

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

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) and its extraordinary session (November 1997) regarding the nominations of properties for inscription on the World Heritage List.

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 thirteen 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 The Centre furthermore informed the Bureau that two sites were withdrawn by States Parties: Fossil Forest of Dunarobba (Italy) and Vodlozero National Park (Russian Federation).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.

During its twenty-first extraordinary session, the Bureau examined four natural nominations which had been referred by the Bureau at its twenty-first session, and one new nomination that IUCN had evaluated in October 1997.

A.1 Properties recommended for inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger

During its twenty-first session and its twenty-first extraordinary session, the Bureau recommended that the Committee inscribe the following natural 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)
- Manovo-Gounda National Park (Central African Republic)

A.2 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
Heard and McDonald Islands	577Rev.	Australia	N(i)(ii)

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.

Macquarie Island **629 Rev.** **Australia** **N(i)(iii)**

The Bureau recalled that it had referred this nomination back to Australia in order that new material can be assessed. In presenting its revised evaluation, IUCN stated that the nomination has been submitted for its geological and not for biological values, and that the sixteenth session of the Committee had asked Australia to consider Macquarie Island as part of an international World Heritage site with the Subantarctic Islands (New Zealand). Australia reported that it had consulted with New Zealand in 1996 and had found that New Zealand was not ready for a joint nomination. The Bureau was informed that New Zealand has nominated the Subantarctic Islands for review by the Bureau at its twenty-second session. IUCN felt that the basis for the nomination was too narrow and recommended deferral of the nomination.

After a considerable discussion concerning: (1) geological and biological values; (2) the sovereignty of States Parties to nominate properties and (3) the outstanding universal value of the nominated property, the Bureau by consensus decided to recommend the Committee to inscribe the property under criteria (i) and (iii). The site provides an unique example for exposure of the ocean crust above the ocean surface and of geological evidence for sea-floor spreading at the oceanic plate boundary between the Pacific and Australian/Indian plates, exposed with active faults and ongoing tectonic movements.

The Bureau encouraged the Australian authorities to consider for the future a renomination with the Subantarctic Islands of New Zealand and to consider adding biological criteria in a future renomination. Australia indicated that the Australian Government was willing to consider both proposals.

The Sunderbans **798** **Bangladesh** **N(ii)(iv)**

The Bureau recalled that it had suggested that the authorities of Bangladesh consider enlarging the nomination to include the Sundarbans East and South Wildlife Sanctuaries. The Bureau commended the Government of Bangladesh for responding to its request to extend the boundaries of the site.

The Bureau decided to recommend the Committee to inscribe the site under criteria (ii) and (iv) as one of the largest remaining areas of mangroves in the world, which supports an exceptional biodiversity with a wide range of fauna, including the Bengal Tiger and provides a significant example of on-going ecological processes (monsoonal rains, flooding, delta formation, tidal influence and plant colonisation).

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).

Cocos Island National Park **820** **Costa Rica** **N(ii)(iv)**

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

The Bureau noted that the Cuban authorities may wish to consider nominating the area as a cultural landscape.

MIXED PROPERTIES

B.1 Properties which the Bureau recommended for inscription

Name of Property	Identification number	State Party having submitted the nomination in accordance with Article 11 of the Convention	Criteria
Pyrénées - Mount Perdu	773	France/Spain	N(i)(iii) C(iii)(iv)(v)

The Bureau recalled that at its twenty-first session it 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.

Concerning cultural values the Bureau decided to recommend the Committee to inscribe the property on the basis of criteria (iii), (iv) and (v): The Pyrénées-Mont Perdu area between France and Spain is an outstanding cultural landscape which combines scenic beauty with a socio-economic structure that has its roots in the past and illustrates a mountain way of life that has become rare in Europe.

The Bureau furthermore encouraged France to consider including the village of Bestué and its environs, including its spectacular flights of terraced fields.

Sibiloï/Central Island National Parks	801	Kenya	N(i)(iv)
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The Bureau at its twenty-first session 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 that the comparative study of fossil hominid sites by ICOMOS has been completed and that it gives highest importance to Koobi Fora. The

Bureau, however, decided to defer the nomination under cultural criteria to allow the States Party to clearly delineate the cultural part of this nomination, which does not concern the same area as the natural 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.

During its twenty-first extraordinary session, the Bureau examined six nominations which had been referred by the Bureau at its twenty-first session, as well as a nomination which had been deferred and for which additional information had been received.

C.1 Property recommended for inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger

- Butrinti (Albania)

C.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
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 Old Town of Lijiang 811 China C(ii)(iv)(v)

The Bureau recommends the Committee to inscribe this site on the World Heritage List on the basis of cultural criteria (ii), (iv) and (v). Lijiang is an exceptional ancient town set in a dramatic landscape which represents the harmonious fusion of different cultural traditions to produce an urban landscape of outstanding quality.

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.

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

ICOMOS informed the Bureau that it was satisfied with the revised management plan and the maps with the delimitation of the proposed site.

Following the positive advice from ICOMOS, the Bureau decided to recommend the Committee to inscribe the site on the basis of criteria (iv) and (v). 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.

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)
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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 Royal House of Savoy	823	Italy	C(i)(ii)(iv)(v)
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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), (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 (Orto Botanico), Padua	824	Italy	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 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.

Portovevere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto)	826	Italy	C (ii), (iv), (v)
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The Bureau recommends the Committee to inscribe this site on the basis of criteria (ii), (iv) and (v). The eastern Ligurian Riviera between Cinque Terre and Portovenere is a cultural site of outstanding value, representing the harmonious interaction between people and nature to

produce a landscape of exceptional scenic quality that illustrates a traditional way of life that has existed for a thousand years and continues to play an important socio-economic role in the life of the community.

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 Annunziata

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.

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

The Bureau recommends the Committee to inscribe this site on the basis of criteria (ii), (iv) and (v). The Costiera Amalfitana is an outstanding example of a Mediterranean landscape, with exceptional cultural and natural scenic values resulting from its dramatic topography and historical evolution.

The Archaeological 831 Italy C (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
Area of Agrigento

The Bureau recommends the Committee to inscribe the property on the basis of criteria (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv). Agrigento was one of the greatest cities of the ancient Mediterranean world, and it has been preserved in an exceptionally intact condition. Its great row of Doric temples is one of the most outstanding monuments of Greek art and culture.

Villa Romana del Casale **832** **Italy** **C(i)(ii)(iii)**

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)**

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.

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 Ch'angdokkung Palace Complex **816** **Korea (Republic of)** **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 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)**

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 Riga **852** **Latvia** **C(i)(ii)**

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)**

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)**

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)**

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

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 at Kinderdijk-Elshout **818** **Netherlands** **C(i)(ii)(iv)**

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 Willemstad, Inner City and Harbour **819** **Netherlands** **C(ii)(iv)(v)**

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.

Rohtas Fort **586Rev** **Pakistan** **C(ii)(iv)**

The Bureau recommends the Committee to inscribe this site on the World Heritage List on the basis of cultural criteria (ii) and (iv). Rohtas Fort is an exceptional example of the Muslim military architecture of central and south Asia, which blends architectural and artistic traditions from Turkey and the Indian sub-continent to create the model for Mughal architecture and its subsequent refinements and adaptations.

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

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
Torun** **835** **Poland** **C(ii)(iv)**

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
Teutonic Order in
Malbork** **847** **Poland** **C(ii)(iii)(iv)**

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.

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

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 and Suso Monasteries **805** **Spain** **C(ii)(iv)(vi)**

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 Kingdom** **C(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)**

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.