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CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE  
WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE  
Twenty-first session

Naples, Italy  
1 - 6 December 1997

Item 8 of the Provisional Agenda : Examination of nominations  
of cultural and natural properties on the World Heritage List  
and the List of World Heritage in Danger

SUMMARY

This document contains recommendations made by the Bureau at its twenty-first session (June 1997) regarding the nominations of properties for inscription on the World Heritage List. The Bureau's recommendations regarding referred nominations (properties listed in sections A.3, B.1 and C.2 of this document) as well as earlier deferred/referred nominations for which additional information has been received, will be transmitted to the Committee during its session under working document WHC-97/CONF.208/10Rev.

Decision required : In accordance with paragraph 65 of the Operational Guidelines, the Committee is requested to examine the nominations for inscription on the World Heritage List on the basis of the Bureau's recommendations and take its decisions in the following four categories:

- (a) properties which it inscribes on the List of World Heritage in Danger;
- (b) properties which it inscribes on the World Heritage List;
- (c) properties which it decides not to inscribe on the List;
- (d) properties whose consideration is deferred.

## A. NATURAL PROPERTIES

The Bureau, at its twenty-first session, examined 13 natural nominations and one mixed site received for review by IUCN. The Bureau also examined two previously deferred nominations. The Centre furthermore informed the Bureau that two sites were withdrawn by States Parties: Fossil Forest of Dunarobba (Italy) and Vodlozero National Park (Russian Federation).

The Bureau decided not to examine the nomination of Biogradska Gora National Park (No. 838) submitted by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) as well as the nomination of Central Karakorum National Park (No. 802) submitted by Pakistan.

## A.1 Inscription of two properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger

- Okapi Faunal Reserve (Democratic Republic of the Congo)
- Kahuzi-Biega National Park (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

## A.2 Properties which the Bureau recommended for inscription on the World Heritage List

Name of Property	Identi- fication number	State Party having submitted the nomination in accordance with Article 11 of the Convention	Criteria
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Heard and McDonald Islands	577Rev.	Australia	N(i)(ii)
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The Bureau recommended that the Committee inscribe this property under criteria (i) and (ii). It noted that this site is the only volcanically active sub-Antarctic island and illustrates ongoing geomorphic processes and glacial dynamics in the coastal and submarine environment and sub-Antarctic flora and fauna, with no record of alien species.

Cocos Island National Park	820	Costa Rica	N(ii)(iv)
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The Bureau noted that the name of the site, originally nominated as "Cocos Island Marine and Terrestrial Conservation Area", had been changed to "Cocos Island National Park". The Bureau recommended that the Committee inscribe Cocos Island National Park under natural criteria (ii) and (iv) because of the critical habitats the site provides for marine wildlife

including large pelagic species, especially sharks. The Bureau commended the Government of Costa Rica for its initiative to incorporate the marine environment into the Park and encouraged it to extend the limit of this protection from 8km to 15 km around the island.

Morne Trois Pitons National Park	814	Dominica	N(i)(iv)
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The Bureau recommended that the Committee inscribe the Morne Trois Pitons National Park on the basis of natural criteria (i) and (iv) for its diverse flora with endemic species of vascular plants, rich fauna including a large number of bird species, its volcanoes, rivers and waterfalls, illustrating ongoing geomorphological processes with high scenic value.

The Bureau asked the Centre to write a letter to the authorities of Dominica requesting them to provide a time frame for the revision of the management plan and encouraging them to submit a technical assistance request for this revision. In addition, the Bureau requested the Dominica authorities to control further hydroelectric power development in the Park and act to eliminate private holdings in the Park. The answer, dated 12 September 1997, from the Dominican authorities has been transmitted to IUCN for evaluation.

#### A.3 Properties for which the nominations were referred back for complementary information

Macquarie Island	629 Rev.	Australia	N(i)(iv)
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The Bureau noted that the nomination was submitted for its geological features resulting from its location at the edge of two tectonic plates.

The Bureau noted that IUCN has received further information from the Australian authorities and external reviewers of the nomination dossier. These concern both the significance of Macquarie's geological and biological values and further comparative data on islands of the southern ocean.

The Bureau referred this nomination back to Australia in order that this new material can be assessed in light of additional natural heritage criteria. If this information is received by 15 September 1997, IUCN is asked to provide its evaluation to the twenty-first extraordinary session of the Bureau in November 1997. The information received from the Australian authorities on 15 September 1997 has been transmitted to IUCN for evaluation.

The Sunderbans	798	Bangladesh	N(ii)(iv)
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The Bureau decided to refer the property back to the State Party, as it does not meet the conditions of integrity on its own. The Bureau suggested that the authorities of Bangladesh consider enlarging the nomination to include the Sundarbans East and South Wildlife Sanctuaries.

The Bureau furthermore encouraged the authorities of Bangladesh and of India to discuss the possibility for creating a transfrontier site with the adjoining Sundarbans National Park and World Heritage site (India). The information submitted by Bangladesh, on 3 September 1997, has been transmitted to IUCN for evaluation.

National Reserve of Maasai Mara	799	Kenya
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The Bureau noted that the site, on its own, does not meet natural criteria. However, the Bureau noted that this site is an integral component of the Serengeti ecosystem and hence could be considered as an extension to the World Heritage site of Serengeti National Park in Tanzania.

The Bureau encouraged the Kenyan authorities to work together with the Government of Tanzania for a transfrontier agreement to extend the Serengeti World Heritage site to include the National Reserve of Masai Mara. The Bureau expressed concerns over the integrity of the National Reserve of Maasai Mara and asked the Centre to transmit these comments to the authorities of both Tanzania and Kenya and to request their replies by 15 September 1997. The information received from the Kenyan authorities, dated 8 September 1997, has been transmitted to IUCN for evaluation.

Mount Kenya National Park/Natural Forest	800	Kenya	N(ii)(iii)
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The Bureau recommended that the Committee inscribe this property under natural criteria (ii) and (iii) as one of the most impressive landscapes of Eastern Africa with its rugged glacier-clad summits and forested slopes illustrating outstanding ecological processes.

The Bureau noted that Mt. Kenya is also a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve and will be the subject of a periodic review to strengthen its Biosphere Reserve functions. Under the statutory framework for Biosphere Reserves, such periodic reviews are required every ten years. The Bureau however expressed concern about illegal deforestation and encroachment on the slopes of Mt. Kenya and recommended that the Kenyan authorities reduce the size of the nominated area by excluding heavily impacted forests. The Bureau asked the Centre to contact the Kenyan authorities and request them to provide details of actions they intend to take to improve management of the forested zone, and a detailed map of the revised boundaries

of the property before 15 September 1997. The information received from the Kenyan authorities, dated 10 September 1997, has been transmitted to IUCN for evaluation.

## B. MIXED PROPERTIES

B.1 Properties which the Bureau recommended for inscription on the World Heritage List under natural criteria and whose nominations have been referred back for complementary information concerning cultural criteria

Name of Property	Identi- fication number	State Party having submitted the nomination in accordance with Article 11 of the Convention	Criteria
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Pyrénées - Mount Perdu	773	France/Spain	N(i)(iii)
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The Bureau recommended that the Committee inscribe the site under natural criteria (i) and (iii). The calcareous massif of the Mount Perdu displays in a classic way a number of geological landforms 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.

The Bureau took note of the change of the name of the site, from "Mont "Perdu/Tres Seroles" to "Pyrénées - Mount Perdu", as proposed by the two States Parties, and was informed that the site was originally submitted in 1995 under natural criteria. In April 1997 the authorities of France and Spain informed the Centre that they wish also to nominate the area as a cultural landscape under cultural criteria. The Bureau noted that this site is not included in the tentative lists of France and Spain. If the States Parties take action to include the site in their respective tentative lists by 1 September 1997, ICOMOS would be able to carry out an evaluation mission for the cultural landscape aspects in time to report back to the twenty-first extraordinary session of the Bureau. The World Heritage Centre has received the two tentative lists from the States Parties concerned and sent the nomination dossier to ICOMOS for evaluation.

Sibiloi/Central Island National Parks	801	Kenya	N(i)(iv)
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The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe this property on the basis of natural criteria (i) and (iv) for the discoveries of mammal fossil remains in the site which led to the scientific reconstruction of the palaeo-environment of the

entire Turkana lake basin of the Quarternary period. The Lake Turkana ecosystem with its diverse bird life and desert environment offers an exceptional laboratory for studies of plant and animal communities. The Bureau expressed its concern and drew the attention of the Kenyan authorities to grazing by large herds of domestic livestock in the Parks.

Concerning cultural criteria the Bureau noted ICOMOS' request for further information on the Koobi Fora portion of the site and that a comparative study of fossil hominoid sites is expected to be completed in late summer 1997; the results of that study will be presented to the twenty-first extraordinary session of the Bureau in November 1997. However, at the time of the preparation of this document, the Centre has not received any information on Koobi Fora part.

### C. CULTURAL HERITAGE

The Bureau, at its twenty-first session, examined thirty-six new cultural nominations and five nominations which had been deferred or referred back for complementary information. All these nominations are on the tentative lists of the concerned States Parties.

The Bureau recommended to inscribe thirty-two sites on the World Heritage List, six nominations were referred back for complementary information and three sites were deferred.

#### C.1 Properties which the Bureau recommended for inscription on the World Heritage List

Name of Property	Identification number	State Party having submitted the nomination in accordance with Article 11 of the Convention	Criteria
Hallstatt-Dachstein/Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape	806	Austria	C(iii)(iv)

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe this property on the basis of criteria (iii) and (iv). The Hallstatt-Dachstein/Salzkammergut alpine region is an outstanding example of a cultural landscape of great scientific interest because it contains evidence of a fundamental human economic activity.

The Historic Centre of Sao Luis	821	Brazil	C(iii)(iv)(v)
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The Bureau recommended that the Committee inscribe this property on the basis of criteria (iii), (iv) and (v). The Historic Centre of Sao Luis do Maranhao is an outstanding example of a Portuguese colonial town that adapted successfully

to the climatic conditions in equatorial South America and which has preserved its urban fabric, harmoniously integrated with its natural setting, to an exceptional degree.

The Ancient City of Ping Yao                      812                      China                      C(ii)(iii)(iv)

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe this site on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv). The Ancient City of Ping Yao is an outstanding example of a Han Chinese city of the Ming and Qing Dynasties (14th-20th centuries) that has retained all its features to an exceptional degree and in doing so provides a remarkably complete picture of cultural, social, economic and religious development during one of the most seminal periods of Chinese history.

The Classical Gardens of Suzhou                      813                      China                      C(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)  
(v)

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe this site on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v). The four classical gardens of Suzhou are masterpieces of Chinese landscape garden design in which art, nature, and ideas are integrated perfectly to create ensembles of great beauty and peaceful harmony, and the four gardens are integral to the entire historic urban plan. The Bureau, however, requested the Secretariat to inform the State Party of its recommendation to submit a nomination to extend the World Heritage protection to the entire historic town of Suzhou whose cultural value, marked by the linkage between its canal system and hundreds of gardens, extends beyond the four nominated gardens. The Bureau also requested the Secretariat to inform the State Party of its concern over the proposed construction of the ring road inside the historic town, which would entail irreversible damage to the historic urban morphology of this once fortified town.

The Secretariat informed the State Party concerning the requests made by the Bureau and has received, on 18 September 1997, supplementary information concerning the legal and regulatory framework, the conservation plan and the road framework plan of Suzhou, on 18 September. This information was forwarded to ICOMOS for evaluation and presentation to the twenty-first extraordinary session of the Bureau.

The Episcopal Complex of the Euphrasian Basilica in the Historic Centre of Porec                      809                      Croatia                      C(ii)(iii)(iv)

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe this site on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv). The Episcopal Complex of the Euphrasian Basilica in the Historic Centre of Porec is an outstanding example of an

early Christian Episcopal complex which is exceptional by virtue of its completeness and its unique Basilica Cathedral.

The Historic City of Trogir                    810                    Croatia                    C(ii)(iv)

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe this site on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (ii) and (iv). Trogir is an exceptional example of a medieval town built on and conforming with the layout of a Hellenistic and Roman city that has conserved its urban fabric to an exceptional degree and with a minimum of modern interventions in which the trajectory of social and cultural development is clearly visible in every aspect of the townscape.

The Historic Centre (Old Town) of Tallinn                    822                    Estonia                    C(ii)(iv)

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe this site on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (ii) and (iv). Tallinn is an outstanding and exceptionally complete and well preserved example of a medieval northern European trading city that retains the salient features of this unique form of economic and social community to a remarkable degree.

The Historic Fortified City of Carcassonne                    345rev                    France                    C(ii)(iv)

The Bureau recommended that the Committee inscribe this property on the basis of criteria (ii) and (iv). The historic town of Carcassonne is an excellent example of a medieval fortified town whose massive defences were constructed on walls dating from Latin Antiquity. It is also of exceptional importance by virtue of the restoration work carried out in the second half of the 19th century by Viollet-le-Duc, which had a profound influence on subsequent developments in conservation principles and practices.

The 18th Century Royal Palace at Caserta, with the Park, the Aqueduct of Vanvitelli, and the San Leucio Complex                    549Rev                    Italy                    C(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)

The Bureau recommended that the Committee inscribe this property on the basis of criteria (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv). The monumental complex at Caserta, whilst cast in the same mould as other 18th century royal establishments, is exceptional for the broad sweep of its design, incorporating not only an imposing palace and park, but also much of the surrounding natural landscape and an ambitious new town laid out according to the urban planning precepts of its time. The industrial complex of the Belvedere, designed to produce silk,



is also of outstanding interest because of the idealistic principles that underlay its original conception and management.

Residences of the                    823                    Italy                    C(i)(ii)(iv)(v)  
Royal House of Savoy

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe this site on the World Heritage List on the basis of cultural criteria (i), (ii), iv) and (v). The Residences of the Royal House of Savoy in and around Turin represent a comprehensive overview of European monumental architecture in the 17th and 18th centuries, using style, dimensions, and space to illustrate in an exceptional way the prevailing doctrine of absolute monarchy in material terms.

The Botanical Garden                824                    Italy                    C(ii)(iii)  
(Orto Botanico), Padua

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe this site on the World Heritage List on the basis of cultural criteria (ii) and (iii). The Botanical Garden of Padua is the original of all botanical gardens throughout the world, and represents the birth of science, of scientific exchanges, and understanding of the relationship between nature and culture. It has made a profound contribution to the development of many modern scientific disciplines, notably botany, medicine, chemistry, ecology, and pharmacy.

The Bureau requested the State Party to provide complementary information on financing and management of the site.

The Cathedral, Torre                827                    Italy                    C(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)  
Civica and Piazza Grande,  
Modena

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe this site on the World Heritage List on the basis of cultural criteria (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv). The joint creation of Lanfranco and Wiligelmo is a masterpiece of human creative genius in which a new dialectical relationship between architecture and sculpture was created in Romanesque art. The Modena complex bears exceptional witness to the cultural traditions of the 12th century and is one of the best examples of an architectural complex where religious and civic values are combined in a medieval Christian town.

The Archaeological                829                    Italy                    C(iii)(iv)(v)  
Areas of Pompei,  
Herculaneum and  
Torre Annunziate

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe this property on the World Heritage List on the basis of cultural criteria (iii), (iv) and (v). 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.

Villa Romana del Casale	832	Italy	C(i)(ii)(iii)
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The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe this site on the World Heritage List on the basis of cultural criteria (i), (ii) and (iii). The Villa del Casale at Piazza Armerina is the supreme example of a luxury Roman villa, which graphically illustrates the predominant social and economic structure of its age. The mosaics that decorate it are exceptional for their artistic quality and invention as well as their extent.

The Bureau urged the State Party to address concerns expressed in the evaluation of ICOMOS regarding the drainage of the site and the climatic conditions within the cover buildings.

Su Nuraxi di Barumini	833	Italy	C(iii)(iv)
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The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe this site on the World Heritage List on the basis of cultural criteria (iii) and (iv). The nuraghe of Sardinia, of which Su Nuraxi is the pre-eminent example, represent 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 Ch'angdokkung Palace Complex	816	Korea (Republic of)	C(ii)(iii)(iv)
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The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe this site on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (ii), (iii), and (iv). The Ch'angdokkung Palace Compound is an outstanding example of Far Eastern palace architecture and garden design, exceptional for the way in which the buildings are integrated into and harmonized with the natural setting, adapting to the topography and retaining indigenous tree cover.

Hwasong Fortress	817	Korea (Republic of)	C(ii)(iii)
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The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe this site on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (ii) and (iii). The Hwasong Fortress is an outstanding example of early modern military architecture, incorporating the most highly developed features of that science from both east and west.

The Historic Centre of	852	Latvia	C(i)(ii)
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## Riga

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe this site on the World Heritage List on the basis of cultural criteria (i) and (ii). The Historic Centre of Riga, while retaining its medieval and later urban fabric relatively intact, is of outstanding universal value by virtue of the quality and the quantity of its Art Nouveau/Jugendstil architecture, which is unparalleled anywhere in the world, and its 19th Century architecture in wood.

The Archaeological Site of Volubilis	836	Morocco	C(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
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After having taken note of the evaluation of ICOMOS, the Bureau recommended that the Committee inscribe the Archaeological site of Volubilis on the basis of criteria (ii), (iii), (iv) and (vi), considering that this site constituted an exceptionally well preserved example of a large Roman colonial town on the very fringes of the Empire.

The Delegate of Morocco informed the Bureau of his country's intention, to propose an extension to the site to include the City of Moulay Idriss. This proposal would be made once effective measures for the long-term protection of the city's cultural and architectural values had been taken, in view of its rapid growth.

The Medina of Tétouan (formerly known as Titawin)	837	Morocco	C(ii)(iv)(v)
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After having taken note of the evaluation of ICOMOS, the Bureau recommended that the Committee inscribe the Medina of Tétouan (formerly Titawin) on the basis of criteria (ii), (iv) and (v), considering that it is an exceptionally well preserved and complete example of this type of historic town, displaying all the features of the high Andalusian culture.

Hospicio Cabanas, Guadalajara	815	Mexico	C(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
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The Bureau recommended that the Committee inscribe this property on the basis of criteria (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv). The Hospicio Cabanas is a unique architectural complex, designed to respond to social and economic requirements for housing the sick, the aged, the young, and the needy, which provides an outstanding solution of great subtlety and humanity. It also houses one of the acknowledged masterpieces of mural art.

Lumbini, the	666Rev.	Nepal	C(iii)(vi)
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Birthplace of  
the Lord Buddha

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe this site on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (iii) and (vi). 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.

The Mill Network                      818                      Netherlands                      C(i)(ii)(iv)  
at Kinderdijk-Elshout

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe this site on the World Heritage List on the basis of cultural criteria (i), (ii) and (iv). The Kinderdijk-Elshout Mill network is an outstanding man-made landscape that bears powerful testimony to human ingenuity and fortitude over nearly a millennium in draining and protecting an area by the development and application of hydraulic technology.

The Historic Area of                      819                      Netherlands                      C(ii)(iv)(v)  
of Willemstad,  
Inner City and Harbour

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe this site on the World Heritage List on the basis of cultural criteria (ii), (iv) and (v). The Historic Area of Willemstad is a European colonial ensemble in the Caribbean of outstanding value and integrity, which illustrates the organic growth of a multicultural community over three centuries and preserves to a high degree significant elements of the many strands that came together to create it.

Historic District                      790                      Panama                      C(ii)(iv)(vi)  
of the town of  
Panama with the  
Salon Bolivar

The Bureau noted that the Government of Panama had withdrawn the nomination of the site of Panama Viejo and that it maintained the nomination of the Historic District with the Salon Bolivar for inscription on the World heritage List.

The Bureau recommended that the Committee inscribe this property on the basis of criteria (ii), (iv) and (vi). Panama was the first European settlement on the Pacific coast of the Americas, in 1519, and the Historic District preserves intact a street pattern, together with a substantial number of early domestic buildings, which are exceptional testimony to the nature of this early settlement. The Salon Bolivar is of outstanding historical importance, as the venue for Simon Bolivar's visionary attempt in 1826 to create a Pan-American

Congress, more than a century before such institutions became a reality.

The Medieval Town      835              Poland                      C(ii)(iv)  
Torun

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe this site on the World Heritage List on the basis of cultural criteria (ii) and (iv). Torun is a small historic trading city that preserves to a remarkable extent its original street pattern and outstanding early buildings, and which provides an exceptionally complete picture of the medieval way of life.

The Castle of the      847              Poland                      C(ii)(iii)(iv)  
Teutonic Order in  
Malbork

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe this site on the World Heritage List on the basis of cultural criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv). Malbork Castle is the supreme example of the medieval brick castle that characterizes the unique architecture of the Teutonic Order in eastern Europe. It is also of historical significance for the evidence that it provides of the evolution of the modern philosophy and practice of restoration and conservation.

Upon the decision of the Bureau to recommend inscription, the Delegate of Germany and the Observer of Poland made statements which can be found in the Annex V of the Report of the Rapporteur of the Bureau.

Las Médulas              803              Spain                      C(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)

The Bureau recommended that the Committee inscribe this property on the basis of criteria (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) considering that the gold-mining area is an outstanding example of innovative Roman technology, in which all the elements of the ancient landscape, both industrial and domestic, have survived to an exceptional degree.

After having taken note of the evaluation of ICOMOS, the Delegate of Germany requested that his disagreement to this recommendation for inscription be noted in the report of the Bureau.

The Palau de la      804              Spain                      C(i)(ii)(iv)  
Musica Catalana and  
the Hospital de  
Sant Pau, Barcelona

After having taken note of the evaluation of ICOMOS, the Bureau recommended that the Committee inscribe these two properties on the basis of criteria (i), (ii) and (iv), considering that the Palau de la Musica Catalana and the Hospital de Sant Pau in Barcelona are outstanding examples of the Art Nouveau style

that played so important a role in the evolution of 20th century architecture.

San Millan Yuso            805            Spain            C(ii)(iv)(vi)  
and Suso Monasteries

After having taken note of the evaluation of ICOMOS, the bureau recommended that the Committee inscribe this property on the basis of criteria (ii), (iv) and (vi), considering that the Monasteries of Suso and Yuso at San Millan de la Cogolla are an exceptional testimony to the introduction and continuous survival of Christian monasticism, from the 6th century to the present day. The property is also of outstanding associative significance as the birthplace of the modern written and spoken Spanish language.

Dougga/Thugga            794            Tunisia            C(ii)(iii)

After having noted the evaluation of ICOMOS, the Bureau recommended that the Committee inscribe this property on the basis of criteria (ii) and (iii) considering Dougga/Thugga is the best preserved Roman small town in North Africa and as such provides an exceptional picture of everyday life in antiquity.

Maritime Greenwich    795            United            C(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)  
Kingdom

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe this site on the World Heritage List on the basis of cultural criteria (i), (ii), (iv) and (vi). The public and private buildings and the Royal Park at Greenwich form an exceptional ensemble that bears witness to human artistic and scientific endeavour of the highest quality, to European architecture at an important stage of its evolution, and to the creation of a landscape that integrates nature and culture in a harmonious whole.

C.2    Properties for which nominations were referred back by  
the Bureau (June 1997)

The Old Town of            811            China            C(ii)(iv)  
Lijiang

The Bureau decided on the referral of this nomination to the extraordinary session of the Bureau in November 1997 in view of the lack of time to fully analyse the additional documents on the management and protective mechanisms provided by the State Party. ICOMOS however stated the site's outstanding universal value as a unique historic town which merges the indigenous Naxi people's building tradition and external forms of architecture and design. The traditional engineering skills witnessed in the remarkable water system supplying water from the surrounding mountains to every house demonstrates the town's harmonious relationship with its natural environment. ICOMOS paid tribute to the excellent quality of the reconstruction of the town without loss of authenticity after

the February 1996 earthquake which demonstrates the living tradition of the indigenous building skills. In relation to this nomination, the Bureau requested the State Party to provide comparative analyses of the historic towns on China's tentative list.

The Centre has received, on 18 September 1997, complementary information which has been transmitted to ICOMOS for evaluation and a report will be presented at the twenty-first extraordinary session of the Bureau.

San Pedro de la           841           Cuba           C(iv)(v)  
Roca Castle, Santiago  
de Cuba

The Bureau welcomed the revised and extended boundaries for the site that were submitted by the State Party in response to ICOMOS' recommendations. The Bureau decided to refer this nomination back to the State Party in order to enable the State Party to submit a management plan for the site. This plan has been sent, on 15 September 1997, to the Centre and transmitted to ICOMOS for evaluation and it will be submitted to the twenty-first extraordinary session of the Bureau.

Portovenere,           826           Italy           C(ii)(iv)(v)  
Cinque Terre, and  
the Islands (Palmaria,  
Tino and Tinetto)

The Bureau referred the examination of this property back to the State Party requesting detailed information on tourism management, and legal instruments and mechanisms and community involvement to preserve the characteristics of this cultural landscape. There was a discussion on the role of IUCN in evaluating cultural landscapes. The Representative of IUCN pointed out that, while the Operational Guidelines call for IUCN to be associated with ICOMOS in evaluating appropriate cultural landscape nominations, no additional finance had yet been allocated to ICOMOS to facilitate this.

If this information is provided and judged satisfactory by the next extraordinary session of the Bureau, the Bureau recommends inscription of this property on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (ii), (iv) and (v). At the time of the preparation of this document, the Centre has not yet received any complementary information.

The Costiera           830           Italy           C(ii)(iv)(v)  
Amalfitana

The Bureau referred the examination of this property and requested the State Party to provide information on the management of the site.

The Centre has received information which has been transmitted to ICOMOS for evaluation. In case this information be judged satisfactory by the next extraordinary session of the Bureau, the Bureau recommended the inscription of the property on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (ii), (iv) and (v).

The Archaeological Area of Agrigento	831	Italy	C(i)(ii)(iii) (iv)
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The Bureau referred the examination of this property and requested the State Party to provide assurance for adequate funding for the management and maintenance of the property.

In case this information be provided and judged satisfactory by the next extraordinary session of the Bureau, the Bureau recommends the inscription of the property on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv). At the time of the preparation of this document, the Centre has not yet received any complementary information.

Bagan (Pagan) Archaeological Area and Monuments	796	Myanmar	C(i)(ii)(iii) (iv)(v)
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The Bureau decided on the referral of this nomination to the extraordinary session of the Bureau in November 1997. In view of the unquestionable universal significance of this site, the Bureau recognized the merit for the inscription of this site on the World Heritage List. The Bureau, however, stressed the need for the State Party to define the core protected area and a meaningful buffer zone and adopt legal measures to ensure their effective enforcement. The Bureau expressed concern over the impact of the golf course located in the vicinity of the archaeological site and of the recently upgraded road which cuts across the site. The Bureau therefore urged the State Party to urgently submit a preparatory assistance request to enable an international expert team to carry out a mission to assist the authorities in defining the boundaries of the protection area and buffer zone, as well as to review the master plan and the national legal and management framework to ensure the site's protection, authenticity and integrity.

The World Heritage Centre informed the State Party of the concerns of the Bureau. However, as of 23 September, the request for preparatory assistance was not received.

### C.3 Property for which the nomination has been deferred and for which complementary information has been received

Rohtas Fort	586Rev.	Pakistan
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At its sixteenth session, the Committee decided to defer the nomination of Rohtas Fort (Qila Rohtas) until information concerning a comparative study was made available. Since then,



a comparative study has been submitted and forwarded to ICOMOS for evaluation. An ICOMOS evaluation mission took place in May 1997. Based upon the information from the comparative study and the findings of the mission, ICOMOS will present its evaluation report to the twenty-first extraordinary session of the Bureau.