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CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD
CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

BUREAU OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Twenty-fifth extraordinary session
Helsinki, Finland
7 - 8 December 2001

Item 4 of the Provisional Agenda: 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-fifth session (June 2001) regarding the nominations of properties for inscription on the World Heritage List and information received. The Bureau is asked to make recommendations to the Committee regarding referred back nominations for complementary information, as well as earlier deferred/referred nominations for which additional information has been received. The Bureau's recommendation will be transmitted under working document WHC-01/CONF.208/12 Add.

Decision required : In accordance with paragraph 65 of the *Operational Guidelines*, the Extraordinary Bureau is requested to examine the nomination for inscription on the World Heritage List and make its recommendation to the Committee according to the following four categories:

- a) properties which it recommends for inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger (after examination of the working document WHC-01/CONF.207/3);
- b) properties which it recommends to inscribe on the World Heritage List;
- c) properties which it decides not to recommend to inscribe on the World Heritage List;
- d) properties whose consideration is deferred.

Nomination of properties to the List of World Heritage in Danger

No properties were proposed by the Twenty-fifth session of the Bureau for nomination to the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Examination of nominations of cultural and natural properties to the World Heritage List

Concerning natural heritage, via fax of 18 September 2001, the Vietnamese authorities announced that the technical arrangements for the IUCN mission to **Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park** could not be completed this year. Similarly, the authorities of the Russian Federation requested that the IUCN mission to the **Natural System of "Wrangel Island" Sanctuary** be postponed until July / August 2002. Consequently, neither nomination will be examined this year.

I. CULTURAL PROPERTIES

A. Properties for which the nominations were referred back to the State Party

A.1 *Historic towns*

Tbilisi Historic District 1020 Georgia

The Bureau decided that the nomination of the Tbilisi Historic District be referred back, to allow ICOMOS time to study the recently received additional information, including a comparative study for the historic district. Additional information, received by the World Heritage Centre on 8 and 20 October 2001, has been transmitted to ICOMOS for its consideration.

The ICOMOS recommendation to the 25th extraordinary session of the Bureau, contained in document WHC-01/CONF.207/INF.3, is that the property be *deferred*, subject to the establishment of an appropriate legal framework, management structures, and guidelines for rehabilitation.

The Old City of Acre 1042 Israel C (ii) (iii) (v)

The Bureau decided that this nomination be referred back to the State Party, requesting the definition and regulatory protection of an appropriate buffer zone. The State Party was also asked to supply information regarding existing and proposed educational and social projects relating to heritage protection and conservation. In the event that this information is provided by the State Party, ICOMOS would recommend that the Committee inscribe this property on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (ii), (iii), and (v):

Criterion (ii): Acre is an exceptional historic town in that it preserves the substantial remains of the its medieval Crusader buildings beneath the existing Moslem fortified town dating from the 18th and 19th centuries.

Criterion (iii): The remains of the Crusader town of Acre, both above and below the

present-day street level, provide an exceptional picture of the layout and structures of the capital of the medieval Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem.

Criterion (v): Present-day Acre is an important example of an Ottoman walled town, with typical urban components such as the citadel, mosques, khans, and baths well preserved, partly built on top of the underlying Crusader structures.

The requested information was received by the World Heritage Centre on 18 September 2001 and transmitted to ICOMOS for its evaluation. The ICOMOS recommendation, will be presented in an addendum to its evaluation document, document WHC-01/CONF.207/ INF.3.

A.2 Religious properties

Painted Churches in the Troodos Region [*Extension to include the Church of Ayia Sotira, Palaichori*] **351 Bis** **Cyprus** **C (ii) (iii) (iv)**

The Bureau was prepared to recommend approval of the extension of the Painted Churches in the Troodos Region to the Committee, maintaining the existing criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv). In response to a question from the Chairperson, ICOMOS confirmed that the Church being added to this inscription possessed outstanding universal value. However, the Bureau decided to refer back the nomination to the State Party, asking whether they intended to submit other extensions of this site in the future. In that eventuality, the State Party would be encouraged to provide a comparative study.

The requested information was received by the World Heritage Centre on 29 October 2001 and was transmitted to ICOMOS for its evaluation. The ICOMOS recommendation, will be presented in an addendum to its evaluation document, document WHC-01/CONF.207/ INF.3.

Mudéjar Architecture of Teruel [*Extension to include the Mudéjar architecture of Aragon*] **378 Bis** **Spain** **C (iv)**

The Bureau decided to refer this nomination back to allow ICOMOS an opportunity to examine the revised version of the nomination recently submitted by the State Party.

The ICOMOS recommendation to the 25th extraordinary session of the Bureau, contained in document WHC-01/CONF.207/INF.3, is that the proposed sites be **accepted as an extension** to the existing World Heritage site, Mudéjar Architecture of Teruel, inscribed in 1986, and that the extension should be referred to criterion (iv), the same as the original. The State Party is urged to complete and implement the required management plan as soon as possible, and to take the necessary measures to guarantee that the relationship of the monuments with their historic setting be maintained. It is further recommended that the name of the nomination be revised as "*Mudéjar Architecture of Aragon*."

This serial inscription would henceforth include 10 structures:

DATE INSCRIBED	TOWN	NAME	DATE OF STRUCTURE
1986	Teruel	Torre, techumbre y cimborrio de la catedral de Santa María de Mediavilla	13th cent.
1986	Teruel	Torre e iglesia de San Pedro	13th cent.
1986	Teruel	Torre de la iglesia de San Martín	14th cent.
1986	Teruel	Torre de la iglesia del Salvador	13th cent.
2001	Calatayud	Abside, claustro y torre de colegiata de Santa María	14th-16th cent.
2001	Cervera de la Cañada	Iglesia parroquial de Santa Tecla	14th cent.
2001	Tobed	Iglesia de Santa María	14th cent.
2001	Zaragoza	Restos mudéjares de palacio de la Aljafería	14th-15th cent.
2001	Zaragoza	Torre e iglesia parroquial de San Pablo	13th-14th cent.
2001	Zaragoza	Abside, parroquieta y cimborrio de La Seo	14th-16th cent.

A.3 Architectural monuments and ensembles

The Bolgar Historical and Architectural Complex 981 Russian Federation C (iii)

At its twenty-fourth session (June 2000), the Bureau decided that this nomination be referred back to the State Party, requesting more detailed information about the reconstruction of the Great Minaret, confirmation that the industrial project has been definitively abandoned, and a more detailed comparative analysis.

The requested information was received by the World Heritage Centre on 16 August 2001 and was transmitted to ICOMOS for its evaluation.

The ICOMOS recommendation to the 25th extraordinary session of the Bureau, contained in document WHC-01/CONF.207/INF.3, is that the property be **inscribed** on the World Heritage List on the basis of criterion (iii):

Criterion (iii): Bolgar represents unique testimony to the history and culture of the Volga Bulgars and their ancestors, the Tatars, and to the lost medieval states of eastern Europe – Volga Bulgaria and the empire of the Golden Horde (Ulus Djuchi).

A.4 Technological ensembles

The Cultural Industrial Landscape of the "Zollverein Mine" 975 Germany C (ii) (iii)

The Bureau decided to refer this nomination back, to allow ICOMOS time to review the requested management plan received only recently from the State Party. Noting that the scope of the nomination had changed since it was originally proposed in 2000, the Observer of Germany indicated his agreement with the title "*The Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex.*"

The ICOMOS recommendation to the 25th extraordinary session of the Bureau, contained in document WHC-01/CONF.207/INF.3, is that the property be **inscribed** on the World Heritage

List on the basis of criteria (ii) and (iii):

Criterion (ii): The Zollverein XII Coal Mine Industrial Complex is an exceptional industrial monument by virtue of the fact that its buildings are outstanding examples of the application of the design concepts of the Modern Movement in architecture in a wholly industrial context.

Criterion (iii): The technological and other structures of Zollverein XII is representative of a crucial period in the development of traditional heavy industries in Europe, when sympathetic and positive use was made of architectural designs of outstanding quality.

The Historical Industrial Landscape of the Great Copper Mountain in Falun **1027** **Sweden** **C (ii)(iii)(v)**

The Bureau decided to refer this nomination back to the State Party, requesting the provision of a co-ordinating management plan. In the event of this request being complied with and found to be satisfactory, ICOMOS would recommend that the property be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (ii), (iii), and (v):

Criterion (ii): Copper mining at Falun was influenced by German technology, but this was to become the major producer of copper in the 17th century and exercised a profound influence on mining technology in all parts of the world for two centuries.

Criterion (iii): The entire Falun landscape is dominated by the remains of copper mining and production, which began as early as the 9th century and came to an end in the closing years of the 20th century.

Criterion (v): The successive stages in the economic and social evolution of the copper industry in the Falun region, from a form of “cottage industry” to full industrial production, can be seen in the abundant industrial, urban, and domestic remains characteristic of this industry that still survive.

A Co-ordinated Manangement Plan was received by the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS on 5 October 2001. The ICOMOS recommendation will be presented in an addendum to its evaluation document, WHC-01/CONF.207/ INF.3.

A.5 Cultural landscapes

Crespi d'Adda [*Extension to include the Mid Adda Valley*] **730 Bis** **Italy**

The Bureau decided to refer this extension back to the State Party to allow it time to supply additional information, so that the extension may be reviewed at the extraordinary Bureau of the World Heritage Committee in Helsinki.

At the time of the preparation of this document, no further information had been received by the World Heritage Centre. *The ICOMOS recommendation to the 25th extraordinary session of the Bureau*, contained in document WHC-01/CONF.207/ INF.3, is that this extension **not be approved**.

Alto Douro Wine Region 1046 Portugal C (iii) (iv) (v)

The Bureau decided to refer this nomination back, to allow ICOMOS time to review the recently received integrated management plan for the Alto Douro Wine Region. If this review is favourable, ICOMOS recommended that this property should be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (iii), (iv), and (v):

Criterion (iii): The Alto Douro Region has been producing wine for nearly two thousand years and its landscape has been moulded by human activities.

Criterion (iv): The components of the Alto Douro landscape are representative of the full range of activities association with winemaking – terraces, quintas (wine-producing farm complexes), villages, chapels, and roads.

Criterion (v): The cultural landscape of the Alto Douro is an outstanding example of a traditional European wine-producing region, reflecting the evolution of this human activity over time.

Supplementary information was received by the World Heritage Centre on 11 October 2001 and transmitted to ICOMOS for its evaluation. The ICOMOS recommendation, will be presented in an addendum to its evaluation document, WHC-01/CONF.207/ INF.3.

Aranjuez Cultural Landscape 1044 Spain C (ii) (iv)

The Bureau decided to refer this nomination back, to allow ICOMOS an opportunity to review the recently received integrated management plan for the Aranjuez Cultural Landscape.

The ICOMOS recommendation to the 25th extraordinary session of the Bureau, contained in document WHC-01/CONF.207/ INF.3, is that the property be **inscribed** on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (ii) and (iv):

Criterion (ii): Aranjuez represents the coming together of diverse cultural influences to create a cultural landscape that had a formative influence on further developments in this field.

Criterion (iv): The complex designed cultural landscape of Aranjuez, derived from a variety of sources, mark a seminal stage in the development of landscape design.

II. MIXED PROPERTIES

Properties for which the nominations were referred back to the State Party

**Cultural Landscape of
Fertő-Neusiedler Lake**

**772
Rev**

Austria / Hungary

C (v)

The Bureau did not recommend the inscription of the Fertő-Neusiedler Lake on the World Heritage List under natural criteria.

Concerning cultural criteria, the Bureau decided to refer the nomination back to the two States Parties, requesting them to revise it as proposed by ICOMOS. In the event that the revised text is submitted in time and found to be satisfactory, ICOMOS will recommend that this property be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of cultural criterion (v):

Criterion (v): The Fertő-Neusiedler Lake has been the meeting place of different cultures for eight millennia, and this is graphically demonstrated by its varied landscape, the result of an evolutionary and symbiotic process of human interaction with the physical environment.

At the time of the preparation of this document, no further information had been received by the World Heritage Centre.

**Natural Complex "Central
Sikhote-Alin"**

**766
Rev**

Russian Federation

This serial nomination consists of four protected areas in the Sikhote-Alin mountain range in the extreme southeast of the Russian Federation:

Name	Location	Area
Sikhote-Alin Nature Preserve	Terney district	401,428 ha
Goralij Zoological Preserve	Coastal zone on the Sea of Japan, N of Terney	4,749 ha
Bikin Territory of Traditional Nature Use	Middle Birkin River Valley	407,764 ha
Verkhnebikinski zakaznik	Upper Birkin River catchment area	746,482 ha

The Bureau decided that further consideration of this nomination be referred to the extraordinary session of the Bureau in December 2001 to await the report of the joint IUCN/ICOMOS mission in July 2001.

Supplementary information including four maps with a revised property boundary were received by the World Heritage Centre from the Russian authorities 18 September 2001 and transmitted to IUCN and ICOMOS for their review.

The ICOMOS recommendation, will be presented in an addendum to its evaluation document, document WHC-01/CONF.207/INF.3.

The IUCN recommendation to the 25th extraordinary session of the Bureau, contained in document WHC-01/CONF.207/INF.4, is that the Bureau note that Central Sikhote-Alin is considered by IUCN to meet natural criterion (iv) but that the management of the Bikin River protected areas (Bikin Territory of Traditional Nature Use and Verkhnebikinski zakaznik) need to be improved before this area is inscribed on the World Heritage List. Therefore the Bureau should **recommend the inscription** of the Sikhote-Alin Nature Preserve and Goralij Zoological Preserve but **defer the inscription** of the Bikin River protected areas.

III. NATURAL PROPERTIES

Properties for which the nominations were referred back to the State Party

Afrotropical Realm

Rift Valley Lakes Reserve 1060 Kenya
Rev

The proposed serial nomination consists of three separate protected areas:

Name of Park	Location	Area
Lake Bogoria National Reserve	Baringo & Koibatek districts	10,700 ha
Lake Nakuru National Park	Nakuru District	18,800 ha
Lake Elmenteita Wildlife Sanctuary	Nakuru District	4,200 ha

The Bureau decided to refer this nomination back to the State Party for confirmation from the Kenyan authorities of the timing and effectiveness of the Wildlife Sanctuary status for Lake Elmenteita.

A revised draft nomination was received by the World Heritage Centre on 5 October 2001, but at the time of the preparation of this document, no further information had been received.

As of 20 October 2001 IUCN has not received confirmation from the State Party on the Wildlife Sanctuary status of Lake Elmenteita and therefore recommends that the Committee **defer** a decision on the site until this confirmation is available.

Neotropical Realm

Chapada dos Veadeiros 1035 Brazil
National Park

The Bureau noted the high importance of the Cerrado ecoregion for the conservation of biological diversity and the need to enhance representation of this ecoregion in the World Heritage List.

The Bureau decided to refer the nomination back to the State Party to prepare a serial nomination including Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park, which more adequately addresses World Heritage criteria.

On 22 August 2001, the State Party submitted to the World Heritage Centre a revised serial nomination for the **Cerrado Protected Areas: Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park & Emas National Park**. Supplementary information received 4 October 2001 noted the expansion of the *Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park* to 235,970 ha. The two properties proposed in this nomination are:

Park	location	Size
Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park	Central Brazil Plateau, NE State of Goiás	235,970 ha
Emas National Park	Central Brazil Plateau, SW State of Goiás	131,386 ha

The information was transmitted to IUCN for its evaluation.

The IUCN recommendation to the 25th extraordinary session of the Bureau, contained in document WHC-01/CONF.207/ INF.4, is that the Bureau recommends to the Committee the **inscription** of the Cerrado Protected Areas on the World Heritage list under natural criteria (ii) and (iv):

Criterion (ii): The site has played a key role for millenia in maintaining the biodiversity of the Cerrado Ecoregion. Due to its central location and altitudinal variation, it has acted as a relatively stable species refuge when climate change has caused the Cerrado to move north-south or east-west. This role as a species refuge is ongoing as Earth enters another period of climate change.

Criterion (iv): The site contains samples of all key habitats that characterise the Cerrado ecoregion – one of Earth’s oldest tropical ecosystems. It contains over 60% of all floral species and almost 80% of all vertebrate species described for the Cerrado. With the exception of the Giant Otter, all of the Cerrado’s endangered large mammals occur in the site. In addition, the site supports many rare small mammals and bird species that do not occur elsewhere in the Cerrado and a number of species new to science have been discovered in the Cerrado Protected Areas.

Nomination of properties deferred by earlier sessions of the Bureau

Fernando de Noronha / Rocas Atoll **1000** **Brazil**
Rev

The June 2000 Bureau decided to defer the nomination to enable the State Party to provide additional information to support the case for inscription.

In February 2001 the State Party submitted a serial nomination **Fernando de Noronha / Rocas Atoll** consisting of the archipelago of Fernando de Noronha and Rocas Atoll, a reef approximately 150 km to the west of the archipelago.

Area	location	Size
National Marine Park of Fernando de Noronha	State of Pernambuco	11,270 ha
Biological Marine Reserve of Rocas Atoll	State of Rio Grande do Norte	32,000ha

The IUCN recommendation to the 25th extraordinary session of the Bureau, contained in document WHC-01/CONF.207/ INF.4, that the Bureau recommends to the Committee the **inscription** of Fernando de Noronha Archipelago/Rocas Atoll on the World Heritage List under natural criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv):

Criterion (ii): Fernando de Noronha / Rocas Atoll represents over half the insular coastal waters of the Southern Atlantic Ocean. These highly productive waters provide feeding ground for species such as tuna, billfish, cetaceans, sharks, and marine turtles as they migrate to the Eastern Atlantic coast of Africa. An oasis of marine life in relatively barren, open ocean, the islands play a key role in the process of

reproduction, dispersal and colonisation by marine organisms in the entire Tropical South Atlantic.

Criterion (iii): Baía dos Golfinhos is the only known place in the world with such a high population of resident dolphins and Rocas Atoll demonstrates a spectacular seascape at low tide when the exposed reef surrounding shallow lagoons and tidal pools forms a natural aquarium. Both sites have also exceptional submarine landscapes that have been recognised worldwide by a number of specialised diving literatures.

Criterion (iv): Fernando de Noronha / Rocas Atoll is a key site for the protection of biodiversity and endangered species in the Southern Atlantic. Providing a large proportion of the insular habitat of the South Atlantic, the site is a repository for the maintenance of marine biodiversity at the ocean basin level. It is important for the conservation of endangered and threatened species of marine turtles, particularly the hawksbill turtle. The site accommodates the largest concentration of tropical seabirds to be found in the Western Atlantic Ocean, and is a Global Centre of Bird Endemism. The site also contains the only remaining sample of the Insular Atlantic Forest and the only oceanic mangrove in the South Atlantic region.

IUCN also wished to recommend that, for easy reference, this site be inscribed under the name of the *Brazilian Atlantic Islands*.

Alejandro de Humboldt National Park	839 Rev	Cuba	N (ii) (iv)
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At its twenty-third session (5-10 July 1999), the Bureau noted that Alejandro de Humboldt National Park is considered to meet natural criteria (ii) and (iv) but decided to defer the nomination to allow approval of the law expanding the Park and approval of an expanded boundary which links the currently isolated core zones. Until this law and this boundary is in place, the integrity of the site cannot be guaranteed.

The requested information was received by the World Heritage Centre on 17 April 2001 and was transmitted to IUCN for its evaluation.

The IUCN recommendation to the 25th extraordinary session of the Bureau, contained in document WHC-01/CONF.207/INF.4, is that the Bureau recommend to the Committee that Alejandro de Humboldt National Park be **inscribed** on the World Heritage List under natural criteria (ii) and (iv):

Criterion (ii): The size, altitudinal diversity, complex lithologies, and landform diversity of Alejandro de Humboldt National Park have resulted in a range of ecosystems and species unmatched in the Insular Caribbean. It was a Miocene-Pleistocene refuge site, particularly in the glacial eras, for the Caribbean biota. The fresh water rivers that flow off the peaks of the park are some of the largest in the insular Caribbean and because of this have high freshwater biological diversity. Because of the serpentine, peridotite, karst and pseudokarst geology of the region, the park is an excellent example of ongoing processes in the evolution of species and communities on underlying rocks that pose special challenges to plant survival.

Criterion (iv): Alejandro de Humboldt National Park contains the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of terrestrial biological diversity in the entire insular Caribbean. It contains 16 of 28 plant formations defined for Cuba, the largest island in the Caribbean, which is a unique biogeographic province. It is one of the most important sites for conservation of endemic flora in the entire Western Hemisphere – nearly 70% of the 1,302 spermatophytes already described, of an estimated total of 1,800-2,000, are endemic to the park. The park is one of the most biologically diverse terrestrial tropical ecosystems in an island setting anywhere on earth. Endemism rates for vertebrates and invertebrates found in the park are also very high. Many of these are threatened because of their small range. Because of their uniqueness and the fact that they represent unique evolutionary processes, they are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science and conservation.