

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL  
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION  
CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE  
WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Twenty-second session  
Kyoto, Japan  
30 November - 5 December 1998

**Item 8 of the Provisional Agenda: Information on Tentative Lists and Examination of nominations of cultural and natural properties to the List of World Heritage in Danger and the World Heritage List**

**SUMMARY**

This document contains recommendations made by the Bureau at its twenty-second (June 1998) and twenty-second extraordinary (November 1998) sessions regarding the nominations of properties for inscription on the World Heritage List.

**Decision required :** In accordance with paragraphs 85 and 89 of the Operational Guidelines, the Committee is requested to examine the inscription of properties in and the deletion of properties from the List of World Heritage in Danger.

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 three categories:

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

**(1) Information on Tentative Lists**

In accordance with paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Guidelines, which require that States Parties submit a tentative nomination list of cultural properties, the Secretariat has verified that all the nominations submitted for examination in 1998 are listed on the tentative lists of the States concerned.

The tentative lists of all States Parties can be found in Working Document WHC-98/C0NF.203/9.

**(2) Examination of nominations of cultural and natural properties to the List of World Heritage in Danger**

The Bureau at its twenty-second (June 1998) and twenty-second extraordinary (November 1998) sessions did not recommend any properties to be included in the List of World Heritage in Danger.

The Bureau at its twenty-second session recommended to delete the following property from the List of World Heritage in Danger : **Old City of Dubrovnik (Croatia)**.

**(3) Examination of nominations of cultural and natural properties to the World Heritage List**

**A. NATURAL PROPERTIES**

**A.1 Properties which the Bureau recommended for inscription on the World Heritage List**

<b>Name of Property</b>	<b>Identi- fication number</b>	<b>State Party having submitted the nomination in accordance with Article 11 of the Convention</b>	<b>Criteria</b>
<b>New Zealand Sub- Antarctic Islands</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>New Zealand</b>	<b>N (ii)(iv)</b>

The site consists of five island groups (the Snares, Bounty Islands, Antipodes Islands, Auckland Islands, and Campbell Island) in the Southern Ocean south-east of New Zealand. The islands, lying between the Antarctic and Sub-tropical Convergences, and the seas have a high level of productivity, bio-diversity, wildlife population densities, and endemism among birds, plants and invertebrates. The bird and plant life, especially endemic albatrosses, cormorants, land birds and "megaherbs" are unique to these islands and are clearly of outstanding universal value under criterion (iv). Under criterion (ii) the

islands display a pattern of immigration of species, diversifications and emergent endemism. Several evolutionary processes such as the development of loss of flight in both birds and invertebrates offer particularly good opportunities for research into the dynamics of island ecology. Human impacts are confined to the effects of introduced species at Auckland and Campbell islands but their ongoing eradication is leading to a recovery of native vegetation allowing evolutionary processes to continue.

The Bureau recommended that the Committee inscribe the New Zealand Sub-Antarctic Islands nomination under criteria (ii) and (iv). The Bureau commended the State Party for submitting a model nomination but at the same time expressed its concern over the integrity of the marine area and the conservation of the marine resources. The Bureau noted the need for co-operation with the Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) in elaborating strategies for strengthening the protection of the marine environment (especially regarding fishery by-catch). It recalled that the Committee at its twenty-first session had encouraged the Australian authorities to consider for the future a re-nomination of Macquarie Island with the Sub-Antarctic Islands of New Zealand as one single Sub-Antarctic site. It invited both States Parties to continue to liaise on this possibility.

**Golden Mountains of Altai    768 Rev.    Russian Federation    N (iv)**

The Altai region is an important and original centre of biodiversity of plant and animal species. It contains rare and endemic species, including the Snow Leopard. The Altai population of the Snow Leopard serves as a core source for the southern Siberian region. The Bureau noted the rich cultural heritage of the region and encouraged the State Party to consider nominating the area for cultural values.

The Bureau decided to inscribe the site for its rich biodiversity and global centre of origin of montane flora of northern Asia under natural criterion (iv). The Bureau urged the State Party to complete the management plans as soon as possible and suggested that other States Parties may wish to assist in the management planning exercise. It furthermore encouraged the State Party to start a co-operative process with neighbouring States Parties to consider a possible transboundary expansion.

**East Rennell    854    Solomon Islands    N(ii)**

East Rennell is part of Rennell Island, the southernmost of the Solomon Islands group. Rennell, the largest raised coral atoll in the world, is 86 km long and 15 km wide and covers an area of 87,500ha. A major feature is Lake Tegano, which was the former lagoon on the atoll and is the largest lake in the insular Pacific (15,500ha). Rennell is mostly covered with dense forest with a canopy averaging 20m in height.

East Rennell is of outstanding universal value under natural criterion (ii), demonstrating significant on-going ecological and biological processes and is an important site for the science of island bio-geography. These processes relate to the role of East Rennell as a stepping-stone in the migration and evolution of species in the western Pacific and for speciation processes underway, especially with respect to the avifauna. Combined with

the strong climatic effects of frequent cyclones, the site is a true natural laboratory for scientific study.

Following the Bureau's request concerning the application of cultural criteria, the Solomon Islands Government indicated that this would be further investigated. The Bureau had also sought further information on the development and implementation of a resource management plan bearing in mind that the land concerned is under customary ownership. The State Party advised that while a draft World Heritage Protection Bill is not yet ready to proceed through the legislative process, it has committed itself to the protection of any World Heritage site. The State Party pointed out that the rights of customary owners in customary law are acknowledged in the Constitution of the Solomon Islands and the Customs Recognition Act of 1995. The State Party also indicated that members of the East Rennell community have agreed to the concept of World Heritage Listing of their land and are working with the State Party and a facilitator provided by the New Zealand Government to prepare a resource management plan. IUCN reported that the document entitled "East Rennell Resource Management Objectives and Guidelines" had been provided and reviewed and was considered to be acceptable in meeting the requirements for World Heritage inscription, even though it may be some years before the final resource management plan is completed.

The Bureau had a considerable debate on customary protection and agreed that customary management should be supported. It pointed out that while traditional protection and management mechanisms are provided for in the Operational Guidelines for cultural sites (par. 24 b(ii)), no similar provision exists for natural sites (par. 44 b (vi)).

The Bureau recommended that the Committee amend the Operational Guidelines to remedy this inconsistency as proposed by the Amsterdam Global Strategy Meeting (March 1998).

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe the site under natural criterion (ii). It also recommended that the State Party should proceed with the production of the Resource Management Plan and the national World Heritage Protection Bill and that a mission be undertaken in three years time to assess progress made.

## **A.2 Properties which the Bureau did not recommend for inscription on the World Heritage List**

<b>Name of Property</b>	<b>Identi- fication number</b>	<b>State Party having submitted the nomination in accordance with Article 11 of the Convention</b>	<b>Criteria</b>
<b>Vodlozero National Park</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>Russian Federation</b>	

The Bureau noted that the site consists of boreal forest ecosystems of the Eurasian taiga and is an important bird breeding area. It is of European importance, but on its own, does not meet any natural World Heritage criteria. The Bureau noted the rich cultural heritage



## B. MIXED PROPERTY

### B.1 Property 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
The Cilento and Vallo di Diano National Park	842	Italy	C(iii)(iv)

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe this site as a cultural landscape on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria (iii) and (iv)*:

*Criterion (iii)*: During the prehistoric period, and again in the Middle Ages, the Cilento region served as a key route for cultural, political, and commercial communications in an exceptional manner, utilizing the crests of the mountain chains running east-west and thereby creating a cultural landscape of outstanding significance and quality.

*Criterion (iv)*: In two key episodes in the development of human societies in the Mediterranean region, the Cilento area provided the only viable means of communications between the Adriatic and the Tyrrhenian seas, in the central Mediterranean region, and this is vividly illustrated by the relict cultural landscape of today.

The Bureau noted that the natural values of the National Park of Cilento are considered to be of national and regional importance, but not of outstanding universal value.

## C. CULTURAL HERITAGE

### 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
<b>The Semmering Railway (Semmeringbahn)</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>Austria</b>	<b>C(ii)(iv)</b>

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe this site on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria (ii) and (iv)*:

*Criterion (ii)*: The Semmering Railway represents an outstanding technological solution to a major physical problem in the construction of early railways.

*Criterion (iv)*: With the construction of the Semmering Railway, areas of great natural beauty became more easily accessible and as a result these were developed for residential and recreational use, creating a new form of cultural landscape.

ICOMOS informed the Bureau that the comparative study undertaken by a panel of international experts, funded by the Government of Austria, has been completed and would be published in early 1999.

<b>Flemish Béguinages</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>Belgium</b>	<b>C (ii)(iii)(iv)</b>
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The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe the site on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv)*:

*Criterion (ii)*: The Flemish *béguinages* demonstrate outstanding physical characteristics of urban and rural planning and a combination of religious and traditional architecture in styles specific to the Flemish cultural region.

*Criterion (iii)*: The *béguinages* bear exceptional witness to the cultural tradition of independent religious women in north-western Europe in the Middle Ages.

*Criterion (iv)*: The *béguinages* constitute an outstanding example of an architectural ensemble associated with a religious movement characteristic of the Middle Ages associating both secular and conventual values.

**The Four Lifts on the Canal du Centre and their Environs, La Louvière and Le Roeulx (Hainault)**      **856**      **Belgium**      **C (iii)(iv)**

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe the site on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria (iii) and (iv)*:

*Criterion (iii)*: The boat-lifts of the Canal du Centre bear remarkable testimony to the hydraulic engineering developments of 19th-century Europe.

*Criterion (iv)*: These boat-lifts represent the apogee of the application of engineering technology to the construction of canals.

**La Grand- Place, Brussels**      **857**      **Belgium**      **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)*:

*Criterion (ii)*: The Grand-Place is an outstanding example of the eclectic and highly successful blending of architectural and artistic styles that characterizes the culture and society of this region.

*Criterion (iv)*: Through the nature and quality of its architecture and of its outstanding quality as a public open space, the Grand-Place illustrates in an exceptional way the evolution and achievements of a highly successful mercantile city of northern Europe at the height of its prosperity.

**El Fuerte de Samaipata**      **883**      **Bolivia**      **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)*:

*Criterion (ii)*: The sculptured rock at Samaipata is the dominant ceremonial feature of an urban settlement that represents the apogee of this form of prehispanic religious and political centre.

*Criterion (iii)*: Samaipata bears outstanding witness to the existence in this Andean region of a culture with highly developed religious traditions, illustrated dramatically in the form of immense rock sculptures.

**The Summer Palace, an Imperial Garden in Beijing**      **880**      **China**      **C(i)(ii)(iii)**

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe this site on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria (i), (ii), and (iii)*:

*Criterion (i)*: The Summer Palace in Beijing is an outstanding expression of the creative art of Chinese landscape garden design, incorporating the works of humankind and nature in a harmonious whole.



*Criterion (ii):* The Summer Palace epitomizes the philosophy and practice of Chinese garden design, which played a key role in the development of this cultural form throughout the east.

*Criterion (iii):* The imperial Chinese garden, illustrated by the Summer Palace, is a potent symbol of one of the major world civilizations.

**The Temple of Heaven: an Imperial Sacrificial Altar in Beijing**      **881**      **China**      **C(i)(ii)(iii)**

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe this site on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria (i), (ii), and (iii)*:

*Criterion (i):* The Temple of Heaven is a masterpiece of architecture and landscape design which simply and graphically illustrates a cosmogony of great importance for the evolution of one of the world's great civilizations.

*Criterion (ii):* The symbolic layout and design of the Temple of Heaven had a profound influence on architecture and planning in the Far East over many centuries.

*Criterion (iii):* For more than two thousand years China was ruled by a series of feudal dynasties, the legitimacy of which is symbolized by the design and layout of the Temple of Heaven.

**Choirokoitia**      **848**      **Cyprus**      **C (iii)(iv)**

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe the site on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria (iii) and (iv)*:

*Criterion (iii):* Choirokhoitia is an exceptionally well preserved archaeological site that has provided, and will continue to provide, scientific data of great importance relating to the spread of civilisation from Asia to the Mediterranean world.

*Criterion (iv):* Both the excavated remains and the untouched part of Choirokhoitia demonstrate clearly the origins of proto-urban settlement in the Mediterranean region and beyond.

**The Gardens and Castle at Kromeríz**      **860**      **Czech Republic**      **C (ii)(iv)**

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe the site on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria (ii) and (iv)*:

*Criterion (ii):* The ensemble at Kromeríz, and in particular the Pleasure Garden, played a significant role in the development of Baroque garden and palace design in central Europe.

*Criterion (iv)*: The Gardens and Castle at Kromeríz are an exceptionally complete and well preserved example of a princely residence and its associated landscape of the 17th and 18th centuries.

**Holašovice Historical Village Reservation**                      **861**                      **Czech Republic**                      **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)*:

*Criterion (ii)*: Holašovice is of special significance in that it represents the fusion of two vernacular building traditions to create an exceptional and enduring style, known as South Bohemian Folk Baroque.

*Criterion (iv)*: The exceptional completeness and excellent preservation of Holašovice and its buildings make it an outstanding example of traditional rural settlement in central Europe.

**The Routes of Santiago de Compostela in France**                      **868**                      **France**                      **C(ii)(iv)(vi)**

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe the site on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria (ii), (iv), and (vi)*:

*Criterion (ii)*: The Pilgrimage Route of Santiago de Compostela played a key role in religious and cultural exchange and development during the later Middle Ages, and this is admirably illustrated by the carefully selected monuments on the routes followed by pilgrims in France.

*Criterion (iv)*: The spiritual and physical needs of pilgrims travelling to Santiago de Compostela were met by the development of a number of specialised types of edifice, many of which originated or were further developed on the French sections.

*Criterion (vi)*: The Pilgrimage Route of Santiago de Compostela bears exceptional witness to the power and influence of Christian faith among people of all classes and countries in Europe during the Middle Ages.

**The Historic Site of Lyon**                      **872**                      **France**                      **C (ii)(iv)**

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe the site on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria (ii) and (iv)*:

*Criterion (ii)*: Lyon bears exceptional testimony to the continuity of urban settlement over more than two millennia on a site of great commercial and strategic significance, where cultural traditions from many parts of Europe have come together to create a coherent and vigorous continuing community.

*Criterion (iv)*: By virtue of the special way in which it has developed spatially, Lyon illustrates in an exceptional way the progress and evolution of architectural design and town planning over many centuries.

**Classical Weimar**                      **846**                      **Germany**                      **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)*:

*Criterion (iii)*: The high artistic quality of the public and private buildings and parks in and around the town testify to the remarkable cultural flowering of the Weimar Classical Period.

*Criterion (vi)*: Enlightened ducal patronage attracted many of the leading writers and thinkers in Germany, such as Goethe, Schiller, and Herder to Weimar in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, making it the cultural centre of the Europe of the day.

ICOMOS informed the Bureau that the World Heritage site of “The Bauhaus and its sites in Weimar and Dessau” was culturally distinct from this site.

**The Archaeological Area**                      **825**                      **Italy**                      **C (iii)(iv)(vi)**  
**and the Patriarchal Basilica**  
**of Aquileia**

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe the site on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria (iii), (iv), and (vi)*:

*Criterion (iii)*: Aquileia was one of the largest and most wealthy cities of the Early Roman Empire.

*Criterion (iv)*: By virtue of the fact that most of ancient Aquileia survives intact and unexcavated, it is the most complete example of an Early Roman city in the Mediterranean world.

*Criterion (vi)*: The Patriarchal Basilican Complex in Aquileia played a decisive role in the spread of Christianity into central Europe in the early Middle Ages.

**The Historic Centre of**                      **828**                      **Italy**                      **C(ii)(iv)**  
**Urbino**

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe this site on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria (ii) and (iv)*:

*Criterion (ii)*: During its short cultural pre-eminence, Urbino attracted some of the most outstanding humanist scholars and artists of the Renaissance, who created there an exceptional urban complex of remarkable homogeneity, the influence of which carried far into the rest of Europe.

*Criterion (iv)*: Urbino represents a pinnacle of Renaissance art and architecture, harmoniously adapted to its physical site and to its medieval precursor in an exceptional manner.

**Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara**                      **870**                      **Japan**                      **C(ii)(iii)(iv)**

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe the property on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv)*:

*Criterion (ii)*: The historic monuments of ancient Nara bear exceptional witness to the evolution of Japanese architecture and art as a result of cultural links with China and Korea which were to have a profound influence on future developments.

*Criterion (iii)*: The Nara Palace archaeological site bears exceptional testimony to the high level of culture of Japan at a critical period in its history.

*Criterion (iv)*: The 8th century Nara Period was a crucial one in Japanese history and culture, when it took a significantly new direction, and this is reflected in the historic monuments of Nara.

**Ouadi Qadisha (the Holy Valley) and the Forest of the Cedars of God (Horsh Arz el-Rab)**                      **850**                      **Lebanon**                      **C(iii)(iv)**

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

*Criterion (iii)*: The Qadisha Valley has been the site of monastic communities continuously since the earliest years of Christianity. The trees in the Cedar Forest are survivors of a sacred forest and of one of the most highly prized building materials of the ancient world.

*Criterion (iv)*: The monasteries of the Qadisha Valley are the most significant surviving examples of this fundamental demonstration of Christian faith.

ICOMOS informed the Bureau that information concerning the definition of the buffer zone, currently being processed by the State Party, would be submitted in the near future. IUCN unreservedly supported the recommendation for inscription of this site.

**The Archaeological Zone of Paquimé, Casas Grande**                      **560rev**                      **Mexico**                      **C (iii)(iv)**

The Bureau recommended that this property be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria (iii) and (iv)*:

*Criterion (iii)*: Paquimé Casas Grandes bears eloquent and abundant testimony to an important element in the cultural evolution of North America, and in particular to prehispanic commercial and cultural links.

*Criterion (iv)*: The extensive remains of the archaeological site of Paquimé Casas Grandes provide exceptional evidence of the development of adobe architecture in North

America, and in particular of the blending of this with the more advanced techniques of Mesoamerica.

**The Historic Monuments      862      Mexico      C(ii)(iv)**  
**Zone of Tlacotalpan**

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe this site on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria (ii) and (iv)*:

*Criterion (ii)*: The urban layout and architecture of Tlacotalpan represent a fusion of Spanish and Caribbean traditions of exceptional importance and quality.

*Criterion (iv)*: Tlacotalpan is a Spanish colonial river port on the Gulf coast of Mexico which has preserved its original urban fabric to an exceptional degree. Its outstanding character lies in its townscape of wide streets, modest houses in an exuberant variety of styles and colours, and many mature trees in public and private open spaces.

**Ir.D.F. Woudagemaal      867      The Netherlands      C (i)(ii)(iv)**  
**(D.F. Wouda Steam Pumping Station)**

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe the site on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria (i), (ii), and (iv)*:

*Criterion (i)*: The advent of steam as a source of energy provided the Dutch engineers with a powerful tool in their millennial task of water management, and the Wouda installation is the largest of its type ever built.

*Criterion (ii)*: The Wouda Pumping Station represents the apogee of Dutch hydraulic engineering, which has provided the models and set the standards for the whole world for centuries.

*Criterion (iv)*: The Wouda pumping installations bear exceptional witness to the power of steam in controlling the forces of nature, especially as applied to water handling by Dutch engineers.

**Prehistoric Rock Art Sites      866      Portugal      C (i)(iii)**  
**in the Côa Valley**

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe the site on the World Heritage List, subject to the State Party agreeing to the proposed renaming of the nominated property, on the basis of *criteria (i) and (iii)*:

*Criterion (i)*: The Upper Palaeolithic rock-art of the Côa valley is an outstanding example of the sudden flowering of creative genius at the dawn of human cultural development.

*Criterion (iii)*: The Côa Valley rock art throws light on the social, economic, and spiritual life on the life of the early ancestor of humankind in a wholly exceptional manner.

**Rock Art of the Mediterranean Basin on the Iberian Peninsula**                      **874**                      **Spain**                      **C (iii)**

The Bureau took note of the additional information provided by ICOMOS, notably that the comparative study on the rock art sites had been completed and the site in question, one of the most renowned, was very favourably evaluated. The Bureau considered that an inscription of a part of the property rather than the ensemble would have a negative impact on its qualities and recommended that the Committee inscribe it on the basis of *criteria (iii)*.

*Criterion (iii):* The corpus of late prehistoric mural paintings in the Mediterranean basin of eastern Spain is the largest group of rock-art sites anywhere in Europe and provides an exceptional picture of human life in a seminal period of human cultural evolution.

**The University and Historic Precinct of Alcalá de Henares**                      **876**                      **Spain**                      **C (ii)(iv)(vi)**

The Bureau recommended to the Committee the inscription of this property on the basis of *criteria (ii), (iv) and (vi)*, recalling in particular that one of the giants of world literature, Miguel de Cervantes, author of the immortal *Don Quixote*, was born in Alcalá de Henares.

*Criterion (ii):* Alcalá de Henares was the first city to be designed and built solely as the seat of a university, and was to serve as the model for other centres of learning in Europe and the Americas.

*Criterion (iv):* The concept of the ideal city, the City of God (*Civitas Dei*), was first given material expression in Alcalá de Henares, from where it was widely diffused throughout the world.

*Criterion (vi):* The contribution of Alcalá de Henares to the intellectual development of humankind finds expression in its materialization of the *Civitas Dei*, in the advances in linguistics that took place there, not least in the definition of the Spanish language, and through the work of its great son, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra and his masterpiece, *Don Quixote*.

**The Naval Port of Karlskrona**                      **871**                      **Sweden**                      **C (ii)(iv)**

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe the site on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria (ii) and (iv)*:

*Criterion (ii):* 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.

*Criterion (iv)*: Naval bases played an important role in the centuries during which naval power was a determining factor in European *Realpolitik*, and Karlskrona is the best preserved and most complete of those that survive.

**Archaeological site of Troy 849 Turkey C(ii)(iii)(vi)**

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

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.

ICOMOS informed the Bureau that the State Party had assured that it would submit the requested precise cartographic maps providing information regarding the area proposed for inscription and that proposed as a buffer zone before 21 December 1998. Furthermore, the Bureau noted that the name of the site was modified to be the *Archaeological site of Troy*.

**L'viv – The Ensemble of the Historic Centre 865 Ukraine C(ii)(v)**

The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe this site on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria (ii), and (v)*:

*Criterion (ii)*: In its urban fabric and its architecture, L'viv is an outstanding example of the fusion of the architectural and artistic traditions of eastern Europe with those of Italy and Germany.

*Criterion (v)*: The political and commercial role of L'viv attracted to it a number of ethnic groups with different cultural and religious traditions, who established separate yet interdependent communities within the city, evidence for which is still discernible in the modern townscape.

ICOMOS informed the Bureau that the State Party had agreed to remove the mast and antenna, which dominates the skyline, as soon as funds were secured.

**C.2 Extension of a property already inscribed on the World Heritage List**

**Historical Centre of Oviedo 312bis Spain C(i)(ii)(iv)  
(Extension of World Heritage site 312 - Churches of the Kingdom of the Asturias)**

The Bureau recommended the Committee to approve the extension of this site to include the Cámara Santa, the Basilica of San Julián de los Prados, and La Foncalada, on the World Heritage List, under the existing *criteria (i), (ii) and (iv)*.