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The World Heritage List

What is OUV? Defining the Outstanding Universal Value of Cultural World Heritage Properties

An ICOMOS study compiled by Jukka Jokilehto,
with contributions from Christina Cameron, Michel Parent and Michael Petzet



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I. Introduction

The preamble of the World Heritage Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) presupposes “*that parts of the cultural and natural heritage are of outstanding interest and therefore need to be preserved as part of the world heritage of mankind as a whole.*” For this purpose the preamble demands “*a convention establishing an effective system of collective protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value*”. In articles 8, 13 and 14 of this Convention ICOMOS, the International Council on Monuments and Sites, is named together with ICCROM and IUCN as advisory body of the World Heritage Committee. And as advisory body our guideline in defining OUV, the outstanding universal value, remains of course first and foremost the World Heritage Convention in connection with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (last revision January 2008).

The World Heritage Convention refers to the following categories of cultural heritage as defined in article 1:

- *“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 (ensembles): 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.*”

The definition of monuments, ensembles and sites in article 1 of the World Heritage Convention must be interpreted very broadly and can be seen in connection with the monument definition of the Venice Charter (1964), the foundation document of ICOMOS, which preceded the Convention and is acknowledged worldwide. “*The concept of a historic monument*”, reads article 1 of the Venice Charter, “*embraces not only the single architectural work but also the urban or rural setting in which is found the evidence of a particular civilization, a significant development or a historic event. This 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.*” The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention have interpreted the definitions of article 1 very broadly, for instance “groups of buildings”

(ensembles) are defined as different categories of towns or the “combined works of nature and man” as cultural landscapes. Certainly, in the decades since the World Heritage Convention was passed, modern society’s ideas of “cultural heritage” have expanded considerably. We may just recall the categories of urban or rural ensembles and settings, as well as of cultural landscapes and cultural routes, all categories further developed within the framework of the implementation of the Convention. We may also recall the rural settlements and vernacular architecture, the heritage of the industrial age and the heritage of the modern era, taking into account that the 20th century is also history. Even though the concept of cultural heritage has considerably expanded, it is still considered to be compatible with the definition of article 1 of the Convention, understanding the terms “monuments”, “groups of buildings” (ensembles) and “sites” in all their varieties and in accordance with the recognition of cultural diversity.

In article 1 the World Heritage Convention not only defines cultural heritage as monuments, groups of buildings (ensembles) and sites, but also sets the requirement of outstanding universal value “*from the point of view of history, art or science*” when dealing with monuments or groups of buildings and “*from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological points of view*” in connection with sites, while according to article 2 of the Convention natural heritage should meet the requirement of outstanding universal value “*from the aesthetic or scientific point of view*”. Thus, article 1 answers the question about cultural values of monuments and sites that should be protected: Firstly, there is the value “*from the point of view of history*” (= historical value, “old age value”, commemorative value); secondly, there is the value “*from the point of view of art*” (= artistic value, aesthetic value); thirdly, one finds the value “*from the point of view of science*” (= scientific value), and finally there are also values “*from the ethnological and anthropological point of view*” (which can also be understood as scientific values).

The Convention thus starts out from a monument definition and from monument values which have been phrased in a rather similar form in monument protection laws of individual State Parties worldwide, i.e. mentioning first the historic value, then the artistic value and further values, such as the ethnological or anthropological significance, for example the definitions in the Bavarian Monument Protection Law: “*Monuments are man-made things or parts thereof from a past epoch whose preservation, because of their historic, artistic, urban design, scientific or folkloristic significance, is in the interest of the general public.*” Monuments and sites whose preservation is a matter of public interest because of these values are meant to be protected by national monument protection laws or decrees within the framework of a

general policy regarding the protection and conservation of the entire cultural and natural heritage, as required in article 5 of the Convention, which obliges the State Parties to this Convention “to ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory”. For this reason monuments and sites are or should be registered in monument lists as well as in national or regional inventories. This is also a prerequisite for “inventories of properties forming part of the cultural and natural heritage” as demanded of the state parties in article 11 of the Convention, for only by comparison with the abundance of the existing cultural heritage and its particular values the outstanding value of individual properties can be determined for the Tentative Lists.

Under these circumstances, for the successful implementation of the World Heritage Convention it is not unimportant that the same “monument values” are also relevant according to the monument protection laws for the documentation and protection of the entire cultural heritage in the form of monuments, ensembles and sites, only that in the case of the inscription in the World Heritage List these values should be “outstanding” and “universal”. Outstanding means that in comparison with the generally documented cultural heritage they belong to the very best or are “representative of the best” (see the paper by Christina Cameron, Annex 1G). Universal means that these outstanding values can be acknowledged as such in general and worldwide. It also means that not only a region or a country looks after the protection of this heritage, but that instead, in the sense of the already mentioned preamble of the Convention, “mankind as a whole” feels responsible for its protection and conservation. The participants of the Global Strategy Natural and Cultural Expert Meeting in Amsterdam (1998) formulated the following definition for the OUV concept, which seems to make some sense: “The requirement of outstanding universal value should be interpreted as an outstanding response to issues of universal nature common to or addressed by all human cultures. In relation to natural heritage, such issues are seen in biogeographical diversity, in relation to culture in human creativity and resulting cultural processes” (see Annex 1E).

In accordance with article 11, the Convention entrusted the World Heritage Committee with the working out of the OUV criteria (“The committee shall define the criteria...”). First proposals for these criteria go back to a meeting of the advisory bodies on 19–20 May 1976 in Morges (see Annex 1A). While ICOMOS then had already developed a first version of criteria I–VI for the OUV of cultural heritage with reference to monuments, groups of buildings and sites and explained by giving examples (see Annex 1C), ICCROM presented definitions of outstanding universal value, including artistic value, historic value and typological value, – an interesting contribution to a better understanding of the so-called OUV concept (see Annex 1B). The ICOMOS draft criteria of 1976 were revised in the first Committee session, in 1977. In 1978, the Committee appointed a working group, chaired by Michel Parent, President of ICOMOS, to revise the criteria forming the first set included in the

Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (version 1978). In the following year, Parent was asked by the Bureau to prepare a new report on the evaluation. At the time he was Vice Chairman and Rapporteur of the World Heritage Committee. In his report (see Annex 1D) Parent identifies a number of points that were considered problematic, including the definition of the categories for properties and the refinement of the criteria. The results were then reflected in a revised version of the Operational Guidelines, adopted by the Committee in 1980. In the following years, the debate continued, and the criteria were further edited several times until the present version, published in 2005 (cf. Annex 2A: Changes to World Heritage criteria).

In spite of the various revisions (see Annex 2A), which of course have had an impact on the use of the criteria, the current criteria (OG, art. 77) still refer to the values stated in the Convention. The criteria, forming a proven framework for the evaluation of different categories/types of cultural heritage, are more or less explicitly based on the already quoted definition of cultural heritage in article 1 of the Convention and the corresponding monument values “from the point of view of history, art or science”. In all criteria direct or indirect reference to the requirements for OUV is made: “masterpiece of human genius (i), unique or at least exceptional testimony (iii), outstanding example (iv, v), of outstanding universal significance (vi).”

However, in the discussions about the “OUV concept” the values explicitly demanded by the Convention tend to be forgotten and one is inclined to overlook that, with the ten criteria, we are not only dealing with OUV in general. Instead the question is about the very special values of cultural and natural heritage. A decisive role is certainly played by the historical value, which as ‘art historical value’ may be combined with the artistic/aesthetic value or as testimony to the history of science can be connected with the scientific value. This historical value was already pointed out as “commemorative value” in a very general antique definition of monuments as “things reminding of something” (*omnia monumenta dicuntur quae faciunt alicuius rei recordationem*). The historical value is an integral part of the majority of the following criteria (i)–(viii):

- A “masterpiece of human creative genius” (i) is also a piece of the history of humankind.
- The “interchange of human values” (ii) happens “over a span of time or within a cultural area”, therefore within the framework of history and certain historical epochs.
- “A testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilisation which is living or which has disappeared” (iii) concerns cultural history or the history of civilisation.
- The outstanding examples of the different types and categories of monuments, ensembles and sites are meant to stand for “significant stages in human history” (iv).
- An “example of a traditional human settlement, land-use or sea-use” etc. represents a piece of human history (v).
- The association with events is mainly referring to historical events or traditions, which are part of the history of a place (vi).

- History also plays a role with regard to natural heritage, in the case of this criterion the “*major stages of earth’s history*” (vii).
- The “*biological processes in the evolution and the development of ... ecosystems*” (viii) are a part of the history of the earth.

The aesthetic/artistic value also plays a role in several OUV criteria: In many cases the “*masterpiece of human creative genius*” (criterion i) refers to masterpieces of art; this also concerns the exchange of artistic trends regarding “*monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design*” (criterion ii); certain historical types of buildings and ensembles (criterion iv) have their aesthetic dimensions and this also holds true for examples of settlements (criterion v); criterion (vi) is often associated with artistic works and artistic depictions, and criterion (vii), “*areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance*”, requires the evaluation of the aesthetic perspective by man concerning natural phenomena. In a similar way, the questions concerning the scientific value and the ethnological or anthropological values could be combined with different criteria. And, as already mentioned, all the values given in the Convention appear worldwide in the different monument protection laws, partly with characteristic variations in correspondence with the diversity of culture, but nearly always with the “classical” values – historical value and aesthetic/artistic value.

Some thirty years after our predecessors developed – in 1976 – the first draft of possible criteria for the outstanding universal value required by the Convention as a precondition for the inscription in the World Heritage List, it was time for a comprehensive look back at the work of ICOMOS as advisory body of the World Heritage Committee. The present OUV Report completes the so-called Gap Report published three years earlier (*THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST, Filling the Gaps – an Action Plan for the Future*, an ICOMOS Study compiled by Jukka Jokilehto, with contributions from Henry Cleere, Susan Denyer and Michael Petzet, Monuments and Sites XII, Munich 2005). The present report has an extensive annex, including a brief description of properties inscribed from 2005 to 2007 (annex 3), as well as an index of principal places inscribed (annex 3). The latter can be useful for both volumes. The Gap Report, first presented in 2004 at the 28th Session of the World Heritage Committee in Suzhou (WHC-04/28.COM/INF.13A) analyses the different aspects of representivity of the World Heritage List from the point of view of three frameworks: a typological framework with different categories of cultural heritage, a chronological-regional framework aiming at the world’s cultural heritage in time and space, and a thematic framework, – a thematic approach encouraged by the Global Strategy, pursued by the World Heritage Committee since 1994.

Like the previous Gap Report, the current OUV Report should be considered work in progress. The first chapter describes the development of the “OUV Concept”, complemented in the annex by documents, some of which are published for the first time, i.e. those of the expert meeting in Morges (1976) with the proposals by ICCROM and

ICOMOS on the OUV criteria (annex 1A–C), a comparative study by Michel Parent (1979; Annex 1D), the recommendations of the 2005 expert meeting on OUV in Kazan (Annex 1F), and the essential paper by Christina Cameron on the evolution of the OUV concept towards a definition of “representative of the best” instead of the tendency of the first years of the Convention to list iconic sites, thus limiting the World Heritage List to the “best of the best” (annex 1G).

The second chapter of the present OUV Report characterises the OUV criteria (i) to (vii), and lists a number of examples in reference to the thematic framework of the Gap Report. In reality, the Thematic Framework, while listing the themes as a reference for OUV criteria, also includes the Typological Framework under the heading: “creative responses and continuity”.

The third chapter of the OUV Report deals with different aspects of using the criteria, from the discrepancies in the evaluation process to the reasons for non-inscription. In Annex 2 a list of the criteria for all cultural and mixed properties inscribed between 1978 and 2007 can be found (cf. also the table of criteria revised several times since the first draft of 1976, Annex 2A). This list shows which criteria were proposed by the State Parties, which criteria were recommended by ICOMOS and which were actually decided for inscription by the World Heritage Committee.

The present OUV Report completely integrates the preliminary paper (Progress Report by ICOMOS, March 2007) presented by ICOMOS at the 31st session of the World Heritage Committee in Christchurch 2007 (WHC-07/31.COM/9, pp. 3–21) as a response to the request by the World Heritage Committee at its 30th session in Vilnius 2006. The Committee requested the Advisory Bodies “*to undertake a careful review of past Committee decisions, and create two compendiums of relevant material and decisions, compiled into the form of guidance manuals, from which precedents on how to interpret and apply discussions of outstanding universal value, in terms of nominations to both the World Heritage List and the List of World Heritage in danger, can be clearly shown*” (Decision 30 COM 9.6). The first compendium shall “*cover outstanding universal value and the inscription of proposed properties by criteria onto the World Heritage List*”, while the second compendium “*shall cover outstanding universal value with regard to debates about seeking to inscribe, or remove properties from the World Heritage List in Danger*” (Decision 30 COM 9.7). The progress reports made by ICOMOS and IUCN on the first compendium were taken note of at the 31st session of the World Heritage Committee in Christchurch, 2007, requesting ICOMOS and IUCN “*to finalize the first compendium for consideration by the Committee at its 32nd session 2008*” (Decision 31 COM 9).

In this context, the current OUV Report is first and foremost thought as a complement to ICOMOS’s Gap Report, which was met with a lot of interest. It ought not to be confused with the short ‘First Compendium’ prepared by ICOMOS for Quebec 2008, though it shares parts of the text. The scope of the present report is to present a more detailed analysis of the use of the criteria for defining OUV, and illustrate this with examples of different types of cases,

as well as to provide statistics on the frequency of use. To a certain degree the report also meets a number of questions raised in Decision 30 COM 9, and offers plenty of “*relevant material and decisions ... from which precedents on how to interpret and apply discussions of Outstanding Universal Value can be shown.*” Moreover, in accordance with Decision 31 COM 9, the report includes “*detailed analyses of criteria, lists of sites inscribed under each criterion, landmark cases as well as reflections on authenticity/integrity...*” The issues of authenticity and integrity have been reflected in the conclusions in connection with the various criteria. Concerning authenticity/integrity, reference can also be made to vol. XIII of the ICOMOS series *Monuments and Sites: New Views on Authenticity and Integrity in the World Heritage of the Americas*, San Miguel de Allende 2005.

My special thanks go to Jukka Jokilehto, one of the most experienced ICOMOS colleagues in World Heritage matters, who after the Gap Report also compiled this present ICOMOS Study. Of fundamental importance for the concept of this publication, intended to complement the Gap Report, was an expert meeting organised by ICOMOS Germany (Munich, 5–8 September 2007) on the topic “Definition and application of the term ‘Outstanding Universal Value’ for nominations for the World Heritage List” (*Definitionen und Anwendung des Begriffs des ‘außerordentlichen universellen*

Wertes’ bei Nominierungen zur Welterbeliste). Already earlier, ICOMOS and its new International Scientific Committee on the Theory and Philosophy of Conservation and Restoration, together with ICCROM and the Romuald Del Bianco Foundation organised the International Conference on Values and Criteria in Heritage Conservation (Florence, 2–4 March 2007). This resulted in a great number of papers on the topic of OUV, which also contributed to individual aspects of the present report, including those by Gustavo Araoz, Giuseppe Basile, Calogero Bellanca, Giovanni Boccardi, Mounir Bouchenaki, Susan Denyer, Marco Dezzi Bardeschi, Tamás Fejérdy, Rosa Anna Genovese, Guo Zhan, Wilfried Lipp, Kanefusa Masuda, Mehr Azar Soheil, Nicolas Stanley-Price, Boguslaw Szmygin, Andrzej Tomaszewski, Gamini Wijesuriya and many more. I would like to thank all colleagues who contributed to the comprehensive discussion on Values and Criteria in Florence. The results of the Florence conference – soon to be published separately – will be able to show that in the sometimes confusing discussion on “OUV Concept” and “OUV Criteria” we should perhaps follow more the traces of the monument values mentioned in the World Heritage Convention. – Surely, the discussion on heritage values and their criteria have not come to an end with this publication.

Michael Petzet

II. What is Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)?

II.01. The UNESCO Convention

In its preface, the Convention notes that heritage is at risk, and that “*deterioration or disappearance of any item of the cultural or natural heritage constitutes a harmful impoverishment of the heritage of all the nations of the world*”. It is considered that protection at the national level “*often remains incomplete because of the scale of the resources which it requires and of the insufficient economic, scientific, and technological resources of the country where the property to be protected is situated*”. The Convention further declares:

“Considering that parts of the cultural or natural heritage are of outstanding interest and therefore need to be preserved as part of the world heritage of mankind as a whole,

“Considering that, in view of the magnitude and gravity of the new dangers threatening them, it is incumbent on the international community as a whole to participate in the protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value, by the granting of collective assistance which, although not taking the place of action by the State concerned, will serve as an efficient complement thereto,

“Considering that it is essential for this purpose to adopt new provisions in the form of a convention establishing an effective system of collective protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value, organized on a permanent basis and in accordance with modern scientific methods.”

II.02. UNESCO Expert Meeting, 1976

In 1976, the expert meeting invited by UNESCO discussed the concept of the outstanding universal value (OUV). In the discussion, the definition of “universal” was given particular attention. It was considered that this could be interpreted as “*meaning that a property submitted for inclusion in the WHL 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 is noted that this was the starting point for the ICOMOS analysis of the World Heritage List and the thematic framework presented to the Committee in 2004.

The ICCROM report (unsigned but most probably prepared by the Director, Prof. Paul Philippot) gave further consideration to the notion of OUV (see appendix). The report emphasised that the definition of OUV “*cannot be justified except when referred to specialized scientific literature on the subject, which is considered the most up-to-date expression of the universal consciousness on the issue*”. The report refers to the different values that could be taken into account, and particularly to artistic, historic, typological values.

- **Artistic value:** *i.e. original and unique creation, of which the exceptional quality is universally recognized by competent specialists in the fields concerned.*
- **Historic value:** *Here one should consider the value as well as the importance of the historical testimony that is represented by the work concerned. These can consist, in variable degrees, of different factors, such as:*
 - *Uniqueness or extreme rarity of the document*
 - *The degree of novelty or importance of the influence exercised in time and/or in space by the work concerned*
 - *Its importance for the comprehension of the advancement of related historic events.*
- **Typological value:** *this type of value would seem to require explicit identification and distinction compared to the historic value, under which it would normally be considered, in order to guarantee that the characteristic works of a certain tradition menaced by disappearance due to development of modern life, could be saved and conserved in the form of typical examples, representative of a culture that risks disappearance, as well as in cases where these types of works do not represent the unique character that qualify works recognized universal from the artistic or historic point of view.*

The ICOMOS report to the 1976 expert meeting gave a further reflection on the notion of the outstanding universal value, and, as noted above, provided the first draft of criteria to be used in the evaluation. As a general comment on the concept of World Heritage, ICOMOS notes (see appendix):

- *“The whole concept of a world heritage is relatively new and depends upon an increasing awareness of the shared burdens and responsibilities of mankind as well as upon modern methods of transport and communication. It seems right, therefore, that the World Heritage Committee should avoid restricting its choices to the best known properties, but should also include these other properties, perhaps little known, but with great potential for aesthetic, educational and scientific value if made known to a wide public.”*

The report continues:

- “To be eligible for inclusion in the World Heritage List, properties making up the cultural heritage must satisfy certain specific criteria of outstanding universal value, and must **also** satisfy the criteria of unity and integrity of quality (deriving from setting, function, design, materials, workmanship and condition).”

Outstanding universal value can be measured in terms of the following criteria:

- 1) Properties which represent a unique artistic achievement, including the masterpieces of internationally renowned architects and builders.
- 2) Properties of outstanding importance for the influence they have exercised over the development of world architecture or of human settlements (either over a period of time or within a geographical area).
- 3) Properties which are the best or most significant examples of important types or categories representing a high intellectual, social or artistic achievement.
- 4) Properties which are unique or extremely rare (including those characteristic of traditional styles of architecture, methods of construction or forms of human settlements which are threatened with abandonment or destruction as a result of irreversible socio-cultural or economic change).
- 5) Properties of great antiquity.
- 6) Properties associated with and essential to the understanding of globally significant persons, events, religions or philosophies.

ICOMOS also notes that many properties will correspond to or will display features corresponding to more than one criterion and/or will represent several different categories (such as monuments, groups of buildings/ ensembles, sites). The report provides a short list of potential properties on the basis of the above criteria. It is interesting to note that most of these have by now been included in the World Heritage.

(See annexes)

II.03. First Definitions of OUV by the Committee

The first session of the Committee took place in Paris, 27 June to 1 July 1977. The following States were represented as members of the Committee: Australia, Canada, Ecuador, Arab Republic of Egypt, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Iran, Iraq, Nigeria, Poland, Senegal, Tunisia, United States of America, and Yugoslavia, as well as ICCROM, ICOMOS, IUCN, and the Secretariat of UNESCO. The Committee elected as the first chairman Mr Firouz Bagherzadeh (Iran), as rapporteur Mr. Peter H.

Bennett (Canada), and as vice chairs: Egypt, France, Nigeria and Poland.

The Committee took the ICOMOS draft criteria as the basic reference and adopted the draft Operational Guidelines in its first session in 1977. These were further edited until the formal adoption by the Committee in 1980. In the draft version dated October 1977 the Guidelines do not specifically define OUV, but they do state:

“The definition of ‘universal’ in the phrase ‘outstanding universal value’ requires comment. Some properties may not be recognized by all people, everywhere, to be of great importance and significance. Opinions may vary from one culture or period to another. As far as cultural property is concerned, the term ‘universal’ must be interpreted as referring to a property which is highly representative of the culture of which it forms part.”

In the version of the Operational Guidelines adopted in 1980, it is stated that, in order to be of outstanding universal value, a cultural property must meet one or more of the six specified criteria, **and also meet the test of authenticity**. In addition, the relative state of preservation of the property should be assessed compared with other sites of similar characteristics. The criteria adopted by the Committee in **1980** were the following:

*“Outstanding universal value will be recognized when a monument, group of buildings or site – as defined above – which is nominated for inclusion in the World Heritage List will be considered to be of outstanding universal value for the purposes of the Convention when the Committee finds that it meets one or more of the following criteria **and** the test of authenticity. Each nominated property should therefore:*

- a)
 - (i) Represent a unique artistic or aesthetic achievement, a masterpiece of human creative genius;
 - or
 - (ii) Have exerted great influence, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture, monumental arts or town-planning and landscaping;
 - or
 - (iii) Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a civilization which has disappeared; or
 - (iv) Be an outstanding example of a type of structure, which illustrates a significant stage in history; or
 - (v) Be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, which is representative of a culture and which has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;
 - or
 - (vi) Be directly or tangibly associated with events or with ideas or beliefs of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considered that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances or in conjunction with other criteria).

and

b)

meet the test of authenticity in design, materials, workmanship or setting (the Committee stressed that reconstruction is only acceptable if it is carried out on the basis of complete and detailed documentation on the original and to no extent on conjecture).”

II.04. Report by Michel Parent, 1979

At its meeting in May 1979 the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee invited Mr. Michel Parent to prepare a paper “to define more precisely the criteria” for the selection of properties to the World Heritage List. The report refers to the earlier reports by ICCROM and ICOMOS, and examines the issues related to the application of the notion of outstanding universal value to different types of properties, drawing examples from early nominations. The report recognized that the evaluation of cultural heritage necessarily involved subjective elements. Therefore, comparative assessment was essential. Here, it was important to clearly reflect on the appropriate references, between global and regional. Nomination of historic places, such as the Island of Gorée and Auschwitz, or famous battle fields, should remain extremely selective in order to emphasize the significance of those selected. Attention was also drawn to places without architectural merit, such as places referred to great scientific discoveries or legendary or fabulous events. In this regard, the report made reference to the nomination of the Edison National Historic Site in USA, which the Committee decided not to inscribe on the World Heritage List. The report notes that many great men have left their mark on a series of different places, but we should avoid making the World Heritage List a sort of “competitive Honours Board for the famous men of different countries” (see annex).

II.05. Global Strategy Meeting in Amsterdam, 1998

In 1998, an expert meeting in the framework of the World Heritage Global Strategy for Natural and Cultural Heritage was organized in Amsterdam by the World Heritage Centre in association with the Government of the Netherlands. The experts recommended the unification of the list of cultural and natural heritage criteria, which was then adopted in the 2005 edition of the Operational Guidelines. Recommendations were also made regarding the definition of authenticity and integrity as well as on the definition of the outstanding universal value. In particular, regarding the latter, the experts recommended:

“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 heritage, such issues are seen in bio-geographical diversity; in relation to culture in human creativity and resulting cultural diversity.”

It was further noted that “Identification of the outstanding universal value of heritage sites can only be made through systematic thematic studies, based on scientific research according to themes common to different regions or areas”. It was considered essential to develop relevant tools for such studies and the identification of the ‘outstanding or unique quality of specific properties, and properties that are of great importance to humanity’. (See annex)

II.06. Operational Guidelines, 2005

The cultural criteria have been modified several times over the course of time, i.e. in 1983, 1984, 1988, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1997 and in 2005 (see appendix of the different versions). In 1994, the Operational Guidelines also included specific criteria for the definition of historic towns and cultural landscapes. Following a Committee decision, the cultural and natural heritage criteria are now merged into a single list. According to the 2005 version of the OG, in order to be eligible for inscription on the List, nominated properties must meet at least one of the following criteria, that is to:

- (i) Represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;
- (ii) Exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town planning or landscape design;
- (iii) Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;
- (iv) Be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;
- (v) Be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;
- (vi) Be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria);
- (vii) Contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;
- (viii) Be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth’s history, including the record of life, significant

on-going geological processes in the development of land-forms, or significant geomorphological or physiographic features;

(ix) Be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;

(x) Contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.

It is noted that while the requirement for OUV for cultural nominations in the earlier Operational Guidelines was based on the necessity to meet the specified criteria **and** the test of authenticity, the **2005** version of the OG gives a modified interpretation. Here, “outstanding universal value” is defined in paragraphs 49 and 78 as follows:

49. Outstanding universal value means cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity. As such, the permanent protection of this heritage is of the highest importance to the international community as a whole. The Committee defines the criteria for the inscription of properties on the World Heritage List.

78. To be deemed of outstanding universal value, a property **must also** meet the conditions of integrity and/or authenticity **and must** have an adequate protection and management system to ensure its safeguarding.

Therefore, in order to meet the requirement of OUV, a property must meet at least one of the criteria, the conditions of authenticity and integrity, **as well as** the requirement of protection and management. In the previous versions of the OG, protection and management were certainly a requirement for listing, but not considered as part of OUV. As a result, from an independent qualification, OUV has become an administrative requirement.

II.07. Kazan Meeting on Outstanding Universal Value, 2005

The World Heritage Committee at its 28th session requested the World Heritage Centre to “convene a special meeting of experts of all regions on the concept of outstanding universal value reflecting its increasing concern that this concept is interpreted and applied differently in different regions and by different stakeholders as well as the Advisory Bodies”. The experts agreed with the definition as set out in paragraph 49 of the *Operational Guidelines* (2005):

“Outstanding universal value means cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity. As such, the permanent protection of this heritage is of the highest importance to the international community as a whole. The Committee defines the criteria for the inscription of properties on the World Heritage List.”

Furthermore, the experts recognized that the definition and application of OUV in respect of properties were made by people and would be subject to evolution over time. This evolution is reflected in the changes that have been made to the criteria and in their application. It was observed that the concept of OUV is often poorly understood and requires improved communication generally and at site level. It is recommended that the identification of OUV needs “wide participation by stakeholders including local communities and indigenous people”.

In her keynote paper on “Evolution of the application of ‘outstanding universal value’ for cultural and natural heritage”, Christina Cameron raised several issues, starting from the strategies agreed in the 1990s, and examining the evolution of the notion of OUV over the years. The final issues raised by her were: “does it matter if there is a threshold for outstanding universal value? Can or should the World Heritage List be capped? Is there a natural cut off? Intellectually, yes. But it depends on the definition of outstanding universal value. The heart of the Convention is about protection and international cooperation. How deep does the Committee wish to go in protecting heritage sites? If deeper, then it is inevitable that the definition of outstanding universal value will continue to drift towards sites that are ‘representative of the best’. ... Raising the threshold for World Heritage designation may come, if States Parties believe that the number of sites is unmanageable, or if the economic advantage of being in the exclusive World Heritage club has been compromised by sheer numbers, or if international funding partners complain that they can no longer sort out priorities for investment.”

II.08. Terminological Considerations

It is worth noting that there are some differences in the wording of the definitions in English and French. For example, the English notion of “outstanding universal value” is in French “valeur universelle exceptionnelle”. The word “exceptional” is also utilised in other languages, such as Spanish, Portuguese and Italian. However, as has been noted in the various reports (e.g. Parent 1979), all sites are somehow unique and therefore exceptional. Therefore, exceptional should here be interpreted as something that is exceptional in its quality, i.e. something that excels over the others. This is due to the intrinsic cultural diversity, as has been well recognized by UNESCO, e.g. in the Universal

Declaration of Cultural Diversity (2001), and again in the recent Convention (2005).

Another term that requires some consideration is the concept of being “representative”. This is related to the requirement of a comparative study. As early as in 1976, it was stressed that in order to define the OUV of a property it was necessary to base this on “*specialized scientific literature on the subject, which is considered the most up-to-date expression of the universal consciousness on the issue*” (see ICCROM 1976 report in appendix). In the same line, Mr Parent, in his 1979 report (see appendix), insists on the identification of categories of properties referred to cultural regions as a basic requirement for a comparative study of the qualities and values represented by a particular property.

A number of problems can be encountered in this task. One is that, particularly now when the notion of cultural heritage is encompassing new areas such as cultural landscapes, there is often a lack of reliable scientific literature

available. A particular property may be well documented, but there can easily be a lack of information on other comparable properties in a large enough cultural region. In fact, considering that each cultural property has its own “uniqueness”, it requires balanced and critical judgement to identify the cultural region that is relevant for comparison in each case. If it is too narrowly based, almost anything can be justified. On the other hand, if it is excessively broad, we may not be able to give sufficient attention to specific qualities that may well be worth recognizing as part of the World Heritage notion. At the same time, as is noted in the Operational Guidelines, the List is not intended for all properties of great interest, importance or value, but “*only for a select list of the most outstanding of these from an international viewpoint. It is not to be assumed that a property of national and/or regional importance will automatically be inscribed on the World Heritage List*” (OG, par. 52).

III. Justification of the World Heritage Criteria

The use of the criteria in the justification of new nominations has varied over the years. This regards both the choice and the number of criteria applied to each nomination. Generally speaking, criteria (iii) and (iv) are the most frequently used, and criteria (v) and (vi) the least.

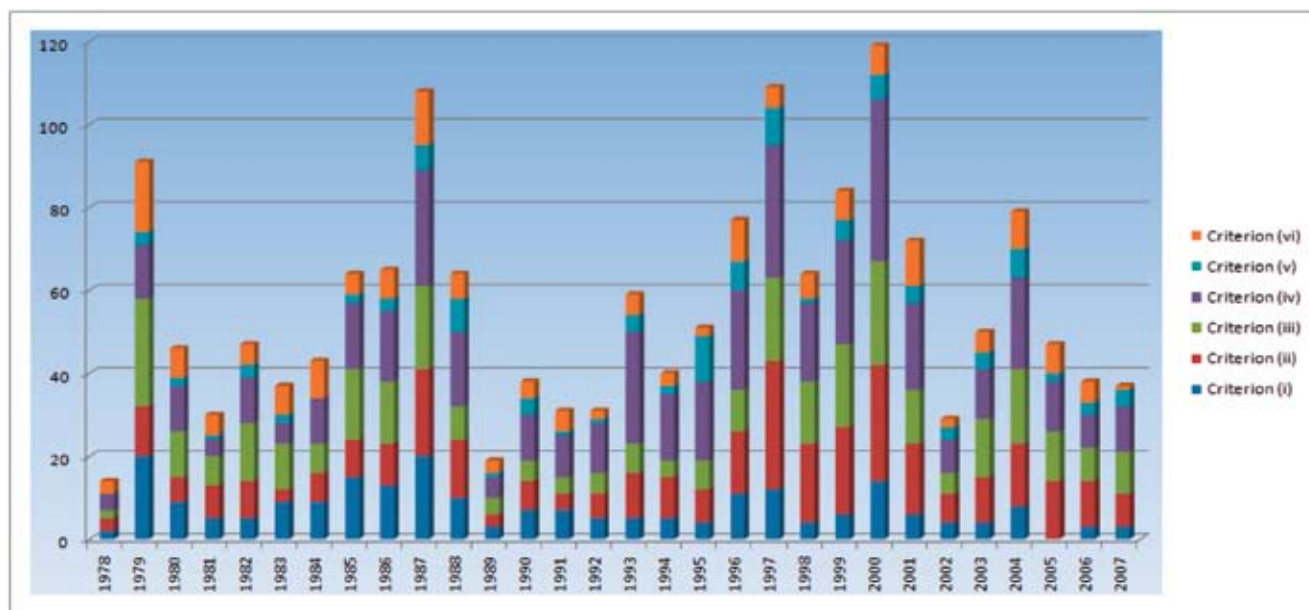


Figure 1: The number of different criteria used per year

THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

The previous ICOMOS report on the analysis of the List, *The World Heritage List: Filling the Gaps – an Action Plan for the Future* (2004/2005), proposed three frameworks: a) typological framework, b) chronological-regional framework, and c) thematic framework. Of these, the thematic framework is of great importance for the identification of the themes or issues of outstanding universal value with which a property is associated, as indicated in the definition by the 1998 Amsterdam Global Strategy meeting, referred to above. Identification of the meaning and relative value of a property should start with the identification of the themes, then proceed to the chronologi-

cal-regional assessment, and finally define the typology to be proposed, whether for a monument, an ensemble or a site.

The ICOMOS thematic framework was partly based on the outcome of the Committee debates and research by Advisory Bodies that had taken place over the years. Partly, it was based on the detailed analysis of the inscribed properties (cultural and mixed). The framework identifies six principal headings, under which it is possible to develop subheadings. In fact, this should be considered as an open framework, which can evolve over the years. It is noted that, compared to the 2005 edition, the subtheme: 'handicraft and industrial technologies' has here been added to 'Developing Technologies'.

THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

1) Expressions of Society

- a) Interacting and communicating
 - i) Language, oral traditions, myths, song-lines
 - ii) Social systems
 - iii) Music, Dance, Sports
 - iv) Literature, artistic references, theatre
- b) Cultural and symbolic associations
 - i) Identity
 - ii) Significant personalities
 - iii) Memorials
- c) Developing knowledge
 - i) Educating
 - ii) Philosophy and science
 - iii) Human health
 - iv) Law and justice

2) Creative responses and continuity (Monuments, groups of buildings and sites)

- a) Domestic habitat
- b) Religious and commemorative architecture (temples, synagogues, churches, mosques, tombs, cemeteries, shrines, memorials)
- c) Pyramids, obelisks, minarets, belfries
- d) Castles, palaces, residences
- e) Governmental and public buildings (town halls, capitols, courthouses, post offices, main public squares)
- f) Educational and public welfare architecture (schools, universities, hospitals, sports structures, hammams, hotels, prisons, aqueducts, baths, etc.)
- g) Recreational architecture (theatres, auditoriums, athletic facilities, museums, libraries, depositories, etc.)
- h) Agricultural architecture (farms, barns, stables, silos, etc.)
- i) Commercial architecture (office buildings, banks, warehouses, etc.)
- j) Industrial architecture (factories, mines, stores, refineries, power plants, water management, etc.)
- k) Military architecture
 - i) Fortified boundaries
 - ii) Forts, castles, fortified houses
 - iii) Fortified cities
- l) Transport structures (roads, ports, canals, bridges)
- m) Cave dwellings
- n) Rock art, monumental painting
- o) Monumental sculpture, dolmens
- p) Equipping historic buildings
 - i) Decoration, wall paintings, sculpture, stucco, mosaics, and furnishings
 - ii) Works of art and collections
 - iii) Fittings (windows, doors), special functional features or facilities

- q) Rural settlements
- r) Urban settlements
 - i) Towns which are no longer inhabited
 - ii) Inhabited urban areas
 - iii) Colonial towns
 - iv) Towns established in 19th–20th centuries
- s) Sacred sites
 - i) Sacred forests and sacred trees
 - ii) Sacred mountains
 - iii) Sacred settlements
 - iv) Cemeteries, necropolises
- t) Cultural Landscapes
 - i) Parks and Gardens
 - ii) Botanical and zoological gardens
 - iii) Natural environment, seascapes
 - iv) Organically evolved landscapes;
 - v) Associative landscapes
 - vi) Industrial landscapes

3) Spiritual Responses (Religions)

- a) Ancient and indigenous belief systems
 - i) Ancient Middle East and Egypt (Mesopotamia, Iran)
 - ii) Ancient Mediterranean (Greek, Hellenistic, Roman religions)
 - iii) Indigenous belief systems in Europe
 - iv) Indigenous belief systems in Asia - Pacific
 - v) Indigenous belief systems in Africa
 - vi) Indigenous belief systems in the Americas (Olmec, Inca, Maya, etc.)
 - vii) Indigenous belief systems in the Arctic Region
- b) Hinduism and other South-Asian Religions
 - i) Hinduism, Vedism, Brahmaism;
 - ii) Vaisnavism, Saivism, Tantrism, Saktism, Jainism
 - iii) Sikhism, Parsiism
- c) Buddhism
 - i) Ashoka, Sri Lanka, Theravada, Mahayana, Prajñāparamita, Suddharma-pundarika, Vimalakirtinirdesha, Shurangama-samadhi, Zen Buddhism, Sukhavati-vyuha, Madhyamaka, Yogachara, Tantra
 - ii) Chinese Buddhism, Pure Land, Ch'an, The Blossoming of Schools
 - iii) Japanese Buddhism, Zen Buddhism
 - iv) Tibetan Buddhism
 - v) Buddhism in the West
- d) Confucianism, Taoism, Shintoism, etc.
- e) Zoroastrianism
- f) Judaism
- g) Christianity
 - i) Early Christian Church; Ethiopian Church
 - ii) Orthodox Church
 - iii) Catholic Church
 - iv) Protestantism
- h) Islam
 - i) The Khawarij, The Mutazilah
 - ii) The Sunnah
 - iii) The Shiah, Ismaili, Sufism

4) Utilising Natural Resources

- a) Agriculture and food production
 - i) Irrigation systems
 - ii) Crop and flock farming
 - iii) Hunting, gathering and fishing
- b) Mining and quarrying
- c) Manufacturing

5) Movement of Peoples

- a) Migration (incl. Slavery)
- b) Colonisation
- c) Nomadism and transhumance
- d) Cultural Routes
 - i) Pilgrimage routes, commercial and trade routes, heritage routes
 - ii) Pilgrimage places and places of origin
- e) Systems of transportation and Trade
 - i) Centres of trade and exchange of goods
 - ii) Caravan routes, oases
 - iii) Land road transport, bridges
 - iv) Water transport, navigation, ports, canals
 - v) Railroads, stations, tunnels, viaducts
 - vi) Aviation and airports

6) Developing Technologies

- a) Converting and utilising energy
 - i) Wind power, windmills
 - ii) Water energy, water as power source, watermills; dam construction, etc.
 - iii) Seam, coal, gas, petroleum, electric power
 - iv) Thermonuclear, space-age technology
- b) Processing information and communicating
 - i) Writing, inscriptions, manuscripts; archives
 - ii) Post, telegraph, telephone, radio and TV systems, Satellite communication systems
 - iii) Astrology and astronomy
- c) Technology in urban community
 - i) Infrastructures (water-supply, sanitation, electric power, etc.)
 - ii) Urban transportation systems
 - iii) Construction technology
- d) Handicraft and industrial technologies

As has been noted, the Thematic Framework is based on an analysis of the existing World Heritage List as well as on research undertaken over the years. Even though the wording of the individual criteria does not always seem to directly reflect the thematic approach, it is clearly underlying the text. The following sections offer examples for the justification of the criteria from (i) to (vi), which have so far been considered ‘cultural’. Since the integration of the criteria into one and the same list, it has seemed justified to propose some comments on criterion (vii) as well, considering that

it refers to appreciation of natural beauty, which can be seen as a fundamentally cultural issue.

III.01. Criterion (i) (Masterpiece)

CHANGES TO CRITERION (I)

In the 2005 OG, criterion (i) refers simply to “a masterpiece of human creative genius”. In the previous editions, the definition referred to “a unique artistic or aesthetic achievement, a masterpiece of human creative genius”.

- **1976 (ICOMOS draft):** “*Properties which represent a unique artistic achievement, including the masterpieces of internationally renowned architects and builders.*”
- **1977 (First session of WH Committee):** “*Represent a unique artistic or aesthetic achievement, a masterpiece of human creative genius.*”
- **1983:** “*Represent a unique artistic achievement, a masterpiece of human creative genius.*”
- **OG 1996:** “*Represent a masterpiece of human creative genius.*”

The perception of criterion (i) seems to have changed over time even though in principle it continues to refer to major examples of human creative genius. The Committee has generally insisted that the use of this criterion should be restricted to cases that really merit it. In a paper presented at the Consultative Body meeting at UNESCO in 1998 (WHC-98/CONF.201/INF.11), the representative of Malta stated that the words defining criterion (i) should be interpreted as follows:

- “Masterpiece”: should be taken to mean a complete and perfect piece of workmanship, an outstanding example.
- “Creative”: should be taken to mean inventive, original as either a) first in a movement / style or b) the peak of a movement / style.
- “Genius”: should be taken to mean with a high intellectual /symbolic endowment, a high level of artistic, technical or technological skills.
- “A masterpiece of human creative genius” needs therefore to be interpreted as: “*An outstanding example (or the peak) of a style evolved within a culture, having a high intellectual or symbolic endowment, and a high level of artistic, technical or technological skills.*”

Taking a look at the application of criterion (i) over time, one can note a change in the frequency of its use. In the early years of the Committee, it was used recurrently, often in more than 50% of the sites per year. In the 1990s, by contrast, there was a reduction in its use to 15 or 20%, with some exceptions more recently. It is obvious that this type of statistic information will not tell the whole story, and can

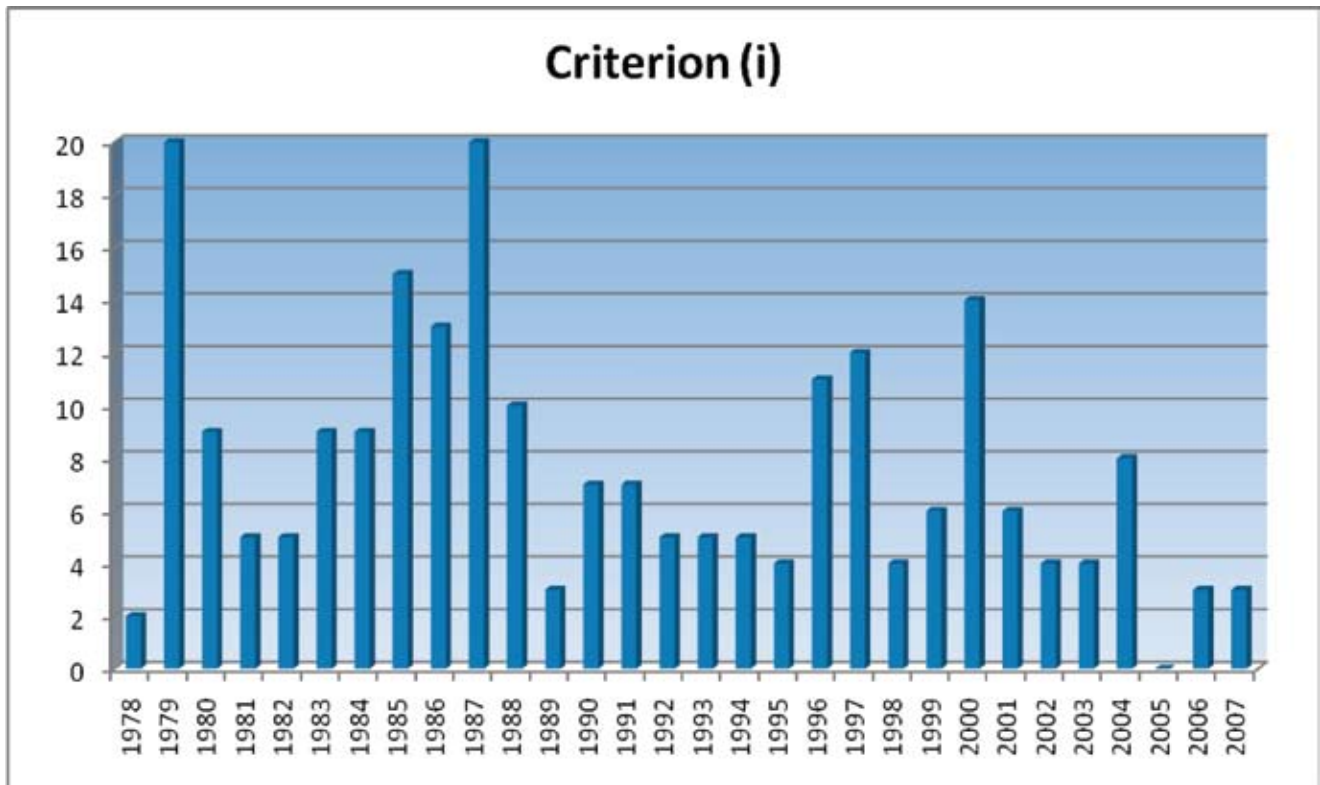


Figure 2: The frequency of use of criterion (i) per year

only be an indication. Much depends on the types of nominated sites and their qualities. It can be said, in fact, that while in the early years many sites were well known artistic masterpieces, later nominations have often represented vernacular sites, which have been justified under other criteria.

Overall, most applications of criterion (i) have been made with reference to artistic and architectural masterpieces. Nevertheless, there are also exceptions. In 1979, there were a number of “masterpieces”, including Chartres Cathedral and the Palace of Versailles in France, Ancient Thebes, Memphis and its Necropolis, the Nubian Monuments, and Islamic Cairo in Egypt, Persepolis and Isfahan in Iran, Tikal National Park in Guatemala, and Damascus in the Syrian Arab Republic. At the same time, at Aachen Cathedral (Germany), dating from the time of Charlemagne, criterion (i) also referred to the construction of the vault as the first north of the Alps. In the case of Mont-Saint-Michel (France), reference was made to an “*unprecedented union with nature*” as a technical and artistic tour de force. In the case of the Ohrid Region (The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), reference is made to an important collection of Byzantine-style icons from the 11th to 14th centuries. In 1980, reference is made to historic towns as ensembles, including the Historic City of Rome in Italy, Valletta in Malta, Ouro Preto in Brazil, and Bosra in the Syrian Arab Republic, as well as to ancient monuments, such as Aksum and Tiya in Ethiopia or Palmyra in Syria. In the early 1980s, to these are added Amiens Cathedral in France, the Würzburg Residence in Germany, the Ellora Caves in India, Florence in Italy,

Place Stanislas in Nancy (France), and ancient sites such as Polonnaruwa in Sri Lanka.

In more recent years, the criterion has been used to justify an increasing number of applications which are less aesthetically and rather more technically oriented. These include the Canal du Midi (1996) in France, the Mill Network at Kinderdijk (1997) and Wouda Steam Pumping Station (1998) in the Netherlands as well as the ancient Roman gold-mining area of Las Médulas (1997) in Spain, the vault structure of the Cathedral of Sibenik (2000) in Croatia, and the tall tower of the Mahabodhi Temple (2002) in India. To these should be added recent nominations of the engineering masterpieces of the Centennial Hall in Wroclaw in Poland, and the Vizcaya Bridge in Spain, both inscribed in 2006. In several cases, criterion (i) has been applied to historic towns, such as Valletta in Malta, Cordoba, Segovia and Toledo in Spain, Bath in the UK, Brasilia in Brazil, Telc in the Czech Republic, and Dubrovnik in Croatia. Furthermore, there are also gardens and landscapes, such as Studley Royal (1986) in the UK, Classical Gardens of Suzhou (2000) in China, and Muskauer Park (2004) in Poland and Germany.

While the above mentioned properties, or at least most of them, would certainly satisfy the requirement of being a major creative effort to advance a specific field or the peak achievement in such a field, there are certainly also cases where criterion (i) has been used in a more generic manner, or where one could argue about its application. Nevertheless, in order to identify the validity of the application, there is need for a more in-depth study of the cultural

context and a verification of the relative comparative studies. This is outside the scope of the current report.

It is worth noting that criterion (i) has been used alone only in two cases, while it is often linked with other criteria. For example, criterion (ii) is associated with criterion (i) in 56% of the cases when it is used. On the other hand, criterion (iv) is only associated in 35% of the cases, which shows that (i) and (ii) can reinforce each other, while (iv) is often used as an alternative. In fact, a work of art, such as the Rietveld-Schröder House, created as a manifesto of a movement, does not establish a typology even though indicating new possibilities for spatial design. A major creative effort can lead to the refinement of a typology as in the case of the Khoja Ahmed Mausoleum (2003) in Kazakhstan, which was used as a test piece by Persian architects to refine the characteristics of Timurid architecture in the late 14th century.

We can also take note that, in its 1976 report, ICOMOS listed some potential properties that could be referred to this criterion. These included:

- **Monuments**, such as Lascaux, Karnack, Borobudur, Taj Mahal
- **Groups of buildings**, such as Alhambra, Angkor, Fatehpur Sikri, Isfahan, Pagan
- **Sites**, such as the gardens and landscapes in Kyoto, Lahore, Vaux-le-Vicomte, Stourhead, or the site of Mont-Saint-Michel

THEMES REFERRED TO UNDER CRITERION (I)

Analysing the justifications over these past three decades, one can identify criterion (i) to have been justified foremost within the general theme of ‘Creative responses and continuity’, which has most frequently been referred to architectural design followed by artistic creations, such as wall paintings, mosaics, rock art, and sculpture. Other typologies include aesthetic appreciation in urban design, the beauty of landscape, as well as in the technical achievements of engineering. The following are examples illustrating the different categories:

Creative responses and continuity:

Domestic habitat

– *Luis Barragán House and Studio* (2004):

The House and Studio of Luis Barragán represents a **masterpiece of the new developments in the Modern Movement**, integrating traditional, philosophical and artistic currents into a new synthesis.

Religious and commemorative architecture

– *Chartres Cathedral* (1979):

The Cathedral of Chartres is the **reference point par excellence** of French gothic art. Object of a pilgrimate

which attracted throngs from all corners of the christianized West, built with the fervent and spontaneous assistance of the common people, the cathedral, from the date of its construction, has been considered a model, owing to the **novelty and the perfection of its aesthetic treatment**.

– *Mont-Saint-Michel and its Bay* (1979):

Mont Saint-Michel constitutes a **unique aesthetic realization which may be attributed to the unprecedented union of the natural site and the architecture**.

– *Amiens Cathedral* (1981):

The architectural design of the cathedral is of **outstanding quality**.

– *Sun Temple, Konarak* (1984):

The Sun Temple is a unique artistic achievement. It is perhaps **the most lofty, expensive and vigorously decorated temple in the whole of India** even in its ruins. The design of the Sun-Temple as a chariot drawn by horses is unique.

Castles, palaces, residences

– *Würzburg Residence with the Court Gardens and Residence Square* (1981):

The Residence is at once **the most homogeneous and the most extraordinary of the Baroque palaces**. It represents a unique artistic realization by virtue of its ambitious program, the originality of creative spirit and the international character of its workshop. Perhaps no monument of the same period was able to claim such a concurrence of talent in its making.

Recreational architecture

– *Sydney Opera House* (2007):

The Sydney Opera House is a great architectural work of the 20th century. **It represents multiple strands of creativity, both in architectural form and structural design, a great urban sculpture carefully set in a remarkable waterscape and a world famous iconic building**.

Military architecture

– *The Great Wall* (1987):

The Great Wall of the Ming is, not only because of the ambitious character of the undertaking but also the perfection of its construction, an absolute masterpiece. The only work built by human hands on this planet that can be seen from the moon, the Wall constitutes, **on the vast scale of a continent, a perfect example of architecture integrated into the landscape**.

Industrial architecture

– *Neolithic Flint Mines at Spiennes* (2000):

The Neolithic flint mines at Spiennes provide **exceptional testimony to early human inventiveness and application**.

Transport architecture

- *Pont du Gard* (1985):
The Pont du Gard is a **masterpiece of Roman architecture**.

Monumental sculpture, dolmens

- *Rapa Nui National Park* (1995):
Rapa Nui National Park contains the substantial vestiges of a remarkable cultural phenomenon, the **evolution without external influences of a monumental stone sculptural and architectural tradition of extraordinary power** which is without parallel anywhere in the world.
- *Stone Circles of Senegambia* (2006):
The finely worked individual stones display **precise and skilful stone working practices and contribute to the imposing order and grandeur** of the overall stone circle complexes.
- *Stonehenge, Avebury* (1986):
Stonehenge and Avebury, together with the associated sites and monuments, provide a landscape without parallel in Britain or elsewhere and **provide an unrivalled demonstration of human achievement in prehistoric times**.

Equipping historic buildings

- *Um er-Rasas* (2004):
Um er-Rasas is a masterpiece of human creative genius given the **artistic and technical qualities of the mosaic floor** of St Stephen's church.

Urban settlements

- *Site of Palmyra* (1980):
The city of Palmyra was one of the largest artistic centres of the Middle East from the 1st through the 3rd centuries. Palmyrian art unites the forms of Greco-Roman art with indigenous elements and Iranian influences in a strongly original style.

Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens

- *Studley Royal including the Ruins of Fountains Abbey* (1986):
Studley Royal is arguably **the most spectacular water garden** in England. The abbey ruins added some 30 years after the gardens were first planned to provide the spectacular culmination to the principal vista. Garden landscape, water gardens, abbey ruins, Jacobean mansion and Victorian church are all of exceptional merit and together justify the inclusion of Studley Royal in the World Heritage List.
- *Classical Gardens of Suzhou* (2000):
The Chinese landscape garden is **one of the pinnacles of this form of applied art**. It combines a number

of artistic and horticultural forms and techniques to achieve a harmonious blend of nature and artifice to create evocative miniature landscapes for urban dwellers.

Criterion (i) is extremely demanding in terms of creative quality. In fact, it has mostly been perceived in relation to major works of art and monuments already generally recognized for their aesthetic qualities as a “*special product of humanity*”. As the ICCROM 1976 report indicates, artistic value was based on original and unique creation, of which the exceptional quality was “*universally recognized by competent specialists*”.

In its conclusions, the report of the 1976 UNESCO expert meeting at Morges recommends that:

“In addition to the criteria proposed for evaluating the inherent characteristics of a property, participants felt that the properties included in the WHL should also meet the criteria of ‘integrity’ (for cultural and natural properties) and of ‘unity’ (for cultural property). The criterion of ‘integrity’ was considered to be of particular importance for all natural properties and for those cultural properties that were to be judged according to the criteria of artistic value, associative value and typicality.”

Many of the sites that are justified under criterion (i) correctly refer to such qualities. For example, Chartres Cathedral is presented as the “*reference point par excellence of French Gothic*”, the Würzburg Residence as “*the most extraordinary of the Baroque palaces*”, the Sun Temple of Konarak as “*a unique artistic achievement*”, and Luis Barragan House and Studio as “*a masterpiece*” of the Modern Movement in architecture. The concept is also extended to the environment, e.g. Mont-Saint-Michel is presented as a “*unique aesthetic realization*” based on an unprecedented union of nature and architecture. Or to technical monuments, such as the Neolithic Flint Mines at Spiennes, which provide testimony to early human inventiveness.

It is necessary to stress the importance of the recognition of the creative quality and eventually innovative character represented by the property. On the other hand, in various cases, criterion (i) has been used in order to recognize engineering or technical skills. Such is the case of Pont du Gard, which is given as the widest and tallest of its kind in the Roman world. A similar judgement was given to the Chola temples in southern India. Criterion (i) was here justified as “*an outstanding creative achievement in the architectural conception of the pure form of the dravida type of temple*”, but the special reason was to recognize the fact that these 11th-century towering buildings reached the exceptional height of 50 m, about the same as the Pont du Gard. As a consequence, one can notice that the work of human creativity is here judged on a scientific basis, similar to natural properties.

III.02. Criterion (ii) (Values/Influences)

CHANGES TO CRITERION (II)

In the 2005 OG, criterion (ii) requires a property to “*exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town planning or landscape design*”. In the first edition, the definition referred to “*have exerted great influence, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture, monumental arts or town-planning and landscaping*”. The change from “*great influence*” to “*important interchange of human values*” was decided by the Committee in 1995. At the same time, it was decided to accept the recommendation of the expert meeting on heritage canals in Canada (1994) and to add the term “*technology*”. The exact reason for the change of the wording of the criterion from “*influences*” to “*values*” is not explained in the minutes of the meetings. It can however be understood in the context of the debate, which at the time concerned particularly the nomination of cultural landscapes and living cultures. Nevertheless, the use of the term “*value*” does not necessarily clarify the intention of the criterion, which from the beginning had always referred to “*influences*” in the sense of basing the evaluation on a comparative study of the history of art and architecture or technology.

- Draft 1976: “*Properties of outstanding importance for the influence they have exercised over the development of*

world architecture or of human settlements (either over a period of time or within a geographical area).”

- 1977: “*Have exerted considerable influence, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on subsequent developments in architecture, monumental sculpture, garden and landscape design, related arts, or human settlements.”*
- 1978: “*Have exerted considerable influence, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture, monumental sculpture, garden and landscape design, related arts, town planning or human settlements.”*
- 1980: “*Have exerted great influence, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture, monumental arts, or town planning and landscaping.”*
- 1994: “*Have exerted great influence, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture, monumental arts, or town planning and landscape design.”*
- 1996: “*Exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town planning or landscape design.”*

The application of criterion (ii) has gradually increased, particularly in the 1990s, reaching 80% of the nominations in some years. It would appear that one of the reasons is the insistence of the World Heritage Committee to undertake comparative studies, which were often fairly scanty in the early years of the List. It has already been noted above that criterion (ii) has often been associated with criterion (i),

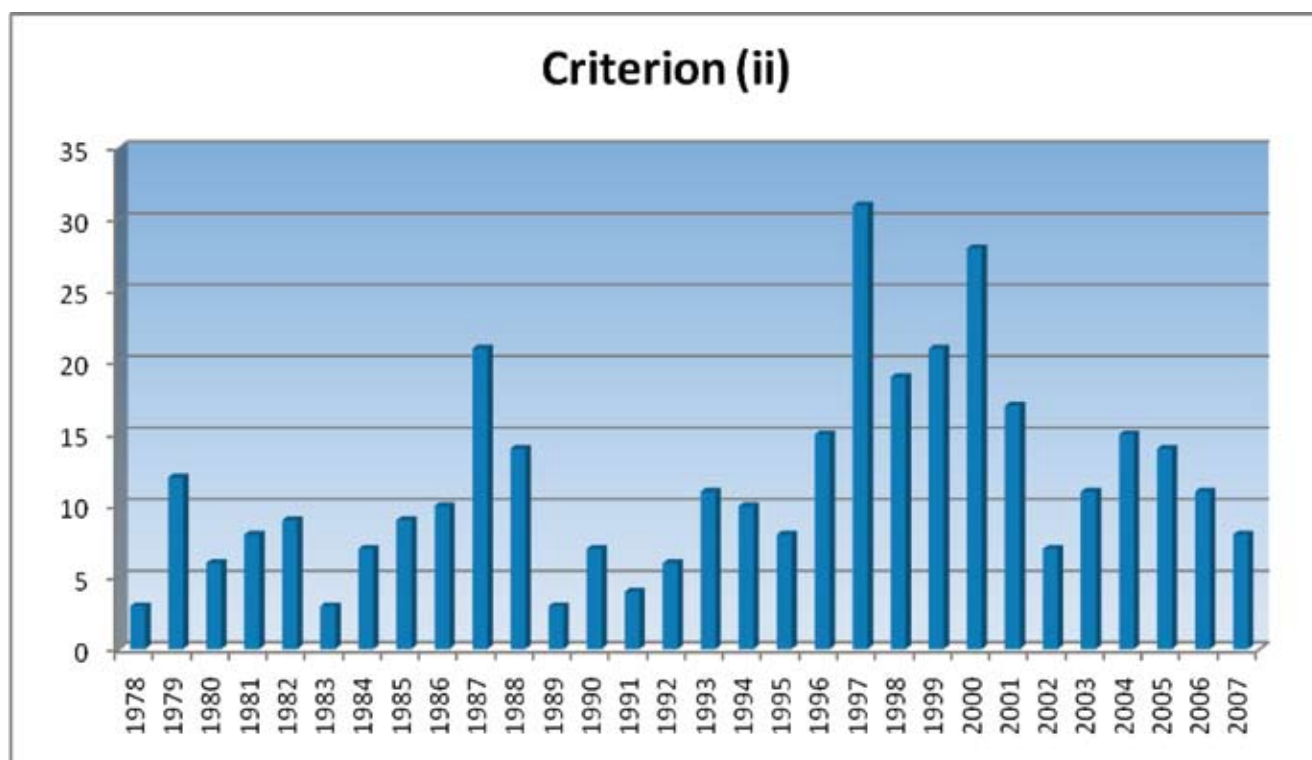


Figure 3: The frequency of use of criterion (ii) per year

which would indicate that many important achievements of “creative genius” have also had great impact, which is not surprising. On the other hand, it is possible that an increasing number of the nominated properties are no longer great masterpieces but rather the results of influences often from varied sources, which have given an incentive for a new and innovative interpretation reflecting the cultural specificity of a particular region.

In its 1976 report, ICOMOS listed some potential properties that could be referred to this criterion. These included:

- **Monuments:** Uruk (the first evidence of the use of free-standing masonry columns), the Roman Pantheon, Santa Sophia in Istanbul, the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem, Iron Bridge, a Louis Sullivan skyscraper
- **Groups of buildings:** Nördlingen, Bath
- **Sites:** Versailles, Mohenjo-Daro

THEMES REFERRED TO UNDER CRITERION (II)

When analysing the justifications of criterion (ii), one can note that a large part of these are referred to aesthetics, the history of art and architecture, as well as to technology. Reference is made either to the influence that a property has exerted over time, or, more specifically, to declaring that a particular property could be taken as prototype for a certain style. Another aspect is the interaction between different cultures or different “styles” of construction, such as the encounters often occurring in colonial settlements. The justification has also been applied to different types of social, economic, cultural or religious influences testified by the property concerned. Some justifications stress that a site is a “*well-preserved example*” as a testimony to evolution over the centuries.

With reference to the Thematic Framework, it can be noted that this criterion is often referred to the theme of ‘Creative Responses’, i.e. architecture or design, as was the case with criterion (i). On the other hand, criterion (ii) is also referred to ‘Expressions of Society’, which is fundamentally a social and cultural theme, and to ‘Spiritual Responses’, which is justified by arguments related to the significant belief systems or religions of the world.

Expressions of society; Developing knowledge

- *Struve Geodetic Arc* (2005):

This is the first accurate measuring of a long segment of a meridian, helping in the establishment of the exact size and shape of the world; it exhibits an important step in the development of earth sciences. It is also an extraordinary example for **interchange of human values in the form of scientific collaboration among scientists from different countries**. It is at the same time an example for the collaboration between monarchs of different powers, for a scientific cause.

Expressions of society; Developing knowledge; Interacting and communicating

- *Archaeological Site of Troy* (1998):

The archaeological site of Troy is of immense significance in the understanding of the **development of European civilization at a critical stage** in its early development. It is, moreover, of exceptional cultural importance because of the profound influence of Homer’s Iliad on the creative arts over more than two millennia.

- *Medina of Tétouan (formerly known as Titawin)* (1997):

An exceptionally well preserved and complete example of this type of historic town, **displaying all the features of the high Andalusian culture**.

Creative responses and continuity; Religious and commemorative architecture

- *Acropolis, Athens* (1987):

The monuments of the Athenian Acropolis have exerted an exceptional influence, not only in Greco-Roman antiquity during which time in the Mediterranean world they were considered exemplary models, but in contemporary times as well. Throughout the world, Neo-Classic monuments have been inspired by the Parthenon or by the Propylaea.

- *Angkor* (1992):

The influence of Khmer art, as developed at Angkor, was a profound one over much of south east Asia and played a fundamental role in its distinctive evolution.

- *Takht-e Soleyman* (2003):

The composition and the architectural elements created by the Sasanians at Takht-e Soleyman have had **strong influence not only on the development of religious architecture in the Islamic period, but also on other cultures**.

Creative responses and continuity; Educational and public buildings

- *Bauhaus and its sites in Weimar and Dessau* (1996):

These buildings are the **seminal works of the Bauhaus architectural school, the foundation of the Modern Movement** which was to revolutionize artistic and architectural thinking and practice in the twentieth century. The Committee also noted that this type of inscription testifies a better recognition of 20th-century heritage.

Creative responses and continuity; Recreational architecture

- *Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens* (2004):

The Royal Exhibition Building and the surrounding Carlton Gardens, as **the main extant survivors of a Palace of Industry and its setting, together reflect the global influence of the international exhibition movement of the 19th and early 20th centuries**. The movement showcased technological innovation and change, which helped promote a rapid increase in industrialisation

and international trade through the exchange of knowledge and ideas.

Creative responses and continuity; Equipping historic buildings

- *Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra* (1990):
Just as the architectural structure of **St. Sophia served as a model, the stylistic features of its decoration were spread throughout Kievan Russia in the 11th century by the icon painters working in Kiev.** Despite the destruction of a large part of their work in the invasions by the Mongols under Batou Khan in 1240 and the Tatars from Crimea in 1416 and 1482, their influence can be seen in the centres of Novgorod, Pskov, Vladimir and Souzdal.

Creative responses and continuity; Cultural landscapes; Parks and gardens

- *Aranjuez Cultural Landscape* (2001):
Aranjuez represents the **coming together of diverse cultural influences to create a cultural landscape that had a formative influence on further developments in this field.**

Creative responses and continuity; Urban settlements; Transport structures

- *Naval Port of Karlskrona* (1998):
Karlskrona is an exceptionally well preserved example of a European planned naval town, which **incorporates elements derived from earlier establishments in other countries and which was in its turn to serve as the model for subsequent towns** with similar functions.

Creative responses and continuity; Urban settlements; Colonial towns

- *Historic Centre of the Town of Goiás* (2001):
In its layout and architecture the historic town of Goiás is an **outstanding example of a European town admirably adapted to the climatic, geographical and cultural constraints of central South America.**

Creative responses and continuity; Urban settlements; 19–20th cent.

- *Sewell Mining Town* (2006):
Sewell town in its hostile environment is an **outstanding example of the global phenomena of company towns**, established in remote parts of the world through a fusion of local labour with resources from already industrialised nations, to mine and process high value copper. The town contributed to the global spread of large-scale mining technology.
- *Saltaire* (2001):
Saltaire is an outstanding and well preserved example of a mid 19th century industrial town, **the layout of which**

was to exert a major influence on the development of the “garden city” movement.

- *White City of Tel Aviv* (2003):
The White City of Tel Aviv is a **synthesis of outstanding significance of the various trends of the Modern Movement in architecture and town planning in the early part of the 20th century.** Such influences were adapted to the cultural and climatic conditions of the place, as well as integrated with local traditions.

Spiritual responses; Hinduism and other South-Asian religions

- *My Son Sanctuary* (1999):
The My Son Sanctuary is an **exceptional example of cultural interchange, with the introduction of the Hindu architecture of the Indian sub-continent into South-East Asia.**

Spiritual responses; Buddhism

- *Yungang Grottoes* (2001):
The Yungang cave art represents the **successful fusion of Buddhist religious symbolic art from south and central Asia with Chinese cultural traditions**, starting in the 5th century CE under Imperial auspices.

Spiritual responses; Christianity

- *Franciscan Missions in the Sierra Gorda of Querétaro* (2003):
The Sierra Gorda Missions exhibit an **important interchange of values in the process of the evangelisation of central and northern Mexico, and the western United States.**

Spiritual responses; Islam

- *Timbuktu* (1988):
The mosques and holy places of Timbuktu played an **essential part in the spread of Islam in Africa at an early period.**

Movement of peoples; Systems of transportation and trade

- *Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City* (2004):
Liverpool was a **major centre generating innovative technologies and methods in dock construction and port management in the 18th and 19th centuries.** It thus contributed to the building up of the international mercantile systems throughout the British Commonwealth.
- *Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape* (2004):
The Orkhon valley clearly demonstrates how a strong and persistent nomadic culture led to the **development of extensive trade networks and the creation of large administrative, commercial, military and religious centres.** The empires that these urban centres supported undoubtedly influenced societies across Asia and into

Europe and in turn absorbed influence from both east and west in a true interchange of human values.

Taking a look at the various justifications, one can observe that they generally speak of influences. This can be in the sense that the particular property has exerted significant influence within a period or in a cultural region, such as Angkor or Acropolis of Athens. This is the case with a majority of the properties. In some cases, the property has also been considered a “prototype” in the sense that it represents a fundamental reference point for a particular style or a building type, recognized in the history of art, architecture or technology, e.g. Takht-e Suleiman. In many cases, the question is also of interaction between different cultural or other influences, and, as a consequence, the creation of a new type of style or type of construction, e.g. Goiás.

III.03. Criterion (iii) (Testimony)

CHANGES TO CRITERION (III)

In the 2005 OG, criterion (iii) requires a property to “bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared”. In the first edition, the definition was to “bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a civilization which has disappeared”. The addition of the term “living” was decided by the Committee in 1995 as a follow-up to the introduction of a reference to cultural landscapes into the criteria the previous year.

- **Draft 1976:** “Properties which are the best or most significant examples of important types or categories representing a high intellectual, social or artistic achievement.”
- **1977:** “Be unique, extremely rare, or of great antiquity.”
- **1980:** “Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a civilization which has disappeared.”
- **1994:** “Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a civilization or cultural tradition which has disappeared.”
- **1996:** “Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.”

Criterion (iii) has often been applied to archaeological sites, starting with Mesa Verde in USA (1978), and the Rock-hewn Churches of Lalibela in Ethiopia (1978), or in some cases also to other types of sites that testify to bygone traditions. The latter cases include, for example, the Villa d’Este near Rome, in Italy (1999), which illustrates the principles of Renaissance design and aesthetics in an exceptional manner. More recently, the criterion has been applied to cultural landscapes, such as the Sukur Cultural Landscape in Nigeria (1999), which has retained its traditional land-use intact over many centuries.

In its 1976 report, ICOMOS listed some potential properties that could be referred to this criterion (though in the report numbered as criterion 4). The properties include:

- **Monuments:** e.g. Eiffel Tower, the Great Wall of China, the Hellenistic tomb at Kazanluk, the Mosque-Cathedral of Cordoba, Chan Chan (for its mud brick reliefs) and a Polynesian long-house;
- **Groups of buildings:** e.g. Nara, typical of traditional Japanese architecture and town planning, the Dogon villages along the Bandiagara escarpment in Mali, a Batak village

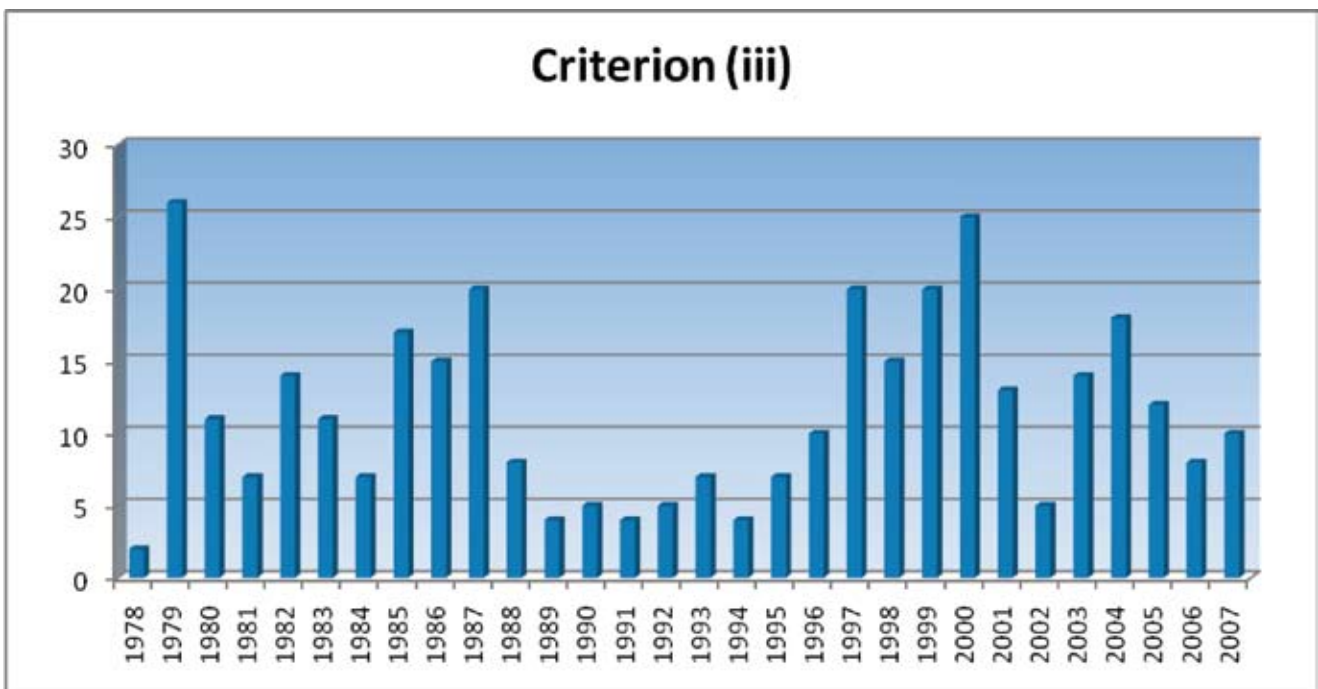


Figure 4: The frequency of use of criterion (iii) per year

(Indonesia), or the rock-cut churches of Lalibela in Ethiopia;

- **Sites:** e.g. Valley of Dadès in Morocco with its Kashbahs and Ksour, the Canyon de Chelly in Arizona, typical of the American Indian Pueblo, Bamiyan in Afghanistan, the Iron Gates of the Danube, Göreme and Petra.

THEMES REFERRED TO UNDER CRITERION (III)

Following from the earlier definition, this criterion has first been referred to civilisations or cultures that “*have disappeared*”. This has often meant archaeological sites or relevant physical evidence or mythology. Since the changes in 1994/96, the criterion has also been referred to continuing cultural traditions. In the very early nominations, reference is made to being “*unique, extremely rare, or of great antiquity*”, as the criterion was formulated in the draft editions in 1978 and 1979.

Criterion (iii) is mostly used to justify archaeological areas or other types of properties that represent testimony to past developments, such as Bosra, Mohenjo Daro, M’Zab Valley, or Sangiran Early Man Site. On the other hand, since the change of the criterion and the introduction of the notion of “*living*”, the use has been extended to continuing cultural landscapes, such as the Laponian Area in Sweden. The thematic references cover a wide range of issues from ‘Expressions of society’ to ‘Creativity’, ‘Religions’, ‘Movement of peoples’, and ‘Technologies’.

Expressions of society; Interacting and communicating

- *M’Zab Valley* (1982):
The site **bears witness, in a most exceptional manner, to the Ibadi culture at its height.**
- *Itchan Kala* (1990):
A coherent and globally preserved urban ensemble, the inner town of Khiva, Itchan-kala, **bears exceptional testimony to the lost civilizations of Khorezm.**
- *Historic Centre of Macao* (2005):
Macao bears a unique testimony to the **first and longest-lasting encounter between the West and China.** From the 16th to the 20th centuries, it was the focal point for traders and missionaries, and the different fields of learning. The impact of this encounter can be traced in the fusion of different cultures that characterise the historic core zone of Macao.
- *Lower Valley of the Awash* (1980):
This site is of **exceptional antiquity.**
- *Sangiran Early Man Site* (1996):
One of the key sites for the **understanding of human evolution that admirably illustrates the development of Homo sapiens sapiens** from the Lower Pleistocene to the present through the outstanding fossil and artefactual material that it has produced.

Expressions of society; Cultural and symbolic associations

- *Royal Hill of Ambohimanga* (2001):
The Royal Hill of Ambohimanga is the **most significant symbol of the cultural identity of the people of Madagascar.**
- *Madara Rider* (1979):
The Madara Rider is outstanding not only as a work of Bulgarian sculpture, with its characteristically realist tendencies, but also as a **piece of historical source material dating from the earliest years of the establishment of the Bulgarian State.** The inscriptions around the relief are, in fact, a chronicle of important events concerning the reigns of very famous Bulgarian Khans: Tervel, Kormisus and Omurtag.

Creative responses and continuity; Urban settlements; towns which are no longer inhabited

- *Archaeological ruins of Moenjodaro* (1980):
Mohenjo Daro also qualifies under criterion 3 as it is the **most ancient and best preserved urban ruin on the Indian sub-continent**, dating back to the beginning of the 3rd century B.C.

Spiritual responses; Ancient and indigenous belief systems

- *Acropolis, Athens* (1987):
From myth to institutionalized cult, the Athenian Acropolis, by its precision and diversity, **bears a unique testimony to the religions of Ancient Greece.** It is the sacred temple from which sprung fundamental legends about the city. There, in the presence of Cecrops, the first mythical king of Athens who arbitrated their contest, Athena and Poseidon fought for possession of the country.

Spiritual responses; Christianity

- *Rock-Hewn Churches, Lalibela* (1978):
The rock-hewn churches in Lalibela are extremely rare, being the only ones of this kind in Africa. They are an **exceptional testimony to the civilisation of medieval and post-medieval Ethiopia.**
- *Churches of Chiloé* (2000):
The **mestizo culture resulting from Jesuit missionary activities** in the 17th and 18th centuries has survived intact in the Chiloé archipelago, and achieves its **highest expression** in the outstanding wooden churches.

Movement of peoples; Nomadism and transhumance

- *Laponian Area* (1996):
The site has been occupied continuously by the Saami people since prehistoric times, is **one of the last and unquestionably largest and best preserved examples of an area of transhumance**, involving summer grazing by

large reindeer herds, a practice that was widespread at one time and which dates back to an early stage in human economic and social development.

Movement of peoples; Cultural routes and places

– *Ancient City of Bosra* (1980):

The old city of Bosra was the **capital of the Roman province of Arabia, an important religious metropolis of the Byzantine Empire**, a caravan centre and a stopping-off point on the pilgrim route to Mecca.

Developing technologies

– *Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape* (2006):

The extent and scope of the remains of copper and tin mining, and the associated transformation of the urban and rural landscapes, including the now distinctive plant communities of waste and spoil heaps and estuarine areas, presents a **vivid and legible testimony to the success of Cornish and West Devon industrialised mining when the area dominated the world’s output of copper, tin and arsenic.**

– *The Four Lifts on the Canal du Centre and their Environs, La Louvière and Le Roeulx (Hainault)* (1998):

The boat-lifts of the Canal du Centre bear **exceptional testimony to the remarkable hydraulic engineering developments of 19th-century Europe.**

– *Struve Geodetic Arc* (2005):

The Struve Geodetic Arc is undoubtedly an **outstanding example of technological ensemble – presenting the triangulation points of the measuring of the meridian**, being the non movable and non tangible part of the measuring technology.

III.04. Criterion (iv) (Typology)

CHANGES TO CRITERION (IV)

In the 2005 OG, criterion (iv) requires a property to “*be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history*”. In the edition of 1980, the definition was to “*be an outstanding example of a type of structure, which illustrates a significant stage in history*”. The addition of the term “technological” was decided by the Committee in 1995 as a follow-up to the expert meeting on heritage canals in Canada (1994).

- Draft 1976: “*Properties which are unique or extremely rare (including those characteristic of traditional styles of architecture, methods of construction or forms of human settlements which are threatened with abandonment or destruction as a result of irreversible socio-cultural or economic change.*”
- 1977: “*Be among the most characteristic examples of a type of structure, the type representing an important cultural, social, artistic, scientific, technological or industrial development.*”
- 1980: “*Be an outstanding example of a type of structure which illustrates a significant stage in history.*”
- 1983: “*Be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural ensemble which illustrates a significant stage in history.*”
- 1994: “*Be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural ensemble or landscape which illustrates significant stage(s) in human history.*”

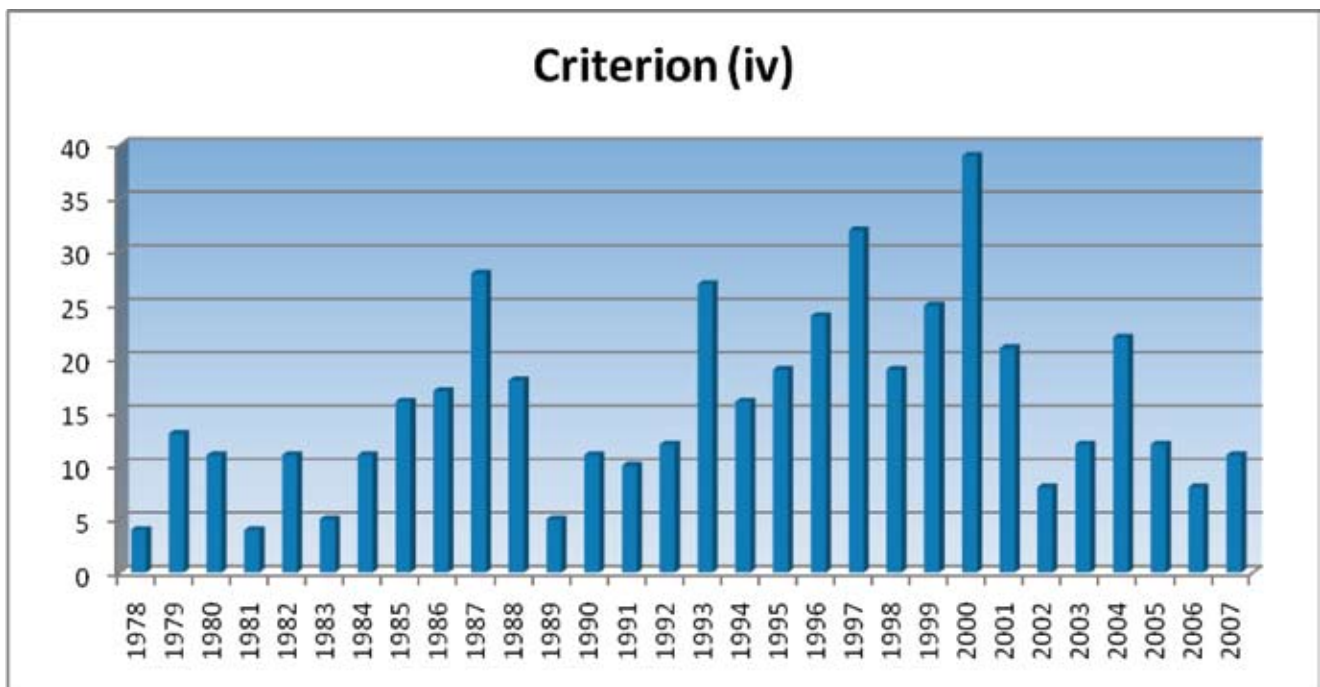


Figure 5: The frequency of use of criterion (iv) per year

- **1996:** “Be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.”

Referring to the 1976 draft versions of the criteria, one can notice that criteria (iii) and (iv) have changed places in the 1977 version. In the frequency of use, criterion (iv) has become the most popular, particularly since the early 1980s. It has been applied up to some 80% of sites each year, except in the very early years of the List, and again more recently. Considering its relevance to a type of property, it is obvious that its justification depends almost entirely on the comparative study. It should be noted however that many nominations are presented as “unique” and “exceptional”, and thus beyond comparison! This is an issue that should be given serious consideration in the future.

Considering the different types of properties to which this criterion has been applied, religious properties are 26%, the most popular as has often been mentioned. These are followed by historic towns 20%, military structures 14%, landscapes 11%, and other types of properties that are much fewer. The application of criterion (iv) has sometimes been considered the easiest way to justify a property, when these do not seem to fit the other criteria. It would be desirable however to establish clear limits for its use in terms of the outstanding quality of the property proposed and not just as a representation of a particular type.

In its 1976 report, ICOMOS listed some potential properties that could be referred to this criterion (though in their report these were listed under criterion 3). These included:

- **Monuments:** e.g. Mayan pyramid (Tikal I), a French Gothic cathedral (Amiens), a Middle Eastern ziggurat (Choga Zanbil), a Hindu Temple, an “old world” fortification (Krak des Chevaliers) and a Chinese/Korean/Japanese pagoda;
- **Groups of buildings:** e.g. Potala Palace at Lhasa, typical of theocratic Buddhist monasteries, Leningrad’s typical neo-classical perspective, as well as living groups of buildings such as Bruges and Venice, Jaiselmer and Oxford University;
- **Sites:** e.g. the walled city of Avila in Spain.

THEMES REFERRED TO UNDER CRITERION (IV)

This criterion is the most frequently used, and it is often referred to “monuments”, whether defined as architecture or art works. However, it is also used in reference to “groups of buildings” and “sites”. The main reference is recurrently made to historic buildings (i.e. monuments) even in the case when the nomination concerns a historic town (i.e. a group of buildings). The emphasis in this criterion obviously is on typology. Nevertheless, the justification frequently

makes reference to the theme that the property represents. As a result, the themes again have a relatively wide range from ‘Expressions of society’ and ‘Creative responses’ to ‘Spirituality’, ‘Movement of peoples’, migration, colonisation and trade, as well as ‘Technologies’.

Expressions of society; Interacting and communicating

- *Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site* (1982):
The site is an early and **eminent example of pre-urban structuring, which provides an opportunity to study a type of social organisation**, on which written sources are silent.
- *Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui – Xidi and Hongcun* (2000):
In their buildings and their street patterns, the two **villages of southern Anhui reflect the socio-economic structure of a long-lived settled period of Chinese history**.
- *Val d’Orcia* (2004):
The Val d’Orcia is an **exceptional reflection of the way the landscape was re-written in Renaissance times to reflect the ideals of good governance and to create an aesthetically pleasing picture**.

Expressions of society; Cultural and symbolic associations

- *Holy Trinity Column in Olomouc* (2000):
The Holy Trinity Column constituted a **unique material demonstration of religious faith in central Europe during the Baroque period**, and the Olomouc example represents its most outstanding expression.

Creative responses and continuity; Religious and commemorative architecture

- *Roskilde Cathedral* (1995):
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**.

Creative responses and continuity; Religious architecture; Palaces, residences

- *Hattusha: the Hittite Capital* (1986):
Several types of buildings or architectural ensembles are perfectly preserved in Hattusha: the royal residence, the temples and the fortifications.
- *Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi* (2001):
The spatial organization of the Kasubi Tombs site represents the **best extant example of a Baganda palace/architectural ensemble**. Built in the finest traditions of Ganda architecture and palace design, it reflects technical achievements developed over many centuries.

Creative responses and continuity; Urban settlements

– *Old City of Sana'a* (1986):

Within its partially preserved wall, it offers an **outstanding example of a homogeneous architectural ensemble** whose design and detail translate an organization of space characteristic of the early centuries of Islam, which has been respected over time.

Creative responses and continuity; Cultural landscapes; parks and gardens

– *Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz* (2000):

The 18th century was a seminal period for landscape design, of which the Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz is an exceptional and wide-ranging illustration.

Spiritual responses; Ancient and indigenous belief systems

– *Baalbek* (1984):

The antique monuments of Baalbek are an **eminent example of a sanctuary of the Imperial Roman period.**

Spiritual responses; Christianity

– *Cistercian Abbey of Fontenay* (1981):

This stark Burgundian monastery, founded in 1119 by Saint Bernard, with its church, cloister, refectory, sleeping quarters, bakery and ironworks, is a **wonderful illustration of the ideal of self-sufficiency in the earliest communities of Cistercian monks.**

Movement of peoples; Migration

– *Kaiping Kiaolou and Villages* (2007):

Towers are a type of building that reflects the significant role played by émigré Kaiping people during the 19th and 20th centuries.

– *Ecosystem and Relict Cultural Landscape of Lopé-Okanda* (2007):

The collection of Neolithic and Iron Age sites together with the rock art remains appear to **reflect a major migration route of Bantu and other peoples along the River Ogooué valley** to the north of the dense evergreen Congo forests from West Africa to central east and southern Africa, that has shaped the development of the whole of sub-Saharan Africa.

Movement of peoples; colonization; trade

– *City of Cuzco* (1983):

Cuzco is today the **amazing amalgam of the Inca capital and the colonial city**. Of the first, it preserves impressive vestiges, especially its plan. Of the colonial city, there remains the fresh whitewashed squat houses, the palace and the marvellous baroque churches which achieved

the impossible fusion of the *plateresco*, *mudéjar* or *churigueresco* styles with that of the Inca tradition.

– *Lamu Old Town* (2001):

The growth and decline of the seaports on the East African coast and the interaction between the Bantu, Arabs, Persians, Indians, and Europeans represent a significant cultural and economic phase in the history of the region which finds its most outstanding expression in Lamu Old Town.

Developing Technologies

– *Canal du Midi* (1996):

One of the greatest engineering achievements of the Modern Age, providing the **model for the flowering of technology that led directly to the Industrial Revolution and the modern technological age**. Additionally, it combines with its technological innovation a concern for high aesthetic architectural and landscape design that has few parallels. The Committee endorsed the inscription of this property as the Canal du Midi clearly is an exceptional example of a designed landscape.

– *Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works* (2005):

The saltpeter mines in the north of Chile together became the **largest producers of natural saltpeter in the world, transforming the Pampa** and indirectly the agricultural lands that benefited from the fertilisers the works produced. The two works represent this transformation process.

III.05. Criterion (v) (Land-Use)

CHANGES TO CRITERION (V)

In the 2005 OG, criterion (v) refers to “*an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change*”. In the first edition, the definition was to “*be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, which is representative of a culture and which has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change*”. The notion “land use” was introduced into the 1994 version of OG as a reference to cultural landscapes. The notion of “*human interaction with the environment*” was only introduced into the OG in the 2005 version.

- **Draft 1976:** “*Properties of great antiquity*”
- **1977:** “*Be a characteristic example of a significant, traditional style of architecture, method of construction, or human settlement that is fragile by nature or has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible socio-cultural or economic change.*”

- **1978:** “Be a characteristic example of a significant, traditional style of architecture, method of construction, or form of town planning or traditional human settlement that is fragile by nature or has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible socio-cultural or economic change.”
- **1980:** “Be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement which is representative of a culture and which has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change.”
- **1994:** “Be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement or land-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change.”
- **2005:** “Be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change.”

We can note that the draft definition by ICOMOS was taken over to criterion (iii), and criterion (v) was dedicated to traditional human settlement. This criterion is the least used of all cultural criteria. It would also seem that there is some ambiguity in its use. It has been associated with historic towns in general, but then perhaps more with rural land use, such as agriculture. With time, also the notion of “irreversible change” or “vulnerability” has become more emphasized.

It is useful to clearly distinguish the application of this criterion from criterion (iv) so as to avoid an overlap. We can also take note that the 1976 report by ICOMOS does

not refer to this criterion in the present format. Instead, the corresponding criterion (v) in the list was referred to “*great antiquity*”, which explains the justification of some of the early nominations.

From the beginning, the properties to which this criterion was applied included a number of *historic cities*, such as Tunis (Tunisia), Cairo (Egypt), Esfahan (Iran), Røros (Norway), Fez (Morocco), Havana (Cuba), Shibam (Yemen), Marrakesh (Morocco), Ghadames (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), Sana’a (Yemen), Mexico City (Mexico), Venice and its Lagoon (Italy), I Sassi di Matera (Italy), Rhodes (Greece), Kairouan (Tunisia), the Moscow Kremlin (Russian Federation), the Kasbah of Algiers (Algeria), Banská Štiavnica (Slovakia), etc. There are also villages and properties in rural areas, including: Ashanti traditional buildings (Ghana), the M’Zab Valley (Algeria), Göreme (Turkey), Hollókő (Hungary), Taishan (China), Mogao Caves (China), Timbuktu (Mali), Meteora (Greece), and Shirakawa (Japan).

Furthermore, especially more recently, *cultural landscapes* or similar properties have been included under criterion (v): the Laponian Area (Sweden), the Trulli di Alberobello (Italy), Mont Perdu (France/Spain), Cinque Terre (Italy), the Costiera Amalfitana (Italy), the Curonian Spit (Lithuania/Russian Federation), the Sukur Cultural Landscape (Nigeria), the Agricultural Landscape of Southern Öland (Sweden), Hortobágy National Park (Hungary), Tokaj Wine Region (Hungary), the Maboto Hills (Zimbabwe), the Dresden Elbe Valley (Germany), Bam and its Cultural Landscape (Iran), the Incense Route (Israel), the Biblical Tels (Israel), the Aflaj Irrigation systems (Oman), Harar Jugol (Ethiopia), and the Agave Landscape (Mexico).

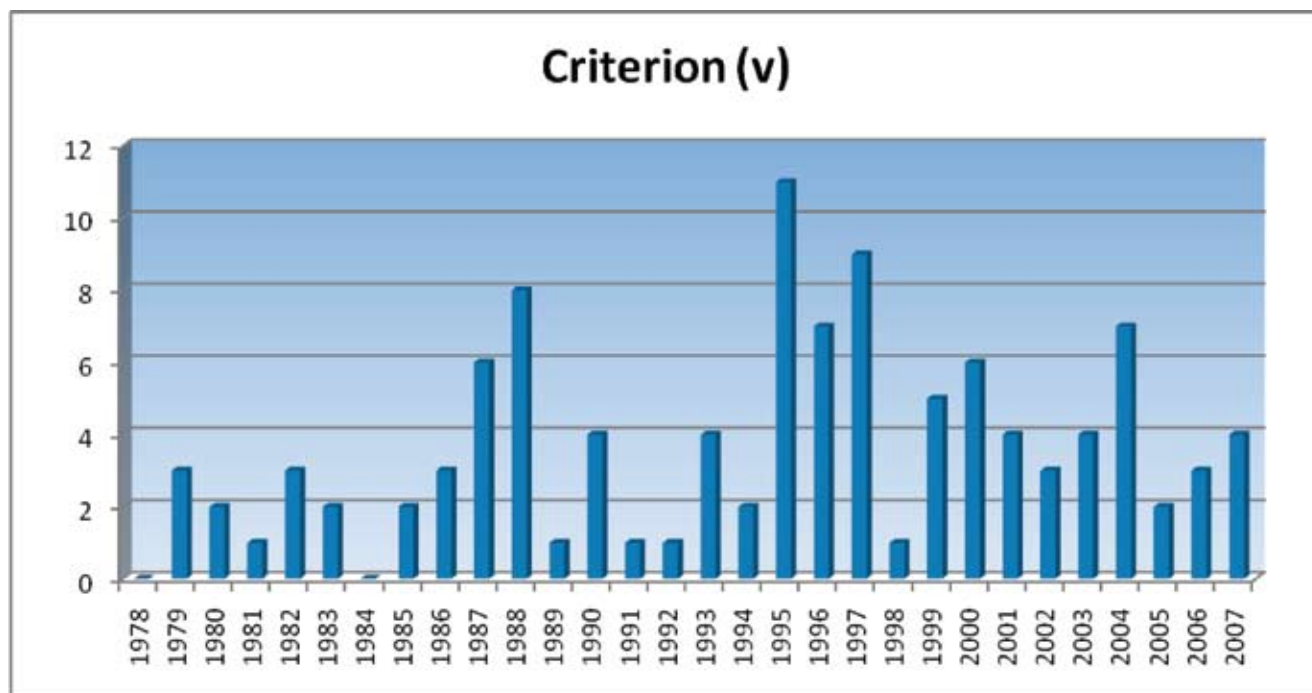


Figure 6: The frequency of use of criterion (v) per year

THEMES REFERRED TO UNDER CRITERION (V)

Criterion (v) is the least frequently used of all criteria. Its use has however increased in recent years with the introduction of cultural landscape as a new category and the encouragement by the Committee since 1992. The criterion has been used to justify archaeological sites, rural settlements as well as urban areas, which are considered to be vulnerable to irreversible change. Regarding the Thematic Framework, a number of themes have been referred to. These include again the social and cultural references to ‘Expressions of society’, as well as to ‘Creative responses’, i.e. architectural or urban design and cultural landscapes. Reference is also made to ‘Utilising natural resources’, such as agriculture, and ‘Movement of peoples’, such as transportation and trade.

Expressions of society; Interacting and communicating

- *Ashante Traditional Buildings* (1980):
The inclusion of the nominated property on the World Heritage List may only be envisioned in conjunction with criterion 5 of which it is a perfect illustration. The traditional Ashanti buildings are spread throughout the North/Northeast of Kumasi. These buildings, which are extremely vulnerable, are **the last remaining material testament of the great Ashanti civilization**.
- *Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras* (1995):
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 human-kind and the environment.
- *Schokland and Surroundings* (1995):
Schokland and its surroundings preserve the **last surviving evidence of a prehistoric and early historic society that had adapted to the precarious life of wetland settlements** under the constant threat of temporary or permanent incursions by the sea. It lies within the agricultural landscape created as a result of the reclamation of the former Zuyder Zee, part of the never-ceasing struggle of the people of the Netherlands against water and one of the greatest and most visionary human achievements of the twentieth century.
- *Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata* (1997):
The impressive remains of the towns of Pompei and Herculaneum and their associated villas, buried by the eruption of Vesuvius in AD 79, provide a **complete and vivid picture of society and daily life at a specific moment in the past** that is without parallel anywhere in the world.
- *Bam and its Cultural Landscape* (2004):
The cultural landscape of Bam is an outstanding representation of the **interaction of man and nature in a desert**

environment, using the *qanats*. The system is based on a strict social system with precise tasks and responsibilities, which have been maintained in use until the present, but has now become vulnerable to irreversible change.

Creative responses and continuity; Military architecture

- *San Pedro de la Roca Castle, Santiago de Cuba* (1997):
The Castle of San Pedro de la Roca and its associated defensive works are of exceptional value because they constitute the **largest and most comprehensive example of the principles of Renaissance military engineering adapted to the requirements of European colonial powers in the Caribbean**.

Creative responses and continuity; Urban settlements

- *Venice and its Lagoon* (1987):
In the Mediterranean area, the lagoon of Venice constitutes an **outstanding example of a semi-lake settlement which has become vulnerable as a result of irreversible changes**. In this coherent ecosystem where the *barenes*, muddy ground which alternately sinks below water level and then rises again, are as important as the islands, the houses standing on piles, the fishing villages, and the rice-fields need as much protection as the palaces and the churches.
- *Medina of Sousse* (1988):
The **medina of Sousse in its entirety constitutes an outstanding example of a traditional human habitation** which has become vulnerable through the impact of irreversible change.

Creative responses and continuity; Cultural landscape

- *Agricultural Landscape of Southern Öland* (2000):
Södra Öland is an **outstanding example of human settlement, making the optimum use of diverse landscape types** on a single island.
- *Mining Area of the Great Copper Mountain in Falun* (2001):
The successive stages in the economic and social evolution of the copper industry in the Falun region, from a form of “cottage industry” to full industrial production, can be seen in the abundant industrial, urban, and domestic remains characteristic of this industry that still survive.
- *Agave Landscape and Ancient Industrial Facilities of Tequila* (2006):
The agave landscape exemplified the continuous link between ancient Mesoamerican culture of the agave and today, as well as the contours process of cultivation since the 17th century when large scale plantations were created and distilleries first started production of tequila. **The overall landscape of fields, distilleries, haciendas and towns is an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement and land-use which is representative of a specific culture that developed in Tequila**.

Utilising natural resources; Agriculture and food production; hunting and gathering

– *Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka* (2003):

Bhimbetka is **closely associated with a hunting and gathering economy** as demonstrated in the rock art and in the relics of this tradition in the local adivasi villages on the periphery of this site.

Movement of peoples; Systems of transportation and trade

– *City of Safranbolu* (1994):

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.

– *Hoi An Ancient Town* (1999):

Hoi An is an **exceptionally well preserved example of a traditional Asian trading port**.

– *Incense Route – Desert Cities in the Negev* (2005):

The almost fossilised remains of towns, forts, caravanserai and sophisticated agricultural systems strung out along the Incense Route in the Negev desert display an outstanding response to a hostile desert environment and one that flourished for five centuries.

III.06. Criterion (vi) (Associations)

CHANGES TO CRITERION (VI)

In the 2005 OG, criterion (vi) requires a property to “*be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance*”. In the 1980 edition, the definition had practically the same wording. However, there have been various changes regarding the use of this criterion, whether alone or with other criteria.

- **Draft 1976:** “*Properties associated and essential to the understanding of globally significant persons, events, religions or philosophies.*”
- **1977:** “*Be most importantly associated with ideas or beliefs, with events or with persons, of outstanding historical importance or significance.*”
- **1980:** “*Be directly or tangibly associated with events or with ideas or beliefs of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considered that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List **only** in exceptional circumstances **or** in conjunction with other criteria).*”
- **1994:** “*Be directly or tangibly associated with events or*

living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considered that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances or in conjunction with other criteria).”

- **1996:** “*Be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considered that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances or in conjunction with other criteria cultural or natural).*”
- **1997:** “*Be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considered that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances **and** in conjunction with other criteria cultural or natural).*”
- **2005:** “*Be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (The Committee considers that this criterion should **preferably** be used in conjunction with other criteria).*”

Criterion (vi) has been used less than criterion (i), though more than criterion (v). This criterion however has perhaps been discussed by the Committee more than any other, resulting in many changes. Sometimes the change has been only one word, but this has changed the meaning. The debate has been important because it touches issues that have become increasingly critical for the general policy. One of these is the introduction of the intangible dimension of heritage into the World Heritage Convention, which is sometimes (perhaps incorrectly) referred to as the “tangible convention”, to distinguish it from the “intangible convention” of 2003. It is interesting to note that some caution about using criterion (vi) was felt to be necessary as early as in 1980, when the Committee introduced the words “*exceptional circumstances*” and “*or in conjunction with other criteria*” into the definition. In the 1980s, criterion (vi) was used in some 30% of the sites, while in the 1990s its use was limited to 10–15%. Since 2001, its use has again tended to increase. These changes show that even though there were restrictions, the criterion has continued to be well justified in many cases. The more recent use may also reflect increased attention to living cultures and the intangible aspects associated with heritage sites.

Religious association appears the strongest, and it refers to a variety of religions or spiritual systems. These include traditional beliefs, such as Great Zimbabwe, the Tombs of the Buganda Kings at Kasubi (Uganda) and the Gusuku Sites of the Kingdom of Ryukyu (Japan). They include the Brahman Sun Temple of Konarak (India) and a number of Buddhist sites, such as the caves of Ajanta and Ellora (India), and Mogao (China), Borobudur Temple (Indonesia), the Sacred Cities of Anuradhapura (Sri Lanka) and Kandy (Sri Lanka), and especially the Birthplace of Buddha in Lumbini (Nepal), and the Mahabodhi Temple Complex at

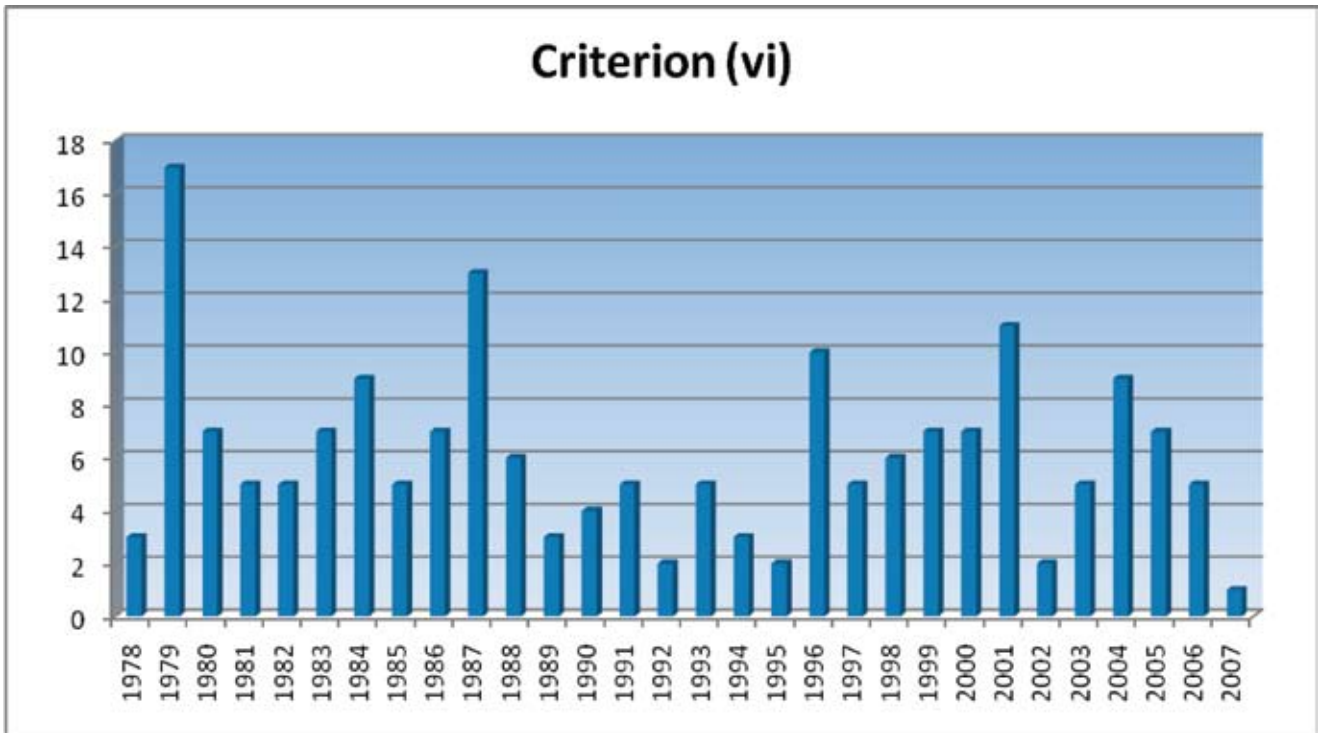


Figure 7: The frequency of use of criterion (vi) per year

Both Gaya (India). The Christian sites include the City of Rome (Italy), the Vatican City (Holy See), the Routes of Santiago de Compostela (France/Spain), and several monastic complexes. Furthermore, there are Islamic sites, such as Kairouan (Tunisia), Lamu (Kenya), and the Old City of Sana'a (Yemen). The Old City of Jerusalem is relevant to three major religions.

Rather more political justifications relate to the establishment of empires or states, such as: Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor, the Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Emperors, the Great Wall in China, and Persepolis in Iran. Other sites include Aachen Cathedral in Germany, recalling Charlemagne, Independence Hall in Philadelphia (USA), the Monastery of Escorial (Spain), the Palaces of Fontainebleau and Versailles (France), as well as the Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and the Ensemble of Novodevichy Convent (Russian Federation). The sites also include Rila Monastery in Bulgaria and Masada National Park in Israel. The memorials to the Second World War, i.e. Auschwitz Concentration Camp (Poland), the Historic Centre of Warsaw (Poland) and the Hiroshima Peace Memorial (Japan) have somewhat different associations. Political justification can be further associated to sites that recall colonization, the exploration of new lands and the development of trade on the world scale, including sites associated with the slave trade across the Atlantic, as well as the recent inscription of Aapravasi Ghat in Mauritius, recalling the beginning of modern 'indentured labour diaspora'.

In the field of culture, the criterion has been used to justify, for example: the Historic Centres of Salzburg and Vienna in Austria, the Complex of Radziwill in Belarus, the Historic

Centre of Bruges in Belgium, Macao in China, Prague in the Czech Republic, Classical Weimar in Germany, the Acropolis of Athens in Greece, and the cities of Ferrara, Florence and Assisi in Italy. The Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex in Antwerp (Belgium) relates to book printing, while the archaeological site of Yin Xu (China) is associated with the development of Chinese writing and culture, and New Lanark (UK) with social philosophy and education. Many of these sites are associated with specific personalities. Fewer sites are so far associated with other subjects, such as science, technology and medicine. There are also properties justified under criterion (vi) which reflect man's struggle with nature, such as Venice in Italy and Tsodilo in Botswana.

It is clear that criterion (vi) is fundamental for the World Heritage List even though its use may remain restricted. Its use is also a challenge considering the current ever broadening definition of the concept of cultural heritage in its tangible and intangible dimensions.

The 1976 ICOMOS report lists a few properties that could be justified under this criterion. These include:

- **Monuments**; e.g. the Church of the Nativity of Bethlehem and Thomas Edison's laboratory.
- **Groups of buildings**: Troy and the Holy Places of Mecca, the Haram-esh-Sharif (Jerusalem);
- **Sites**: battlefields such as Pylos and the Bay of Navarino as well as such places as the Icelandic Aling, site of the first parliament in AD 930, and Cape Canaveral, the launching pad of man's first voyage to the moon.

THEMES REFERRED TO UNDER CRITERION (VI)

Criterion (vi) has been justified in reference to ideas, whether artistic, cultural, political or also related to economics. It has been justified in relation to ideas and traditions, which could be associated with culture or with mythology, religion or even commerce. In reference to the Thematic Framework, criterion (vi) has been mostly referred to social and cultural themes, particularly ‘Expressions of society’ and ‘Spiritual responses’. Important are, for example, references to the principal religions and their birth places or distinguished personalities in the different fields of human interests. However, the themes also include ‘Movement of peoples’, such as trade routes, colonisation and slavery.

Expressions of society; Interacting and communicating

- *Meidan Emam, Esfahan* (1979):
Meidan-e Shah with its vast sandy esplanade was the heart of the Safawid capital. In short, the Royal Square of Esfahan is the **monument of Persian socio-cultural life during the Safawid period** (until 1722).
- *Historic Centre of Vienna* (2001):
Since the 16th century Vienna has been universally acknowledged to be the **musical capital of Europe**.
- *Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex* (2005):
The Plantin-Moretus complex is tangibly associated with **ideas, beliefs, technologies and literary and artistic works** of outstanding universal significance.

Expressions of society; Cultural and symbolic associations

- *Historic Centre of Warsaw* (1980) [ICOMOS evaluation]:
Essentially, it corresponds to criterion no. 6, being associated with events of considerable historic significance. Following the insurrection of the inhabitants of Warsaw in August 1944, the Polish capital was annihilated in a reprisal by the Nazi occupation troops. From these ruins, between 1945 and 1966, the will of the nation brought to life again a city of which 85% was destroyed. **The reconstruction of the historic centre so that it is identical with the original symbolizes the will to insure the survival of one of the prime settings of Polish culture** and illustrates, in an exemplary fashion, the efficiency of the restoration techniques of the second half of the 20th century. [WH Bureau recommendation (cc-80-conf017-4e)]: The Bureau underlined that the inscription of the historic centre of Warsaw was recommended as a symbol of the exceptionally successful and identical reconstruction of a cultural property which is associated with events of considerable historical significance. There can be no question of inscribing in the future other cultural properties that have been reconstructed.
- *National History Park - Citadel, Sans Souci, Ramiers* (1982):
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.

- *Rila Monastery* (1983):
This property was not considered as a testimony of mediaeval civilisation but rather as a **symbol of the 19th Century Bulgarian Renaissance which imparted Slavic cultural values upon Rila** in trying to re-establish an uninterrupted historical continuity. The reconstruction of Rila (1834–1962) thus illustrates cultural criterion (vi) of the Operational Guidelines.
- *Statue of Liberty* (1984):
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.
- *Hiroshima Peace Memorial (Genbaku Dome)* (1996):
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.**
- *Robben Island* (1999):
Robben Island and its prison buildings **symbolize the triumph of the human spirit, of freedom, and of democracy over oppression.**
- *Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar* (2005):
With the “renaissance” of the Old Bridge and its surroundings, the symbolic power and meaning of the City of Mostar - as an **exceptional and universal symbol of coexistence of communities from diverse cultural, ethnic and religious backgrounds** - has been reinforced and strengthened, underlining the unlimited efforts of human solidarity for peace and powerful co-operation in the face of overwhelming catastrophes.

Expressions of society; Developing knowledge

- *Historic Town of Guanajuato and Adjacent Mines* (1988):
Guanajuato is **directly and tangibly associated with world economic history, particularly that of the 18th century.**
- *Archaeological Site of Olympia* (1989):
Olympia is directly and tangibly associated with an event of universal significance. The Olympic Games were celebrated regularly as from 776 B.C. The Olympiad –the four-year period between two successive celebrations falling every fifth year- became a chronological measurement and system of dating used in the Greek world. However, the significance of the Olympic Games, where athletes

benefitting from a three-month sacred truce came together from all the Greek cities of the Mediterranean world to compete, **demonstrates above all the lofty ideals of Hellenic humanism: peaceful and loyal competition between free and equal men**, who are prepared to surpass their physical strength in a supreme effort, with their only ambition being the symbolic reward of an olive wreath.

Spiritual responses; Ancient and indigenous belief systems

- *Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi* (2001):
The built and natural elements of the Kasubi Tombs site are charged with historical, traditional, and spiritual values. It is a **major spiritual centre for the Baganda and is the most active religious place in the kingdom**.
- *Osun-Osogbo Sacred Grove* (2005):
The Osun Grove is a **tangible expression of Yoruba divinatory and cosmological systems**; its annual festival is a living, thriving and evolving response to Yoruba beliefs in the bond between people, their ruler and the Osun goddess.

Spiritual responses; Buddhism

- *Sacred City of Kandy* (1988):
The Temple of the Tooth, the palatial complex and the sacred city of Kandy are directly and tangibly associated with the **history of the spread of Buddhism**, one of humanity's great religions. Built to house the relic of the tooth of Buddha, which had come from Kalinga (Orissa State, India) to Sri Lanka during the reign of Sri Meghavanna (310-328), when it was transferred a final time, the Temple of Kandy bears witness to an ever flourishing cult.
- *Golden Temple of Dambulla* (1991):
Dambulla is an **important shrine in the Buddhist religion** in Sri Lanka.
- *Lumbini, the Birthplace of the Lord Buddha* (1997):
As the **birthplace of the Lord Buddha**, the sacred area of Lumbini is one of the holiest places of one of the world's great religions, and its remains contain important evidence about the nature of Buddhist pilgrimage centres from a very early period.

Spiritual responses; Christianity

- *Vatican City* (1984):
Site of the tomb of Saint Peter, pilgrimage centre, the Vatican is directly and materially linked with the history of Christianity. For more than a thousand years, mankind has accumulated, in this privileged site, the treasures of its collective memory (manuscripts and books of the library) and of its universal genius.
- *Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey, and St Martin's Church* (1988):
St. Martin's Church, St. Augustine's Abbey and the Cathedral are directly and tangibly associated with the

history of the introduction of Christianity to the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.

- *Mount Athos* (1988):

In 1054, the sacred mountain of Athos, a holy place in the Christian world, became the **principal spiritual home of the Orthodox church**. It retained this prominent role even after the fall of Constantinople in 1453 and the establishment of the autocephalous patriarchy of Moscow in 1589.

Movement of peoples; Colonisation

- *L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Park* (1978):

Ever since the 18th century and the first publication of those medieval Icelandic manuscripts that contain the Vinland sagas, there has been wide scientific and popular speculation regarding the presence of Norse settlements in the New World as well as considerable search for such remains. L'Anse aux Meadows is the first site where such remains have been discovered and whose Norse provenience can be documented. The dwellings and workshops at L'Anse aux Meadows are thus the earliest known European structures in North America; its smithy the site of the first known iron working in the New World; **the site itself the scene of the first encounter between native Americans and Europeans**.

- *Forts and Castles, Volta Greater Accra, Central and Western Regions* (1979):

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.

- *Tyre* (1984):

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.

III.07. Criterion (vii) (Natural Beauty)

Even though criterion (vii), formerly natural criterion (iii), has generally been the 'copyright' of those dealing with natural heritage, the issues concerned with its application tend to remain outside the purely scientific justification. Particularly now as the criteria are combined in a single list, ICOMOS feels confident in offering some reflection in this regard. As a matter of fact, this is not the first time, considering that the technical missions to mixed nominations and to many cultural landscapes are normally organized jointly. We can also take note that, in 1988, the World Heritage Committee accepted the ICOMOS proposal to apply the

natural criterion (iii) to three nominations: Hierapolis-Pamukkale, Meteora and Mount Athos, which were otherwise inscribed on cultural criteria. In the case of Meteora, the Committee even acted against the recommendation of IUCN not to apply natural criteria.

Regarding the cultural appreciation of nature, we can recall that Freiherr Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859), a distinguished explorer and scientist, already introduced the notion of *Naturdenkmal*, ‘nature monument’. Apparently, this idea came to his mind when he was exploring the magnificent south-American nature in 1799, and the notion was consolidated with his later research in the 19th century. According to him, a *Naturdenkmal* could be referred to spectacular natural objects, such as trees or rocks, but also ‘untouched’ nature in general, when distinguished for its rarity, peculiarity or beauty. The concept is used today for example in Germany, where numerous ‘nature monuments’ have been classified.

To define beauty is fundamentally based on the philosophy of aesthetics, for which art history provides the base. It can be noted that the notion of beauty has often been measured in relation to nature even when speaking of purely human artefacts, such as sculpture and even architecture. In 1962, the UNESCO *Recommendation Concerning the Safeguarding of the Beauty and Character of Landscapes and Sites* states: “on account of their beauty and character, the safeguarding of landscapes and sites, as defined in this recommendation, is necessary to the life of men for whom they represent a powerful physical, **moral and spiritual regenerating influence**, while at the same time contributing to the **artistic and cultural life of peoples**, as innumerable and universally”.

The justification of beauty, in fact, is not a scientific exercise, but rather a cultural appreciation of the inculcation of people’s aesthetic judgments over time. These can be seen

in the different fields of human creative activity, such as poetry and landscape painting, which have been inspired by spectacular natural places, such as the landscapes in southern China, and the views of Fujiyama in Japan, the Classical landscape in Italy, the Rhine Valley in Germany, or the Lake District in England. In fact, it may well be useful to have cross-disciplinary collaboration for the justification of this criterion.

CHANGES TO CRITERION (VII)

Criterion (vii) in OG 2005, which was formerly natural criterion (iii), has generally been justified on the basis of nature. However, particularly now that the criteria have been placed into a unified list, it may be possible to comment on its use from the cultural heritage point of view.

- In the 1977 draft version of the OG, criterion (iii) reads: “contain unique, rare or superlative natural phenomena, formations or features or areas of exceptional natural beauty, such as superlative examples of the most important ecosystems to man, natural features, (for instance, rivers, mountains, waterfalls), spectacles presented by great concentrations of animals, sweeping vistas covered by natural vegetation and exceptional combinations of natural and cultural elements.” (par. 10)
- In the 2005 version of OG, criterion (vii) reads: “contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance”. (par. 77)

The Mixed Properties in Table 1 have been inscribed applying criterion (vii).

1979		99	Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid Region.	Yugoslav R. Macedonia
1981	1987, 92	147	Kakadu National Park	Australia
1982		179	Tassili n’Ajjer.	Algeria
1983		274	Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu	Peru
1985		357	Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites of Cappadocia	Turkey
1986	2004/05	387	St Kilda	UK
1987		437	Mount Taishan	China
1988		454	Mount Athos.	Greece
1988		455	Meteora	Greece
1988		485	Hierapolis-Pamukkale	Turkey
1989		181	Tasmanian Wilderness	Australia
1989		516	Cliff of Bandiagara (Land of the Dogons).	Mali
1990	1992	548	Rio Abiseo National Park.	Peru
1990	1993	421	Tongariro National Park.	New Zealand
1990		547	Mount Huangshan	China
1994		447	Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park.	Australia
1996		774	Laponian Area	Sweden
1997		773	Pyrénées - Mont Perdu.	France/Spain
1999		911	Mount Wuyi.	China
2000		985	uKhahlamba - Drakensberg Park	South Africa

Table 1

It is also noted that six Natural Heritage properties have been inscribed solely under criterion (vii): 1979: Belovezhskaya Pushcha/Białowieża Forest (Belarus); Sagarmatha National Park (Nepal); 1987: Kilimanjaro National Park (United Republic of Tanzania); 1992: Huanglong Scenic and Historic Interest Area (China), Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area (China), Wulingyuan Scenic and Historic Interest Area (China).

THEMES REFERRED TO UNDER CRITERION (VII)

The issues of natural landscape and seascape have been included in the ICOMOS Thematic Framework under the heading of Cultural Landscapes. This is because, in many cases, the role of nature in cultural landscapes is quite dominant, just to mention the cases of Taishan and Wuyi Mountain in China. Nevertheless, the themes related to natural beauty have not been further elaborated. The themes that have been highlighted in the examples below, however, can be taken as representative for many sites. At the same time, it is noted that this theme would need further elaboration. In fact, the justification sometimes reaches poetic expressions in describing the harmonies and contrasting features that contribute to the aesthetic enjoyment of the landscape.

Exceptional beauty

– *Laponian Area, Sweden (1996), (iii)(v)(vii)(viii)(ix):*

The Committee considered that the site is of outstanding universal value as it contains examples of ongoing geological, biological and ecological processes, **a great variety of natural phenomena of exceptional beauty** and significant biological diversity including a population of brown bear and alpine flora

Scenic features

– *St Kilda, UK, (1986) (iii)(v)(vii)(ix)(x):*

The scenery of the archipelago displays its tertiary volcanic origin, weathered and glaciated to produce dramatic profiles. The three larger islands contain the highest sea-cliffs in Europe and these present **stark, black, precipitous faces plunging from steep grass-green slopes in excess of 375 m (1,200 ft) above the sea. Scenically, every element appears vertical and the caves and stacks are a feature of every coast except the smooth amphitheatre of Village Bay on Hirta.**

– *Tongariro National Park, New Zealand (1990), (vi)(vii)(viii):*

The main volcanic peaks are outstanding scenic features of the Island.

– *Mount Huangshan, China (1990), (ii)(vii)(x):*

Huangshan is **renowned for its magnificent scenery. Grotesquely-shaped rock formations and trees contribute to the impressiveness of the landscape which is often further enhanced by cloud and mist effects.**

– *Pyrénées – Mont Perdu, France, Spain (1997/1999), (iii)(iv)(v)(vii)(viii):*

The calcareous massif of the Mount Perdu displays classic geological land forms, including deep canyons and spectacular cirque walls. It is also an **outstanding scenic landscape with meadows, lakes, caves and forests on mountain slopes.** In addition, the area is of high interest to science and conservation.

– *Mount Wuyi, China (1999), (iii)(vi)(vii)(x):*

The riverine landscape of Nine-Bend Stream (lower gorge) is also of **exceptional scenic quality in its juxtaposition of smooth rock cliffs with clear, deep water.**

Contrasting setting

– *Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park, Australia (1987), (v)(vi)(vii)(x):*

The huge monoliths in the park, one of the largest in the world, are **striking landform features set in a contrasting sand plain environ.** The immense size of Uluru rising abruptly from the plane and the collection of the polished domes at Olga result in a landscape of scenic grandeur.

– *Ukhahlamba/Drakensberg Park, South Africa (2000), (i)(ii)(vii)(x):*

The site has exceptional natural beauty with **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.**

Exceptional combination of natural and cultural elements

– *Göreme National Park and The Rock Sites of Cappadocia, Turkey (1985), (i)(iii)(v)(vii):*

Superlative natural features and exceptional combinations of natural and cultural elements.

IV. Use of the Criteria

IV.01. Criteria as Applied per Property

The number of cultural criteria used for each property is variable. In some cases only one criterion has been used, while in others even five or six. To these should be added natural criteria in the case of mixed properties. On average, two or three criteria are used to justify a single property. One criterion has been used in 14% of properties, two criteria in 42%, three criteria in 30%, four criteria in 10%, five criteria in 4% of all properties. All six cultural criteria have only been used in three cases: Mount Taishan (China), the Mogao Caves (China) and Venice and its Lagoon (Italy), all inscribed in 1987. Mount Taishan is a Mixed Property, and it was also inscribed under criterion (vii) for its natural qualities, making the total of seven criteria. It is noted that seven criteria have been applied also in the case of the Tasmanian Wilderness, which has three cultural and four natural criteria. In the case of Mount Athos, there are six criteria, including five cultural, plus criterion (vii).

When analysing the use of the criteria, it is useful to keep in mind that these have changed over time. Therefore, the

wording of the justification would reflect the format proposed in the criterion at the time of inscription. In the case of criterion (i), the difference is not so great, but for example at first criterion (iii) was restricted to a testimony to civilisations that have disappeared; later on, reference to living cultures was accepted as well.

IV.02. Evolving Application of Criteria

The use and application of criteria by the Committee, the Advisory Bodies and the State Parties have evolved considerably since 1978. The following data are mainly based on the information available on the Internet and is referred to the nomination documents presented by the State Party, the evaluations by the Advisory Body, and the final decisions by the Committee. In the early years, State Parties often presented a generic justification for the nomination without indicating any criteria. However, the indication of the criteria by the State Party has gradually increased through the

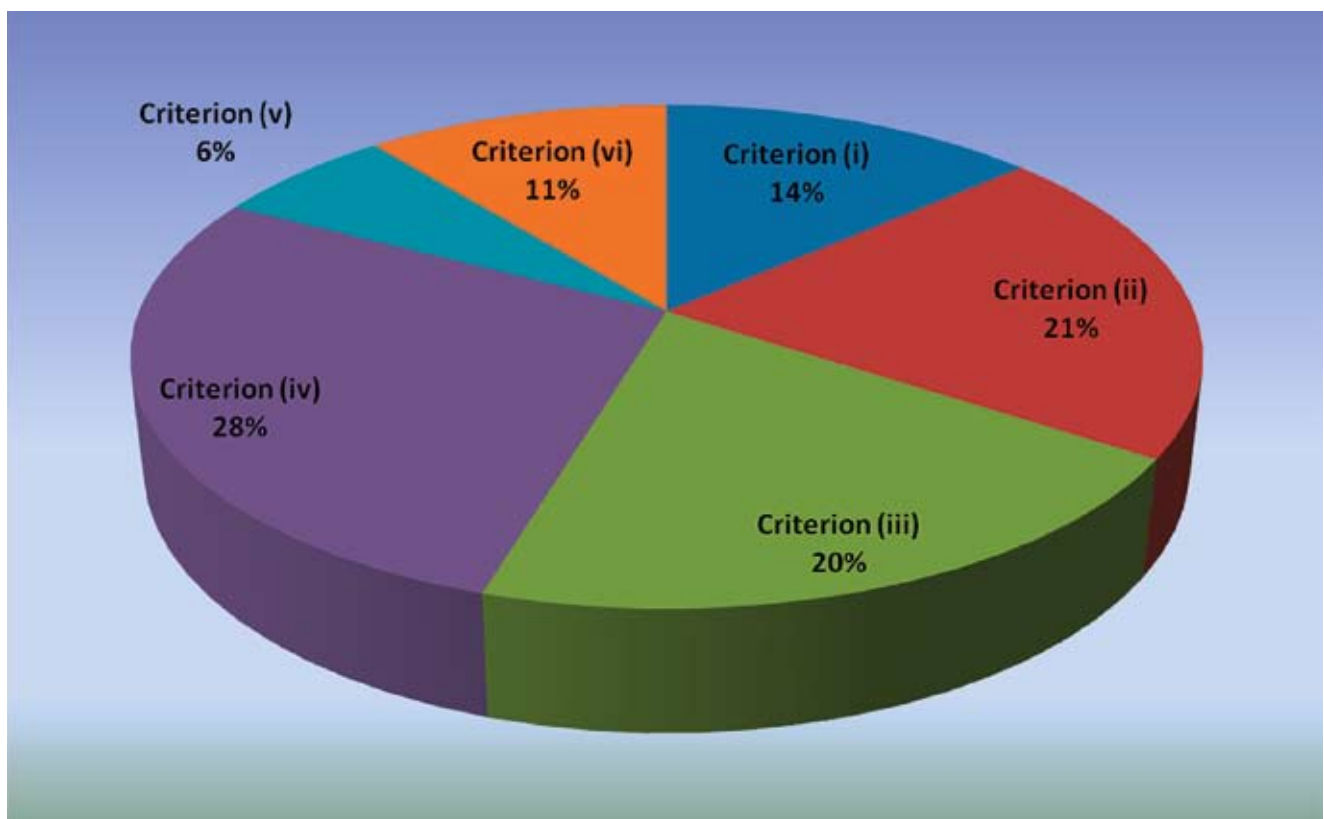


Figure 8: The percentage of criteria used in total

1990s, reaching 100% in 2002. In 1978 and 1979, ICOMOS specified the criteria in its written evaluation only in about half of the cases. From 1980 onwards, however, its recommendations for criteria have been made regularly with few exceptions. In most cases, the World Heritage Committee has supported the ICOMOS recommendation. In the case of a disagreement, ICOMOS has been invited to revise the text of the criteria following the decision by the Committee.

More specifically, it can be noted that the State Parties have indicated the criteria (often only noting the numbers of criteria to be applied) in 57% of the nominations. Thus, in 43% there has been no indication. In the evaluation process, the criteria proposed by the State Party have been adopted in 29% of the cases, and changed in 71% of cases. The changes have often meant that not all the criteria proposed by the State Party have been considered applicable or it has been considered necessary to recommend other criteria.

It should be recalled that until recently, the evaluations by the Advisory Body were first presented to the Bureau, which made its recommendations. In the case of deferral, the nomination would not be examined by the Committee unless substantial new information was provided. The written evaluations by ICOMOS indicate the criteria in 93% of all nominations. In several cases, however, ICOMOS has made its recommendation orally during the Committee meeting, based on updated information. The criteria that ICOMOS has indicated in its written evaluation have been adopted by the Committee in 96% of the cases. So, there has been a change in 4% of the nominations. In the Committee sessions, ICOMOS has proposed 6% of the properties to be deferred or referred back to the State Party, which before had been accepted by the Committee.

To give a few early examples of changes made to ICOMOS recommendations by the Committee: the first case is the mixed site of Kakadu National Park (Australia), which ICOMOS recommended under cultural criteria (i), (iii) and (iv), while the Committee adopted criteria (i) and (vi). The Historic Centre of Lima (Peru) was recommended by ICOMOS under criteria (ii) and (iv), while the Committee decided to inscribe it under the single criterion (iv). Moscow Kremlin (Russian Federation), inscribed under criteria (i), (ii), (iv) and (v), and the Kiev churches (Ukraine), inscribed under criteria (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv), were also recommended by ICOMOS under criterion (vi), which however was not adopted by the Committee. In case of the Banks of the Seine in Paris (France), the Committee decided to add criterion (iv) to criteria (i) and (ii) recommended by ICOMOS. In Borobudur (Indonesia), ICOMOS recommended criteria (i) and (iv), and the Committee added criterion (ii).

IV.03. Discrepancies in the Evaluation Process

In the early nominations, the State Party proposed the criteria only in relatively few cases. From the 1990s, it has

however become a regular feature. At the same time, the proposed criteria have also been more consistent with those recommended by the Advisory Body. In most cases the Committee decisions have concurred with the recommendation of the Advisory Bodies. Nevertheless, there have been a number of cases where the Committee has taken a different standing.

In the following cases the Committee decided to add criterion (i) as proposed by the State Party but not recommended by ICOMOS: Saint Catherine Area, Egypt (2002), and Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya, India (2002). Regarding Bodh Gaya, a member of the Committee justified criterion (i) by the fact that such a tall construction in this world region was exceptional. The Committee also decided to add criterion (i) to criteria (iii) and (iv) in the case of Su Nuraxi di Barumini, Italy (1997), justified as an “*exceptional response to political and social conditions, making an imaginative and innovative use of the materials and techniques available to a prehistoric island community*”. The Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape, Czech Republic (1997), was considered by ICOMOS to be “*an exceptional example of a planned cultural landscape, made more impressive by the wealth and diversity of its cultural and natural elements*”. The State Party proposed criteria (i), (ii), (iv) and (vi); ICOMOS recommended criteria (ii) and (iv). The Committee decided to apply criterion (i), as proposed by the State Party, but not recommended by ICOMOS; the property was thus inscribed under criteria (i), (ii) and (iv), but not (v), even though it could be seen as the result of an interaction of cultural and natural elements.

In the case of Kremlin and Red Square in Moscow, Russian Federation (1990), the Committee decided not to apply criterion (vi), which was justified on the basis of the universal significance of the Russian Revolution. Similarly, in the case of Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Buildings in Kiev, Ukraine (1990), criterion (vi) was recommended by ICOMOS because St. Sophia, “New Constantinople”, was the burial place of Tsars, and Kiev was closely linked with the history of the foundation of the Russian State, but this was not supported by the Committee.

Another example of changes is the Rietveld-Schröder House, the Netherlands (2000). The State Party proposed criteria (i), (iv) and (vi). Criteria (i) and (iv) were referred to the purity of the concept and the importance of this building for 20th-century architecture. Criterion (vi) was proposed considering that the building had been conceived as a manifesto to the De Stijl movement, fundamental for the Modern Movement in architecture, anticipating the Bauhaus in Dessau. ICOMOS recommended criteria (i), (ii) and (vi), arguing that the building was more important for its unique qualities, i.e. criterion (i) and criterion (vi), as a manifesto of a movement rather than establishing a type of construction. The influence of this work is comparable to the Bauhaus, and it became one of the icons of modern architecture. It should be noted that the Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar and Dessau (Germany) had already been inscribed on the basis of criteria (ii), (iv) and (vi) in 1996, referring not only to the buildings but also to the Bauhaus as a school. While criterion (vi) was adopted in the case of the Bauhaus, the

Committee decided not to use it in the case of the Rietveld-Schröder House.

Regarding nominations inscribed under criterion (vi), we can note that the State Party had not indicated any specific criteria in five cases. In the cases of the Independence Hall (USA) and Tongariro (New Zealand) the State Party proposed the use of criterion (vi), which was adopted. In the latter case, however, being a Mixed Property, the justification also included two natural criteria. In the case of the Old

Bridge of Mostar, the State Party had proposed criteria (iv), (v) and (vi); ICOMOS recommended criteria (iv) and (vi). After a long debate, the Committee considered that criterion (iv) was not applicable, because it should be referred to the original Old Bridge and the surrounding buildings, now reconstructed. The proposal was made to use criterion (iii), considering the archaeological significance of the site of the Old Bridge, but finally the Committee decided to apply the sole criterion (vi).

IV.04. Application of One Sole Criterion

CRITERION (I) USED ALONE

Criterion (i) has been used alone for two properties:

2007	166	Sydney Opera House (i)	Australia
1983	252	Taj Mahal (none)	India

The Chateau and Estate of Chambord, France (1982), was inscribed on criterion (i) alone, but was later included in the nomination of the Loire Valley cultural landscape. In the cases of Taj Mahal and Chambord, the State Party did not propose any criteria, and the ICOMOS recommendation was adopted by the Committee.

CRITERION (II) USED ALONE

Criterion (ii) has been used alone in six cases.

1981	168	Speyer Cathedral (none)	Germany
1993	597	Monastery of Horezu (i)(ii)(iv)	Romania
1994	634	Church of the Ascension, Kolomenskoye (none)	Russian Federation
2000	960	Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley (i)(ii)(vi)	Armenia
2004	1131	Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens (ii)(iv)(vi)	Australia
2006	1214	Sewell Mining Town (ii)(iii)(v)	Chile

In these cases, the State Parties proposed no criteria in two cases, but proposed several criteria in the others (as indicated in parentheses). ICOMOS recommended two criteria in the case of the Monastery of Horezu, adding criterion (i), but this was not accepted by the Committee.

CRITERION (III) USED ALONE

Criterion (iii) has been used alone in 29 cases. In these cases, the State Party indicated several criteria in five cases, and none in the others (as indicated in the list below). The Committee based its decision on the recommendations by ICOMOS.

1978	27	Mesa Verde National Park (none)	USA
1979	59	Bryggen (none)	Norway
1980	130	Hal Saflieni Hypogeum (none)	Malta
1980	102	Al Qal'a of Beni Hammad (none)	Algeria
1981	143	Historical Monuments of Thatta (none)	Pakistan
1981	144	Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara (none)	U.R. of Tanzania
1981	157	SGang Gwaay (iv)(v)	Canada
1982	184	Archaeological Site of Sabratha (none)	Libyan A.J.
1983	251	Agra Fort (none)	India

1983	267	Old City of Berne (none)	Switzerland
1983	269	Benedictine Convent of St John at Münstair (none)	Switzerland
1985	287	Rock-Art Sites of Tadrart Acacus (none)	Libyan A.J.
1985	330	Chavin (Archaeological Site) (none)	Peru
1985	332	Punic Town of Kerkuane and its Necropolis (none)	Tunisia
1985	352	Rock Art of Alta (none)	Norway
1987	353	Chaco Culture (iii)	USA
1992	1999 570	Butrint (none)	Albania
1992	575	Ban Chiang Archaeological Site (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	Thailand
1991	576	Historic City of Ayutthaya (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	Thailand
1991	606	Serra da Capivara National Park (none)	Brazil
1994	697	Jelling Mounds, Runic Stones and Church (none)	Denmark
1995	743	National Archeological Park of Tierradentro (i)(iii)	Colombia
1995	744	San Agustín Archeological Park (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Colombia
1998	874	Rock Art of the Mediterranean Basin ... (none)	Spain
1999	936	Cueva de las Manos, Río Pinturas (none)	Argentina
2000	977	Gochang, Hwasun, and Ganghwa Dolmen Sites (iii)	Republic of Korea
2003	959	Historic Quarter of the Seaport City of Valparaíso (iii)	Chile
2007	1076	Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape (ii)(iii)(vi)	Azerbaijan
2004	1145	Petroglyphs ... Landscape of Tamgaly (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	Kazakhstan

CRITERION (IV) USED ALONE

Criterion (iv) has been used alone in 43 cases. The proposal by the State Party is indicated within parentheses. While there are three early cases where ICOMOS did not present the criteria in its written evaluation, the Committee generally followed the ICOMOS recommendations regarding the criteria. An exception was made in the cases of the Pilgrimage Church of St John of Nepomuk at Zelena Hora, Czech Republic, where ICOMOS recommended criteria (i) and (iv), the Historic Town of St George and Related Fortifications in Bermuda, UK, where ICOMOS recommended criteria (iv) and (vi), and in the Historic Centre of Lima, where ICOMOS recommended criteria (ii) and (iv).

1978	29	Cracow's Historic Centre (none)	Poland
1978	32	Wieliczka Salt Mine (none)	Poland
1979	90	Abu Mena (none)	Egypt
1980	132	Megalithic Temples of Malta (none)	Malta
1980	140	Buddhist Ruins of Takht-i-Bahi and ... (none)	Pakistan
1981	165	Cistercian Abbey of Fontenay (none)	France
1993	233	Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi (none)	India
1987	272	Hanseatic City of Lübeck (none)	Germany
1984	291	Jesuit Missions of the Guaranis: San Ignacio Mini, ... (none)	Argentina/Brazil
1985	321	Historic Mosque City of Bagerhat (none)	Bangladesh
1986	2001 378	Mudejar Architecture of Aragon (none in 1986) (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	Spain
1987	433	Bahla Fort (iii)(v)(vi)	Oman
1988	451	Old Town of Galle and its Fortifications (none)	Sri Lanka
1992	492	Pueblo de Taos (iv)(v)	USA
1988	500	Historic Centre of Lima (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	Peru
1994	535	Collegiate Church, ... Old Town of Quedlinburg (none)	Germany
1993	556	Engelsberg Ironworks (iv)	Sweden
1991	559	Royal Domain of Drottningholm (iii)	Sweden
1992	564	Old City of Zamosc (none)	Poland
1991	566	Historic City of Sucre (none)	Bolivia
1991	583	Fortress of Suomenlinna (iv)	Finland
1994	584	Petäjävesi Old Church (none)	Finland
1993	596	Villages with Fortified Churches in Transylvania (none)	Romania
1992	617	Historic Centre of Český Krumlov (i)(ii)(iv)(v)	Czech Republic
1993	620	Spišský Hrad and ... Cultural Monuments (i)(iv)	Slovakia
1992	632	Cultural ... Ensemble of the Solovetsky Islands (none)	Russian Federation
1993	648	Jesuit Missions of La Santísima Trinidad de Parana ... (none)	Paraguay

1994	690	Pilgrimage Church ... at Zelena Hora (i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	Czech Republic
2000	696	Kronborg Castle (none)	Denmark
1994	699	City of Luxembourg: its Old Quarters ... (none)	Luxembourg
1994	710	Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery (none)	Georgia
1995	738	Jongmyo Shrine (ii)(vi)	Republic of Korea
1995	747	Historic ... City of Colonia del Sacramento (ii)(v)(vi)	Uruguay
1996	751	Verla Groundwood and Board Mill (iv)(v)	Finland
1996	755	Historic Centre of Oporto (none)	Portugal
1996	793	Historic City of Meknes (none)	Morocco
1999	840	Viñales Valley (none)	Cuba
2000	884	Three Castles, Defensive Wall and ... of Bellinzzone (none)	Switzerland
1999	904	Wooden Churches of Maramures (i)(iv)	Romania
2000	958	Walled City of Baku ... (i)(iv)(v)	Azerbaijan
2007	978	Old Town of Corfu (i)(ii)(iv)	Greece
2000	983	Historic Town of St George ..., Bermuda (iv)	United Kingdom
2000	987	Roman Walls of Lugo (ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	Spain

CRITERION (V) USED ALONE

Criterion (v) has been used in eight cases. The ICOMOS recommendations have been followed by the Committee, while the State Party indicated several criteria in some cases and none in others (as indicated within parentheses).

1980	35	Asante Traditional Buildings (none)	Ghana
1986	362	Old Town of Ghadamès (none)	Libyan A.J.
1987	401	Old Village of Hollókő and its surroundings (iii)(iv)(v)	Hungary
2001	772	Fertő / Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape (v)	Austria/Hungary
2000	994	Curonian Spit (ii)(iv)(v)	Lithuania/Russia
2004	1143	Vegaøyan -- The Vega Archipelago (v)	Norway
2004	1160	Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley (iv)(v)	Andorra
2006	1207	Aflaj Irrigation Systems of Oman (ii)(iv)(v)	Oman

CRITERION (VI) USED ALONE

Criterion (vi) has been used alone in the following eleven cases:

1978	4	L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Park (iii)(vi)	Canada
1978	26	Island of Gorée (none)	Senegal
1979	31	Auschwitz Birkenau; German Nazi Concentration ... (none)	Poland
1979	34	Forts and Castles, Volta Greater Accra, ... (none)	Ghana
1979	78	Independence Hall (vi)	USA
1981	158	Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump (iv)(vi)	Canada
1983	216	Rila Monastery (none)	Bulgaria
1983	266	La Fortaleza and San Juan ... Puerto Rico (iv)(vi)	USA
1996	775	Hiroshima Peace Memorial (Genbaku Dome) (none)	Japan
2005	946	Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar (iv)(v)(vi)	Bosnia/Herz.
2006	1227	Aapravasi Ghat (iv)(vi)	Mauritius

The proposal by the State Party is indicated within parentheses. In the cases of Aapravasi Ghat and Rila Monastery, ICOMOS recommended deferral, in the case of Mostar criteria (iv)(vi), and in the case of Gorée no criteria were indicated in the written report. In other cases ICOMOS recommended criterion (vi) as was then decided by the Committee.

V. Other Requirements for Inscription

The *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* request that, in order to qualify for inscription, a property “*must also meet the conditions of integrity and/or authenticity and must have an adequate protection and management system to ensure its safeguarding*” (OG 2005, par. 78). Regarding management, it can be noted that, in most cases, this would not be considered part of the definition of OUV. Rather, it is a modern requirement necessary to guarantee safeguarding the OUV, and should be prepared taking into account the specific qualities and OUV of the site concerned. There can be cases, however, where the traditional management system is part of the justification of the OUV. In such cases, effort should be made to guarantee its continuity. Regarding the notions of authenticity and integrity, much has been written in recent years. Nevertheless, it is worth highlighting some issues as indicated below.

Authenticity

According to OG (par. 79), “*Properties nominated under criteria (i) to (vi) must meet the conditions of authenticity.*” This requirement was decided at the first session of the World Heritage Committee in 1977 (cc-77-conf001-8reve). Here it is stated (par. 9): “*In addition, the property should meet the test of authenticity in design, materials, workmanship and setting; authenticity does not limit consideration to original form and structure but includes all subsequent modifications and additions, over the course of time, which in themselves possess artistic or historical values.*” In 1994, the recommendations of expert meetings in Bergen and Nara resulted in the *Nara Document on Authenticity*, subsequently recognized by the World Heritage Committee. Consequently, the 2005 edition of the Operational Guidelines extended the definition of authenticity with reference to the Nara Document. Particular attention in the Nara Document is given to the notions of cultural diversity and heritage diversity, later finding a more explicit expression in the UNESCO *Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity* (2001).

The principal requirement regarding authenticity is to verify that the sources of information, the main references for the justification of the outstanding universal value of the property, “*may be understood as credible or truthful*”. It is also noted that “*knowledge and understanding of these sources of information, in relation to original and subsequent characteristics of the cultural heritage, and their meaning, are the requisite bases for assessing all aspects*

of authenticity” (par. 80). Depending on the type of heritage, the sources of information can be referred to various attributes, such as: form and design, materials and substance, use and function, traditions, techniques and management systems, location and setting, language, and other forms of intangible heritage, spirit and feeling, and other internal and external factors (par. 82). The choice of the attributes as sources of information may vary from case to case. However, the final decision will be based on a critical judgement of the whole. In principle, the attributes may be considered under three main headings: a) creative-artistic authenticity, b) historical-material authenticity, and c) social-cultural authenticity. For example, the creative aspect of authenticity could be referred to design and techniques, while the materials and substance would be part of the historical evidence of the different phases of construction and use of the property. The social and cultural aspects of authenticity would be referred to traditions and other intangible aspects of the heritage and the community whose functions and value judgements are part of the traditional continuity of the place.

Integrity

The issue of integrity has always been one of the fundamental questions to be taken into consideration in restoration. There are several references to this in the Venice Charter. For example, art. 6 notes: “*The conservation of a monument implies preserving a setting, which is not out of scale. Wherever the traditional setting exists, it must be kept. No new construction, demolition or modification, which would alter the relation of mass and colour, must be allowed.*” Art. 7: “*A monument is inseparable from the history to which it bears witness and from the setting in which it occurs. The moving of all or part of a monument cannot be allowed except where it is justified by national or international interests of paramount importance.*” Art. 8: “*Items of sculpture, painting or decoration, which form an integral part of a monument, may only be removed from it if this is the sole means of ensuring their preservation.*” Art. 14 states: “*The sites of monuments must be the object of special care in order to safeguard their integrity and ensure that they are cleared and presented in a seemly manner.*”

Regarding World Heritage nominations, the verification of the condition of integrity has always been required for natural properties, but it was not specified for cultural properties until, in 1994, reference was made to the “distinctive char-

acter and components” of cultural landscapes. The requirement of integrity for cultural properties was taken into the 2005 edition of OG, though this section is still considered to be in progress with the intention to introduce examples. The condition of integrity is here defined:

“Integrity is a measure of the wholeness and intactness of the natural and/or cultural heritage and its attributes. Examining the conditions of integrity, therefore, requires assessing the extent to which the property: a) includes all elements necessary to express its outstanding universal value; b) is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes which convey the property’s significance; c) suffers from adverse effects of development and/or neglect. This should be presented in a statement of integrity” (par. 88).

The question of integrity has been discussed in various conferences, such as that in San Miguel de Allende in 2005 (*New Views on Authenticity and Integrity in the World Heritage of the Americas*), with the participation of ICOMOS and IUCN. Drawing from experience, it can be said that the definition of integrity is of fundamental importance for the identification of the significance of a place, as well as for the definition of the boundaries of the property. The development of a human settlement is either based on

design or results from spontaneous growth. The different elements of a settlement form a whole, and have their justification from the functions or social-cultural associations on which the place is built, such as trade, religion, administration, defence, etc. In simple words, ‘integrity’ can be identified in the mutual relationship of the elements or attributes and the whole of which they are part:

- 1) Depending on the issue or themes justifying OUV, it is necessary to identify all the elements that carry such function or related meanings, resulting in the **social-functional integrity**.
- 2) Taking into account the historical dimension and the state of conservation of these elements, one can define the **historical-structural integrity** of the area eligible for nomination.
- 3) Finally, one should consider the **visual/aesthetic integrity** of the site, taking into account the condition within the nominated area, as well as its relationship with the setting. Recently, due to problems resulting from changes outside the World Heritage property, the Committee has supported the initiative to define the historic urban landscape (HUL), which is currently in progress under UNESCO umbrella.

VI. Reasons for Non-Inscription

In 2007, the number of sites inscribed on the World Heritage List has amounted to 851. The register numbers (ID) for nominations are in fact much higher: by 2007, the highest ID for an inscribed (cultural) property is 1265. This means that, in a simple calculation, ca. 67% of the nominated properties have been inscribed and 33% have either been rejected, deferred or referred back to the State Party. Over time, some of these may have come back later as is indicated by their lower ID. As a matter of curiosity, we can indicate that, concerning new cultural nominations within the past five years (2003–2007), ICOMOS has evaluated 157 nominations. Out of these 83 (53%) have been initially recommended for inscription, 9 (6%) have been referred back, 39 (25%) have been deferred, and 26 (17%) have not been recommended for inscription. Out of these, for various reasons, the Committee has decided to inscribe 100 nominations (64%).

Regarding the reasons why certain nominations have not been recommended for inscription, we can examine the cases separately. In the cases of referring back and deferring a nomination, ICOMOS generally considers that the nominated property has the potential of satisfying the criteria of outstanding universal value. The difference between them is the weight of the required changes in terms of time and

substance of the additional operations. Referral will normally be recommended when the management plan or legal protection needs to be completed and applied, or when the boundaries of the property require correction in view of better representing the proposed OUV or the protection of the site and its context. Deferral will be recommended when a more substantial re-elaboration is considered necessary, and/or when the OUV requires further clarification, such as a more in-depth comparative study or a broader thematic study.

Taking into account that the evaluation of nominations generally requires additional studies and consultations, the period of time allowed for evaluation remains very limited. At the same time, it is noted that the Advisory Bodies have often been able to assist the State Party and correct issues related to the definition of the boundaries and the improvement of the specification of the property, so as to remove at least minor obstacles for inscription. In fact, it would seem that further improvement of collaboration in an early phase of the nomination process would be beneficial. Similarly, consultation regarding the thematic and comparative studies in relation to properties placed on Tentative Lists would be another possibility to facilitate the evaluation process.

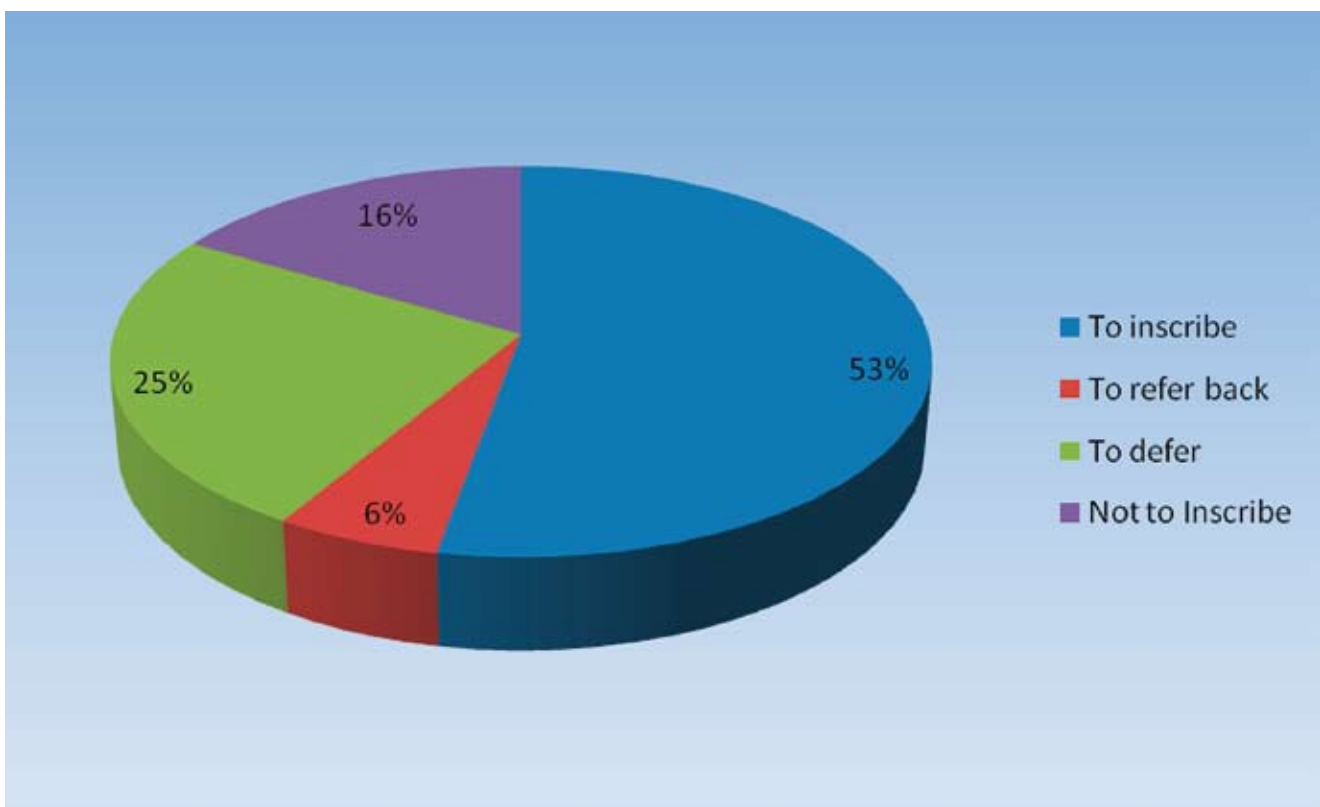


Figure 9: ICOMOS evaluations in 2003–2007

Regarding the nominations which have not been recommended for inscription, there can be various reasons or combinations of reasons. The basic reason is that the property is not considered to meet at least one of the criteria for OUV. Another issue is that it does not meet the conditions of authenticity and/or integrity. On the other hand, there have been cases when rejected properties have been re-nominated after a redefinition of the proposal and a re-elaboration of the justification of the criteria for OUV. It should be noted, however, that the World Heritage List is not expected to include all valuable properties in the world, but that it should rather be seen as a balanced representation of the world's heritage. Therefore, a new nomination must necessarily be confronted with what has already been inscribed in order to verify if the new nomination is adding some new aspects that are not yet represented on the List.

OUV: The definition of the outstanding universal value is the fundamental condition for inscription. The failure to make the case for inscription convincingly is generally the main reason for rejection. A necessary starting point for defining the OUV of a property is to define the meaning, i.e. what it signifies, what is its story. The problem is to strike a reasonable balance in the definition of the "story" so that it is neither too broad (such as freedom or memory) nor too narrow (such as a specific type of hospital or sanatorium). The claim of a place being the "crossroads of cultures" has often been part of the justification of historic towns, but it is too generic to suffice for inscription. Another problem can emerge when too many issues are brought together. As a result, it may not be possible to formulate a sufficiently convincing justification for the nomination.

Comparative analysis is an issue to justify the context for OUV. Within the policies inspired or generated by the World Heritage Convention and the wish to nominate new types of properties for inscription, there can be a lack of a suffi-

ciently broad research base to allow a thorough comparative analysis. In some cases, ICOMOS has undertaken to carry out thematic studies in order to identify the relevant field within which to compare specific properties. Such are, for example, the cases of vineyards or Roman theatres. In such cases, seeing the broader context, it is possible to make a critical judgement regarding the way new nominations fit into the overall category. The World Heritage List is an international list, which goes beyond national boundaries. One of the challenges is to have enough information to be able to identify the cultural region that is relevant in each case. Another challenge is to propose new nominations within a field which is already relatively well represented, such as a fortified town in the Mediterranean or a medieval city in Central Europe.

Lack of integrity and authenticity is one of the frequent reasons for rejection. The question is mostly less of visual integrity, and rather more of structural and historical integrity as referred to in the justification of OUV. Obviously our heritage has often been subject to many problems and ravages. Therefore, realistically, it is difficult to expect everything to be perfect. Frequently, what remains is the result of considerable efforts and sacrifices by inhabitants and authorities. Yet, the World Heritage List is expected to include those sites that have not yet lost their quality. The definition of integrity depends on the definition of OUV. In addition to intrinsic integrity of the historic fabric, it is also necessary to consider its relationship with the context. This issue has been particularly relevant in the debates regarding the visual integrity put at risk due to inconsiderate high-rise development in surrounding areas. Such development is a fairly general problem met in most large cities and metropolises of the world. Therefore, the emerging notion of "historic urban landscape" will be of particular interest for the future development of urban conservation policies.

VII. Conclusions and Recommendations

The 1998 Global Strategy meeting in Amsterdam noted that OUV can be defined as an “outstanding response to issues of universal nature common to or addressed by all human cultures”. The ICOMOS study: *The World Heritage List: Filling the Gaps – an Action Plan for the Future* (2005), took this definition as a starting point, proposing a thematic framework of universal issues, which can be taken as reference for the formulation of the significance of the place. The preparation of a World Heritage nomination should be seen as a process, where the different steps are related to each other. At the same time, through this process, it is necessary to clearly distinguish between the different concepts. The following three notions are particularly crucial:

- 1) **The conditions for inscription** are defined in the Operational Guidelines, and they consist of meeting at least one of the criteria for OUV, satisfying the conditions of authenticity and integrity, as well as having appropriate protection and management mechanisms in place.
- 2) **The outstanding universal value, OUV**, is the fundamental condition for inscription on the World Heritage List. It is referred to in the World Heritage Convention and specified in the list of the ten criteria in the Operational Guidelines. OUV needs to be verified in a comparative study, based on a thematic survey of the field concerned.
- 3) **Defining the significance of the property** is the basis for the preparation of a nomination. It is useful to distinguish ‘significance’ from ‘OUV’, and refer it to what the site ‘signifies’. It is related to identifying the themes of universal relevance that ‘build up the story’ of the place, and it also requires the identification of the relevant cultural-historical context (in thematic and comparative studies).

The current ICOMOS report deals more specifically with the notion of ‘outstanding universal value’, which is thus ‘lifted out of the context’. Special attention has been given to the criteria defined in the Operational Guidelines. In this regard, it is worth noting that the wording of the criteria has been subject to changes over time due to Committee decisions. As a consequence, the justification of OUV may not necessarily have always been made on the same bases.

In the early years of the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, OUV was clearly distinguished from the other inscription requirements, including the test of authenticity and/or the condition of integrity, as well as the condition of legal protection and implementation of appropriate management plans. The 2005 version has changed this situation, making OUV equal to the conditions for inscription. Even though this change may seem more a question of terminology, it may have consequences that are reflected in the evaluation process and even in subsequent monitoring.

In the evaluation of new nominations, it has often been indicated that a property may well have OUV, but its inscription on the List requires improved legal protection or management plan. Therefore, the nomination is proposed to be either deferred or referred back to the State Party. It is one case if there is a problem in the control of development and management, which requires attention, and another if the OUV of a property is at risk, which in the end may lead to deletion from the List.

Once the significance of a property has been defined, it will be necessary to proceed to the assessment whether or not it meets the requirement of OUV. This assessment, obviously, is referred to the World Heritage criteria. At the same time, the property needs to be assessed regarding its authenticity and integrity. The condition of authenticity can be translated as something being truthful and genuine. It is obvious that the issue of truth must be referred to the proper attributes in the property. Therefore, it depends on what the essential qualities of the property are and what they can refer to:

- a. Authenticity in the creative process and design;
- b. Truthfulness of the material and structural consistency;
- c. Truthfulness of the genuine traditions or living culture, involving decision making in the management of change.

The Nara Document on Authenticity (1994) offers a number of parameters for the verification of the authenticity of a particular property. Indeed, such assessment needs to be based on a critical judgement of all necessary aspects. At the same time, however, the identification of these parameters can vary from case to case. As well, the final assessment needs to be done as a synthesis. Basing the judgement on one single aspect would hardly be sufficient.

The condition of integrity should be used in order to verify that all the essential components of the property that contribute to the justification of its OUV are taken into account, related to:

- a. Social-functional integrity;
- b. Material-structural integrity;
- c. Visual-aesthetic integrity.

The question of integrity is important in the assessment of the property within its overall context, the definition of the core and buffer zones, and the broader landscape context. It is also important in the assessment of the social and cultural integrity within a particular area, such as a cultural landscape or a historic urban area, having maintained continuity of traditional social systems and activities. The assessment of integrity and authenticity should ideally be integrated so

that they sustain each other, one identifying the relevant attributes or elements, the other verifying their truthfulness.

The definition of OUV has emerged through a process starting in the 1970s. The formal result of this process is the definition given in the 2005 edition of the Operational Guidelines where OUV is referred to in par. 49 as “*significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity*”. The 1998 Global Strategy meeting in Amsterdam gave a slightly different definition, referring to OUV as “*an outstanding response to issues of universal nature common to or addressed by all human cultures*”. Even though these two definitions have different emphasis, they are not necessarily mutually in conflict. Rather, they can and should be integrated so as to sustain and explain each other. The World Heritage List is not intended just to list the best examples of heritage in the territory of each State Party. Instead, in the assessment, the nominations should be seen in a context that ‘goes beyond the national boundaries’. Thus the reference framework will necessarily be international and in some cases even ‘global’, such as the Modern Movement in Architecture and Urban Planning.

One of the key questions in defining OUV is the issue of ‘universal’. The two definitions, referred to above, both interpret this as something being ‘common’ to all humanity or all human cultures. It is not feasible to think that this should mean, for example, that a particular property would be known to all, which would be a temporary judgement. Instead, the idea of being common should be referred to issues or themes that are shared by human cultures and to which each culture and/or period will respond in a way that is characteristic or specific to it. The Thematic Framework, proposed by ICOMOS, has been based on the identification of such themes or issues that are common to all humanity. At the same time, it is necessary to take note of human creativity, referred to in the 1998 definition. In fact, creativity is another fundamental aspect of human cultures, “*the common heritage of humanity*”, as it is recognized in the *Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity* of UNESCO (2001).

The OG 2005 definition notes that the significance should be so “*exceptional*” that it is of “*common importance*” to all humanity. The question of being exceptional must not only be taken to mean ‘an exception’. Rather the question is exceptional in terms of importance or quality, and therefore in its significance compared to others that represent the same themes of universal nature. Hence, to be exceptional should be understood to mean: ‘to excel’, ‘to be excellent’, ‘to surpass others in qualities’. The purpose of the Thematic Framework is to assist in the identification of the themes in which a particular property is considered to excel. The purpose of a Thematic Study is to identify the relevant region where such themes are represented within comparable cultural-historical conditions. The Comparative Study will then specify the relative value of a particular property in this context. As a consequence, it can be noted, as stated in the ICCROM report on OUV in 1976 (see annex):

“The fact that such a value be recognized to an object or a cultural ensemble cannot be justified except when referred

to specialized scientific literature on the subject, which is considered the most up-to-date expression of the universal consciousness on the issue.”

The preparation of nominations to the World Heritage List, therefore, should not be undertaken only as a question of national interest. Rather, it will be necessary to collaborate at the regional level by contacting specialists with relevant knowledge in the entire region concerned. Moreover, instead of waiting for the decision to initiate the preparation of a particular nomination, it would be helpful to anticipate working on the basis of Tentative Lists and testing the feasibility of possible nominations in advance. In chapter three of this report, a number of examples have been presented to illustrate the themes referred to in the past justifications. It is noted that many of such themes can be applied to different types of properties. Consequently, the nominated area could be limited to the principal monument (mosque, temple, cathedral, ruler’s residence), or it could cover the historic urban centre (group of buildings), or an entire cultural landscape as a site. Many parameters may influence the decision, and it will also depend on the integrity and authenticity of the whole, its extant elements and their state of conservation. At the end, the question is also about cultural-political awareness and about deciding what should be feasible from the social and practical points of view.

Criterion (i) earlier referred to “*a unique artistic or aesthetic achievement, a masterpiece of creative genius*”. As a result of the meetings to discuss the introduction of new types of properties to the WH List, such as the heritage canals meeting (1994), the idea of “*unique artistic or aesthetic achievement*” was dropped, keeping only “*human creative genius*”. This means that a nominated property should not only have some artistic or technical quality, but it should also be an innovative landmark in the history of art or technology. From past justifications it emerges that this criterion is mainly referred under the theme of ‘Creative Response’ to outstanding quality in architecture, outstanding works of art (sculpture, painting, etc.), outstanding urban or landscape design, or innovative technical achievement. In the case of criterion (i), there is often a temptation to describe a property as “*unique*”. However, in order to justify excellence of design or innovation, it is necessary to identify the relevant cultural-historical context and provide a thorough comparative analysis.

The question of authenticity becomes crucial in the case of criterion (i). It is necessary to show that the nominated property really is the result of a major creative effort. For example, the recently inscribed Sydney Opera House is justified as an outstanding example of the 20th century, and Persepolis represents an outstanding example from the 6th century B.C. In both cases, while springing off from predecessors, the architectural design has brought out a new masterpiece. The question of integrity in relation to this criterion needs to be understood in relation to the property taking into account all the elements that essentially contribute to its creative quality.

Criterion (ii) was initially used to refer to the “*influence*” that a property had exercised over time. From 1996, as a

result of thematic meetings, such as that on heritage canals, the wording was modified to “*important interchange of human values*”. While recognizing the importance of generating human values, it would be good not to forget the initial idea of ‘influences’. Therefore, the definition could be understood as ‘interchange of values and influences’. In many cases, influences are what this criterion is normally expected to indicate when referred to the history of art, architecture or urban design, or the history of technology. The values can be seen particularly in relation to cultural, social and economic developments, reflecting some recent interests in heritage protection. Using this criterion to indicate the fusion of different influences or values is also relevant. However, simply to justify it with reference to a well-preserved example of a type of property would not seem to be appropriate.

The notion of authenticity should be used to verify the truthfulness of the sources of information. Here, the question is particularly about the identification of the relevant cultural region and the verification of the range of influences that have taken place. The condition of integrity should refer to the relevant elements that have made the property important enough to exercise or interchange the influences and/or values.

Criterion (iii) refers to the testimony of a cultural tradition or civilization that is living or has disappeared. In the first drafts, this criterion referred to something that is rare or of great antiquity. In fact, some early nominations have been justified as being of ‘exceptional antiquity’ (e.g. Lower Valley of Awash). The criterion is often referred to civilisations or mythology as something that ‘has disappeared’. However, it also refers to more recent history, such as technological and scientific achievements in the 19th century. Since the change of the criterion in 1995/96, it has referred to living cultural traditions. This has introduced an important new approach, broadening the criterion from archaeological evidence of past civilizations to living cultures. It is obvious that the civilization or cultural tradition concerned should in itself be verified for its universal value, i.e. that it brings an essential element to the world’s history.

The test of authenticity can here be exercised in two ways. One is the verification of the truthfulness of the material evidence of history. This could be seen particularly in relation to archaeological sites or places with ancient remains. Here the purpose is to retain such evidence intact. The other form of verification of authenticity concerns the truthful and genuine character of the cultural traditions concerned. This is relevant, for example, in the case of cultural landscapes with living traditional settlements and/or land use. The verification of the condition of integrity depends on the character and definition of the property. On the other hand, the issue of integrity is an important reference when defining the property and its boundaries. In the case of living cultural traditions, the question can be raised about the region concerned, and whether all of it or only a part should be included.

Criterion (iv) refers to a type or property, initially more architectural or urban, later including landscapes. At the same time, the criterion demands that the nominated property illustrate one or more significant stages in history. The

criterion should thus be used when dealing with a significant ‘prototype’ or the most representative example of a type of property. As far as the question is about the design of an artefact or a settlement, the test of authenticity refers to truthfulness of the material and design of the property. At the same time, authenticity should be associated with the definition of the condition of integrity in order to see that all components that contribute to the OUV of the property are considered. In the case of historic urban areas (ensembles) or cultural landscapes, it is necessary to verify the property not only in relation to the built fabric and the relevant spatial relationships, but also to its social-functional condition and the potential trends of transformation. Furthermore, it is necessary to assess the overall visual integrity in the broader landscape area. This is particularly relevant in view of the emerging notion of historic urban landscape, taking into account what part the nominated property has in relation to the broader context.

Criterion (v) refers to “*traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change*”. The definition of the criterion has become broader with time following the evolution of the notion of ‘heritage’ itself. In particular, there has been a tendency to broaden it from the built heritage to land use in general and even sea use. As a result, the themes that have been related to the justification of this criterion include: settlements and historic towns, archaeological sites, ecosystems and landscapes, as well as defensive works and even industrial areas, such as the mining areas and related cultural landscapes of Falun in Sweden and Iwami in Japan.

As in the case of criterion (iv), authenticity and integrity are closely related in the assessment. The verification of integrity is particularly important and should be assessed in relation to the social-functional, material-structural and visual aspects of the property and its relationship with the broader context. As has been noted in the Operational Guidelines, it is necessary to stress the importance of including in the assessment of integrity all the elements that sustain the definition of OUV. Regarding the question of authenticity, it can be partly seen in the verification of the truthfulness of the material and structural elements of the nominated property, while also taking into account the continuity of genuine social and cultural traditions.

Criterion (vi) can be seen as the link between the World Heritage Convention and the 2003 *Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage*. This criterion justifies the association of a property with “*events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works*”. The use of the criterion, particularly when alone, has been periodically restricted by the Committee, and even the 2005 edition of OG recommends that it should “*preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria*”. As indicated in the criterion text, it has been associated with ideas, ranging from cultural identity to philosophy, science and politics, as well as being used to justify traditions, such as those related to religion and mythology, and even commerce.

It is noted that there are degrees in its use. It is thus necessary to distinguish when the property is associated with the birthplace or the principal cult place of a particular religion, and when the property is justified due to diffusion of such faith in a particular region. While the first case is often easy to justify, the second case should be used only under special circumstances. Another important consideration regards the quality of the physical fabric in the nominated area. When other criteria are justified, such quality is understood to be acceptable. However, when the criterion is proposed to be used alone, the quality of the physical property needs careful scrutiny. In his 1979 report, Michel Parent already noted that the criterion should not be used merely to justify important personalities.

The verification of authenticity is of great importance in relation to criterion (vi), and this is particularly so in relation to social-cultural and historical aspects. In the case of

mythology, it is not so much the ‘truth’ of the myths as such, but rather the genuineness of the social-cultural tradition that is at stake. On the other hand, it should be recognized that mythology is a fundamental element of many traditional cultures both in the past and in the present. Therefore, it is also part of the social-cultural integrity of a traditional community, and should be recognized in the management system, especially when dealing with a traditional management system.

Criterion (vii) is an interesting case for linking nature and culture in practice, which is one of the fundamental objectives of the Convention. Whilst concerning nature and natural landscapes, the criterion nevertheless has its bases in culture and history, in philosophy and aesthetics. It is therefore desirable to establish a consultative and multi-disciplinary connection first between the experts involved in the preparation of the nomination and later between the evaluation and monitoring.



Annexes

- 1) Extracts from reports concerning OUV, etc:
 - 1976 Morges, UNESCO Expert meeting (to define OUV) with reports by ICCROM and ICOMOS
 - 1979 Report Michel Parent on OUV and criteria
 - 1998 World Heritage Global Strategy Expert Meeting, Amsterdam
 - 2005 Expert Meeting on OUV, Kazan
 - 2005 Kazan meeting; C. Cameron, keynote paper
 - OG Criteria changes (OG definition of criteria in different versions)
- 2) Compendium of cultural and mixed properties, by year of inscription, indicating the criteria as proposed by the State Party, as recommended by ICOMOS (in the case of mixed sites also by IUCN), and as decided by the Committee;
 - WH List of cultural properties, indicating the year of inscription, I.D., and the criteria as proposed by State Party, as recommended by ICOMOS, and as decided by the World Heritage Committee.
- 3) Lists of sites by entry number and by State Party; Brief descriptions of properties inscribed from 2005 to 2007 (to complement the Gap Report of 2005)
 - WH Brief Descriptions (2005-2007)
 - WH List in alphabetic order (cultural and mixed properties)

Annex 1 A: UNESCO Meeting in Morges (1976)

Informal Consultation Of Intergovernmental And Non-Governmental Organizations On The Implementation Of The Convention Concerning The Protection Of The World Cultural And Natural Heritage

(Morges, 19–20 May 1976)

FINAL REPORT

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The informal consultation was convened to allow an exchange of views among intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (see list of participants in Annex I) so that they may present to the Director-General of UNESCO their joint recommendations on the following aspects relating to the implementation of the World Heritage Convention:
 - Criteria for the inclusion of property in the World Heritage List;
 - Format and content of documentation to be requested from States; and
 - Criteria for the determination of an order of priorities for awarding international assistance.
2. Participants had before them recommendations prepared by the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (the Rome Centre/ ICCROM), the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), relating to their respective areas of competence and capability.
3. This report is presented in two parts; the first provides a summary of the discussions; and the second sets out joint recommendations addressed to the Director-General.

II. SUMMARY OF THE DISCUSSION

a Criteria for the inclusion of property in the World Heritage List (WHL)

4. It was noted that the criteria proposed by the three Organizations (see annexes II, III, and IV) were formulated along similar lines. Participants agreed that it was not possible to draw up a set of objective criteria. It will therefore be necessary to rely to some extent on the informed judgement of specialists who could assist the World Heritage Committee in the evaluation of properties.
5. The hope was expressed that only those properties which were, without doubt, of true international significance, would be included in the WHL. The evaluation of properties would, no doubt, involve considerable deliberation on the part of the Committee which might wish to consult those experts invited to attend the meetings of the Committee in an advisory capacity. The Committee might be obliged to keep in abeyance their decision on certain properties, the value of which was not immediately evident and for which additional documentation would be required.
6. The definition of “universal” in the phrase “outstanding universal value” gave rise to some discussion. It was considered that this could be interpreted as meaning that a property submitted for inclusion in the WHL 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.
7. The feasibility of establishing – as a working instrument for the Committee – minimum site lists for the cultural and natural heritage was discussed. The representatives of IUCN felt that it would be possible to define the major categories – corresponding to each of the five criteria proposed – that should be represented on the WHL and an outline (Annex V) was later prepared. This outline also referred to natural sites that typify the different categories mentioned. This obviously did not imply that only one property per category would be included in the List. On the contrary, there may be several properties included per category and properties may meet several criteria. The representatives of ICOMOS 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.
8. In addition to the criteria proposed for evaluating the inherent characteristics of a property, participants felt that the properties included in the WHL should also meet the criteria of “integrity” (for cultural and natural properties) and of “unity” (for cultural property). The criterion of “integrity” was considered to be of particular importance for all natural properties and for those cultural properties that were to be judged according to the criteria of artistic value, associative value and typicality.
9. It was strongly recommended that the World Heritage Committee should have the right to remove property from the WHL that had been destroyed or suffered a loss of integrity. In this connection, it was hoped that the reports to be submitted, under the terms of Article 29 of the Convention by States Parties would provide sufficient information for the Committee to decide on the continuing eligibility of properties included in the

List. It might be necessary, however, to foresee some inspection mechanism.

10. On the question of the delimitation of properties, the use of a double boundary system was proposed, whereby nominations would provide as precise a definition as possible of the surface area of the property itself, and a “zone of influence” (i.e. the natural or man-made surroundings that influence the physical state of the property or the way in which the property is perceived) around the property would be determined in each case on the basis of a technical study.

b Format and content of documentation to be requested from States

11. The meeting agreed that the same printed forms could be used for the cultural and the natural heritage but that separate forms should be prepared for the nomination of properties for inclusion in the World Heritage List and for request for international assistance.
12. It was proposed that the first page of each form should provide the information necessary to allow a quick identification of the property in question. A proposed layout of the first page (covering items 1-7) of the nomination form is to be found in Annex VI. For the remaining items (numbers 8 to 11), one page per item would be included in the form and continuation sheets would be made available where necessary. Participants considered that a similar layout could be adopted for the request form, the proposed content of which is listed in Annex VII.
13. The importance of identifying the technical agency/agencies responsible for the cultural and natural heritage in each country was underlined. In addition, it was hoped that the information requested on the forms would be presented in such a way as to encourage States to adopt an inter-disciplinary approach. For these reasons, the proposed nomination form requests the names of all the agencies involved and, under item 6a (Classification – cultural property) a cross-reference to the importance of the natural environment is provided for and in item 6b (Classification – natural property) a similar reference to cultural features is foreseen.
14. Participants felt that States would be greatly assisted in preparing the forms if models were provided, together with detailed guidelines on the information to be provided under each item.

c Criteria for the determination of an order of priorities for awarding international assistance

15. The meeting found that the main criterion for awarding international assistance would be the relative urgency of the work to be undertaken. The imminent threat of public works would, for example, constitute a high degree of urgency. This gave rise to some discussion on the meaning of urgency, whether, for instance, urgency should be determined only in terms of time. An urgent need for training conservation personnel might be felt

by some States but this could hardly be evaluated in terms of time.

16. Participants agreed that properties already included in the WHL should be considered as being of equal value. For this reason, the criteria proposed in Recommendation 8 makes no reference to the relative value of properties.
17. The criteria proposed in Recommendation 8 are not presented in any hierarchical order.
18. The criteria relating to the scientific interest covers, inter alia, the proposed use on the project of new methods and techniques in conservation, i.e. “pilot projects”. Under “improved educational value” information should be made available on the contribution the project would make to the creation of an awareness and an appreciation of the general public, not only in the country in which the property is located, but on a world-wide scale.
19. The information necessary to judge properties in accordance with criteria (iii)–(iv) should be provided by States on the request form (item 10 – long-term objectives). It will be necessary for the guidelines that will accompany the form to be explicit on these matters.
20. In examining the relationship between the requests for international assistance and the List of World Heritage in Danger, the meeting noted that this List would include those properties “for the conservation of which major operations are necessary and for which assistance has been requested” under the Convention. It was proposed that “major operations” should be interpreted as relating to activities that go beyond the planning stage and that they should not necessarily be defined in terms of cost or complexity.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

a Criteria for the inclusion of property in the World Heritage List (WHL)

1. It is recommended that the WHL, in view of its importance not only for the work related to the Convention, but also for educational purposes and public information, should be considered as a separate entity and not directly linked to requests for international assistance. Criteria for the inclusion of properties in the List, therefore, should enable the World Heritage Committee to evaluate solely the intrinsic merit of a property and not its eventual suitability for assistance by the World Heritage Fund.
2. It is proposed that the outstanding universal value of cultural and natural properties be determined according to two sets of criteria:
 - One set of criteria for cultural property (see Annex III)
 - One set of criteria for natural property (see Annex IV)
3. It is also recommended that cultural and natural properties be included in the WHL according to a gradual

process, as the proposed criteria are tested and become more clearly defined. This does not imply, however, that any limit should be imposed either on the total number of properties included in the List or on the number of properties any individual State Can submit for inclusion in the WHL.

4. It is further recommended that provision be made for the World Heritage Committee to delete properties from WHL in cases where properties have been destroyed or have lost their integrity.

b Format and content of documentation to be requested from States

5. The meeting recommended that two printed forms be prepared:
 - A form for the nomination of cultural and natural properties for the inclusion in the World Heritage List, and
 - A second form for the request for international assistance for both cultural and natural properties.
6. A format for the nomination is proposed in Annex VI.
7. Annex VII sets out the information that should be included in the request for international assistance.

c Criteria for the determination of an order of priorities for awarding international assistance

8. The following criteria were proposed for the determination of an order of priorities for awarding international assistance to projects for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage:
 - i The relative urgency of the work to be undertaken
 - ii The ability of the State to continue to preserve and manage the property

- iii The scientific interest of the project itself
- iv The improved educational value resulting from the project
- v The social and economic benefits resulting from the project
- vi The environmental impact of the project
- vii The cost of the project

9. It was further recommended the establishment, within the framework of the competent inter- and non-governmental organizations, of technical advisory groups which would provide professional advice to the World Heritage Committee on the application of criteria (1) for the inclusion of properties in the World Heritage List and (2) for determining an order of priorities for the operations of the World Heritage Committee.

d General

10. The meeting recommended the establishment, within the framework of the competent inter- and non-governmental organizations, of technical advisory groups which would provide professional advice to the World Heritage Committee on the application of criteria (1) for the inclusion of properties in the World Heritage List and (2) for determining an order of priorities for the operations of the World Heritage Committee.

List of Participants

ICCRROM: Mr. G. Torraca, Assistant Director; ICOMOS: Mr. E. Connally, Secretary-General, Mrs. A. Webster-Smith; IUCN: Mr. R.F. Dasmann, Mr. K.R. Miller, Mr. F.M. Packard; UNESCO Secretariat: Mr. R. Loope, Division of Zoological Sciences, Mrs. J.M. Booth, Division of Cultural Heritage

Annex 1 B: ICCROM on OUV (1976)

Annex to UNESCO Report, Morges, 1976

PROPOSITIONS DU CENTRE INTERNATIONAL D'ÉTUDES POUR LA CONSERVATION ET LA RESTAURATION DES BIENS CULTURELS (ICCROM)

(Original French text followed by English translation)

I. Définition de la « valeur universelle exceptionnelle » des biens du patrimoine culturel

1. Le fait qu'une telle valeur est reconnue à un objet ou ensemble culturel considéré ne peut être justifié que par la référence à la littérature scientifique spécialisée sur le sujet, qui apparaît comme l'expression la plus actuelle de la conscience universelle sur la question. De telles références devraient donc jouer un rôle important dans la constitution des dossiers et les jugements du Comité.
2. La référence de l'Article 1 de la Convention à différents types de biens culturels « du point de vue de l'histoire de l'art, de la science, etc. ... », pourrait être explicitée dans le sens suivant, en ce qui concerne les biens culturels. La « valeur universelle » s'entend comme :
 - *valeur artistique*: c'est-à-dire création originale et unique dont la qualité exceptionnelle est universellement reconnue par les spécialistes compétents dans les secteurs en causes.
 - *valeur historique*: il faut considérer ici la valeur et la portée du témoignage historique représenté par l'œuvre en cause. Ceux-ci peuvent consister, dans une mesure variable, en différents facteurs, tels que
 - i. l'unicité ou l'extrême rareté du document
 - ii. le degré de nouveauté ou la portée de l'influence exercée dans le temps et/ou l'espace par l'œuvre considérée
 - iii. l'importance de celle-ci pour la compréhension du déroulement des événements historiques qui y sont liés.
 - *valeur typologique* : ce type de valeur semble devoir être explicitement signalé et distingué de la valeur historique sous laquelle il pourrait normalement être inclus, afin d'assurer que des œuvres caractéristiques d'une certaine tradition menacée de disparition par le développement de la vie moderne, puissent être sauvées et conservées sous forme d'exemplaires typiques, représentatifs d'une culture donnés en voie de disparition, et ce même si ces œuvres types ne présentent pas le caractère unique propre aux œuvres reconnues universelles du point de vue de la valeur artistique ou historique.

II. Liste du patrimoine mondial en péril (Article II.4 de la Convention)

3. Il paraîtrait logique de:
 - Séparer comme cas (1) la menace de disparition due à une détérioration accélérée ;
 - Regrouper comme cas (2) ou (3) les
 - i. Travaux publics ou privés, développement urbain rapide ou projet de développement touristique
 - ii. Changement d'usage ou de propriété du terrain ;
 - Regrouper en un point unique les 4 dernières considérées, qui, en fait, rentrent toutes sous la rubrique calamités et cataclysmes ;

pour donner la liste modifiée suivante des dangers qui menacent les biens du patrimoine culturel :

- i. Menace de disparition due à une détérioration accélérée.
- ii. Menace de disparition due à des travaux publics ou privés de grande envergure, au rapide développement urbain, à des projets de développement touristique ou à des changements d'usage ou de propriété du terrain.
- iii. Altérations majeures dues à des causes inconnues.
- iv. Abandon pour quelque raison que ce soit.
- v. Eclatement ou menace de conflit armé.
- vi. Calamités et cataclysmes (grands incendies, tremblement de terre, glissement de terrain, éruptions volcaniques, changement de niveau d'eau ou de marées, etc.)
4. Lorsque le comité sera saisi d'une demande, il sera vraisemblablement utile, quelle que soit la compétence des membres du comité, de prévoir que celui-ci recoure ou puisse recourir à un comité ad hoc d'experts notablement spécialisés dans le domaine culturel et/ou technique concerné par la demande.
5. D'une manière générale, les critères d'appréciation du danger encouru par l'œuvre devraient se fonder sur les considérations suivantes :
 - (a) Urgence du danger de destruction ou détérioration,
 - (b) Complexité du processus destructeur, difficulté du diagnostic et de l'élaboration des mesures de sauvetage, et par la valeur d'exemple et l'intérêt de l'intervention pour la science de la conservation en général. De ce point de vue la priorité vient à :
 - i. Etudes multidisciplinaires
 - ii. Projets pilotes.
 - (c) Ampleur de l'intervention nécessaire par rapport aux moyens dont dispose 'état où l'œuvre est située.

III. Ordre de priorité des interventions du Comité du patrimoine mondial

6. Ajouter aux critères déjà proposés (article 13.4 de la Convention)
 - La complexité du processus destructeur, la difficulté du diagnostic et de l'élaboration des mesures de sauvetage, et par la valeur d'exemple et l'intérêt de l'intervention pour la science de la conservation en général. De ce point la priorité vient à :
 - i. Etudes multidisciplinaires
 - ii. Projets pilotes.
 - L'ampleur de l'intervention nécessaire par rapport aux moyens dont dispose l'état où l'œuvre est situé.

(English translation)

PROPOSALS BY THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF THE PRESERVATION AND THE RESTORATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY (ICCROM)

I. Definition of the “outstanding universal value” of cultural heritage properties

1. The fact that such a value be recognized to an object or a cultural ensemble cannot be justified except when referred to specialized scientific literature on the subject, which is considered the most up-to-date expression of the universal consciousness on the issue. Such references should thus play an important role in the preparation of the dossiers and the judgements by the Committee.
2. The reference of the Article 1 of the Convention to different types of cultural properties “from the point of view of history or art, of science, etc. ...” could be articulated as follows, as regards the cultural properties. The “outstanding universal value” is understood as:
 - *artistic value*: i.e. original and unique creation, of which the exceptional quality is universally recognized by competent specialists in the fields concerned.
 - *historic value*: here one should consider the value as well as the importance of the historical testimony that is represented by the work concerned. These can con-

sist, in variable degrees, of different factors, such as:

- (i) Uniqueness or extreme rarity of the document
 - (ii) The degree of novelty or importance of the influence exercised in time and/or in space by the work concerned
 - (iii) Its importance to the comprehension of the advancement of related historic events.
- *typological value*: this type of value would seem to require explicit identification and distinction compared to the historic value, under which it would normally be considered, in order to guarantee that the characteristic works of a certain tradition menaced by disappearance due to development of modern life, could be saved and conserved in the form of typical examples, representative of a culture that risks disappearance, as well as in cases where these types of works do not represent the unique character qualifying works recognized universal from the artistic or historic point of view.

II. World Heritage in Danger List (Article II.4 of the Convention)

3. It would seem logical to:
 - Separate as case (1) the menace of disappearance due to accelerated deterioration;
 - List as case (2) or as cases (2) and (3):
 - (i) Public or private works, rapid urban development, or project of tourist development
 - (ii) Changes in use or in the land ownership;
 - List as a single point the four last ones, which, in reality, are all part of calamities or cataclysms;

so as to result in the following modified list of the dangers that threaten the cultural heritage properties:

- (i) Risk of disappearance due to accelerated deterioration.
- (ii) Risk of disappearance due to large-scale public or private works, rapid urban development, projects of tourist development or changes in land ownership.
- (iii) Major alterations due unknown causes.
- (iv) Abandonment due to any reason.
- (v) Outburst or risk of armed conflict.
- (vi) Calamities and cataclysms (extensive fires, earthquake, land slide, volcanic eruption, change of land or sea level, etc.)

Annex 1 C: ICOMOS on World Heritage Criteria (1976)

Annex to UNESCO Report, Morges, 1976

PROPOSALS MADE BY THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES (ICOMOS)

A. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CRITERIA FOR INCLUDING CULTURAL HERITAGE PROPERTIES* IN THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST**

Before addressing the specifics of criteria for the inclusion of cultural heritage properties in the World Heritage List established by the World Heritage Convention, it seems appropriate to examine the objectives set forth in the Convention and those implied therein.

First, it seems important to emphasize the importance of the World Heritage List as the essence of the World Heritage Convention. Even if there were no funds for the World Heritage Fund, the fact that the List exists and the fact that States Party have considered the concept of the World heritage, would mean that the Convention had served an extremely useful purpose. Provisions of UNESCO's Constitution which are repeated in the Preamble of the Convention, establish UNESCO's responsibility for maintaining, increasing and diffusing knowledge by assuring the conservation and the protection of the world's heritage. The List provides a significant means for diffusing knowledge as well for increasing public awareness and concern which should in turn lead to the conservation and the protection of the heritage.

Second, it seems important to see that the Convention is implemented with the assistance of the three organizations mentioned therein, the IUCN and ICOMOS to assist in the establishment and application of criteria for the World Heritage List, the World Heritage in Danger List and the allocation of funds from the World Heritage Fund, and the International Centre for Conservation (ICCROM) to assist in devising the methods and means for technical assistance provided under the World Heritage Fund and in the continu-

* *For purposes of this paper, we shall address the "cultural heritage" only, although many of the observations put forth may well apply to the natural heritage as well.*

** *Section I, Article 1 states: "For the purposes of this Convention, the following shall be considered as 'cultural heritage': 'monuments (...) groups of buildings (...) and sites (...)'"*

ing review of properties once included in the World Heritage List.

Third, it seems important that the members of the World Heritage Committee be given the best professional advice on the cultural and natural heritage, criteria for selection for the Lists, standards for determining whether properties are in danger and guidance as to where and how international assistance might best be applied to remedy that danger. Such professional assistance and support should make it possible for the Committee to make its judgments on the basis of professional considerations rather than simply on the basis of geographic or categorical considerations or ratios which will be difficult to avoid at best.

Fourth, we recognize the desirability of examining the various national systems of identification, conservation, protection and rehabilitation of properties which make up the cultural heritage. Such an examination should serve the Convention's objective of devising systems for the protection of the heritage as well as that of giving assistance.

Fifth, ICOMOS recognizes that, beyond fulfilling the objectives of creating an international list of the world heritage, and of providing international assistance to a limited number of properties figuring on that list, the Convention should have a considerable impact at the national level. The conditions which States Party must satisfy in order to obtain international recognition for their most important properties can be drawn up in such a way as to induce the States Party to make every possible effort at the national level to protect these properties. Thus, at the national level, the Convention can become the means toward the effective allocation of resources for the protection of cultural property while, at the international level, it provides the possibility of international assistance where it is most needed.

And finally, it is perhaps worth commenting on the use of the word "universal". Until recently, few, if any, of the properties which make up the cultural heritage could be described as having significance outside their own immediate sphere of culture or influence. Indeed, some of the most remarkable products of human ingenuity and faith have had to be "rediscovered" and rescued from the encroaching forest after they had been abandoned and forgotten by the descendants of their creators. The whole concept of a world heritage is relatively new and depends upon an increasing awareness of the shared burdens and responsibilities of mankind as well as upon modern methods of transport and communication. It seems right, therefore, that the World Heritage Committee should avoid restricting its choices to the best known properties, but should also include these other prop-

erties, perhaps little known, but with great potential for aesthetic, educational and scientific value if made known to a wide public.

ICOMOS therefore recommends that consideration be given to publishing a series of popular monographs in several languages on all World Heritage List properties, in order both to reinforce the idea of a world heritage, and to disseminate knowledge of the properties themselves. Such publications could be supplemented by audio-visual materials.

The World Heritage Committee will establish criteria for the World Heritage List and will subject properties nominated to the List to a deliberate and rigorous examination to determine whether the properties and their supporting documentation meet those criteria.

Criteria

To be eligible for inclusion in the World Heritage List, properties making up the cultural heritage must satisfy certain specific criteria of outstanding universal value, and must also satisfy the criteria of unity and integrity of quality (deriving from setting, function, design, materials, workmanship and condition).

Outstanding universal value can be measured in terms of the following criteria:

- 1) Properties which represent a unique artistic achievement, including the masterpieces of internationally renowned architects and builders.
- 2) Properties of outstanding importance for the influence they have exercised over the development of world architecture or of human settlements (either over a period of time or within a geographical area).
- 3) Properties which are the best or most significant examples of important types or categories representing a high intellectual, social or artistic achievement.
- 4) Properties which are unique or extremely rare (including those characteristic of traditional styles of architecture, methods of construction or forms of human settlements which are threatened with abandonment or destruction as a result of irreversible socio-cultural or economic change).
- 5) Properties of great antiquity.
- 6) Properties associated with and essential to the understanding of globally significant persons, events, religions or philosophies.

It must be stressed that many properties will correspond to or will display features corresponding to more than one crit**erion**.

For example, the monument, Santa Sophia in Istanbul represents a remarkable feat of construction which contains mosaic decorations of high quality, is associated with Justinian the Lawgiver and with the spread of Christianity throughout the Roman Empire. Santa Sophia has also exercised a decisive influence upon subsequent Turkish and Islamic architecture throughout the world.

Also, in many cases, it may not be easy to assign properties exclusively to one of the **categories** set out in the convention.

For example, a group of buildings cannot be divorced from its surrounding landscape nor can a site be entirely divorced from its ecological support system. Thus it would seem appropriate, for instance, for the landscape around Machu Picchu to be protected and, in the case of Venice, to include not only the property which makes up the city but the Lagoon and its water level as well. Alternatively, in some cases, it may be deemed advisable to list both a building, as such, for example, the Parthenon, as well as its site, the Acropolis.

APPLICATION OF RECOMMENDED CRITERIA FOR THE CULTURAL HERITAGE

I. MONUMENTS of outstanding universal value from the standpoint of history, art or science.

1. Architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures or an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which represent a unique artistic achievement:

For example, Lascaux, the Temple of Ammonat Karnak, the Stupa of Borobudur and the Taj Mahal, as well as the masterpieces of architects such as Michelangelo and Sinan.

2. Architectural works, works of monumental sculpture ... which are of outstanding importance for the influence they have exercised over the development of world architecture or of human settlements (either over a period of time or within a geographical area):

For example, the pillar temple of Uruk (the first evidence of the use of free-standing masonry columns), the Roman Pantheon, Santa Sophia at Istanbul, the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem, the iron bridge at Iron Bridge in England or a Louis Sullivan skyscraper such as the Wainwright building in St. Louis, Missouri.

3. Architectural works, works of monumental sculpture ... which are the best or most significant examples of important types or categories or monuments or sites representing a high intellectual, social or artistic achievement.

For example, a Mayan pyramid (Tikal I), a French Gothic cathedral (Amiens), a Middle Eastern ziggurat (Choga Zanbil), a Hindu Temple, an "old world" fortification (Krak des Chevaliers) and a Chinese/Korean/Japanese pagoda.

4. Architectural works, works of monumental sculpture ... which are unique or extremely rare (including those char-

characteristic of traditional styles of architecture, methods of construction or forms of human settlements threatened with abandonment or destruction as a result of irreversible socio-cultural or economic change).

For example, the Eiffel Tower, the Great Wall of China, the Hellenistic tomb at Kazanluk, the Mosque-Cathedral of Cordoba, Chan Chan (for its mud brick reliefs) and a Polynesian long-house.

5. Architectural works, works of monumental sculpture ... of great antiquity.

For example, Stonehenge, Easter Island or the pagoda at Horiuji (Japan).

6. Architectural works, works of monumental sculpture ... which are associated with and essential to the understanding of globally significant persons, events, religions or philosophies.

For example, the Church of the Nativity of Bethlehem and Thomas Edison's laboratory.

II. GROUPS OF BUILDINGS which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science.

1. Groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, represent a unique artistic achievement.

For example, the Alhambra, Angkor Wat, Fatehpur Sikri, the Maidan at Isfahan, Pagan.

2. Groups of separate or connected buildings which ... are of outstanding importance for the influence they have exercised over the development of world architecture or of human settlements (either over a period of time or within a geographical area):

For example, the innovative town plans of Nördlingen, FRG, or Bath.

3. Groups of separate or connected buildings which ... are the best or most significant examples of important types or categories or monuments or sites representing a high intellectual, social or artistic achievement.

For example, the Potala Palace at Lhasa, typical of theocratic Buddhist monasteries, Leningrad's typical neo-classical perspective, as well as living groups of buildings such as Bruges and Venice, Jaisalmer and Oxford University.

4. Groups of separate or connected buildings which ... are unique or extremely rare (including those characteristic of traditional styles of architecture, methods of construction

or forms of human settlements threatened with abandonment or destruction as a result of irreversible socio-cultural or economic change).

For example, Nara, typical of traditional Japanese architecture and town planning, the Dogon villages along the Bandiagara escarpment in Mali, a Batak village (Indonesia), or the rock-cut churches of Lalibela in Ethiopia.

5. Groups of separate or connected buildings of great antiquity.

For example the Pyramids and the Sphinx at Gizah, the ruins of Zimbabwe in Rhodesia.

6. Groups of separate or connected buildings which are associated with and essential to the understanding of globally significant persons, events, religions or philosophies.

For example, Troy and the Holy Places of Mecca, the Haram-esh-Sharif (Jerusalem).

III. SITES of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological points of view.

1. Works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological sites which represent a unique artistic achievement.

For example, great gardens and landscapes such as Ginkaku-ji in Kyoto, Shalamar at Lahore, Vaux-le-Comte, Stourhead or the site of Mont-Saint-Michel.

2. Works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding importance for the influence they have exercised over the development of human settlements (either over a period of time or within a geographical area).

For example, Versailles, although for the most part this category would seem to be limited to a small number of archaeological sites, often those situated at the crossroads of different cultures, such as that of Mohenjo-Daro in Pakistan.

3. Works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological sites which are the best or most significant examples of categories or types of sites or great importance representing a high intellectual, social or artistic achievement.

For example, the walled city of Avila in Spain.

4. Works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological sites which are unique or extremely rare (including those characteristic of tradi-

tional styles of architecture, methods of construction or forms of human settlements threatened with abandonment or destruction as a result of irreversible socio-cultural or economic change).

For example, the Valley of Dadès in Morocco with its Kashbahs and Ksour, the Canyon de Chelly in Arizona, typical of the American Indian Pueblo, Bamiyan in Afghanistan, the Iron Gates of the Danube, Göreme and Petra.

5. Works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological sites of great antiquity.

For example, the Olduyni Gorge, Cnossos and Machu Picchu.

6. Works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological sites which are associated with and essential to the understanding of globally significant persons, events, religions or philosophies.

For example, battlefields such as Pylos and the Bay of Navarino as well as such places as the Icelandic Aling, site of the first parliament in AD 930, and Cape Canaveral, the launching pad of man's first voyage to the moon.

B. RECOMMENDED DOCUMENTATION STANDARD FOR PROPERTIES NOMINATED TO THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

Cultural heritage properties nominated to the World Heritage List should be supported by documentation that will permit the World Heritage Committee to make a judgement as to whether to place the property on the List.

Before World Heritage Committee review of nominated properties, nominations should be reviewed by a professionally qualified international review board appointed by the World Heritage Committee. Such a review board could be constituted as a permanent committee of ICOMOS and its members selected from the ICOMOS National Committees.

The documentation submitted to the World Heritage Committee should achieve two purposes:

- 1) to assist the Committee (and the review board, if any) in the comparative evaluation of nominated properties.
- 2) To form the basis of an international archival collection on deposit in the UNESCO-ICOMOS Documentation

Centre which would make information on listed properties easily available.

To aid in comparative evaluation and to diminish the problem of subsequent archival organization, the documentation format for the World Heritage List should be standardized and should reflect the most sophisticated research and archival methods currently available.

In addition to a statement of significance which will allow the international review board to assess whether the property is eligible for listing, four distinct types of documentation should be provided for the monuments, groups of buildings, and sites nominated to the World Heritage List:

- 1) Photographs (of a specified size);
- 2) Formal nomination to include historical and descriptive data;
- 3) Maps (to enable location of the property on the basis of the UTM system) and other graphic material.
- 4) Measured drawings.

In order to encourage participation in the programme, it is proposed that the nomination request be accompanied by only the first three forms of documentation. Photographs should be of high technical quality, processed for archival permanence, and fully identified as to source and date of photograph. Written documentation should meet professional standards of research and should contain a full descriptive account of the history and the physical nature of the property. Since many properties will have been the subject of extensive previous research, bibliographies and references to sources of additional information should accompany the written report.

It is recommended that a nomination form similar to that used by the U.S. National Register of Historic Places serve as the basis for the documentary reports. (*Preserving and Restoring Monuments and Historic Buildings*, UNESCO, Paris, 1972).

Once a property has been placed on the World Heritage List, it should be incumbent upon the nominating country to supply more detailed graphic material, including photographic reproductions of detailed measured drawings (when appropriate), site plans, and maps. From these materials appropriate boundaries can be drawn and sites can be accurately located on maps using the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) system.

All photographs, written, and graphic material submitted during the nominations and evaluation process should be placed in the UNESCO-ICOMOS Documentation Centre in Paris where it will serve as an international archive of property belonging to the world heritage of outstanding universal value.

Annex 1 D: Michel Parent, Report on World Heritage Criteria (1979)

CC-79/CONF.003/11; Paris, 11 October 1979; Original: English

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NOMINATIONS AND CRITERIA FOR WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE

Report by Mr. M. Parent, Vice-Chairman, Rapporteur

WH Committee. Paris, 20 September 1979

The Bureau of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage invited me, at its meeting of 28-20 May 1979, to prepare a paper “to define more precisely the criteria” for the choosing of properties to be included on the World Heritage List (Minutes of Bureau, Paris, 20 July 1979, III, Par. 11).

In doing so, and in requesting ICOMOS and IUCN to prepare papers on “the procedures used by these organizations in evaluating nominations”, the Bureau wished to take stock of the nominations already accepted, or about to be considered, and the criteria which have been applied, in order to insure that the List is drawn up in a consistent manner, in the light of all the discussions which its compilation has already provoked.

MULTIPLICITY AND DIVERSITY OF “CULTURAL PROPERTY”

It is above all in relation to cultural property that a number of problems have arisen, and that it seems to be possible and indeed necessary to draw methodical and systematic conclusions from the work already done.

Nominations of cultural properties

- (i) already listed (7)
- (ii) recommended by the Bureau for consideration at the next Committee meeting (34)
- (iii) to be re-examined by the Bureau (26)
- (iv) put off *sine die* (2), and
- (v) received too late to be examined at the last Bureau meeting (15)

make a total of 84 files covering a wide variety of situations. But this variety, which is of the nature of cultural property poses problems of terminology and of comparative assessment, to a far greater extent than is the case for natural property.

THE CONVENTION: FUNDAMENTAL POINTS OF REFERENCE – ART, HISTORY, SCIENCE

In order to simplify, it can be said that the choice of natural properties is made by reference to the natural sciences, while, as the Convention itself states, that of cultural properties is by reference, at once, to Art, History, and Science: This introduces all sorts of subjective elements and both intrinsic and extrinsic criteria, in which the notion of “universality” itself is particularly difficult to grasp.

To the extent that the situation is inherently ambiguous, it therefore seems sensible to analyse our methods of approach, and first to review such proposals as have already been adopted or at least put forward.

In fact, the text of the Convention, Article 1, on the definition of “cultural property”, itself lays the foundations of a genuine typology.

THE CONVENTION: TYPOLOGY OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

Three major types are distinguished: Monuments, groups of buildings (fr. “ensembles”) and sites.

Let us recall that no cultural property of any kind can be placed on the World Heritage List unless it is of outstanding universal value from the historical, artistic or scientific point of view.

These points of reference are explicit for the first two types: “monuments” and “groups of buildings”. For sites, the effect is similar if we consider that the “ethnological and anthropological” points of view belong to the scientific field (in this case “human sciences”), alongside the “historical and artistic” (History and Art).

Specific definitions are also given, breaking down each of these three types into further categories.

On the sole basis of the text of the Convention, we can make preliminary attributions, to these categories of the cultural properties already included in the List or recommended by the Bureau for inclusion. A few examples suffice, however, to make it clear that many properties belong simultaneously to several categories.

Thus the nomination of “Ancient Thebes and its Necropolis” might belong to “monuments”(sub-type architecture); to “monuments” (sub-type archaeology); and to “sites” (archaeological zones).

In such a case, the category suggested by the title of the nomination should probably prevail. Furthermore, the right attribution may be indicated by the contents of the nomination file.

We should thus deduce from the title “Ancient Thebes and its Necropolis” that this nomination would normally

be attributed to the category “monuments: sub-type archaeology”, although we remain aware that it is also a component (and an eminent one) of the other categories mentioned.

Similarly, “Mont Saint-Michel and its Bay” would be classified as:

– type: sites: sub-type: “combined works of nature and of man”

even though the proposal includes property which is of universal importance from a purely architectural point of view.

Thus, although the “Tomb of Kazanlak” with its mural painting might well be classified:

– type: monument: sub-type: “works of monumental sculpture and painting”

the presentation would incline us towards “monuments”: sub-type archaeology”.

With these reservations, which imply certain a priori decisions, we can propose the following classification in tabular form: A = Artistic point of view; H = Historical point of view; S = Scientific point of view

A. “HISTORIC PLACES”

Note 1 – USA – Independence Hall

The outstanding historical importance of a “monument” which is also of architectural value clearly places this property in sub-category M. 1, and it was without hesitation recommended by the Bureau.

It is, however, worth noting that its listing is justified by its nature as an “architectural work”, and by its “outstanding historical value”: one alone of these qualifications would not have been enough for this property to be included in the classification, as laid down by the Convention.

Pursuing this line of inquiry, we come to a question of principle:

What of a “place” which is neither a monument (M); nor a group of buildings (ensemble) (G); nor a site (S) according to the definition given – “works of man or the combined works of nature and of man” and “areas including archaeological sites”, but which has outstanding historical value, comparable to that of Independence Hall: for example a famous battlefield: Waterloo, Wagram, ...

The answer is dictated by the following considerations:

If such a “property” is neither (M) nor (G), can it be counted as (S)? Within (S) it is certainly not in the category (HN) [i.e. “works of man or combined works of man and nature”]. What then is the connotation of the category (ZA), [i.e.] “Areas including archaeological sites” in the Convention”

The word “including” does not limit such “areas” to those which have an archaeological component. In English

at least, “areas” is a term which could be used to refer to battlefields. Thus, in principle, we may accept “properties” which are empty spaces, without distinctive natural or architectural features; but the fact that the Convention fails to establish any principle for the exclusion of this or that “battlefield” suggests that the Committee’s own criteria should be applied in the strictest manner. The credibility of the World Heritage List is at stake. We shall return to this point in our Conclusions.

B. COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENTS

Note 2 – Bulgaria – Horseman of Madara

The attribution of this property to M. 2 in the classification is unassailable, but the nomination was referred back by the majority of the Committee for lack of any comparative study of similar properties.

By its physical nature – i.e., rock sculpture – this property belongs to a long series, starting with the Magdalenian horses in the Cap-Bland shelter (included in the nomination of the Valley of the Vézère) and running through to the portraits of U.S. presidents carved on the Rocky Mountains ... Closer to Madara, geographically and historically, we find the bas-reliefs of Hattusa (Turkey – Hittite civilisation) and above all, those of the Achaemenid (6th – 5th centuries B.C.) and Sassanian (3rd to 4th centuries AD), tombs of Naqsh-e Rostam, near Persepolis (Iran). Indeed some archaeologists have described Persian influence at Madara.

The work is, nonetheless, unique for this part of the world (Europe, The Balkans, Bulgaria); its style, iconography and inscriptions are peculiar to it and seem to confirm the hypothesis that it represents a Bulgar Khan, sculpted in the 8th century AD.

In any case, the exceptional importance of this sculpture from the artistic and historical points of view is independent of the results of research into its origins.

This assessment should enable the Committee to reply to two general questions:

- (i) Who should provide evidence of the “outstanding” value of such a property in the context of the proposal and assessment procedures of the Convention? In Bulgaria there can be no doubt of it, since the work is absolutely unique within its boundaries. But should Bulgaria also have to demonstrate its uniqueness or rarity in a much wider geo-historical area? In our opinion, it should not be required to go beyond the “proto-bulgarian” field, regardless of any doubts as to the dating and origins of the work. The Committee should avoid judging matters of dating and historical origin where there is no general agreement on these.
- (ii) This raises a more general question as to the systematic internal organization of the historical and artistic fields of the World Heritage. (See below: Conclusions.)

C. MOVABLE AND IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

Note 3 – Italy – Milan: Last Supper by Leonardo da Vinci

The minutes of the 2nd Bureau meeting give the reasons for which it was deferred. The decision on this well-known property may set a precedent, the various aspects of which should be examined closely.

The “Last Supper” belongs without doubt to category M. 2. Despite 18th and 20th century restorations, it kept its quality and its prestige.

The problem is posed by its fate in the future. Its fragility is no reason for excluding it; on the contrary, a List of Heritage in Danger is to be drawn up. But the technique in which it is painted (tempera) and the risks which it is subject to may induce the restorers to detach it, and transfer it to another support. Without going into the problems of the conservation of wall-paintings (determined both by the state of the support and the nature of the painted layers), it may be said that detachment is sometimes the last resort for conservation, but that even so there is a risk of further damage to the work. We must state that the Italian authorities have not yet decided on such a course of action although they have often had recourse to it elsewhere. As matters stand, their assurance on this score should be enough to justify accepting the nomination.

But a precedent is nonetheless created, not so much because of the state of the Last Supper, as of the large number of masterpieces of wall-painting – whose order of importance is even harder to establish than that of architectural works.

One must therefore ask oneself how many such works could reasonably be included. (We shall return to this question in the Conclusions)

We have already seen that where decisions have been deferred, this has not always been due to the inadequacy of the files submitted.

The properties we have mentioned have one feature in common: it would be unreasonable to accept them as the heads of long series which could outnumber individual “monuments” whether isolated or gathered into an “ensemble” or group. The latter can be placed in an order of importance based on those visual criteria which already determine a specific approach and command world-wide agreement. But is it reasonable to put into a list of cultural properties hundreds of wall-paintings, without involving the monuments to which they belong? [...]

G. CRITERIA ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE – GENERAL REMARKS

Up to now, we have concentrated on the classification implicit in the Convention itself.

Article 11 (para. 5) of the Convention requires the Committee to “define the criteria on the basis of which property ... may be included in ... the lists”. This the Committee did at its first session, by adopting a text which, while remaining within the definitions given by the Convention,

defines and thus limits the notion of “outstanding universal value”, which is so hard to justify objectively.

The criteria, proposed by ICOMOS, stress the following points:

- (i) unique artistic or aesthetic achievements;
- (ii) influence on subsequent developments;
- (iii) rarity;
- (iv) significant example of type of structure;
- (v) significant example of traditional architecture;
- (vi) historical associations.

The requirement of authenticity is specifically mentioned. Cf. para. 20 of Report of 1st Session “the property should meet the test of authenticity ...” which makes this into a conditional criterion, while the others are mandatory (“... meet one or more of the following criteria ...”).

Criteria (i) and (iii), as drafted, are variations on the theme of rarity; (ii), (iv) and (v) call for a comparative assessment which brings into play the resources of history and art history.

Any comparative assessment presupposes that there is a general consensus as to the way in which we read history – which is far from being the case. To take an uncontroversial example thirty years ago one would have used the theory of regional schools of Romanesque art to justify the choice of a certain number of churches in Europe to represent the Romanesque period. Nowadays, although in every Western European state there is a far stronger affirmation of “regional” cultural particularities, above all on linguistic grounds, than before, art historians are unwilling to grant that the typology of Romanesque art should be dictated by the notion of regional schools, as before.

As for rarity, it may of course have a more objective basis in the widest possible range of knowledge, not limited to any one country, but each cultural property is, essentially, different from all others, and one could in the end describe them all as “rare”. Only to the extent that they contain innovations without precedent can their rarity be asserted, in a sense which is close to the notion of “influence”. In truth, uniqueness (i) refers to the incomparable sight of a monument like the Taj Mahal or Mont Saint-Michel, while rarity (iii) adds to this criterion the notion of a “precious” quality. However, these are (subjective) qualifications, not objective criteria, and should be applied only with the strictest caution, so as not to exceed the basis premise, which is to define “outstanding universal value”. [...]

J. HISTORIC PLACES – POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE HISTORICAL VALUES

We have referred to the extreme case of areas which may have no tangible cultural property on them but which have been the scene of an important historical event.

Such an event may be for the good of humanity, it may be uncertain in its effects (a battlefield), or it may live on in people’s memory as a dreadful warning against any recurrence of the events which took place there.

Note 7 – Senegal – Gorée

The Island of Gorée, included by the Committee in its first listings, is a site of some artistic merit: a fine group of buildings in a pleasant natural site, Gorée is above all a reminder of the “Slave Trade”, of centuries of suffering which have in some sense found their monument there; and the listing of Gorée is of topical significance precisely because Senegal intends to make this place, with such negative historical connotations, into a place of dialogue between civilisations.

Note 11 – Poland – Auschwitz

The monstrous chapter of deportation and extermination was a crime against humanity which has its own geography, and Auschwitz was the culminating point of horror. That is why Poland has nominated it, and although the huts which make it up are of no architectural interest (in contrast to Gorée), they do nevertheless form an ensemble which owes its coherence to the sinister function they fulfilled.

We should consider the implications of the nominations of Auschwitz for the WH List.

- i. On the broader reading of the term “site” (“areas ... which are of outstanding universal value from the historical ... point of view”), Auschwitz should undeniably be placed on the List.
- ii. Famous battlefields may also be put on it.
- iii. Nevertheless, and in order to preserve its symbolic status as a monument to all the victims, Auschwitz should, it seems, remain in isolation. In other words, we recommend that it should stand alone among cultural properties as bearing witness to the depth of horror and of suffering, and the height of heroism, and that all other sites of the same nature be symbolised through it.

In any case, we would favour an extremely selective approach towards places like “famous battlefields”, where there are no architectural features of note within the area in question. We must also consider the suitability of certain “places” without architectural merit, which were the scene of a positive historical event, such as a great scientific discovery, or a legend or fabulous event.

Note 12 – U.S.A. – Edison National Historic SiteNote 13 – Cyprus – Paphos: Birthplace of Aphrodite

The nomination of the Edison Site gives the Committee an opportunity to examine the principle of including in the List sites associated with great scholars, artists, writers or statesmen – the “Great Men” of history.

Many great men – especially great conquerors – have left their mark on a series of different places.

We should, I think, avoid letting the List become a sort of competitive Honours Board for the famous men of different countries.

The letter of the Convention does not rule out such a possibility, but it is a question of basic expediency that the List, before it can be considered as exhaustive, must concentrate

not so much on the endless places which have been the theatre of the passing glories of men (artists and other alike), as on the great works which they have created.

The same remark is applicable to legendary places: the nomination of Paphos is more strongly grounded in the archaeology and physical make-up of the site than in the legend which is associated with it.

CONCLUSIONS

We have tried by taking our examples from nominations already received to cover the whole range of possible nominations, and, if not to draw conclusions which would go beyond our charge, at least to suggest some guidelines for the work of the Bureau and the Committee.

We can recapitulate as follows:

1) The text of the Convention is sovereign. It steers us towards a classification or typology of nominations, and even if many properties fall into several categories, we can say that every nomination should refer to at least one precise category within it.

To help in sorting out the nominations, for the NGOs and for the Committee, States Party should be asked to state without ambiguity in which category they themselves place each nomination.

To enable this to be done strictly enough, the Committee should previously define, as we have attempted to do, the classification which can be inferred from the Convention (without reference to any other text than the Convention).

2) We have pointed to one or two ambiguities in the translation or, conceivably, in the drafting of this text. Reference can be made to the report and accompanying notes on the drafting meeting which brought together about 40 specialists for nearly a month in 1972.

So far as “sites” are concerned, one is inclined to adopt the widest interpretation, which does not exclude “areas” devoid of architectural which are of outstanding interest from the historical, artistic or scientific points of view. As for “combinations or features”, we should oblige ourselves to assign a relatively precise meaning to these words, which they do not, literally, possess.

3) This argument may lead us to a rather broad classification: we should be all the more restrictive in limiting its applicability.

Analysis of the Convention does in some ways enable us to distinguish what is essential and what is marginal in the very notion of a universal cultural heritage.

This is where the criteria of outstanding universal value, adopted by the Committee at the suggestion of the NGOs, are relevant.

We have underlined the inevitable ambiguity of a notion like rarity. It would seem that it should be interpreted generally, bearing in mind the fundamental purposes of the WHList:

- a) to publish a list of properties of worldwide importance, and to give this list the widest publicity for the sake of the Heritage, and
- b) to create, through the existence of the Fund, a movement of international solidarity in support of these properties.

These objectives point towards an emphasis on concrete properties: “monuments”, “groups of buildings”, “sites”, whose historical importance depends on tangible features of self-evident quality.

By all means, the concept of listing, so to speak, an “idea” which haunts a historic place is also consistent with the letter of the Convention, but in the case of “concrete” properties, rarity is compatible with diversity (whence the inevitably large number of monuments and historic towns on the List), while, on the contrary, sites representing the positive and negative sides of human history will only be invested with real force if we make the most remarkable into unique symbols, each one standing for the whole series of similar events.

On this principle, Auschwitz would be placed on the List, but would not be a precedent for a whole series of similar sites, whereas monuments or historic towns will inevitably form whole “families”. We should also be reluctant to include whole series of famous battlefields or birth places, etc., of great me.

In our opinion, only when the List has achieved a degree of consistency, and can claim to be representative of “concrete” cultural property, will it be possible to reconsider this principle, which is, after all, more a matter of expediency than of statutory interpretation of the Convention.

4) The problem is, therefore, while respecting the sovereign authority of States over their own nomination policy and their own order of priorities, to set up a system whereby they shall be encouraged to give the Committee the opportunity of drawing up a list which will, at any given moment, include the most obviously important properties and whose internal consistency will emerge progressively.

Since the number of nominations and of nominating States is still quite small, that moment has not yet arrived, but it is the Committee’s duty to steer States Party in this direction.

To get there, the form and the method of the ICOMOS review must be modified. These changes take us back to the need to clarify from the outset the overall typology of the Convention, in the nomination files themselves.

A convenient method for doing this may be outlined:

- a) We feel that it would be useful to work out a clear typology or classification of the nominations pending, revising as necessary the proposals made in this Report, and specifying those properties which belong to more than one category.
- b) Communicate this typology to States Party and ask NGOs to check that reference has been made to it in future nominations.

In the same way, each file would make express reference to the criteria (rarity, etc.) in order to qualify for consideration by the NGO and the Committee.

c) Wherever there is a multiple typological reference (i.e., a property belongs simultaneously to several categories), the State would be requested to express this ambivalence in the title of the property itself.

d) Thus, the Committee would be able to publish lists by category, and if the State desired it (or the nature of the property imposed it), the property in question could figure wholly in one category (e.g., historic town) and partially in another (e.g., the cathedral of the same town). In this way a coherent publication policy for the World Heritage List could be built up.

e) The job of the experts commissioned by the NGO to review the file and give an opinion on its comparative merits would be made easier. The experts would be able to compare like with like.

f) In the case of a particularly wealthy area, inevitably involving complex issues, and which may seem to be divided up in an arbitrary fashion (e.g. Rome or Paris), the State nominating one part of this complex entity might be invited to make a provisional division enabling further nominations to be staggered over a period of time, in accordance with an order of urgency over which the State would retain full control. Thus the Committee could improve its own policy for coordinating the parallel series of which the Lists would be composed, benefiting from the State’s labours, without trespassing on their prerogatives, in the context of genuine forward planning.

g) So long as there were only seven cultural properties on the List, and those due to the enthusiasm of this or that administration, one could only assess the intrinsic merits of each nomination. But this could only be an empirical prelude. With more than 100 nominations, the public, to which the List will be addressed, cannot fail to wonder about:

- the relative importance of the properties
- their typology
- their autonomy or overlapping in geographical terms.

This is the moment to fix a method for judging what territorial divisions and typological juxtapositions are allowable. If the opportunity is not taken today, we shall find we no longer have it when there are thousands of nominations.

h) This report, whose length is due to the analysis of an empirical situation, leaves room for discussion of certain fundamental choices and for rejection of certain options. Its purpose was to identify the dilemmas which face us today – today, while the weight of precedent is not too heavy to be overturned, forcing us into irremediable anomalies. Naturally, this methodology must be coordinated with the adoption of new procedures for consulting the NGOs. We have been concerned above all with the first part of the process, as the State Party draws up its nominations, and with the last, as the property is placed by the Committee on the World Heritage List.

Michel Parent

Annex 1 E: World Heritage Expert Meeting, Amsterdam (1998)

25 to 29 March 1998, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE
in association with the Government of the Netherlands

WHC-98/CONF.203/INF.7

(Extract)

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WORKING GROUP ON “OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE”

1. The *World Heritage Convention* was appreciated due to its sufficiently general character that allowed for interpretation according to evolving values, and for the identification of uniqueness and/or representation of heritage resources in the different regions of the world. The Convention should be seen as a holistic document, and the List as an on-going developing instrument, which unites cultural and natural heritage.
2. 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 heritage, such issues are seen in bio-geographical diversity; in relation to culture in human creativity and resulting cultural diversity.
3. Identification of the outstanding universal value of heritage sites can only be made through systematic thematic studies, based on scientific research according to themes common to different regions or areas. This multidisciplinary, scientific research is necessary to identify whether a type of property might or might not be relevant for consideration for listing as part of a theme. In relation to culture, such a framework should be based on an anthropological approach, and the themes should be formulated in a manner that allows responses to be identified in the different cultures and regions. The themes could be elaborated with reference to list proposed by the 1994 strategic meeting for cultural heritage (see Table 5) and the Vanoise meeting for natural heritage, giving due importance to human creativity, and relationship with environment.
4. It is essential to develop relevant tools for such studies, and for the identification of diversity, the outstanding or unique quality of specific properties, and properties that are of great importance to humanity. The group also endorsed the unification of the natural and cultural criteria as another important tool to achieve these ends.
5. In comparative studies, like should be compared with like, and the aim should be to identify the most outstanding representatives of a kind in a cultural or physical region. Comparison may be done on a global basis, if similar sites are not found in the region. Having prepared the framework, it would be possible to verify how far the current List already responds to it.
6. A framework of universal application has already been identified in relation to biological aspects of natural heritage, and is complemented in relation to representativeness in different regions. Similar work is proceeding in relation to geo-physical phenomena. As well as world heritage recognition, the international arrangements for nature conservation include the creation of a range of internationally recognised reserves, for example, Biosphere Reserves and Ramsar sites. There are also a range of regional conventions and agreements in place. No such arrangements exist for the international recognition of cultural sites, apart from World Heritage listing. This in part explains the pressure for placement on the World Heritage List of cultural sites. The Committee might like to consider whether a more extended range of international agreements for cultural sites would be desirable or helpful.
7. Tentative lists for both natural and cultural properties should refer to the themes outlined above, and should be used as a tool to assess regional and cultural balance. Serial nominations which relate to important themes should also be encouraged in an international and regional context.

In conclusion, the working group endorsed what has been done so far in reference to the Convention, recognising that thematic studies had already been beneficial in promoting renewed and fresh interest in protecting heritage.

 - the group endorsed the meetings in different regions and the encouragement to bring forward new types of heritage for improved regional and cultural balance and representativeness of the List.
 - the group endorsed the development of thematic and regional studies on issues of universal significance, and in particular an anthropological approach to the definition of cultural heritage and people’s relationship with environment.
 - in making these recommendations, the group suggested that the already identified general themes needed to be broken down into more workable sub-themes related to potential nominations.
 - the group recommended that special attention be given to communication, and that the overall framework and themes related to all types of heritage sites should be published and widely diffused to States Parties and rel-

evant institutions as part of the Global Strategy. A clear reference to these should be made in the Operational Guidelines. The set of values characterising the outstand-

ing universal significance of heritage resources should be built into an Integrated Strategic Process as an essential reference for conservation management.

Annex 1 F: World Heritage Expert Meeting, Kazan (2005)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SPECIAL MEETING OF EXPERTS

(Kazan, Russian Federation, 6-9 April 2005) WHC-05/29 COM/9

(Extract)

Preamble

1. The experts expressed their sincere gratitude to the Municipality of Kazan, the Republic of Tatarstan and the Russian Federation for organizing the Special Expert Meeting of the *World Heritage Convention: The Concept of Outstanding Universal Value*, Kazan (Republic of Tatarstan, Russian Federation), 6–10 April 2005.

2. The experts recalled the decision (28 COM 13.1) by the Committee at its 28th session (Suzhou, 2004) to convene a special meeting of experts of all regions.

3. The meeting was structured in accordance with the decision into the following four themes:

- a) Understanding of the concept of outstanding universal value under the *World Heritage Convention*;
- b) Better identification of properties of potential outstanding universal value and preparation of Tentative Lists;
- c) Improvement of nominations of properties of potential outstanding universal value;
- d) Sustainable conservation of World Heritage properties.

4. Through a keynote address by the former Chairperson, Christina Cameron, and presentations by the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre, the meeting reviewed previous achievements and recent work on the concept of outstanding universal value and representivity. After this review the four themes were addressed through working groups and plenary sessions. The discussion in each working group was structured around guiding questions.

5. The expert meeting made the following recommendations.

Reflections on the Concept of Outstanding Universal Value

6. The experts agreed with the definition as set out in paragraph 49 of the *Operational Guidelines*: “Outstanding universal value means cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity. As such, the permanent protec-

tion of this heritage is of the highest importance to the international community as a whole. The Committee defines the criteria for the inscription of properties on the World Heritage List.”

7. Further the experts recognized that:

- a) outstanding universal value like all values is attributed by people and through human appreciation;
- b) the concept of outstanding universal value in the *World Heritage Convention* was widely drawn to allow for evolution over time;
- c) the concept of outstanding universal value is given substance by applying the criteria set out in the *Operational Guidelines*;
- d) to maintain outstanding universal value, the criteria and conditions of integrity and authenticity, management and legal or other adequate protection, must be applied rigorously and consistently;
- e) in order to achieve the effective application of the criteria there is a need for better databases of heritage information and thematic and comparative studies, both regional and global;
- f) the criteria have evolved and will continue to evolve to accommodate changing perceptions and interpretations of heritage;
- g) an understanding of the evolving application of outstanding universal value is demonstrated by past Committee decisions on inscription of World Heritage properties; the corpus of past decisions forms an indispensable corporate memory for the application of outstanding universal value;
- h) the Committee over time has moved towards inscribing properties which reflect the significance of cultural and biogeographical regions important to the whole of humanity;
- i) The concept of outstanding universal value implies a shared concern for the conservation of humanity’s heritage;
- j) The concept of outstanding universal value is poorly understood in general and requires major communication efforts, both generally and at site level;
- k) The identification of outstanding universal value of a site needs wide participation by stakeholders including local communities and indigenous people;
- l) It would be helpful to develop monitoring measures to assess the success or otherwise of the rigorous application of the criteria to the concept of outstanding universal value.

8. The experts agreed that the combined set of criteria:

- a) should be a major advance as it would foster closer working arrangements between the natural and cultural fields

- by giving equal prominence to both as envisaged by the *Convention*;
- b) could add discipline to the evaluation of cultural properties as integrity is now applied to all nominations and could lead to exploration of the application of authenticity to natural properties;
 - c) will require proper management arrangements and legal or other adequate protection prior to inscription;
 - d) may encourage nominations of mixed properties;
 - e) and asked the World Heritage Committee to continue to explore the future effects of the merging of the criteria on the operation of the *World Heritage Convention*.

Annex 1 G: Christina Cameron, Keynote Paper in Kazan (2005)

This paper was presented at the Special Expert Meeting of the World Heritage Convention: The Concept of Outstanding Universal Value; Kazan, Republic of Tatarstan, Russian Federation; WHC-05/29.COM/INF.9B;

EVOLUTION OF THE APPLICATION OF “OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE” FOR CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Christina Cameron
Canada
7 April 2005

I have been asked to look at how the concept of outstanding universal value has been applied over time for cultural and natural heritage. The core of this discussion centres on two interpretations of that concept: “the best of best” and “representative of the best”. Does outstanding universal value mean the best of the best or does it mean representative of the best? In other words, is outstanding universal value limited to unique sites or does it extend to several sites that represent the same type of property? My role today is to look at that question through the lens of implementing the World Heritage Convention. In actual practice – the day-to-day operation of the Convention – how have the Committee and Advisory Bodies interpreted outstanding universal value?

The concept is at the heart of the World Heritage Convention. Outstanding universal value occurs ten times in the Convention text, including in the preamble and in articles 1 and 2 that define cultural and natural heritage. But the term itself is not defined. The closest one gets to a definition is in article 11.2, which establishes the World Heritage List. The List is to be composed of properties that the Committee “considers as having outstanding universal value in terms of such criteria as it shall have established.”

This leaves the definition of outstanding universal value to the Operational Guidelines. The concept is given meaning through the application of 10 assessment criteria. In earlier versions of the Operational Guidelines, outstanding universal value is defined as “a select list of the most outstanding properties ... as defined by Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention ... [and] interpreted by the Committee by using two sets of criteria”¹. In the new 2005 Operational Guidelines, outstanding universal value is defined as “so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity... The Committee defines the criteria...”². The common elements of these two definitions are the idea of selection (“most outstanding” and “so exceptional”) and the application of criteria created by the Committee.

When I first became involved with World Heritage in the mid-1980s, I encountered a certain mythology. Some said that the Advisory Bodies, ICOMOS and IUCN, applied the criteria differently in their recommendations. Some believed, so the myth ran, that ICOMOS leaned towards “representative of the best” and IUCN stayed with “best of the best”. The Committee, so the story goes, followed the advice of the Advisory Bodies and made designations using different standards for cultural and natural properties. That mythology continues to prevail today.

Reality Check

I would like to challenge that mythology. To do so, I propose to examine the operation of the Convention over its first thirty years. When one looks at the track record, are there really different applications of outstanding universal value being applied? To anticipate my conclusion, I hope to illustrate that the definition began at the same place for both cultural and natural sites, and then evolved over time at a different pace for cultural and natural heritage.

In the first five years of the Convention, there was a strong tendency to list iconic sites. By iconic, I mean sites that transcend cultural affiliation, sites that are unique and widely known. These properties clearly meet the benchmark of “best of the best”. Their evaluation did not require much by way of comparative context and analysis, since they were

¹ *Old OGs: The Convention provides for the protection of those cultural and natural properties deemed to be of outstanding universal value. It is not intended to provide for the protection of all properties of great interest, importance or value, but only for a select list of the most outstanding of these from an international viewpoint. The outstanding universal value of cultural and natural properties is defined by Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention. These definitions are interpreted by the Committee by using two sets of criteria: one set for cultural property and another set for natural property. The criteria and the conditions of authenticity or integrity adopted by the Committee for this purpose are set out in paragraphs 24 and 44 below.*

² *“Outstanding universal value means cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity. As such, the permanent protection of this heritage is of the highest importance to the international community as a whole. The Committee defines the criteria for the inscription of properties on the World Heritage List.”*

unique and famous. The recommendations of the Advisory Bodies were for the most part positive, given that the universal values of the proposals were quite evident. The World Heritage Committee was able to reach a comfortable consensus on their outstanding universal value without the need for comparative studies.

In the first five years, between 20% and 30% of listed sites could be considered iconic. While I invite you to examine the List for yourselves, I offer some examples by way of illustration: Ngorongoro (Tanzania), one of the main sites of early hominid footprints; Memphis and the pyramid fields from Giza to Dahshur (Egypt), one of the seven wonders of the ancient world; Kathmandu Valley (Nepal), crossroads of the great civilizations of Asia; Historic Centre of Rome (Italy), centre of the Roman Republic and Roman Empire, then capital of the Christian world; the Fort and Shalimar Gardens in Lahore (Pakistan), masterpieces from the brilliant Mughal civilization; the Medina of Fez (Morocco), home to the world's oldest university; Galapagos Islands (Ecuador), a living museum and showcase of evolution; Grand Canyon (USA), the most spectacular gorge in the world; Great Barrier Reef (Australia), the world's largest collection of coral reefs; and Serengeti (Tanzania), whose great plains thunder with the annual migrations of gazelles, zebras and wildebeests.

These early examples would likely meet the definition from the Operational Guidelines of "most outstanding" or "so exceptional"³.

If we can agree on that starting point, it is clear that something changed. If outstanding universal value began as the "best of the best", it soon began to shift towards "representative of the best". Perhaps it was the surprising popularity of the Convention, witnessed by the speed with which States Parties signed on, or the rapid growth in proposed inscriptions. Whatever the cause, by the mid-1980s the Committee was expressing concerns about the meaning of outstanding universal value.

The Committee began to hesitate over the values of certain properties and deferred them, pending comparative studies to put them in context. I can recall a lengthy discussion in 1987 over the United Kingdom's proposal for New Lanark. What emerged in the discussion were the Committee's lack of knowledge of industrial heritage and its inability to make a decision. The site was deferred.

That same year, the Committee set up a working group to "review the ways and means of ensuring a rigorous application of the criteria established by the Committee". The next year, 1988, the Committee supported the creation of a Global Study, described as a sort of "international tentative list to assist States Parties and the Committee in evaluating nominations". This Global Study was a complex framework of different parameters: chronological, geographical, functional, social, religious and so forth. It was undoubtedly naïve to believe that all cultural phenomena could be squeezed into a static global framework. Pilot studies on three civilizations – Greco-Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine – revealed significant weaknesses. Not only did the studies identify a high number of potential properties for inscription; but arguments also began about the need to

have at least one site per country to represent each period.

It would appear that the shift towards representivity manifested itself earlier in the cultural field, probably due to the large number of sites being proposed under cultural criteria, and to the inherent complexities of cultural diversity. But if the move towards representivity began earlier in the cultural field, it was also occurring – admittedly less frequently – for natural sites in the 1980s. I can recall Committee fatigue and uncertainty at the number of volcanic island sites being recommended by IUCN in this period.

World Heritage Strategic Plan (1992)

The concern with maintaining rigour in the application of outstanding universal value was a key issue for the World Heritage Strategic Plan, approved by the Committee in Sante Fe on the 20th anniversary of the Convention in 1992. In the two years of discussion leading up to the final plan, concerns were expressed and debated about "debasement of the coinage" of World Heritage. There was a perception that the standards were being lowered and that recent World Heritage Sites fell below the benchmark of outstanding universal value. Goal 2 in the Strategic Plan specifically called for refining and updating the criteria, and maintaining objective and consistent evaluation procedures.

The second issue that is inextricably linked to the first was the deep unhappiness about the imbalance of sites on the World Heritage List. Analysis showed that the List had many examples from the European region and Christian religious architecture, while lacking sites from other regions and other religious architecture. There were also few sites from sectors like modern architecture, industrial sites, rural landscapes and canals, to name but a few.

Global Strategy (1994)

The Global Strategy grew out of the Strategic Plan of 1992. Embedded in thinking around imbalances on the World Heritage List was the belief that the List needed to be representative if it was to be credible. Those experts working on the Global Strategy were directed to develop a dynamic thematic framework that would be free from cultural bias – probably not a realistic goal – in order to encourage nominations from cultures, regions and typologies not well represented on the List.

The Global Strategy, adopted by the Committee in 1994, was initially focused on cultural properties. Unlike the sterile and static Global Study of a few years earlier, the Global Strategy was a dynamic open-ended process, based on broad categories of universal application. These broad categories,

³ *This analysis does not take into account the likelihood that iconic sites will be among the first nominated after a State Party joins the Convention. For example, China signed in December 1985 and nominated the Great Wall and Imperial Palaces in 1987; Russia signed in October 1988 and nominated the Kremlin and Red Square in 1990.*

under the heading of “human coexistence with the land” and “human beings in society”,⁴ were well aligned with the innovative work being done on the concept of cultural landscapes at that period. The Global Strategy was meant to encourage a wide range of nominations from diverse cultures and regions of the world.

One can argue that the Global Strategy had a second element that hard-wired the concept of “representative of the best” into the system. The Global Strategy went beyond the two broad categories and identified some specific theme studies that ICOMOS and other academic communities were encouraged to undertake on a priority basis. These themes included modern architecture and industrial complexes. This thematic approach is, in fact, an acceptance that there will be representative sites. A thematic approach opens the door to “representative selection of the best”. The question is, does this still meet the definition of “most outstanding” and “so exceptional”?

An additional consideration is the scope of a theme. On the one hand, a theme may be defined very broadly and few sites would emerge as potential World Heritage Sites. On the other hand, themes may be defined narrowly, paving the way for inferior site proposals.

I can offer a Canadian example. As we worked towards preparing our new Tentative List, proponents of a proposal to include the Warehouse district of Winnipeg chose to narrow the theme to a commercial district representing a railway-based inland gateway city. This meant that only 13 other cities – 9 of them in the mid-western part of North America – were considered as comparative examples. Because the theme was defined too narrowly, Canada did not retain this proposal.

Let us take the field of architecture. There is arguably a universal language of architecture with identifiable forms, materials and attributes. Below that, there is a subset of modern architecture, with its own distinct forms, materials and attributes. Below that, there are regional subsets of modern architecture with their own forms, materials and attributes.

If we review two World Heritage Sites that were inscribed for values of modern architecture, we can see a difference. The two sites are the city of Brasilia (1987) in Brazil, and the Luis Barragan house in Mexico (2004). In the case of Brasilia, it was presented as an outstanding example on a global scale of modern architecture and planning. In the case of the Barragan house, it was discussed as the most influential modernist house in the Latin American region. These are different interpretations of outstanding universal value.

While it is clear that the Global Strategy began by focusing on cultural sites, natural sites soon followed suite.

Taking its cue from the Global Strategy, and as a basis for improving global comparative studies, IUCN developed and applied two tools. The first was the Udvardy classification system based on biogeographical realms, biomes and provinces. The second was the initiation of global theme studies on wetlands, mountains, boreal forests, and so on. Like the cultural thematic studies, there is an assumption that natural thematic studies will identify the sites that could round out representation of this category on the World Heritage List.

As an example, the recent experts meeting on boreal forests identified 26 boreal forest sites with potential to be listed as World Heritage, even though several examples of this global phenomenon are already on the List, such as Wood Buffalo National Park (Canada), Virgin Komi Forests (Russia), and the Laponian Area (Sweden). This definitely signals a change in interpreting outstanding universal value. The introduction to the workshop report underscores a bias towards representativity by stating that boreal forests are “one of the biome types with relatively low coverage on the World Heritage List”. Does this not point to an evolving understanding of both the notion and the assessment of outstanding universal value?

Incidentally, this issue was at the heart of the tense Committee debate in China, over the proposal to inscribe the Pitons in St. Lucia. IUCN recommended against inscription, arguing that lava domes like the ones at the Pitons could be found in many other areas, including existing World Heritage Sites, and that their scenic qualities were significant at a regional level, but did not meet the benchmark of outstanding universal value. The Committee did not agree with IUCN’s recommendation and inscribed the site anyway. By adding the Pitons to the World Heritage List, the Committee was de facto taking the position that outstanding universal value can have regional manifestations.

It is interesting to compare the sampling from the first five years of the List, when many iconic sites were inscribed, with the last five years, where there is a marked tendency to non-iconic sites. Only about 5% of the sites inscribed in the last five years might be considered iconic. I cite as an example the Central Amazon site (Brazil), one of the planet’s richest regions in terms of biodiversity.

Infinite Number of Themes

The Global Strategy has encouraged and nurtured a thematic approach. When this approach is used, a logical consequence is an infinite number of possible theme studies, depending on how the category is framed. The parameters of the themes are critical. The challenge is the breadth or narrowness of the defined category.

Could it be that the tools used to introduce better science and rigour in comparative assessments introduce by their very nature a bias towards representivity? What is clear is that the thematic approach is here to stay, that the scope of any thematic study can be broad or narrow, and that theme studies will identify more and more potential nominations. What is not clear is where the cut off is or should be to meet the benchmark of outstanding universal value.

⁴ *Human coexistence with the land included: movement of peoples, settlement, modes of subsistence, and technological evolution; human beings in society included human interaction, cultural coexistence and spiritual/creative expression. Global Strategy, 1994.*

Does it matter?

This brings us to a final question: does it matter if there is a threshold for outstanding universal value? Can or should the World Heritage List be capped? Is there a natural cut off? Intellectually, yes. But it depends on the definition of outstanding universal value. The heart of the Convention is about protection and international cooperation. How deep does the Committee wish to go in protecting heritage sites? If deeper, then it is inevitable that the definition of outstanding universal value will continue to drift towards sites that are “representative of the best”.

But it is important to note that there is another dimension to the Convention. One of the pressures for World Heritage listing is the perception that, if a site is not on the World Heritage List, it will not be protected. This is the “World Heritage or nothing” syndrome. Clearly, this is untrue. Article 5 of the Convention focuses on State Parties’ activities in their own countries. Article 5 calls for strengthening and supporting national efforts to protect heritage sites and encourages national programmes as a complement to international efforts. Perhaps the pressures on World Heritage could be relieved by stronger national activities as well as greater linkages with other international designation processes, like the lists for fossil sites, Ramsar sites and Biosphere reserves. Taken together, these interlocking pieces could in fact create greater momentum for a global culture of conservation.

We know there is a waiting list of over 1,500 sites on existing Tentative Lists. How many of these sites will even-

tually be listed as World Heritage depends on the States Parties to the Convention. The Global Strategy has created a framework that supports ongoing identification and designation for the foreseeable future. Any change in direction, any tightening of the definition of outstanding universal value, can only come from the States Parties themselves. Raising the threshold for World Heritage designation may come, if States Parties believe that the number of sites is unmanageable, or if the economic advantage of being in the exclusive World Heritage club has been compromised by sheer numbers, or if international funding partners complain that they can no longer sort out priorities for investment.

In the meantime, the interpretation of outstanding universal value for both cultural and natural sites will continue to shift towards a definition of “representative of the best”. It is too late to limit the List to the “best of the best”. This approach brings benefits to countries in areas of economic and sustainable development, as well as in national pride and cultural identity. As long as these benefits remain, States Parties will continue to nominate sites and the Committee presumably will continue to inscribe them on the World Heritage List. One can only hope that, in the context of “representative of the best”, the Advisory Bodies and the Committee manage to keep the bar high enough to retain the World Heritage cachet.

Maybe it does not matter. Maybe what matters is that the objectives of the World Heritage Convention – protection and international cooperation – continue to be the catalyst for increased national actions to support a culture of conservation.

Annex 2 A: Changes to World Heritage Criteria in Different Versions of the *Operational Guidelines*

	ICOMOS draft 1976	OG 1977 draft	OG 1978 draft
Crit (i)	<u>Properties which represent a unique artistic achievement, including the masterpieces of internationally renowned architects and builders</u>	<u>Represent a unique artistic or aesthetic achievement, a masterpiece of human creative genius</u>	Represent a unique artistic or aesthetic achievement, a masterpiece of human creative genius
Crit (ii)	<u>Properties of outstanding importance for the influence they have exercised over the development of world architecture or of human settlements (either over a period of time or within a geographical area)</u>	<u>Have exerted considerable influence, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on subsequent developments in architecture, monumental sculpture, garden and landscape design, related arts, or human settlements</u>	<u>Have exerted considerable influence, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture, monumental sculpture, garden and landscape design, related arts, town planning or human settlements</u>
Crit (iii)	<u>Properties which are the best or most significant examples of important types or categories representing a high intellectual, social or artistic achievement</u>	<u>Be unique, extremely rare, or of great antiquity</u>	Be unique, extremely rare, or of great antiquity
Crit (iv)v	<u>Properties which are unique or extremely rare (including those characteristic of traditional styles of architecture, methods of construction or forms of human settlements which are threatened with abandonment or destruction as a result of irreversible socio-cultural or economic change)</u>	<u>Be among the most characteristic examples of a type of structure, the type representing an important cultural, social, artistic, scientific, technological or industrial development</u>	Be among the most characteristic examples of a type of structure, the type representing an important cultural, social, artistic, scientific, technological or industrial development
Crit (v)	<u>Properties of great antiquity</u>	<u>Be a characteristic example of a significant, traditional style of architecture, method of construction, or human settlement, that is fragile by nature or has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible socio-cultural or economic change</u>	<u>Be a characteristic example of a significant, traditional style of architecture, method of construction, or form of town planning or traditional human settlement that is fragile by nature or has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible socio-cultural or economic change</u>
Crit (vi)	<u>Properties associated with and essential to the understanding of globally significant persons, events, religions or philosophies</u>	<u>Be most importantly associated with ideas or beliefs, with events or with persons, of outstanding historical importance or significance</u>	Be most importantly associated with ideas or beliefs, with events or with persons, of outstanding historical importance or significance

	OG 1980, adopted	OG 1983	OG 1984
Crit (i)	Represent a unique artistic or aesthetic achievement, a masterpiece of human creative genius	<u>Represent a unique artistic achievement, a masterpiece of human creative genius</u>	Represent a unique artistic achievement, a masterpiece of human creative genius
Crit (ii)	<u>Have exerted great influence, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture, monumental arts, or town planning and landscaping</u>	Have exerted great influence, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture, monumental arts, or town planning and landscaping	Have exerted great influence, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture, monumental arts, or town planning and landscaping
Crit (iii)	<u>Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a civilization which has disappeared</u>	Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a civilization which has disappeared	Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a civilization which has disappeared
Crit (iv)v	<u>Be an outstanding example of a type of structure which illustrates a significant stage in history</u>	<u>Be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural ensemble which illustrates a significant stage in history</u>	Be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural ensemble which illustrates a significant stage in history
Crit (v)	<u>Be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement which is representative of a culture and which has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change</u>	Be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement which is representative of a culture and which has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change	Be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement which is representative of a culture and which has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change
Crit (vi)	<u>Be directly or tangibly associated with events or with ideas or beliefs of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considered that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances or in conjunction with other criteria)</u>	Be directly or tangibly associated with events or with ideas or beliefs of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considered that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances or in conjunction with other criteria)	Be directly or tangibly associated with events or with ideas or beliefs of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considered that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances or in conjunction with other criteria)

	OG 1988	OG 1992	OG 1994
Crit (i)	Represent a unique artistic achievement, a masterpiece of human creative genius	Represent a unique artistic achievement, a masterpiece of human creative genius	Represent a unique artistic achievement, a masterpiece of human creative genius
Crit (ii)	Have exerted great influence, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture, monumental arts, or town planning and landscaping	Have exerted great influence, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture, monumental arts, or town planning and landscaping	<u>Have exerted great influence, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture, monumental arts, or town planning and landscape design</u>
Crit (iii)	Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a civilization which has disappeared	Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a civilization which has disappeared	<u>Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a civilization or cultural tradition which has disappeared</u>
Crit (iv)v	Be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural ensemble which illustrates a significant stage in history	Be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural ensemble which illustrates a significant stage in history	<u>Be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history</u>
Crit (v)	Be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement which is representative of a culture and which has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change	Be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement which is representative of a culture and which has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change	<u>Be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement or land-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change</u>
Crit (vi)	Be directly or tangibly associated with events or with ideas or beliefs of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considered that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances or in conjunction with other criteria)	Be directly or tangibly associated with events or with ideas or beliefs of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considered that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances or in conjunction with other criteria)	Be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with <u>artistic and literary works</u> of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considered that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances or in conjunction with other criteria)

	OG 1996	OG 1997/1999	OG 2005
Crit (i)	<u>Represent a masterpiece of human creative genius</u>	Represent a masterpiece of human creative genius	Represent a masterpiece of human creative genius
Crit (ii)	<u>Exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town planning or landscape design</u>	Exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town planning or landscape design	Exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town planning or landscape design
Crit (iii)	<u>Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared</u>	Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared	Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared
Crit (iv)v	<u>Be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history</u>	Be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history	Be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history
Crit (v)	Be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement or land-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change	Be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement or land-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change	<u>Be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change</u>
Crit (vi)	Be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considered that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances or in conjunction with other criteria_ cultural or natural)	<u>Be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considered that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances and in conjunction with other criteria cultural or natural)</u>	<u>Be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria)</u>

Annex 2 B: Compendium of World Heritage Sites and Criteria

Inscribed	Redef	ID_NO	WH_NAME	State Party	Criteria SP	Criteria AB	Criteria Inscribed
1978		2	City of Quito	Ecuador	None	None	(ii)(iv)
1978		3	Aachen Cathedral	Germany	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)
1978		4	L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Park	Canada	(iii)(vi)	(vi)	(vi)
1978		18	Rock-Hewn Churches, Lalibela	Ethiopia	(i)(ii)(iii)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)
1978		26	Island of Gorée	Senegal	None	None	(vi)
1978		27	Mesa Verde National Park	USA	None	(iii)	(iii)
1978		29	Cracow's Historic Centre	Poland	None	None	(iv)
1978		32	Wieliczka Salt Mine	Poland	None	(iv)	(iv)
1979		19	Fasil Ghebbi, Gondar Region	Ethiopia	(i)(ii)(iv)(v)(vi)	None	(ii)(iii)
1979		20	Ancient City of Damascus	Syrian A.R.	None	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
1979		31	Auschwitz Birkenau; German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp (1940-1945)	Poland	None	(vi)	(vi)
1979		34	Forts and Castles, Volta Greater Accra, Central and Western Regions	Ghana	None	None	(vi)
1979		36	Medina of Tunis	Tunisia	(ii)(iii)(v)	None	(ii)(iii)(v)
1979		37	Site of Carthage	Tunisia	None	None	(ii)(iii)(vi)
1979		38	Amphitheatre of El Jem	Tunisia	(iii)(iv)	(iv)(vi)	(iv)(vi)
1979		42	Boyana Church	Bulgaria	None	None	(ii)(iii)
1979		43	Madara Rider	Bulgaria	None	None	(i)(iii)
1979		44	Thracian Tomb of Kazanlak	Bulgaria	None	None	(i)(iii)(iv)
1979		45	Rock-Hewn Churches of Ivanovo	Bulgaria	None	None	(ii)(iii)
1979		58	Urnes Stave Church	Norway	None	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)
1979		59	Bryggen	Norway	None	(iii)	(iii)
1979		64	Tikal National Park	Guatemala	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	None	(i)(iii)(iv)(ix)(x)
1979		65	Antigua Guatemala	Guatemala	None	None	(ii)(iii)(iv)
1979		78	Independence Hall	USA	(vi)	(vi)	(vi)
1979		80	Mont-Saint-Michel and its Bay	France	(i)(iii)(vi)	(i)(iii)(vi)	(i)(iii)(vi)
1979		81	Chartres Cathedral	France	None	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
1979		83	Palace and Park of Versailles	France	(i)(ii)(iii)(vi)	(i)(ii)(vi)	(i)(ii)(vi)
1979		84	Vézelay, Church and Hill	France	(i)(vi)	(i)(vi)	(i)(vi)
1979		85	Prehistoric Sites and Decorated Caves of the Vézère Valley	France	None	(i)(iii)	(i)(iii)
1979		86	Memphis and its Necropolis - the Pyramid Fields from Giza to Dahshur	Egypt	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	None	(i)(iii)(vi)
1979		87	Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis	Egypt	None	None	(i)(iii)(vi)
1979		88	Nubian Monuments from Abu Simbel to Philae	Egypt	None	None	(i)(iii)(vi)
1979		89	Historic Cairo	Egypt	None	(i)(v)(vi)	(i)(v)(vi)
1979		90	Abu Mena	Egypt	None	None	(iv)
1979		94	Rock Drawings in Valcamonica	Italy	None	None	(iii)(vi)
1979		95	Old City of Dubrovnik	Croatia	None	None	(i)(iii)(iv)
1979		96	Stari Ras and Sopotani	Yugoslavia	None	None	(i)(iii)
1979		97	Historical Complex of Split with the Palace of Diocletian	Croatia	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	None	(ii)(iii)(iv)
1979		99	Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid Region	Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	None	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)(vii)
1979		113	Tchogha Zanbil	Iran	None	None	(iii)(iv)
1979		114	Persepolis	Iran	None	(i)(iii)(vi)	(i)(iii)(vi)
1979		115	Meidan Emam, Esfahan	Iran	None	(i)(v)(vi)	(i)(v)(vi)
1979		121	Kathmandu Valley	Nepal	No Doc	No Doc	(iii)(iv)(vi)
1979		125	Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor	Yugoslavia	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
1980		10	Lower Valley of the Awash	Ethiopia	None	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
1980		12	Tiya	Ethiopia	None	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1980		15	Aksum	Ethiopia	None	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1980		17	Lower Valley of the Omo	Ethiopia	None	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1980		22	Ancient City of Bosra	Syrian A.R.	None	(i)(iii)(vi)	(i)(iii)(vi)
1980		23	Site of Palmyra	Syrian A.R.	None	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
1980		30	Historic Centre of Warsaw	Poland	None	(ii)(vi)	(ii)(vi)
1980		35	Asante Traditional Buildings	Ghana	None	(v)	(v)
1980		55	Røros Mining Town	Norway	None	(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)(v)
1980		79	Paphos	Cyprus	(i)(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)
1980		91	Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura	Holy See/Italy	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(vi); Later added (iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
1980		93	Church and Dominican Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie with "The Last Supper" by Leonardo da Vinci	Italy	None	(i)(ii)	(i)(ii)
1980		102	Al Qal'a of Beni Hammad	Algeria	None	None	(iii)
1980		124	Historic Town of Ouro Preto	Brazil	None	(i)(iii)	(i)(iii)
1980		129	Maya Site of Copan	Honduras	None	(iv)(vi)	(iv)(vi)
1980		130	Hal Saflieni Hypogeum	Malta	None	(iii)	(iii)
1980		131	City of Valletta	Malta	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(i)(vi)	(i)(vi)

Inscribed	Redef	ID_NO	WH_NAME	State Party	Criteria SP	Criteria AB	Criteria Inscribed
1980		132	Megalithic Temples of Malta	Malta	None	(iv)	(iv)
1980		135	Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo	Panama	None	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1980		138	Archaeological Ruins at Moenjodaro	Pakistan	None	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
1980		139	Taxila	Pakistan	None	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)
1980		140	Buddhist Ruins of Takht-i-Bahi and Neighbouring City Remains at Sahr-i-Bahlol	Pakistan	None	(iv)	(iv)
1981		143	Historical Monuments of Thatta	Pakistan	None	(iii)	(iii)
1981		144	Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara	Tanzania U.R.	None	(iii)	(iii)
1981	1987, 92	147	Kakadu National Park	Australia	None 81;	(i)(iii)(iv) 81	(i)(vi)(vii)(ix)(x)
1981		148	Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls	Jerusalem	None	(ii)(iii)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(vi)
1981		149	Archaeological Park and Ruins of Quirigua	Guatemala	None	None	(i)(ii)(iv)
1981		157	SGang Gwaay	Canada	(iv)(v)	(iii)	(iii)
1981		158	Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump	Canada	(iv)(vi)	(vi)	(vi)
1981		160	Palace and Park of Fontainebleau	France	(i)(ii)(vi)	(ii)(vi)	(ii)(vi)
1981		162	Amiens Cathedral	France	(i)(ii)	(i)(ii)	(i)(ii)
1981		163	Roman Theatre and its Surroundings and the "Triumphal Arch" of Orange	France	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)
1981		164	Arles, Roman and Romanesque Monuments	France	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1981		165	Cistercian Abbey of Fontenay	France	None	(iv)	(iv)
1981		167	Willandra Lakes Region	Australia	None	(iii)	(iii)(viii)
1981		168	Speyer Cathedral	Germany	None	(ii)	(ii)
1981		169	Würzburg Residence with the Court Gardens and Residence Square	Germany	None	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1981		170	Medina of Fez	Morocco	None	None	(ii)(v)
1981		171	Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore	Pakistan	None	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)
1982		174	Historic Centre of Florence	Italy	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
1982		179	Tassili n'Ajjer	Algeria	(i)(iii)	(i)(iii)	(i)(iii)(vii)(viii)
1982		180	National History Park - Citadel, Sans Souci, Ramiers	Haiti	None	(iv)(vi)	(iv)(vi)
1982		183	Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna	Libya A.J.	None	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)
1982		184	Archaeological Site of Sabratha	Libya A.J.	None	(iii)	(iii)
1982		188	M'Zab Valley	Algeria	None	(ii)(iii)(v)	(ii)(iii)(v)
1982		189	Historic Centre of the Town of Olinda	Brazil	None	Defer	(ii)(iv)
1982		190	Archaeological Site of Cyrene	Libya A.J.	None	(ii)(iii)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(vi)
1982		191	Djémila	Algeria	None	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1982		192	Old Walled City of Shibam	Yemen	None	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)(v)
1982		193	Tipasa	Algeria	None	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1982		194	Timgad	Algeria	None	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
1982		198	Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site	USA	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1982		200	Sacred City of Anuradhapura	Sri Lanka	None	(ii)(iii)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(vi)
1982		201	Ancient City of Polonnaruwa	Sri Lanka	None	(i)(iii)(vi)	(i)(iii)(vi)
1982		202	Ancient City of Sigiriya	Sri Lanka	None	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
1982		203	Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans	France	None	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
1982		204	Old Havana and its Fortifications	Cuba	None	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)
1983		206	Central Zone of the Town of Angra do Heroísmo in the Azores	Portugal	(iv)(v)(vi)	(iv)(vi)	(iv)(vi)
1983		216	Rila Monastery	Bulgaria	None	Defer	(vi)
1983		217	Ancient City of Nessebar	Bulgaria	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1983		229	Place Stanislas, Place de la Carrière and Place d'Alliance in Nancy	France	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1983		230	Abbey Church of Saint-Savin sur Gartempe	France	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)	(i)(iii)
1983		242	Ajanta Caves	India	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(vi)
1983		243	Ellora Caves	India	None	(i)(iii)(vi)	(i)(iii)(vi)
1983		251	Agra Fort	India	None	(iii)	(iii)
1983		252	Taj Mahal	India	None	(i)	(i)
1983		263	Monastery of the Hieronymites and Tower of Belem in Lisbon	Portugal	None	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)
1983		264	Monastery of Batalha	Portugal	None	(i)(ii)	(i)(ii)
1983		265	Convent of Christ in Tomar	Portugal	None	(i)(vi)	(i)(vi)
1983		266	La Fortaleza and San Juan Historic Site in Puerto Rico	USA	(iv)(vi)	(vi)	(vi)
1983		267	Old City of Berne	Switzerland	None	(iii) defer	(iii)
1983		268	Convent of St Gall	Switzerland	None	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1983		269	Benedictine Convent of St John at Münstair	Switzerland	None	(iii)	(iii)
1983		271	Pilgrimage Church of Wies	Germany	None	(i)(iii)	(i)(iii)
1983		273	City of Cuzco	Peru	None	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1983		274	Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu	Peru	None	(i)(iii)	(i)(iii)(vii)(ix)
1984		246	Sun Temple, Konarak	India	None	(i)(iii)(vi)	(i)(iii)(vi)
1984		249	Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram	India	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(vi)
1984		285	Port, Fortresses and Group of Monuments, Cartagena	Colombia	None	(iv)(vi)	(iv)(vi)
1984		286	Vatican City	Holy See	None	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)
1984		288	Castles of Augustusburg and Falkenlust at Brühl	Germany	None	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)

Inscribed	Redef	ID_NO	WH_NAME	State Party	Criteria SP	Criteria AB	Criteria Inscribed
1984		291	Jesuit Missions of the Guarani: San Ignacio Mini, Santa Ana, Nuestra Señora de Loreto and Santa Maria Mayor (Argentina), Ruins of Sao Miguel das Missoes (Brazil)	Argentina/Brazil	None	None	(iv)
1984		293	Anjar	Lebanon	None	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1984		294	Baalbek	Lebanon	None	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1984		295	Byblos	Lebanon	None	(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)(vi)
1984		299	Tyre	Lebanon	None	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)
1984		307	Statue of Liberty	USA	(i)(iv)(vi)	(i)(vi)	(i)(vi)
1984		313	Historic Centre of Cordoba	Spain	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
1984		314	Alhambra, Generalife and Albayzin, Granada	Spain	(iv)(v)	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)
1984		316	Burgos Cathedral	Spain	(i)(ii)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
1984		318	Monastery and Site of the Escorial, Madrid	Spain	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(i)(ii)(vi)	(i)(ii)(vi)
1984		320	Works of Antoni Gaudi	Spain	(i)(ii)(vi) 84 (i)(ii)(iii)(vi) 05	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
1985		187	St. Mary's Cathedral and St. Michael's Church at Hildesheim	Germany	None	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)
1985		277	Hatra	Iraq	None	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
1985		287	Rock-Art Sites of Tadrart Acacus	Libya A.J.	None	(iii)	(iii)
1985		300	Historic District of Old Québec	Canada	(i)(iv)	(iv)(vi)	(iv)(vi)
1985		309	Historic Centre of Salvador de Bahia	Brazil	None	(iv)(vi)	(iv)(vi)
1985		310	Altamira Cave	Spain	None	(i)(iii)	(i)(iii)
1985		311	Old Town of Segovia and its Aqueduct	Spain	(i)(iv)(v)	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)
1985	1998	312	Monuments of Oviedo and the Kingdom of the Asturias	Spain	No do85 Ext 98	Def	(i)(ii)(iv)
1985		321	Historic Mosque City of Bagerhat	Bangladesh	None	Defer	(iv)
1985		322	Ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur	Bangladesh	None	(i)(ii)(vi)	(i)(ii)(vi)
1985		323	Royal Palaces of Abomey	Benin	None	(iii)(v)	(iii)(iv)
1985		326	Petra	Jordan	None	Defer 84	(i)(iii)(iv)
1985		327	Quseir Amra	Jordan	None	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)
1985		330	Chavin (Archaeological Site)	Peru	None	(iii)	(iii)
1985		331	Medina of Marrakesh	Morocco	None	(i)(ii)(iv)(v)	(i)(ii)(iv)(v)
1985		332	Punic Town of Kerkuane and its Necropolis	Tunisia	None	(iii)	(iii)
1985		334	Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Congonhas	Brazil	(i)(vi)	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1985		344	Pont du Gard (Roman Aqueduct)	France	None	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)
1985		347	Santiago de Compostela (Old town)	Spain	(i)(ii)(vi)	(i)(ii)(vi)	(i)(ii)(vi)
1985		348	Old Town of Avila with its Extra-Muros Churches	Spain	(i)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1985		351	Painted Churches in the Troodos Region	Cyprus	(i)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
1985		352	Rock Art of Alta	Norway	None	(iii)	(iii)
1985		356	Historic Areas of Istanbul	Turkey	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
1985		357	Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites of Cappadocia	Turkey	(i)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iii)(v)	(i)(iii)(v)(vii)
1985		358	Great Mosque and Hospital of Divriği	Turkey	(i)	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1985		359	Thracian Tomb of Sveshtari	Bulgaria	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)	(i)(iii)
1986		21	Ancient City of Aleppo	Syrian A.R.	None	None	(iii)(iv)
1986		234	Churches and Convents of Goa	India	None	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
1986		240	Khajuraho Group of Monuments	India	None	Defer 82	(i)(iii)
1986		241	Group of Monuments at Hampi	India	None	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)
1986		255	Fatehpur Sikri	India	None	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
1986		361	Historic Centre of Evora	Portugal	None	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1986		362	Old Town of Ghadamès	Libya A.J.	None	(v)	(v)
1986		364	Great Zimbabwe National Monument	Zimbabwe	None	(i)(iii)(vi)	(i)(iii)(vi)
1986		365	Khami Ruins National Monument	Zimbabwe	None	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1986		366	Chan Chan Archaeological Zone	Peru	None	(i)(iii)	(i)(iii)
1986		367	Roman Monuments, Cathedral of St. Peter and Church of Our Lady in Trier	Germany	None	(i)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iii)(iv)(vi)
1986		370	Durham Castle and Cathedral	UK	None	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
1986		371	Ironbridge Gorge	UK	None	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)
1986		372	Studley Royal Park including the Ruins of Fountains Abbey	UK	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	Ref 85	(i)(iv)
1986		373	Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites	UK	None	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)
1986		374	Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd	UK	None	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)
1986		377	Hattusha: the Hittite Capital	Turkey	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
1986	2001	378	Mudejar Architecture of Aragon	Spain	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv) 86; None 01	(iv)	(iv)
1986		379	Historic City of Toledo	Spain	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
1986		384	Old Town of Cáceres	Spain	(i)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1986		385	Old City of Sana'a	Yemen	None	(iv)(v)(vi)	(iv)(v)(vi)
1986	2004/05	387	St Kilda	UK	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(v)	(iii)(v)(vii)(ix)(x)
1986		389	Studenica Monastery	Yugoslavia	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)
1986		392	Temple of Apollo Epicurius at Bassae	Greece	None	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)
1987		239	Group of Monuments at Pattadakal	India	None	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1987		244	Elephanta Caves	India	None	Def 82	(i)(iii)
1987	2004	250	Great Living Chola Temples	India	None 82; (i)(ii)(iii)(iv) 04	Def 82; Ref 87; (i)(ii)(iii)(iv) 04	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
1987		272	Hanseatic City of Lübeck	Germany	None	(iv)	(iv)

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1987		353	Chaco Culture	USA	(iii)	(iii)	(iii)
1987		383	Cathedral, Alcázar and Archivo de Indias in Seville	Spain	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(vi)
1987		393	Archaeological Site of Delphi	Greece	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
1987		394	Venice and its Lagoon	Italy	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)
1987		395	Piazza del Duomo, Pisa	Italy	None	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)
1987	2002	400	Budapest, including the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrásy Avenue	Hungary	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v) 87; (ii)(iv)(vi) 02	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1987		401	Old Village of Hollókő and its surroundings	Hungary	(iii)(iv)(v)	(v)	(v)
1987		404	Acropolis, Athens	Greece	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
1987		411	Pre-Hispanic City and National Park of Palenque	Mexico	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
1987		412	Historic Centre of Mexico City and Xochimilco	Mexico	(i)(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)
1987		414	Pre-Hispanic City of Teotihuacan	Mexico	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
1987		415	Historic Centre of Oaxaca and Archaeological Site of Monte Alban	Mexico	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
1987		416	Historic Centre of Puebla	Mexico	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv) def	(ii)(iv)
1987		420	City of Potosi	Bolivia	None	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
1987		425	Blenheim Palace	UK	(i)(ii)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1987		426	Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and Saint Margaret's Church	UK	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	Def 86	(i)(ii)(iv)
1987		428	City of Bath	UK	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	Ref	(i)(ii)(iv)
1987		430	Frontiers of the Roman Empire	UK	(ii)(iv)(vi) 87; (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v) 05	(ii)(iii)(iv) 87; (ii)(iii)(iv) 05	(ii)(iii)(iv)
1987		433	Bahla Fort	Oman	(iii)(v)(vi)	Def 86	(iv)
1987		437	Mount Taishan	China	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)(vii)
1987		438	The Great Wall	China	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
1987		439	Imperial Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Beijing and Shenyang	China	None 87; (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi) 04	(iii)(iv) 87; (i)(ii)(iii)(iv) 04	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
1987		440	Mogao Caves	China	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)
1987		441	Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor	China	None	(i)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iii)(iv)(vi)
1987		442	Monticello and University of Virginia in Charlottesville	USA	(i)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iv)(vi)
1987		444	Ksar of Ait-Ben-Haddou	Morocco	None	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)
1987		445	Brasilia	Brazil	None	Ref 87	(i)(iv)
1987		448	Nemrut Dağ	Turkey	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)
1987		449	Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian	China	None	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)
1988		116	Old Towns of Djenné	Mali	None	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1988		119	Timbuktu	Mali	None	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)(v)
1988		381	Old City of Salamanca	Spain	None	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
1988		434	Archaeological Sites of Bat, Al-Khutm and Al-Ayn	Oman	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1988		450	Sacred City of Kandy	Sri Lanka	None	(iv)(vi)	(iv)(vi)
1988		451	Old Town of Galle and its Fortifications	Sri Lanka	None	(iv)	(iv)
1988		454	Mount Athos	Greece	None	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(v)(vi)(vii)
1988		455	Meteora	Greece	None	(i)(ii)(iv)(v)	(i)(ii)(iv)(v)(vii)
1988		456	Paleochristian and Byzantine Monuments of Thessalonika	Greece	None	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
1988		460	Trinidad and the Valley de los Ingenios	Cuba	None	Def 87	(iv)(v)
1988		482	Historic Town of Guanajuato and Adjacent Mines	Mexico	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)
1988		483	Pre-Hispanic City of Chichen-Itza	Mexico	(i)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)
1988		484	Xanthos-Letoon	Turkey	None	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
1988		485	Hierapolis-Pamukkale	Turkey	None	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)(vii)
1988		488	Tower of London	UK	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1988		491	Sanctuary of Asklepios at Epidaurus	Greece	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
1988		493	Medieval City of Rhodes	Greece	None	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)(v)
1988		495	Strasbourg - Grande île	France	None	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
1988		496	Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey, and St Martin's Church	UK	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(vi)	(i)(ii)(vi)
1988		498	Medina of Sousse	Tunisia	None	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)(v)
1988		499	Kairouan	Tunisia	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(v)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(v)(vi)
1988		500	Historic Centre of Lima	Peru	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)	(iv)
1989		181	Tasmanian Wilderness	Australia	None	(iii)(v)(vi)?	(iii)(iv)(vi)(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
1989		505	Monastery of Alcobaça	Portugal	None	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1989		511	Archaeological Site of Mystras	Greece	None	Def 87	(ii)(iii)(iv)
1989		516	Cliff of Bandiagara (Land of the Dogons)	Mali	None	(v)	(v)(vii)
1989		517	Archaeological Site of Olympia	Greece	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
1989		524	Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi	India	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
1990	1993	421	Tongariro National Park	New Zealand	(vi) 90;	(vi) 93	(vi)(vii)(viii)
1990		526	Colonial City of Santo Domingo	Dominican Republic	None	Def 89	(ii)(iv)(vi)
1990		527	Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra	Ukraine	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
1990		529	Jesuit Missions of the Chiquitos	Bolivia	None	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)
1990		530	Delos	Greece	None	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)

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1990	1999	532	Palaces and Parks of Potsdam and Berlin	Germany	None 89; (i)(ii)(iii)(iv) 99	(i)(ii)(iv) 89; (i)(ii)(iv) 99	(i)(ii)(iv)
1990		537	Monasteries of Daphni, Hossios Lukas and Nea Moni of Chios	Greece	(i)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1990		540	Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments	Russian Federation	None	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)
1990		543	Itchan Kala	Uzbekistan	(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)(v)
1990		544	Kizhi Pogost	Russian Federation	None	(i)(iv)(v)	(i)(iv)(v)
1990		545	Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow	Russian Federation	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)
1990		547	Mount Huangshan	China	None	Def 89	(ii)(vii)(x)
1990	1992	548	Rio Abiseo National Park	Peru	None	(iii)	(iii)(vii)(ix)(x)
1990		550	Historic Centre of San Gimignano	Italy	None	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)
1991		515	Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch	Germany	None	(iii)(iv) 91;	(iii)(iv)
1991		518	Poblet Monastery	Spain	None	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1991		559	Royal Domain of Drottningholm	Sweden	(iii)	(iv)	(iv)
1991		561	Golden Temple of Dambulla	Sri Lanka	None	(i)(vi)	(i)(vi)
1991		566	Historic City of Sucre	Bolivia	None	(iv)	(iv)
1991		574	Historic Town of Sukhotai and Associated Historic Towns	Thailand	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(i)(iii)	(i)(iii)
1991		576	Historic City of Ayutthaya	Thailand	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(iii)	(iii)
1991		582	Old Rauma	Finland	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)
1991		583	Fortress of Suomenlinna	Finland	(iv)	(iv)	(iv)
1991		585	Historic Centre of Morelia	Mexico	(ii)(iv)(v)	Def 90	(ii)(iv)(vi)
1991		592	Borobudur Temple Compounds	Indonesia	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iv)	(i)(ii)(vi)
1991		599	Island of Mozambique	Mozambique	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iv)(vi)	(iv)(vi)
1991		600	Paris, Banks of the Seine	France	None	(i)(ii)	(i)(ii)(iv)
1991		601	Cathedral of Notre-Dame, Former Abbey of Saint-Remi and Palace of Tau, Reims	France	None	(i)(ii)(vi)	(i)(ii)(vi)
1991		606	Serra da Capivara National Park	Brazil	None	(iii)	(iii)
1991		642	Prambanan Temple Compounds	Indonesia	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1992		492	Pueblo de Taos	USA	(iv)(v)	(iv)	(iv)
1992		564	Old City of Zamosc	Poland	None	(iv)	(iv)
1992		565	Kasbah of Algiers	Algeria	None	Def 90	(ii)(v)
1992	1999	570	Butrint	Albania	None	(iii)	(iii)
1992		575	Ban Chiang Archaeological Site	Thailand	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)	(iii)
1992		595	Pythagoreion and Heraion of Samos	Greece	None	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
1992		604	Historic Monuments of Novgorod and Surroundings	Russian Federation	None	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
1992		616	Historic Centre of Prague	Czech Republic	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
1992		617	Historic Centre of Český Krumlov	Czech Republic	(i)(ii)(iv)(v)	(iv)	(iv)
1992		621	Historic Centre of Telč	Czech Republic	(iv)(v)	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1992		623	Mines of Rammelsberg and Historic Town of Goslar	Germany	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1992		631	El Tajin, Pre-Hispanic City	Mexico	(i)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1992		632	Cultural and Historic Ensemble of the Solovetsky Islands	Russian Federation	None	(iv)	(iv)
1992		633	White Monuments of Vladimir and Suzdal	Russian Federation	None	Def	(i)(ii)(iv)
1992		635	Bourges Cathedral	France	None	(i)	(i)(iv)
1992		668	Angkor	Cambodia	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
1993		232	Humayun's Tomb, Delhi	India	None	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1993		233	Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi	India	None	(iv)	(iv)
1993		546	Maulbronn Monastery Complex	Germany	None	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1993		555	Birka and Hovgården	Sweden	None	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1993		556	Engelsberg Ironworks	Sweden	(iv)	(iv)	(iv)
1993		596	Villages with Fortified Churches in Transylvania	Romania	None	(iv)	(iv)
1993		597	Monastery of Horezu	Romania	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)	(ii)
1993		598	Churches of Moldavia	Romania	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)	(i)(iv)
1993		602	Historic Centre of Bukhara	Uzbekistan	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
1993		611	Historic Town of Zabid	Yemen	(ii)(iv)(v)	Def 93	(ii)(iv)(vi)
1993		618	Historic Town of Banská Štiavnica and the Technical Monuments in its Vicinity	Slovakia	(i)(iii)(iv)	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)
1993		620	Spišský Hrad and its Associated Cultural Monuments	Slovakia	(i)(iv)	(iv)	(iv)
1993		622	Vlkolínec	Slovakia	(iv)(v)	Def 93	(iv)(v)
1993		624	Town of Bamberg	Germany	None	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1993		648	Jesuit Missions of La Santísima Trinidad de Parana and Jesus de Tavarangue	Paraguay	None	Ref. 93	(iv)
1993		657	Architectural Ensemble of the Trinity Sergius Lavra in Sergiev Posad	Russian Federation	None	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1993		658	Coro and its Port	Venezuela	None	Def 93	(iv)(v)
1993		659	Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne	Ireland	(i)(iii)(vi)	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)
1993		660	Buddhist Monuments in the Horyu-ji Area	Japan	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)
1993		661	Himeji-jo	Japan	(i)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1993		664	Archaeological Ensemble of Mérida	Spain	None	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1993		665	Royal Monastery of Santa Maria de Guadalupe	Spain	None	(iv)(vi)	(iv)(vi)
1993		669	Route of Santiago de Compostela	Spain	None	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)

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1993		670	The Sassi and the park of the Rupestrian Churches of Matera	Italy	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)(v)
1993		675	Joya de Cerén Archaeological Site	El Salvador	(iii)(iv)	(iii)	(iii)(iv)
1993		676	Historic Centre of Zacatecas	Mexico	(i)(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1993		677	Baroque Churches of the Philippines	Philippines	(i)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1993		678	Complex of Hué Monuments	Viet Nam	None	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1993		714	Rock Paintings of the Sierra de San Francisco	Mexico	(i)(iii)	(i)(iii)	(i)(iii)
1994		447	Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park	Australia	(v)(vi)	(v)(vi)	(v)(vi)(vii)(ix)
1994		535	Collegiate Church, Castle, and Old Town of Quedlinburg	Germany	None	(iv)	(iv)
1994		541	Vilnius Historic Centre	Lithuania	(ii)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1994		557	Rock Carvings in Tanum	Sweden	None	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)
1994		558	Skogskyrkogården	Sweden	(i)(ii)	(i)(ii)	(ii)(iv)
1994		584	Petäjävesi Old Church	Finland	None	(iv)	(iv)
1994		614	City of Safranbolu	Turkey	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)(v)
1994		634	Church of the Ascension, Kolomenskoye	Russian Federation	None	(ii)	(ii)
1994		687	Völklingen Ironworks	Germany	(i)(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1994		688	Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto (Kyoto, Uji and Otsu Cities)	Japan	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1994		690	Pilgrimage Church of St John of Nepomuk at Zelena Hora	Czech Republic	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iv)	(iv)
1994		697	Jelling Mounds, Runic Stones and Church	Denmark	None	(iii)	(iii)
1994		699	City of Luxembourg: its Old Quarters and Fortifications	Luxembourg	None	(iv)	(iv)
1994		700	Lines and Geoglyphs of Nasca and Pampas de Jumana	Peru	None	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)
1994		702	Earliest 16th-Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl	Mexico	(ii)(iv)(vi)	Def	(ii)(iv)
1994		703	Mountain Resort and its Outlying Temples, Chengde	China	None	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1994		704	Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu	China	None	(i)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iv)(vi)
1994		705	Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains	China	None	(i)(ii)(vi)	(i)(ii)(vi)
1994		708	Historical Monuments of Mtskheta	Georgia	None	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1994		710	Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery	Georgia	None	(iv)	(iv)
1994		712	City of Vicenza and the Palladian Villas of the Veneto	Italy	None	(i)(ii)	(i)(ii)
1995		228	Historic Centre of Avignon: Papal Palace, Episcopal Ensemble and Avignon Bridge	France	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
1995		479	Town of Luang Prabang	Lao People's Democratic Republic	None	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)(v)
1995		695	Roskilde Cathedral	Denmark	None	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1995		715	Rapa Nui National Park	Chile	None	(i)(iii)(v)	(i)(iii)(v)
1995		717	Historic Centre of Siena	Italy	None	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
1995		722	Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras	Philippines	None	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)(v)
1995		723	Cultural Landscape of Sintra	Portugal	None	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)(v)
1995		726	Historic Centre of Naples	Italy	(i)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1995		728	Old and New Towns of Edinburgh	UK	None	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1995		730	Crespi d'Adda	Italy	None	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)
1995		731	Hanseatic Town of Visby	Sweden	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)
1995		732	Kutná Hora: Historical Town Centre with the Church of St Barbara and the Cathedral of Our Lady at Sedlec	Czech Republic	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1995	1999	733	Ferrara, City of the Renaissance and its Po Delta	Italy	(i)(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)
1995		734	Historic Villages of Shirakawa-go and Gokayama	Japan	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)
1995		736	Seokguram Grotto and Bulguksa Temple	Rep. Korea	(i)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1995		737	Haeinsa Temple Janggyeong Panjeon, the Depositories for the Tripitaka Koreana Woodblocks	Rep. Korea	(iv)(vi)	(iv)(vi)	(iv)(vi)
1995		738	Jongmyo Shrine	Rep. Korea	(ii)(vi)	(iv)	(iv)
1995		739	Schokland and Surroundings	Netherlands	(iii)(v)(vi)	(iii)(v)	(iii)(v)
1995		741	Old Town of Lunenburg	Canada	(i)(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)
1995		742	Historic Centre of Santa Cruz de Mompox	Colombia	(i)(ii)	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)
1995		743	National Archeological Park of Tierradentro	Colombia	(i)(iii)	(iii)	(iii)
1995		744	San Agustín Archeological Park	Colombia	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)	(iii)
1995		747	Historic Quarter of the City of Colonia del Sacramento	Uruguay	(ii)(v)(vi)	(iv)	(iv)
1996		292	Cologne Cathedral	Germany	None	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
1996		398	Castel del Monte	Italy	None	(i)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)
1996		593	Sangiran Early Man Site	Indonesia	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)
1996		709	Upper Svaneti	Georgia	None	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)
1996		729	Bauhaus and its sites in Weimar and Dessau	Germany	None	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
1996		750	Ancient Ksour of Ouadane, Chinguetti, Tichitt and Oualata	Mauritania	(ii)(iv)(v)	None	(iii)(iv)(v)
1996		751	Verla Groundwood and Board Mill	Finland	(iv)(v)	(iv)	(iv)
1996		755	Historic Centre of Oporto	Portugal	None	(iv)	(iv)
1996		757	Skellig Michael	Ireland	(i)(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)

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1996		758	Millenary Benedictine Monastery of Pannonhalma and its Natural Environment	Hungary	(iii)(vi)	(iv)(vi)	(iv)(vi)
1996		759	Defence Line of Amsterdam	Netherlands	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)(v)
1996		762	Church Village of Gammelstad, Luleå	Sweden	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)(v)
1996		763	Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape	Czech Republic	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
1996		770	Canal du Midi	France	(i)(ii)(iv)(v)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)
1996		774	Laponian Area	Sweden	(iii)(v)	(iii)(v)	(iii)(v)(vii)(viii)(ix)
1996		775	Hiroshima Peace Memorial (Genbaku Dome)	Japan	None	(vi)	(vi)
1996		776	Itsukushima Shinto Shrine	Japan	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)
1996		778	Lushan National Park	China	None	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
1996		779	Mount Emei Scenic Area, including Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area	China	None	(iv)(vi)	(iv)(vi)(x)
1996		780	Archaeological Site of Aigai (modern name Vergina)	Greece	(i)(iii)(vi)	(iii)	(i)(iii)
1996		781	Historic Walled Town of Cuenca	Spain	(iii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(v)	(ii)(v)
1996		782	La Lonja de la Seda de Valencia	Spain	None	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1996		783	Luther Memorials in Eisleben and Wittenberg	Germany	(ii)(vi)	(iv)(vi)	(iv)(vi)
1996		784	Historic Centre of the City of Salzburg	Austria	None	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
1996		786	Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn	Austria	None	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1996		787	The Trulli of Alberobello	Italy	None	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)(v)
1996		788	Early Christian Monuments of Ravenna	Italy	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
1996		789	Historic Centre of the City of Pienza	Italy	None	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
1996		791	Pre-Hispanic Town of Uxmal	Mexico	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)
1996		792	Historic Monuments Zone of Querétaro	Mexico	(i)(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1996		793	Historic City of Meknes	Morocco	None	(iv)	(iv)
1997		345	Historic Fortified City of Carcassonne	France	None	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1997		549	18th-Century Royal Palace at Caserta, with the Park, the Aqueduct of Vanvitelli, and the San Leucio Complex	Italy	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
1997		586	Rohtas Fort	Pakistan	None	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1997		666	Lumbini, the Birthplace of the Lord Buddha	Nepal	(ii)(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)
1997		773	Pyrénées - Mont Perdu	France/Spain	(v)(vi)	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)(v)(vii)(viii)
1997		790	Archaeological Site of Panamá and Historic District of Panamá	Panama	(ii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
1997		794	Dougga / Thugga	Tunisia	None	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
1997		795	Maritime Greenwich	UK	(i)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)
1997		803	Las Médulas	Spain	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
1997		804	Palau de la Música Catalana and Hospital de Sant Pau, Barcelona	Spain	None	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
1997		805	San Millán Yuso and Suso Monasteries	Spain	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
1997		806	Hallstatt-Dachstein Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape	Austria	None	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1997		809	Episcopal Complex of the Euphrasian Basilica in the Historic Centre of Porec	Croatia	(i)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
1997		810	Historic City of Trogir	Croatia	(i)(ii)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1997		811	Old Town of Lijiang	China	(v) etc	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)(v)
1997		812	Ancient City of Ping Yao	China	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
1997		815	Hospicio Cabañas, Guadalajara	Mexico	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
1997		816	Changeokgung Palace Complex	Rep. Korea	(ii)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
1997		817	Hwaseong Fortress	Rep. Korea	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
1997		818	Mill Network at Kinderdijk-Elshout	Netherlands	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
1997		819	Historic Area of Willemstad, Inner City and Harbour, Netherlands Antilles	Netherlands	None	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)(v)
1997		821	Historic Centre of São Luis	Brazil	None	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)(v)
1997		822	Historic Centre (Old Town) of Tallinn	Estonia	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1997		823	Residences of the Royal House of Savoy	Italy	(i)(ii)(iv)(v)	(i)(ii)(iv)(v)	(i)(ii)(iv)(v)
1997		824	Botanical Garden (Orto Botanico), Padua	Italy	None	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
1997		826	Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto)	Italy	(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)(v)
1997		827	Cathedral, Torre Civica and Piazza Grande, Modena	Italy	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
1997		829	Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata	Italy	(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)(v)
1997		830	Costiera Amalfitana	Italy	(i)(ii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)(v)
1997		831	Archaeological Area of Agrigento	Italy	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
1997		832	Villa Romana del Casale	Italy	(i)(iii)(iv)?	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)
1997		833	Su Nuraxi di Barumini	Italy	(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)?	(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
1997		835	Medieval Town of Toruń	Poland	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1997		836	Archaeological Site of Volubilis	Morocco	None	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
1997		837	Medina of Tétouan (formerly known as Titawin)	Morocco	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)(v)
1997		841	San Pedro de la Roca Castle, Santiago de Cuba	Cuba	None	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)
1997		847	Castle of the Teutonic Order in Malbork	Poland	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
1997		852	Historic Centre of Riga	Latvia	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)	(i)(ii)
1998		560	Archeological Zone of Paquimé, Casas Grandes	Mexico	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1998		785	Semmering Railway	Austria	None	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1998		825	Archaeological Area and the Patriarchal Basilica of Aquileia	Italy	None	(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)(vi)
1998		828	Historic Centre of Urbino	Italy	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)

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1998		842	Cilento and Vallo di Diano National Park with the Archeological sites of Paestum and Velia, and the Certosa di Padula	Italy	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1998		846	Classical Weimar	Germany	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)
1998		848	Choirokoitia	Cyprus	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
1998		849	Archaeological Site of Troy	Turkey	None	(ii)(iii)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(vi)
1998		850	Ouadi Qadisha (the Holy Valley) and the Forest of the Cedars of God (Horsh Arz el-Rab)	Lebanon	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1998		855	Flemish Béguinages	Belgium	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
1998		856	The Four Lifts on the Canal du Centre and their Environs, La Louvière and Le Roeulx (Hainault)	Belgium	(i)(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1998		857	La Grand-Place, Brussels	Belgium	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1998		860	Gardens and Castle at Kroměříž	Czech Republic	(i)(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1998		861	Holašovice Historical Village Reservation	Czech Republic	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1998		862	Historic Monuments Zone of Tlacotalpan	Mexico	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1998		865	L'viv - the Ensemble of the Historic Centre	Ukraine	(i)(v)(vi)	(ii)(v)	(ii)(v)
1998		866	Prehistoric Rock-Art Sites in the Côa Valley	Portugal	None	(i)(iii)	(i)(iii)
1998		867	Ir.D.F. Woudagemaal (D.F. Wouda Steam Pumping Station)	Netherlands	(i)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
1998		868	Routes of Santiago de Compostela in France	France	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
1998		870	Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara	Japan	(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
1998		871	Naval Port of Karlskrona	Sweden	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1998		872	Historic Site of Lyons	France	(iii)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1998		874	Rock Art of the Mediterranean Basin on the Iberian Peninsula	Spain	None	(iii)	(iii)
1998		876	University and Historic Precinct of Alcalá de Henares	Spain	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
1998		880	Summer Palace, an Imperial Garden in Beijing	China	(i)(iii)(vi)	(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)
1998		881	Temple of Heaven: an Imperial Sacrificial Altar in Beijing	China	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)
1998		883	Fuerte de Samaipata	Bolivia	(i)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
1999		417	Ibiza, biodiversity and culture	Spain	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(ix)(x)
1999		474	Hortobágy National Park	Hungary	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)
1999		502	Historic Town of Vigan	Philippines	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1999		514	Heart of Neolithic Orkney	UK	(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
1999		579	Bronze Age Burial Site of Sammallahdenmäki	Finland	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1999		840	Viñales Valley	Cuba	None	Ref	(iv)
1999		863	Historic Centre of Santa Ana de los Ríos de Cuenca	Ecuador	None	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(v)
1999		886	State Historical and Cultural Park "Ancient Merv"	Turkmenistan	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
1999		890	Historic Centre of the Town of Diamantina	Brazil	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1999		895	Historic Fortified Town of Campeche	Mexico	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1999		896	Museumsinsel (Museum Island), Berlin	Germany	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1999		897	Wartburg Castle	Germany	None	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)
1999		899	Droogmakerij de Beemster (Beemster Polder)	Netherlands	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
1999		901	Litomyšl Castle	Czech Republic	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1999		902	Historic Centre of Sighisoara	Romania	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(v)	(iii)(v)
1999		904	Wooden Churches of Maramures	Romania	(i)(iv)	(iv)	(iv)
1999		905	Kalwaria Zebrzydowska: the Mannerist architectural and park landscape complex and pilgrimage park	Poland	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1999		906	Dacian Fortresses of the Orastie Mountains	Romania	(i)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
1999		907	Villa Adriana (Tivoli)	Italy	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)
1999		910	Brimstone Hill Fortress National Park	Saint Christopher and Nevis	None	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1999		911	Mount Wuyi	China	(iii)	Ref	(iii)(vi)(vii)(x)
1999		912	Dazu Rock Carvings	China	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)
1999		913	Shrines and Temples of Nikko	Japan	(i)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iv)(vi)
1999		915	Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai, and Environs	South Africa	(iii)(vi)?	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)
1999		916	Robben Island	South Africa	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)
1999		929	San Cristóbal de La Laguna	Spain	None	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1999		931	City of Graz – Historic Centre	Austria	(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1999		932	Jurisdiction of Saint-Emilion	France	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1999		936	Cueva de las Manos, Río Pinturas	Argentina	None	(iii)	(iii)
1999		938	Sukur Cultural Landscape	Nigeria	(i)(ii)(iii)(v)(vi)	(iii)(v)(vi)	(iii)(v)(vi)
1999		939	Archaeological Monuments Zone of Xochicalco	Mexico	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1999		941	Archaeological Sites of Mycenae and Tiryns	Greece	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
1999		942	Historic Centre (Chorá) with the Monastery of Saint John "the Theologian" and the Cave of the Apocalypse on the Island of Pátmos	Greece	None	(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)(vi)
1999		943	Belfries of Belgium and France	Belgium	(ii)(iv)	Ref 99; (ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1999		944	Mountain Railways of India	India	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1999		948	Hoi An Ancient Town	Viet Nam	(ii)(iii)(v)(vi)	(ii)(v)	(ii)(v)
1999		949	My Son Sanctuary	Viet Nam	(ii)(v)	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
2000		173	Stone Town of Zanzibar	Tanzania U.R..	(iii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iii)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(vi)

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2000		534	Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz	Germany.	None	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv).
2000		567	Tiwanaku: Spiritual and Political Centre of the Tiwanaku Culture	Bolivia.	None	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
2000		613	Ruins of León Viejo	Nicaragua.	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
2000		625	Mir Castle Complex	Belarus.	None 92; (i)(ii)(iv)(v)	Rej 92; (ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2000		696	Kronborg Castle	Denmark.	None	(iv)	(iv)
2000		777	Monasteries of Haghpat and Sanahin	Armenia	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2000		797	City of Verona	Italy.	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii, iv).	(ii)(iv)
2000		813	Classical Gardens of Suzhou	China	(i)(ii)(v)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)
2000		853	Early Christian Necropolis of Pécs (Sopianae)	Hungary.	(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
2000		859	Holy Trinity Column in Olomouc	Czech Republic.	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
2000		875	Archaeological Ensemble of Tàrraco	Spain.	None	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
2000		884	Three Castles, Defensive Wall and Ramparts of the Market Town of Bellinzona	Switzerland.	None	(iv)	(iv)
2000		885	Historic Centre of Shakhrisabz	Uzbekistan.	(i)(ii)(iii)(vi)	(iii)(iv).	(iii)(iv)
2000		930	Palmeral of Elche	Spain	None	(ii)(v)	(ii)(v)
2000		933	The Loire Valley between Maine and Sully-sur-Loire	France.	(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
2000		956	Island of Saint-Louis	Senegal.	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2000		958	Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshah's Palace and Maiden Tower	Azerbaijan.	(i)(iv)(v)	(iv)	(iv)
2000		960	Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley	Armenia.	(i)(ii)(vi)	(ii)	(ii)
2000		963	The Cathedral of St. James in Šibenik	Croatia.	None	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
2000		965	Rietveld Schröderhuis (Rietveld Schröder House)	Netherlands.	(i)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(vi)	(i)(ii)
2000		968	Agricultural Landscape of Southern Öland	Sweden.	(iii)(iv)	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)
2000		970	Wachau Cultural Landscape	Austria.	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2000		971	Churches of Chiloé	Chile.	(ii)(iii)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
2000		972	Gusuku Sites and Related Properties of the Kingdom of Ryukyu	Japan.	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(vi)
2000		973	Bardejov Town Conservation Reserve	Slovakia.	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv).	(iii)(iv)
2000		974	Monastic Island of Reichenau	Germany.	(i)(iii)(v)(vi)	(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)(vi)
2000		976	Gyeongju Historic Areas	Rep. Korea.	(i)(ii)(vi)	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
2000		977	Gochang, Hwasun, and Ganghwa Dolmen Sites	Rep. Korea.	(iii)	(iii)	(iii)
2000		980	Historic and Architectural Complex of the Kazan Kremlin	Russian Federation.	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
2000		982	Ensemble of Ferrapontov Monastery	Russian Federation.	None	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
2000		983	Historic Town of St George and Related Fortifications, Bermuda	UK	(iv)	(iv)(vi)	(iv)
2000		984	Blaenavon Industrial Landscape	UK	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv).	(iii)(iv)
2000		985	uKhahlamba - Drakensberg Park	South Africa.	(i)(iii)(vi)	(i)(iii)	(i)(iii)(vii)(x)
2000		986	Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas	Venezuela.	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
2000		987	Roman Walls of Lugo	Spain.	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(iv)	(iv)
2000		988	Catalan Romanesque Churches of the Vall de Boí	Spain.	(i)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2000		989	Archaeological Site of Atapuerca	Spain.	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii, v).	(iii)(v)
2000		990	Assisi, the Basilica of San Francesco and Other Franciscan Sites	Italy.	(i)(ii)(iii)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
2000		994	Curonian Spit	Lithuania/Russian Federation.	(ii)(iv)(v)	(v).	(v)
2000		995	Jesuit Block and Estancias of Córdoba	Argentina.	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2000		996	Historic Centre of Brugge	Belgium.	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
2000		1001	Mount Qincheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System.	China.	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
2000		1002	Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui - Xidi and Hongcun	China.	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)(v).	(iii)(iv)(v)
2000		1003	Longmen Grottoes	China.	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)
2000		1004	Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties	China.	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
2000		1005	Major Town Houses of the architect Victor Horta (Brussels)	Belgium.	(i)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
2000		1006	Neolithic Flint Mines at Spiennes (Mons)	Belgium.	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)
2000		1008	Archaeological Landscape of the First Coffee Plantations in the South-East of Cuba	Cuba.	None	(iii, iv).	(iii)(iv)
2000		1009	Notre-Dame Cathedral in Tournai	Belgium.	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2000		1010	Land of Frankincense	Oman.	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
2000		1011	Cathedral and Churches of Echmiatsin and the Archaeological Site of Zvartnots	Armenia.	(iii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
2000		1016	Historical Centre of the City of Arequipa	Peru.	None	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
2001		429	New Lanark	UK	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
2001		481	Vat Phou and Associated Ancient Settlements within the Champasak Cultural Landscape	Lao P.D.R.	None	(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)(vi)
2001		603	Samarkand - Crossroads of Cultures	Uzbekistan.	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
2001		707	Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa	China	None	(i)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iv)(vi)
2001		753	Medina of Essaouira (formerly Mogador)	Morocco	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2001		772	Fertő / Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape	Austria/Hungary	(v)	(v)	(v)
2001		873	Provins, Town of Medieval Fairs	France	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)

Inscribed	Redef	ID_NO	WH_NAME	State Party	Criteria SP	Criteria AB	Criteria Inscribed
2001		950	Royal Hill of Ambohimanga	Madagascar	(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)(vi)
2001		975	Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex	Germany	(i)(ii)(iii)(vi)	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
2001		993	Historic Centre of the Town of Goiás	Brazil	(ii)(v)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2001		1021	Tsodilo	Botswana	(i)(iii)(v)(vi)	(i)(iii)(vi)	(i)(iii)(vi)
2001		1022	Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi	Uganda	(i)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iii)(iv)(vi)
2001		1025	Villa d'Este, Tivoli	Italy	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
2001		1027	Mining Area of the Great Copper Mountain in Falun	Sweden	(iv)	(ii)(iii)(v)	(ii)(iii)(v)
2001		1028	Saltaire	UK	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2001		1030	Derwent Valley Mills	UK	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2001		1031	Historic Centre of Guimarães	Portugal	(ii)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
2001		1033	Historic Centre of Vienna	Austria	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
2001		1039	Yungang Grottoes	China	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
2001		1040	Masada	Israel	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)(vi)
2001		1042	Old City of Acre	Israel	(ii)(iii)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(v)	(ii)(iii)(v)
2001		1044	Aranjuez Cultural Landscape	Spain	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2001		1046	Alto Douro Wine Region	Portugal	(ii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)(v)
2001		1052	Tugendhat Villa in Brno	Czech Republic	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2001		1054	Churches of Peace in Jawor and Swidnica	Poland	(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)(vi)
2001		1055	Lamu Old Town	Kenya	(ii)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
2002		211	Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam	Afghanistan	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
2002		940	Historic Inner City of Paramaribo	Suriname	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2002		954	Saint Catherine Area	Egypt	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)
2002		1024	Late Baroque Towns of the Val di Noto (South-eastern Sicily)	Italy	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(i)(ii)(iv)(v)	(i)(ii)(iv)(v)
2002		1056	Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodhi Gaya	India	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
2002		1061	Ancient Maya City of Calakmul, Campeche	Mexico	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
2002		1063	Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape	Hungary	(iii)(v)	(iii)(v)	(iii)(v)
2002		1066	Upper Middle Rhine Valley	Germany	(ii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)(v)
2002		1067	Historic Centres of Stralsund and Wismar	Germany	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2003		208	Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley	Afghanistan	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
2003		306	Matobo Hills	Zimbabwe	None	Def 03	(iii)(v)(vi)
2003		522	Renaissance Monumental Ensembles of Úbeda and Baeza	Spain	(ii)(iv)	Def (ii)(iv) 03	(ii)(iv)
2003		761	James Island and Related Sites	Gambia	(iv)(vi)	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)
2003		925	Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka	India	None	Def	(iii)(v)
2003		959	Historic Quarter of the Seaport City of Valparaíso	Chile	(iii)	(iii)	(iii)
2003		1053	Wooden Churches of Southern Little Poland	Poland	(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
2003		1068	Sacri Monti of Piedmont and Lombardy	Italy	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2003		1070	Citadel, Ancient City and Fortress Buildings of Derbent	Russian Federation.	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
2003		1073	Gebel Barkal and the Sites of the Napatan Region	Sudan	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
2003		1077	Takht-e Soleyman	Iran Isl.Rep.	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
2003		1078	Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica in Trebic	Czech Republic	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
2003		1079	Franciscan Missions in the Sierra Gorda of Querétaro	Mexico	(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
2003		1084	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew	UK	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
2003		1096	White City of Tel-Aviv – the Modern Movement	Israel	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2003		1099	Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape	South Africa	None	Def	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)
2003		1103	Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi	Kazakhstan	(i)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)
2003		1116	Quebrada de Humahuaca	Argentina	None	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)(v)
2004	2006	724	Medieval Monuments in Kosovo	Serbia	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
2004		945	Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus)	India	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2004		1026	Val d'Orcia	Italy	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iv)(vi)	(iv)(vi)
2004		1058	Portuguese City of Mazagan (El Jadida)	Morocco	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2004		1081	Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape	Mongolia	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
2004		1087	Town Hall and Roland on the Marketplace of Bremen	Germany	(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)(vi)
2004		1091	Complex of Koguryo Tombs	Korea P.D.R.	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
2004		1093	Um er-Rasas (Kastrom Mefa'a)	Jordan	(i)(iii)(v)(vi)	Def	(i)(iv)(vi)
2004		1097	Ensemble of the Novodevichy Convent	Russian Federation.	(i)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iv)(vi)
2004		1101	Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park	India	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	Def	(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)
2004		1106	Pasargadae	Iran Isl.Rep.	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
2004		1117	Landscape of the Pico Island Vineyard Culture	Portugal	(i)(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(v)	(iii)(v)
2004		1127	Muskauer Park / Park Muzakowski *	Germany/Poland	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
2004		1130	Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat)	Iraq	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
2004		1131	Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens	Australia	(ii)(iv)(vi)	Def	(ii)
2004		1134	Varberg Radio Station	Sweden	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2004		1135	Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom	China	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)
2004		1136	Luis Barragán House and Studio	Mexico	(i)(ii)	(i)(ii)	(i)(ii)
2004		1137	Kernavė Archaeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernavė)	Lithuania	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)

Inscribed	Redef	ID_NO	WH_NAME	State Party	Criteria SP	Criteria AB	Criteria Inscribed
2004		1139	Tomb of Askia	Mali	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
2004		1140	Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba	Togo	(i)(iii)(v)(vi)	(v)(vi)	(v)(vi)
2004		1142	Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range	Japan	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
2004		1143	Vegaøyan -- The Vega Archipelago	Norway	(v)	(v)	(v)
2004		1145	Petroglyphs within the Archaeological Landscape of Tamgaly	Kazakhstan	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	Ref	(iii)
2004		1150	Liverpool - Maritime Mercantile City	UK	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
2004		1152	Pingvellir National Park	Iceland	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)
2004		1156	Dresden Elbe Valley	Germany	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)
2004		1158	Etruscan Necropolises of Cerveteri and Tarquinia	Italy	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)
2004		1160	Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley	Andorra	(iv)(v)	(v)	(v)
2004		1208	Bam and its Cultural Landscape	Iran Isl.Rep.	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)
2005		569	Museum-City of Gjirokastra	Albania	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
2005		946	Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar	Bosnia and Herzegovina	(iv)(v)(vi)	(iv)(vi)	(vi)
2005		1107	Incense Route - Desert Cities in the Negev	Israel	(iii)(v)	(iii)(v)	(iii)(v)
2005		1108	Biblical Tels - Megiddo, Hazor, Beer Sheba	Israel	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
2005		1110	Historic Centre of Macao	China	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
2005		1118	Osun-Osoḡbo Sacred Grove	Nigeria	(i)(ii)(iii)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(vi)
2005		1170	Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl	Russian Federation	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2005		1178	Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works	Chile	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
2005		1181	Le Havre, the City Rebuilt by Auguste Perret	France	(i)(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2005		1185	Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex	Belgium	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
2005		1187	Struve Geodetic Arc	Belarus et al.	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(vi)
2005		1188	Soltaniyeh	Iran Isl.Rep.	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
2005		1192	Qal'at al-Bahrain – Ancient Harbour and Capital of Dilmun	Bahrain	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
2005		1196	Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family at Nesvizh	Belarus	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
2005		1199	Kunya-Urgench	Turkmenistan	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
2005		1200	Syracuse and the Rocky Necropolis of Pantalica	Italy	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
2005		1202	Urban Historic Centre of Cienfuegos	Cuba	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(v)	(ii)(v)
2006		476	Chongoni Rock Art Area	Malawi	(iii)(vi)	Ref. Legal	(iii)(vi)
2006		1114	Yin Xu	China	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
2006		1155	Old town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof	Germany	(i)(ii)(iii)	Ref	(ii)(iii)(iv)
2006		1165	Centennial Hall in Wroclaw	Poland	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
2006		1183	Kondoa Rock Art Sites	Tanzania U.R.	(ii)(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)
2006		1189	Harar Jugol, the Fortified Historic Town	Ethiopia	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)
2006		1207	Aflaj Irrigation Systems of Oman	Oman	(ii)(iv)(v)	Ref	(v)
2006		1209	Agave Landscape and Ancient Industrial Facilities of Tequila	Mexico	(ii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(v)(vi)
2006		1211	Genoa: Le Strade Nuove and the system of the Palazzi dei Rolli	Italy	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2006		1214	Sewell Mining Town	Chile	(ii)(iii)(v)	(ii)	(ii)
2006		1215	Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape	UK	(ii)(iii)(iv)	Ref	(ii)(iii)(iv)
2006		1217	Vizcaya Bridge	Spain	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)	(i)(ii)
2006		1222	Bisotun	Iran Isl.Rep.	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
2006		1226	Stone Circles of Senegambia	Gambia	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)	(i)(iii)
2006		1227	Aapravasi Ghat	Mauritius	(iv)(vi)	Def	(vi)
2006		1229	Crac des Chevaliers and Qal'at Salah El-Din	Syrian A.R.	(ii)(iv)	Ref	(ii)(iv)
2007		166	Sydney Opera House	Australia	(i)	(i)	(i)
2007		231	Red Fort Complex	India	(i)(ii)(iii)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(vi)
2007		276	Samarra Archaeological City	Iraq	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv) Def	(ii)(iii)(iv)
2007		978	Old Town of Corfu	Greece	(i)(ii)(iv)	(iv)	(iv)
2007		1076	Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape	Azerbaijan.	(ii)(iii)(vi)	(iii) Ref	(iii)
2007		1112	Kaiping Diaolou and Villages	China	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
2007		1147	Ecosystem and Relict Cultural Landscape of Lopé-Okanda	Gabon	(iii)(iv)(ix)(x)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)(ix)(x)
2007		1221	Rideau Canal	Canada	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
2007		1242	Parthian Fortresses of Nisa	Turkmenistan	(ii)(iii)(v)	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
2007		1243	Lavaux, Vineyard Terraces	Switzerland.	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)(v)
2007		1246	Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine and its Cultural Landscape	Japan	(ii)(iii)(v)	Def	(ii)(iii)(v)
2007		1250	Central University City Campus of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)	Mexico	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
2007		1253	Gamzigrad-Romuliana, Palace of Galerius	Serbia	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
2007		1255	Twyfelfontein or /Ui-/aes	Namibia	(iii)(v)	(iii)(v)	(iii)(v)
2007		1256	Bordeaux, Port of the Moon	France	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2007		1260	Mehmed Paša Sokolović Bridge in Višegrad	Bosnia and Herzegovina	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2007		1265	Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape	South Africa	(iv)(v)(ix)(x)	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)

Annex 3 A: Brief Descriptions of Sites Inscribed in 2005–2007

(This list continues the list in the ICOMOS Report published in 2005: *World Heritage List, Filling the Gaps – an Action Plan for the Future*)

166. Sydney Opera House (2007) Australia: Inaugurated in 1973, the Sydney Opera House is listed as a great architectural work of the 20th century that brings together multiple strands of creativity and innovation, both in architectural form and structural design. A great urban sculpture set in a remarkable waterscape, at the tip a peninsula projecting into Sydney Harbour, the building has had an enduring influence on architecture. The Opera House comprises three groups of interlocking vaulted ‘shells’ which roof two main performances halls and a restaurant. These shell-structures are set upon a vast platform and are surrounded by terrace areas that function as pedestrian concourses. In 1957, when the project of the Sydney opera was attributed by an international jury to the then almost unknown Danish architect Jørn Utzon, it marked a radically new and collaborative approach to construction. In listing the building, the Sydney Opera House is recognized as a great artistic monument accessible to society at large.

231. Red Fort Complex (2007) India: The Red Fort Complex was built as the palace fort of Shahjahanabad - the new capital of the 5th Mughal Emperor of India, Shahjahan (1628–58). It gets its name from its massive enclosing walls of red sandstone. It is adjacent to an older fort, the Salimgarh, built by Islam Shah Sur in 1546, with which it forms the Red Fort Complex. The private apartments consist of a row of pavilions connected by a continuous water channel, known as the *Nahr-i-Behisht*, or the Stream of Paradise. The palace was designed as an imitation of paradise as described in the Koran; a couplet inscribed in the palace reads, ‘If there be a paradise on earth, it is here, it is here’. The Red Fort is considered to represent the zenith of Mughal creativity which, under the Emperor Shahjahan, was brought to a new level of refinement. The planning of the palace is based on Islamic prototypes, but each pavilion reveals architectural elements typical of Mughal building, reflecting a fusion of Persian, Timurid and Hindu traditions. The Red Fort’s innovative planning and architectural style, including its garden design, strongly influenced later buildings and gardens in Rajasthan, Delhi, Agra and further afield. The monument’s significance is further enhanced by the importance of events that happened. Through its fabric, the complex reflects all phases of Indian history from the Mughal period to independence.

276. Samarra Archaeological City (2007) Iraq: Samarra Archaeological City, inscribed both on the World Heritage List and on the List of World Heritage in Danger is the site of a powerful Islamic capital city which ruled over the provinces

of the Abbasid empire extending from Tunisia to Central Asia for a century. Located on both sides of the River Tigris 130km north of Baghdad, the length of the site from north to south is 41.5km; its width varies from 8km to 4km. It testifies to the architectural and artistic innovations that developed there and spread to the other regions of the Islamic world and beyond, the Great Mosque and its Spiral Minaret, 9th century, are among the numerous remarkable architecture monuments of the site, 80% of which remain to be excavated.

476. Chongoni Rock-Art Area (2006) Malawi: Situated within a cluster of forested granite hills and covering an area of 126.4 km², high up the plateau of central Malawi, the area features the richest concentration of rock art in Central Africa on 127 sites. They reflect the comparatively scarce tradition of farmer rock art, as well as paintings by BaTwa hunter-gatherers who inhabited the area from the Late Stone Age. The Chewa agriculturalists, whose ancestors lived in the area from the late Iron Age, practised rock painting until well into the 20th century. The symbols in the rock art, which are strongly associated with women, still have cultural relevance amongst the Chewa, and the sites are actively associated with ceremonies and rituals.

569. Museum-City of Gjirokastra (2005) Albania: The historic town of Gjirokastra, in the Drinos River valley in southern Albania, is a rare example of a well-preserved Ottoman town, built by farmers of large estate. The 13th-century citadel provides the focal point of the town with its typical tower houses (Turkish *kule*). Characteristic of the Balkan region, Gjirokastra contains a series of outstanding examples of *kule*, a type of building that crystallized in the 17th century. But Gjirokastra also features some more elaborate examples from the early 19th century. The *kule* has a tall basement, a first floor for use in the cold season, and a second floor for the warm season. Interiors feature rich decorative details and painted floral patterns, particularly in the zones reserved for the reception of visitors. The town also retains a bazaar, an 18th-century mosque and two churches of the same period.

946. Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar (2005) Bosnia and Herzegovina: The historic town of Mostar, spanning a deep valley of the Neretva River, developed in the 15th and 16th centuries as an Ottoman frontier town and during the Austro-Hungarian period in the 19th and 20th centuries. Mostar has long been known for its old Turkish houses and Old Bridge, *Stari Most*, after which it is named. In the 1990 conflict, however, most of the historic town and the Old Bridge, designed by the renowned architect Sinan, was destroyed. The Old Bridge was recently rebuilt and many of

the edifices in the Old Town have been restored or rebuilt with the contribution of an international scientific committee established by UNESCO. The Old Bridge area, with its pre-Ottoman, eastern Ottoman, Mediterranean and western European architectural features, is an outstanding example of a multicultural urban settlement. The reconstructed Old Bridge and Old City of Mostar is a symbol of reconciliation, international co-operation and of the coexistence of diverse cultural, ethnic and religious communities.

978. Old Town of Corfu (2007) Greece: The Old Town of Corfu, on the Island of Corfu off the western coasts of Albania and Greece, is located in a strategic position at the entrance of the Adriatic Sea, and has its roots in the 8th century BC. The three forts of the town, designed by renowned Venetian engineers, were used for four centuries to defend the maritime trading interests of the Republic of Venice against the Ottoman Empire. In the course of time, the forts were repaired and partly rebuilt several times, more recently under the British rule in the 19th century. The mainly neo-classical housing stock of the Old Town is partly from the Venetian period, partly of later construction, notably the 19th century. As a fortified Mediterranean port, Corfu's urban and port ensemble is notable for its high level of integrity and authenticity.

1076. Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape (2007) Azerbaijan: Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape covers three areas of a plateau of rocky boulders rising out of the semi-desert of central Azerbaijan, with an outstanding collection of some 6,000 rock engravings bearing testimony to 4000 years of rock art. The site also features the remains of settlements and burials, all reflecting an intensive human settlement by dwellers who lived in the area during the wet period that followed the last ice age, from the Upper Palaeolithic to the Middle Ages. The property covers an area of 537 hectares and is part of the larger protected Gobustan Reservation.

1107. Incense Route – Desert Cities in the Negev (2005) Israel: The four Nabatean towns of Haluza, Mamshit, Avdat and Shivta, along with associated fortresses and agricultural landscapes in the Negev Desert, are spread along routes linking them to the Mediterranean end of the Incense and Spice route. Together they reflect the hugely profitable trade in frankincense and myrrh from south Arabia to the Mediterranean, which flourished from the 3rd century B.C. until to 2nd century A.D. With the vestiges of their sophisticated irrigation systems, urban constructions, forts, and caravan-serai they bear witness to the way in which the harsh desert was settled for trade and agriculture.

1108. Biblical Tels – Megiddo, Hazor, Beer Sheba (2005) Israel: Tels, or pre-historic settlement mounds, are characteristic of the flatter lands of the eastern Mediterranean, particularly Lebanon, Syria, Israel and Eastern Turkey. Of more than 200 tels in Israel, Megiddo, Hazor and Beer Sheba are representative of tels that contain substantial remains of cities with biblical connections. The three tels also present some

of the best examples in the Levant of elaborate Iron Age, underground water collecting systems, created to serve dense urban communities. Their traces of construction over the millennia reflect the existence of centralized authority, prosperous agricultural activity and the control of important trade routes.

1110. Historic Centre of Macao (2005) China: Macao, a lucrative port of strategic importance in the development of international trade, was under Portuguese administration from the mid 16th century until 1999, when it came under Chinese sovereignty. With its historic street, residential, religious and public Portuguese and Chinese buildings, the historic centre of Macao provides a unique testimony to the meeting of aesthetic, cultural, architectural and technological influences from East and West. The site also contains a fortress and a lighthouse, which is the oldest in China. The site bears testimony to one of the earliest and longest-lasting encounters between China and the West based on the vibrancy of international trade.

1112. Kaiping Diaolou and Villages (2007) China: Kaiping Diaolou and Villages, feature the Diaolou, multi-storied defensive village houses in Kaiping, Guangdong Province, which display a complex and flamboyant fusion of Chinese and Western structural and decorative forms. They reflect the significant role of émigré Kaiping people in the development of several countries in South Asia, Australasia, and North America, during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and the close links between overseas Kaiping and their ancestral homes. The property inscribed here consists of four groups totalling 20 Diaolou, representing some 1,800 tower houses in their village settings. They reflect the culmination of almost five centuries of tower-house building and the still strong links between Kaiping and the Chinese Diaspora. These buildings take three forms: communal towers built by several families and used as temporary refuge, of which 473 remain; residential towers built by individual rich families and used as fortified residences, of which 1,149 survive; and watch towers, the latest development, which account for 221 of the buildings. Built of stone, pise (compressed earth), brick or concrete, these buildings represent a complex and confident fusion between Chinese and western architectural styles. Retaining a harmonious relationship with the surrounding agricultural landscape, the Diaolou testify to the final flowering of local building traditions that started in the Ming period in response to local banditry.

1114. Yin Xu (2006) China: The archaeological site of Yin Xu, close to Anyang City, some 500 km south of Beijing, is an ancient capital city of the late Shang Dynasty (1300 to 1046 BC). It testifies to the golden age of early Chinese culture, crafts and sciences, a time of great prosperity of the Chinese Bronze Age. A number of royal tombs and palaces, prototypes of later Chinese architecture, have been unearthed on the site. The site includes the Palace and Royal Ancestral Shrines Area (1,000m x 650m), with more than 80 house foundations, and the only tomb of a member of the royal family of the Shang Dynasty to have remained intact, the Tomb of Fu Hao. The

large number and superb craftsmanship of the burial accessories found there bear testimony to the advanced level of Shang handicraft industry, and form now one of the national treasures of China. Numerous pits containing bovine shoulder blades and turtle plastrons have been found in Yin Xu. Inscriptions on these oracle bones bear invaluable testimony to the development of one of the world's oldest writing systems, ancient beliefs and social systems.

1118. Osun-Osogbo Sacred Grove (2005) Nigeria: The dense forest of the Osun Sacred Grove, on the outskirts of the city of Osogbo, is one of the last remnants of primary high forest in southern Nigeria. Regarded as the abode of the goddess of fertility Osun, one of the pantheon of Yoruba gods, the landscape of the grove and its meandering river is dotted with sanctuaries and shrines, sculptures and art works in honour of Osun and other Yoruba deities. The Grove, which is now seen as a symbol of identity for all Yoruba people, is probably the last sacred grove in Yoruba culture. It testifies to the once widespread practice of establishing sacred groves outside all settlements.

1147. Ecosystem and Relict Cultural Landscape of Lopé-Okanda (2007) Gabon: The Ecosystem and Relict Cultural Landscape of Lopé-Okanda demonstrates an unusual interface between dense and well conserved tropical rainforest and relict savannah environments with a great diversity of species, including endangered large mammals, and habitats. The site illustrates ecological and biological processes in terms of species and habitat adaptation to post-glacial climatic changes. It contains evidence of the successive passages of different peoples who have left extensive and comparatively well preserved remains of habitation around hilltops, caves and shelters, evidence of iron-working and a remarkable collection of some 1,800 petroglyphs, or rock carvings. The property's collection of Neolithic and Iron Age sites, together with the rock art found there, reflects a major migration route of Bantu and other peoples from West Africa along the River Ogooué valley to the north of the dense evergreen Congo forests and to central east and southern Africa, that has shaped the development of the whole of sub-Saharan Africa. This is Gabon's first World Heritage site.

1155. Old town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof (2006) Germany: Located on the Danube river in Bavaria, this medieval town contains many buildings of exceptional quality that testify to its history as a trading centre and to its influence on the region as of the 9th century. It has preserved a notable number of historic structures spanning some two millennia, including ancient Roman, Romanesque and Gothic buildings. Regensburg's 11th - 13th -century architecture – including the market, City Hall and Cathedral, still defines the character of the town marked by tall buildings, dark, narrow lanes, and strong fortifications. The buildings include medieval Patrician houses and towers, a large number of churches and monastic ensembles as well as the Old Bridge, which dates from the 12th century. The town is also remarkable for the vestiges that testify to its rich institutional and religious

history as one of the centres of the Holy Roman Empire that turned to Protestantism.

1165. Centennial Hall in Wroclaw (2006) Poland: The Centennial Hall (*Jahrhunderthalle* in German and *Hala Ludowa* in Polish), a landmark in the history of reinforced concrete architecture, was erected in 1911-1913 by Max Berg, at the time municipal architect in Breslau, as the Polish city of Wroclaw was called at the time, when it was part of Germany. The Centennial Hall, a multi-purpose recreational building, is a centrally-planned structure situated on the Exhibition Grounds. The structure of the Centennial Hall is a symmetrical quatrefoil form with a vast circular central space (65m diameter, 42m high) that can seat some 6,000 persons. The 23m-high dome is topped with a lantern in steel and glass. The windows are made of exotic hardwood and, in order to improve the acoustics, the walls are covered with an insulating layer of concrete mixed with wood or cork. The elevations have no decoration or ornament, but the exposed concrete texture is marked with the imprints of the wooden formwork. On the west side of the Centennial Hall is a monumental square modelled like an ancient forum. On its north side is the Four-Dome Pavilion designed by architect Hans Poelzig in 1912 to house an historical exhibition. In the northern section of the Exhibition Grounds, Poelzig designed a concrete pergola surrounding an artificial pond. Adjacent to the entrance is the office building of the company administrating the Exhibition Grounds (*Breslauer Messe A.G.*), built in 1937 to the design by Richard Konwiarz. A monumental gateway leading to the forum, is in the form of a colonnade with reinforced concrete columns, designed by Max Berg in 1924. The Centennial Hall is a pioneering work of modern engineering and architecture, which exhibits an important interchange of influences in the early 20th century, becoming a key reference in the later development of reinforced concrete structures.

1170. Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl (2005) Russian Federation: Situated at the confluence of the Volga and Kotorosl rivers some 250km northeast of Moscow, the historic city of Yaroslavl developed into a major commercial centre as of the 11th century. It is renowned for its numerous 17th century churches and is an outstanding example of the urban planning reform Empress Catherine the Great ordered for the whole of Russia in 1763. While keeping some of its significant historic structures, the town was renovated in the neo-classical style on a radial urban master plan. It has also kept elements from the 16th century in the Spassky Monastery, one of the oldest in the Upper Volga region, built on the site of a pagan temple in the late 12th century, but reconstructed overtime.

1178. Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works (2005) Chile: Humberstone and Santa Laura works contain over 200 former saltpeter works where workers from Chile, Peru and Bolivia lived in company towns and forged a distinctive communal pampinos culture. That culture is manifest in their rich language, creativity, and solidarity, and, above all, in their pioneering struggle for social justice, which had

a profound impact on social history. Situated in the remote desert Pampa, one of the driest deserts on earth, thousands of pampinos lived and worked in this hostile environment, for over 60 years, from 1880, to process the largest deposit of saltpeter in the world, producing the fertilizer sodium nitrate that was to transform agricultural lands in North and South America, and in Europe, and produce great wealth for Chile. Because of the vulnerability of the structures and because of the impact of a recent earthquake, the site was also placed on the List of World Heritage in Danger, to help mobilize resources for its conservation.

1181. Le Havre, the City Rebuilt by Auguste Perret (2005)

France: The city of Le Havre, on the English Channel in Normandy, was severely bombed during the Second World War. The destroyed area was rebuilt according to the plan of a team headed by Auguste Perret, from 1945 to 1964. The site forms the administrative, commercial and cultural centre of Le Havre. Amongst many reconstructed cities, Le Havre is exceptional for its unity and integrity. It combines a reflection of the earlier pattern of the town and its extant historic structures with the new ideas of town planning and construction technology. It is an outstanding post-war example of urban planning and architecture based on the unity of methodology and the use of prefabrication, the systematic utilization of a modular grid, and the innovative exploitation of the potential of concrete.

1183. Kondoa Rock-Art Sites (2006) United Republic of Tanzania:

Kondoa Rock Art Sites, on the eastern slopes of the Masai escarpment bordering the Great Rift Valley are natural rock shelters, overhanging slabs of sedimentary rocks fragmented by rift faults, whose vertical planes have been used for rock paintings over at least two millennia. The spectacular collection of images from over 150 shelters over 2,336 km², many with high artistic value, displays sequences that provide a unique testimony to the changing socio-economic base of the area from hunter-gatherer to agro-pastoralist societies, and the beliefs and ideas associated with them. Some of the shelters are still considered to have ritual associations with the people who live nearby reflecting their beliefs, rituals and cosmological traditions.

1185. Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex (2005) Belgium:

The Plantin-Moretus Museum is a printing plant and publishing house dating from the Renaissance and Baroque periods. Situated in Antwerp, one of the three leading cities of early European printing along with Paris and Venice, it is associated with the history of the invention and spread of typography. Its name refers to the greatest printer-publisher of the second half of the 16th century: Christophe Plantin (c. 1520–89). The monument is of outstanding architectural value. It contains exhaustive evidence of the life and work of what was the most prolific printing and publishing house in Europe in the late 16th century. The building of the company, which remained in activity until 1867, contains a large collection of old printing equipment, an extensive library, invaluable archives and works of art, among them a painting by Rubens.

1187. Struve Geodetic Arc (2005) Belarus, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Sweden, Ukraine:

The Struve Arc is a chain of survey triangulations stretching from Hammerfest in Norway to the Black Sea, through 10 countries and over 2,820 km. These are points of a survey, carried out between 1816 and 1855 by the astronomer Friedrich Georg Wilhelm Struve, which represented the first accurate measuring of a long segment of a meridian. This helped to establish the exact size and shape of the planet and marked an important step in the development of earth sciences and topographic mapping. It is an extraordinary example of scientific collaboration among scientists from different countries, and of collaboration between monarchs for a scientific cause. The original arc consisted of 258 main triangles with 265 main station points. The listed site includes 34 of the original station points, with different markings, i.e. a drilled hole in rock, iron cross, cairns, or built obelisks.

1188. Soltaniyeh (2005) Iran (Islamic Republic of):

The mausoleum of Oljaytu was constructed in 1302-12 in the city of Soltaniyeh, the capital of the Ilkhanid dynasty, which was founded by the Mongols. Situated in the province of Zanjan, Soltaniyeh is one of the outstanding examples of the achievements of Persian architecture and a key monument in the development of its Islamic architecture. The octagonal building is crowned with a 50m-tall dome covered in turquoise blue faience and surrounded by eight slender minarets. It is the earliest existing example of the double-shelled dome in Iran. The mausoleum's interior decoration is also outstanding and scholars such as A.U. Pope have described the building as "anticipating the Taj Mahal."

1189. Harar Jugol, the Fortified Historic Town (2006) Ethiopia:

The fortified historic town of Harar is located in the eastern part of the country on a plateau with deep gorges surrounded by deserts and savannah. The walls surrounding this sacred Muslim city were built between the 13th and 16th centuries. Harar Jugol, said to be the fourth holiest city of Islam, numbers 82 mosques, three of which date from the 10th century, and 102 shrines. The most common houses in Harar Jugol are traditional townhouses consisting of three rooms on the ground floor and service areas in the courtyard. Another type of house, called the Indian House, built by Indian merchants who came to Harar after 1887, is a simple rectangular two-storied building with a veranda overlooking either street or courtyard. A third type of building was born of the combination of elements from the other two. The Harari people are known for the quality of their handicrafts, including weaving, basket making and book-binding, but the houses with their exceptional interior design constitute the most spectacular part of Harar's cultural heritage. This architectural form is typical, specific and original, different from the domestic layout usually known in Muslim countries. It is also unique in Ethiopia. Harar was established in its present urban form in the 16th century as an Islamic town characterized by a maze of narrow alleyways and forbidding facades. From 1520 to 1568 it was the capital of the Harari Kingdom. From the late 16th century to the 19th century, Harar

was noted as a centre of trade and Islamic learning. In the 17th century it became an independent emirate. It was then occupied by Egypt for ten years and became part of Ethiopia in 1887. The impact of African and Islamic traditions on the development of the town's specific building types and urban layout make for the particular character and even uniqueness of Harar.

1192. Qal'at al-Bahrain – Ancient Harbour and Capital of Dilmun (2005) Bahrain: Qal'at al-Bahrain is a typical tell – an artificial mound created by many successive layers of human occupation. The strata of the 300 × 600 m tell testify to continuous human presence from about 2300 BC to the 16th century AD. About 25% of the site has been excavated, revealing structures of different types: residential, public, commercial, religious and military. They testify to the importance of the site, a trading port, over the centuries. On the top of the 12 m mound there is the impressive Portuguese fort, which gave the whole site its name, qal'a (fort). The site was the capital of the Dilmun, one of the most important ancient civilizations of the region. It contains the richest remains inventoried of this civilization, which was hitherto only known from written Sumerian references.

1196. Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family at Nesvizh (2005) Belarus: The Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family at Nesvizh is located in central Belarus. The Radziwill dynasty, who built and kept the ensemble from the 16th century until 1939, gave birth to some of the most important personalities in European history and culture. Due to their efforts, the town of Nesvizh came to exercise great influence in the sciences, arts, crafts and architecture. The complex consists of the residential castle and the mausoleum Church of Corpus Christi with their setting. The castle has ten interconnected buildings, which developed as an architectural whole around a six-sided courtyard. The palaces and church became important prototypes marking the development of architecture throughout Central Europe and Russia.

1199. Kunya-Urgench (2005) Turkmenistan: Kunya-Urgench is situated in northwestern Turkmenistan, on the south side of the Amu Daria River. Urgench was the capital of the Khorezm region, part of the Achaemenid Empire. The old town contains a series of monuments mainly from the 11th to 16th centuries, including a mosque, the gates of a caravanserai, fortresses, mausoleums and a minaret. The monuments testify to outstanding achievements in architecture and craftsmanship whose influence reached Iran and Afghanistan, and later the architecture of the Mogul Empire of 16th-century India.

1200. Syracuse and the Rocky Necropolis of Pantalica (2005) Italy: The site consists of two separate elements, containing outstanding vestiges dating back to Greek and Roman times: The Necropolis of Pantalica contains over 5,000 tombs cut into the rock near open stone quarries, most of them dating from the 13th to 7th century B.C. Vestiges of the Byzantine era also remain in the area, notably the foundations of the

Anaktoron (Prince's Palace). The other part of the property, Ancient Syracuse, includes the nucleus of the city's foundation as Ortygia by Greeks from Corinth in the 8th century B.C. The site of the city, which Cicero described as "the greatest Greek city and the most beautiful of all", retains vestiges such as the Temple of Athena (5th century B.C., later transformed to serve as a cathedral), a Greek theatre, a Roman amphitheatre, a fort and more. Many remains bear witness to the troubled history of Sicily, from the Byzantines to the Bourbons, with, in between, the Arabo-Muslims, the Normans, Frederick II (Hohenstaufen, 1197 to 1250 A.D.), the Aragons and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Historic Syracuse offers a unique testimony to the development of Mediterranean civilization over three millennia.

1202. Urban Historic Centre of Cienfuegos (2005) Cuba: The colonial town of Cienfuegos was founded in 1819 in the Spanish territory but was initially settled by immigrants of French origin. It became a trading place for sugar cane, tobacco and coffee. Situated on the Caribbean coast of southern-central Cuba at the heart of the country's sugar cane, mango, tobacco and coffee production area, the town first developed in the neoclassical style. It later became more eclectic but retained a harmonious overall townscape. Among buildings of particular interest are the Government Palace (City Hall), San Lorenzo School, the Bishopric, the Ferrer Palace, the former lyceum, and some residential houses. Cienfuegos is the first, and an outstanding example of an architectural ensemble representing the new ideas of modernity, hygiene and order in urban planning as developed in Latin America from the 19th century.

1207. Aflaj Irrigation Systems of Oman (2006) Oman: The property includes five aflaj irrigation systems and represents some 3,000 such systems still in use in Oman. The origins of this system of irrigation may date back to 500 A.D., but archaeological evidence suggests that irrigation systems existed in this extremely arid area as early as 2,500 B.C. Aflaj, is the plural of falaj which, in classical Arabic means to divide into shares and equitable sharing of a scarce resource to ensure sustainability remains the hallmark of this irrigation system. Using gravity, water is channelled from underground sources or springs to support agriculture and domestic use, often over many kilometres. The fair and effective management and sharing of water in villages and towns is still underpinned by mutual dependence and communal values and guided by astronomical observations. Numerous watchtowers built to defend the water systems form part of the listed property reflecting the historic dependence of communities on the aflaj system. Other buildings listed in association with the aflaj are mosques, houses, sundials, and water auction buildings. Threatened by the lowering level of the underground water table, the aflaj represent an exceptionally well-preserved form of land use.

1209. Agave Landscape and Ancient Industrial Facilities of Tequila (2006) Mexico: A 34,658 ha site, between the foothills of the Tequila Volcano and the deep valley of the Rio Grande River, is part of an expansive landscape of blue aga-

ve, shaped by the culture of the plant which has been used since the 16th century to produce tequila spirit and over at least 2,000 years to make fermented drinks and cloth. Within the landscape are working distilleries reflecting the growth in the international consumption of tequila in the 19th and 20th centuries. Today, the agave culture is seen as part of national identity. The area encloses a living, working landscape of blue agave fields and the urban settlements of Tequila, Arenal, and Amatitlan with large distilleries where the agave ‘pineapple’ is fermented and distilled. The listed property includes fields, distilleries and factories (both active and not), tabernas (distilleries that were illegal under Spanish rule), towns and Teuchitlan archaeological sites. The property numbers numerous haciendas, or estates, some of which date back to the 18th century. The architecture of both factories and haciendas is characterized by brick and adobe construction, plastered walls with ochre lime-wash, stone arches, quoins and window dressings, and formal, neo-classical or baroque ornamentation. It reflects both the fusion of pre-Hispanic traditions of fermenting mescal juice with the European distillation processes and of local technologies and those imported from Europe and the U.S.A. The property also covers archaeological sites which bear testimony to the Teuchitlan culture which shaped the Tequila area from 200 to 900 A.D., notably through the creation of terraces for agriculture, housing, temples, ceremonial mounds and ball courts.

1211. Genoa: Le Strade Nuove and the system of the Palazzi dei Rolli (2006) Italy: The Strade Nuove and the system of the Palazzi dei Rolli, in Genoa’s historic centre (late 16th and early 17th centuries) represent the first example in Europe of an urban development project with a unitary framework, where the plans were specially parcelled out by a public authority and a particular system of ‘public lodging’, based on legislation. The Rolli palaces were residences built by the wealthiest and most powerful aristocratic families of the Republic of Genoa at the height of its financial and seafaring power. The site includes an ensemble of Renaissance and Baroque palaces along the so-called ‘new streets’ (Strade Nuove). The grand residence palaces erected on the Strada Nuova (now Via Garibaldi) in the late 16th century, formed the quarter of the nobility, who under the constitution of 1528, had assumed the government of the Republic. Palaces are generally three or four stories high and feature spectacular open staircases, courtyards, and loggias overlooking gardens, positioned at different levels in a relatively tight space. The influence of this urban design model is evidenced by Italian and European literature over the following decades. The palazzi offer an extraordinary variety of different solutions, achieving universal value in adapting to the particular characteristics of the site and to the requirements of a specific social and economic organization. They also offer an original example of a network of public hospitality houses for visits of state, as decreed by the Senate in 1576. The owners of these palazzi were obliged to host state visits, thus contributing to the dissemination of knowledge of an architectural model and a residential culture which attracted famous artists and travellers, and of which a significant

example is a collection of drawings by Pieter Paul Rubens.

1214. Sewell Mining Town (2006) Chile: Situated 85 km south of the capital, Santiago in an environment marked by extreme climate more than 2,000 m up the Andes, Sewell Mining Town was built by the Braden Copper company in the early 20th century to house workers at what was the world’s largest underground copper mine, El Teniente. It is an outstanding example of the company towns that were born in many remote parts of the world from the fusion of local labour and resources from an industrialized nation, to mine and process high-value natural resources. At its peak Sewell numbered 15,000 inhabitants, but was largely abandoned in the 1970s. The town was built on a terrain too steep for wheeled vehicles around a large central staircase rising from the railway station. Along its route formal squares of irregular shape with ornamental trees and plants constituted the main public spaces or squares of the town. Off the central staircase, paths ran along the contours leading to smaller squares and secondary staircases linking the town’s different levels. The buildings lining the streets are timber, often painted in vivid green, yellow, red and blue. Designed in the U.S.A., most of them were built on a 19th century American model, but the design of the Industrial School (1936), for example, is of modernist inspiration. Sewell is the only mountain industrial mining settlement of considerable size of the 20th century to have been built for year-round use.

1215. Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape (2006) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Much of the landscape of Cornwall and West Devon was transformed in the 18th and early 19th centuries as a result of the rapid growth of pioneering copper and tin mining. Its deep underground mines, engine houses, foundries, new towns, smallholdings, ports and harbours, and ancillary industries together reflect prolific innovation which, in the early 19th century, enabled the region to produce two thirds of the world’s supply of copper. The substantial remains are a testimony to the contribution Cornwall and West Devon made to the industrial revolution in the rest of Britain and to the fundamental influence the area had on the mining world at large. Cornish technology embodied in engines, engine houses and mining equipment were exported around the world. Cornwall and West Devon were the heartland from which mining technology rapidly spread. When Cornish and West Devon mining declined in the 1860s, large numbers of miners emigrated to work and live in mining communities based on Cornish traditions, in for instance South Africa, Australia, and Central and South America, where Cornish engine houses still survive.

1217. Vizcaya Bridge (2006) Spain: Vizcaya Bridge straddles the mouth of the Ibaizabal estuary west of Bilbao. It was designed by the Basque architect, Alberto de Palacio and completed in 1893. The 45-metre-high bridge with its span of 160 m, merges 19th-century iron-working traditions with the then new lightweight technology of twisted steel ropes. It was the first bridge in the world to carry people and traf-

fic on a high suspended gondola and was used as a model for many similar bridges in Europe, Africa and the Americas but only a few of which survive. With its innovative use of lightweight, twisted steel cables, it is regarded as one of the outstanding architectural iron constructions of the Industrial Revolution.

1221. Rideau Canal (2007) Canada: The Rideau Canal, a monumental early 19th-century canal covering 202 kilometres of the Rideau and Cataraqui rivers from Ottawa south to Kingston Harbour on Lake Ontario was built primarily for strategic military purposes at a time when Great Britain and the United States of America vied for control of the region. The property, one of the first canals to be designed specifically for steam-powered vessels, also features an ensemble of fortifications. At the start of the project, in 1826, the British chose the so-called “slackwater” technology to avoid the need for extensive excavation. Instead, a series of dams were built to back up river water to a navigable depth and a chain of 47 massive locks were created. It is the best preserved example of a slackwater canal in North America demonstrating the use of this European technology in North America on a large scale. It is the only canal dating from the great North American canal-building era of the early 19th century to remain operational along its original line with most of its original structures intact. The canal was protected by the construction of six ‘blockhouses’ and a fort. Defensible lockmaster’s houses were later added at several lock stations and, between 1846 and 1848 four Martello towers were constructed to strengthen the fortifications at Kingston harbour. The Rideau Canal is of historical importance as it bears witness to the fight for control of the north of the American Continent.

1222. Bisotun (2006) Iran (Islamic Republic of): Bisotun is located along the ancient trade route linking the Iranian high plateau with Mesopotamia and features remains from the prehistoric times to the Median, Achaemenid, Sassanian, and Ilkhanid periods. The principal monument of this archaeological site is the bas-relief and cuneiform inscription ordered by Darius I, The Great, when he rose to the throne of the Persian Empire, 521 BC. The bas-relief portrays Darius holding a bow, as a sign of sovereignty, and treading on the chest of a figure who lies on his back before him. According to legend, the figure represents Gaumata, the Median Magus and pretender to the throne whose assassination led to Darius’s rise to power. Below and around the bas-reliefs, there are ca. 1,200 lines of inscriptions telling the story of the battles Darius waged in 521-520 BC against the governors who attempted to take apart the Empire founded by Cyrus. The inscription is written in three languages. The oldest is an Elamite text referring to legends describing the king and the rebellions. This is followed by a Babylonian version of similar legends. The last phase of the inscription is particularly important, as it is here that Darius introduced for the first time the Old Persian version of his *res gestae* (things done). This is the only known monumental text of the Achaemenids to document the re-establishment of the Empire by Darius I. It also bears witness to the interchange

of influences in the development of monumental art and writing in the region of the Persian Empire. There are also remains from the Median period (8th to 7th centuries B.C.) as well as from the Achaemenid (6th to 4th centuries B.C.) and post-Achaemenid periods.

1226. Stone Circles of Senegambia (2006) Gambia, Senegal: Consisting of four large groups of stone circles that represent an extraordinary concentration of over 1,000 monuments in a band 100 km wide along some 350 km of the River Gambia. The four groups, Sine Ngayène, Wanar, Wassu and Kerbatch cover 93 stone circles and numerous tumuli, burial mounds, some of which have been excavated to reveal material that suggest dates between 3rd century BC and 16th century AD. Together the stone circles of laterite pillars and their associated burial mounds present a vast sacred landscape created over more than 1,500 years. It reflects a prosperous, highly organized and lasting society. The stones were quarried with iron tools and skillfully shaped into almost identical cylindrical or polygonal seven-ton pillars, on average about two metres high. Each circle contains between 8 and 14 pillars and is 4 to 6 metres across. All are located near the burial mounds. This outstanding site is representative of a much wider megalithic zone in the region, which in terms of size, consistency, and complexity appears to be unrivalled anywhere in the world. The finely worked individual stones display precise and skillful working practices and contribute to the imposing order and grandeur of the overall complexes.

1227. Aapravasi Ghat (2006) Mauritius: In the district of Port Louis, is the 1,640 m² site where the modern indentured labour diaspora began. In 1834, the British Government selected the island of Mauritius to be the first site for what it called “the great experiment” in the use of “free” labour to replace slaves. Between 1834 and 1920, almost half a million indentured labourers arrived from India at Aapravasi Ghat to work in the sugar plantations of Mauritius, or to be transferred to Reunion Island, Australia, southern and eastern Africa or the Caribbean. The buildings of Aapravasi Ghat are among the earliest explicit manifestations of what was to become a global economic system and one of the greatest migrations in history.

1229. Crac des Chevaliers and Qal’at Salah El-Din (2006) Syrian Arab Republic: The two castles represent the most significant examples illustrating the exchange of influences and documenting the evolution of fortified architecture in the Near East during the time of the Crusades (11th to 13th century). The Crac des Chevaliers was built by the Hospitaller Order of Saint John of Jerusalem from 1142 to 1271. With further construction by the Mamluks in the late 13th century, it ranks among the best-preserved examples of the Crusade castles. It is an archetype of the medieval castle, particularly of the military orders and includes eight round towers built by the Hospitallers and a massive square tower added by the Mamluks. Similarly, the Qal’at Salah El-Din (Fortress of Saladin), even though partly in ruins, still represents an outstanding example of this type of fortification,

both in terms of the quality of construction and the survival of historical stratigraphy. It retains features from its Byzantine beginnings in the 10th century, the Frankish transformations in the late 12th century and fortifications added by the Ayyubids dynasty (late 12th to mid-13th century).

1242. Parthian Fortresses of Nisa (2007) Turkmenistan: Parthian Fortresses of Nisa consists of two tells of Old and New Nisa which indicate the site of one of the earliest and most important cities of the Parthian Empire, was a major power from the mid 3rd century BC to the 3rd century AD. They have been relatively undisturbed for nearly two millennia and conserve the unexcavated remains of an ancient civilization which skilfully combined its own traditional cultural elements with those of the Hellenistic and Roman west. Archaeological excavations in two parts of the site have revealed richly decorated architecture, illustrative of domestic, state, and religious functions. Most of the excavation to date has been carried out at the Royal citadel, now known as Old Nisa, but the site also includes the ancient town, known as New Nisa. Old Nisa is a 14-ha tell shaped like an irregular pentagon and surrounded by a high defensive earth rampart with more than 40 rectangular towers, its corners flanked by powerful bastions. The 25-ha tell of New Nisa is surrounded by powerful walls, up to 9m high on all sides, with two entrances. Situated at the crossroads of important commercial and strategic axes, the archaeological remains of Nisa vividly illustrate the significant interaction of cultural influences from central Asia and the Mediterranean in this powerful empire which formed a barrier to Roman expansion while serving as an important communication and trading centre between east and west, north and south. The site testifies to the significance of this imperial power, to its wealth and culture.

1243. Lavaux, Vineyard Terraces (2007) Switzerland: The Lavaux, vineyard terraces, stretching for about 30km along the south-facing northern shores of Lake Geneva from the Chateau de Chillon, to the eastern outskirts of Lausanne in the Vaud Region, cover the lower slopes of the mountain side between the villages and the lake. Although there is some evidence that vines were grown in the areas in Roman times, the present vine terraces can be traced back to the 11th century, when Benedictine and Cistercian Monasteries controlled the area. The villages, small towns and intensively planted vines reflect the changing system of production and patronage over ten centuries. Extensive remains of houses, mills, fortified towers, and much of the landscape reflect the way wine production evolved over that time. The cultural landscape of the Lavaux vineyard demonstrates in a highly visible way its evolution and development over close to a thousand years, through the preserved landscape and buildings, and also the continuation and adaptation of long-standing cultural traditions, specific to its locality. It is an outstanding example of a centuries-long interaction between people and their environment developed to optimize local resources so as to produce a highly valued wine that has always been important to the local economy. Local communities have been strongly supportive of protection measures to

resist the fast-growing urban settlements that could endanger the area.

1246. Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine and its Cultural Landscape (2007) Japan: The Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine, south-west of Honshu Island, is a cluster of mountains, rising to 600 metres and interspersed by deep river valleys featuring the archaeological remains of large-scale mines, smelting and refining sites and mining settlements worked between the 16th and 20th centuries. The site also features transportation routes used to transport silver ore to the coast, and port towns from where it was shipped to Korea and China. The high quality of the silver resulting from the use of advanced techniques, and the quantity of silver mined, contributed substantially to the overall economic development of Japan and southeast Asia in the 16th and 17th centuries, and prompted the mass production of silver and gold in Japan. The mining area is now heavily wooded. Included in the site are fortresses, shrines, parts of Kaidô transportation routes to the coast and three port towns, Tomogaura, Okidomari and Yunotsu, from where the ore was shipped. The property extends to 442 ha and the buffer zone 3,221 ha.

1250. Central University City Campus of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM) (2007) Mexico: The ensemble of buildings, sports facilities and open spaces of the Central University City Campus of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), was built from 1949 to 1952 by more than 60 architects, engineers and artists who were involved in the project. As a result, the campus constitutes a unique example of 20th-century modernism integrating urbanism, architecture, engineering, landscape design and fine arts with references to local traditions, especially to Mexico's pre-Hispanic past. The ensemble embodies social and cultural values of universal significance. Universally recognized, the campus is one of the most significant icons of modernity in Latin America. It is also one of a very small number of projects anywhere in the world where the principles proposed by the modern movements in architecture and town planning, the ultimate purpose of which was to improve people's quality of life, were thoroughly applied.

1253. Gamzigrad-Romuliana, Palace of Galerius (2007) Serbia: The Late Roman fortified palace compound and memorial complex of Gamzigrad-Romuliana, Palace of Galerius, in the east of Serbia, was commissioned by Emperor Caius Valerius Galerius Maximianus, in the late 3rd and early 4th century. It was known as Felix Romuliana, named after the Emperor's mother. The site consists of fortifications, the palace in the north-western part of the complex, basilicas, temples, hot baths, memorial complex, and a tetrapylon. The site offers a unique testimony of the Roman building tradition marked by the ideology of the period of the Second Tetrarchy. The group of buildings is also unique in its intertwining of ceremonial and memorial functions. The relation between two spatial ensembles in this site is stressed by the tetrapylon which is placed on the crossroads between the worldly fortification and palace on the one side and the

other-worldly mausoleums and consecration monuments on the other.

1255. Twyfelfontein or /Ui-//aes (2007) Namibia: Twyfelfontein or /Ui-//aes has one of the largest concentrations of petroglyphs, i.e. rock engravings, in Africa. Over 2,000 figures have been documented to date. Most of these well-preserved engravings represent rhinoceroses, elephants, ostriches, and giraffes, as well as drawings of human and animal footprints. The property also includes six painted rock shelters with motifs of human figures in red ochre. The objects excavated from two parts of the property, including stone artefacts, ostrich eggshell beads, and schist pendants, dated from the Late Stone Age. Representations of humans, or of flying birds, are rare and it has been suggested that the figures were produced to illustrate the ritual transformation of humans into animals. The most celebrated example is the 'Lion Man' a lion with five toes on each paw. The imagery suggests the rock art was linked to the belief system of hunter-gatherers who dominated the area until the arrival of pastoralists around 1000 AD. The site forms a coherent, extensive and high quality record of ritual practices relating to hunter-gatherer communities in this part of southern Africa over at least 2,000 years; and, eloquently illustrates the links between the ritual and economic practices of hunter-gatherers. This property is Namibia's first World Heritage site.

1256. Bordeaux, Port of the Moon (2007) France: The historic centre of Bordeaux, Port of the Moon, the port city in south-west France, is inscribed as an inhabited historic city, an outstanding urban and architectural ensemble, created in the age of Enlightenment, whose values continued up to the first half of the 20th century, with more protected buildings than any other French city, except Paris. It is also recognized for its historic role as a place of exchange of cultural values over more than 2,000 years, particularly since the 12th century due to commercial links with Britain and the Low Lands. Urban plans and architectural of the early 18th century onwards place the city as an outstanding example of innovative classical and neo-classical trends and give it

an exceptional urban and architectural unity and coherence. Its urban form represents the success of philosophers who wanted to make towns into melting pots of humanism, universality and culture.

1260. Mehmed Paša Sokolovi Bridge in Višegrad (2007) Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Mehmed Paša Sokolović Bridge of Višegrad across the Drina River in the east of Bosnia and Herzegovina was built at the end of the 16th century by the court architect Sinan on the order of the Grand Vizier Mehmed Paša Sokolović. It is characteristic of the apogee of Ottoman monumental architecture and civil engineering. It numbers 11 masonry arches, with spans of 11 to 15 metres, and an access ramp at right angles with four arches on the left bank of the river. The 179.50m long bridge is a representative masterpiece of Mimar Koca Sinan, one of the greatest architects and engineers of the classical Ottoman period and a contemporary of the Italian Renaissance, with which his work can be compared. The unique elegance of proportion and monumental nobility of the property as a whole witness to the greatness of this style of architecture.

1265. Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape (2007) South Africa: The 160,000 ha Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape of dramatic mountainous desert in the north-west part of South Africa constitutes a cultural landscape communally owned and managed. This property sustains the semi-nomadic pastoral livelihood of the Nama people, reflecting seasonal patterns that may have persisted for as much as two millennia in Southern Africa. It is the only area where the Nama still construct portable houses, haru oms. The property includes seasonal migrations and grazing grounds, stockposts (bases used by the herders as they move with their herds of sheep and cattle on a seasonal basis) and Nama rush mat houses, small hemispherical portable structures, consisting of a wooden frame of intersecting wooden hoops, covered over with fine mats of braided local rushes. The pastoralists inhabiting this property collect medicinal and other plants and have a strong oral tradition associated with different places and attributes of the landscape.

Annex 3 B: Index of World Heritage Cultural and Mixed Properties

Organized in alphabetic order of Principal Localities (when indicated in the name):

WH_NAME – STATE PARTY – ID_NO – Year of Inscription

- Aachen Cathedral – Germany – 3 – 1978
 Aapravasi Ghat – Mauritius – 1227 – 2006
 Abomey; Royal Palaces of Abomey – Benin – 323 – 1985
 Abu Mena – Egypt – 90 – 1979
 Abu Simbel; Nubian Monuments from Abu Simbel to Philae – Egypt – 88 – 1979
 Accra; Forts and Castles, Volta Greater Accra, Central and Western Regions – Ghana – 34 – 1979
 Acre; Old City of Acre – Israel – 1042 – 2001
 Acropolis, Athens – Greece – 404 – 1987
 Aflaj Irrigation Systems of Oman – Oman – 1207 – 2006
 Agave Landscape and Ancient Industrial Facilities of Tequila – Mexico – 1209 – 2006
 Agra Fort – India – 251 – 1983
 Agrigento; Archaeological Area of Agrigento – Italy – 831 – 1997
 Aigai; Archaeological Site of Aigai (modern name Vergina) – Greece – 780 – 1996
 Ait-Ben-Haddou; Ksar of Ait-Ben-Haddou – Morocco – 444 – 1987
 Ajanta Caves – India – 242 – 1983
 Aksum – Ethiopia – 15 – 1980
 Al Qal'a of Beni Hammad – Algeria – 102 – 1980
 Al-Ayn; Archaeological Sites of Bat, Al-Khutm and Al-Ayn – Oman – 434 – 1988
 Alban; Historic Centre of Oaxaca and Archaeological Site of Monte Alban – Mexico – 415 – 1987
 Alberobello; The Trulli of Alberobello – Italy – 787 – 1996
 Alcalá de Henares; University and Historic Precinct of Alcalá de Henares – Spain – 876 – 1998
 Alcázar; Cathedral, Alcázar and Archivo de Indias in Seville – Spain – 383 – 1987
 Alcobaça; Monastery of Alcobaça – Portugal – 505 – 1989
 Aleppo; Ancient City of Aleppo – Syrian Arab Republic – 21 – 1986
 Algiers; Kasbah of Algiers – Algeria – 565 – 1992
 Alhambra, Generalife and Albayzin, Granada – Spain – 314 – 1984
 Al-Khutm; Archaeological Sites of Bat, Al-Khutm and Al-Ayn – Oman – 434 – 1988
 Alta; Rock Art of Alta – Norway – 352 – 1985
 Altamira Cave – Spain – 310 – 1985
 Alto Douro Wine Region – Portugal – 1046 – 2001
 Amalfitana; Costiera Amalfitana – Italy – 830 – 1997
 Ambohimanga; Royal Hill of Ambohimanga – Madagascar – 950 – 2001
 Amiens Cathedral – France – 162 – 1981
 Amsterdam; Defence Line of Amsterdam – Netherlands – 759 – 1996
 Angkor – Cambodia – 668 – 1992
 Angra do Heroísmo; Central Zone of the Town of Angra do Heroísmo in the Azores – Portugal – 206 – 1983
 Anhui – Xidi; Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui – Xidi and Hongcun – China – 1002 – 2000
 Anjar – Lebanon – 293 – 1984
 Antigua Guatemala – Guatemala – 65 – 1979
 Anuradhapura; Sacred City of Anuradhapura – Sri Lanka – 200 – 1982
 Aquileia; Archaeological Area and the Patriarchal Basilica of Aquileia – Italy – 825 – 1998
 Aragon; Mudejar Architecture of Aragon – Spain – 378 – 1986
 Aranjuez Cultural Landscape – Spain – 1044 – 2001
 Arc-et-Senans; Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans – France – 203 – 1982
 Arequipa; Historical Centre of the City of Arequipa – Peru – 1016 – 2000
 Arles, Roman and Romanesque Monuments – France – 164 – 1981
 Asante Traditional Buildings – Ghana – 35 – 1980
 Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat) – Iraq – 1130 – 2004
 Askia; Tomb of Askia – Mali – 1139 – 2004
 Assisi, the Basilica of San Francesco and Other Franciscan Sites – Italy – 990 – 2000
 Asturias; Monuments of Oviedo and the Kingdom of the Asturias – Spain – 312 – 1985
 Atapuerca; Archaeological Site of Atapuerca – Spain – 989 – 2000
 Athens; Acropolis, Athens – Greece – 404 – 1987
 Athos; Mount Athos – Greece – 454 – 1988
 Augustusburg; Castles of Augustusburg and Falkenlust at Brühl – Germany – 288 – 1984
 Auschwitz Birkenau; German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp (1940-1945) – Poland – 31 – 1979
 Avebury; Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites – United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland – 373 – 1986
 Avignon; Historic Centre of Avignon: Papal Palace, Episcopal Ensemble and Avignon Bridge – France – 228 – 1995
 Avila; Old Town of Avila with its Extra-Muros Churches – Spain – 348 – 1985
 Awash; Lower Valley of the Awash – Ethiopia – 10 – 1980
 Ayutthaya; Historic City of Ayutthaya – Thailand – 576 – 1991

- Azat; Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley – Armenia. – 960 – 2000
- Azores; Central Zone of the Town of Angra do Heroísmo in the Azores – Portugal – 206 – 1983
- Baalbek – Lebanon – 294 – 1984
- Baeza; Renaissance Monumental Ensembles of Úbeda and Baeza – Spain – 522 – 2003
- Bagerhat; Historic Mosque City of Bagerhat – Bangladesh – 321 – 1985
- Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery – Georgia – 710 – 1994
- Bahla Fort – Oman – 433 – 1987
- Baku; Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshah's Palace and Maiden Tower – Azerbaijan – 958 – 2000
- Bam and its Cultural Landscape – Iran (Islamic Republic of) – 1208 – 2004
- Bamberg; Town of Bamberg – Germany – 624 – 1993
- Bamiyan Valley; Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley – Afghanistan – 208 – 2003
- Ban Chiang Archaeological Site – Thailand – 575 – 1992
- Bandiagara; Cliff of Bandiagara (Land of the Dogons) – Mali – 516 – 1989
- Banská Štiavnica; Historic Town of Banská Štiavnica and the Technical Monuments in its Vicinity – Slovakia – 618 – 1993
- Barcelona; Palau de la Música Catalana and Hospital de Sant Pau, Barcelona – Spain – 804 – 1997
- Barcelona; Works of Antoni Gaudí – Spain – 320 – 1984
- Bardejov Town Conservation Reserve – Slovakia. – 973 – 2000
- Bassae; Temple of Apollo Epicurius at Bassae – Greece – 392 – 1986
- Bat; Archaeological Sites of Bat, Al-Khutm and Al-Ayn – Oman – 434 – 1988
- Batalha; Monastery of Batalha – Portugal – 264 – 1983
- Bath; City of Bath – United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland – 428 – 1987
- Bauhaus and its sites in Weimar and Dessau – Germany – 729 – 1996
- Beemster; Droogmakerij de Beemster (Beemster Polder) – Netherlands – 899 – 1999
- Beer Sheva; Biblical Tels – Megiddo, Hazor, Beer Sheva – Israel – 1108 – 2005
- Beijing; Imperial Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Beijing and Shenyang – China – 439 – 1987
- Beijing; Summer Palace, an Imperial Garden in Beijing – China – 880 – 1998
- Beijing; Temple of Heaven: an Imperial Sacrificial Altar in Beijing – China – 881 – 1998
- Belem; Monastery of the Hieronymites and Tower of Belem in Lisbon – Portugal – 263 – 1983
- Belfries of Belgium and France – Belgium – 943 – 1999
- Bellinzona; Three Castles, Defensive Wall and Ramparts of the Market Town of Bellinzona – Switzerland. – 884 – 2000
- Bend of the Boyne; Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne – Ireland – 659 – 1993
- Berlin; Museumsinsel (Museum Island), Berlin – Germany – 896 – 1999
- Berlin; Palaces and Parks of Potsdam and Berlin – Germany – 532 – 1990
- Bermuda; Historic Town of St George and Related Fortifications, Bermuda – United Kingdom. – 983 – 2000
- Berne; Old City of Berne – Switzerland – 267 – 1983
- Bhimbetka; Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka – India – 925 – 2003
- Birka and Hovgården – Sweden – 555 – 1993
- Bisotun – Iran (Islamic Republic of) – 1222 – 2006
- Blaenavon Industrial Landscape – United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland – 984 – 2000
- Blenheim Palace – United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland – 425 – 1987
- Bodh Gaya; Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya – India – 1056 – 2002
- Bom Jesus do Congonhas; Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Congonhas – Brazil – 334 – 1985
- Bordeaux, Port of the Moon – France – 1256 – 2007
- Borobudur Temple Compounds – Indonesia – 592 – 1991
- Bosra; Ancient City of Bosra – Syrian Arab Republic – 22 – 1980
- Bourges Cathedral – France – 635 – 1992
- Boyana Church – Bulgaria – 42 – 1979
- Brasilia – Brazil – 445 – 1987
- Bremen; Town Hall and Roland on the Marketplace of Bremen – Germany – 1087 – 2004
- Brimstone Hill Fortress National Park – Saint Christopher and Nevis – 910 – 1999
- Brno; Tugendhat Villa in Brno – Czech Republic – 1052 – 2001
- Bronze Age Burial Site of Sammallahtenmäki – Finland – 579 – 1999
- Brühl; Castles of Augustusburg and Falkenlust at Brühl – Germany – 288 – 1984
- Brugge; Historic Centre of Brugge – Belgium. – 996 – 2000
- Brussels; La Grand-Place, Brussels – Belgium – 857 – 1998
- Brussels; Major Town Houses of the architect Victor Horta (Brussels) – Belgium. – 1005 – 2000
- Bryggen – Norway – 59 – 1979
- Budapest, including the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrassy Avenue – Hungary – 400 – 1987
- Bukhara; Historic Centre of Bukhara – Uzbekistan – 602 – 1993
- Bulguksa; Seokguram Grotto and Bulguksa Temple – Republic of Korea – 736 – 1995
- Burgos Cathedral – Spain – 316 – 1984
- Butrint – Albania – 570 – 1992
- Byblos – Lebanon – 295 – 1984
- Cáceres; Old Town of Cáceres – Spain – 384 – 1986
- Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site – United States of America – 198 – 1982
- Cairo; Historic Cairo – Egypt – 89 – 1979
- Calakmul; Ancient Maya City of Calakmul, Campeche – Mexico – 1061 – 2002

- Campeche; Ancient Maya City of Calakmul, Campeche – Mexico – 1061 – 2002
- Campeche; Historic Fortified Town of Campeche – Mexico – 895 – 1999
- Canal du Centre; The Four Lifts on the Canal du Centre and their Environs, La Louvière and Le Roeulx (Hainault) – Belgium – 856 – 1998
- Canal du Midi – France – 770 – 1996
- Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey, and St Martin's Church – United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland – 496 – 1988
- Cappadocia; Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites of Cappadocia – Turkey – 357 – 1985
- Caracas; Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas – Venezuela. – 986 – 2000
- Carcassonne; Historic Fortified City of Carcassonne – France – 345 – 1997
- Cartagena; Port, Fortresses and Group of Monuments, Cartagena – Colombia – 285 – 1984
- Carthage; Site of Carthage – Tunisia – 37 – 1979
- Casale; Villa Romana del Casale – Italy – 832 – 1997
- Casas Grandes; Archeological Zone of Paquimé, Casas Grandes – Mexico – 560 – 1998
- Caserta; 18th-Century Royal Palace at Caserta, with the Park, the Aqueduct of Vanvitelli, and the San Leucio Complex – Italy – 549 – 1997
- Castel del Monte – Italy – 398 – 1996
- Catalan Romanesque Churches of the Vall de Boí – Spain. – 988 – 2000
- Cerveteri; Etruscan Necropolises of Cerveteri and Tarquinia – Italy – 1158 – 2004
- Český Krumlov; Historic Centre of Český Krumlov – Czech Republic – 617 – 1992
- Chaco Culture – United States of America – 353 – 1987
- Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park – India – 1101 – 2004
- Champasak; Vat Phou and Associated Ancient Settlements within the Champasak Cultural Landscape – Lao People's Democratic Republic – 481 – 2001
- Chan Chan Archaeological Zone – Peru – 366 – 1986
- Changdeokgung Palace Complex – Republic of Korea – 816 – 1997
- Charlottesville; Monticello and University of Virginia in Charlottesville – United States of America – 442 – 1987
- Chartres Cathedral – France – 81 – 1979
- Chavin (Archaeological Site) – Peru – 330 – 1985
- Chengde; Mountain Resort and its Outlying Temples, Chengde – China – 703 – 1994
- Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus) – India – 945 – 2004
- Chichen-Itza; Pre-Hispanic City of Chichen-Itza – Mexico – 483 – 1988
- Chiloé ; Churches of Chiloé – Chile. – 971 – 2000
- Chiquitos; Jesuit Missions of the Chiquitos – Bolivia – 529 – 1990
- Choirkoitia – Cyprus – 848 – 1998
- Chola Temples; Great Living Chola Temples – India – 250 – 1987
- Chongoni Rock Art Area – Malawi – 476 – 2006
- Cienfuegos; Urban Historic Centre of Cienfuegos – Cuba – 1202 – 2005
- Cilento and Vallo di Diano National Park with the Archeological sites of Paestum and Velia, and the Certosa di Padula – Italy – 842 – 1998
- Cinque Terre; Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto) – Italy – 826 – 1997
- Côa Valley; Prehistoric Rock-Art Sites in the Côa Valley – Portugal – 866 – 1998
- Cologne Cathedral – Germany – 292 – 1996
- Colonia del Sacramento; Historic Quarter of the City of Colonia del Sacramento – Uruguay – 747 – 1995
- Copan; Maya Site of Copan – Honduras – 129 – 1980
- Córdoba; Jesuit Block and Estancias of Córdoba – Argentina. – 995 – 2000
- Cordoba; Historic Centre of Cordoba – Spain – 313 – 1984
- Corfu; Old Town of Corfu – Greece – 978 – 2007
- Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape – United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland – 1215 – 2006
- Coro and its Port – Venezuela – 658 – 1993
- Crac des Chevaliers and Qal'at Salah El-Din – Syrian Arab Republic – 1229 – 2006
- Cracow's Historic Centre – Poland – 29 – 1978
- Crespi d'Adda – Italy – 730 – 1995
- Cuenca; Historic Centre of Santa Ana de los Ríos de Cuenca – Ecuador – 863 – 1999
- Cuenca; Historic Walled Town of Cuenca – Spain – 781 – 1996
- Cueva de las Manos, Río Pinturas – Argentina – 936 – 1999
- Curonian Spit – Lithuania/Russian Federation. – 994 – 2000
- Cuzco; City of Cuzco – Peru – 273 – 1983
- Cyrene; Archaeological Site of Cyrene – Libyan Arab Jamahiriya – 190 – 1982
- Dacian Fortresses of the Orastie Mountains – Romania – 906 – 1999
- Dahshur; Memphis and its Necropolis – the Pyramid Fields from Giza to Dahshur – Egypt – 86 – 1979
- Damascus; Ancient City of Damascus – Syrian Arab Republic – 20 – 1979
- Dambulla; Golden Temple of Dambulla – Sri Lanka – 561 – 1991
- Daphni; Monasteries of Daphni, Hossios Luckas and Nea Moni of Chios – Greece – 537 – 1990
- Dazu Rock Carvings – China – 912 – 1999
- Delhi; Humayun's Tomb, Delhi – India – 232 – 1993
- Delhi; Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi – India – 233 – 1993
- Delhi; Red Fort Complex – India – 231 – 2007
- Delos – Greece – 530 – 1990
- Delphi; Archaeological Site of Delphi – Greece – 393 – 1987
- Derbent ; Citadel, Ancient City and Fortress Buildings of Derbent – Russian Federation. – 1070 – 2003
- Derwent Valley Mills – United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland – 1030 – 2001

- Dessau; Bauhaus and its sites in Weimar and Dessau – Germany – 729 – 1996
- Dessau; Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz – Germany. – 534 – 2000
- Diamantina; Historic Centre of the Town of Diamantina – Brazil – 890 – 1999
- Dilmun; Qal’at al-Bahrain – Ancient Harbour and Capital of Dilmun – Bahrain – 1192 – 2005
- Divriği; Great Mosque and Hospital of Divriği – Turkey – 358 – 1985
- Djémila – Algeria – 191 – 1982
- Djenné; Old Towns of Djenné – Mali – 116 – 1988
- Dougga / Thugga – Tunisia – 794 – 1997
- Drakensberg; uKhahlamba – Drakensberg Park – South Africa. – 985 – 2000
- Dresden Elbe Valley – Germany – 1156 – 2004
- Drottningholm; Royal Domain of Drottningholm – Sweden – 559 – 1991
- Dubrovnik; Old City of Dubrovnik – Croatia – 95 – 1979
- Dujiangyan; Mount Qincheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System. – China. – 1001 – 2000
- Durham Castle and Cathedral – United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland – 370 – 1986
- Echmiatsin; Cathedral and Churches of Echmiatsin and the Archaeological Site of Zvartnots – Armenia. – 1011 – 2000
- Edinburgh; Old and New Towns of Edinburgh – United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland – 728 – 1995
- Eisleben; Luther Memorials in Eisleben and Wittenberg – Germany – 783 – 1996
- El Jadida; Portuguese City of Mazagan (El Jadida) – Morocco – 1058 – 2004
- El Jem; Amphitheatre of El Jem – Tunisia – 38 – 1979
- El Tajin, Pre-Hispanic City – Mexico – 631 – 1992
- Elche; Palmeral of Elche – Spain – 930 – 2000
- Elephanta Caves – India – 244 – 1987
- Ellora Caves – India – 243 – 1983
- Emei; Mount Emei Scenic Area, including Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area – China – 779 – 1996
- Engelsberg Ironworks – Sweden – 556 – 1993
- Epidaurus; Sanctuary of Asklepios at Epidaurus – Greece – 491 – 1988
- Escorial; Monastery and Site of the Escorial, Madrid – Spain – 318 – 1984
- Esfahan; Meidan Emam, Esfahan – Iran – 115 – 1979
- Essaouira; Medina of Essaouira (formerly Mogador) – Morocco – 753 – 2001
- Etruscan Necropolises of Cerveteri and Tarquinia – Italy – 1158 – 2004
- Evora; Historic Centre of Evora – Portugal – 361 – 1986
- Falkenlust; Castles of Augustusburg and Falkenlust at Brühl – Germany – 288 – 1984
- Falun; Mining Area of the Great Copper Mountain in Falun – Sweden – 1027 – 2001
- Fasil Ghebbi, Gondar Region – Ethiopia – 19 – 1979
- Fatehpur Sikri – India – 255 – 1986
- Ferrapontov; Ensemble of Ferrapontov Monastery – Russian Federation. – 982 – 2000
- Ferrara, City of the Renaissance and its Po Delta – Italy – 733 – 1995
- Fertő / Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape – Austria/Hungary – 772 – 2001
- Fez; Medina of Fez – Morocco – 170 – 1981
- First Coffee Plantations; Archaeological Landscape of the First Coffee Plantations in the South-East of Cuba – Cuba – 1008 – 2000
- First Qin Emperor; Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor – China – 441 – 1987
- Flemish Béguinages – Belgium – 855 – 1998
- Florence; Historic Centre of Florence – Italy – 174 – 1982
- Fontainebleau; Palace and Park of Fontainebleau – France – 160 – 1981
- Fontenay; Cistercian Abbey of Fontenay – France – 165 – 1981
- Fountains Abbey; Studley Royal Park including the Ruins of Fountains Abbey – United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland – 372 – 1986
- Fuerte de Samaipata – Bolivia – 883 – 1998
- Galerius; Gamzigrad-Romuliana, Palace of Galerius – Serbia – 1253 – 2007
- Galle; Old Town of Galle and its Fortifications – Sri Lanka – 451 – 1988
- Gammelstad; Church Village of Gammelstad, Luleå – Sweden – 762 – 1996
- Gamzigrad-Romuliana, Palace of Galerius – Serbia – 1253 – 2007
- Ganghwa; Gochang, Hwasun, and Ganghwa Dolmen Sites – Republic of Korea. – 977 – 2000
- Gaudi; Works of Antoni Gaudi – Spain – 320 – 1984
- Gebel Barkal and the Sites of the Napatan Region – Sudan – 1073 – 2003
- Geghard; Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley – Armenia. – 960 – 2000
- Genoa; Le Strade Nuove and the system of the Palazzi dei Rolli – Italy – 1211 – 2006
- Ghadamès; Old Town of Ghadamès – Libyan Arab Jamahiriya – 362 – 1986
- Giza; Memphis and its Necropolis – the Pyramid Fields from Giza to Dahshur – Egypt – 86 – 1979
- Gjirokastra; Museum-City of Gjirokastra – Albania – 569 – 2005
- Goa; Churches and Convents of Goa – India – 234 – 1986
- Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape – Azerbaijan. – 1076 – 2007
- Gochang, Hwasun, and Ganghwa Dolmen Sites – Republic of Korea. – 977 – 2000
- Goiás; Historic Centre of the Town of Goiás – Brazil – 993 – 2001
- Gokayama; Historic Villages of Shirakawa-go and Gokayama – Japan – 734 – 1995
- Gondar; Fasil Ghebbi, Gondar Region – Ethiopia – 19 – 1979
- Gorée; Island of Gorée – Senegal – 26 – 1978
- Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites of Cappadocia – Turkey – 357 – 1985
- Goslar; Mines of Rammelsberg and Historic Town of Goslar – Germany – 623 – 1992

- Granada; Alhambra, Generalife and Albayzin, Granada – Spain – 314 – 1984
- Graz; City of Graz – Historic Centre – Austria – 931 – 1999
- Great Zimbabwe National Monument – Zimbabwe – 364 – 1986
- Greenwich; Maritime Greenwich – United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland – 795 – 1997
- Guadalajara; Hospicio Cabañas, Guadalajara – Mexico – 815 – 1997
- Guanajuato; Historic Town of Guanajuato and Adjacent Mines – Mexico – 482 – 1988
- Guaranis; 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) – Argentina/Brazil – 291 – 1984
- Guimarães; Historic Centre of Guimarães – Portugal – 1031 – 2001
- Gusuku Sites and Related Properties of the Kingdom of Ryukyu – Japan. – 972 – 2000
- Gwynedd; Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd – United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland – 374 – 1986
- Gyeongju Historic Areas – Republic of Korea. – 976 – 2000
- Haensa Temple Janggyeong Panjeon, the Depositories for the Tripitaka Koreana Woodblocks – Republic of Korea – 737 – 1995
- Haghpat; Monasteries of Haghpat and Sanahin – Armenia – 777 – 2000
- Hainault; The Four Lifts on the Canal du Centre and their Environs, La Louvière and Le Roeulx (Hainault) – Belgium – 856 – 1998
- Hal Saffieni Hypogeum – Malta – 130 – 1980
- Hallstatt-Dachstein Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape – Austria – 806 – 1997
- Hampi; Group of Monuments at Hampi – India – 241 – 1986
- Harar Jugol, the Fortified Historic Town – Ethiopia – 1189 – 2006
- Hatra – Iraq – 277 – 1985
- Hattusha: the Hittite Capital – Turkey – 377 – 1986
- Havana; Old Havana and its Fortifications – Cuba – 204 – 1982
- Hazor; Biblical Tels – Megiddo, Hazor, Beer Sheba – Israel – 1108 – 2005
- Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump – Canada – 158 – 1981
- Herculaneum; Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata – Italy – 829 – 1997
- Hierapolis-Pamukkale – Turkey – 485 – 1988
- Hieronymites; Monastery of the Hieronymites and Tower of Belem in Lisbon – Portugal – 263 – 1983
- Hildesheim; St. Mary's Cathedral and St. Michael's Church at Hildesheim – Germany – 187 – 1985
- Himeji-jo – Japan – 661 – 1993
- Hiroshima Peace Memorial (Genbaku Dome) – Japan – 775 – 1996
- Hoi An Ancient Town – Viet Nam – 948 – 1999
- Holašovice Historical Village Reservation – Czech Republic – 861 – 1998
- Hollókő; Old Village of Hollókő and its surroundings – Hungary – 401 – 1987
- Horezu; Monastery of Horezu – Romania – 597 – 1993
- Horsh Arz el-Rab; Ouadi Qadisha (the Holy Valley) and the Forest of the Cedars of God (Horsh Arz el-Rab) – Lebanon – 850 – 1998
- Horta; Brussels; Major Town Houses of the architect Victor Horta (Brussels) – Belgium. – 1005 – 2000
- Hortobágy National Park – Hungary – 474 – 1999
- Horyu-ji; Buddhist Monuments in the Horyu-ji Area – Japan – 660 – 1993
- Hospicio Cabañas, Guadalajara – Mexico – 815 – 1997
- Hossios Luckas; Monasteries of Daphni, Hossios Luckas and Nea Moni of Chios – Greece – 537 – 1990
- Hovgården; Birka and Hovgården – Sweden – 555 – 1993
- Hué; Complex of Hué Monuments – Viet Nam – 678 – 1993
- Humayun's Tomb, Delhi – India – 232 – 1993
- Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works – Chile – 1178 – 2005
- Hwaseong Fortress – Republic of Korea – 817 – 1997
- Hwasun; Gochang, Hwasun, and Ganghwa Dolmen Sites – Republic of Korea. – 977 – 2000
- Iberian Peninsula; Rock Art of the Mediterranean Basin on the Iberian Peninsula – Spain – 874 – 1998
- Ibiza, biodiversity and culture – Spain – 417 – 1999
- Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties – China. – 1004 – 2000
- Independence Hall – United States of America – 78 – 1979
- Ir.D.F. Woudagemaal (D.F. Wouda Steam Pumping Station) – Netherlands – 867 – 1998
- Ironbridge Gorge – United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland – 371 – 1986
- Istanbul; Historic Areas of Istanbul – Turkey – 356 – 1985
- Itchan Kala – Uzbekistan – 543 – 1990
- Itsukushima Shinto Shrine – Japan – 776 – 1996
- Ivanovo; Rock-Hewn Churches of Ivanovo – Bulgaria – 45 – 1979
- Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine and its Cultural Landscape – Japan – 1246 – 2007
- Jam ; Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam – Afghanistan – 211 – 2002
- James Island and Related Sites – Gambia – 761 – 2003
- Jawor; Churches of Peace in Jawor and Swidnica – Poland – 1054 – 2001
- Jelling Mounds, Runic Stones and Church – Denmark – 697 – 1994
- Jerusalem; Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls – Jerusalem – 148 – 1981
- Jesuit Missions of La Santisima Trinidad de Parana and Jesus de Tavarangue – Paraguay – 648 – 1993
- Jesuit Missions of the Chiquitos – Bolivia – 529 – 1990
- 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) – Argentina/Brazil – 291 – 1984
- Jongmyo Shrine – Republic of Korea – 738 – 1995

- Joya de Cerén Archaeological Site – El Salvador – 675 – 1993
- Kaiping Diaolou and Villages – China – 1112 – 2007
- Kairouan – Tunisia – 499 – 1988
- Kakadu National Park – Australia – 147 – 1981
- Kalwaria Zebrzydowska: the Mannerist architectural and park landscape complex and pilgrimage park – Poland – 905 – 1999
- Kandy; Sacred City of Kandy – Sri Lanka – 450 – 1988
- Karlskrona; Naval Port of Karlskrona – Sweden – 871 – 1998
- Kasbah of Algiers – Algeria – 565 – 1992
- Kastrom Mefa'a; Um er-Rasas (Kastrom Mefa'a) – Jordan – 1093 – 2004
- Kasubi; Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi – Uganda – 1022 – 2001
- Kathmandu Valley – Nepal – 121 – 1979
- Kazan Kremlin; Historic and Architectural Complex of the Kazan Kremlin – Russian Federation. – 980 – 2000
- Kazanlak; Thracian Tomb of Kazanlak – Bulgaria – 44 – 1979
- Kerkuane; Punic Town of Kerkuane and its Necropolis – Tunisia – 332 – 1985
- Kernavė Archaeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernavė) – Lithuania – 1137 – 2004
- Kew; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew – UK and Northern Ireland – 1084 – 2003
- Khajuraho Group of Monuments – India – 240 – 1986
- Khami Ruins National Monument – Zimbabwe – 365 – 1986
- Khoja Ahmed Yasawi; Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi – Kazakhstan – 1103 – 2003
- Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra – Ukraine – 527 – 1990
- Kii Mountain; Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range – Japan – 1142 – 2004
- Kilwa Kisiwani; Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara – United Republic of Tanzania – 144 – 1981
- Kinderdijk; Mill Network at Kinderdijk-Elshout – Netherlands – 818 – 1997
- Kizhi Pogost – Russian Federation – 544 – 1990
- Koguryo; Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom – China – 1135 – 2004
- Koguryo; Complex of Koguryo Tombs – Democratic People's Republic of Korea – 1091 – 2004
- Kolomenskoye; Church of the Ascension, Kolomenskoye – Russian Federation – 634 – 1994
- Konarak; Sun Temple, Konarak – India – 246 – 1984
- Kondoa Rock Art Sites – United Republic of Tanzania – 1183 – 2006
- Kosovo; Medieval Monuments in Kosovo – Serbia – 724 – 2004
- Kotor; Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor – Yugoslavia – 125 – 1979
- Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba – Togo – 1140 – 2004
- Kromdraai; Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai, and Environs – South Africa – 915 – 1999
- Kroměříž; Gardens and Castle at Kroměříž – Czech Republic – 860 – 1998
- Kronborg Castle – Denmark. – 696 – 2000
- Ksar of Ait-Ben-Haddou – Morocco – 444 – 1987
- Kunya-Urgench – Turkmenistan – 1199 – 2005
- Kutná Hora; Historical Town Centre with the Church of St Barbara and the Cathedral of Our Lady at Sedlec – Czech Republic – 732 – 1995
- Kyoto; Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto (Kyoto, Uji and Otsu Cities) – Japan – 688 – 1994
- La Fortaleza and San Juan Historic Site in Puerto Rico – United States of America – 266 – 1983
- La Grand-Place, Brussels – Belgium – 857 – 1998
- La Lonja de la Seda de Valencia – Spain – 782 – 1996
- La Louvière; The Four Lifts on the Canal du Centre and their Environs, La Louvière and Le Roeulx (Hainault) – Belgium – 856 – 1998
- Lahore; Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore – Pakistan – 171 – 1981
- Lalibela; Rock-Hewn Churches, Lalibela – Ethiopia – 18 – 1978
- Lamu Old Town – Kenya – 1055 – 2001
- Land of Frankincense – Oman. – 1010 – 2000
- L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Park – Canada – 4 – 1978
- Laponian Area – Sweden – 774 – 1996
- Las Médulas – Spain – 803 – 1997
- Lavaux, Vineyard Terraces – Switzerland. – 1243 – 2007
- Le Havre, the City Rebuilt by Auguste Perret – France – 1181 – 2005
- Le Roeulx; The Four Lifts on the Canal du Centre and their Environs, La Louvière and Le Roeulx (Hainault) – Belgium – 856 – 1998
- Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape – Czech Republic – 763 – 1996
- León Viejo; Ruins of León Viejo – Nicaragua. – 613 – 2000
- Leonardo da Vinci; Church and Dominican Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie with "The Last Supper" by Leonardo da Vinci – Italy – 93 – 1980
- Leptis Magna; Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna – Libyan Arab Jamahiriya – 183 – 1982
- Leshan Giant Buddha; Mount Emei Scenic Area, including Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area – China – 779 – 1996
- Lhasa; Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa – China – 707 – 2001
- Lijiang; Old Town of Lijiang – China – 811 – 1997
- Lima; Historic Centre of Lima – Peru – 500 – 1988
- Lisbon; Monastery of the Hieronymites and Tower of Belem in Lisbon – Portugal – 263 – 1983
- Litomyšl Castle – Czech Republic – 901 – 1999
- Little Poland; Wooden Churches of Southern Little Poland – Poland – 1053 – 2003
- Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City – UK and Northern Ireland – 1150 – 2004
- Loire; The Loire Valley between Maine and Sully-sur-Loire – France. – 933 – 2000
- Lombardy; Sacri Monti of Piedmont and Lombardy – Italy – 1068 – 2003

- London; Tower of London – United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland – 488 – 1988
- London; Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and Saint Margaret's Church – United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland – 426 – 1987
- Longmen Grottoes – China. – 1003 – 2000
- Lopé-Okanda; Ecosystem and Relict Cultural Landscape of Lopé-Okanda – Gabon – 1147 – 2007
- Lorsch; Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch – Germany – 515 – 1991
- Luang Prabang; Town of Luang Prabang – Lao People's Democratic Republic – 479 – 1995
- Lübeck; Hanseatic City of Lübeck – Germany – 272 – 1987
- Lugo; Roman Walls of Lugo – Spain. – 987 – 2000
- Luis Barragán House and Studio – Mexico – 1136 – 2004
- Luleå; Church Village of Gammelstad, Luleå – Sweden – 762 – 1996
- Lumbini, the Birthplace of the Lord Buddha – Nepal – 666 – 1997
- Lunenburg; Old Town of Lunenburg – Canada – 741 – 1995
- Lushan National Park – China – 778 – 1996
- Luther Memorials in Eisleben and Wittenberg – Germany – 783 – 1996
- Luxembourg; City of Luxembourg: its Old Quarters and Fortifications – Luxembourg – 699 – 1994
- L'viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre – Ukraine – 865 – 1998
- Lyons; Historic Site of Lyons – France – 872 – 1998
- Macao; Historic Centre of Macao – China – 1110 – 2005
- Machu Picchu; Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu – Peru – 274 – 1983
- Madara Rider – Bulgaria – 43 – 1979
- Madrid; Monastery and Site of the Escorial, Madrid – Spain – 318 – 1984
- Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley – Andorra – 1160 – 2004
- Mahabalipuram; Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram – India – 249 – 1984
- Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodhi Gaya – India – 1056 – 2002
- Malbork; Castle of the Teutonic Order in Malbork – Poland – 847 – 1997
- Malta; Megalithic Temples of Malta – Malta – 132 – 1980
- Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape – South Africa – 1099 – 2003
- Maramures; Wooden Churches of Maramures – Romania – 904 – 1999
- Marrakesh; Medina of Marrakesh – Morocco – 331 – 1985
- Masada – Israel – 1040 – 2001
- Matera; The Sassi and the park of the Rupestrian Churches of Matera – Italy – 670 – 1993
- Matobo Hills – Zimbabwe – 306 – 2003
- Maulbronn Monastery Complex – Germany – 546 – 1993
- Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi – Kazakhstan – 1103 – 2003
- Mazagan; Portuguese City of Mazagan (El Jadida) – Morocco – 1058 – 2004
- Megalithic Temples of Malta – Malta – 132 – 1980
- Megiddo; Biblical Tels – Megiddo, Hazor, Beer Sheba – Israel – 1108 – 2005
- Mehmed Paša Sokolović Bridge in Višegrad – Bosnia and Herzegovina – 1260 – 2007
- Meidan Emam, Esfahan – Iran – 115 – 1979
- Meknes; Historic City of Meknes – Morocco – 793 – 1996
- Melbourne; Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens – Australia – 1131 – 2004
- Memphis and its Necropolis – the Pyramid Fields from Giza to Dahshur – Egypt – 86 – 1979
- Mérida; Archaeological Ensemble of Mérida – Spain – 664 – 1993
- Merv; State Historical and Cultural Park “Ancient Merv” – Turkmenistan – 886 – 1999
- Mesa Verde National Park – United States of America – 27 – 1978
- Meteora – Greece – 455 – 1988
- Mexico; Historic Centre of Mexico City and Xochimilco – Mexico – 412 – 1987
- Mexico; Central University City Campus of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM) – Mexico – 1250 – 2007
- Mexico; Luis Barragán House and Studio – Mexico – 1136 – 2004
- Milano; Church and Dominican Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie with “The Last Supper” by Leonardo da Vinci – Italy – 93 – 1980
- Mir Castle Complex – Belarus. – 625 – 2000
- Modena; Cathedral, Torre Civica and Piazza Grande, Modena – Italy – 827 – 1997
- Moenjodaro; Archaeological Ruins at Moenjodaro – Pakistan – 138 – 1980
- Mogador; Medina of Essaouira (formerly Mogador) – Morocco – 753 – 2001
- Mogao Caves – China – 440 – 1987
- Moldavia; Churches of Moldavia – Romania – 598 – 1993
- Mompox; Historic Centre of Santa Cruz de Mompox – Colombia – 742 – 1995
- Mons; Neolithic Flint Mines at Spiennes (Mons) – Belgium. – 1006 – 2000
- Mont Perdu; Pyrénées – Mont Perdu – France/Spain – 773 – 1997
- Monticello and University of Virginia in Charlottesville – United States of America – 442 – 1987
- Mont-Saint-Michel and its Bay – France – 80 – 1979
- Morelia; Historic Centre of Morelia – Mexico – 585 – 1991
- Moscow; Ensemble of the Novodevichy Convent – Russian Federation. – 1097 – 2004
- Moscow; Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow – Russian Federation – 545 – 1990
- Mostar; Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar – Bosnia and Herzegovina – 946 – 2005
- Mount Huangshan – China – 547 – 1990
- Mountain Railways of India – India – 944 – 1999
- Mozambique; Island of Mozambique – Mozambique – 599 – 1991
- Mtskheta; Historical Monuments of Mtskheta – Georgia – 708 – 1994
- Mudejar Architecture of Aragon – Spain – 378 – 1986

- Müstair; Benedictine Convent of St John at Müstair – Switzerland – 269 – 1983
- Mumbai; Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus) – India – 945 – 2004
- Museumsinsel (Museum Island), Berlin – Germany – 896 – 1999
- Muskauer Park / Park Muzakowski * – Germany/Poland – 1127 – 2004
- Muzakowski; Muskauer Park / Park Muzakowski * – Germany/Poland – 1127 – 2004
- My Son Sanctuary – Viet Nam – 949 – 1999
- Mycenae; Archaeological Sites of Mycenae and Tiryns – Greece – 941 – 1999
- Mystras; Archaeological Site of Mystras – Greece – 511 – 1989
- M’Zab Valley – Algeria – 188 – 1982
- Nancy; Place Stanislas, Place de la Carrière and Place d’Alliance in Nancy – France – 229 – 1983
- Napatan; Gebel Barkal and the Sites of the Napatan Region – Sudan – 1073 – 2003
- Naples; Historic Centre of Naples – Italy – 726 – 1995
- Nara; Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara – Japan – 870 – 1998
- Nasca; Lines and Geoglyphs of Nasca and Pampas de Jumana – Peru – 700 – 1994
- Nea Moni of Chios; Monasteries of Daphni, Hossios Luckas and Nea Moni of Chios – Greece – 537 – 1990
- Negev; Incense Route – Desert Cities in the Negev – Israel – 1107 – 2005
- Nemrut Dağ – Turkey – 448 – 1987
- Nessebar; Ancient City of Nessebar – Bulgaria, 217 – 1983
- Nesvizh; Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family at Nesvizh – Belarus – 1196 – 2005
- Neusiedlersee; Fertö / Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape – Austria/Hungary – 772 – 2001
- New Lanark – United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland – 429 – 2001
- New York; Statue of Liberty – United States of America – 307 – 1984
- Nikko; Shrines and Temples of Nikko – Japan – 913 – 1999
- Nisa; Parthian Fortresses of Nisa – Turkmenistan – 1242 – 2007
- Novgorod; Historic Monuments of Novgorod and Surroundings – Russian Federation – 604 – 1992
- Novodevichy; Ensemble of the Novodevichy Convent – Russian Federation. – 1097 – 2004
- Nubian Monuments from Abu Simbel to Philae – Egypt – 88 – 1979
- Oaxaca; Historic Centre of Oaxaca and Archaeological Site of Monte Alban – Mexico – 415 – 1987
- Ohrid; Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid Region – Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia – 99 – 1979
- Öland; Agricultural Landscape of Southern Öland – Sweden – 968 – 2000
- Olinda; Historic Centre of the Town of Olinda – Brazil – 189 – 1982
- Olomouc; Holy Trinity Column in Olomouc – Czech Republic. – 859 – 2000
- Olympia; Archaeological Site of Olympia – Greece – 517 – 1989
- Omo; Lower Valley of the Omo – Ethiopia – 17 – 1980
- Oporto; Historic Centre of Oporto – Portugal – 755 – 1996
- Orange; Roman Theatre and its Surroundings and the “Triumphal Arch” of Orange – France – 163 – 1981
- Orastie Mountains; Dacian Fortresses of the Orastie Mountains – Romania – 906 – 1999
- Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape – Mongolia – 1081 – 2004
- Orkney; Heart of Neolithic Orkney – United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland – 514 – 1999
- Osun-Osogbo Sacred Grove – Nigeria – 1118 – 2005
- Otsu; Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto (Kyoto, Uji and Otsu Cities) – Japan – 688 – 1994
- Ouadane; Ancient Ksour of Ouadane, Chinguetti, Tichitt and Oualata – Mauritania – 750 – 1996
- Ouadi Qadisha (the Holy Valley) and the Forest of the Cedars of God (Horsh Arz el-Rab) – Lebanon – 850 – 1998
- Ouro Preto; Historic Town of Ouro Preto – Brazil – 124 – 1980
- Oviedo; Monuments of Oviedo and the Kingdom of the Asturias – Spain – 312 – 1985
- Padua; Botanical Garden (Orto Botanico), Padua – Italy – 824 – 1997
- Padula; Cilento and Vallo di Diano National Park with the Archeological sites of Paestum and Velia, and the Certosa di Padula – Italy – 842 – 1998
- Paestum; Cilento and Vallo di Diano National Park with the Archeological sites of Paestum and Velia, and the Certosa di Padula – Italy – 842 – 1998
- Paharpur; Ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur – Bangladesh – 322 – 1985
- Palau de la Música Catalana and Hospital de Sant Pau, Barcelona – Spain – 804 – 1997
- Palenque; Pre-Hispanic City and National Park of Palenque – Mexico – 411 – 1987
- Palladian Villas; City of Vicenza and the Palladian Villas of the Veneto – Italy – 712 – 1994
- Palmaria; Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto) – Italy – 826 – 1997
- Palmeral of Elche – Spain – 930 – 2000
- Palmyra; Site of Palmyra – Syrian Arab Republic – 23 – 1980
- Pampas de Jumana; Lines and Geoglyphs of Nasca and Pampas de Jumana – Peru – 700 – 1994
- Pamukkale; Hierapolis-Pamukkale – Turkey – 485 – 1988
- Panamá; Archaeological Site of Panamá and Historic District of Panamá – Panama – 790 – 1997
- Panama; Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo – Panama – 135 – 1980
- Pannonhalma; Millenary Benedictine Monastery of Pannonhalma and its Natural Environment – Hungary – 758 – 1996
- Paphos – Cyprus – 79 – 1980
- Paquimé; Archeological Zone of Paquimé, Casas Grandes – Mexico – 560 – 1998
- Paramaribo; Historic Inner City of Paramaribo – Suriname – 940 – 2002

- Parana; Jesuit Missions of La Santissima Trinidad de Parana and Jesus de Tavarangue – Paraguay – 648 – 1993
- Paris, Banks of the Seine – France – 600 – 1991
- Parthian Fortresses of Nisa – Turkmenistan – 1242 – 2007
- Pasargadae – Iran (Islamic Republic of) – 1106 – 2004
- Pátmos; Historic Centre (Chorá) with the Monastery of Saint John “the Theologian” and the Cave of the Apocalypse on the Island of Pátmos – Greece – 942– 1999
- Pattadakal; Group of Monuments at Pattadakal – India – 239 – 1987
- Pécs; Early Christian Necropolis of Pécs (Sopianae) – Hungary. – 853 – 2000
- Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian – China – 449 – 1987
- Persepolis – Iran – 114 – 1979
- Petäjävesi Old Church – Finland – 584 – 1994
- Petra – Jordan – 326 – 1985
- Philae; Nubian Monuments from Abu Simbel to Philae – Egypt – 88 – 1979
- Philippine Cordilleras; Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras – Philippines – 722 – 1995
- Philippines; Baroque Churches of the Philippines – Philippines – 677 – 1993
- Pico Island; Landscape of the Pico Island Vineyard Culture – Portugal – 1117 – 2004
- Piedmont; Sacri Monti of Piedmont and Lombardy – Italy – 1068 – 2003
- Pienza; Historic Centre of the City of Pienza – Italy – 789 – 1996
- Ping Yao; Ancient City of Ping Yao – China – 812 – 1997
- Pisa; Piazza del Duomo, Pisa – Italy – 395 – 1987
- Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex – Belgium – 1185 – 2005
- Po Delta, City of the Renaissance and its Po Delta – Italy – 733 – 1995
- Poblet Monastery – Spain – 518 – 1991
- Polonnaruwa; Ancient City of Polonnaruwa – Sri Lanka – 201 – 1982
- Pompeii; Archaeological Areas of Pompeii, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata – Italy – 829 – 1997
- Pont du Gard (Roman Aqueduct) – France – 344 – 1985
- Popocatepetl; Earliest 16th-Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl – Mexico – 702 – 1994
- Porec; Episcopal Complex of the Euphrasian Basilica in the Historic Centre of Porec – Croatia – 809 – 1997
- Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto) – Italy – 826 – 1997
- Potala; Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa – China – 707 – 2001
- Potosi; City of Potosi – Bolivia – 420 – 1987
- Potsdam; Palaces and Parks of Potsdam and Berlin – Germany – 532 – 1990
- Prague; Historic Centre of Prague – Czech Republic – 616 – 1992
- Prambanan Temple Compounds – Indonesia – 642 – 1991
- Provins, Town of Medieval Fairs – France – 873 – 2001
- Puebla; Historic Centre of Puebla – Mexico – 416 – 1987
- Pueblo de Taos – United States of America – 492 – 1992
- Puerto Rico; La Fortaleza and San Juan Historic Site in Puerto Rico – United States of America – 266 – 1983
- Punic Town of Kerkuane and its Necropolis – Tunisia – 332 – 1985
- Pyrénées – Mont Perdu – France/Spain – 773 – 1997
- Pythagoreion and Heraion of Samos – Greece – 595 – 1992
- Qal’at al-Bahrain – Ancient Harbour and Capital of Dilmun – Bahrain – 1192 – 2005
- Qal’at Salah El-Din ; Crac des Chevaliers and Qal’at Salah El-Din – Syrian Arab Republic – 1229 – 2006
- Qal’at Sherqat; Ashur (Qal’at Sherqat) – Iraq – 1130 – 2004
- Qincheng; Mount Qincheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System. – China. – 1001 – 2000
- Québec; Historic District of Old Québec – Canada – 300 – 1985
- Quebrada de Humahuaca – Argentina – 1116 – 2003
- Quedlinburg; Collegiate Church, Castle, and Old Town of Quedlinburg – Germany – 535 – 1994
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