan with two apses that was characteristic of Ottonian Romanesque art in Old Saxony. Its interior, in particular the wooden ceiling and painted stucco-work, its famous bronze doors and the Bernward bronze column, are – together with the treasures of St Mary's Cathedral – of exceptional interest as examples of the Romanesque churches of the Holy Roman Empire.
- 188. M'Zab Valley (1982) Algeria.** A traditional human habitat, created in the 10th century by the Ibadites around their five ksour (fortified cities), has been preserved intact in the M'Zab valley. Simple, functional and perfectly adapted to the environment, the architecture of M'Zab was designed for community living, while respecting the structure of the family. It is a source of inspiration for today's urban planners.
- 189. Historic Centre of the Town of Olinda (1982) Brazil.** Founded in the 16th century by the Portuguese, the town's history is linked to the sugar-cane industry. Rebuilt after being looted by the Dutch, its basic urban fabric dates from the 18th century. The harmonious balance between the buildings, gardens, 20 Baroque churches, convents and numerous small passos (chapels) all contribute to Olinda's particular charm.
- 190. Archaeological Site of Cyrene (1982) Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.** A colony of the Greeks of Thera, Cyrene was one of the principal cities in the Hellenic world. It was Romanized and remained a great capital until the earthquake of 365. A thousand years of history is written into its ruins, which have been famous since the 18th century.
- 191. Djémila (1982) Algeria.** Situated 900 m above sea-level, Djémila, or Cuicul, with its forum, temples, basilicas, triumphal arches and houses, is an interesting example of Roman town planning adapted to a mountain location.
- 192. Old Walled City of Shibam (1982) Yemen.** Surrounded by a fortified wall, the 16th-century city of Shibam is one of the oldest and best examples of urban planning based on the principle of vertical construction. Its impressive tower-like structures rise out of the cliff and have given the city the nickname of 'the Manhattan of the desert'.
- 193. Tipasa (1982) Algeria.** On the shores of the Mediterranean, Tipasa was an ancient Punic trading-post conquered by Rome and turned into a strategic base for the conquest of the kingdoms of Mauritania. It comprises a unique group of Phoenician, Roman, palaeochristian and Byzantine ruins alongside indigenous monuments such as the Kbor er Roumia, the great royal mausoleum of Mauritania.
- 194. Timgad (1982) Algeria.** Timgad lies on the northern slopes of the Aurès mountains and was created ex nihilo as a military colony by the Emperor Trajan in A.D. 100. With its square enclosure and orthogonal design based on the cardo and decumanus, the two perpendicular routes running through the city, it is an excellent example of Roman town planning.
- 198. Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site (1982) United States of America.** Cahokia Mounds, some 13 km north-east of St Louis, Missouri, is the largest pre-Columbian settlement north of Mexico. It was occupied primarily during the Mississippian period (800–1400), when it covered nearly 1,600 ha and included some 120 mounds. It is a striking example of a complex chiefdom society, with many satellite mound centres and numerous outlying hamlets and villages. This agricultural society may have had a population of 10–20,000 at its peak between 1050 and 1150. Primary features at the site include Monks Mound, the largest prehistoric earthwork in the Americas, covering over 5 ha and standing 30 m high.
- 200. Sacred City of Anuradhapura (1982) Sri Lanka.** This sacred city was established around a cutting from the 'tree of enlightenment', the Buddha's fig tree, brought there in the 3rd century B.C. by Sanghamitta, the founder of an order of Buddhist nuns. Anuradhapura, a Ceylonese political and religious capital that flourished for 1,300 years, was abandoned after an invasion in 993. Hidden away in dense jungle for many years, the splendid site, with its palaces, monasteries and monuments, is now accessible once again.
- 201. Ancient City of Polonnaruwa (1982) Sri Lanka.** Polonnaruwa was the second capital of Sri Lanka after the destruction of Anuradhapura in 993. It comprises, besides the Brahmanic monuments built by the Cholas, the monumental ruins of the fabulous garden-city created by Parakramabahu I in the 12th century.
- 202. Ancient City of Sigiriya (1982) Sri Lanka.** The ruins of the capital built by the parricidal King Kassapa I (477–95) lie on the steep slopes and at the summit of a granite peak standing some 370 m high (the 'Lion's Rock',

which dominates the jungle from all sides). A series of galleries and staircases emerging from the mouth of a gigantic lion constructed of bricks and plaster provide access to the site.

- 203. Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans (1982) France.** The Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans, near Besançon, was built by Claude-Nicolas Ledoux. Its construction, begun in 1775 during the reign of Louis XVI, was the first major achievement of industrial architecture, reflecting the ideal of progress of the Enlightenment. This vast, semicircular complex was designed to permit a rational and hierarchical organization of work and was to have been followed by the building of an ideal city, a project that was never realized.
- 204. Old Havana and its Fortifications (1982) Cuba.** Havana was founded in 1519 by the Spanish. By the 17th century, it had become one of the Caribbean's main centres for ship-building. Although it is today a sprawling metropolis of 2 million inhabitants, its old centre retains an interesting mix of Baroque and neoclassical monuments, and a homogeneous ensemble of private houses with arcades, balconies, wrought-iron gates and internal courtyards.
- 206. Central Zone of the Town of Angra do Heroísmo in the Azores (1983) Portugal.** Situated on one of the islands in the Azores archipelago, this was an obligatory port of call from the 15th century until the advent of the steamship in the 19th century. The 400-year-old San Sebastião and San João Baptista fortifications are unique examples of military architecture. Damaged by an earthquake in 1980, Angra is now being restored.
- 208. Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley (2003) Afghanistan.** The cultural landscape and archaeological remains of the Bamiyan Valley represent the artistic and religious developments which from the 1st to the 13th centuries characterized ancient Bakhtria, integrating various cultural influences into the Gandhara school of Buddhist art. The area contains numerous Buddhist monastic ensembles and sanctuaries, as well as fortified edifices from the Islamic period. The site is also testimony to the tragic destruction by the Taliban of the two standing Buddha statues, which shook the world in March 2001.
- 211. Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam (2002) Afghanistan.** The 65m-tall Minaret of Jam is a graceful, soaring structure, dating back to the 12th century. Covered in elaborate brickwork with a blue tile inscription at the top, it is noteworthy for the quality of its architecture and decoration, which represent the culmination of an architectural and artistic tradition in this region. Its impact is heightened by its dramatic setting, a deep river valley between towering mountains in the heart of the Ghur province.
- 216. Rila Monastery (1983) Bulgaria.** Rila Monastery was founded in the 10th century by St John of Rila, a hermit canonized by the Orthodox Church. His ascetic dwelling and tomb became a holy site and were transformed into a monastic complex, which subsequently played an important role in the spiritual and social life of medieval Bulgaria. Destroyed by fire at the beginning of the 19th century, the complex was rebuilt between 1834 and 1862. The monument is a characteristic example of the Bulgarian Renaissance (18th–19th centuries) and symbolizes an awareness of a Slavic cultural identity following centuries of occupation.
- 217. Ancient City of Nessebar (1983) Bulgaria.** Situated on a rocky peninsula on the Black Sea, the more than 3,000-year-old site of Nessebar was originally a Thracian settlement (Menebria). At the beginning of the 6th century B.C., the city became a Greek colony. The city's remains, which date mostly from the Hellenistic period, include the acropolis, a temple of Apollo, an agora and a wall from the Thracian fortifications. Among other monuments, the Stara Mitropolia Basilica and the fortress date from the Middle Ages, when this was one of the most important Byzantine towns on the west coast of the Black Sea. Wooden houses built in the 19th century are typical of the Black Sea architecture of the period.
- 228. Historic Centre of Avignon (1995) France.** In the 14th century, this city in the South of France was the seat of the papacy. The Palais des Papes, an austere-looking fortress lavishly decorated by Simone Martini and Matteo Giovanetti, dominates the city, the surrounding ramparts and the remains of a 12th-century bridge over the Rhone. Beneath this outstanding example of Gothic architecture, the Petit Palais and the Romanesque Cathedral of Notre-Dame-des-Doms complete an exceptional group of monuments that testify to the leading role played by Avignon in 14th-century Christian Europe.
- 229. Place Stanislas, Place de la Carrière and Place d'Alliance in Nancy (1983) France.** Nancy, the temporary residence of a king without a kingdom – Stanislas Leszczyński, later to become Duke of Lorraine – is paradoxically the oldest and most typical example of a modern capital where an enlightened monarch proved to be sensitive to the needs of the public. Built between 1752 and 1756 by a brilliant team led by the architect Héré, this was a carefully conceived project that succeeded in creating a capital that not only enhanced the sovereign's prestige but was also functional.
- 230. Church of Saint-Savin sur Gartempe (1983) France.** Known as the 'Romanesque Sistine Chapel', the Abbey-Church of Saint-Savin contains many beautiful 11th- and 12th-century murals which are still in a remarkable state of preservation.
- 232. Humayun's Tomb, Delhi (1993) India.** This tomb, built in 1570, is of particular cultural significance as it was the first garden-tomb on the Indian subcontinent. It inspired several major architectural innovations, culminating in the construction of the Taj Mahal.

- 233. Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi (1993) India.** Built in the early 13th century a few kilometres south of Delhi, the red sandstone tower of Qutb Minar is 72.5 m high, tapering from 2.75 m in diameter at its peak to 14.32 m at its base, and alternating angular and rounded flutings. The surrounding archaeological area contains funerary buildings, notably the magnificent Alai-Darwaza Gate, the masterpiece of Indo-Muslim art (built in 1311), and two mosques, including the Quwwatu'l-Islam, the oldest in northern India, built of materials reused from some 20 Brahman temples.
- 234. Churches and Convents of Goa (1986) India.** The churches and convents of Goa, the former capital of the Portuguese Indies – particularly the Church of Bom Jesus, which contains the tomb of St Francis-Xavier – illustrate the evangelization of Asia. These monuments were influential in spreading forms of Manueline, Mannerist and Baroque art in all the countries of Asia where missions were established.
- 239. Group of Monuments at Pattadakal (1987) India.** Pattadakal, in Karnataka, represents the high point of an eclectic art which, in the 7th and 8th centuries under the Chalukya dynasty, achieved a harmonious blend of architectural forms from northern and southern India. An impressive series of nine Hindu temples, as well as a Jain sanctuary, can be seen there. One masterpiece from the group stands out – the Temple of Virupaksha, built c. 740 by Queen Lokamahadevi to commemorate her husband's victory over the kings from the South.
- 240. Khajuraho Group of Monuments (1986) India.** The temples at Khajuraho were built during the Chandella dynasty, which reached its apogee between 950 and 1050. Only about 20 temples remain; they fall into three distinct groups and belong to two different religions – Hinduism and Jainism. They strike a perfect balance between architecture and sculpture. The Temple of Kandariya is decorated with a profusion of sculptures that are among the greatest masterpieces of Indian art.
- 241. Group of Monuments at Hampi (1986) India.** The austere, grandiose site of Hampi was the last capital of the last great Hindu Kingdom of Vijayanagar. Its fabulously rich princes built Dravidian temples and palaces which won the admiration of travellers between the 14th and 16th centuries. Conquered by the Deccan Muslim confederacy in 1565, the city was pillaged over a period of six months before being abandoned.
- 242. Ajanta Caves (1983) India.** The first Buddhist cave monuments at Ajanta date from the 2nd and 1st centuries B.C. During the Gupta period (5th and 6th centuries A.D.), many more richly decorated caves were added to the original group. The paintings and sculptures of Ajanta, considered masterpieces of Buddhist religious art, have had a considerable artistic influence.
- 243. Ellora Caves (1983) India.** These 34 monasteries and temples, extending over more than 2 km, were dug side by side in the wall of a high basalt cliff, not far from Aurangabad, in Maharashtra. Ellora, with its uninterrupted sequence of monuments dating from A.D. 600 to 1000, brings the civilization of ancient India to life. Not only is the Ellora complex a unique artistic creation and a technological exploit but, with its sanctuaries devoted to Buddhism, Hinduism and Jainism, it illustrates the spirit of tolerance that was characteristic of ancient India.
- 244. Elephanta Caves (1987) India.** The 'City of Caves', on an island in the Sea of Oman close to Bombay, contains a collection of rock art linked to the cult of Shiva. Here, Indian art has found one of its most perfect expressions, particularly the huge high reliefs in the main cave.
- 246. Sun Temple, Konarak (1984) India.** On the shores of the Bay of Bengal, bathed in the rays of the rising sun, the temple at Konarak is a monumental representation of the sun god Surya's chariot; its 24 wheels are decorated with symbolic designs and it is led by a team of six horses. Built in the 13th century, it is one of India's most famous Brahman sanctuaries.
- 249. Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram (1984) India.** This group of sanctuaries, founded by the Pallava kings, was carved out of rock along the Coromandel coast in the 7th and 8th centuries. It is known especially for its rathas (temples in the form of chariots), mandapas (cave sanctuaries), giant open-air reliefs such as the famous 'Descent of the Ganges', and the temple of Rivage, with thousands of sculptures to the glory of Shiva.
- 250. Great Living Chola Temples (1987, 2004) India.** Two great Chola Temples of the 11th and 12th centuries have been added to the 11th century Brihadisvara temple of Thanjavur, inscribed in 1987. The Great Living Chola Temples were built by kings of the Chola Empire, which stretched over all of South India and the neighbouring islands. The site now includes the three great 11th and 12th century Chola Temples: the Brihadisvara temple of Thanjavur, the Temple of Gangaikondacholisvaram and the Airavatesvara temple at Darasuram. The Temple of Gangaikondacholisvaram, built by Rajendra I, was completed in 1035. Its 53-m vimana (sanctum tower) has recessed corners and a graceful upward curving movement, contrasting with the straight and severe tower at Thanjavur. It has six pairs of massive, monolithic dvapalas statues guarding the entrances and bronzes of remarkable beauty inside. The Airavatesvara temple complex, built by Rajaraja II, at Darasuram features a 24-m vimana and a stone image of Shiva. The temples testify to the Cholas brilliant achievements in architecture, sculpture, painting, and bronze casting.
- 251. Agra Fort (1983) India.** Near the gardens of the Taj Mahal stands the important 16th-century Mughal monument known as the Red Fort of Agra. This powerful fortress of red sandstone encompasses, within its 2.5-km-long enclosure walls, the imperial city of the

Mughal rulers. It comprises many fairy-tale palaces, such as the Jahangir Palace and the Khas Mahal, built by Shah Jahan; audience halls, such as the Diwan-i-Khas; and two very beautiful mosques.

- 252. Taj Mahal (1983) India.** An immense mausoleum of white marble, built in Agra between 1631 and 1648 by order of the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his favourite wife, the Taj Mahal is the jewel of Muslim art in India and one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world's heritage.
- 255. Fatehpur Sikri (1986) India.** Built during the second half of the 16th century by the Emperor Akbar, Fatehpur Sikri (the City of Victory) was the capital of the Mughal Empire for only some 10 years. The complex of monuments and temples, all in a uniform architectural style, includes one of the largest mosques in India, the Jama Masjid.
- 263. Monastery of the Hieronymites and Tower of Belem in Lisbon (1983) Portugal.** Standing at the entrance to Lisbon harbour, the Monastery of the Hieronymites – construction of which began in 1502 – exemplifies Portuguese art at its best. The nearby Tower of Belém, built to commemorate Vasco da Gama's expedition, is a reminder of the great maritime discoveries that laid the foundations of the modern world.
- 264. Monastery of Batalha (1983) Portugal.** The Monastery of the Dominicans of Batalha was built to commemorate the victory of the Portuguese over the Castilians at the battle of Aljubarrota in 1385. It was to be the Portuguese monarchy's main building project for the next two centuries. Here a highly original, national Gothic style evolved, profoundly influenced by Manueline art, as demonstrated by its masterpiece, the Royal Cloister.
- 265. Convent of Christ in Tomar (1983) Portugal.** Originally designed as a monument symbolizing the Reconquest, the Convent of the Knights Templar of Tomar (transferred in 1344 to the Knights of the Order of Christ) came to symbolize just the opposite during the Manueline period – the opening up of Portugal to other civilizations.
- 266. La Fortaleza and San Juan Historic Site in Puerto Rico (1983) United States of America.** Between the 15th and 19th centuries, a series of defensive structures was built at this strategic point in the Caribbean Sea to protect the city and the Bay of San Juan. They represent a fine display of European military architecture adapted to harbour sites on the American continent.
- 267. Old City of Berne (1983) Switzerland.** Founded in the 12th century on a hill site surrounded by the Aare river, Berne developed over the centuries in line with an exceptionally coherent planning concept. The buildings in the Old City, dating from a variety of periods, include 15th-century arcades and 16th-century fountains. Most of the medieval town was restored in the 18th century but it has retained its original character.
- 268. Convent of St Gall (1983) Switzerland.** The Convent of St Gall, a perfect example of a great Carolingian monastery, was, from the 8th century to its secularization in 1805, one of the most important in Europe. Its library is one of the richest and oldest in the world and contains precious manuscripts such as the earliest-known architectural plan drawn on parchment. From 1755 to 1768, the conventual area was rebuilt in Baroque style. The cathedral and the library are the main features of this remarkable architectural complex, reflecting 12 centuries of continuous activity.
- 269. Benedictine Convent of St John at Müstair (1983) Switzerland.** The Convent of Müstair, which stands in a valley in the Grisons, is a good example of Christian monastic renovation during the Carolingian period. It has Switzerland's greatest series of figurative murals, painted c. A.D. 800, along with Romanesque frescoes and stuccoes.
- 271. Pilgrimage Church of Wies (1983) Germany.** Miraculously preserved in the beautiful setting of an Alpine valley, the Church of Wies (1745–54), the work of architect Dominikus Zimmermann, is a masterpiece of Bavarian Rococo – exuberant, colourful and joyful.
- 272. Hanseatic City of Lübeck (1987) Germany.** Lübeck – the former capital and Queen City of the Hanseatic League – was founded in the 12th century and prospered until the 16th century as the major trading centre for northern Europe. It has remained a centre for maritime commerce to this day, particularly with the Nordic countries. Despite the damage it suffered during the Second World War, the basic structure of the old city, consisting mainly of 15th- and 16th-century patrician residences, public monuments (the famous Holstentor brick gate), churches and salt storehouses, remains unaltered.
- 273. City of Cuzco (1983) Peru.** Situated in the Peruvian Andes, Cuzco developed, under the Inca ruler Pachacutec, into a complex urban centre with distinct religious and administrative functions. It was surrounded by clearly delineated areas for agricultural, artisan and industrial production. When the Spaniards conquered it in the 16th century, they preserved the basic structure but built Baroque churches and palaces over the ruins of the Inca city.
- 274. Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu (1983) Peru.** Machu Picchu stands 2,430 m above sea-level, in the middle of a tropical mountain forest, in an extraordinarily beautiful setting. It was probably the most amazing urban creation of the Inca Empire at its height; its giant walls, terraces and ramps seem as if they have been cut naturally in the continuous rock escarpments. The natural setting, on the eastern slopes of the Andes, encompasses the upper Amazon basin with its rich diversity of flora and fauna.
- 277. Hatra (1985) Iraq.** A large fortified city under the influence of the Parthian Empire and capital of the first

Arab Kingdom, Hatra withstood invasions by the Romans in A.D. 116 and 198 thanks to its high, thick walls reinforced by towers. The remains of the city, especially the temples where Hellenistic and Roman architecture blend with Eastern decorative features, attest to the greatness of its civilization.

285. Port, Fortresses and Group of Monuments, Cartagena (1984) Colombia. Situated in a bay in the Caribbean Sea, Cartagena has the most extensive fortifications in South America. A system of zones divides the city into three neighbourhoods: San Pedro, with the cathedral and many Andalusian-style palaces; San Diego, where merchants and the middle class lived; and Gethsemani, the 'popular quarter'.

286. Vatican City (1984) Holy See. The Vatican City, one of the most sacred places in Christendom, attests to a great history and a formidable spiritual venture. A unique collection of artistic and architectural masterpieces lie within the boundaries of this small state. At its centre is St Peter's Basilica, with its double colonnade and a circular piazza in front and bordered by palaces and gardens. The basilica, erected over the tomb of St Peter the Apostle, is the largest religious building in the world, the fruit of the combined genius of Bramante, Raphael, Michelangelo, Bernini and Maderna.

287. Rock-Art Sites of Tadrart Acacus (1985) Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. On the borders of Tassili N'Ajjer in Algeria, also a World Heritage site, this rocky massif has thousands of cave paintings in very different styles, dating from 12,000 B.C. to A.D. 100. They reflect marked changes in the fauna and flora, and also the different ways of life of the populations that succeeded one another in this region of the Sahara.

288. Castles of Augustusburg and Falkenlust at Brühl (1984) Germany. Set in an idyllic garden landscape, Augustusburg Castle (the sumptuous residence of the prince-archbishops of Cologne) and the Falkenlust hunting lodge (a small rural folly) are among the earliest examples of Rococo architecture in 18th-century Germany.

291. Jesuit Missions of the Guaranis: San Ignacio Mini, Santa Ana, Nuestra Señora de Loreto and Santa Maria Mayor (Argentina), Ruins of Sao Miguel das Missoes (Brazil) (1983, 1984) * Argentina. The ruins of São Miguel das Missões in Brazil, and those of San Ignacio Mini, Santa Ana, Nuestra Señora de Loreto and Santa María la Mayor in Argentina, lie at the heart of a tropical forest. They are the impressive remains of five Jesuit missions, built in the land of the Guaranis during the 17th and 18th centuries. Each is characterized by a specific layout and a different state of conservation.

291. Jesuit Missions of the Guaranis: San Ignacio Mini, Santa Ana, Nuestra Señora de Loreto and Santa Maria Mayor (Argentina), Ruins of Sao Miguel das Missoes (Brazil) (1983, 1984) * Brazil. The ruins of São Miguel das Missões in Brazil, and those of San Ignacio Mini,

Santa Ana, Nuestra Señora de Loreto and Santa María la Mayor in Argentina, lie at the heart of a tropical forest. They are the impressive remains of five Jesuit missions, built in the land of the Guaranis during the 17th and 18th centuries. Each is characterized by a specific layout and a different state of conservation.

292. Cologne Cathedral (1996) Germany. Begun in 1248, the construction of this Gothic masterpiece took place in several stages and was not completed until 1880. Over seven centuries, successive builders were inspired by the same faith and a spirit of absolute fidelity to the original plans. Apart from its exceptional intrinsic value and the artistic masterpieces it contains, Cologne Cathedral testifies to the enduring strength of European Christianity.

293. Anjar (1984) Lebanon. The city of Anjar was founded by Caliph Walid I at the beginning of the 8th century. The ruins reveal a very regular layout, reminiscent of the palace-cities of ancient times, and are a unique testimony to city planning under the Umayyads.

294. Baalbek (1984) Lebanon. This Phoenician city, where a triad of deities was worshipped, was known as Heliopolis during the Hellenistic period. It retained its religious function during Roman times, when the sanctuary of the Heliopolitan Jupiter attracted thousands of pilgrims. Baalbek, with its colossal structures, is one of the finest examples of Imperial Roman architecture at its apogee.

295. Byblos (1984) Lebanon. The ruins of many successive civilizations are found at Byblos, one of the oldest Phoenician cities. Inhabited since Neolithic times, it has been closely linked to the legends and history of the Mediterranean region for thousands of years. Byblos is also directly associated with the history and diffusion of the Phoenician alphabet.

299. Tyre (1984) Lebanon. According to legend, purple dye was invented in Tyre. This great Phoenician city ruled the seas and founded prosperous colonies such as Cadiz and Carthage, but its historical role declined at the end of the Crusades. There are important archaeological remains, mainly from Roman times.

300. Historic District of Québec (1985) Canada. Québec was founded by the French explorer Champlain in the early 17th century. It is the only North American city to have preserved its ramparts, together with the numerous bastions, gates and defensive works which still surround Old Québec. The Upper Town, built on the cliff, has remained the religious and administrative centre, with its churches, convents and other monuments like the Dauphine Redoubt, the Citadel and Château Frontenac. Together with the Lower Town and its ancient districts, it forms an urban ensemble which is one of the best examples of a fortified colonial city.

306. Matobo Hills (2003) Zimbabwe. The area exhibits a profusion of distinctive rock landforms rising above

the granite shield that covers much of Zimbabwe. The large boulders provide abundant natural shelters and have been associated with human occupation from the early Stone Age right through to early historical times, and intermittently since. They also feature an outstanding collection of rock paintings. The Matobo Hills continue to provide a strong focus for the local community, which still uses shrines and sacred places closely linked to traditional, social and economic activities.

307. Statue of Liberty (1984) United States of America. Made in Paris by the French sculptor Bartholdi, in collaboration with Gustave Eiffel (who was responsible for the steel framework), this towering monument to liberty was a gift from France on the centenary of American independence in 1886. Standing at the entrance to New York Harbour, it has welcomed millions of immigrants to the United States ever since.

309. Historic Centre of Salvador de Bahia (1985) Brazil. As the first capital of Brazil, from 1549 to 1763, Salvador de Bahia witnessed the blending of European, African and Amerindian cultures. It was also, from 1558, the first slave market in the New World, with slaves arriving to work on the sugar plantations. The city has managed to preserve many outstanding Renaissance buildings. A special feature of the old town are the brightly coloured houses, often decorated with fine stucco-work.

310. Altamira Cave (1985) Spain. This prehistoric site in the province of Santander was inhabited in the Aurignacian period and then in the Solutrean and Magdalenian periods. Most of the stone implements and, in particular, the famous paintings in the great chamber (in ochre, red and black and depicting a variety of wild animals such as bison, horses, fawns and wild boar) date from this latter period.

311. Old Town of Segovia and its Aqueduct (1985) Spain. The Roman aqueduct of Segovia, probably built c. A.D. 50, is remarkably well preserved. This impressive construction, with its two tiers of arches, forms part of the setting of the magnificent historic city of Segovia. Other important monuments include the Alcázar, begun around the 11th century, and the 16th-century Gothic cathedral.

312. Monuments of Oviedo and the Kingdom of the Asturias (1985, 1998) Spain. In the 9th century the flame of Christianity was kept alive in the Iberian peninsula in the tiny Kingdom of the Asturias. Here an innovative pre-Romanesque architectural style was created that was to play a significant role in the development of the religious architecture of the peninsula. Its highest achievements can be seen in the churches of Santa María del Naranco, San Miguel de Lillo, Santa Cristina de Lena, the Cámara Santa and San Julián de los Prados, in and around the ancient capital city of Oviedo. Associated with them is the remarkable contemporary hydraulic engineering structure known as La Foncalada.

313. Historic Centre of Cordoba (1984, 1994) Spain. Cordoba's period of greatest glory began in the 8th century after the Moorish conquest, when some 300 mosques and innumerable palaces and public buildings were built to rival the splendours of Constantinople, Damascus and Baghdad. In the 13th century, under Ferdinand III, the Saint, Cordoba's Great Mosque was turned into a cathedral and new defensive structures, particularly the Alcázar de los Reyes Cristianos and the Torre Fortaleza de la Calahorra, were erected.

314. Alhambra, Generalife and Albayzín, Granada (1984, 1994) Spain. Rising above the modern lower town, the Alhambra and the Albayzín, situated on two adjacent hills, form the medieval part of Granada. To the east of the Alhambra fortress and residence are the magnificent gardens of the Generalife, the former rural residence of the emirs who ruled this part of Spain in the 13th and 14th centuries. The residential district of the Albayzín is a rich repository of Moorish vernacular architecture, into which the traditional Andalusian architecture blends harmoniously.

316. Burgos Cathedral (1984) Spain. Our Lady of Burgos was begun in the 13th century at the same time as the great cathedrals of the Ile-de-France and was completed in the 15th and 16th centuries. The entire history of Gothic art is summed up in its superb architecture and its unique collection of works of art, including paintings, choir stalls, reredos, tombs and stained-glass windows.

318. Monastery and Site of the Escorial, Madrid (1984) Spain. Built at the end of the 16th century on a plan in the form of a grill, the instrument of the martyrdom of St Lawrence, the Escorial Monastery stands in an exceptionally beautiful site in Castile. Its austere architecture, a break with previous styles, had a considerable influence on Spanish architecture for more than half a century. It was the retreat of a mystic king and became, in the last years of Philip II's reign, the centre of the greatest political power of the time.

320. Parque Güell, Palacio Güell and Casa Mila in Barcelona (1984) Spain. These works by Antonio Gaudí (1852–1926) may be seen as truly universal in view of the diverse cultural sources that inspired them. They represent an eclectic as well as a very personal style which was given free reign not only in the field of architecture but also in gardens, sculpture and all forms of decorative art.

321. Historic Mosque City of Bagerhat (1985) Bangladesh. Situated in the suburbs of Bagerhat, at the meeting-point of the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers, this ancient city, formerly known as Khalifatabad, was founded by the Turkish general Ulugh Khan Jahan in the 15th century. The city's infrastructure reveals considerable technical skill and an exceptional number of mosques and early Islamic monuments, many built of brick, can be seen there.

- 322. Ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur (1985) Bangladesh.** Evidence of the rise of Mahayana Buddhism in Bengal from the 7th century onwards, Somapura Mahavira, or the Great Monastery, was a renowned intellectual centre until the 12th century. Its layout perfectly adapted to its religious function, this monastery-city represents a unique artistic achievement. With its simple, harmonious lines and its profusion of carved decoration, it influenced Buddhist architecture as far away as Cambodia.
- 323. Royal Palaces of Abomey (1985) Benin.** From 1625 to 1900, 12 kings succeeded one another at the head of the powerful Kingdom of Abomey. With the exception of King Akaba, who had his own separate enclosure, they all had their palaces built within the same cob-wall area, in keeping with previous palaces as regards the use of space and materials. The royal palaces of Abomey are a unique reminder of this vanished kingdom.
- 326. Petra (1985) Jordan.** Inhabited since prehistoric times, this Nabataean caravan-city, situated between the Red Sea and the Dead Sea, was an important crossroads between Arabia, Egypt and Syria-Phoenicia. Petra is half-built, half-carved into the rock, and is surrounded by mountains riddled with passages and gorges. It is one of the world's most famous archaeological sites, where ancient Eastern traditions blend with Hellenistic architecture.
- 327. Quseir Amra (1985) Jordan.** Built in the early 8th century, this exceptionally well-preserved desert castle was both a fortress with a garrison and a residence of the Umayyad caliphs. The most outstanding features of this small pleasure palace are the reception hall and the hammam, both richly decorated with figurative murals that reflect the secular art of the time.
- 330. Chavin (Archaeological Site) (1985) Peru.** The archaeological site of Chavin gave its name to the culture that developed between 1500 and 300 B.C. in this high valley of the Peruvian Andes. This former place of worship is one of the earliest and best-known pre-Columbian sites. Its appearance is striking, with the complex of terraces and squares, surrounded by structures of dressed stone, and the mainly zoomorphic ornamentation.
- 331. Medina of Marrakesh (1985) Morocco.** Founded in 1070–72 by the Almoravids, Marrakesh remained a political, economic and cultural centre for a long period. Its influence was felt throughout the western Muslim world, from North Africa to Andalusia. It has several impressive monuments dating from that period: the Koutoubiya Mosque, the Kasbah, the battlements, monumental doors, gardens, etc. Later architectural jewels include the Bandiâ Palace, the Ben Youssef Madrasa, the Saadian Tombs, several great residences and Place Jamaâ El Fna, a veritable open-air theatre.
- 332. Punic Town of Kerkuane and its Necropolis (1985, 1986) Tunisia.** This Phoenician city was probably abandoned during the First Punic War (c. 250 B.C.) and as a result was not rebuilt by the Romans. The remains constitute the only example of a Phoenicio-Punic city to have survived. The houses were built to a standard plan in accordance with a sophisticated notion of town planning.
- 333. Huascarán National Park (1985) Peru.** Situated in the Cordillera Blanca, the world's highest tropical mountain range, Mount Huascarán rises to 6,768 m above sea-level. The deep ravines watered by numerous torrents, the glacial lakes and the variety of the vegetation make it a site of spectacular beauty. It is the home of such species as the spectacled bear and the Andean condor.
- 334. Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Congonhas (1985) Brazil.** This sanctuary in Minas Gerais, south of Belo Horizonte was built in the second half of the 18th century. It consists of a church with a magnificent Rococo interior of Italian inspiration; an outdoor stairway decorated with statues of the prophets; and seven chapels illustrating the Stations of the Cross, in which the polychrome sculptures by Aleijadinho are masterpieces of a highly original, moving, expressive form of Baroque art.
- 344. Pont du Gard (Roman Aqueduct) (1985) France.** The Pont du Gard was built shortly before the Christian era to allow the aqueduct of Nîmes (which is almost 50 km long) to cross the Gard river. The Roman architects and hydraulic engineers who designed this bridge, which stands almost 50 m high and is on three levels – the longest measuring 275 m – created a technical as well as an artistic masterpiece.
- 345. Historic Fortified City of Carcassonne (1997) France.** Since the pre-Roman period, a fortified settlement has existed on the hill where Carcassonne now stands. In its present form it is an outstanding example of a medieval fortified town, with its massive defences encircling the castle and the surrounding buildings, its streets and its fine Gothic cathedral. Carcassonne is also of exceptional importance because of the lengthy restoration campaign undertaken by Viollet-le-Duc, one of the founders of the modern science of conservation.
- 347. Santiago de Compostela (Old Town) (1985) Spain.** This famous pilgrimage site in north-west Spain became a symbol in the Spanish Christians' struggle against Islam. Destroyed by the Muslims at the end of the 10th century, it was completely rebuilt in the following century. With its Romanesque, Gothic and Baroque buildings, the Old Town of Santiago is one of the world's most beautiful urban areas. The oldest monuments are grouped around the tomb of St James and the cathedral, which contains the remarkable Pórtico de la Gloria.
- 348. Old Town of Avila with its Extra-Muros Churches (1985) Spain.** Founded in the 11th century to protect the Spanish territories from the Moors, this 'City of Saints and Stones', the birthplace of St Teresa and the

burial place of the Grand Inquisitor Torquemada, has kept its medieval austerity. This purity of form can still be seen in the Gothic cathedral and the fortifications which, with their 82 semicircular towers and nine gates, are the most complete in Spain.

351. Painted Churches in the Troodos Region (1985, 2001)

Cyprus. This region is characterized by one of the largest groups of churches and monasteries of the former Byzantine Empire. The complex of 10 monuments included on the World Heritage List, all richly decorated with murals, provides an overview of Byzantine and post-Byzantine painting in Cyprus. They range from small churches whose rural architectural style is in stark contrast to their highly refined decoration, to monasteries such as that of St John Lampadistis.

352. Rock Drawings of Alta (1985) Norway. This group of petroglyphs in the Alta Fjord, near the Arctic Circle, bears the traces of a settlement dating from c. 4200 to 500 B.C. The thousands of paintings and engravings add to our understanding of the environment and human activities on the fringes of the Far North in pre-historic times.

353. Chaco Culture National Historical Park (1987) United States of America. For over 2,000 years, Pueblo peoples occupied a vast region of the south-western United States. Chaco Canyon, a major centre of ancestral Pueblo culture between 850 and 1250, was a focus for ceremonials, trade and political activity for the pre-historic Four Corners area. Chaco is remarkable for its monumental public and ceremonial buildings and its distinctive architecture – it has an ancient urban ceremonial centre that is unlike anything constructed before or since. In addition to the Chaco Culture National Historical Park, the World Heritage property includes the Aztec Ruins National Monument and several smaller Chaco sites managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

356. Historic Areas of Istanbul (1985) Turkey. With its strategic location on the Bosphorus peninsula between the Balkans and Anatolia, the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, Istanbul has been associated with major political, religious and artistic events for more than 2,000 years. Its masterpieces include the ancient Hippodrome of Constantine, the 6th-century Hagia Sophia and the 16th-century Süleymaniye Mosque, all now under threat from population pressure, industrial pollution and uncontrolled urbanization.

357. Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites of Cappadocia (1985) Turkey. In a spectacular landscape, entirely sculpted by erosion, the Göreme valley and its surroundings contain rock-hewn sanctuaries that provide unique evidence of Byzantine art in the post-Iconoclastic period. Dwellings, troglodyte villages and underground towns – the remains of a traditional human habitat dating back to the 4th century – can also be seen there.

358. Great Mosque and Hospital of Divrigi (1985) Turkey.

This region of Anatolia was conquered by the Turks at the beginning of the 11th century. In 1228–29 Emir Ahmet Shah founded a mosque, with its adjoining hospital, at Divrigi. The mosque has a single prayer room and is crowned by two cupolas. The highly sophisticated technique of vault construction, and a creative, exuberant type of decorative sculpture – particularly on the three doorways, in contrast to the unadorned walls of the interior – are the unique features of this masterpiece of Islamic architecture.

359. Thracian Tomb of Sveshtari (1985) Bulgaria. Discovered in 1982 near the village of Sveshtari, this 3rd-century B.C. Thracian tomb reflects the fundamental structural principles of Thracian cult buildings. The tomb has a unique architectural decor, with polychrome half-human, half-plant caryatids and painted murals. The 10 female figures carved in high relief on the walls of the central chamber and the decoration of the lunette in its vault are the only examples of this type found so far in the Thracian lands. It is a remarkable reminder of the culture of the Getes, a Thracian people who were in contact with the Hellenistic and Hyperborean worlds, according to ancient geographers.

361. Historic Centre of Evora (1986) Portugal. This museum-city, whose roots go back to Roman times, reached its golden age in the 15th century, when it became the residence of the Portuguese kings. Its unique quality stems from the whitewashed houses decorated with azulejos and wrought-iron balconies dating from the 16th to the 18th century. Its monuments had a profound influence on Portuguese architecture in Brazil.

362. Old Town of Ghadames (1986) Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Ghadamès, known as ‘the pearl of the desert’, stands in an oasis. It is one of the oldest pre-Saharan cities and an outstanding example of a traditional settlement. Its domestic architecture is characterized by a vertical division of functions: the ground floor used to store supplies; then another floor for the family, overhanging covered alleys that create what is almost an underground network of passageways; and, at the top, open-air terraces reserved for the women.

364. Great Zimbabwe National Monument (1986) Zimbabwe. The ruins of Great Zimbabwe – the capital of the Queen of Sheba, according to an age-old legend – are a unique testimony to the Bantu civilization of the Shona between the 11th and 15th centuries. The city, which covers an area of nearly 80 ha, was an important trading centre and was renowned from the Middle Ages onwards.

365. Khami Ruins National Monument (1986) Zimbabwe. Khami, which developed after the capital of Great Zimbabwe had been abandoned in the mid-16th century, is of great archaeological interest. The discovery of objects from Europe and China shows that Khami was a major centre for trade over a long period of time.

- 366. Chan Chan Archaeological Zone (1986) Peru.** The Chimu Kingdom, with Chan Chan as its capital, reached its apogee in the 15th century, not long before falling to the Incas. The planning of this huge city, the largest in pre-Columbian America, reflects a strict political and social strategy, marked by the city's division into nine 'citadels' or 'palaces' forming autonomous units.
- 367. Roman Monuments, Cathedral of St. Peter and Church of Our Lady in Trier (1986) Germany.** Trier, which stands on the Moselle river, was a Roman colony from the 1st century A.D. and then a great trading centre beginning in the next century. It became one of the capitals of the Tetrarchy at the end of the 3rd century, when it was known as the 'second Rome'. The number and quality of the surviving monuments are an outstanding testimony to Roman civilization.
- 370. Durham Castle and Cathedral (1986) UK and Northern Ireland.** Durham Cathedral was built in the late 11th and early 12th centuries to house the relics of St Cuthbert (evangelizer of Northumbria) and the Venerable Bede. It attests to the importance of the early Benedictine monastic community and is the largest and finest example of Norman architecture in England. The innovative audacity of its vaulting foreshadowed Gothic architecture. Behind the cathedral stands the castle, an ancient Norman fortress which was the residence of the prince-bishops of Durham.
- 371. Ironbridge Gorge (1986) UK and Northern Ireland.** Ironbridge is known throughout the world as the symbol of the Industrial Revolution. It contains all the elements of progress that contributed to the rapid development of this industrial region in the 18th century, from the mines themselves to the railway lines. Nearby, the blast furnace of Coalbrookdale, built in 1708, is a reminder of the discovery of coke. The bridge at Ironbridge, the world's first bridge constructed of iron, had a considerable influence on developments in the fields of technology and architecture.
- 372. Studley Royal Park including the Ruins of Fountains Abbey (1986) UK and Northern Ireland.** A striking landscape was created around the ruins of the Cistercian Fountains Abbey and Fountains Hall Castle, in Yorkshire. The 18th-century landscaping, gardens and canal, the 19th-century plantations and vistas, and the neo-Gothic castle of Studley Royal Park, make this an outstanding site.
- 373. Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites (1986) UK and Northern Ireland.** Stonehenge and Avebury, in Wiltshire, are among the most famous groups of megaliths in the world. The two sanctuaries consist of circles of menhirs arranged in a pattern whose astronomical significance is still being explored. These holy places and the nearby Neolithic sites are an incomparable testimony to prehistoric times.
- 374. Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd (1986) UK and Northern Ireland.** The castles of Beaumaris and Harlech (largely the work of the greatest military engineer of the time, James of St George) and the fortified complexes of Caernarfon and Conwy are located in the former principality of Gwynedd, in north Wales. These extremely well-preserved monuments are examples of the colonization and defence works carried out throughout the reign of Edward I (1272–1307) and the military architecture of the time.
- 377. Hattusha (1986) Turkey.** The archaeological site of Hattusha, former capital of the Hittite Empire, is notable for its urban organization, the types of construction that have been preserved (temples, royal residences, fortifications), the rich ornamentation of the Lions' Gate and the Royal Gate, and the ensemble of rock art at Yazılıkaya. The city enjoyed considerable influence in Anatolia and northern Syria in the 2nd millennium B.C.
- 378. Mudéjar Architecture of Aragon (1986, 2001) Spain.** The development in the 12th century of Mudéjar art in Aragon resulted from the particular political, social and cultural conditions that prevailed in Spain after the Reconquista. This art, influenced by Islamic tradition, also reflects various contemporary European styles, particularly the Gothic. Present until the early 17th century, it is characterized by an extremely refined and inventive use of brick and glazed tiles in architecture, especially in the belfries.
- 379. Historic City of Toledo (1986) Spain.** Successively a Roman municipium, the capital of the Visigothic Kingdom, a fortress of the Emirate of Cordoba, an outpost of the Christian kingdoms fighting the Moors and, in the 16th century, the temporary seat of supreme power under Charles V, Toledo is the repository of more than 2,000 years of history. Its masterpieces are the product of heterogeneous civilizations in an environment where the existence of three major religions – Judaism, Christianity and Islam – was a major factor.
- 381. Old City of Salamanca (1988) Spain.** This ancient university town north-west of Madrid was first conquered by the Carthaginians in the 3rd century B.C. It then became a Roman settlement before being ruled by the Moors until the 11th century. The university, one of the oldest in Europe, reached its high point during Salamanca's golden age. The city's historic centre has important Romanesque, Gothic, Moorish, Renaissance and Baroque monuments. The Plaza Mayor, with its galleries and arcades, is particularly impressive.
- 383. Cathedral, Alcazar and Archivo de Indias in Seville (1987) Spain.** Together these three buildings form a remarkable monumental complex in the heart of Seville. The cathedral and the Alcázar – dating from the Reconquest of 1248 to the 16th century and imbued with Moorish influences – are an exceptional testimony to the civilization of the Almohads as well as that of Christian Andalusia. The Giralda minaret is the masterpiece of Almohad architecture. It stands next to the cathedral with its five naves; the largest Gothic building in Europe, it houses the tomb of Christopher

Columbus. The ancient Lonja, which became the Archivo de Indias, contains valuable documents from the archives of the colonies in the Americas.

- 384. Old Town of Cáceres (1986) Spain.** The city's history of battles between Moors and Christians is reflected in its architecture, which is a blend of Roman, Islamic, Northern Gothic and Italian Renaissance styles. Of the 30 or so towers from the Muslim period, the Torre del Bujaco is the most famous.
- 385. Old City of Sana'a (1986) Yemen.** Situated in a mountain valley at an altitude of 2,200 m, Sana'a has been inhabited for more than 2,500 years. In the 7th and 8th centuries the city became a major centre for the propagation of Islam. This religious and political heritage can be seen in the 103 mosques, 14 hammams and over 6,000 houses, all built before the 11th century. Sana'a's many-storeyed tower-houses built of rammed earth (pisé) add to the beauty of the site.
- 389. Studenica Monastery (1986) Serbia and Montenegro.** The Studenica Monastery was established in the late 12th century by Stevan Nemanja, founder of the medieval Serb state, shortly after his abdication. It is the largest and richest of Serbia's Orthodox monasteries. Its two principal monuments, the Church of the Virgin and the Church of the King, both built of white marble, enshrine priceless collections of 13th- and 14th-century Byzantine painting.
- 392. Temple of Apollo Epicurius at Bassae (1986) Greece.** This famous temple to the god of healing and the sun was built towards the middle of the 5th century B.C. in the lonely heights of the Arcadian mountains. The temple, which has the oldest Corinthian capital yet found, combines the Archaic style and the serenity of the Doric style with some daring architectural features.
- 393. Archaeological Site of Delphi (1987) Greece.** The pan-Hellenic sanctuary of Delphi, where the oracle of Apollo spoke, was the site of the omphalos, the 'navel of the world'. Blending harmoniously with the superb landscape and charged with sacred meaning, Delphi in the 6th century B.C. was indeed the religious centre and symbol of unity of the ancient Greek world.
- 394. Venice and its Lagoon (1987) Italy.** Founded in the 5th century and spread over 118 small islands, Venice became a major maritime power in the 10th century. The whole city is an extraordinary architectural masterpiece in which even the smallest building contains works by some of the world's greatest artists such as Giorgione, Titian, Tintoretto, Veronese and others.
- 395. Piazza del Duomo, Pisa (1987) Italy.** Standing in a large green expanse, Piazza del Duomo houses a group of monuments known the world over. These four masterpieces of medieval architecture – the cathedral, the baptistry, the campanile (the 'Leaning Tower') and the cemetery – had a great influence on monumental art in Italy from the 11th to the 14th century.
- 400. Budapest, including the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrassy Avenue (1987, 2002) Hungary.** This site has the remains of monuments such as the Roman city of Aquincum and the Gothic castle of Buda, which have had a considerable influence on the architecture of various periods. It is one of the world's outstanding urban landscapes and illustrates the great periods in the history of the Hungarian capital.
- 401. Old Village of Hollókő and its Surroundings (1987) Hungary.** Hollókő is an outstanding example of a deliberately preserved traditional settlement. This village, which developed mainly during the 17th and 18th centuries, is a living example of rural life before the agricultural revolution of the 20th century.
- 404. Acropolis, Athens (1987) Greece.** Illustrating the civilizations, myths and religions that flourished in Greece over a period of more than 1,000 years, the Acropolis, the site of four of the greatest masterpieces of classical Greek art – the Parthenon, the Propylaea, the Erechtheum and the Temple of Athena Nike – can be seen as symbolizing the idea of world heritage.
- 411. Pre-Hispanic City and National Park of Palenque (1987) Mexico.** A prime example of a Mayan sanctuary of the classical period, Palenque was at its height between A.D. 500 and 700, when its influence extended throughout the basin of the Usumacinta river. The elegance and craftsmanship of the buildings, as well as the lightness of the sculpted reliefs with their Mayan mythological themes, attest to the creative genius of this civilization.
- 412. Historic Centre of Mexico City and Xochimilco (1987) Mexico.** Built in the 16th century by the Spanish on the ruins of Tenochtitlan, the old Aztec capital, Mexico City is now one of the world's largest and most densely populated cities. It has five Aztec temples, the ruins of which have been identified, a cathedral (the largest on the continent) and some fine 19th- and 20th-century public buildings such as the Palacio de las Bellas Artes. Xochimilco lies 28 km south of Mexico City. With its network of canals and artificial islands, it testifies to the efforts of the Aztec people to build a habitat in the midst of an unfavourable environment. Its characteristic urban and rural structures, built since the 16th century and during the colonial period; have been preserved in an exceptional manner.
- 414. Pre-Hispanic City of Teotihuacan (1987) Mexico.** The holy city of Teotihuacan ('the place where the gods were created') is situated some 50 km north-east of Mexico City. Built between the 1st and 7th centuries A.D., it is characterized by the vast size of its monuments – in particular, the Temple of Quetzalcoatl and the Pyramids of the Sun and the Moon, laid out on geometric and symbolic principles. As one of the most powerful cultural centres in Mesoamerica, Teotihuacan extended its cultural and artistic influence throughout the region, and even beyond.

- 415. Historic Centre of Oaxaca and Archaeological Site of Monte Albán (1987) Mexico.** Inhabited over a period of 1,500 years by a succession of peoples – Olmecs, Zapotecs and Mixtecs – the terraces, dams, canals, pyramids and artificial mounds of Monte Albán were literally carved out of the mountain and are the symbols of a sacred topography. The nearby city of Oaxaca, which is built on a grid pattern, is a good example of Spanish colonial town planning. The solidity and volume of the city's buildings show that they were adapted to the earthquake-prone region in which these architectural gems were constructed.
- 416. Historic Centre of Puebla (1987) Mexico.** Puebla, which was founded *ex nihilo* in 1531, is situated about 100 km east of Mexico City, at the foot of the Popocatepetl volcano. It has preserved its great religious structures such as the 16th–17th-century cathedral and fine buildings like the old archbishop's palace, as well as a host of houses with walls covered in tiles (*azulejos*). The new aesthetic concepts resulting from the fusion of European and American styles were adopted locally and are peculiar to the Baroque district of Puebla.
- 417. Ibiza, biodiversity and culture (1999) Spain.** Ibiza provides an excellent example of the interaction between the marine and coastal ecosystems. The dense prairies of oceanic *Posidonia* (seagrass), an important endemic species found only in the Mediterranean basin, contain and support a diversity of marine life. Ibiza preserves considerable evidence of its long history. The archaeological sites at Sa Caleta (settlement) and Puig des Molins (necropolis) testify to the important role played by the island in the Mediterranean economy in protohistory, particularly during the Phoenician-Carthaginian period. The fortified Upper Town (*Alta Vila*) is an outstanding example of Renaissance military architecture; it had a profound influence on the development of fortifications in the Spanish settlements of the New World.
- 420. City of Potosi (1987) Bolivia.** In the 16th century, this area was regarded as the world's largest industrial complex. The extraction of silver ore relied on a series of hydraulic mills. The site consists of the industrial monuments of the Cerro Rico, where water is provided by an intricate system of aqueducts and artificial lakes; the colonial town with the Casa de la Moneda; the Church of San Lorenzo; several patrician houses; and the *barrios mitayos*, the areas where the workers lived.
- 421. Tongariro National Park (1990, 1993) New Zealand.** In 1993 Tongariro became the first property to be inscribed on the World Heritage List under the revised criteria describing cultural landscapes. The mountains at the heart of the park have cultural and religious significance for the Maori people and symbolize the spiritual links between this community and its environment. The park has active and extinct volcanoes, a diverse range of ecosystems and some spectacular landscapes.
- 425. Blenheim Palace (1987) UK and Northern Ireland.** Blenheim Palace, near Oxford, stands in a romantic park created by the famous landscape gardener 'Capability' Brown. It was presented by the English nation to John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, in recognition of his victory in 1704 over French and Bavarian troops. Built between 1705 and 1722 and characterized by an eclectic style and a return to national roots, it is a perfect example of an 18th-century princely dwelling.
- 426. Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and Saint Margaret's Church (1987) UK and Northern Ireland.** Westminster Palace, rebuilt from the year 1840 on the site of important medieval remains, is a fine example of neo-Gothic architecture. The site – which also comprises the small medieval Church of Saint Margaret, built in Perpendicular Gothic style, and Westminster Abbey, where all the sovereigns since the 11th century have been crowned – is of great historic and symbolic significance.
- 428. City of Bath (1987) UK and Northern Ireland.** Founded by the Romans as a thermal spa, Bath became an important centre of the wool industry in the Middle Ages. In the 18th century, under George III, it developed into an elegant town with neoclassical Palladian buildings, which blend harmoniously with the Roman baths.
- 429. New Lanark (2001) UK and Northern Ireland.** New Lanark is a small 18th-century village set in a sublime Scottish landscape where the philanthropist and Utopian idealist Robert Owen moulded a model industrial community in the early 19th century. The imposing cotton mill buildings, the spacious and well-designed workers' housing, and the dignified educational institute and school still testify to Owen's humanism.
- 430. Hadrian's Wall (1987) UK and Northern Ireland.** Built on the orders of the Emperor Hadrian c. A.D. 122 at the northernmost limits of the Roman province of Britannia, the 118-km-long wall is a striking example of the organization of a military zone. It is a good illustration of the defensive techniques and geopolitical strategies of ancient Rome.
- 433. Bahla Fort (1987) Oman.** The oasis of Bahla owes its prosperity to the Banu Nebhan, the dominant tribe in the area from the 12th to the end of the 15th century. The ruins of the immense fort, with its walls and towers of unbaked brick and its stone foundations, is a remarkable example of this type of fortification and attests to the power of the Banu Nebhan.
- 434. Archaeological Sites of Bat, Al-Khutm and Al-Ayn (1988) Oman.** The protohistoric site of Bat lies near a palm grove in the interior of the Sultanate of Oman. Together with the neighbouring sites, it forms the most complete collection of settlements and necropolises from the 3rd millennium B.C. in the world.
- 437. Mount Taishan (1987) China.** The sacred Mount Tai ('shan' means 'mountain') was the object of an impe-

rial cult for nearly 2,000 years, and the artistic masterpieces found there are in perfect harmony with the natural landscape. It has always been a source of inspiration for Chinese artists and scholars and symbolizes ancient Chinese civilizations and beliefs

438. **The Great Wall (1987) China.** In c. 220 B.C., under Qin Shi Huang, sections of earlier fortifications were joined together to form a united defence system against invasions from the north. Construction continued up to the Ming dynasty (1368–1644), when the Great Wall became the world's largest military structure. Its historic and strategic importance is matched only by its architectural significance.
439. **Imperial Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Beijing and Shenyang (1987, 2004) China.** The Imperial Palace of the Qing Dynasty in Shenyang consists of 114 buildings, constructed between 1625–26 and 1783. It contains an important library and testifies to the foundation of the last dynasty that ruled China, before it expanded its power to the centre of the country and moved the capital to Beijing. This palace then became auxiliary to the Imperial Palace in Beijing. This remarkable architectural edifice offers important historical testimony to the history of the Qing Dynasty and to the cultural traditions of the Manchu and other tribes in the north of China.
440. **Mogao Caves (1987) China.** Situated at a strategic point along the Silk Route, at the crossroads of trade as well as religious, cultural and intellectual influences, the 492 cells and cave sanctuaries in Mogao are famous for their statues and wall paintings, spanning 1,000 years of Buddhist art.
441. **Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor (1987) China.** No doubt thousands of statues still remain to be unearthed at this archaeological site, which was not discovered until 1974. Qin (d. 210 B.C.), the first unifier of China, is buried, surrounded by the famous terracotta warriors, at the centre of a complex designed to mirror the urban plan of the capital, Xianyan. The small figures are all different; with their horses, chariots and weapons, they are masterpieces of realism and also of great historical interest.
442. **Monticello and the University of Virginia in Charlottesville (1987) United States of America.** Thomas Jefferson (1743–1826), author of the American Declaration of Independence and third president of the United States, was also a talented architect of neoclassical buildings. He designed Monticello (1769–1809), his plantation home, and his ideal 'academical village' (1817–26), which is still the heart of the University of Virginia. Jefferson's use of an architectural vocabulary based upon classical antiquity symbolizes both the aspirations of the new American republic as the inheritor of European tradition and the cultural experimentation that could be expected as the country matured.
444. **Ksar of Ait-Ben-Haddou (1987) Morocco.** The ksar, a group of earthen buildings surrounded by high walls, is a traditional pre-Saharan habitat. The houses crowd together within the defensive walls, which are reinforced by corner towers. Ait-Ben-Haddou, in Ouarzazate province, is a striking example of the architecture of southern Morocco.
445. **Brasilia (1987) Brazil.** Brasilia, a capital created ex nihilo in the centre of the country in 1956, was a landmark in the history of town planning. Urban planner Lucio Costa and architect Oscar Niemeyer intended that every element – from the layout of the residential and administrative districts (often compared to the shape of a bird in flight) to the symmetry of the buildings themselves – should be in harmony with the city's overall design. The official buildings, in particular, are innovative and imaginative.
447. **Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park (1987, 1994) Australia.** This park, formerly called Uluru (Ayers Rock – Mount Olga) National Park, features spectacular geological formations that dominate the vast red sandy plain of central Australia. Uluru, an immense monolith, and Kata Tjuta, the rock domes located west of Uluru, form part of the traditional belief system of one of the oldest human societies in the world. The traditional owners of Uluru-Kata Tjuta are the Anangu Aboriginal people.
448. **Nemrut Dag (1987) Turkey.** The mausoleum of Antiochus I (69–34 B.C.), who reigned over Commagene, a kingdom founded north of Syria and the Euphrates after the breakup of Alexander's empire, is one of the most ambitious constructions of the Hellenistic period. The syncretism of its pantheon, and the lineage of its kings, which can be traced back through two sets of legends, Greek and Persian, is evidence of the dual origin of this kingdom's culture.
449. **Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian (1987) China.** Scientific work at the site, which lies 42 km south-west of Beijing, is still underway. So far, it has led to the discovery of the remains of *Sinanthropus pekinensis*, who lived in the Middle Pleistocene, along with various objects, and remains of *Homo sapiens sapiens* dating as far back as 18,000–11,000 B.C. The site is not only an exceptional reminder of the prehistorical human societies of the Asian continent, but also illustrates the process of evolution.
450. **Sacred City of Kandy (1988) Sri Lanka.** This sacred Buddhist site, popularly known as the city of Senkadagalapura, was the last capital of the Sinhala kings whose patronage enabled the Dinahala culture to flourish for more than 2,500 years until the occupation of Sri Lanka by the British in 1815. It is also the site of the Temple of the Tooth Relic (the sacred tooth of the Buddha), which is a famous pilgrimage site.
451. **Old Town of Galle and its Fortifications (1988) Sri Lanka.** Founded in the 16th century by the Portuguese, Galle reached the height of its development in the 18th century, before the arrival of the British. It is

the best example of a fortified city built by Europeans in South and South-East Asia, showing the interaction between European architectural styles and South Asian traditions.

454. Mount Athos (1988) Greece. An Orthodox spiritual centre since 1054, Mount Athos has enjoyed an autonomous statute since Byzantine times. The 'Holy Mountain', which is forbidden to women and children, is also a recognized artistic site. The layout of the monasteries (about 20 of which are presently inhabited by some 1,400 monks) had an influence as far afield as Russia, and its school of painting influenced the history of Orthodox art.

455. Meteora (1988) Greece. In a region of almost inaccessible sandstone peaks, monks settled on these 'columns of the sky' from the 11th century onwards. Twenty-four of these monasteries were built, despite incredible difficulties, at the time of the great revival of the eremitic ideal in the 15th century. Their 16th-century frescoes mark a key stage in the development of post-Byzantine painting.

456. Paleochristian and Byzantine Monuments of Thessalonika (1988) Greece. Founded in 315 B.C., the provincial capital and sea port of Thessalonika was one of the first bases for the spread of Christianity. Among its Christian monuments are fine churches, some built on the Greek cross plan and others on the three-nave basilica plan. Constructed over a long period, from the 4th to the 15th century, they constitute a diachronic typological series, which had considerable influence in the Byzantine world. The mosaics of the rotunda, St Demetrius and St David are among the great masterpieces of early Christian art.

460. Trinidad and the Valley de los Ingenios (1988) Cuba. Founded in the early 16th century in honour of the Holy Trinity, the city was a bridgehead for the conquest of the American continent. Its 18th- and 19th-century buildings, such as the Palacio Brunet and the Palacio Cantero, were built in its days of prosperity from the sugar trade.

474. Hortobágy National Park - the Puszta (1999) Hungary. The cultural landscape of the Hortobágy Puszta consists of a vast area of plains and wetlands in eastern Hungary. Traditional forms of land use, such as the grazing of domestic animals, have been present in this pastoral society for more than two millennia.

479. Town of Luang Prabang (1995) Laos. Luang Prabang is an outstanding example of the fusion of traditional architecture and Lao urban structures with those built by the European colonial authorities in the 19th and 20th centuries. Its unique, remarkably well-preserved townscape illustrates a key stage in the blending of these two distinct cultural traditions.

481. Vat Phou and Associated Ancient Settlements within the Champasak Cultural Landscape (2001) Lao People's Democratic Republic. The Champasak cultural

landscape, including the Vat Phou Temple complex, is a remarkably well-preserved planned landscape more than 1,000 years old. It was shaped to express the Hindu vision of the relationship between nature and humanity, using an axis from mountain top to river bank to lay out a geometric pattern of temples, shrines and waterworks extending over some 10 km. Two planned cities on the banks of the Mekong River are also part of the site, as well as Phou Kao mountain. The whole represents a development ranging from the 5th to 15th centuries, mainly associated with the Khmer Empire.

482. Historic Town of Guanajuato and Adjacent Mines (1988) Mexico. Founded by the Spanish in the early 16th century, Guanajuato became the world's leading silver-extraction centre in the 18th century. This past can be seen in its 'subterranean streets' and the 'Boca del Infierno', a mineshaft that plunges a breathtaking 600 m. The town's fine Baroque and neoclassical buildings, resulting from the prosperity of the mines, have influenced buildings throughout central Mexico. The churches of La Compañía and La Valenciana are considered to be among the most beautiful examples of Baroque architecture in Central and South America. Guanajuato was also witness to events which changed the history of the country.

483. Pre-Hispanic City of Chichen-Itza (1988) Mexico. This sacred site was one of the greatest Mayan centres of the Yucatán peninsula. Throughout its nearly 1,000-year history, different peoples have left their mark on the city. The Maya, Toltec and Iztec vision of the world and the universe is revealed in their stone monuments and artistic works. The fusion of Mayan construction techniques with new elements from central Mexico make Chichen-Itza one of the most important examples of the Mayan-Toltec civilization in Yucatán. Several buildings have survived, such as the Warriors' Temple, El Castillo and the circular observatory known as El Caracol.

484. Xanthos-Letoon (1988) Turkey. This site, which was the capital of Lycia, illustrates the blending of Lycian traditions and Hellenic influence, especially in its funerary art. The epigraphic inscriptions are crucial for our understanding of the history of the Lycian people and their Indo-European language.

485. Hierapolis-Pamukkale (1988) Turkey. Deriving from springs in a cliff almost 200 m high overlooking the plain, calcite-laden waters have created at Pamukkale (Cotton Palace) an unreal landscape, made up of mineral forests, petrified waterfalls and a series of terraced basins. At the end of the 2nd century B.C. the dynasty of the Attalids, the kings of Pergamon, established the thermal spa of Hierapolis. The ruins of the baths, temples and other Greek monuments can be seen at the site.

488. Tower of London (1988) UK and Northern Ireland. The massive White Tower is a typical example of Norman military architecture, whose influence was felt

throughout the kingdom. It was built on the Thames by William the Conqueror to protect London and assert his power. The Tower of London – an imposing fortress with many layers of history, which has become one of the symbols of royalty – was built around the White Tower.

- 491. Archaeological Site of Epidaurus (1988) Greece.** In a small valley in the Peloponnese, the site of Epidaurus sprawls out over several levels. The cult of Asclepius first began there in the 6th century B.C., but the principal monuments, particularly the theatre – considered one of the purest masterpieces of Greek architecture – date from the 4th century. The vast site is a tribute to the healing cults of Greek and Roman times, with temples and hospital buildings devoted to its gods.
- 492. Pueblo de Taos (1992) United States of America.** Situated in the valley of a small tributary of the Rio Grande, this adobe settlement – consisting of dwellings and ceremonial buildings – represents the culture of the Pueblo Indians of Arizona and New Mexico.
- 493. Medieval City of Rhodes (1988) Greece.** The Order of St John of Jerusalem occupied Rhodes from 1309 to 1523 and set about transforming the city into a stronghold. It subsequently came under Turkish and Italian rule. With the Palace of the Grand Masters, the Great Hospital and the Street of the Knights, the Upper Town is one of the most beautiful urban ensembles of the Gothic period. In the Lower Town, Gothic architecture coexists with mosques, public baths and other buildings dating from the Ottoman period.
- 495. Strasbourg - Grande île (1988) France.** Surrounded by two arms of the River Ill, the Grande Ile (Big Island) is the historic centre of the Alsatian capital. It has an outstanding complex of monuments within a fairly small area. The cathedral, the four ancient churches and the Palais Rohan – former residence of the prince-bishops – far from appearing as isolated monuments, form a district that is characteristic of a medieval town and illustrates Strasbourg's evolution from the 15th to the 18th century.
- 496. Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey, and St Martin's Church (1988) UK and Northern Ireland.** Canterbury, in Kent, has been the seat of the spiritual head of the Church of England for nearly five centuries. Canterbury's other important monuments are the modest Church of St Martin, the oldest church in England; the ruins of the Abbey of St Augustine, a reminder of the saint's evangelizing role in the Heptarchy from 597; and Christ Church Cathedral, a breathtaking mixture of Romanesque and Perpendicular Gothic, where Archbishop Thomas Becket was murdered in 1170.
- 498. Medina of Sousse (1988) Tunisia.** Sousse was an important commercial and military port during the Aghlabid period (800–909) and is a typical example of a town dating from the first centuries of Islam. With its kasbah, ramparts, medina (with the Great Mosque), Bu Ftata Mosque and typical ribat (both a fort and a religious building), Sousse was part of a coastal defence system.
- 499. Kairouan (1988) Tunisia.** Founded in 670, Kairouan flourished under the Aghlabid dynasty in the 9th century. Despite the transfer of the political capital to Tunis in the 12th century, Kairouan remained the Maghreb's principal holy city. Its rich architectural heritage includes the Great Mosque, with its marble and porphyry columns, and the 9th-century Mosque of the Three Gates.
- 500. Historic Centre of Lima (1988, 1991) Peru.** Although severely damaged by earthquakes, this 'City of the Kings' was, until the middle of the 18th century, the capital and most important city of the Spanish dominions in South America. Many of its buildings, such as the Convent of San Francisco (the largest of its type in this part of the world), are the result of collaboration between local craftspeople and others from the Old World.
- 502. Historic Town of Vigan (1999) Philippines.** Established in the 16th century, Vigan is the best-preserved example of a planned Spanish colonial town in Asia. Its architecture reflects the coming together of cultural elements from elsewhere in the Philippines, from China and from Europe, resulting in a culture and townscape that have no parallel anywhere in East and South-East Asia.
- 505. Monastery of Alcobaça (1989) Portugal.** The Monastery of Santa Maria d'Alcobaça, north of Lisbon, was founded in the 12th century by King Alfonso I. Its size, the purity of its architectural style, the beauty of the materials and the care with which it was built make this a masterpiece of Cistercian Gothic art.
- 511. Mystras (1989) Greece.** Mystras, the 'wonder of the Morea', was built as an amphitheatre around the fortress erected in 1249 by the prince of Achaia, William of Villehardouin. Reconquered by the Byzantines, then occupied by the Turks and the Venetians, the city was abandoned in 1832, leaving only the breathtaking medieval ruins, standing in a beautiful landscape.
- 514. Heart of Neolithic Orkney (1999) UK and Northern Ireland.** The group of Neolithic monuments on Orkney consists of a large chambered tomb (Maes Howe), two ceremonial stone circles (the Stones of Stenness and the Ring of Brodgar) and a settlement (Skara Brae), together with a number of unexcavated burial, ceremonial and settlement sites. The group constitutes a major prehistoric cultural landscape which gives a graphic depiction of life in this remote archipelago in the far north of Scotland some 5,000 years ago.
- 515. Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch (1991) Germany.** The abbey, together with its monumental entrance, the famous 'Torhall', are rare architectural vestiges of the Carolingian era. The sculptures and paintings from this period are still in remarkably good condition.

- 516. Cliff of Bandiagara (Land of the Dogons) (1989) Mali.** The Bandiagara site is an outstanding landscape of cliffs and sandy plateaux with some beautiful architecture (houses, granaries, altars, sanctuaries and Togu Na, or communal meeting-places). Several age-old social traditions live on in the region (masks, feasts, rituals, and ceremonies involving ancestor worship). The geological, archaeological and ethnological interest, together with the landscape, make the Bandiagara plateau one of West Africa's most impressive sites.
- 517. Archaeological Site of Olympia (1989) Greece.** The site of Olympia, in a valley in the Peloponnese, has been inhabited since prehistoric times. In the 10th century B.C., Olympia became a centre for the worship of Zeus. The Altis – the sanctuary to the gods – has one of the highest concentrations of masterpieces from the ancient Greek world. In addition to temples, there are the remains of all the sports structures erected for the Olympic Games, which were held in Olympia every four years beginning in 776 B.C.
- 518. Poblet Monastery (1991) Spain.** This Cistercian abbey in Catalonia is one of the largest in Spain. At its centre is a 12th-century church. The austere, majestic monastery, which has a fortified royal residence and contains the pantheon of the kings of Catalonia and Aragon, is an impressive sight.
- 522. Renaissance Monumental Ensembles of Úbeda and Baeza (2003) Spain.** The urban morphology of the two small cities of Úbeda and Baeza in southern Spain dates back to the Moorish 9th century and to the Reconquista in the 13th century. An important development took place in the 16th century, when the cities were subject to renovation along the lines of the emerging Renaissance. This planning intervention was part of the introduction into Spain of new humanistic ideas from Italy, which went on to have a great influence on the architecture of Latin America.
- 524. Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (1989) India.** On a hill overlooking the plain and about 40 km from Bhopal, the site of Sanchi comprises a group of Buddhist monuments (monolithic pillars, palaces, temples and monasteries) all in different states of conservation most of which date back to the 2nd and 1st centuries B.C. It is the oldest Buddhist sanctuary in existence and was a major Buddhist centre in India until the 12th century A.D.
- 526. Colonial City of Santo Domingo (1990) Dominican Republic.** After Christopher Columbus's arrival on the island in 1492, Santo Domingo became the site of the first cathedral, hospital, customs house and university in the Americas. This colonial town, founded in 1498, was laid out on a grid pattern that became the model for almost all town planners in the New World.
- 527. Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra (1990) Ukraine.** Designed to rival Hagia Sophia in Constantinople, Kiev's Saint-Sophia Cathedral symbolizes the 'new Constantinople', capital of the Christian principality of Kiev, which was created in the 11th century in a region evangelized after the baptism of St Vladimir in 988. The spiritual and intellectual influence of Kiev-Pechersk Lavra contributed to the spread of Orthodox thought and the Orthodox faith in the Russian world from the 17th to the 19th century.
- 529. Jesuit Missions of the Chiquitos (1990) Bolivia.** Between 1696 and 1760, six ensembles of reducciones (settlements of Christianized Indians) inspired by the 'ideal cities' of the 16th-century philosophers were founded by the Jesuits in a style that married Catholic architecture with local traditions. The six that remain – San Francisco Javier, Concepción, Santa Ana, San Miguel, San Rafael and San José – make up a living heritage on the former territory of the Chiquitos.
- 530. Delos (1990) Greece.** According to Greek mythology, Apollo was born on this tiny island in the Cyclades archipelago. Apollo's sanctuary attracted pilgrims from all over Greece and Delos was a prosperous trading port. The island bears traces of the succeeding civilizations in the Aegean world, from the 3rd millennium B.C. to the palaeochristian era. The archaeological site is exceptionally extensive and rich and conveys the image of a great cosmopolitan Mediterranean port.
- 532. Palaces and Parks of Potsdam and Berlin (1990, 1992, 1999) Germany.** With 500 ha of parks and 150 buildings constructed between 1730 and 1916, Potsdam's complex of palaces and parks forms an artistic whole, whose eclectic nature reinforces its sense of uniqueness. It extends into the district of Berlin-Zehlendorf, with the palaces and parks lining the banks of the River Havel and Lake Glienicke. Voltaire stayed at the Sans-Souci Palace, built under Frederick II between 1745 and 1747.
- 534. Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz (2000) Germany.** The Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz is an exceptional example of landscape design and planning of the Age of the Enlightenment, the 18th century. Its diverse components - outstanding buildings, landscaped parks and gardens in the English style, and subtly modified expanses of agricultural land - serve aesthetic, educational, and economic purposes in an exemplary manner.
- 535. Collegiate Church, Castle, and Old Town of Quedlinburg (1994) Germany.** Quedlinburg, in the Land of Sachsen-Anhalt, was a capital of the East Franconian German Empire at the time of the Saxonian-Ottonian ruling dynasty. It has been a prosperous trading town since the Middle Ages. The number and high quality of the timber-framed buildings make Quedlinburg an exceptional example of a medieval European town. The Collegiate Church of St Servatius is one of the masterpieces of Romanesque architecture.
- 537. Monasteries of Daphni, Hosios Lukas and Nea Moni of Chios (1990) Greece.** Although geographically dis-

tant from each other, these three monasteries (the first is in Attica, near Athens, the second in Phocida near Delphi, and the third on an island in the Aegean Sea, near Asia Minor) belong to the same typological series and share the same aesthetic characteristics. The churches are built on a cross-in-square plan with a large dome supported by squinches defining an octagonal space. In the 11th and 12th centuries they were decorated with superb marble works as well as mosaics on a gold background, all characteristic of the 'second golden age of Byzantine art'.

540. Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments (1990) Russian Federation. The 'Venice of the North', with its numerous canals and more than 400 bridges, is the result of a vast urban project begun in 1703 under Peter the Great. Later known as Lenin-grad (in the former USSR), the city is closely associated with the October Revolution. Its architectural heritage reconciles the very different Baroque and pure neoclassical styles, as can be seen in the Admiralty, the Winter Palace, the Marble Palace and the Hermitage.

541. Vilnius Historic Centre (1994) Lithuania. Political centre of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania from the 13th to the end of the 18th century, Vilnius has had a profound influence on the cultural and architectural development of much of eastern Europe. Despite invasions and partial destruction, it has preserved an impressive complex of Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque and classical buildings as well as its medieval layout and natural setting.

543. Itchan Kala (1990) Uzbekistan. Itchan Kala is the inner town (protected by brick walls some 10 m high) of the old Khiva oasis, which was the last resting-place of caravans before crossing the desert to Iran. Although few very old monuments still remain, it is a coherent and well-preserved example of the Muslim architecture of Central Asia. There are several outstanding structures such as the Djuma Mosque, the mausoleums and the madrasas and the two magnificent palaces built at the beginning of the 19th century by Alla-Kulli-Khan.

544. Kizhi Pogost (1990) Russian Federation. The pogost of Kizhi (i.e. the Kizhi enclosure) is located on one of the many islands in Lake Onega, in Karelia. Two 18th-century wooden churches, and an octagonal clock tower, also in wood and built in 1862, can be seen there. These unusual constructions, in which carpenters created a bold visionary architecture, perpetuate an ancient model of parish space and are in harmony with the surrounding landscape.

545. Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow (1990) Russian Federation. Inextricably linked to all the most important historical and political events in Russia since the 13th century, the Kremlin (built between the 14th and 17th centuries by outstanding Russian and foreign architects) was the residence of the Great Prince and also a religious centre. At the foot of its ramparts, on Red Square, St Basil's Basilica is one of the most beautiful Russian Orthodox monuments.

546. Maulbronn Monastery Complex (1993) Germany. Founded in 1147, the Cistercian Maulbronn Monastery is considered the most complete and best-preserved medieval monastic complex north of the Alps. Surrounded by fortified walls, the main buildings were constructed between the 12th and 16th centuries. The monastery's church, mainly in Transitional Gothic style, had a major influence in the spread of Gothic architecture over much of northern and central Europe. The water-management system at Maulbronn, with its elaborate network of drains, irrigation canals and reservoirs, is of exceptional interest.

547. Mount Huangshan (1990) China. Huangshan, known as 'the loveliest mountain of China', was acclaimed through art and literature during a good part of Chinese history (e.g. the Shanshui 'mountain and water' style of the mid-16th century). Today it holds the same fascination for visitors, poets, painters and photographers who come on pilgrimage to the site, which is renowned for its magnificent scenery made up of many granite peaks and rocks emerging out of a sea of clouds.

548. Rio Abiseo National Park (1990, 1992) Peru. The park was created in 1983 to protect the fauna and flora of the rainforests that are characteristic of this region of the Andes. There is a high level of endemism among the fauna and flora found in the park. The yellow-tailed woolly monkey, previously thought extinct, is found only in this area. Research undertaken since 1985 has already uncovered 36 previously unknown archaeological sites at altitudes of between 2,500 and 4,000 m, which give a good picture of pre-Inca society.

549. 18th-Century Royal Palace at Caserta, with the Park, the Aqueduct of Vanvitelli, and the San Leucio Complex (1997) Italy. The monumental complex at Caserta, created by the Bourbon king Charles III in the mid-18th century to rival Versailles and the Royal Palace in Madrid, is exceptional for the way in which it brings together a magnificent palace with its park and gardens, as well as natural woodland, hunting lodges and a silk factory. It is an eloquent expression of the Enlightenment in material form, integrated into, rather than imposed on, its natural setting.

550. Historic Centre of San Gimignano (1990) Italy. 'San Gimignano delle belle Torri' is in Tuscany, 56 km south of Florence. It served as an important relay point for pilgrims travelling to or from Rome on the Via Francigena. The patrician families who controlled the town built around 72 tower-houses (some as high as 50 m) as symbols of their wealth and power. Although only 14 have survived, San Gimignano has retained its feudal atmosphere and appearance. The town also has several masterpieces of 14th- and 15th-century Italian art.

555. Birka and Hovgården (1993) Sweden. The Birka archaeological site is located on Björkö Island in Lake Mälaren and was occupied in the 9th and 10th centuries. Hovgården is situated on the neighbouring island of

Adelsö. Together, they make up an archaeological complex which illustrates the elaborate trading networks of Viking-Age Europe and their influence on the subsequent history of Scandinavia. Birka was also important as the site of the first Christian congregation in Sweden, founded in 831 by St Ansgar.

556. Engelsberg Ironworks (1993) Sweden. Sweden's production of superior grades of iron made it a leader in this field in the 17th and 18th centuries. This site is the best-preserved and most complete example of this type of Swedish ironworks.

557. Rock Carvings in Tanum (1994) Sweden. The rock carvings in Tanum, in the north of Bohuslän, are a unique artistic achievement not only for their rich and varied motifs (depictions of humans and animals, weapons, boats and other subjects) but also for their cultural and chronological unity. They reveal the life and beliefs of people in Europe during the Bronze Age and are remarkable for their large numbers and outstanding quality.

558. Skogskyrkogården (1994) Sweden. This Stockholm cemetery was created between 1917 and 1920 by two young architects, Asplund and Lewerentz, on the site of former gravel pits overgrown with pine trees. The design blends vegetation and architectural elements, taking advantage of irregularities in the site to create a landscape that is finely adapted to its function. It has had a profound influence in many countries of the world.

559. Royal Domain of Drottningholm (1991) Sweden. The Royal Domain of Drottningholm stands on an island in Lake Mälaren in a suburb of Stockholm. With its castle, perfectly preserved theatre (built in 1766), Chinese pavilion and gardens, it is the finest example of an 18th-century north European royal residence inspired by the Palace of Versailles.

560. Archeological Zone of Paquimé, Casas Grandes (1998) Mexico. Paquimé, Casas Grandes, which reached its apogee in the 14th and 15th centuries, played a key role in trade and cultural contacts between the Pueblo culture of the south-western United States and northern Mexico and the more advanced civilizations of Mesoamerica. The extensive remains, only part of which have been excavated, are clear evidence of the vitality of a culture which was perfectly adapted to its physical and economic environment, but which suddenly vanished at the time of the Spanish Conquest.

561. Golden Temple of Dambulla (1991) Sri Lanka. A sacred pilgrimage site for 22 centuries, this cave monastery, with its five sanctuaries, is the largest, best-preserved cave-temple complex in Sri Lanka. The Buddhist mural paintings (covering an area of 2,100 sq. m) are of particular importance, as are the 157 statues.

564. Old City of Zamość (1992) Poland. Zamosc was founded in the 16th century by the chancellor Jan Zamoyski

on the trade route linking western and northern Europe with the Black Sea. Modelled on Italian theories of the 'ideal city' and built by the architect Bernardo Morando, a native of Padua, Zamosc is a perfect example of a late-16th-century Renaissance town. It has retained its original layout and fortifications and a large number of buildings that combine Italian and central European architectural traditions.

565. Kasbah of Algiers (1992) Algeria. The Kasbah is a unique kind of medina, or Islamic city. It stands in one of the finest coastal sites on the Mediterranean, overlooking the islands where a Carthaginian trading-post was established in the 4th century B.C. The Kasbah contains the remains of the citadel, old mosques and Ottoman-style palaces as well as the vestiges of a traditional urban structure associated with a deep-rooted sense of community.

566. Historic City of Sucre (1991) Bolivia. Sucre, the first capital of Bolivia, was founded by the Spanish in the first half of the 16th century. Its many well-preserved 16th-century religious buildings, such as San Lázaro, San Francisco and Santo Domingo, illustrate the blending of local architectural traditions with styles imported from Europe.

567. Tiwanaku: Spiritual and Political Centre of the Tiwanaku Culture (2000) Bolivia. The city of Tiwanaku, capital of a powerful pre-Hispanic empire that dominated a large area of the southern Andes and beyond, reached its apogee between 500 and 900 A.D. Its monumental remains testify to the cultural and political significance of this civilisation, which is distinct from any of the other pre-Hispanic empires of the Americas.

570. Butrint (1992, 1999) Albania. Inhabited since prehistoric times, Butrint has been the site of a Greek colony, a Roman city and a bishopric. Following a period of prosperity under Byzantine administration, then a brief occupation by the Venetians, the city was abandoned in the late Middle Ages after marshes formed in the area. The present archaeological site is a repository of ruins representing each period in the city's development.

574. Historic Town of Sukhothai and Associated Historic Towns (1991) Thailand. Sukhothai was the capital of the first Kingdom of Siam in the 13th and 14th centuries. It has a number of fine monuments, illustrating the beginnings of Thai architecture. The great civilization which evolved in the Kingdom of Sukhothai absorbed numerous influences and ancient local traditions; the rapid assimilation of all these elements forged what is known as the 'Sukhothai style'.

575. Ban Chiang Archaeological Site (1992) Thailand. Ban Chiang is considered the most important prehistoric settlement so far discovered in South-East Asia. It marks an important stage in human cultural, social and technological evolution. The site presents the earliest evidence of farming in the region and of the manufacture and use of metals.

- 576. Historic City of Ayutthaya and Associated Historic Towns (1991) Thailand.** Founded c. 1350, Ayutthaya became the second Siamese capital after Sukhothai. It was destroyed by the Burmese in the 18th century. Its remains, characterized by the prang (reliquary towers) and gigantic monasteries, give an idea of its past splendour.
- 579. Bronze Age Burial Site of Sammallahdenmäki (1999) Finland.** This Bronze Age burial site features more than 30 granite burial cairns, providing a unique insight into the funerary practices and social and religious structures of northern Europe more than three millennia ago.
- 582. Old Rauma (1991) Finland.** Situated on the Gulf of Botnia, Rauma is one of the oldest harbours in Finland. Built around a Franciscan monastery, where the mid-15th-century Holy Cross Church still stands, it is an outstanding example of an old Nordic city constructed in wood. Although ravaged by fire in the late 17th century, it has preserved its ancient vernacular architectural heritage.
- 583. Fortress of Suomenlinna (1991) Finland.** Built in the second half of the 18th century by Sweden on a group of islands located at the entrance of Helsinki's harbour, this fortress is an especially interesting example of European military architecture of the time.
- 584. Petäjävesi Old Church (1994) Finland.** Petäjävesi Old Church, in central Finland, was built of logs between 1763 and 1765. This Lutheran country church is a typical example of an architectural tradition that is unique to eastern Scandinavia. It combines the Renaissance conception of a centrally planned church with older forms deriving from Gothic groin vaults.
- 585. Historic Centre of Morelia (1991) Mexico.** Built in the 16th century, Morelia is an outstanding example of urban planning which combines the ideas of the Spanish Renaissance with the Mesoamerican experience. Well-adapted to the slopes of the hill site, its streets still follow the original layout. More than 200 historic buildings, all in the region's characteristic pink stone, reflect the town's architectural history, revealing a masterly and eclectic blend of the medieval spirit with Renaissance, Baroque and neoclassical elements. Morelia was the birthplace of several important personalities of independent Mexico and has played a major role in the country's history.
- 586. Rohtas Fort (1997) Pakistan.** Following his defeat of the Mughal emperor Humayun in 1541, Sher Shah Suri built a strong fortified complex at Rohtas, a strategic site in the north of what is now Pakistan. It was never taken by storm and has survived intact to the present day. The main fortifications consist of the massive walls, which extend for more than 4 km; they are lined with bastions and pierced by monumental gateways. Rohtas Fort, also called Qila Rohtas, is an exceptional example of early Muslim military architecture in Central and South Asia.
- 592. Borobudur Temple Compounds (1991) Indonesia.** This famous Buddhist temple, dating from the 8th and 9th centuries, is located in central Java. It was built in three tiers: a pyramidal base with five concentric square terraces, the trunk of a cone with three circular platforms and, at the top, a monumental stupa. The walls and balustrades are decorated with fine low reliefs, covering a total surface area of 2,500 sq. m. Around the circular platforms are 72 openwork stupas, each containing a statue of the Buddha. The monument was restored with UNESCO's help in the 1970s.
- 593. Sangiran Early Man Site (1996) Indonesia.** Excavations here from 1936 to 1941 led to the discovery of the first hominid fossil at this site. Later, 50 fossils of *Meganthropus palaeo* and *Pithecanthropus erectus*/*Homo erectus* were found – half of all the world's known hominid fossils. Inhabited for the past one and a half million years, Sangiran is one of the key sites for the understanding of human evolution.
- 595. Pythagoreion and Heraion of Samos (1992) Greece.** Many civilizations have inhabited this small Aegean island, near Asia Minor, since the 3rd millennium B.C. The remains of Pythagoreion, an ancient fortified port with Greek and Roman monuments and a spectacular tunnel-aqueduct, as well as the Heraion, temple of the Samian Hera, can still be seen.
- 596. Villages with Fortified Churches in Transylvania (1993, 1999) Romania.** These Transylvanian villages with their fortified churches provide a vivid picture of the cultural landscape of southern Transylvania. The seven villages inscribed, founded by the Transylvanian Saxons, are characterized by a specific land-use system, settlement pattern and organization of the family farmstead that have been preserved since the late Middle Ages. They are dominated by their fortified churches, which illustrate building styles from the 13th to the 16th century.
- 597. Monastery of Horezu (1993) Romania.** Founded in 1690 by Prince Constantine Brancovan, the monastery of Horezu, in Walachia, is a masterpiece of the 'Brancovan' style. It is known for its architectural purity and balance, the richness of its sculptural detail, the treatment of its religious compositions, its votive portraits and its painted decorative works. The school of mural and icon painting established at the monastery in the 18th century was famous throughout the Balkan region.
- 598. Churches of Moldavia (1993) Romania.** With their painted exterior walls, decorated with 15th- and 16th-century frescoes that are considered masterpieces of Byzantine art, these seven churches in northern Moldavia are unique in Europe. Far from being merely wall decorations, the paintings represent complete cycles of religious murals on all facades. Their outstanding composition, elegant outline and harmonious colours blend perfectly with the surrounding landscape.
- 599. Island of Mozambique (1991) Mozambique.** The fortified city of Mozambique is located on this island, a

former Portuguese trading-post on the route to India. Its remarkable architectural unity is due to the consistent use, since the 16th century, of the same building techniques, building materials (stone or macuti) and decorative principles.

600. Paris, Banks of the Seine (1991) France. From the Louvre to the Eiffel Tower, from the Place de la Concorde to the Grand and Petit Palais, the evolution of Paris and its history can be seen from the River Seine. The Cathedral of Notre-Dame and the Sainte Chapelle are architectural masterpieces while Haussmann's wide squares and boulevards influenced late 19th- and 20th-century town planning the world over

601. Cathedral of Notre-Dame, Former Abbey of Saint-Remi and Palace of Tau, Reims (1991) France. The outstanding handling of new architectural techniques in the 13th century, and the harmonious marriage of sculptural decoration with architecture, has made Notre-Dame in Reims one of the masterpieces of Gothic art. The former abbey still has its beautiful 9th-century nave, in which lie the remains of Archbishop St Rémi (440–533), who instituted the Holy Anointing of the kings of France. The former archiepiscopal palace known as the Tau Palace, which played an important role in religious ceremonies, was almost entirely rebuilt in the 17th century.

602. Historic Centre of Bukhara (1993) Uzbekistan. Bukhara, which is situated on the Silk Route, is more than 2,000 years old. It is the most complete example of a medieval city in Central Asia, with an urban fabric that has remained largely intact. Monuments of particular interest include the famous tomb of Ismail Samani, a masterpiece of 10th-century Muslim architecture, and a large number of 17th-century madrasas.

603. Samarkand - Crossroads of Cultures (2001) Uzbekistan. The historic town of Samarkand is a crossroad and melting pot of the world's cultures. Founded in the 7th century B.C. as ancient Afrasiab, Samarkand had its most significant development in the Timurid period from the 14th to the 15th centuries. The major monuments include the Registan Mosque and madrasas, Bibi-Khanum Mosque, the Shakh-Zinda compound and the Gur-Emir ensemble, as well as Ulugh-Beg's Observatory.

604. Historic Monuments of Novgorod and Surroundings (1992) Russian Federation. Situated on the ancient trade route between Central Asia and northern Europe, Novgorod was Russia's first capital in the 9th century. Surrounded by churches and monasteries, it was a centre for Orthodox spirituality as well as Russian architecture. Its medieval monuments and the 14th-century frescoes of Theophanes the Greek (Andrei Rublev's teacher) illustrate the development of its remarkable architecture and cultural creativity.

606. Serra da Capivara National Park (1991) Brazil. Many of the numerous rock shelters in the Serra da Capivara National Park are decorated with cave paintings, some

more than 25,000 years old. They are an outstanding testimony to one of the oldest human communities of South America.

611. Historic Town of Zabid (1993) Yemen. Zabid's domestic and military architecture and its urban plan make it an outstanding archaeological and historical site. Besides being the capital of Yemen from the 13th to the 15th century, the city played an important role in the Arab and Muslim world for many centuries because of its Islamic university.

613. Ruins of León Viejo (2000) Nicaragua. León Viejo is one of the oldest Spanish colonial settlements in the Americas. It did not develop and so its ruins are outstanding testimony to the social and economic structures of the Spanish Empire in the 16th century. Moreover, the site has immense archaeological potential.

614. City of Safranbolu (1994) Turkey. From the 13th century to the advent of the railway in the early 20th century, Safranbolu was an important caravan station on the main East–West trade route. The Old Mosque, Old Bath and Süleyman Pasha Medrese were built in 1322. During its apogee in the 17th century, Safranbolu's architecture influenced urban development throughout much of the Ottoman Empire.

616. Historic Centre of Prague (1992) Czech Republic. Built between the 11th and 18th centuries, the Old Town, the Lesser Town and the New Town speak of the great architectural and cultural influence enjoyed by this city since the Middle Ages. The many magnificent monuments, such as Hradcany Castle, St Vitus Cathedral, Charles Bridge and numerous churches and palaces, built mostly in the 14th century under the Holy Roman Emperor, Charles IV.

617. Historic Centre of Český Krumlov (1992) Czech Republic. Situated on the banks of the Vltava river, the town was built around a 13th-century castle with Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque elements. It is an outstanding example of a small central European medieval town whose architectural heritage has remained intact thanks to its peaceful evolution over more than five centuries.

618. Banská Štiavnica (1993) Slovakia. Over the centuries, the town of Banská Štiavnica was visited by many outstanding engineers and scientists, many of whom contributed to its fame. The old medieval mining centre grew into a town with Renaissance palaces, 16th-century churches, elegant squares and castles. The urban centre blends into the surrounding landscape, which contains vital relics of the mining and metallurgical activities of the past.

620. Spišský Hrad and its Associated Cultural Monuments (1993) Slovakia. Spišský Hrad has one of the largest ensembles of 13th- and 14th-century military, political and religious buildings in eastern Europe, and its Romanesque and Gothic architecture has remained remarkably intact.

- 621. Historic Centre of Telč (1992) Czech Republic.** The houses in Telč, which stands on a hilltop, were originally built of wood. After a fire in the late 14th century, the town was rebuilt in stone, surrounded by walls and further strengthened by a network of artificial ponds. The town's Gothic castle was reconstructed in High Gothic style in the late 15th century.
- 622. Vlkolínec (1993) Slovakia.** Vlkolínec, situated in the centre of Slovakia, is a remarkably intact settlement of 45 buildings with the traditional features of a central European village. It is the region's most complete group of these kinds of traditional log houses, often found in mountainous areas.
- 623. Mines of Rammelsberg and Historic Town of Goslar (1992) Germany.** Situated near the Rammelsberg mines, Goslar held an important place in the Hanseatic League because of the rich Rammelsberg metallic ore deposits. From the 10th to the 12th century it was one of the seats of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation. Its well-preserved medieval historic centre has some 1,500 half-timbered houses dating from the 15th to the 19th century.
- 624. Town of Bamberg (1993) Germany.** From the 10th century onwards, this town became an important link with the Slav peoples, especially those of Poland and Pomerania. During its period of greatest prosperity, from the 12th century onwards, the architecture of Bamberg strongly influenced northern Germany and Hungary. In the late 18th century it was the centre of the Enlightenment in southern Germany, with eminent philosophers and writers such as Hegel and Hoffmann living there.
- 625. Mir Castle Complex (2000) Belarus.** The construction of this castle began at the end of the 15th century, in Gothic style. It was subsequently extended and reconstructed, first in the Renaissance and then in the Baroque style. After being abandoned for nearly a century and suffering severe damage during the Napoleonic period, the castle was restored at the end of the 19th century, with the addition of a number of other elements and the landscaping of the surrounding area as a park. Its present form is graphic testimony to an often turbulent history.
- 631. El Tajin, Pre-Hispanic City (1992) Mexico.** Located in the state of Veracruz, El Tajin was at its height from the early 9th to the early 13th century. It became the most important centre in north-east Mesoamerica after the fall of the Teotihuacan Empire. Its cultural influence extended all along the Gulf and penetrated into the Maya region and the high plateaux of central Mexico. Its architecture, which is unique in Mesoamerica, is characterized by elaborate carved reliefs on the columns and frieze. The 'Pyramid of the Niches', a masterpiece of ancient Mexican and American architecture, reveals the astronomical and symbolic significance of the buildings. El Tajin has survived as an outstanding example of the grandeur and importance of the pre-Hispanic cultures of Mexico.
- 632. Cultural and Historic Ensemble of the Solovetsky Islands (1992) Russian Federation.** The Solovetsky archipelago comprises six islands in the western part of the White Sea, covering 300 sq. km. They have been inhabited since the 5th century B.C. and important traces of a human presence from as far back as the 5th millennium B.C. can be found there. The archipelago has been the site of fervent monastic activity since the 15th century, and there are several churches dating from the 16th to the 19th century.
- 633. White Monuments of Vladimir and Suzdal (1992) Russian Federation.** These two artistic centres in central Russia hold an important place in the country's architectural history. There are a number of magnificent 12th- and 13th-century public and religious buildings, above all the masterpieces of the Collegiate Church of St Demetrios and the Cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin.
- 634. Church of the Ascension, Kolomenskoye (1994) Russian Federation.** The Church of the Ascension was built in 1532 on the imperial estate of Kolomenskoye, near Moscow, to celebrate the birth of the prince who was to become Tsar Ivan IV ('the Terrible'). One of the earliest examples of a traditional wooden tent-roofed church on a stone and brick substructure, it had a great influence on the development of Russian ecclesiastical architecture.
- 635. Bourges Cathedral (1992) France.** The Cathedral of St Etienne of Bourges, built between the late 12th and late 13th centuries, is one of the great masterpieces of Gothic art and is admired for its proportions and the unity of its design. The tympanum, sculptures and stained-glass windows are particularly striking. Apart from the beauty of the architecture, it attests to the power of Christianity in medieval France.
- 642. Prambanan Temple Compounds (1991) Indonesia.** Built in the 10th century, this is the largest temple compound dedicated to Shiva in Indonesia. Rising above the centre of the last of these concentric squares are three temples decorated with reliefs illustrating the epic of the Ramayana, dedicated to the three great Hindu divinities (Shiva, Vishnu and Brahma) and three temples dedicated to the animals who serve them.
- 648. Jesuit Missions of La Santísima Trinidad de Parana and Jesus de Tavarangue (1993) Paraguay.** In addition to their artistic interest, these missions are a reminder of the Jesuits' Christianization of the Río de la Plata basin in the 17th and 18th centuries, with the accompanying social and economic initiatives.
- 657. Architectural Ensemble of the Trinity Sergius Lavra in Sergiev Posad (1993) Russian Federation.** This is a fine example of a working Orthodox monastery, with military features that are typical of the 15th to the 18th century, the period during which it developed. The main church of the Lavra, the Cathedral of the Assumption (echoing the Kremlin Cathedral of the same

- name), contains the tomb of Boris Godunov. Among the treasures of the Lavra is the famous icon, *The Trinity*, by Andrei Rublev.
- 658. Coro and its Port (1993) Venezuela.** With its earthen constructions unique to the Caribbean, Coro is the only surviving example of a rich fusion of local traditions with Spanish Mudéjar and Dutch architectural techniques. One of the first colonial towns (founded in 1527), it has some 602 historic buildings.
- 659. Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne (1993) Ireland.** The three main prehistoric sites of the Brú na Bóinne Complex, Newgrange, Knowth and Dowth, are situated on the north bank of the River Boyne 50 km north of Dublin. This is Europe's largest and most important concentration of prehistoric megalithic art. The monuments there had social, economic, religious and funerary functions.
- 660. Buddhist Monuments in the Horyu-ji Area (1993) Japan.** There are around 48 Buddhist monuments in the Horyu-ji area, in Nara Prefecture. Several date from the late 7th or early 8th century, making them some of the oldest surviving wooden buildings in the world. These masterpieces of wooden architecture are important not only for the history of art, since they illustrate the adaptation of Chinese Buddhist architecture and layout to Japanese culture, but also for the history of religion, since their construction coincided with the introduction of Buddhism to Japan from China by way of the Korean peninsula.
- 661. Himeji-jo (1993) Japan.** Himeji-jo is the finest surviving example of early 17th-century Japanese castle architecture, comprising 83 buildings with highly developed systems of defence and ingenious protection devices dating from the beginning of the Shogun period. It is a masterpiece of construction in wood, combining function with aesthetic appeal, both in its elegant appearance unified by the white plastered earthen walls and in the subtlety of the relationships between the building masses and the multiple roof layers.
- 664. Archaeological Ensemble of Mérida (1993) Spain.** The colony of Augusta Emerita, which became present-day Mérida in Estremadura, was founded in 25 B.C. at the end of the Spanish Campaign and was the capital of Lusitania. The well-preserved remains of the old city include, in particular, a large bridge over the Guadiana, an amphitheatre, a theatre, a vast circus and an exceptional water-supply system. It is an excellent example of a provincial Roman capital during the empire and in the years afterwards.
- 665. Royal Monastery of Santa Maria de Guadalupe (1993) Spain.** The monastery is an outstanding repository of four centuries of Spanish religious architecture. It symbolizes two significant events in world history that occurred in 1492: the Reconquest of the Iberian peninsula by the Catholic Kings and Christopher Columbus' arrival in the Americas. Its famous statue of the Virgin became a powerful symbol of the Christianization of much of the New World.
- 666. Lumbini, the Birthplace of the Lord Buddha (1997) Nepal.** Siddhartha Gautama, the Lord Buddha, was born in 623 B.C. in the famous gardens of Lumbini, which soon became a place of pilgrimage. Among the pilgrims was the Indian emperor Ashoka, who erected one of his commemorative pillars there. The site is now being developed as a Buddhist pilgrimage centre, where the archaeological remains associated with the birth of the Lord Buddha form a central feature.
- 668. Angkor (1992) Cambodia.** Angkor is one of the most important archaeological sites in South-East Asia. Stretching over some 400 sq. km, including forested area, Angkor Archaeological Park contains the magnificent remains of the different capitals of the Khmer Empire, from the 9th to the 15th century. These include the famous Temple of Angkor Wat and, at Angkor Thom, the Bayon Temple with its countless sculptural decorations. UNESCO has set up a wide-ranging programme to safeguard this symbolic site and its surroundings.
- 669. Route of Santiago de Compostela (1993) Spain.** Santiago de Compostela was proclaimed the first European Cultural itinerary by the Council of Europe in 1987. This route from the French-Spanish border was – and still is – taken by pilgrims to Santiago de Compostela. Some 1,800 buildings along the route, both religious and secular, are of great historic interest. The route played a fundamental role in encouraging cultural exchanges between the Iberian peninsula and the rest of Europe during the Middle Ages. It remains a testimony to the power of the Christian faith among people of all social classes and from all over Europe.
- 670. I Sassi di Matera (1993) Italy.** This is the most outstanding, intact example of a troglodyte settlement in the Mediterranean region, perfectly adapted to its terrain and ecosystem. The first inhabited zone dates from the Palaeolithic, while later settlements illustrate a number of significant stages in human history. Matera is in the southern region of Basilicata.
- 675. Joya de Cerén Archaeological Site (1993) El Salvador.** Joya de Cerén was a pre-Hispanic farming community that, like Pompeii and Herculaneum in Italy, was buried under a volcanic eruption c. A.D. 600. Because of the exceptional condition of the remains, they provide an insight into the daily lives of the Central American populations who worked the land at that time.
- 676. Historic Centre of Zacatecas (1993) Mexico.** Founded in 1546 after the discovery of a rich silver lode, Zacatecas reached the height of its prosperity in the 16th and 17th centuries. Built on the steep slopes of a narrow valley, the town has breathtaking views and there are many old buildings, both religious and civil. The cathedral, built between 1730 and 1760, dominates the centre of the town. It is notable for its harmonious design and the Baroque profusion of its façades, where Eu-

European and indigenous decorative elements are found side by side.

- 677. Baroque Churches of the Philippines (1993) Philippines.** These four churches, the first of which was built by the Spanish in the late 16th century, are located in Manila, Santa Maria, Paoay and Miag-ao. Their unique architectural style is a reinterpretation of European Baroque by Chinese and Philippine craftsmen.
- 678. Complex of Huế Monuments (1993) Viet Nam.** Established as the capital of unified Viet Nam in 1802, Huế was not only the political but also the cultural and religious centre under the Nguyen dynasty until 1945. The Perfume River winds its way through the Capital City, the Imperial City, the Forbidden Purple City and the Inner City, giving this unique feudal capital a setting of great natural beauty.
- 687. Völklingen Ironworks (1994) Germany.** The ironworks, which cover some 6 ha, dominate the city of Völklingen. Although they have recently gone out of production, they are the only intact example, in the whole of western Europe and North America, of an integrated ironworks that was built and equipped in the 19th and 20th centuries and has remained intact.
- 688. Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto (Kyoto, Uji and Otsu Cities) (1994) Japan.** Built in A.D. 794 on the model of the capitals of ancient China, Kyoto was the imperial capital of Japan from its foundation until the middle of the 19th century. As the centre of Japanese culture for more than 1,000 years, Kyoto illustrates the development of Japanese wooden architecture, particularly religious architecture, and the art of Japanese gardens, which has influenced landscape gardening the world over.
- 690. Pilgrimage Church of St John of Nepomuk at Zelená Hora (1994) Czech Republic.** This pilgrimage church, built in honour of St John of Nepomuk, stands at Zelená Hora, not far from Zdar nad Sazavou in Moravia. Constructed at the beginning of the 18th century on a star-shaped plan, it is the most unusual work by the great architect Jan Blazej Santini, whose highly original style falls between neo-Gothic and Baroque.
- 695. Roskilde Cathedral (1995) Denmark.** Built in the 12th and 13th centuries, this was Scandinavia's first Gothic cathedral to be built of brick and it encouraged the spread of this style throughout northern Europe. It has been the mausoleum of the Danish royal family since the 15th century. Porches and side chapels were added up to the end of the 19th century. Thus it provides a clear overview of the development of European religious architecture.
- 696. Kronborg Castle (2000) Denmark.** Located on a strategically important site commanding the Sund, the stretch of water between Denmark and Sweden, the Royal castle of Kronborg at Helsingør (Elsinore) is of immense symbolic value to the Danish people and played a key role in the history of northern Europe in the 16th-18th centuries. Work began on the construction of this outstanding Renaissance castle in 1574, and its defences were reinforced according to the canons of the period's military architecture in the late 17th century. It has remained intact to the present day. It is world-renowned as Elsinore, the setting of Shakespeare's Hamlet.
- 697. Jelling Mounds, Runic Stones and Church (1994) Denmark.** The Jelling burial mounds and one of the runic stones are striking examples of pagan Nordic culture, while the other runic stone and the church illustrate the Christianization of the Danish people towards the middle of the 10th century.
- 699. City of Luxembourg: its Old Quarters and Fortifications (1994) Luxembourg.** Because of its strategic position, Luxembourg was, from the 16th century until 1867, when its walls were dismantled, one of Europe's greatest fortified sites. It was repeatedly reinforced as it passed from one great European power to another: the Holy Roman Emperors, the House of Burgundy, the Habsburgs, the French and Spanish kings, and finally the Prussians. Until their partial demolition, the fortifications were a fine example of military architecture spanning several centuries.
- 700. Lines and Geoglyphs of Nasca and Pampas de Jumana (1994) Peru.** Located in the arid Peruvian coastal plain, some 400 km south of Lima, the geoglyphs of Nasca and the pampas of Jumana cover about 450 sq. km. These lines, which were scratched on the surface of the ground between 500 B.C. and A.D. 500, are among archaeology's greatest enigmas because of their quantity, nature, size and continuity. The geoglyphs depict living creatures, stylized plants and imaginary beings, as well as geometric figures several kilometres long. They are believed to have had ritual astronomical functions.
- 702. Earliest 16th-Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl (1994) Mexico.** These 14 monasteries stand on the slopes of Popocatepetl, to the south-east of Mexico City. They are in an excellent state of conservation and are good examples of the architectural style adopted by the first missionaries – Franciscans, Dominicans and Augustinians – who converted the indigenous populations to Christianity in the early 16th century.
- 703. Mountain Resort and its Outlying Temples, Chengde (1994) China.** The Mountain Resort (the Qing dynasty's summer palace), in Hebei Province, was built between 1703 and 1792. It is a vast complex of palaces and administrative and ceremonial buildings. Temples of various architectural styles and imperial gardens blend harmoniously into a landscape of lakes, pastureland and forests. In addition to its aesthetic interest, the Mountain Resort is a rare historic vestige of the final development of feudal society in China.
- 704. Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu (1994) China.** The temple, cemetery and family mansion of Confucius, the great

philosopher, politician and educator of the 6th–5th centuries B.C., are located at Qufu, in Shandong Province. Built to commemorate him in 478 B.C., the temple has been destroyed and reconstructed over the centuries; today it comprises more than 100 buildings. The cemetery contains Confucius' tomb and the remains of more than 100,000 of his descendants. The small house of the Kong family developed into a gigantic aristocratic residence, of which 152 buildings remain. The Qufu complex of monuments has retained its outstanding artistic and historic character due to the devotion of successive Chinese emperors over more than 2,000 years.

705. Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains

(1994) China. The palaces and temples which form the nucleus of this group of secular and religious buildings exemplify the architectural and artistic achievements of China's Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties. Situated in the scenic valleys and on the slopes of the Wudang mountains in Hubei Province, the site, which was built as an organized complex during the Ming dynasty (14th–17th centuries), contains Taoist buildings from as early as the 7th century. It represents the highest standards of Chinese art and architecture over a period of nearly 1,000 years.

707. Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa (1994, 2000, 2001) China.

The Potala Palace, winter palace of the Dalai Lama since the 7th century, symbolizes Tibetan Buddhism and its central role in the traditional administration of Tibet. The complex, comprising the White and Red Palaces with their ancillary buildings, is built on Red Mountain in the centre of Lhasa Valley, at an altitude of 3,700m. Also founded in the 7th century, the Jokhang Temple Monastery is an exceptional Buddhist religious complex. Norbulingka, the Dalai Lama's former summer palace, constructed in the 18th century, is a masterpiece of Tibetan art. The beauty and originality of the architecture of these three sites, their rich ornamentation and harmonious integration in a striking landscape, add to their historic and religious interest.

708. City-Museum Reserve of Mtskheta (1994) Georgia.

The historic churches of Mtskheta, former capital of Georgia, are outstanding examples of medieval religious architecture in the Caucasus. They show the high artistic and cultural level attained by this ancient kingdom.

709. Upper Svaneti (1996) Georgia.

Preserved by its long isolation, the Upper Svaneti region of the Caucasus is an exceptional example of mountain scenery with medieval-type villages and tower-houses. The village of Chazhashi still has more than 200 of these very unusual houses, which were used both as dwellings and as defence posts against the invaders who plagued the region.

710. Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery (1994) Georgia.

The construction of Bagrati Cathedral, named after Bagrat III, the first king of united Georgia, started at the end of the 10th century and was completed in

the early years of the 11th century. Although partly destroyed by the Turks in 1691, its ruins still lie in the centre of Kutaisi. The Gelati Monastery, whose main buildings were erected between the 12th and 17th centuries, is a well-preserved complex, with wonderful mosaics and wall paintings. The cathedral and monastery represent the flowering of medieval architecture in Georgia.

712. City of Vicenza and the Palladian Villas of the Veneto

(1994, 1996) Italy. Founded in the 2nd century B.C. in northern Italy, Vicenza prospered under Venetian rule from the early 15th to the end of the 18th century. The work of Andrea Palladio (1508–80), based on a detailed study of classical Roman architecture, gives the city its unique appearance. Palladio's urban buildings, as well as his villas, scattered throughout the Veneto region, had a decisive influence on the development of architecture. His work inspired a distinct architectural style known as Palladian, which spread to England and other European countries, and also to North America.

714. Rock Paintings of the Sierra de San Francisco (1993)

Mexico. From c. 100 B.C. to A.D. 1300, the Sierra de San Francisco (in the El Vizcaino reserve, in Baja California) was home to a people who have now disappeared but who left one of the most outstanding collections of rock paintings in the world. They are remarkably well-preserved because of the dry climate and the inaccessibility of the site. Showing human figures and many animal species and illustrating the relationship between humans and their environment, the paintings reveal a highly sophisticated culture. Their composition and size, as well as the precision of the outlines and the variety of colours, but especially the number of sites, make this an impressive testimony to a unique artistic tradition.

717. Historic Centre of Siena (1995) Italy.

Siena is the embodiment of a medieval city. Its inhabitants pursued their rivalry with Florence right into the area of urban planning. Throughout the centuries, they preserved their city's Gothic appearance, acquired between the 12th and 15th centuries. During this period the work of Duccio, the Lorenzetti brothers and Simone Martini was to influence the course of Italian and, more broadly, European art. The whole city of Siena, built around the Piazza del Campo, was devised as a work of art that blends into the surrounding landscape.

722. Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras (1995)

Philippines. For 2,000 years, the high rice fields of the Ifugao have followed the contours of the mountains. The fruit of knowledge handed down from one generation to the next, and the expression of sacred traditions and a delicate social balance, they have helped to create a landscape of great beauty that expresses the harmony between humankind and the environment.

723. Cultural Landscape of Sintra (1995) Portugal.

In the 19th century Sintra became the first centre of European Romantic architecture. Ferdinand II turned a ruined monastery into a castle where this new sensitivity

was displayed in the use of Gothic, Egyptian, Moorish and Renaissance elements and in the creation of a park blending local and exotic species of trees. Other fine dwellings, built along the same lines in the surrounding area, created a unique combination of parks and gardens which influenced the development of landscape architecture throughout Europe.

724. Dečani Monastery (2004) Serbia and Montenegro. The Dečani Monastery - at the foot of the slopes of the Prokletije mountains, in the western part of the province of Kosovo and Metohija - was built in the mid 14th century for the Serbian King Stefan Decanski. It is also his mausoleum. The monastery represents the last important phase of Byzantine-Romanesque architecture in the region and is the largest of all medieval Balkan churches. It contains exceptional, well-preserved Byzantine paintings, which cover practically the entire interior of the church with over 1,000 compositions and individual depictions of saints. It also has numerous Romanesque-Gothic sculptures. The original marble floor is preserved, as is the interior furniture, and the main 14th century iconostasis. The Dečani treasury is the richest in Serbia, with, notably, about 60 exceptional icons from the 14th to the 17th centuries. The Monastery represents an exceptional synthesis of Byzantine and Western traditions.

726. Historic Centre of Naples (1995) Italy. From the Neapolis founded by Greek settlers in 470 B.C. to the city of today, Naples has retained the imprint of the successive cultures that emerged in Europe and the Mediterranean basin. This makes it a unique site, with a wealth of outstanding monuments such as the Church of Santa Chiara and the Castel Nuovo.

728. Old and New Towns of Edinburgh (1995) UK and Northern Ireland. Edinburgh has been the Scottish capital since the 15th century. It has two distinct areas: the Old Town, dominated by a medieval fortress; and the neoclassical New Town, whose development from the 18th century onwards had a far-reaching influence on European urban planning. The harmonious juxtaposition of these two contrasting historic areas, each with many important buildings, is what gives the city its unique character.

729. Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar and Dessau (1996) Germany. Between 1919 and 1933, the Bauhaus School, based first in Weimar and then in Dessau, revolutionized architectural and aesthetic concepts and practices. The buildings put up and decorated by the school's professors (Walter Gropius, Hannes Meyer, Laszlo Moholy-Nagy and Wassily Kandinsky) launched the Modern Movement, which shaped much of the architecture of the 20th century.

730. Crespi d'Adda (1995) Italy. Crespi d'Adda in Capriate San Gervasio in Lombardy is an outstanding example of the 19th- and early 20th-century 'company towns' built in Europe and North America by enlightened industrialists to meet the workers' needs. The site is still remarkably intact and is partly used for industrial

purposes, although changing economic and social conditions now threaten its survival.

731. Hanseatic Town of Visby (1995) Sweden. A former Viking site on the island of Gotland, Visby was the main centre of the Hanseatic League in the Baltic from the 12th to the 14th century. Its 13th-century ramparts and more than 200 warehouses and wealthy merchants' dwellings from the same period make it the best-preserved fortified commercial city in northern Europe.

732. Kutná Hora: Historical Town Centre with the Church of St Barbara and the Cathedral of Our Lady at Sedlec (1995) Czech Republic. Kutná Hora developed as a result of the exploitation of the silver mines. In the 14th century it became a royal city endowed with monuments that symbolized its prosperity. The Church of St Barbara, a jewel of the late Gothic period, and the Cathedral of Our Lady at Sedlec, which was restored in line with the Baroque taste of the early 18th century, were to influence the architecture of central Europe. These masterpieces today form part of a well-preserved medieval urban fabric with some particularly fine private dwellings.

733. Ferrara, City of the Renaissance, and its Po Delta (1995, 1999) Italy. Ferrara, which grew up around a ford over the River Po, became an intellectual and artistic centre that attracted the greatest minds of the Italian Renaissance in the 15th and 16th centuries. Here, Piero della Francesca, Jacopo Bellini and Andrea Mantegna decorated the palaces of the House of Este. The humanist concept of the 'ideal city' came to life here in the neighbourhoods built from 1492 onwards by Biagio Rossetti according to the new principles of perspective. The completion of this project marked the birth of modern town planning and influenced its subsequent development.

734. Historic Villages of Shirakawa-go and Gokayama (1995) Japan. Located in a mountainous region that was cut off from the rest of the world for a long period of time, these villages with their Gassho-style houses subsisted on the cultivation of mulberry trees and the rearing of silkworms. The large houses with their steeply pitched thatched roofs are the only examples of their kind in Japan. Despite economic upheavals, the villages of Ogimachi, Ainokura and Suganuma are outstanding examples of a traditional way of life perfectly adapted to the environment and people's social and economic circumstances.

736. Seokguram Grotto and Bulguksa Temple (1995) Republic of Korea. Established in the 8th century on the slopes of Mount T'oham, the Seokguram Grotto contains a monumental statue of the Buddha looking at the sea in the bhumisparsha mudra position. With the surrounding portrayals of gods, Bodhisattvas and disciples, all realistically and delicately sculpted in high and low relief, it is considered a masterpiece of Buddhist art in the Far East. The Temple of Bulguksa (built in 774) and the Seokguram Grotto form a religious architectural complex of exceptional significance.

- 737. Haeinsa Temple Janggyeong Panjeon, the Depositories for the Tripitaka Koreana Woodblocks (1995) Republic of Korea.** The Temple of Haeinsa, on Mount Kaya, is home to the Tripitaka Koreana, the most complete collection of Buddhist texts, engraved on 80,000 woodblocks between 1237 and 1248. The buildings of Janggyeong Pangeon, which date from the 15th century, were constructed to house the woodblocks, which are also revered as exceptional works of art. As the oldest depository of the Tripitaka, they reveal an astonishing mastery of the invention and implementation of the conservation techniques used to preserve these woodblocks.
- 738. Jongmyo Shrine (1995) Republic of Korea.** Jongmyo is the oldest and most authentic of the Confucian royal shrines to have been preserved. Dedicated to the forefathers of the Choson dynasty (1392–1910), the shrine has existed in its present form since the 16th century and houses tablets bearing the teachings of members of the former royal family. Ritual ceremonies linking music, song and dance still take place there, perpetuating a tradition that goes back to the 14th century.
- 739. Schokland and Surroundings (1995) Netherlands.** Schokland was a peninsula that by the 15th century had become an island. Occupied and then abandoned as the sea encroached, it had to be evacuated in 1859. But following the draining of the Zuider Zee, it has, since the 1940s, formed part of the land reclaimed from the sea. Schokland has vestiges of human habitation going back to prehistoric times. It symbolizes the heroic, age-old struggle of the people of the Netherlands against the encroachment of the waters.
- 741. Old Town Lunenburg (1995) Canada.** Lunenburg is the best surviving example of a planned British colonial settlement in North America. Established in 1753, it has retained its original layout and overall appearance, based on a rectangular grid pattern drawn up in the home country. The inhabitants have managed to safeguard the city's identity throughout the centuries by preserving the wooden architecture of the houses, some of which date from the 18th century.
- 742. Historic Centre of Santa Cruz de Mompox (1995) Colombia.** Founded in 1540 on the banks of the River Magdalena, Mompox played a key role in the Spanish colonization of northern South America. From the 16th to the 19th century the city developed parallel to the river, with the main street acting as a dyke. The historic centre has preserved the harmony and unity of the urban landscape. Most of the buildings are still used for their original purposes, providing an exceptional picture of what a Spanish colonial city was like.
- 743. National Archeological Park of Tierradentro (1995) Colombia.** Several monumental statues of human figures can be seen in the park, which also contains many hypogea dating from the 6th to the 10th century. These huge underground tombs (some burial chambers are up to 12 m wide) are decorated with motifs that reproduce the internal decor of homes of the period. They reveal the social complexity and cultural wealth of a pre-Hispanic society in the northern Andes.
- 744. San Agustín Archeological Park (1995) Colombia.** The largest group of religious monuments and megalithic sculptures in South America stands in a wild, spectacular landscape. Gods and mythical animals are skilfully represented in styles ranging from abstract to realist. These works of art display the creativity and imagination of a northern Andean culture that flourished from the 1st to the 8th century.
- 747. Historic Quarter of the City of Colonia del Sacramento (1995) Uruguay.** Founded by the Portuguese in 1680 on the Río de la Plata, the city was of strategic importance in resisting the Spanish. After being disputed for a century, it was finally lost by its founders. The well-preserved urban landscape illustrates the successful fusion of the Portuguese, Spanish and post-colonial styles.
- 750. Ancient Ksour of Ouadane, Chinguetti, Tichitt and Oualata (1996) Mauritania.** Founded in the 11th and 12th centuries to serve the caravans crossing the Sahara, these trading and religious centres became focal points of Islamic culture. They have managed to preserve an urban fabric that evolved between the 12th and 16th centuries. Typically, houses with patios crowd along narrow streets around a mosque with a square minaret. They illustrate a traditional way of life centred on the nomadic culture of the people of the western Sahara.
- 751. Rapa Nui National Park (1995) Chile.** Rapa Nui, the indigenous name of Easter Island, bears witness to a unique cultural phenomenon. A society of Polynesian origin that settled there c. A.D. 300 established a powerful, imaginative and original tradition of monumental sculpture and architecture, free from any external influence. From the 10th to the 16th century this society built shrines and erected enormous stone figures known as moai, which created an unrivalled cultural landscape that continues to fascinate people throughout the world.
- 751. Verla Groundwood and Board Mill (1996) Finland.** The Verla groundwood and board mill and its associated residential area is an outstanding, remarkably well-preserved example of the small-scale rural industrial settlements associated with pulp, paper and board production that flourished in northern Europe and North America in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Only a handful of such settlements survives to the present day.
- 753. Medina of Essaouira (formerly Mogador) (2001) Morocco.** Essaouira is an exceptional example of a late-18th-century fortified town, built according to the principles of contemporary European military architecture in a North African context. Since its foundation, it has been a major international trading seaport,

linking Morocco and its Saharan hinterland with Europe and the rest of the world.

- 755. Historic Centre of Oporto (1996) Portugal.** The city of Oporto, built along the hillsides overlooking the mouth of the Douro river, is an outstanding urban landscape with a 1,000-year history. Its continuous growth, linked to the sea (the Romans gave it the name Portus, or port), can be seen in the many and varied monuments, from the cathedral with its Romanesque choir, to the neoclassical Stock Exchange and the typically Portuguese Manueline-style Church of Santa Clara.
- 757. Skellig Michael (1996) Ireland.** This monastic complex, perched since about the 7th century on the steep sides of the rocky island of Skellig Michael, some 12 km off the coast of south-west Ireland, illustrates the very spartan existence of the first Irish Christians. Since the extreme remoteness of Skellig Michael has until recently discouraged visitors, the site is exceptionally well preserved.
- 758. Millenary Benedictine Abbey of Pannonhalma and its Natural Environment (1996) Hungary.** The first Benedictine monks settled here in 996. They went on to convert the Hungarians, to found the country's first school and, in 1055, to write the first document in Hungarian. From the time of its founding, this monastic community has promoted culture throughout central Europe. Its 1,000-year history can be seen in the succession of architectural styles of the monastic buildings (the oldest dating from 1224), which still today house a school and the monastic community.
- 759. Defence Line of Amsterdam (1996) Netherlands.** Extending 135 km around the city of Amsterdam, this defence line (built between 1883 and 1920) is the only example of a fortification based on the principle of controlling the waters. Since the 16th century, the people of the Netherlands have used their expert knowledge of hydraulic engineering for defence purposes. The centre of the country was protected by a network of 45 armed forts, acting in concert with temporary flooding from polders and an intricate system of canals and locks.
- 761. James Island and Related Sites (2003) Gambia.** James Island and Related Sites present a testimony to the main periods and facets of the encounter between Africa and Europe along the River Gambia, a continuum stretching from pre-colonial and pre-slavery times to independence. The site is particularly significant for its relation to the beginning of the slave trade and its abolition. It also documents early access to the interior of Africa.
- 762. Church Village of Gammelstad, Luleå (1996) Sweden.** Gammelstad, at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, is the best-preserved example of a 'church village', a unique kind of village formerly found throughout northern Scandinavia. The 424 wooden houses, huddled round the early 15th-century stone church, were used only on Sundays and at religious festivals to house worshippers from the surrounding countryside who could not return home the same day because of the distance and difficult travelling conditions.
- 763. Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape (1996) Czech Republic.** Between the 17th and 20th centuries, the ruling dukes of Liechtenstein transformed their domains in southern Moravia into a striking landscape. It married Baroque architecture (mainly the work of Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach) and the classical and neo-Gothic style of the castles of Lednice and Valtice with countryside fashioned according to English romantic principles of landscape architecture. At 200 sq. km, it is one of the largest artificial landscapes in Europe.
- 770. Canal du Midi (1996) France.** This 360-km network of navigable waterways linking the Mediterranean and the Atlantic through 328 structures (locks, aqueducts, bridges, tunnels, etc.) is one of the most remarkable feats of civil engineering in modern times. Built between 1667 and 1694, it paved the way for the Industrial Revolution. The care that its creator, Pierre-Paul Riquet, took in the design and the way it blends with its surroundings turned a technical achievement into a work of art.
- 772. Fertő/Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape (2001) * Austria.** The Fertő/Neusiedler Lake area has been the meeting place of different cultures for eight millennia. This is graphically demonstrated by its varied landscape, the result of an evolutionary symbiosis between human activity and the physical environment. The remarkable rural architecture of the villages surrounding the lake and several 18th- and 19th-century palaces adds to the area's considerable cultural interest.
- 772. Fertő/Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape (2001) * Hungary.** The Fertő/Neusiedler Lake area has been the meeting place of different cultures for eight millennia. This is graphically demonstrated by its varied landscape, the result of an evolutionary symbiosis between human activity and the physical environment. The remarkable rural architecture of the villages surrounding the lake and several 18th- and 19th-century palaces adds to the area's considerable cultural interest.
- 773. Pyrénées - Mont Perdu (1997, 1999) * France.** This outstanding mountain landscape, which spans the contemporary national borders of France and Spain, is centred around the peak of Mount Perdu, a calcareous massif that rises to 3,352 m. The site, with a total area of 30,639 ha, includes two of Europe's largest and deepest canyons on the Spanish side and three major cirque walls on the more abrupt northern slopes with France, classic presentations of these geological landforms. The site is also a pastoral landscape reflecting an agricultural way of life that was once widespread in the upland regions of Europe but now survives only in this part of the Pyrénées. Thus it provides excep-

tional insights into past European society through its landscape of villages, farms, fields, upland pastures and mountain roads.

773. Pyrénées - Mont Perdu (1997, 1999) * Spain. This outstanding mountain landscape, which spans the contemporary national borders of France and Spain, is centred around the peak of Mount Perdu, a calcareous massif that rises to 3,352 m. The site, with a total area of 30,639 ha, includes two of Europe's largest and deepest canyons on the Spanish side and three major cirque walls on the more abrupt northern slopes with France, classic presentations of these geological landforms. The site is also a pastoral landscape reflecting an agricultural way of life that was once widespread in the upland regions of Europe but now survives only in this part of the Pyrénées. Thus it provides exceptional insights into past European society through its landscape of villages, farms, fields, upland pastures and mountain roads.

774. Laponian Area (1996) Sweden. The Arctic Circle region of northern Sweden is the home of the Saami, or Lapp people. It is the largest area in the world (and one of the last) with an ancestral way of life based on the seasonal movement of livestock. Every summer, the Saami lead their huge herds of reindeer towards the mountains through a natural landscape hitherto preserved, but now threatened by the advent of motor vehicles. Historical and ongoing geological processes can be seen in the glacial moraines and changing water courses.

775. Hiroshima Peace Memorial (Genbaku Dome) (1996) Japan. The Hiroshima Peace Memorial (Genbaku Dome) was the only structure left standing in the area where the first atomic bomb exploded on 6 August 1945. Through the efforts of many people, including those of the city of Hiroshima, it has been preserved in the same state as immediately after the bombing. Not only is it a stark and powerful symbol of the most destructive force ever created by humankind; it also expresses the hope for world peace and the ultimate elimination of all nuclear weapons.

776. Itsukushima Shinto Shrine (1996) Japan. The island of Itsukushima, in the Seto inland sea, has been a holy place of Shintoism since the earliest times. The first shrine buildings here were probably erected in the 6th century. The present shrine dates from the 13th century and the harmoniously arranged buildings reveal great artistic and technical skill. The shrine plays on the contrasts in colour and form between mountains and sea and illustrates the Japanese concept of scenic beauty, which combines nature and human creativity.

777. Monasteries of Haghpat and Sanahin (1996, 2000) Armenia. These two Byzantine monasteries in the Tumanian region from the period of prosperity during the Kiurikian dynasty (10th to 13th century) were important centres of learning. Sanahin in particular was renowned for its school of illuminators and cal-

ligraphers. The two monastic complexes represent the highest flowering of Armenian religious architecture, whose unique style developed from a blending of elements of Byzantine ecclesiastical architecture and the traditional vernacular architecture of the Caucasian region.

778. Lushan National Park (1996) China. Mount Lushan, in Jiangxi, is one of the spiritual centres of Chinese civilization. Buddhist and Taoist temples, along with landmarks of Confucianism, where the most eminent masters taught, blend effortlessly into a strikingly beautiful landscape which has inspired countless artists who developed the aesthetic approach to nature found in Chinese culture.

779. Mount Emei Scenic Area, including Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area (1996) China. The first Buddhist temple in China was built here in Sichuan Province in the 1st century A.D. in the beautiful surroundings of the summit Mount Emei. The addition of other temples turned the site into one of Buddhism's holiest sites. Over the centuries, the cultural treasures grew in number. The most remarkable is the Giant Buddha of Leshan, carved out of a hillside in the 8th century and looking down on the confluence of three rivers. At 71 m high, it is the largest Buddha in the world. Mount Emei is also notable for its exceptionally diverse vegetation, ranging from subtropical to subalpine pine forests. Some of the trees there are more than 1,000 years old.

780. Archaeological Site of Vergina (1996) Greece. The city of Aigai, the ancient first capital of the Kingdom of Macedonia, was discovered in the 19th century near Vergina, in northern Greece. The most important remains are the monumental palace, lavishly decorated with mosaics and painted stuccoes, and the burial ground with more than 300 tumuli, some of which date from the 11th century B.C. One of the royal tombs in the Great Tumulus is identified as that of Philip II, who conquered all the Greek cities, paving the way for his son Alexander and the expansion of the Hellenistic world.

781. Historic Walled Town of Cuenca (1996) Spain. Built by the Moors in a defensive position at the heart of the Caliphate of Cordoba, Cuenca is an unusually well-preserved medieval fortified city. Conquered by the Castilians in the 12th century, it became a royal town and bishopric endowed with important buildings, such as Spain's first Gothic cathedral, and the famous *casas colgadas* (hanging houses), suspended from sheer cliffs overlooking the Huécar river. Taking full advantage of its location, the city towers above the magnificent countryside.

782. La Lonja de la Seda de Valencia (1996) Spain. Built between 1482 and 1533, this group of buildings was originally used for trading in silk (hence its name, the Silk Exchange) and it has always been a centre for commerce. It is a masterpiece of late Gothic architec-

ture. The grandiose Sala de Contratación (Contract or Trading Hall), in particular, illustrates the power and wealth of a major Mediterranean mercantile city in the 15th and 16th centuries.

783. Luther Memorials in Eisleben and Wittenberg (1996)

Germany. These places in Saxony-Anhalt are all associated with the lives of Martin Luther and his fellow-reformer Melanchthon. They include Melanchthon's house in Wittenberg, the houses in Eisleben where Luther was born in 1483 and died in 1546, his room in Wittenberg, the local church and the castle church where, on 31 October 1517, Luther posted his famous '95 Theses', which launched the Reformation and a new era in the religious and political history of the Western world.

784. Historic Centre of the City of Salzburg (1996) Austria.

Salzburg has managed to preserve an extraordinarily rich urban fabric, developed over the period from the Middle Ages to the 19th century when it was a city-state ruled by a prince-archbishop. Its Flamboyant Gothic art attracted many craftsmen and artists before the city became even better known through the work of the Italian architects Vincenzo Scamozzi and Santini Solari, to whom the centre of Salzburg owes much of its Baroque appearance. This meeting-point of northern and southern Europe perhaps sparked the genius of Salzburg's most famous son, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, whose name has been associated with the city ever since.

785. Semmering Railway (1998) Austria.

The Semmering Railway, built over 41 km of high mountains between 1848 and 1854, is one of the greatest feats of civil engineering from this pioneering phase of railway building. The high standard of the tunnels, viaducts and other works has ensured the continuous use of the line up to the present day. It runs through a spectacular mountain landscape and there are many fine buildings designed for leisure activities along the way, built when the area was opened up due to the advent of the railway.

786. Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn (1996) Austria.

From the 18th century to 1918, Schönbrunn was the residence of the Habsburg emperors. It was designed by the architects Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach and Nicolaus Pacassi and is full of outstanding examples of decorative art. Together with its gardens, the site of the world's first zoo in 1752, it is a remarkable Baroque ensemble and a perfect example of Gesamtkunstwerk.

787. The Trulli of Alberobello (1996) Italy.

The trulli, limestone dwellings found in the southern region of Puglia, are remarkable examples of drywall (mortarless) construction, a prehistoric building technique still in use in this region. The trulli are made of roughly worked limestone boulders collected from neighbouring fields. Characteristically, they feature pyramidal, domed or conical roofs built up of corbelled limestone slabs.

788. Early Christian Monuments of Ravenna (1996) Italy.

Ravenna was the seat of the Roman Empire in the 5th century and then of Byzantine Italy until the 8th century. It has a unique collection of early Christian mosaics and monuments. All eight buildings – the Mausoleum of Galla Placidia, the Neonian Baptistery, the Basilica of Sant'Apollinare Nuovo, the Arian Baptistery, the Archiepiscopal Chapel, the Mausoleum of Theodoric, the Church of San Vitale and the Basilica of Sant'Apollinare in Classe – were constructed in the 5th and 6th centuries. They show great artistic skill, including a wonderful blend of Graeco-Roman tradition, Christian iconography and oriental and Western styles.

789. Historic Centre of the City of Pienza (1996) Italy.

It was in this Tuscan town that Renaissance town-planning concepts were first put into practice after Pope Pius II decided, in 1459, to transform the look of his birthplace. He chose the architect Bernardo Rossellino, who applied the principles of his mentor, Leon Battista Alberti. This new vision of urban space was realized in the superb square known as Piazza Pio II and the buildings around it: the Piccolomini Palace, the Borgia Palace and the cathedral with its pure Renaissance exterior and an interior in the late Gothic style of south German churches.

790. Archaeological Site of Panamá Viejo and Historic District of Panamá (1997, 2003) Panama.

Founded in 1519 by the conquistador Pedrarias Dávila, Panamá Viejo is the oldest European settlement on the Pacific coast of the Americas. It was laid out on a rectilinear grid and marks the transference from Europe of the idea of a planned town. Abandoned in the mid-17th century, it was replaced by a 'new town' (the 'Historic District'), which has also preserved its original street plan, its architecture and an unusual mixture of Spanish, French and early American styles. The Salón Bolívar was the venue for the unsuccessful attempt made by El Libertador in 1826 to establish a multinational continental congress.

791. Pre-Hispanic Town of Uxmal (1996) Mexico.

The Mayan town of Uxmal, in Yucatán, was founded c. A.D. 700 and had some 25,000 inhabitants. The layout of the buildings, which date from between 700 and 1000, reveals a knowledge of astronomy. The Pyramid of the Soothsayer, as the Spaniards called it, dominates the ceremonial centre, which has well-designed buildings decorated with a profusion of symbolic motifs and sculptures depicting Chaac, the god of rain. The ceremonial sites of Uxmal, Kabah, Labna and Sayil are considered the high points of Mayan art and architecture.

792. Historic Monuments Zone of Querétaro (1996) Mexico.

The old colonial town of Querétaro is unusual in having retained the geometric street plan of the Spanish conquerors side by side with the twisting alleys of the Indian quarters. The Otomi, the Tarasco, the Chichimeca and the Spanish lived together peacefully

in the town, which is notable for the many ornate civil and religious Baroque monuments from its golden age in the 17th and 18th centuries.

793. Historic City of Meknes (1996) Morocco. Founded in the 11th century by the Almoravids as a military settlement, Meknes became a capital under Sultan Moulay Ismail (1672–1727), the founder of the Alawite dynasty. The sultan turned it into a impressive city in Spanish-Moorish style, surrounded by high walls with great doors, where the harmonious blending of the Islamic and European styles of the 17th-century Maghreb are still evident today.

794. Dougga / Thugga (1997) Tunisia. Before the Roman annexation of Numidia, the town of Thugga, built on an elevated site overlooking a fertile plain, was the capital of an important Libyco-Punic state. It flourished under Roman and Byzantine rule, but declined in the Islamic period. The impressive ruins that are visible today give some idea of the resources of a small Roman town on the fringes of the empire.

795. Maritime Greenwich (1997) UK and Northern Ireland. The ensemble of buildings at Greenwich, an outlying district of London, and the park in which they are set, symbolize English artistic and scientific endeavour in the 17th and 18th centuries. The Queen's House (by Inigo Jones) was the first Palladian building in England, while the complex that was until recently the Royal Naval College was designed by Christopher Wren. The park, laid out on the basis of an original design by André Le Nôtre, contains the Old Royal Observatory, the work of Wren and the scientist Robert Hooke.

797. City of Verona (2000) Italy. The historic city of Verona was founded in the 1st century B.C. It particularly flourished under the rule of the Scaliger family in the 13th and 14th centuries and as part of the Republic of Venice from the 15th to 18th centuries. Verona has preserved a remarkable number of monuments from antiquity, the medieval and Renaissance periods, and represents an outstanding example of a military stronghold.

798. Castel del Monte (1996) Italy. When the Emperor Frederick II built this castle near Bari in the 13th century, he imbued it with symbolic significance, as reflected in the location, the mathematical and astronomical precision of the layout and the perfectly regular shape. A unique piece of medieval military architecture, Castel del Monte is a successful blend of elements from classical antiquity, the Islamic Orient and north European Cistercian Gothic.

803. Las Médulas (1997) Spain. In the 1st century A.D. the Roman Imperial authorities began to exploit the gold deposits of this region in north-west Spain, using a technique based on hydraulic power. After two centuries of working the deposits, the Romans withdrew, leaving a devastated landscape. Since there was no subsequent industrial activity, the dramatic traces of this remarkable ancient technology are visible everywhere

as sheer faces in the mountainsides and the vast areas of tailings, now used for agriculture.

804. The Palau de la Música Catalana and the Hospital de Sant Pau, Barcelona (1997) Spain. These are two of the finest contributions to Barcelona's architecture by the Catalan art nouveau architect Lluís Domènech i Montaner. The Palau de la Música Catalana is an exuberant steel-framed structure full of light and space, and decorated by many of the leading designers of the day. The Hospital de Sant Pau is equally bold in its design and decoration, while at the same time perfectly adapted to the needs of the sick.

805. San Millán Yuso and Suso Monasteries (1997) Spain. The monastic community founded by St Millán in the mid-6th century became a place of pilgrimage. A fine Romanesque church built in honour of the holy man still stands at the site of Suso. It was here that the first literature was produced in Castilian, from which one of the most widely spoken languages in the world today is derived. In the early 16th century the community was housed in the fine new monastery of Yuso, below the older complex; it is still a thriving community today.

806. Hallstatt-Dachstein Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape (1997) Austria. Human activity in the magnificent natural landscape of the Salzkammergut began in prehistoric times, with the salt deposits being exploited as early as the 2nd millennium B.C. This resource formed the basis of the area's prosperity up to the middle of the 20th century, a prosperity that is reflected in the fine architecture of the town of Hallstatt.

809. Episcopal Complex of the Euphrasian Basilica in the Historic Centre of Poreč (1997) Croatia. The group of religious monuments in Porec, where Christianity was established as early as the 4th century, constitutes the most complete surviving complex of its type. The basilica, atrium, baptistery and episcopal palace are outstanding examples of religious architecture, while the basilica itself combines classical and Byzantine elements in an exceptional manner.

810. Historic City of Trogir (1997) Croatia. Trogir is a remarkable example of urban continuity. The orthogonal street plan of this island settlement dates back to the Hellenistic period and it was embellished by successive rulers with many fine public and domestic buildings and fortifications. Its beautiful Romanesque churches are complemented by the outstanding Renaissance and Baroque buildings from the Venetian period.

811. Old Town of Lijiang (1997) China. The Old Town of Lijiang, which is perfectly adapted to the uneven topography of this key commercial and strategic site, has retained a historic townscape of high quality and authenticity. Its architecture is noteworthy for the blending of elements from several cultures that have come together over many centuries. Lijiang also possesses an ancient water-supply system of great complexity and ingenuity that still functions effectively today.

- 812. Ancient City of Ping Yao (1997) China.** Ping Yao is an exceptionally well-preserved example of a traditional Han Chinese city, founded in the 14th century. Its urban fabric shows the evolution of architectural styles and town planning in Imperial China over five centuries. Of special interest are the imposing buildings associated with banking, for which Ping Yao was the major centre for the whole of China in the 19th and early 20th centuries.
- 813. Classical Gardens of Suzhou (1997, 2000) China.** Classical Chinese garden design, which seeks to recreate natural landscapes in miniature, is nowhere better illustrated than in the nine gardens in the historic city of Suzhou. They are generally acknowledged to be masterpieces of the genre. Dating from the 11th-19th century, the gardens reflect the profound metaphysical importance of natural beauty in Chinese culture in their meticulous design.
- 815. Hospicio Cabañas, Guadalajara (1997) Mexico.** The Hospicio Cabañas was built at the beginning of the 19th century to provide care and shelter for the disadvantaged – orphans, old people, the handicapped and chronic invalids. This remarkable complex, which incorporates several unusual features designed specifically to meet the needs of its occupants, was unique for its time. It is also notable for the harmonious relationship between the open and built spaces, the simplicity of its design, and its size. In the early 20th century, the chapel was decorated with a superb series of murals, now considered some of the masterpieces of Mexican art. They are the work of José Clemente Orozco, one of the greatest Mexican muralists of the period.
- 816. Changdeokgung Palace Complex (1997) Republic of Korea.** In the early 15th century, the Emperor T'aejong ordered the construction of a new palace at an auspicious site. A Bureau of Palace Construction was set up to create the complex, consisting of a number of official and residential buildings set in a garden that was cleverly adapted to the uneven topography of the 58-ha site. The result is an exceptional example of Far Eastern palace architecture and design, blending harmoniously with the surrounding landscape.
- 817. Hwaseong Fortress (1997) Republic of Korea.** When the Choson emperor Chongjo moved his father's tomb to Suwon at the end of the 18th century, he surrounded it with strong defensive works, laid out according to the precepts of an influential military architect of the period, who brought together the latest developments in the field from both East and West. The massive walls, extending for nearly 6 km, still survive; they are pierced by four gates and equipped with bastions, artillery towers and other features.
- 818. Mill Network at Kinderdijk-Elshout (1997) Netherlands.** The outstanding contribution made by the people of the Netherlands to the technology of handling water is admirably demonstrated by the installations in the Kinderdijk-Elshout area. Construction of hydraulic works for the drainage of land for agriculture and settlement began in the Middle Ages and have continued uninterruptedly to the present day. The site illustrates all the typical features associated with this technology – dykes, reservoirs, pumping stations, administrative buildings and a series of beautifully preserved wind-mills.
- 819. Historic Area of Willemstad, Inner City and Harbour, Netherlands Antilles (1997) Netherlands.** The people of the Netherlands established a trading settlement at a fine natural harbour on the Caribbean island of Curaçao in 1634. The town developed continuously over the following centuries. The modern town consists of several distinct historic districts whose architecture reflects not only European urban-planning concepts but also styles from the Netherlands and from the Spanish and Portuguese colonial towns with which Willemstad engaged in trade.
- 821. Historic Centre of São Luis (1997) Brazil.** The late 17th-century core of this historic town, founded by the French and occupied by the Dutch before coming under Portuguese rule, has preserved the original rectangular street plan in its entirety. Thanks to a period of economic stagnation in the early 20th century, an exceptional number of fine historic buildings have survived, making this an outstanding example of an Iberian colonial town.
- 822. Historic Centre (Old Town) of Tallinn (1997) Estonia.** The origins of Tallinn date back to the 13th century, when a castle was built there by the crusading knights of the Teutonic Order. It developed as a major centre of the Hanseatic League, and its wealth is demonstrated by the opulence of the public buildings (the churches in particular) and the domestic architecture of the merchants' houses, which have survived to a remarkable degree despite the ravages of fire and war in the intervening centuries.
- 823. Residences of the Royal House of Savoy (1997) Italy.** When Emmanuel-Philibert, Duke of Savoy, moved his capital to Turin in 1562, he began a vast series of building projects (continued by his successors) to demonstrate the power of the ruling house. This outstanding complex of buildings, designed and embellished by the leading architects and artists of the time, radiates out into the surrounding countryside from the Royal Palace in the 'Command Area' of Turin to include many country residences and hunting lodges.
- 824. Botanical Garden (Orto Botanico), Padua (1997) Italy.** The world's first botanical garden was created in Padua in 1545. It still preserves its original layout – a circular central plot, symbolizing the world, surrounded by a ring of water. Other elements were added later, some architectural (ornamental entrances and balustrades) and some practical (pumping installations and greenhouses). It continues to serve its original purpose as a centre for scientific research.

- 825. Archaeological Area and the Patriarchal Basilica of Aquileia (1998) Italy.** Aquileia (in Friuli-Venezia Giulia), one of the largest and wealthiest cities of the Early Roman Empire, was destroyed by Attila in the mid-5th century. Most of it still lies unexcavated beneath the fields, and as such it constitutes the greatest archaeological reserve of its kind. The patriarchal basilica, an outstanding building with an exceptional mosaic pavement, played a key role in the evangelization of a large region of central Europe.
- 826. Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto) (1997) Italy.** The Ligurian coast between Cinque Terre and Portovenere is a cultural landscape of great scenic and cultural value. The layout and disposition of the small towns and the shaping of the surrounding landscape, overcoming the disadvantages of a steep, uneven terrain, encapsulate the continuous history of human settlement in this region over the past millennium.
- 827. Cathedral, Torre Civica and Piazza Grande, Modena (1997) Italy.** The magnificent 12th-century cathedral at Modena, the work of two great artists (Lanfranco and Wiligelmus), is a supreme example of early Romanesque art. With its piazza and soaring tower, it testifies to the faith of its builders and the power of the Canossa dynasty who commissioned it.
- 828. Historic Centre of Urbino (1998) Italy.** The small hill town of Urbino, in the Marche, experienced a great cultural flowering in the 15th century, attracting artists and scholars from all over Italy and beyond, and influencing cultural developments elsewhere in Europe. Owing to its economic and cultural stagnation from the 16th century onwards, it has preserved its Renaissance appearance to a remarkable extent.
- 829. Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata (1997) Italy.** When Vesuvius erupted on 24 August A.D. 79, it engulfed the two flourishing Roman towns of Pompeii and Herculaneum, as well as the many wealthy villas in the area. These have been progressively excavated and made accessible to the public since the mid-18th century. The vast expanse of the commercial town of Pompeii contrasts with the smaller but better-preserved remains of the holiday resort of Herculaneum, while the superb wall paintings of the Villa Oplontis at Torre Annunziata give a vivid impression of the opulent lifestyle enjoyed by the wealthier citizens of the Early Roman Empire.
- 830. Costiera Amalfitana (1997) Italy.** The Amalfi coast is an area of great physical beauty and natural diversity. It has been intensively settled by human communities since the early Middle Ages. There are a number of towns such as Amalfi and Ravello with architectural and artistic works of great significance. The rural areas show the versatility of the inhabitants in adapting their use of the land to the diverse nature of the terrain, which ranges from terraced vineyards and orchards on the lower slopes to wide upland pastures.
- 831. Archaeological Area of Agrigento (1997) Italy.** Founded as a Greek colony in the 6th century B.C., Agrigento became one of the leading cities in the Mediterranean world. Its supremacy and pride are demonstrated by the remains of the magnificent Doric temples that dominate the ancient town, much of which still lies intact under today's fields and orchards. Selected excavated areas throw light on the later Hellenistic and Roman town and the burial practices of its early Christian inhabitants.
- 832. Villa Romana del Casale (1997) Italy.** Roman exploitation of the countryside is symbolized by the Villa Romana del Casale (in Sicily), the centre of the large estate upon which the rural economy of the Western Empire was based. The villa is one of the most luxurious of its kind. It is especially noteworthy for the richness and quality of the mosaics which decorate almost every room; they are the finest mosaics in situ anywhere in the Roman world.
- 833. Su Nuraxi di Barumini (1997) Italy.** During the late 2nd millennium B.C. in the Bronze Age, a special type of defensive structure known as nuraghi (for which no parallel exists anywhere else in the world) developed on the island of Sardinia. The complex consists of circular defensive towers in the form of truncated cones built of dressed stone, with corbel-vaulted internal chambers. The complex at Barumini, which was extended and reinforced in the first half of the 1st millennium under Carthaginian pressure, is the finest and most complete example of this remarkable form of prehistoric architecture.
- 835. Medieval Town of Toruń (1997) Poland.** Toruń owes its origins to the Teutonic Order, which built a castle there in the mid-13th century as a base for the conquest and evangelization of Prussia. It soon developed a commercial role as part of the Hanseatic League. In the Old and New Town, the many imposing public and private buildings from the 14th and 15th centuries (among them the house of Copernicus) are striking evidence of Toruń's importance.
- 836. Archaeological Site of Volubilis (1997) Morocco.** The Mauritanian capital, founded in the 3rd century B.C., became an important outpost of the Roman Empire and was graced with many fine buildings. Extensive remains of these survive in the archaeological site, located in a fertile agricultural area. Volubilis was later briefly to become the capital of Idris I, founder of the Idrisid dynasty, who is buried at nearby Moulay Idris.
- 837. Medina of Tétouan (formerly known as Titawin) (1997) Morocco.** Tétouan was of particular importance in the Islamic period, from the 8th century onwards, since it served as the main point of contact between Morocco and Andalusia. After the Reconquest, the town was rebuilt by Andalusian refugees who had been expelled by the Spanish. This is well illustrated by its art and architecture, which reveal clear Andalusian influence. Although one of the smallest of the Moroccan medi-

nas, Tétouan is unquestionably the most complete and it has been largely untouched by subsequent outside influences.

840. Viñales Valley (1999) Cuba. The Viñales valley is encircled by mountains and its landscape is interspersed with dramatic rocky outcrops. Traditional techniques are still in use for agricultural production, particularly of tobacco. The quality of this cultural landscape is enhanced by the vernacular architecture of its farms and villages, where a rich multi-ethnic society survives, illustrating the cultural development of the islands of the Caribbean, and of Cuba.

841. San Pedro de la Roca Castle, Santiago de Cuba (1997) Cuba. Commercial and political rivalries in the Caribbean region in the 17th century resulted in the construction of this massive series of fortifications on a rocky promontory, built to protect the important port of Santiago. This intricate complex of forts, magazines, bastions and batteries is the most complete, best-preserved example of Spanish-American military architecture, based on Italian and Renaissance design principles.

842. Cilento and Vallo di Diano National Park with the Archaeological sites of Paestum and Velia, and the Certosa di Padula (1998) Italy. The Cilento is an outstanding cultural landscape. The dramatic groups of sanctuaries and settlements along its three east-west mountain ridges vividly portray the area's historical evolution: it was a major route not only for trade, but also for cultural and political interaction during the prehistoric and medieval periods. The Cilento was also the boundary between the Greek colonies of Magna Graecia and the indigenous Etruscan and Lucanian peoples. The remains of two major cities from classical times, Paestum and Velia, are found there.

846. Classical Weimar (1998) Germany. In the late 18th and early 19th centuries the small Thuringian town of Weimar witnessed a remarkable cultural flowering, attracting many writers and scholars, notably Goethe and Schiller. This development is reflected in the high quality of many of the buildings and of the parks in the surrounding area.

847. Castle of the Teutonic Order in Malbork (1997) Poland. This 13th-century fortified monastery belonging to the Teutonic Order was substantially enlarged and embellished after 1309, when the seat of the Grand Master moved here from Venice. A particularly fine example of a medieval brick castle, it later fell into decay, but was meticulously restored in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Many of the conservation techniques now accepted as standard were evolved here. Following severe damage in the Second World War it was once again restored, using the detailed documentation prepared by earlier conservators.

848. Choirokoitia (1998) Cyprus. The Neolithic settlement of Choirokoitia, occupied from the 7th to the 4th millennium B.C., is one of the most important prehistoric sites

in the eastern Mediterranean. Its remains and the finds from the excavations there have thrown much light on the evolution of human society in this key region. Since only part of the site has been excavated, it forms an exceptional archaeological reserve for future study.

849. Archaeological Site of Troy (1998) Turkey. Troy, with its 4,000 years of history, is one of the most famous archaeological sites in the world. The first excavations at the site were undertaken by the famous archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann in 1870. In scientific terms, its extensive remains are the most significant demonstration of the first contact between the civilizations of Anatolia and the Mediterranean world. Moreover, the siege of Troy by Spartan and Achaean warriors from Greece in the 13th or 12th century B.C., immortalized by Homer in the *Iliad*, has inspired great creative artists throughout the world ever since.

850. Ouadi Qadisha (the Holy Valley) and the Forest of the Cedars of God (Horsh Arz el-Rab) (1998) Lebanon. The Qadisha valley is one of the most important early Christian monastic settlements in the world. Its monasteries, many of which are of a great age, stand in dramatic positions in a rugged landscape. Nearby are the remains of the great forest of cedars of Lebanon, highly prized in antiquity for the construction of great religious buildings.

852. Historic Centre of Riga (1997) Latvia. Riga was a major centre of the Hanseatic League, deriving its prosperity in the 13th–15th centuries from the trade with central and eastern Europe. The urban fabric of its medieval centre reflects this prosperity, though most of the earliest buildings were destroyed by fire or war. Riga became an important economic centre in the 19th century, when the suburbs surrounding the medieval town were laid out, first with imposing wooden buildings in neoclassical style and then in Jugendstil. It is generally recognized that Riga has the finest collection of art nouveau buildings in Europe.

853. Early Christian Necropolis of Pécs (Sopiana) (2000) Hungary. In the 4th century, a remarkable series of decorated tombs were constructed in the cemetery of the Roman provincial town of Sopiana (modern Pécs). These are important both structurally and architecturally, since they were built as underground burial chambers with memorial chapels above the ground. The tombs are important also in artistic terms, since they are richly decorated with murals of outstanding quality depicting Christian themes.

855. Flemish Béguinages (1998) Belgium. The Béguines were women who dedicated their lives to God without retiring from the world. In the 13th century they founded the béguinages, enclosed communities designed to meet their spiritual and material needs. The Flemish béguinages are architectural ensembles composed of houses, churches, ancillary buildings and green spaces, with a layout of either urban or rural origin and built in styles specific to the Flemish cultural region. They are

a fascinating reminder of the tradition of the Béguines that developed in north-western Europe in the Middle Ages.

856. The Four Lifts on the Canal du Centre and their Environs, La Louvière and Le Roeulx (Hainault) (1998) Belgium.

The four hydraulic boat-lifts on this short stretch of the historic Canal du Centre are industrial monuments of the highest quality. Together with the canal itself and its associated structures, they constitute a remarkably well-preserved and complete example of a late-19th-century industrial landscape. Of the eight hydraulic boat-lifts built at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century, the only ones in the world which still exist in their original working condition are these four lifts on the Canal du Centre.

857. Grande-Place, Brussels (1998) Belgium.

La Grand-Place in Brussels is a remarkably homogeneous body of public and private buildings, dating mainly from the late 17th century. The architecture provides a vivid illustration of the level of social and cultural life of the period in this important political and commercial centre.

859. Holy Trinity Column in Olomouc (2000) Czech Republic.

This memorial column, erected in the early years of the 18th century, is the most outstanding example of a type of monument specific to central Europe. In the characteristic regional style known as Olomouc Baroque and rising to a height of 35 m, it is decorated with many fine religious sculptures, the work of the distinguished Moravian artist Ondrej Zahner.

860. Gardens and Castle at Kroměříž (1998) Czech Republic.

Kromeríz stands on the site of an earlier ford across the River Morava, at the foot of the Chriby mountain range which dominates the central part of Moravia. The gardens and castle of Kromeríz are an exceptionally complete and well-preserved example of a European Baroque princely residence and its gardens.

861. Holašovice Historical Village Reservation (1998) Czech Republic.

Holašovice is an exceptionally complete and well-preserved example of a traditional central European village. It has a large number of outstanding 18th- and 19th-century vernacular buildings in a style known as 'South Bohemian folk Baroque', and preserves a ground plan dating from the Middle Ages.

862. Historic Monuments Zone of Tlacotalpan (1998) Mexico.

Tlacotalpan, a Spanish colonial river port on the Gulf coast of Mexico, was founded in the mid-16th century. It has preserved its original urban fabric to a remarkable degree, with wide streets, colonnaded houses in a profusion of styles and colours, and many mature trees in the public open spaces and private gardens.

863. Historic Centre of Santa Ana de los Ríos de Cuenca (1999) Ecuador.

Santa Ana de los Ríos de Cuenca is set in a valley surrounded by the Andean mountains in the south of Ecuador. This inland colonial town

(entroterra), now the country's third city, was founded in 1557 on the rigorous planning guidelines issued 30 years earlier by the Spanish king Charles V. Cuenca still observes the formal orthogonal town plan that it has respected for 400 years. One of the region's agricultural and administrative centres, it has been a melting pot for local and immigrant populations. Cuenca's architecture, much of which dates from the 18th century, was 'modernized' in the economic prosperity of the 19th century as the city became a major exporter of quinine, straw hats and other products.

865. L'viv - the Ensemble of the Historic Centre (1998) Ukraine.

The city of L'viv, founded in the late Middle Ages, was a flourishing administrative, religious and commercial centre for several centuries. The medieval urban topography has been preserved virtually intact (in particular, there is evidence of the different ethnic communities who lived there), along with many fine Baroque and later buildings.

866. Prehistoric Rock-Art Sites in the Côa Valley (1998) Portugal.

This exceptional concentration of rock carvings from the Upper Palaeolithic (22,000–10,000 B.C.) is the most outstanding example of early human artistic activity in this form anywhere in the world.

867. Ir.D.F. Woudagemaal (D.F. Wouda Steam Pumping Station) (1998) Netherlands.

The Wouda Pumping Station at Lemmer in the province of Friesland opened in 1920. It is the largest steam-pumping station ever built and is still in operation. It represents the high point of the contribution made by Netherlands engineers and architects in protecting their people and land against the natural forces of water.

868. Routes of Santiago de Compostela in France (1998) France.

Santiago de Compostela was the supreme goal for countless thousands of pious pilgrims who converged there from all over Europe throughout the Middle Ages. To reach Spain pilgrims had to pass through France, and the group of important historical monuments included in this inscription marks out the four routes by which they did so.

870. Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara (1998) Japan.

Nara was the capital of Japan from 710 to 784. During this period the framework of national government was consolidated and Nara enjoyed great prosperity, emerging as the fountainhead of Japanese culture. The city's historic monuments – Buddhist temples, Shinto shrines and the excavated remains of the great Imperial Palace – provide a vivid picture of life in the Japanese capital in the 8th century, a period of profound political and cultural change.

871. Naval Port of Karlskrona (1998) Sweden.

Karlskrona is an outstanding example of a late-17th-century European planned naval city. The original plan and many of the buildings have survived intact, along with installations that illustrate its subsequent development up to the present day.

- 872. Historic Site of Lyons (1998) France.** The long history of Lyons, which was founded by the Romans in the 1st century B.C. as the capital of the Three Gauls and has continued to play a major role in Europe's political, cultural and economic development ever since, is vividly illustrated by its urban fabric and the many fine historic buildings from all periods.
- 873. Provins, Town of Medieval Fairs (2001) France.** The fortified medieval town of Provins is situated in the former territory of the powerful Counts of Champagne. It bears witness to early developments in the organization of international trading fairs and the wool industry. The urban structure of Provins, which was built specifically to host the fairs and related activities, has been well preserved.
- 874. Rock-Art of the Mediterranean Basin on the Iberian Peninsula (1998) Spain.** The late prehistoric rock-art sites of the Mediterranean seaboard of the Iberian peninsula form an exceptionally large group. Here the way of life during a critical phase of human development is vividly and graphically depicted in paintings whose style and subject matter are unique.
- 875. Archaeological Ensemble of Tàrraco (2000) Spain.** Tàrraco (modern-day Tarragona) was a major administrative and mercantile city in Roman Spain and the centre of the Imperial cult for all the Iberian provinces. It was endowed with many fine buildings, and parts of these have been revealed in a series of exceptional excavations. Although most of the remains are fragmentary, many preserved beneath more recent buildings, they present a vivid picture of the grandeur of this Roman provincial capital.
- 876. University and Historic Precinct of Alcalá de Henares (1998) Spain.** Founded by Cardinal Jiménez de Cisneros in the early 16th century, Alcalá de Henares was the world's first planned university city. It was the original model for the Civitas Dei (City of God), the ideal urban community which Spanish missionaries brought to the Americas. It also served as a model for universities in Europe and elsewhere.
- 880. Summer Palace, an Imperial Garden in Beijing (1998) China.** The Summer Palace in Beijing – first built in 1750, largely destroyed in the war of 1860 and restored on its original foundations in 1886 – is a masterpiece of Chinese landscape garden design. The natural landscape of hills and open water is combined with artificial features such as pavilions, halls, palaces, temples and bridges to form a harmonious ensemble of outstanding aesthetic value.
- 881. Temple of Heaven: an Imperial Sacrificial Altar in Beijing (1998) China.** The Temple of Heaven, founded in the first half of the 15th century, is a dignified complex of fine cult buildings set in gardens and surrounded by historic pine woods. In its overall layout and that of its individual buildings, it symbolizes the relationship between earth and heaven – the human world and God's world – which stands at the heart of Chinese cosmogony, and also the special role played by the emperors within that relationship.
- 883. Fuerte de Samaipata (1998) Bolivia.** The archaeological site of Samaipata consists of two parts: the hill with its many carvings, believed to have been the ceremonial centre of the old town (14th–16th centuries), and the area to the south of the hill, which formed the administrative and residential district. The huge sculptured rock, dominating the town below, is a unique testimony to pre-Hispanic traditions and beliefs, and has no parallel anywhere in the Americas.
- 884. Three Castles, Defensive Wall and Ramparts of the Market-town of Bellinzona (2000) Switzerland.** The Bellinzona site consists of a group of fortifications grouped around the castle of Castelgrande, which stands on a rocky peak looking out over the entire Ticino valley. Running from the castle, a series of fortified walls protect the ancient town and block the passage through the valley. A second castle (Montebello) forms an integral part of the fortifications, while a third but separate castle (Sasso Corbaro) was built on an isolated rocky promontory south-east of the other fortifications.
- 885. Historic Centre of Shakhrisayabz (2000) Uzbekistan.** The historic centre of Shakhrisayabz contains a collection of exceptional monuments and ancient quarters which bear witness to the city's secular development, and particularly to the period of its apogee, under the rule of Amir Temur and the Timurids, in the 15th–16th century.
- 886. State Historical and Cultural Park (1999) Turkmenistan.** Merv is the oldest and best-preserved of the oasis-cities along the Silk Route in Central Asia. The remains in this vast oasis span 4,000 years of human history. A number of monuments are still visible, particularly from the last two millennia.
- 890. Historic Centre of the Town of Diamantina (1999) Brazil.** Diamantina, a colonial village set like a jewel in a necklace of inhospitable rocky mountains, recalls the exploits of diamond prospectors in the 18th century and testifies to the triumph of human cultural and artistic endeavour over the environment.
- 895. Historic Fortified Town of Campeche (1999) Mexico.** Campeche is a typical example of a harbour town from the Spanish colonial period in the New World. The historic centre has kept its outer walls and system of fortifications, designed to defend this Caribbean port against attacks from the sea.
- 896. Museumsinsel (Museum Island), Berlin (1999) Germany.** The museum as a social phenomenon owes its origins to the Age of Enlightenment in the 18th century. The five museums on the Museumsinsel in Berlin, built between 1824 and 1930, are the realization of a visionary project and show the evolution of approaches

to museum design over the course of the 20th century. Each museum was designed so as to establish an organic connection with the art it houses. The importance of the museum's collections – which trace the development of civilizations throughout the ages – is enhanced by the urban and architectural quality of the buildings.

897. Wartburg Castle (1999) Germany. Wartburg Castle blends superbly into its forest surroundings and is in many ways 'the ideal castle'. Although it has retained some original sections from the feudal period, the form it acquired during the 19th-century reconstitution gives a good idea of what this fortress might have been at the height of its military and seigneurial power. It was during his exile at Wartburg Castle that Martin Luther translated the New Testament into German.

899. Droogmakerij de Beemster (Beemster Polder) (1999) Netherlands. The Beemster Polder, dating from the early 17th century, is the oldest area of reclaimed land in the Netherlands. It has preserved intact its well-ordered landscape of fields, roads, canals, dykes and settlements, laid out in accordance with classical and Renaissance planning

901. Litomyšl Castle (1999) Czech Republic. Litomyšl Castle was originally a Renaissance arcade-castle of the type first developed in Italy and then adopted and greatly developed in central Europe in the 16th century. Its design and decoration are particularly fine, including the later High-Baroque features added in the 18th century. It preserves intact the range of ancillary buildings associated with an aristocratic residence of this type.

902. Historic Centre of Sighişoara (1999) Romania. Founded by German craftsmen and merchants known as the Saxons of Transylvania, Sighişoara is a fine example of a small, fortified medieval town which played an important strategic and commercial role on the fringes of central Europe for several centuries.

904. Wooden Churches of Maramureş (1999) Romania. These eight churches are outstanding examples of a range of architectural solutions from different periods and areas. They show the variety of designs and craftsmanship adopted in these narrow, high, timber constructions with their characteristic tall, slim clock towers at the western end of the building, either single- or double-roofed and covered by shingles. As such, they are a particular vernacular expression of the cultural landscape of this mountainous area of northern Romania.

905. Kalwaria Zebrzydowska: the Mannerist Architectural and Park Landscape Complex and Pilgrimage Park (1999) Poland. Kalwaria Zebrzydowska is a breathtaking cultural landscape of great spiritual significance. Its natural setting – in which a series of symbolic places of worship relating to the Passion of Jesus Christ and the life of the Virgin Mary was laid out at the beginning of the 17th century – has remained virtually unchanged. It is still today a place of pilgrimage.

906. Dacian Fortresses of the Orastie Mountains (1999) Romania. Built in the 1st centuries B.C. and A.D. under Dacian rule, these fortresses show an unusual fusion of military and religious architectural techniques and concepts from the classical world and the late European Iron Age. The six defensive works, the nucleus of the Dacian Kingdom, were conquered by the Romans at the beginning of the 2nd century A.D.; their extensive and well-preserved remains stand in spectacular natural surroundings and give a dramatic picture of a vigorous and innovative civilization.

907. Villa Adriana (Tivoli) (1999) Italy. The Villa Adriana (at Tivoli, near Rome) is an exceptional complex of classical buildings created in the 2nd century A.D. by the Roman emperor Hadrian. It combines the best elements of the architectural heritage of Egypt, Greece and Rome in the form of an 'ideal city'.

910. Brimstone Hill Fortress National Park (1999) Saint Kitts and Nevis. Brimstone Hill Fortress National Park is an outstanding, well-preserved example of 17th- and 18th-century military architecture in a Caribbean context. Designed by the British and built by African slave labour, the fortress is testimony to European colonial expansion, the African slave trade and the emergence of new societies in the Caribbean.

911. Mount Wuyi (1999) China. Mount Wuyi is the most outstanding area for biodiversity conservation in south-east China and a refuge for a large number of ancient, relict species, many of them endemic to China. The serene beauty of the dramatic gorges of the Nine Bend River, with its numerous temples and monasteries, many now in ruins, provided the setting for the development and spread of neo-Confucianism, which has been influential in the cultures of East Asia since the 11th century. In the 1st century B.C. a large administrative capital was built at nearby Chengcun by the Han dynasty rulers. Its massive walls enclose an archaeological site of great significance.

912. Dazu Rock Carvings (1999) China. The steep hillsides of the Dazu area contain an exceptional series of rock carvings dating from the 9th to the 13th century. They are remarkable for their aesthetic quality, their rich diversity of subject matter, both secular and religious, and the light that they shed on everyday life in China during this period. They provide outstanding evidence of the harmonious synthesis of Buddhism,

913. Shrines and Temples of Nikko (1999) Japan. The shrines and temples of Nikko, together with their natural surroundings, have for centuries been a sacred site known for its architectural and decorative masterpieces. They are closely associated with the history of the Tokugawa Shoguns.

915. Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai, and Environs (1999) South Africa. These sites have produced abundant scientific information on the evolution of the human being over the past

3.5 million years, his way of life, and the animals with which he lived and on which he fed. The landscape also preserves many features of that prehistoric period.

- 916. Robben Island (1999) South Africa.** Robben Island was used at various times between the 17th and 20th centuries as a prison, a hospital for socially unacceptable groups and a military base. Its buildings, particularly those of the late 20th century such as the maximum security prison for political prisoners, witness the triumph of democracy and freedom over oppression and racism.
- 925. Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (2003) India.** The Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka are in the foothills of the Vindhyan Mountains on the southern edge of the central Indian plateau. Within massive sandstone outcrops, above comparatively dense forest, are five clusters of natural rock shelters, displaying paintings that appear to date from the Mesolithic Period right through to the historical period. The cultural traditions of the inhabitants of the twenty-one villages adjacent to the site bear a strong resemblance to those represented in the rock paintings.
- 929. San Cristóbal de La Laguna (1999) Spain.** San Cristóbal de La Laguna, in the Canary Islands, has two nuclei: the original, unplanned Upper Town; and the Lower Town, the first ideal 'city-territory' laid out according to philosophical principles. Its wide streets and open spaces have a number of fine churches and public and private buildings dating from the 16th to the 18th century.
- 930. Palmeral of Elche (2000) Spain.** The Palmeral of Elche, a landscape of groves of date palms, was formally laid out, with elaborate irrigation systems, at the time the Muslim city of Elche was erected, towards the end of the tenth century A.C., when much of the Iberian peninsula was Arab. The Palmeral is an oasis, a system for agrarian production in arid areas. It is also a unique example of Arab agricultural practices on the European continent. Cultivation of date palms in Elche is known at least since the Iberian times, dating around the fifth century B.C.
- 931. City of Graz - Historic Centre (1999) Austria.** Graz is a particularly fine example of a central European urban complex which experienced many centuries of Habsburg rule. The old city is a harmonious blend of the architectural styles and artistic movements that have succeeded each other since the Middle Ages, together with cultural influences from the neighbouring regions
- 932. Jurisdiction of Saint-Emilion (1999) France.** Viticulture was introduced to this fertile region of Aquitaine by the Romans, and intensified in the Middle Ages. The Saint-Emilion area benefited from its location on the pilgrimage route to Santiago de Compostela and many churches, monasteries and hospices were built there from the 11th century onwards. It was granted the special status of a 'jurisdiction' during the period of English rule in the 12th century. It is an exceptional landscape devoted entirely to wine-growing, with many fine historic monuments in its towns and villages.
- 933. The Loire Valley between Sully-sur-Loire and Chalonnes (2000) France.** The Loire Valley is an outstanding cultural landscape of great beauty, containing historic towns and villages, great architectural monuments (the châteaux), and cultivated lands formed by many centuries of interaction between their population and the physical environment, primarily the river Loire itself.
- 936. Cueva de las Manos, Río Pinturas (1999) Argentina.** The Cueva de las Manos, Río Pinturas, contains an exceptional assemblage of cave art, executed between 13,000 and 9,500 years ago. It takes its name (Cave of the Hands) from the stencilled outlines of human hands in the cave, but there are also many depictions of animals, such as guanacos (*Lama guanicoe*), still commonly found in the region, as well as hunting scenes. The people responsible for the paintings may have been the ancestors of the historic hunter-gatherer communities of Patagonia found by European settlers in the 19th century.
- 938. Sukur Cultural Landscape (1999) Nigeria.** The Sukur Cultural Landscape, with the Palace of the Hidi (Chief) on a hill dominating the villages below, the terraced fields and their sacred symbols, and the extensive remains of a former flourishing iron industry, is a remarkably intact physical expression of a society and its spiritual and material culture.
- 939. Archaeological Monuments Zone of Xochicalco (1999) Mexico.** Xochicalco is an exceptionally well-preserved example of a fortified political, religious and commercial centre from the troubled period of 650–900 that followed the break-up of the great Mesoamerican states such as Teotihuacan, Monte Albán, Palenque and Tikal.
- 940. Historic Inner City of Paramaribo (2002) Suriname.** Paramaribo is a former Dutch colonial town from the 17th and 18th centuries planted on the northern coast of tropical South America. The original and highly characteristic street plan of the historic centre remains intact. Its buildings illustrate the gradual fusion of Dutch architectural influence with traditional local techniques and materials.
- 941. Archaeological Sites of Mycenae and Tiryns (1999) Greece.** The archaeological sites of Mycenae and Tiryns are the imposing ruins of the two greatest cities of the Mycenaean civilization, which dominated the eastern Mediterranean world from the 15th to the 12th century B.C. and played a vital role in the development of classical Greek culture. These two cities are indissolubly linked to the Homeric epics, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, which have influenced European art and literature for more than three millennia.

- 942. Historic Centre (Chorá) with the Monastery of Saint John “the Theologian” and the Cave of the Apocalypse on the Island of Pátmos (1999) Greece.** The small island of Patmos in the Dodecanese is reputed to be where St John the Theologian wrote both his Gospel and the Apocalypse. A monastery dedicated to the ‘beloved disciple’ was founded there in the late 10th century and it has been a place of pilgrimage and Greek Orthodox learning ever since. The fine monastic complex dominates the island. The old settlement of Chorá, associated with it, contains many religious and secular buildings.
- 943. Belfries of Flanders and Wallonia (1999) Belgium.** The 30 belfries in Flanders and Wallonia, invariably found in an urban setting, are imposing bell-towers of medieval origin, generally attached to the town hall and occasionally to a church. In addition to their outstanding artistic value, the belfries are potent symbols of the transition from feudalism to the mercantile urban society that played a vital role in the development of late medieval Europe.
- 943. Belfries of Flanders and Wallonia (1999) France.** The 30 belfries in Flanders and Wallonia, invariably found in an urban setting, are imposing bell-towers of medieval origin, generally attached to the town hall and occasionally to a church. In addition to their outstanding artistic value, the belfries are potent symbols of the transition from feudalism to the mercantile urban society that played a vital role in the development of late medieval Europe.
- 944. Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (DHR) (1999) India.** The Darjeeling Himalayan Railway is the first, and still the most outstanding, example of a hill passenger railway. Opened in 1881, it applied bold, ingenious engineering solutions to the problem of establishing an effective rail link across a mountainous terrain of great beauty. It is still fully operational and retains most of its original features.
- 945. Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus) (2004) India.** The Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, formerly known as Victoria Terminus in Mumbai, is an outstanding example of Victorian Gothic Revival architecture in India, blended with themes deriving from Indian traditional architecture. The building, designed by the British architect F.W. Stevens, became the symbol of Bombay as the ‘Gothic City’ and the major international mercantile port of India. The terminal was built over ten years starting in 1878 according to a High Victorian Gothic design based on late medieval Italian models. Its remarkable stone dome, turrets, pointed arches, and eccentric ground plan are close to traditional Indian palace architecture. It is an outstanding example of the meeting of two cultures as British architects worked with Indian craftsmen to include Indian architectural tradition and idioms forging a new style unique to Bombay.
- 949. My Son Sanctuary (1999) Viet Nam.** Between the 4th and 13th centuries a unique culture which owed its spiritual origins to Indian Hinduism developed on the coast of contemporary Viet Nam. This is graphically illustrated by the remains of a series of impressive tower-temples located in a dramatic site that was the religious and political capital of the Champa Kingdom for most of its existence.
- 950. Royal Hill of Ambohimanga (2001) Madagascar.** The Royal Hill of Ambohimanga consists of a royal city and burial site, and an ensemble of sacred places. It is associated with strong feelings of national identity, and has maintained its spiritual and sacred character both in ritual practice and the popular imagination for the past 500 years. It remains a place of worship to which pilgrims come from Madagascar and elsewhere.
- 954. Saint Catherine Area (2002) Egypt.** The Orthodox Monastery of St Catherine stands at the foot of Mount Horeb where, the Old Testament records, Moses received the Tablets of the Law. The mountain is known and revered by Muslims as Jebel Musa. The entire area is sacred to three world religions: Christianity, Islam, and Judaism. The Monastery, founded in the 6th century, is the oldest Christian monastery still in use for its initial function. Its walls and buildings of great significance to studies of Byzantine architecture and the Monastery houses outstanding collections of early Christian manuscripts and icons. The rugged mountainous landscape, containing numerous archaeological and religious sites and monuments, forms a perfect backdrop to the Monastery.
- 956. Island of Saint-Louis (2000) Senegal.** Founded as a French colonial settlement in the 17th century, Saint-Louis was urbanised in the mid-19th century. It was the capital of Senegal from 1872 to 1957 and played an important cultural and economic role in the whole of West Africa. The location of the town on an island at the mouth of the Senegal River, its regular town plan, the system of quays, and the characteristic colonial architecture give Saint-Louis its distinctive appearance and identity.
- 958. Hoi An Ancient Town (1999) Viet Nam.** Hoi An Ancient Town is an exceptionally well-preserved example of a South-East Asian trading port dating from the 15th to the 19th century. Its buildings and its street plan reflect the influences, both indigenous and foreign, that have combined to produce this unique heritage site.
- 958. Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshah’s Palace and Maiden Tower (2000) Azerbaijan.** Built on a site inhabited since the Palaeolithic period, the Walled City of Baku reveals evidence of Zoroastrian, Sasanian, Arabic, Persian, Shirvani, Ottoman, and Russian presence in cultural continuity. The Inner City (Icheri Sheher) has preserved much of its 12th-century defensive walls. The 12th-century Maiden Tower (Giz Galasy) is built over earlier structures dating from the 7th to 6th centuries BC, and the 15th-century Shirvanshahs’ Palace is one of the pearls of Azerbaijan’s architecture.

- 959. Historic Quarter of the Seaport City of Valparaíso (2003) Chile.** The colonial city of Valparaíso presents an excellent example of late 19th-century urban and architectural development in Latin America. In its natural amphitheatre-like setting, the city is characterized by a vernacular urban fabric adapted to the hillsides that are dotted with a great variety of church spires. It contrasts with the geometrical layout utilized in the plain. The city has well preserved its interesting early industrial infrastructures, such as the numerous 'elevators' on the steep hillsides.
- 960. Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley (2000) Armenia.** The monastery of Geghard contains a number of churches and tombs, most of them cut into the rock, which illustrate the very peak of Armenian medieval architecture. The complex of medieval buildings is set into a landscape of great natural beauty, surrounded by towering cliffs at the entrance to the Azat Valley.
- 963. The Cathedral of St. James in Šibenik (2000) Croatia.** The Cathedral of St James in Šibenik (1431-1535), on the Dalmatian coast, bears witness to the considerable exchanges in the field of monumental arts between Northern Italy, Dalmatia and Tuscany in the 15th and 16th centuries. The three architects who succeeded one another in the construction of the Cathedral - Francesco di Giacomo, Georgius Mathei Dalmaticus and Niccolò di Giovanni Fiorentino - developed a structure built entirely from stone and using unique construction techniques for the vaulting and the dome of the Cathedral. The form and the decorative elements of the Cathedral, such as a remarkable frieze decorated with 71 sculptured faces of men, women, and children, also illustrate the successful fusion of Gothic and Renaissance art.
- 965. Rietveld Schröderhuis (Rietveld Schröder House) (2000) Netherlands.** The Rietveld Schröder House in Utrecht was commissioned by Ms Truus Schröder-Schräder, designed by the architect Gerrit Thomas Rietveld, and built in 1924. This small family house, with its interior, the flexible spatial arrangement, and the visual and formal qualities, was a manifesto of the ideals of the De Stijl group of artists and architects in the Netherlands in the 1920s, and has since been considered one of the icons of the Modern Movement in architecture.
- 968. Agricultural Landscape of Southern Öland (2000) Sweden.** The southern part of the island of Öland in the Baltic Sea is dominated by a vast limestone plateau. Human beings have lived here for some five thousand years and adapted their way of life to the physical constraints of the island. As a consequence, the landscape is unique, with abundant evidence of continuous human settlement from prehistoric times to the present day.
- 970. Wachau Cultural Landscape (2000) Austria.** The Wachau is a stretch of the Danube Valley between Melk and Krems, a landscape of high visual quality. It preserves in an intact and visible form many traces - in terms of architecture, (monasteries, castles, ruins), urban design, (towns and villages), and agricultural use, principally for the cultivation of vines - of its evolution since prehistoric times.
- 971. Churches of Chiloé (2000) Chile.** The Churches of Chiloé represent a unique example in Latin America of an outstanding form of ecclesiastical wooden architecture. They represent a tradition initiated by the Jesuit Peripatetic Mission in the 17th and 18th centuries, continued and enriched by the Franciscans during the 19th century and still prevailing today. These churches embody the intangible richness of the Chiloé Archipelago, and bear witness to a successful fusion of indigenous and European culture, the full integration of its architecture in the landscape and environment, as well as to the spiritual values of the communities.
- 972. Gusuku Sites and Related Properties of the Kingdom of Ryukyu (2000) Japan.** Five hundred years of Ryukyuan history (12th-17th century) are represented by this group of sites and monuments. The ruins of the castles, on imposing elevated sites, are evidence for the social structure over much of that period, while the sacred sites provide mute testimony to the rare survival of an ancient form of religion into the modern age. The wide-ranging economic and cultural contacts of the Ryukyu Islands over that period gave rise to a unique culture.
- 973. Bardejov Town Conservation Reserve (2000) Slovakia.** Bardejov is a small but exceptionally complete and well-preserved example of a fortified medieval town, which typifies the urbanisation in this region. Among other remarkable features, it also contains a small Jewish quarter around a fine 18th-century synagogue.
- 974. Monastic Island of Reichenau (2000) Germany.** The island of Reichenau on Lake Constance preserves the traces of the Benedictine monastery, founded in 724, which exercised remarkable spiritual, intellectual and artistic influence. The churches of St Mary and Marcus, St Peter and St Paul, and St George, mainly built between the 9th and 11th centuries, provide a panorama of early medieval monastic architecture in central Europe. Their wall paintings bear witness to impressive artistic activity.
- 975. Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex in Essen (2001) Germany.** The Zollverein industrial complex in Land Nordrhein-Westfalen consists of the complete infrastructure of a historical coal-mining site, with some 20th-century buildings of outstanding architectural merit. It constitutes remarkable material evidence of the evolution and decline of an essential industry over the past 150 years.
- 976. Gyeongju Historic Areas (2000) Republic of Korea.** The Gyeongju Historic Areas contain a remarkable concentration of outstanding examples of Korean Buddhist art, in the form of sculptures, reliefs, pagodas, and the remains of temples and palaces from the

flowering, in particular between the 7th and 10th centuries, of this form of unique artistic expression.

977. Gochang, Hwasun, and Ganghwa Dolmen Sites (2000) Republic of Korea. The prehistoric cemeteries at Gochang, Hwasun, and Ganghwa contain many hundreds of examples of dolmens - tombs from the 1st millennium B.C. constructed of large stone slabs. They form part of the Megalithic culture, found in many parts of the world, but nowhere in such a concentrated form.

980. Historic and Architectural Complex of the Kazan Kremlin (2000) Russian Federation. Built on an ancient site, the Kazan Kremlin dates from the Muslim period of the Golden Horde and the Kazan Khanate. It was conquered by Ivan the Terrible in 1552 and became the Christian See of the Volga Land. The only surviving Tatar fortress in Russia and an important place of pilgrimage, the Kazan Kremlin consists of an outstanding group of historic buildings dating from the 16th to 19th centuries, integrating remains of earlier structures of the 10th to 16th centuries.

982. The Ensemble of Ferrapontov Monastery (2000) Russian Federation. The Ferrapontov Monastery, in the Vologda region in northern Russia, is an exceptionally well-preserved and complete example of a Russian Orthodox monastic complex of the 15th-17th centuries, a period of great significance in the development of the unified Russian state and its culture. The architecture of the monastery is outstanding in its inventiveness and purity. The interior is graced by the magnificent wall paintings of Dionisy, the greatest Russian artist of the end of the 15th century.

983. Historic Town of St George and Related Fortifications, Bermuda (2000) UK and Northern Ireland. The Town of St George, founded in 1612, is an outstanding example of the earliest English urban settlement in the New World. Its associated fortifications graphically illustrate the development of English military engineering from the 17th to the 20th century, being adapted to take account of the development of artillery over this period.

984. Blaenavon Industrial Landscape (2000) UK and Northern Ireland. The area around Blaenavon is evidence of the pre-eminence of South Wales as the world's major producer of iron and coal in the 19th century. All the necessary elements can still be seen - coal and ore mines, quarries, a primitive railway system, furnaces, workers' homes, and the social infrastructure of their community.

985. UKhahlamba / Drakensberg Park (2000) South Africa. The uKhahlamba - Drakensberg Park has exceptional natural beauty in its soaring basaltic buttresses, incisive dramatic cutbacks, and golden sandstone ramparts. Rolling high altitude grasslands, the pristine steep-sided river valleys and rocky gorges also contribute to the beauty of the site. The site's diversity of habitats protects a high level of endemic and globally threatened species, especially birds and plants. This

spectacular natural site also contains many caves and rock-shelters with the largest and most concentrated group of paintings in Africa south of the Sahara, made by the San people over a period of 4,000 years. The rock paintings are outstanding in quality and diversity of subject and in their depiction of animals and human beings. They represent the spiritual life of the San people who no longer live in this region.

986. Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas (2000) Venezuela. The Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas, built to the design of the architect Carlos Raúl Villanueva, between 1940 and 1960, is an outstanding example of the Modern Movement in architecture. The university campus integrates the large number of buildings and functions into a clearly articulated ensemble, including masterpieces of modern architecture and visual arts, such as the Aula Magna with the "Clouds" of Alexander Calder, the Olympic Stadium, and the Covered Plaza.

987. Roman Walls of Lugo (2000) Spain. The walls of Lugo were built in the later part of the 3rd century to defend the Roman town of Lucus. The entire circuit survives intact and is the finest example of late Roman fortifications in western Europe.

988. Catalan Romanesque Churches of the Vall de Boí (2000) Spain. The narrow Vall de Boí is situated in the high Pyrénées, in the Alta Ribagorça region and is surrounded by steep mountains. Each village in the valley contains a Romanesque church, and is surrounded by a pattern of enclosed fields. There are extensive seasonally-used grazing lands on the higher slopes.

989. Archaeological Site of Atapuerca (2000) Spain. The caves of the Sierra de Atapuerca contain a rich fossil record of the earliest human beings in Europe, from nearly one million years ago and extending up to the Common Era. They represent an exceptional reserve of data, the scientific study of which provides priceless information about the appearance and the way of life of these remote human ancestors.

990. Assisi, the Basilica of San Francesco and Other Franciscan Sites (2000) Italy. Assisi, a medieval city built on a hill, is the birthplace of Saint Francis, closely associated with the work of the Franciscan Order. Its medieval art masterpieces, such as the Basilica of San Francesco and paintings by Cimabue, Pietro Lorenzetti, Simone Martini and Giotto, have made Assisi a fundamental reference point for the development of Italian and European art and architecture.

993. Historic Centre of the Town of Goiás (2001) Brazil. Goiás is a testament to the occupation and colonization of the lands of central Brazil in the 18th and 19th centuries. The urban layout is an example of the organic development of a mining town, adapted to the conditions of the site. Although modest, both public and private architecture form a harmonious whole, thanks to the coherent use of local materials and vernacular techniques.

- 994. Curonian Spit (2000) * Lithuania.** Human habitation of this elongated sand dune peninsula, 98 km long and 0.4-4 km wide, dates back to prehistoric times. Throughout this period it has been threatened by the natural forces of wind and waves. Its survival to the present day has been made possible only as a result of ceaseless human efforts to combat the erosion of the Spit, dramatically illustrated by continuing stabilisation and reforestation projects.
- 994. Curonian Spit (2000) * Russian Federation.** Human habitation of this elongated sand dune peninsula, 98 km long and 0.4-4 km wide, dates back to prehistoric times. Throughout this period it has been threatened by the natural forces of wind and waves. Its survival to the present day has been made possible only as a result of ceaseless human efforts to combat the erosion of the Spit, dramatically illustrated by continuing stabilisation and reforestation projects.
- 995. Jesuit Block and Estancias of Córdoba (2000) Argentina.** The Jesuit Block in Córdoba, heart of the former Jesuit Province of Paraguay, contains the core buildings of the Jesuit system: the university, the church and residence of the Society of Jesus, and the college. Along with the five estancias, or farming estates, they contain religious and secular buildings, which illustrate the unique religious, social, and economic experiment carried out in the world for a period of over 150 years in the 17th and 18th centuries.
- 996. Historic Centre of Brugge (2000) Belgium.** Brugge is an outstanding example of a medieval historic settlement, which has maintained its historic fabric as this has evolved over the centuries, and where original Gothic constructions form part of the town's identity. As one of the commercial and cultural capitals of Europe, Brugge developed cultural links to different parts of the world. It is closely associated with the school of Flemish Primitive painting.
- 1001. Mount Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System (2000) China.** Construction of the Dujiangyan irrigation system began in the 3rd century B.C. This system still controls the waters of the Minjiang River and distributes it to the fertile farmland of the Chengdu plains. Mount Qingcheng was the birthplace of Taoism, which is celebrated in a series of ancient temples.
- 1002. Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui - Xidi and Hongcun (2000) China.** The two traditional villages of Xidi and Hongcun preserve to a remarkable extent the appearance of non-urban settlements of a type that largely disappeared or was transformed during the last century. Their street plan, their architecture and decoration, and the integration of houses with comprehensive water systems are unique surviving examples.
- 1003. Longmen Grottoes (2000) China.** The grottoes and niches of Longmen contain the largest and most impressive collection of Chinese art of the late Northern Wei and Tang Dynasties (316-907). These works, entirely devoted to the Buddhist religion, represent the high point of Chinese stone carving.
- 1004. Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties (2000, 2003, 2004) China.** It represents the addition of three Imperial Tombs of the Qing Dynasty in Liaoning to the Ming tombs inscribed in 2000 and 2003. The Three Imperial Tombs of the Qing Dynasty in Liaoning Province include the Yongling Tomb, the Fuling Tomb, and the Zhaoling Tomb, all built in the 17th century. Constructed for the founding emperors of the Qing Dynasty and their ancestors, the tombs follow the precepts of traditional Chinese geomancy and fengshui theory. They feature rich decoration of stone statues and carvings and tiles with dragon motifs, illustrating the development of the funerary architecture of the Qing Dynasty. The three tomb complexes, and their numerous edifices, combine traditions inherited from previous dynasties and new features of Manchu civilization.
- 1005. Major Town Houses of the Architect Victor Horta (Brussels) (2000) Belgium.** The four major town houses - Hôtel Tassel, Hôtel Solvay, Hôtel van Eetvelde, and Maison & Atelier Horta - located in Brussels and designed by the architect Victor Horta, one of the earliest initiators of Art Nouveau, are some of the most remarkable pioneering works of architecture of the end of the 19th century. The stylistic revolution represented by these works is characterised by their open plan, the diffusion of light, and the brilliant joining of the curved lines of decoration with the structure of the building.
- 1006. Neolithic Flint Mines at Spiennes (Mons) (2000) Belgium.** The Neolithic flint mines at Spiennes, covering more than 100 ha, are the largest and earliest concentration of ancient mines in Europe. They are also remarkable for the diversity of technological solutions used for extraction and for the fact that they are directly linked to a settlement of the same period.
- 1008. Archaeological Landscape of the First Coffee Plantations in the Southeast of Cuba (2000) Cuba.** The remains of the 19th-century coffee plantations in the foothills of the Sierra Maestra are unique evidence of a pioneer form of agriculture in a difficult terrain. They throw considerable light on the economic, social, and technological history of the Caribbean and Latin American region.
- 1009. Notre-Dame Cathedral in Tournai (2000) Belgium.** The Cathedral of Notre-Dame in Tournai was built in the first half of the 12th century. It is especially distinguished by a Romanesque nave of extraordinary dimensions, a wealth of sculpture on its capitals and a transept topped by five towers, all precursors of the Gothic style. The choir, rebuilt in the 13th century, is in the pure Gothic style.
- 1010. The Frankincense Trail (2000) Oman.** The frankincense trees of Wadi Dawkah and the remains of the

caravan oasis of Shisr/Wubar and the affiliated ports of Khor Rori and Al-Balid vividly illustrate the trade in frankincense that flourished in this region for many centuries, as one of the most important trading activities of the ancient and medieval world.

1011. Cathedral and Churches of Echmiatsin and the Archaeological Site of Zvartnots (2000) Armenia. The cathedral and churches of Echmiatsin and the archaeological remains at Zvartnots graphically illustrate the evolution and development of the Armenian central-domed cross-hall type of church, which exerted a profound influence on architectural and artistic development in the region.

1016. Historical Centre of the City of Arequipa (2000) Peru. The historic centre of Arequipa, built in volcanic sillar rock, represents an integration of European and native building techniques and characteristics, expressed in the admirable work of colonial masters and Criollo and Indian masons. This combination of influences is illustrated by the city's robust walls, archways and vaults, courtyards and open spaces, and the intricate Baroque decoration of its facades.

1021. Tsodilo (2001) Botswana. With one of the highest concentrations of rock art in the world, Tsodilo has been called the 'Louvre of the Desert'. Over 4,500 paintings are preserved in an area of only 10 sq. km of the Kalahari Desert. The archaeological record of the area gives a chronological account of human activities and environmental changes over at least 100,000 years. Local communities in this hostile environment respect Tsodilo as a place of worship

1022. Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi (2001) Uganda. The Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi constitute a site embracing almost 30 ha of hillside within Kampala district. Most of the site is agricultural, farmed by traditional methods. At its core on the hilltop is the former palace of the Kabakas of Buganda, built in 1882 and converted into the royal burial ground in 1884. Four royal tombs now lie within the Muzibu Azaala Mpanga, the main building, which is circular and surmounted by a dome. It is a major example of an architectural achievement in organic materials, principally wood, thatch, reed, wattle and daub. The site's main significance lies, however, in its intangible values of belief, spirituality, continuity and identity.

1024. Late Baroque Towns of the Val di Noto (South-eastern Sicily) (2002) Italy. The eight towns in south-eastern Sicily: Caltagirone, Militello Val di Catania, Catania, Modica, Noto, Palazzolo, Ragusa and Scicli, were all rebuilt after 1693 on or beside towns existing at the time of the earthquake which took place in that year. They represent a considerable collective undertaking, successfully carried out at a high level of architectural and artistic achievement. Keeping within the late Baroque style of the day, they also depict distinctive innovations in town planning and urban building.

1025. Villa d'Este, Tivoli (2001) Italy. The Villa d'Este in Tivoli, with its palace and garden, is one of the most remarkable and comprehensive illustrations of Renaissance culture at its most refined. Its innovative design along with the architectural components in the garden (fountains, ornamental basins, etc.) make this a unique example of an Italian 16th-century garden. The Villa d'Este, one of the first giardini delle meraviglie, was an early model for the development of European gardens.

1026. Val d'Orcia (2004) Italy. The landscape of Val d'Orcia is part of the agricultural hinterland of Siena, redrawn and developed when it was integrated in the territory of the city-state in the 14th and 15th centuries to reflect an idealized model of good governance and to create an aesthetically pleasing picture. The landscape's distinctive aesthetics, flat chalk plains out of which rise almost conical hills with fortified settlements on top, inspired many artists. Their images have come to exemplify the beauty of well-managed Renaissance agricultural landscapes. The inscription covers: an agrarian and pastoral landscape reflecting innovative land management systems; towns and villages; farmhouses; and the Roman Via Francigena and its associated abbeys, inns, shrines, bridges etc.

1027. Mining Area of the Great Copper Mountain in Falun (2001) Sweden. The enormous mining excavation known as the Great Pit at Falun is the most striking feature of a landscape that illustrates the activity of copper production in this region since at least the 13th century. The 17th-century planned town of Falun with its many fine historic buildings, together with the industrial and domestic remains of a number of settlements spread over a wide area of the Dalarna region, provide a vivid picture of what was for centuries one of the world's most important mining areas.

1028. Saltaire (2001) UK and Northern Ireland. Saltaire, West Yorkshire, is a complete and well-preserved industrial village of the second half of the 19th century. Its textile mills, public buildings and workers' housing are built in a harmonious style of high architectural standards and the urban plan survives intact, giving a vivid impression of Victorian philanthropic paternalism.

1030. Derwent Valley Mills (2001) UK and Northern Ireland. The Derwent Valley in central England contains a series of 18th- and 19th- century cotton mills and an industrial landscape of high historical and technological interest. The modern factory owes its origins to the mills at Cromford, where Richard Arkwright's inventions were first put into industrial-scale production. The workers' housing associated with this and the other mills remains intact and illustrate the socio-economic development of the area.

1031. Historic Centre of Guimarães (2001) Portugal. The historic town of Guimarães is associated with the emergence of the Portuguese national identity in the 12th century. An exceptionally well-preserved and

authentic example of the evolution of a Medieval settlement into a modern town, its rich building typology exemplifies the specific development of Portuguese architecture from the 15th to 19th century through the consistent use of traditional building materials and techniques.

- 1033. Historic Centre of Vienna (2001) Austria.** Vienna developed from early Celtic and Roman settlements into a Medieval and Baroque city, the capital of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It played an essential role as a leading European music centre, from the great age of Viennese Classicism through the early part of the 20th century. The historic centre of Vienna is rich in architectural ensembles, including Baroque castles and gardens, as well as the late-19th-century Ringstrasse lined with grand buildings, monuments and parks.
- 1039. Yungang Grottoes (2001) China.** The Yungang Grottoes, in Datong city, Shanxi Province, with their 252 caves and 51,000 statues, represent the outstanding achievement of Buddhist cave art in China in the 5th and 6th centuries. The Five Caves created by Tan Yao, with their strict unity of layout and design, constitute a classical masterpiece of the first peak of Chinese Buddhist art.
- 1040. Masada (2001) Israel.** Masada is a rugged natural fortress, of majestic beauty, in the Judean Desert overlooking the Dead Sea. It is a symbol of the ancient kingdom of Israel, its violent destruction and the last stand of Jewish patriots in the face of the Roman army, in 73 A.D. It was built as a palace complex, in the classic style of the early Roman Empire, by Herod the Great, King of Judaea, (reigned 37 – 4 B.C.). The camps, fortifications and attack ramp that encircle the monument constitute the most complete Roman siege works surviving to the present day.
- 1042. Old City of Acre (2001) Israel.** Acre is a historic walled port-city with continuous settlement from the Phoenician period. The present city is characteristic of a fortified town dating from the Ottoman 18th and 19th centuries, with typical urban components such as the citadel, mosques, khans and baths. The remains of the Crusader town, dating from 1104 to 1291, lie almost intact, both above and below today's street level, providing an exceptional picture of the layout and structures of the capital of the medieval Crusader kingdom of Jerusalem.
- 1044. Aranjuez Cultural Landscape (2001) Spain.** The Aranjuez cultural landscape is an entity of complex relationships: between nature and human activity, between sinuous watercourses and geometric landscape design, between the rural and the urban, between forest landscape and the delicately modulated architecture of its palatial buildings. Three hundred years of royal attention to the development and care of this landscape have seen it express an evolution of concepts from humanism and political centralization, to

characteristics such as those found in its 18th century French-style Baroque garden, to the urban lifestyle which developed alongside the sciences of plant acclimatization and stock-breeding during the Age of Enlightenment.

- 1046. Alto Douro Wine Region (2001) Portugal.** Wine has been produced by traditional landholders in the Alto Douro region for some 2,000 years. Since the 18th century, its main product, port wine, has been world famous for its quality. This long tradition of viticulture has produced a cultural landscape of outstanding beauty that reflects its technological, social and economic evolution.
- 1052. Tugendhat Villa in Brno (2001) Czech Republic.** The Tugendhat Villa in Brno, designed by the architect Mies van der Rohe, is an outstanding example of the international style in the modern movement in architecture as it developed in Europe in the 1920s. Its particular value lies in the application of innovative spatial and aesthetic concepts that aim to satisfy new lifestyle needs by taking advantage of the opportunities afforded by modern industrial production.
- 1053. Wooden Churches of Southern Little Poland (2003) Poland.** The wooden churches of southern Little Poland represent outstanding examples of the different aspects of medieval church-building traditions in Roman Catholic culture. Built using the horizontal log technique, common in eastern and northern Europe since the Middle Ages, these churches were sponsored by noble families and became status symbols. They offered an alternative to the stone structures erected in urban centres.
- 1054. Churches of Peace in Jawor and Swidnica (2001) Poland.** The Churches of Peace in Jawor and Swidnica, the largest timber-framed religious buildings in Europe, were built in the former Silesia in the mid-17th century, amid the religious strife that followed the Peace of Westphalia. Constrained by the physical and political conditions, the Churches of Peace bear testimony to the quest for religious freedom and are a rare expression of Lutheran ideology in an idiom generally associated with the Catholic Church.
- 1055. Lamu Old Town (2001) Kenya.** Lamu Old Town is the oldest and best-preserved Swahili settlement in East Africa, retaining its traditional functions. Built in coral stone and mangrove timber, the town is characterized by the simplicity of structural forms enriched by such features as inner courtyards, verandas, and elaborately carved wooden doors. Lamu has hosted major Muslim religious festivals since the 19th century, and has become a significant centre for the study of Islamic and Swahili cultures.
- 1056. Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya (2002) India.** The Mahabodhi Temple Complex is one of the four holy sites related to the life of the Lord Buddha, and particularly to the attainment of Enlightenment.

The first temple was built by Emperor Asoka in the 3rd century B.C., and the present temple dates from the 5th or 6th centuries. It is one of the earliest Buddhist temples built entirely in brick, still standing in India, from the late Gupta period.

1058. Portuguese City of Mazagan (El Jadida) (2004) Morocco.

The Portuguese fortification of Mazagan, now part of the city of El Jadida, 90-km southwest of Casablanca, was built as a fortified colony on the Atlantic coast in the early 16th century. It was taken over by the Moroccans in 1769. The fortification with its bastions and ramparts is an early example of Renaissance military design. The surviving Portuguese buildings include the cistern and the Church of the Assumption, built in the Manueline style of late Gothic architecture. The Portuguese City of Mazagan - one of the early settlements of the Portuguese explorers in West Africa on the route to India - is an outstanding example of the interchange of influences between European and Moroccan cultures, well reflected in architecture, technology, and town planning.

1061. Ancient Maya City of Calakmul, Campeche (2002) Mexico.

Calakmul, an important Maya site set deep in the tropical forest of the Tierras Bajas of southern Mexico, played a key role in the history of this region for more than twelve centuries. Its imposing structures and its characteristic overall layout are remarkably well preserved and give a vivid picture of life in an ancient Maya capital.

1063. Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape (2002) Hungary.

The cultural landscape of Tokaj graphically demonstrates the long tradition of wine production in this region of low hills and river valleys. The intricate pattern of vineyards, farms, villages and small towns, with their historic networks of deep wine cellars, illustrates every facet of the production of the famous Tokaj wines, the quality and management of which have been strictly regulated for nearly three centuries.

1066. Upper Middle Rhine Valley (2002) Germany.

The 65km-stretch of the Middle Rhine Valley, with its castles, historic towns and vineyards, graphically illustrates the long history of human involvement with a dramatic and varied natural landscape. It is intimately associated with history and legend and for centuries has exercised a powerful influence on writers, artists and composers.

1067. Historic Centres of Stralsund and Wismar (2002) Germany.

The medieval towns of Wismar and Stralsund, on the Baltic coast of northern Germany, were major trading centres of the Hanseatic League in the 14th and 15th centuries. In the 17th and 18th centuries they became Swedish administrative and defensive centres for the German territories. They contributed to the development of the characteristic building types and techniques of Brick Gothic in the Baltic region, as exemplified in several important

brick cathedrals, the Town Hall of Stralsund, and the series of houses for residential, commercial and crafts use, representing its evolution over several centuries.

1068. Sacri Monti of Piedmont and Lombardy (2003) Italy.

The nine Sacri Monti (Sacred Mountains) of northern Italy are groups of chapels and other architectural features created in the late 16th and 17th centuries and dedicated to different aspects of the Christian faith. In addition to their symbolic spiritual meaning, they are of great beauty by virtue of the skill with which they have been integrated into the surrounding natural landscape of hills, forests and lakes. They also house much important artistic material in the form of wall paintings and statuary.

1070. Citadel, Ancient City and Fortress Buildings of Derbent (2003) Russian Federation.

The Citadel, Ancient City and Fortress Buildings of Derbent were part of the northern lines of the Sasanian Persian Empire, which extended east and west of the Caspian Sea. The fortification was built in stone. It consisted of two parallel walls that formed a barrier from the seashore up to the mountain. The town of Derbent was built between these two walls, and has retained part of its medieval fabric. The site continued to be of great strategic importance until the 19th century.

1073. Gebel Barkal and the Sites of the Napatan Region (2003) Sudan.

These five archaeological sites, stretching over more than 60 km in the Nile valley, are testimony to the Napatan (900 to 270 BC) and Meroitic (270 BC to 350 AD) cultures, of the second kingdom of Kush. Tombs, with and without pyramids, temples, living complexes and palaces, are to be found on the site. Since Antiquity, the hill of Gebel Barkal has been strongly associated with religious traditions and folklore. The largest temples are still considered by the local people as sacred places.

1077. Takht-e Soleyman (2003) Iran (Islamic Republic of).

The archaeological site of Takht-e Soleyman, in north-western Iran, is situated in a valley set in a volcanic mountain region. The site includes the principal Zoroastrian sanctuary partly rebuilt in the Ilkhanid (Mongol) period (13th century) as well as a temple of the Sasanian period (6th and 7th centuries) dedicated to Anahita. The site has important symbolic significance. The designs of the fire temple, the palace and the general layout have strongly influenced the development of Islamic architecture.

1078. Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica in Trebíč (2003) Czech Republic.

The ensemble of the Jewish Quarter, the old Jewish cemetery and the Basilica of St Procopius in Trebíč are reminders of the co-existence of Jewish and Christian cultures from the Middle Ages to the 20th century. The Jewish Quarter bears outstanding testimony to the different aspects of the life of this community. St Procopius Basilica, built as part of the Benedictine monastery in the early 13th century, is a remarkable example of the influence of

Western European architectural heritage in this region.

1079. Franciscan Missions in the Sierra Gorda of Querétaro (2003) Mexico. The five Franciscan missions of Sierra Gorda were built during the last phase of the conversion to Christianity of the interior of Mexico in the mid-18th century and became an important reference for the continuation of the evangelization of California, Arizona and Texas. The richly decorated church façades are of special interest as they represent an example of the joint creative efforts of the missionaries and the Indios. The rural settlements that grew around the missions have retained their vernacular character.

1081. Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape (2004) Mongolia. The 121,967-ha Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape encompasses an extensive area of pastureland on both banks of the Orkhon River and includes numerous archaeological remains dating back to the 6th century. The site also includes Kharkhorum, the 13th and 14th century capital of Chingis (Genghis) Khan's vast Empire. Collectively the remains in the site reflect the symbiotic links between nomadic, pastoral societies and their administrative and religious centres, and the importance of the Orkhon valley in the history of central Asia. The grassland is still grazed by Mongolian nomadic pastoralists.

1084. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (2003) UK and Northern Ireland. This historic landscape garden features elements that illustrate significant periods of the art of gardens from the 18th to the 20th centuries. The gardens house botanic collections (conserved plants, living plants and documents) that have been considerably enriched through the centuries. Since their creation in 1759, the gardens have made a significant and uninterrupted contribution to the study of plant diversity and economic botany.

1087. Town Hall and Roland on the Marketplace of Bremen (2004) Germany. The Town Hall and the Statue of Roland on the marketplace of Bremen in northwest Germany are outstanding representations of the civic autonomy and sovereignty, as these developed in the Holy Roman Empire in Europe. The old town hall was built as in the Gothic style in the early 15th century, after Bremen joined the Hanseatic League. The building was renovated in the so-called Weser Renaissance style in the early 17th century. A new town hall was built next to the old one in the early 20th century as part of an ensemble that survived the bombing during the Second World War. The statue stands 5.5m tall and dates back to 1404.

1091. Complex of Koguryo Tombs (2004) Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The site includes several groups and individual tombs - totalling about 30 individual graves - from the later period of the Koguryo Kingdom, one of the strongest kingdoms in northeast China and half of the Korean peninsula between the

3rd century BC and 7th century AD. The tombs, many with beautiful wall paintings, are almost the only remains of this culture. Only about 90 out of more than 10,000 Koguryo tombs discovered in China and Korea so far, have wall paintings. Almost half of these tombs are located on this site and they are thought to have been made for the burial of kings, members of the royal family and the aristocracy. These paintings offer a unique testimony to daily life of this period.

1093. Um er-Rasas (Kastrom Mefa'a) (2004) Jordan. Most of the Um er-Rasas archaeological site has not been excavated. Containing remains from the Roman, Byzantine and Early Moslem periods (end of 3rd to 9th century AD), the site started as a Roman military camp and grew to become a town as of the 5th century. There has been little excavation of the ca 150-m by 150-m fortified military camp. The site also has several churches, some with well preserved mosaic floors. Particularly noteworthy is the mosaic floor of the Church of Saint Stephen with its representation of towns in the region. Two square towers are probably the only remains of the practice, well known in this part of the world, of the stylite monks (i.e. ascetic monks who spent time in isolation atop a column or tower). Um er-Rasas is surrounded by, and dotted with, remains of ancient agricultural cultivation.

1096. White City of Tel-Aviv – the Modern Movement (2003) Israel. Tel Aviv was founded in 1909 and developed as a metropolitan city under the British Mandate in Palestine. The White City was constructed from the early 1930s until the 1950s, based on the urban plan by Sir Patrick Geddes, reflecting modern organic planning principles. The buildings were designed by architects who were trained in Europe where they practised their profession before immigrating. They created an outstanding architectural ensemble of the Modern Movement in a new cultural context.

1097. Ensemble of the Novodevichy Convent (2004) Russian Federation. The Novodevichy Convent, in south western Moscow, built in the 16th and 17th centuries, was part of a chain of monastic ensembles that were integrated into the defence system of the city. The Convent was directly associated with the political, cultural and religious history of Russia, and closely linked to the Moscow Kremlin. It was used by women of the Tsar's family and of the aristocracy. Members of the Tsar's family and entourage were also buried in its cemetery. The Convent provides an example of the highest accomplishments of Russian architecture with rich interiors and an important collection of paintings and artefacts.

1099. Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape (2003) South Africa. Mapungubwe is set hard against the northern border of South Africa, joining Zimbabwe and Botswana. It is an open, expansive savannah landscape at the confluence of the Limpopo and Shashe rivers. Mapungubwe developed into the largest kingdom in the sub-continent before it was abandoned in the

14th century. What survives are the almost untouched remains of the palace sites and also the entire settlement area dependent upon them, as well as two earlier capital sites, the whole presenting an unrivalled picture of the development of social and political structures over some 400 years.

1101. Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park (2004)

India. A concentration of largely unexcavated archaeological, historic and living cultural heritage properties cradled in an impressive landscape which includes prehistoric (chalcolithic) sites, a hill fortress of an early Hindu capital, and remains of the 16th century capital of the state of Gujarat. The site also includes, among other vestiges, fortifications, palaces, religious buildings, residential precincts, agricultural structures and water installations, from the 8th to the 14th centuries. The Kalikamata Temple on top of the Pavagadh Hill is considered to be an important shrine, attracting large numbers of pilgrims throughout the year. The site is the only complete and unchanged Islamic pre-Mughal city.

1103. Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi (2003) Kazakhstan.

The Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi, in the town of Yasi, now Turkestan, was built at the time of Timur (Tamerlane), from 1389 to 1405. In this partly unfinished building, Persian master builders experimented with architectural and structural solutions later used in the construction of Samarkand, the capital of the Timurid Empire. Today, it is one of the largest and best-preserved constructions of the Timurid period.

1106. Pasargadae (2004) Iran (Islamic Republic of).

Pasargadae was the first dynastic capital of the Achaemenid Empire, founded by Cyrus II, the Great, in Pars, homeland of the Persians, in the 6th century BC. Its palaces, gardens, and the mausoleum of Cyrus are outstanding examples of the first phase of royal Achaemenid art and architecture and exceptional testimonies of Persian civilization. Particularly noteworthy vestiges in the 160-ha site include: the Mausoleum of Cyrus II; Tall-e Takht, a fortified terrace; and a royal ensemble of gatehouse, audience hall, residential palace, and gardens. Pasargadae was the capital of the first great multicultural empire in Western Asia. Spanning the Eastern Mediterranean and Egypt to the Hindus River, it is considered to be the first empire that respected the cultural diversity of its different peoples. This was reflected in Achaemenid architecture, a synthetic representation of different cultures.

1116. Quebrada de Humahuaca (2003) Argentina.

Quebrada de Humahuaca follows the line of a major cultural route, the Camino Inca, along the spectacular valley of the Rio Grande, from its source in the cold high desert plateau of the High Andean lands to its confluence with the Rio Leone some 150 km to the south. The valley shows substantial evidence of its use as a major trade route over the past 10,000 years. It features visible traces of prehistoric hunter-gatherer

communities, of the Inca Empire (15th to 16th centuries) and of the fight for independence in the 19th and 20th centuries.

1117. Landscape of the Pico Island Vineyard Culture (2004) Portugal.

The 987-ha site on the volcanic island of Pico, the second largest in Azores archipelago, consists of a remarkable pattern of spaced-out, long linear walls running inland from, and parallel to, the rocky shore. The walls were built to protect the thousands of small, contiguous, rectangular, plots (currais) from wind and seawater. Evidence of this viniculture, whose origins date back to the 15th century is manifest in the extraordinary assembly of the fields, in houses and early 19th century manor houses, in wine-cellar, churches and ports. The extraordinarily beautiful man-made landscape of the site is the best remaining area of a once much more widespread practice.

1127. Muskauer Park / Park Muzakowski (2004) * Germany/Poland.

A landscaped park of 559.90-ha astride the Neisse river and the border between Poland and Germany, it was created by Prince Hermann von Puckler-Muskau from 1815 to 1844. Blending seamlessly with the surrounding farmed landscape, the park pioneered new approaches to landscape design and influenced the development of landscape architecture in Europe and America. Designed as a 'painting with plants', it did not seek to evoke classical landscapes, paradise, or some lost perfection, instead it used local plants to enhance the inherent qualities of the existing landscape. This integrated landscape extends into the town of Muskau with green passages that formed urban parks framing areas for development. The town thus became a design component in a utopian landscape. The site also features a reconstructed castle, bridges and an arboretum.

1130. Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat) (2003) Iraq.

The ancient city of Ashur is located on the Tigris River in northern Mesopotamia in a specific geo-ecological zone, at the borderline between rain-fed and irrigation agriculture. The city dates back to the 3rd millennium BC. From the 14th to the 9th centuries BC it was the first capital of the Assyrian Empire, a city-state and trading platform of international importance. It also served as the religious capital of the Assyrians, associated with the god Ashur. The city was destroyed by the Babylonians, but revived during the Parthian period in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.

1131. Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens (2004) Australia.

The Royal Exhibition Building and its surrounding Carlton Gardens were designed for the great international exhibitions of 1880 and 1888 in Melbourne. The building and grounds were designed by Joseph Reed. The building is constructed of brick and timber, steel and slate. It combines elements from the Byzantine, Romanesque, Lombardic and Italian Renaissance styles. The property is typical of the international exhibition movement which saw over 50

exhibitions staged between 1851 and 1915 in venues including Paris, New York, Vienna, Calcutta, Kingston (Jamaica) and Santiago (Chile). All shared a common theme and aims: to chart material and moral progress through displays of industry from all nations.

- 1134. Varberg Radio Station (2004) Sweden.** The Varberg Radio Station at Grimeton in southern Sweden (built in 1922-24) is an exceptionally well preserved monument to early wireless transatlantic communication. It consists of the transmitter equipment, including the aerial system of six 127-m high steel towers. Though no longer in regular use, the equipment has been maintained in operating condition. The 109.9-ha site comprises buildings housing the original Alexander-son transmitter, including the towers with their antennae, short-wave transmitters with their antennae, and a residential area with staff housing. The architect Carl Åkerblad designed the main buildings in the neoclassical style and the structural engineer Henrik Kreüger was responsible for the antenna towers, the tallest built structures in Sweden at that time. The site is an outstanding example of the development of telecommunications and is the only surviving example of a major transmitting station based on pre-electronic technology.
- 1135. Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom (2004) China.** The site includes archaeological remains of three cities and 40 tombs: Wunu Mountain City, Guonei City and Wandu Mountain City, 14 tombs are imperial, 26 of nobles. All belong to the Koguryo culture, named after the dynasty that ruled over parts of northern China and the northern half of the Korean Peninsula from 37 BC to 668 AD. Wunu Mountain City is only partly excavated. Guonei City, within the modern city of Ji'an, played the role of a supporting capital after the main Koguryo capital moved to Pyongyang. Wandu Mountain City, one of the capitals of the Koguryo Kingdom, contains many vestiges including a large palace and 37 tombs. Some of the tombs have elaborate ceilings, designed to roof wide spaces without columns and carry the heavy load of a stone or earth tumulus (mound) which was placed above them.
- 1136. Luis Barragán House and Studio (2004) Mexico.** Built in 1948, the House and Studio of architect Luis Barragán in the suburb of Mexico City represents an outstanding example of the architect's creative work in the post-Second World War period. The concrete building, totalling 1161-m², consists of a ground floor and two upper stories, as well as a small private garden. Barragán's work integrated modern and traditional artistic and vernacular currents and elements into a new synthesis, which has been greatly influential, especially in the contemporary design of gardens, plazas, and landscapes.
- 1137. Kernavė Archaeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernavė) (2004) Lithuania.** The Kernavė Archaeological Site, in eastern Lithuania about 35 km north-

west of Vilnius, represents an exceptional testimony to some 10 millennia of human settlements in this region. Situated in the valley of the River Neris, the site is a complex ensemble of archaeological properties, encompassing the town of Kernavė, forts, some unfortified settlements, burial sites and other archaeological, historical and cultural monuments from the late Paleolithic period to the Middle Ages. The site of 194.4-ha has preserved the traces of ancient land use, as well as remains of five impressive hill forts, part of an exceptionally large defence system. Kernavė was an important feudal town in the Middle Ages. Although the town was destroyed by the Teutonic Order in the late 14th century, the site remained in use till the modern times.

- 1139. Tomb of Askia (2004) Mali.** The dramatic 17-m pyramidal structure of the Tomb of Askia was built by Askia Mohamed, the Emperor of Songhai, in 1495 in his capital Gao. It bears testimony to the power and riches of the Empire that flourished in the 15th and 16th centuries through its control of the trans Saharan trade, notably in salt and gold. It is also a fine example of the monumental mud-building traditions of the West African Sahel. The complex, including the pyramidal tomb, two flat roofed mosque buildings, the mosque cemetery, and the open air assembly ground, was built when Gao became the capital of the Songhai Empire and after Askia Mohamed had returned from Mecca and made Islam the official religion of the Empire.
- 1140. Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba (2004) Togo.** The Koutammakou landscape in northeastern Togo, which extends into neighbouring Benin, is home to the Batammariba whose remarkable mud Takienta tower-houses have come to be seen as a symbol of Togo. In this landscape, nature is strongly associated with the rituals and beliefs of society. The 50,000-ha cultural landscape is remarkable due to the architecture of its of Takienta tower-houses which are a reflection of social structure; its farmland and forest; and the associations between people and landscape. Many of the buildings are two stories high and those with granaries feature an almost spherical form above a cylindrical base. Some of the buildings have flat roofs, others have conical thatched roofs. They are grouped in villages, which also include ceremonial spaces, springs, rocks and sites reserved for initiation ceremonies.
- 1142. Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range (2004) Japan.** Set in the dense forests of the Kii Mountains overlooking the Pacific Ocean, three sacred sites - Yoshino and Omine, Kumano Sanzan, and Koyasan - linked by pilgrimage routes to the ancient capital cities of Nara and Kyoto, reflect the fusion of Shinto, rooted in the ancient tradition of nature worship in Japan, and Buddhism, which was introduced to Japan from China and the Korean peninsula. The sites (495.3-ha) and their surrounding forest landscape reflect a persistent and extraordinarily

well-documented tradition of sacred mountains over 1,200 years. The area, with its abundance of streams, rivers and waterfalls, is still part of the living culture of Japan and is much visited for ritual purposes and hiking, with up to 15 million visitors annually. Each of the three sites contains shrines, some of which were founded as early as the 9th century.

1143. Vegaøyan -- The Vega Archipelago (2004) Norway.

A cluster of dozens of islands centred on Vega, just south of the Arctic Circle, forms a cultural landscape of 103,710-ha, of which 6,930 is land. The islands bear testimony to a distinctive frugal way of life based on fishing and the harvesting of the down of eider ducks, in an inhospitable environment. There are fishing villages, quays, warehouses, eider houses (built for eider ducks to nest in), farming landscapes, lighthouses and beacons. There is evidence of human settlement from the Stone Age on. By the 9th century, the islands had become an important centre for the supply of down which appears to have accounted for around a third of the islanders' income. The Vega Archipelago reflects the way fishermen/farmers have, over the past 1500 years, maintained a sustainable living and celebrates the contribution of women to eiderdown harvesting.

1145. Petroglyphs within the Archaeological Landscape of Tamgaly (2004) Kazakhstan.

Set around the comparatively lush Tamgaly Gorge, amidst the vast, arid Chu-Ili mountains, is a remarkable concentration of some 5,000 petroglyphs (rock carvings) dating from the second half of the second millennium BC to the beginning of the 20th century. Distributed among 48 complexes with associated settlements and burial grounds, they are testimonies to the husbandry, social organization and rituals of pastoral peoples. Human settlements in the site are often multi-layered and show occupation through the ages. A huge number of ancient burials are also to be found including stone enclosures with boxes and cists (middle and late Bronze Age), and mounds (kurgans) of stone and earth built above tombs (early Iron Age to the present). The central canyon contains the densest concentration of engravings and what are believed to be altars, suggesting that these places were used for sacrificial offerings.

1150. Liverpool - Maritime Mercantile City (2004) UK and Northern Ireland.

Six areas in the historic centre and docklands of the maritime mercantile City of Liverpool bear witness to the development of one of the world's major trading centres in the 18th and 19th centuries. Liverpool played an important role in the growth of the British Empire and became the major port for the mass movement of people, e.g. slaves and emigrants from northern Europe to America. Liverpool was a pioneer in the development of modern dock technology, transport systems, and port management. The listed sites feature a great number of significant commercial, civic and public buildings, including St George's Plateau.

1152. Þingvellir National Park (2004) Iceland. Þingvellir (Thingvellir) is the National Park where the Althing - an open-air assembly, which represented the whole of Iceland - was established in 930 and continued to meet until 1798. Over two weeks a year, the assembly set laws - seen as a covenant between free men - and settled disputes. The Althing has deep historical and symbolic associations for the people of Iceland. The property includes the Þingvellir National Park and the remains of the Althing itself: fragments of around 50 booths built of turf and stone. Remains from the 10th century are thought to be buried underground. The site also includes remains of agricultural use from 18th and 19th centuries. The park shows evidence of the way the landscape was husbanded over 1,000 years.

1156. Dresden Elbe Valley (2004) Germany. The 18th and 19th century cultural landscape of Dresden Elbe Valley extends some 18-km along the river from Übigau Palace and Ostragehege fields in the northwest to the Pillnitz Palace and the Elbe River Island in the south-east. It features low meadows, and is crowned by the Pillnitz Palace and the centre of Dresden with its numerous monuments and parks from the 16th to the 20th centuries. The landscape also features 19th and 20th century suburban villas and gardens and valuable natural features. Some terraced slopes along the river are still used for viticulture and some old villages have retained their historic structure and elements from the industrial revolution: notably the 147-m Blue Wonder steel bridge (1891-1893), the single-rail suspension cable railway (1898-1901), and the funicular (1894-1895). The passenger steamships (the oldest from 1879) and shipyard (ca 1900) are still in use.

1158. Etruscan Necropolises of Cerveteri and Tarquinia (2004) Italy.

These two large Etruscan cemeteries reflect different types of burial practices from the 9th to the 1st century BC, and bear witness to the achievements of Etruscan culture. Over nine centuries developed the earliest urban civilization in the northern Mediterranean. Some of the tombs are monumental, cut in rock and topped by impressive tumuli (burial mounds). Many feature carvings on their walls, others have wall paintings of outstanding quality. The necropolis near Cerveteri, known as Banditaccia, contains thousands of tombs organized in a city-like plan, with streets, small squares and neighbourhoods. The site contains very different types of tombs: trenches cut in rock; tumuli; and some, also carved in rock, in the shape of huts or houses with a wealth of structural details. These provide the only surviving evidence of Etruscan residential architecture. The necropolis of Tarquinia, also known as Monterozzi, contains 6,000 graves cut in the rock. It is famous for its 200 painted tombs, the earliest of which date from the 7th century BC.

1160. Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley (2004) Andorra. The Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley offers a microcosmic perspective of the way people have harvested the resources of the high Pyrenees over millennia. Its dra-

matic glacial landscapes of craggy cliffs and glaciers, with high open pastures and steep wooded valleys covers an area of 4,247-ha., 9% of the total area of Andorra. It reflects past changes in climate, economic fortune and social systems, as well as the persistence of pastoralism and a strong mountain culture. The site features houses, notably summer settlements, terraced fields, stone tracks, and evidence of iron smelting

1208. Bam and its Cultural Landscape (2004) Iran (Islamic Republic of). Bam is situated in a desert environment on the southern edge of the Iranian high plateau. The

origins of Bam can be traced back to the Achaemenid period (6th to 4th cent. BC). Its heyday was from the 7th to 11th centuries, being at the crossroads of important trade routes and known for the production of silk and cotton garments. The existence of life in the oasis was based on the underground irrigation canals, the qanāts, of which Bam has preserved some of the earliest evidence in Iran. The Citadel of Bam (Arg-e Bam) is the most representative example of a fortified medieval town built in vernacular technique using mud layers (Chineh).

ANNEX 5

WORLD HERITAGE LIST ACCORDING TO UNESCO REGIONS (2005)

* = transboundary property

AFRICA

Benin

- Royal Palaces of Abomey (1985)

Botswana

- Tsodilo (2001)

Cameroon

- Dja Faunal Reserve (1987)

Central African Republic

- Manovo-Gounda St Floris National Park (1988)

Côte d'Ivoire

- Taï National Park (1982)
- Comoé National Park (1983)

Democratic Republic of the Congo

- Virunga National Park (1979)
- Garamba National Park (1980)
- Kahuzi-Biega National Park (1980)
- Salonga National Park (1984)
- Okapi Wildlife Reserve (1996)

Ethiopia

- Rock-hewn Churches, Lalibela (1978)
- Simien National Park (1978)
- Fasil Ghebbi, Gondar Region (1979)
- Aksum (1980)
- Lower Valley of the Awash (1980)
- Lower Valley of the Omo (1980)
- Tiya (1980)

Gambia

- James Island and Related Sites (2003)

Ghana

- Forts and Castles, Volta Greater Accra, Central and Western Regions (1979)
- Asante Traditional Buildings (1980)

Guinea

- Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve (1981, 1982) *

Kenya

- Lake Turkana National Parks (1997, 2001)
- Mount Kenya National Park / Natural Forest (1997)
- Lamu Old Town (2001)

Madagascar

- Tsingy de Bemaraha Strict Nature Reserve (1990)
- Royal Hill of Ambohimanga (2001)

Malawi

- Lake Malawi National Park (1984)

Mali

- Old Towns of Djenné (1988)
- Timbuktu (1988)
- Cliff of Bandiagara (Land of the Dogons) (1989)
- Tomb of Askia (2004)

Mozambique

- Island of Mozambique (1991)

Niger

- Air and Ténéré Natural Reserves (1991)
- W National Park of Niger (1996)

Nigeria

- Sukur Cultural Landscape (1999)
- Osun-Osogbo Sacred Grove (2005)

Senegal

- Island of Gorée (1978)
- Djoudj National Bird Sanctuary (1981)
- Niokolo-Koba National Park (1981)
- Island of Saint-Louis (2000)

Seychelles

- Aldabra Atoll (1982)
- Vallée de Mai Nature Reserve (1983)

South Africa

- Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai, and Environs (1999, 2005)
- Greater St Lucia Wetland Park (1999)

- Robben Island (1999)
- UKhahlamba / Drakensberg Park (2000)
- Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape (2003)
- Cape Floral Region Protected Areas (2004)
- Vredefort Dome (2005)

Togo

- Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba (2004)

Uganda

- Bwindi Impenetrable National Park (1994)
- Rwenzori Mountains National Park (1994)
- Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi (2001)

United Republic of Tanzania

- Ngorongoro Conservation Area (1979)
- Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara (1981)
- Serengeti National Park (1981)
- Selous Game Reserve (1982)
- Kilimanjaro National Park (1987)
- Stone Town of Zanzibar (2000)

Zimbabwe

- Mana Pools National Park, Sapi and Chewore Safari Areas (1984)
- Great Zimbabwe National Monument (1986)
- Khami Ruins National Monument (1986)
- Mosi-oa-Tunya / Victoria Falls (1989) *
- Matobo Hills (2003)

ARAB STATES

Algeria

- Al Qal'a of Beni Hammad (1980)
- Djémila (1982)
- M'Zab Valley (1982)
- Tassili n'Ajjer (1982)
- Timgad (1982)

- Tipasa (1982)
- Kasbah of Algiers (1992)

Bahrain

- Qal'at al-Bahrain Archaeological Site (2005)

Egypt

- Abu Mena (1979)
- Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis (1979)
- Islamic Cairo (1979)
- Memphis and its Necropolis - the Pyramid Fields from Giza to Dahshur (1979)
- Nubian Monuments from Abu Simbel to Philae (1979)
- Saint Catherine Area (2002)
- Wadi Al-Hitan (Whale Valley) (2005)

Iraq

- Hatra (1985)
- Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat) (2003)

Jerusalem (Site proposed by Jordan)

- Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls (1981)

Jordan

- Petra (1985)
- Quseir Amra (1985)
- Um er-Rasas (Kastrom Mefa'a) (2004)

Lebanon

- Anjar (1984)
- Baalbek (1984)
- Byblos (1984)
- Tyre (1984)
- Ouadi Qadisha (the Holy Valley) and the Forest of the Cedars of God (Horsh Arz el-Rab) (1998)

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

- Archaeological Site of Cyrene (1982)
- Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna (1982)
- Archaeological Site of Sabratha (1982)
- Rock-Art Sites of Tadrart Acacus (1985)
- Old Town of Ghadames (1986)

Mauritania

- Banc d'Arguin National Park (1989)
- Ancient Ksour of Ouadane, Chinguetti, Tichitt and Oualata (1996)

Morocco

- Medina of Fez (1981)
- Medina of Marrakesh (1985)
- Ksar of Ait-Ben-Haddou (1987)
- Historic City of Meknes (1996)
- Archaeological Site of Volubilis (1997)
- Medina of Tétouan (formerly known as Titawin) (1997)
- Medina of Essaouira (formerly Mogador) (2001)
- Portuguese City of Mazagan (El Jadida) (2004)

Oman

- Bahla Fort (1987)
- Archaeological Sites of Bat, Al-Khutm and Al-Ayn (1988)
- Arabian Oryx Sanctuary (1994)
- The Land of Frankincense (2000)

Sudan

- Gebel Barkal and the Sites of the Napatan Region (2003)

Syrian Arab Republic

- Ancient City of Damascus (1979)
- Ancient City of Bosra (1980)
- Site of Palmyra (1980)
- Ancient City of Aleppo (1986)

Tunisia

- Amphitheatre of El Jem (1979)
- Medina of Tunis (1979)
- Site of Carthage (1979)
- Ichkeul National Park (1980)
- Punic Town of Kerkuane and its Necropolis (1985, 1986)
- Kairouan (1988)
- Medina of Sousse (1988)
- Dougga / Thugga (1997)

Yemen

- Old Walled City of Shibam (1982)
- Old City of Sana'a (1986)
- Historic Town of Zabid (1993)

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Afghanistan

- Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam (2002)
- Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley (2003)

Australia

- Great Barrier Reef (1981)

- Kakadu National Park (1981, 1987, 1992)
- Willandra Lakes Region (1981)
- Lord Howe Island Group (1982)
- Tasmanian Wilderness (1982, 1989)
- Central Eastern Rainforest Reserves (Australia) (1986, 1994)
- Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park (1987, 1994)
- Wet Tropics of Queensland (1988)
- Shark Bay, Western Australia (1991)
- Fraser Island (1992)
- Australian Fossil Mammal Sites (Riversleigh/ Naracorte) (1994)
- Heard and McDonald Islands (1997)
- Macquarie Island (1997)
- Greater Blue Mountains Area (2000)
- Purnululu National Park (2003)
- Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens (2004)

Bangladesh

- Historic Mosque City of Bagerhat (1985)
- Ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur (1985)
- The Sundarbans (1997)

Cambodia

- Angkor (1992)

China

- Imperial Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Beijing and Shenyang (1987, 2004)
- Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor (1987)
- Mogao Caves (1987)
- Mount Taishan (1987)
- Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian (1987)
- The Great Wall (1987)
- Mount Huangshan (1990)
- Huanglong Scenic and Historic Interest Area (1992)
- Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area (1992)
- Wulingyuan Scenic and Historic Interest Area (1992)
- Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains (1994)
- Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa (1994, 2000, 2001)
- Mountain Resort and its Outlying Temples, Chengde (1994)
- Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu (1994)
- Lushan National Park (1996)

- Mount Emei Scenic Area, including Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area (1996)
- Ancient City of Ping Yao (1997)
- Classical Gardens of Suzhou (1997, 2000)
- Old Town of Lijiang (1997)
- Summer Palace, an Imperial Garden in Beijing (1998)
- Temple of Heaven: an Imperial Sacrificial Altar in Beijing (1998)
- Dazu Rock Carvings (1999)
- Mount Wuyi (1999)
- Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui - Xidi and Hongcun (2000)
- Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties (2000, 2003, 2004)
- Longmen Grottoes (2000)
- Mount Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System (2000)
- Yungang Grottoes (2001)
- Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas (2003)
- Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom (2004)
- Historic Centre of Macao (2005)

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

- Complex of Koguryo Tombs (2004)

India

- Agra Fort (1983)
- Ajanta Caves (1983)
- Ellora Caves (1983)
- Taj Mahal (1983)
- Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram (1984)
- Sun Temple, Konarak (1984)
- Kaziranga National Park (1985)
- Keoladeo National Park (1985)
- Manas Wildlife Sanctuary (1985)
- Churches and Convents of Goa (1986)
- Fatehpur Sikri (1986)
- Group of Monuments at Hampi (1986)
- Khajuraho Group of Monuments (1986)
- Elephanta Caves (1987)
- Great Living Chola Temples (1987, 2004)
- Group of Monuments at Pattadakal (1987)
- Sundarbans National Park (1987)
- Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks (1988, 2005)
- Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (1989)
- Humayun's Tomb, Delhi (1993)
- Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi (1993)

- Mountain Railways of India (1999, 2005)
- Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodhi Gaya (2002)
- Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (2003)
- Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park (2004)
- Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus) (2004)

Indonesia

- Borobudur Temple Compounds (1991)
- Komodo National Park (1991)
- Prambanan Temple Compounds (1991)
- Ujung Kulon National Park (1991)
- Sangiran Early Man Site (1996)
- Lorentz National Park (1999)
- Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra (2004)

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

- Meidan Emam, Esfahan (1979)
- Persepolis (1979)
- Tchogha Zanbil (1979)
- Takht-e Soleyman (2003)
- Bam and its Cultural Landscape (2004)
- Pasargadae (2004)
- Soltaniyeh (2005)

Japan

- Buddhist Monuments in the Horyu-ji Area (1993)
- Himeji-jo (1993)
- Shirakami-Sanchi (1993)
- Yakushima (1993)
- Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto (Kyoto, Uji and Otsu Cities) (1994)
- Historic Villages of Shirakawa-go and Gokayama (1995)
- Hiroshima Peace Memorial (Genbaku Dome) (1996)
- Itsukushima Shinto Shrine (1996)
- Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara (1998)
- Shrines and Temples of Nikko (1999)
- Gusuku Sites and Related Properties of the Kingdom of Ryukyu (2000)
- Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range (2004)
- Shiretoko (2005)

Kazakhstan

- Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi (2003)

- Petroglyphs within the Archaeological Landscape of Tamgaly (2004)

Lao People's Democratic Republic

- Town of Luang Prabang (1995)
- Vat Phou and Associated Ancient Settlements within the Champasak Cultural Landscape (2001)

Malaysia

- Gunung Mulu National Park (2000)
- Kinabalu Park (2000)

Mongolia

- Uvs Nuur Basin (2003) *
- Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape (2004)

Nepal

- Kathmandu Valley (1979)
- Sagarmatha National Park (1979)
- Royal Chitwan National Park (1984)
- Lumbini, the Birthplace of the Lord Buddha (1997)

New Zealand

- Te Wahipounamu - South West New Zealand (1990)
- Tongariro National Park (1990, 1993)
- New Zealand Sub-Antarctic Islands (1998)

Pakistan

- Archaeological Ruins at Moenjodaro (1980)
- Buddhist Ruins of Takht-i-Bahi and Neighbouring City Remains at Sahr-i-Bahlol (1980)
- Taxila (1980)
- Fort and Shalimar Gardens in Lahore (1981)
- Historical Monuments of Thatta (1981)
- Rohtas Fort (1997)

Philippines

- Baroque Churches of the Philippines (1993)
- Tubbataha Reef Marine Park (1993)
- Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras (1995)
- Historic Town of Vigan (1999)
- Puerto-Princesa Subterranean River National Park (1999)

Republic of Korea

- Haeinsa Temple Janggyeong Pan-jeon, the Depositories for the Tripitaka Koreana Woodblocks (1995)
- Jongmyo Shrine (1995)
- Seokguram Grotto and Bulguksa Temple (1995)
- Changdeokgung Palace Complex (1997)
- Hwaseong Fortress (1997)
- Gochang, Hwasun, and Ganghwa Dolmen Sites (2000)
- Gyeongju Historic Areas (2000)

Solomon Islands

- East Rennell (1998)

Sri Lanka

- Ancient City of Polonnaruwa (1982)
- Ancient City of Sigiriya (1982)
- Sacred City of Anuradhapura (1982)
- Old Town of Galle and its Fortifications (1988)
- Sacred City of Kandy (1988)
- Sinharaja Forest Reserve (1988)
- Golden Temple of Dambulla (1991)

Thailand

- Historic City of Ayutthaya and Associated Historic Towns (1991)
- Historic Town of Sukhotai and Associated Historic Towns (1991)
- Thungyai - Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuaries (1991)
- Ban Chiang Archaeological Site (1992)
- Dong Phrayayen - Khao Yai Forest Complex (2005)

Turkmenistan

- State Historical and Cultural Park (1999)
- Kunya-Urgench (2005)

Uzbekistan

- Itchan Kala (1990)
- Historic Centre of Bukhara (1993)
- Historic Centre of Shakhrisabz (2000)
- Samarkand - Crossroads of Cultures (2001)

Viet Nam

- Complex of Huế Monuments (1993)
- Ha Long Bay (1994, 2000)
- Hoi An Ancient Town (1999)
- My Son Sanctuary (1999)
- Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park (2003)

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

Albania

- Butrint (1992, 1999)
- Museum-City of Gjirokastra (2005)

Andorra

- Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley (2004)

Armenia

- Monasteries of Haghpate and Sanahin (1996, 2000)
- Cathedral and Churches of Echmiadzin and the Archaeological Site of Zvartnots (2000)
- Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley (2000)

Austria

- Historic Centre of the City of Salzburg (1996)
- Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn (1996)
- Hallstatt-Dachstein Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape (1997)
- Semmering Railway (1998)
- City of Graz - Historic Centre (1999)
- Wachau Cultural Landscape (2000)
- Historic Centre of Vienna (2001)

Azerbaijan

- Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshah's Palace and Maiden Tower (2000)

Belarus

- Mir Castle Complex (2000)
- Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family at Nesvizh (2005)

Belgium

- Flemish Béguinages (1998)
- Grand-Place, Brussels (1998)
- The Four Lifts on the Canal du Centre and their Environs, La Louvière and Le Roeulx (Hainaut) (1998)
- Historic Centre of Brugge (2000)
- Major Town Houses of the Architect Victor Horta (Brussels) (2000)
- Neolithic Flint Mines at Spiennes (Mons) (2000)
- Notre-Dame Cathedral in Tournai (2000)

- Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex (2005)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

- Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar (2005)

Bulgaria

- Boyana Church (1979)
- Madara Rider (1979)
- Rock-hewn Churches of Ivanovo (1979)
- Thracian Tomb of Kazanlak (1979)
- Ancient City of Nessebar (1983)
- Pirin National Park (1983)
- Rila Monastery (1983)
- Srebarna Nature Reserve (1983)
- Thracian Tomb of Sveshtari (1985)

Canada

- L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Site (1978)
- Nahanni National Park (1978)
- Dinosaur Provincial Park (1979)
- Kluane/Wrangell-St Elias/Glacier Bay/Tatshenshini-Alsek (1979, 1992, 1994) *
- Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump (1981)
- SGAang Gwaii (Anthony Island) (1981)
- Wood Buffalo National Park (1983)
- Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks (1984, 1990)
- Historic District of Québec (1985)
- Gros Morne National Park (1987)
- Old Town Lunenburg (1995)
- Miguasha National Park (1999)

Croatia

- Historical Complex of Split with the Palace of Diocletian (1979)
- Old City of Dubrovnik (1979, 1994)
- Plitvice Lakes National Park (1979, 2000)
- Episcopal Complex of the Euphrasian Basilica in the Historic Centre of Poreč (1997)
- Historic City of Trogir (1997)
- The Cathedral of St James in Šibenik (2000)

Cyprus

- Paphos (1980)
- Painted Churches in the Troodos Region (1985, 2001)
- Choirokoitia (1998)

Czech Republic

- Historic Centre of Český Krumlov (1992)
- Historic Centre of Prague (1992)
- Historic Centre of Telč (1992)
- Pilgrimage Church of St John of Nepomuk at Zelená Hora (1994)
- Kutná Hora: Historical Town Centre with the Church of St Barbara and the Cathedral of Our Lady at Sedlec (1995)
- Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape (1996)
- Gardens and Castle at Kroměříž (1998)
- Holašovice Historical Village Reservation (1998)
- Litomyšl Castle (1999)
- Holy Trinity Column in Olomouc (2000)
- Tugendhat Villa in Brno (2001)
- Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica in Třebíč (2003)

Denmark

- Jelling Mounds, Runic Stones and Church (1994)
- Roskilde Cathedral (1995)
- Kronborg Castle (2000)
- Ilulissat Icefjord (2004)

Estonia

- Historic Centre (Old Town) of Tallinn (1997)

Finland

- Fortress of Suomenlinna (1991)
- Old Rauma (1991)
- Petäjävesi Old Church (1994)
- Verla Groundwood and Board Mill (1996)
- Bronze Age Burial Site of Sammallahdenmäki (1999)

France

- Chartres Cathedral (1979)
- Decorated Grottoes of the Vézère Valley (1979)
- Mont-Saint-Michel and its Bay (1979)
- Palace and Park of Versailles (1979)
- Vézelay, Church and Hill (1979)
- Amiens Cathedral (1981)
- Cistercian Abbey of Fontenay (1981)
- Palace and Park of Fontainebleau (1981)
- Roman and Romanesque Monuments of Arles (1981)
- Roman Theatre and its Surroundings and the "Triumphal Arch" of

Orange (1981)

- Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans (1982)
- Cape Girolata, Cape Porto, Scandola Nature Reserve and the Piana Calanches in Corsica (1983)
- Church of Saint-Savin sur Gartempe (1983)
- Place Stanislas, Place de la Carrière and Place d'Alliance in Nancy (1983)
- Pont du Gard (Roman Aqueduct) (1985)
- Strasbourg - Grande île (1988)
- Cathedral of Notre-Dame, Former Abbey of Saint-Remi and Palace of Tau, Reims (1991)
- Paris, Banks of the Seine (1991)
- Bourges Cathedral (1992)
- Historic Centre of Avignon (1995)
- Canal du Midi (1996)
- Historic Fortified City of Carcassonne (1997)
- Historic Site of Lyons (1998)
- Routes of Santiago de Compostela in France (1998)
- Belfries of Belgium and France (1999, 2005) *
- Jurisdiction of Saint-Emilion (1999)
- The Loire Valley between Sully-sur-Loire and Chalonnes (2000)
- Provins, Town of Medieval Fairs (2001)
- Le Havre, the city rebuilt by Auguste Perret (2005)

Georgia

- Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery (1994)
- Historical Monuments of Mtskheta (1994)
- Upper Svaneti (1996)

Germany

- Aachen Cathedral (1978)
- Speyer Cathedral (1981)
- Würzburg Residence with the Court Gardens and Residence Square (1981)
- Pilgrimage Church of Wies (1983)
- Castles of Augustusburg and Falkenlust at Brühl (1984)
- St Mary's Cathedral and St Michael's Church at Hildesheim (1985)
- Roman Monuments, Cathedral of St Peter and Church of Our Lady in Trier (1986)
- Hanseatic City of Lübeck (1987)
- Palaces and Parks of Potsdam and

Berlin (1990, 1992, 1999)

- Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch (1991)
- Mines of Rammelsberg and Historic Town of Goslar (1992)
- Maulbronn Monastery Complex (1993)
- Town of Bamberg (1993)
- Collegiate Church, Castle, and Old Town of Quedlinburg (1994)
- Völklingen Ironworks (1994)
- Messel Pit Fossil Site (1995)
- Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar and Dessau (1996)
- Cologne Cathedral (1996)
- Luther Memorials in Eisleben and Wittenberg (1996)
- Classical Weimar (1998)
- Museumsinsel (Museum Island), Berlin (1999)
- Wartburg Castle (1999)
- Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz (2000)
- Monastic Island of Reichenau (2000)
- Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex in Essen (2001)
- Historic Centres of Stralsund and Wismar (2002)
- Upper Middle Rhine Valley (2002)
- Dresden Elbe Valley (2004)
- Town Hall and Roland on the Marketplace of Bremen (2004)

Greece

- Temple of Apollo Epicurius at Bassae (1986)
- Acropolis, Athens (1987)
- Archaeological Site of Delphi (1987)
- Archaeological Site of Epidauros (1988)
- Medieval City of Rhodes (1988)
- Meteora (1988)
- Mount Athos (1988)
- Paleochristian and Byzantine Monuments of Thessalonika (1988)
- Archaeological Site of Olympia (1989)
- Mystras (1989)
- Delos (1990)
- Monasteries of Daphni, Hosios Lukas and Nea Moni of Chios (1990)
- Pythagoreion and Heraion of Samos (1992)
- Archaeological Site of Vergina (1996)
- Archaeological Sites of Mycenae and Tiryns (1999)
- Historic Centre (Chorá) with the

Monastery of Saint John “the Theologian” and the Cave of the Apocalypse on the Island of Pátmos (1999)

Holy See

- Vatican City (1984)

Hungary

- Budapest, including the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrásy Avenue (1987, 2002)
- Old Village of Hollókő and its Surroundings (1987)
- Millenary Benedictine Abbey of Pannonhalma and its Natural Environment (1996)
- Hortobágy National Park - the Pusztá (1999)
- Early Christian Necropolis of Pécs (Sopiana) (2000)
- Fertő/Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape (2001) *
- Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape (2002)

Iceland

- Þingvellir National Park (2004)

Ireland

- Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne (1993)
- Skellig Michael (1996)

Israel

- Masada (2001)
- Old City of Acre (2001)
- White City of Tel-Aviv -- the Modern Movement (2003)
- Biblical Tels – Megiddo, Hazor, Beer Sheba (2005)
- Incense Route - Desert Cities in the Negev (2005)

Italy

- Rock Drawings in Valcamonica (1979)
- Church and Dominican Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie with “The Last Supper” by Leonardo da Vinci (1980)
- Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura (1980, 1990) *
- Historic Centre of Florence (1982)
- Piazza del Duomo, Pisa (1987)
- Venice and its Lagoon (1987)
- Historic Centre of San Gimignano (1990)

- I Sassi di Matera (1993)
- City of Vicenza and the Palladian Villas of the Veneto (1994, 1996)
- Crespi d’Adda (1995)
- Ferrara, City of the Renaissance, and its Po Delta (1995, 1999)
- Historic Centre of Naples (1995)
- Historic Centre of Siena (1995)
- Castel del Monte (1996)
- Early Christian Monuments of Ravenna (1996)
- Historic Centre of the City of Pienza (1996)
- The Trulli of Alberobello (1996)
- 18th-Century Royal Palace at Caserta, with the Park, the Aqueduct of Vanvitelli, and the San Leucio Complex (1997)
- Archaeological Area of Agrigento (1997)
- Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata (1997)
- Botanical Garden (Orto Botanico), Padua (1997)
- Cathedral, Torre Civica and Piazza Grande, Modena (1997)
- Costiera Amalfitana (1997)
- Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto) (1997)
- Residences of the Royal House of Savoy (1997)
- Su Nuraxi di Barumini (1997)
- Villa Romana del Casale (1997)
- Archaeological Area and the Patriarchal Basilica of Aquileia (1998)
- Cilento and Vallo di Diano National Park with the Archeological sites of Paestum and Velia, and the Certosa di Padula (1998)
- Historic Centre of Urbino (1998)
- Villa Adriana (Tivoli) (1999)
- Assisi, the Basilica of San Francesco and Other Franciscan Sites (2000)
- City of Verona (2000)
- Isole Eolie (Aeolian Islands) (2000)
- Villa d’Este, Tivoli (2001)
- Late Baroque Towns of the Val di Noto (South-eastern Sicily) (2002)
- Sacri Monti of Piedmont and Lombardy (2003)
- Etruscan Necropolises of Cerveteri and Tarquinia (2004)
- Val d’Orcia (2004)
- Syracuse and the Rocky Necropolis of Pantalica (2005)

Latvia

- Historic Centre of Riga (1997)

Lithuania

- Vilnius Historic Centre (1994)
- Curonian Spit (2000) *
- Kernavė Archaeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernavė) (2004)
- Struve Geodetic Arc (2005) *

Luxembourg

- City of Luxembourg: its Old Quarters and Fortifications (1994)

Malta

- City of Valletta (1980)
- Hal Saflieni Hypogeum (1980)
- Megalithic Temples of Malta (1980, 1992)

Netherlands

- Schokland and Surroundings (1995)
- Defence Line of Amsterdam (1996)
- Historic Area of Willemstad, Inner City and Harbour, Netherlands Antilles (1997)
- Mill Network at Kinderdijk-Elshout (1997)
- Ir.D.F. Woudagemaal (D.F. Wouda Steam Pumping Station) (1998)
- Droogmakerij de Beemster (Beemster Polder) (1999)
- Rietveld Schröderhuis (Rietveld Schröder House) (2000)

Norway

- Bryggen (1979)
- Urnes Stave Church (1979)
- Røros (1980)
- Rock Drawings of Alta (1985)
- Vegaøyan -- The Vega Archipelago (2004)
- West Norwegian Fjords - Geirangerfjord and Nærøyfjord (2005)

Poland

- Cracow’s Historic Centre (1978)
- Wieliczka Salt Mine (1978)
- Auschwitz Concentration Camp (1979)
- Belovezhskaya Pushcha / Białowieża Forest (1979, 1992) *
- Historic Centre of Warsaw (1980)
- Old City of Zamość (1992)
- Castle of the Teutonic Order in Malbork (1997)
- Medieval Town of Toruń (1997)
- Kalwaria Zebrzydowska: the Mannerist Architectural and Park Landscape Complex and Pilgrimage Park (1999)
- Churches of Peace in Jawor and

- Swidnica (2001)
- Wooden Churches of Southern Little Poland (2003)
- Muskauer Park / Park Muzakowski (2004) *

Portugal

- Central Zone of the Town of Angra do Heroísmo in the Azores (1983)
- Convent of Christ in Tomar (1983)
- Monastery of Batalha (1983)
- Monastery of the Hieronymites and Tower of Belem in Lisbon (1983)
- Historic Centre of Evora (1986)
- Monastery of Alcobaça (1989)
- Cultural Landscape of Sintra (1995)
- Historic Centre of Oporto (1996)
- Prehistoric Rock-Art Sites in the Côa Valley (1998)
- Laurisilva of Madeira (1999)
- Alto Douro Wine Region (2001)
- Historic Centre of Guimarães (2001)
- Landscape of the Pico Island Vineyard Culture (2004)

Romania

- Danube Delta (1991)
- Churches of Moldavia (1993)
- Monastery of Horezu (1993)
- Villages with Fortified Churches in Transylvania (1993, 1999)
- Dacian Fortresses of the Orastie Mountains (1999)
- Historic Centre of Sighișoara (1999)
- Wooden Churches of Maramureș (1999)

Russian Federation

- Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments (1990)
- Kizhi Pogost (1990)
- Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow (1990)
- Cultural and Historic Ensemble of the Solovetsky Islands (1992)
- Historic Monuments of Novgorod and Surroundings (1992)
- White Monuments of Vladimir and Suzdal (1992)
- Architectural Ensemble of the Trinity Sergius Lavra in Sergiev Posad (1993)
- Church of the Ascension, Kolomenskoye (1994)
- Virgin Komi Forests (1995)
- Lake Baikal (1996)

- Volcanoes of Kamchatka (1996, 2001)
- Golden Mountains of Altai (1998)
- Western Caucasus (1999)
- Historic and Architectural Complex of the Kazan Kremlin (2000)
- The Ensemble of Ferrapontov Monastery (2000)
- Central Sikhote-Alin (2001)
- Citadel, Ancient City and Fortress Buildings of Derbent (2003)
- Ensemble of the Novodevichy Convent (2004)
- Natural System of Wrangel Island Reserve (2004)
- Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl (2005)

Serbia and Montenegro

- Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor (1979)
- Stari Ras and Sopoćani (1979)
- Durmitor National Park (1980)
- Studenica Monastery (1986)
- Dečani Monastery (2004)

Slovakia

- Banská Štiavnica (1993)
- Spišský Hrad and its Associated Cultural Monuments (1993)
- Vlkolínec (1993)
- Caves of Aggtelek Karst and Slovak Karst (1995, 2000) *
- Bardejov Town Conservation Reserve (2000)

Slovenia

- Škocjan Caves (1986)

Spain

- Alhambra, Generalife and Albayzín, Granada (1984, 1994)
- Burgos Cathedral (1984)
- Historic Centre of Cordoba (1984, 1994)
- Monastery and Site of the Escorial, Madrid (1984)
- Works of Antoni Gaudí (1984, 2005)
- Altamira Cave (1985)
- Monuments of Oviedo and the Kingdom of the Asturias (1985, 1998)
- Old Town of Avila with its Extramuros Churches (1985)
- Old Town of Segovia and its Aqueduct (1985)
- Santiago de Compostela (Old Town) (1985)
- Garajonay National Park (1986)
- Historic City of Toledo (1986)
- Mudéjar Architecture of Aragon

- (1986, 2001)
- Old Town of Cáceres (1986)
- Cathedral, Alcazar and Archivo de Indias in Seville (1987)
- Old City of Salamanca (1988)
- Poblet Monastery (1991)
- Archaeological Ensemble of Mérida (1993)
- Route of Santiago de Compostela (1993)
- Royal Monastery of Santa Maria de Guadalupe (1993)
- Doñana National Park (1994)
- Historic Walled Town of Cuenca (1996)
- La Lonja de la Seda de Valencia (1996)
- Las Médulas (1997)
- Pyrénées - Mont Perdu (1997, 1999) *
- San Millán Yuso and Suso Monasteries (1997)
- The Palau de la Música Catalana and the Hospital de Sant Pau, Barcelona (1997)
- Rock-Art of the Mediterranean Basin on the Iberian Peninsula (1998)
- University and Historic Precinct of Alcalá de Henares (1998)
- Ibiza, biodiversity and culture (1999)
- San Cristóbal de La Laguna (1999)
- Archaeological Ensemble of Tarraco (2000)
- Archaeological Site of Atapuerca (2000)
- Catalan Romanesque Churches of the Vall de Boí (2000)
- Palmeral of Elche (2000)
- Roman Walls of Lugo (2000)
- Aranjuez Cultural Landscape (2001)
- Renaissance Monumental Ensembles of Úbeda and Baeza (2003)

Sweden

- Royal Domain of Drottningholm (1991)
- Birka and Hovgården (1993)
- Engelsberg Ironworks (1993)
- Rock Carvings in Tanum (1994)
- Skogskyrkogården (1994)
- Hanseatic Town of Visby (1995)
- Church Village of Gammelstad, Luleå (1996)
- Laponian Area (1996)
- Naval Port of Karlskrona (1998)
- Agricultural Landscape of Southern Öland (2000)
- High Coast (2000)
- Mining Area of the Great Copper

- Mountain in Falun (2001)
- Varberg Radio Station (2004)

Switzerland

- Benedictine Convent of St John at Müstair (1983)
- Convent of St Gall (1983)
- Old City of Berne (1983)
- Three Castles, Defensive Wall and Ramparts of the Market-town of Bellinzona (2000)
- Jungfrau-Aletsch-Bietschhorn (2001)
- Monte San Giorgio (2003)

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

- Ohrid Region with its Cultural and Historical Aspect and its Natural Environment (1979, 1980)

Turkey

- Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites of Cappadocia (1985)
- Great Mosque and Hospital of Divriği (1985)
- Historic Areas of Istanbul (1985)
- Hattusha (1986)
- Nemrut Dağ (1987)
- Hierapolis-Pamukkale (1988)
- Xanthos-Letoon (1988)
- City of Safranbolu (1994)
- Archaeological Site of Troy (1998)

Ukraine

- Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra (1990)
- Lviv - the Ensemble of the Historic Centre (1998)

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

- Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd (1986)
- Durham Castle and Cathedral (1986)
- Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast (1986)
- Ironbridge Gorge (1986)
- St Kilda (1986, 2004, 2005)
- Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites (1986)
- Studley Royal Park including the Ruins of Fountains Abbey (1986)
- Blenheim Palace (1987)
- City of Bath (1987)
- Frontiers of the Roman Empire (1987, 2005) *
- Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and Saint Margaret's

Church (1987)

- Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey, and St Martin's Church (1988)
- Henderson Island (1988)
- Tower of London (1988)
- Gough and Inaccessible Islands (1995, 2004)
- Old and New Towns of Edinburgh (1995)
- Maritime Greenwich (1997)
- Heart of Neolithic Orkney (1999)
- Blaenavon Industrial Landscape (2000)
- Historic Town of St George and Related Fortifications, Bermuda (2000)
- Derwent Valley Mills (2001)
- Dorset and East Devon Coast (2001)
- New Lanark (2001)
- Saltaire (2001)
- Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (2003)
- Liverpool - Maritime Mercantile City (2004)

United States of America

- Mesa Verde (1978)
- Yellowstone (1978)
- Everglades National Park (1979)
- Grand Canyon National Park (1979)
- Independence Hall (1979)
- Redwood National Park (1980)
- Mammoth Cave National Park (1981)
- Olympic National Park (1981)
- Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site (1982)
- Great Smoky Mountains National Park (1983)
- La Fortaleza and San Juan Historic Site in Puerto Rico (1983)
- Statue of Liberty (1984)
- Yosemite National Park (1984)
- Chaco Culture National Historical Park (1987)
- Hawaii Volcanoes National Park (1987)
- Monticello and the University of Virginia in Charlottesville (1987)
- Pueblo de Taos (1992)
- Carlsbad Caverns National Park (1995)
- Waterton Glacier International Peace Park (1995) *

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Argentina

- Los Glaciares (1981)
- Iguazu National Park (1984)
- Cueva de las Manos, Río Pinturas (1999)
- Península Valdés (1999)
- Ischigualasto / Talampaya Natural Parks (2000)
- Jesuit Block and Estancias of Córdoba (2000)
- Quebrada de Humahuaca (2003)

Belize

- Belize Barrier-Reef Reserve System (1996)

Bolivia

- City of Potosi (1987)
- Jesuit Missions of the Chiquitos (1990)
- Historic City of Sucre (1991)
- Fuerte de Samaipata (1998)
- Noel Kempff Mercado National Park (2000)
- Tiwanaku: Spiritual and Political Centre of the Tiwanaku Culture (2000)

Brazil

- Historic Town of Ouro Preto (1980)
- Historic Centre of the Town of Olinda (1982)
- Jesuit Missions of the Guaranis: San Ignacio Mini, Santa Ana, Nuestra Señora de Loreto and Santa Maria Mayor (Argentina), Ruins of Sao Miguel das Missoes (Brazil) (1983, 1984) *
- Historic Centre of Salvador de Bahia (1985)
- Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Congonhas (1985)
- Iguaçu National Park (1986)
- Brasilia (1987)
- Serra da Capivara National Park (1991)
- Historic Centre of São Luis (1997)
- Atlantic Forest Southeast Reserves (1999)
- Discovery Coast Atlantic Forest Reserves (1999)
- Historic Centre of the Town of Diamantina (1999)
- Central Amazon Conservation

- Complex (2000, 2003)
- Pantanal Conservation Area (2000)
- Brazilian Atlantic Islands: Fernando de Noronha and Atol das Rocas Reserves (2001)
- Cerrado Protected Areas: Chapada dos Veadeiros and Emas National Parks (2001)
- Historic Centre of the Town of Goiás (2001)

Chile

- Rapa Nui National Park (1995)
- Churches of Chiloé (2000)
- Historic Quarter of the Seaport City of Valparaíso (2003)
- Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works (2005)

Colombia

- Port, Fortresses and Group of Monuments, Cartagena (1984)
- Los Katios National Park (1994)
- Historic Centre of Santa Cruz de Mompox (1995)
- National Archeological Park of Tierradentro (1995)
- San Agustín Archeological Park (1995)

Costa Rica

- Cocos Island National Park (1997, 2002)
- Area de Conservación Guanacaste (1999, 2004)

Cuba

- Old Havana and its Fortifications (1982)
- Trinidad and the Valley de los Ingenios (1988)
- San Pedro de la Roca Castle, Santiago de Cuba (1997)
- Desembarco del Granma National Park (1999)
- Viñales Valley (1999)
- Archaeological Landscape of the First Coffee Plantations in the Southeast of Cuba (2000)
- Alejandro de Humboldt National Park (2001)
- Urban Historic Centre of Cienfuegos (2005)

Dominica

- Morne Trois Pitons National Park (1997)
- Dominican Republic
- Colonial City of Santo Domingo (1990)

Ecuador

- City of Quito (1978)
- Galapagos Islands (1978, 2001)
- Sangay National Park (1983)
- Historic Centre of Santa Ana de los Ríos de Cuenca (1999)

El Salvador

- Joya de Ceren Archaeological Site (1993)

Guatemala

- Antigua Guatemala (1979)
- Tikal National Park (1979)
- Archaeological Park and Ruins of Quirigua (1981)

Haiti

- National History Park - Citadelle, Sans Souci, Ramiers (1982)

Honduras

- Maya Site of Copan (1980)
- Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve (1982)

Mexico

- Historic Centre of Mexico City and Xochimilco (1987)
- Historic Centre of Oaxaca and Archaeological Site of Monte Albán (1987)
- Historic Centre of Puebla (1987)
- Pre-Hispanic City and National Park of Palenque (1987)
- Pre-Hispanic City of Teotihuacan (1987)
- Sian Ka'an (1987)
- Historic Town of Guanajuato and Adjacent Mines (1988)
- Pre-Hispanic City of Chichen-Itza (1988)
- Historic Centre of Morelia (1991)
- El Tajin, Pre-Hispanic City (1992)
- Historic Centre of Zacatecas (1993)
- Rock Paintings of the Sierra de San Francisco (1993)
- Whale Sanctuary of El Vizcaino (1993)
- Earliest 16th-Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl (1994)
- Historic Monuments Zone of Querétaro (1996)
- Pre-Hispanic Town of Uxmal (1996)
- Hospicio Cabañas, Guadalajara (1997)
- Archeological Zone of Paquimé, Casas Grandes (1998)
- Historic Monuments Zone of Tlaxcala (1998)

- Archaeological Monuments Zone of Xochicalco (1999)
- Historic Fortified Town of Campeche (1999)
- Ancient Maya City of Calakmul, Campeche (2002)
- Franciscan Missions in the Sierra Gorda of Querétaro (2003)
- Luis Barragán House and Studio (2004)
- Islands and Protected Areas of the Gulf of California (2005)

Nicaragua

- Ruins of León Viejo (2000)

Panama

- Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (1980)
- Darien National Park (1981)
- Talamanca Range-La Amistad Reserves / La Amistad National Park (1983, 1990) *
- Archaeological Site of Panamá Viejo and Historic District of Panamá (1997, 2003)
- Coiba National Park and its Special Zone of Marine Protection (2005)

Paraguay

- Jesuit Missions of La Santísima Trinidad de Paraná and Jesús de Tavarangué (1993)

Peru

- City of Cuzco (1983)
- Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu (1983)
- Chavin (Archaeological Site) (1985)
- Huascarán National Park (1985)
- Chan Chan Archaeological Zone (1986)
- Manu National Park (1987)
- Historic Centre of Lima (1988, 1991)
- Rio Abiseo National Park (1990, 1992)
- Lines and Geoglyphs of Nasca and Pampas de Jumana (1994)
- Historical Centre of the City of Arequipa (2000)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

- Brimstone Hill Fortress National Park (1999)

Saint Lucia

- Pitons Management Area (2004)

Suriname

- Central Suriname Nature Reserve (2000)
- Historic Inner City of Paramaribo (2002)

Uruguay

- Historic Quarter of the City of Colonia del Sacramento (1995)

Venezuela

- Coro and its Port (1993)
- Canaima National Park (1994)
- Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas (2000)



Der berühmte Tempel d. Sophia | Le grand et magnifique temple
 zu Constantinopel, nahe bey dem Seralio. | de Sainte Sophie proche du Serali.

am 17. d. 1711

C. G. C. H.

MONUMENTS AND SITES / MONUMENTS ET SITES / MONUMENTOS Y SITIOS

Published so far / publiés jusqu'à présent / publicados hasta el momento: Australia, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Hungary, India, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Russia, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Zimbabwe (18 vols.), Colombo 1996 (out of print / épuisés / agotados)

Monumentos y Sitios de Chile, Santiago de Chile 1999

Monuments and Sites: Finland, Helsinki 1999

Monuments and Sites: Indonesia, West Java 1999

NEW SERIES / NOUVELLE SÉRIE / NUEVA SERIE:

- I International Charters for Conservation and Restoration
Chartes Internationales sur la Conservation et la Restauration
Cartas Internacionales sobre la Conservación y la Restauración, 2001, second edition 2004
- II The Terracotta Army of the First Chinese Emperor Qin Shihuang, 2001
- III The Terracotta Army, Studies on the Polychromy of Antique Sculptures, 2001
- IV Puebla, Patrimonio de Arquitectura Civil de Virreinato, 2001
- V Vernacular Architecture / Architecture Vernaculaire / Arquitectura Vernácula, 2002
- VI Magnetic Prospecting in Archaeological Sites, 2001
- VII Building Archaeology, 2002
- VIII Cultural heritage in the Arctic and the Antarctic Regions, 2004
- IX La representatividad en la Lista del Patrimonio Mundial, 2004
- X Itinerarios Culturales. Cultural Routes. Itinéraires Culturels, 2005
- XI The Venice Charter / La Charte de Venise 1964-2004-2044?, 2005
- XII The World Heritage List: Filling the Gaps – An Action Plan for the Future / La Liste du Patrimoine Mondial: Combler les Lacunes – un plan d'action pour le futur, 2005
- XIII Nuevas Miradas sobre la Autenticidad e Integridad en el Patrimonio Mundial de las Américas / New Views on Authenticity and Integrity in the World Heritage of the Americas (in print)
- XIV Ciudades Históricas Iberoamericanas. Historic Towns in Ibero America. Villes Historiques Ibéro Américaines, 2005