

ICOMOS

Paris, 7 June 1978

Mr. Firouz Bagerzadeh
 Chairman, World Heritage Committee
 UNESCO
 Place Fontenoy
 75007 Paris

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Having reviewed the nominations of cultural properties, duly submitted by States party to the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, for consideration by the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee, meeting in its first session, for the purpose of inclusion in the World Heritage List, the following have been found (in the opinion of ICOMOS) to meet minimum standards of documentation and therefore (in the opinion of ICOMOS) to be eligible for consideration at this time. They are listed in the order given in documents CC-78/CONF.009/3 and CC-78/CONF.009/3 Add.1.

Canada	°	L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Park	(4)
Ecuador	°	City of Quito	(2)
Ethiopia	°	Rock Hewn Churches of Lalibela	(18)
		Fasil Ghebbi, Gandar region	(19)
Poland	°	Historic Urban and Architectural Center of Cracow	(29)
		Historic Center of Warsaw	(30)
	°	Auschwitz, concentration camp	(31)
	°	Wieliczka, salt mine	(33)
United States	°	Mesa Verde	

Of the nominations listed above, those marked (°) have been found (in the opinion of ICOMOS) to satisfy the criteria for cultural properties. It is believed that the Fasil Ghebbi, Gondar region, Ethiopia, while plainly of national significance, needs further expert opinion regarding its world importance. There is a question as to whether the Historic Center of Warsaw meets the general rule of authenticity, and it is accordingly believed that further expert opinion is required on this nomination.

Additionally, the following two nominations (in the opinion of ICOMOS) have been found to meet the criteria for cultural properties although they lack the required photographic and cartographic documentations:

Federal Germany	Aachen Cathedral	(3)
Senegal	Island of Gorée	(26)

It is suggested that the two preceding nominations be provisionally recommended, subject to receipt of adequate additional documentation.

The remaining eight nominations of cultural properties, all from Ethiopia, are deficient in terms of documentation.

A separate report on the technical aspects of nominations is being prepared for your consideration. ICOMOS remains ready to assist the World Heritage Committee in every way possible.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest Allen Connally
 Ernest Allen Connally
 Secretary General

WORLD HERITAGE LIST (CULTURAL PROPERTY)

ICOMOS TECHNICAL REVIEW NOTES

UNESCO REFERENCE NUMBER: CC/CH/01/7.3/360/29

NAME OF PROPERTY FOR LIST (ALSO CATEGORY OF CULTURAL PROPERTY): _____

Cracow (group of buildings) (monuments) (29)

3. NOMINATED BY (NAME OF COUNTRY): Poland

4. DOCUMENTATION:

(A) Maps. Technical Comments: It would be useful if the small scale map included geographical coordinates and identified the scale of the map.

(B) Photographs. Technical Comments: Adequate although it would be useful if orientation for photographs were given.

(C) Bibliography. Technical Comments: It would be useful if bibliography were more detailed.

5.5. Justification for inclusion in WHL. Technical Comments: It would be useful if nominations to the World Heritage List were specific as to categories or criteria justifying inclusion in the World Heritage List which are set forth in the World Heritage Nomination Form.

6. Other ICOMOS Technical Comments (following WHL Nomination numbers):
2b. Details as to the protection afforded under these measures would be useful.

Cracow's Historic Centre (Poland) No 29

1. BASIC DATA

State Party: Poland

Name of property:

Cracow's Historic Centre

Location:

City and County of Cracow, Lesser Poland

Inscription: 1978

Brief Description:

The historic centre of Cracow, the former capital of Poland, is situated at the foot of the Royal Wawel Castle. The 13th century merchants' town has Europe's largest market square and numerous historical houses, palaces and churches with their magnificent interiors. Further evidence of the town's fascinating history is provided by the remnants of the 14th century fortifications and the medieval site of Kazimierz with its ancient synagogues in the southern part of town, Jagellonian University and the Gothic cathedral where the kings of Poland were buried.

Date of ICOMOS' approval of this report: 17 March 2010

2. ISSUES RAISED

Background:

2006 Periodic Reporting, Cycle 1, Section II, point 2, states that no buffer zone has been defined for the property and that the establishment of a buffer zone is needed.

During its 32nd session (Quebec city, 2008) the World Heritage Committee adopted the Decision 32COM 8D and took note of the clarification of Cracow's Historic Centre boundaries and size, provided in response to the Retrospective Inventory.

On 19 January 2010 the State Party provided the World Heritage Centre a map showing the limits of the inscribed property and the proposed buffer zone along with a written description of the buffer zone and the legislation and planning instruments that apply to it.

Modification:

Description of the proposed buffer zone

The listed property area covers 149.65 ha. The proposed buffer zone covers 1 057 ha (including the listed property area). It is an irregular polygon that extends approximately 500 m to 1 500 m from the inscribed property limits. It respects the urban tissue and is aligned to cadastral or property lines.

The proposed buffer zone overlaps with the urban layout of 19th century Cracow when concentric ring roads and a network of radiantly dispersing streets were formed. The buildings and spaces within this area share distinct common architectural features.

Protection and management

The buffer zone is created chiefly to protect the silhouette of the property listed on UNESCO's World Heritage List. The proposed buffer zone is entered into the register of monuments, which, according to Polish law, offers the best guarantee for its protection because of the obligation to ensure that all development operations are in accordance with conservation practices. Historical and conservation documentation with guidelines covering urban design and public spaces is available for the proposed buffer zone.

The proposed buffer zone is subject to valid local area development plans regarding: Zabłocie, Lubicz Brewery and Wilga Estuary. Local area development plans are being prepared for the following areas: Old City, Dębniki, Krasickiego – Orawska, Vistula Boulevards and Żabiniec Południe. The buffer zone will be taken into account in the new version of the Study of *Conditions and Directions of the Area Development Plan for the City of Kraków*, currently under preparation, and then during the preparation of local area development plans and their modifications. The protection regulations for this zone are also included in the communal monument protection and preservation plan, which have been completed in 2009.

ICOMOS considers that the proposed buffer zone, the management system and the existing legislation will offer adequate and effective protection for the inscribed property.

3. ICOMOS RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation with respect to inscription

ICOMOS recommends that the proposed buffer zone for Cracow's Historic Centre, Poland, be **approved**.



Map showing the boundaries of the proposed buffer zone

Centre historique de Cracovie (Pologne) No 29

1. IDENTIFICATION

État partie : Pologne

Nom du bien :

Centre historique de Cracovie

Lieu :

Ville et Comté de Cracovie, Basse Pologne

Inscription : 1978

Brève description :

Le passionnant centre historique de Cracovie, ancienne capitale de la Pologne, est situé au pied du château royal de Wawel. Cette ville de marchands qui date du XIII^e siècle comprend la plus grande place de marché d'Europe, de nombreuses maisons historiques, ainsi que des palais et églises richement décorés. Des vestiges de remparts du XIV^e siècle et le site médiéval de Kazimierz au sud de la ville, avec ses synagogues anciennes, l'Université Jagellon et la cathédrale gothique où sont enterrés les rois de Pologne, témoignent du riche passé de cette ville.

Date d'approbation de l'évaluation par l'ICOMOS : 17 mars 2010

2. PROBLÈMES POSÉS

Antécédents :

Le rapport périodique de 2006, cycle 1, Section II et point 2, indique qu'aucune zone tampon n'a été définie pour le bien mais que celle-ci est requise.

Lors de sa 32^e session (Québec, 2008), le Comité du patrimoine mondial a adopté la Décision 32COM 8D et a pris note de la clarification des limites et de la superficie du Centre historique de Cracovie, intervenue en réponse à l'Inventaire rétrospectif.

Le 19 janvier 2010, l'État partie a fourni au Centre du patrimoine mondial une carte indiquant les limites du bien inscrit et la zone tampon proposée ainsi qu'un texte descriptif de la zone tampon et des instruments juridiques et de planification qui s'y rapportent.

Modification :

Description de la zone tampon proposée

La superficie du bien inscrit est de 149,65 ha. La zone tampon proposée couvre une superficie de 1057 ha (comprenant la zone du bien inscrit). Elle s'inscrit dans un polygone irrégulier qui s'étend sur environ 500 m à 1500 m à partir des limites du bien inscrit. Elle respecte le tissu urbain et est alignée sur les limites cadastrales et les propriétés.

La zone tampon proposée empiète sur la partie XIX^e siècle de la ville de Cracovie, époque à laquelle furent construits des voies circulaires concentriques et un réseau de rues rayonnant. Les bâtiments et les espaces ouverts dans cette partie de la ville partagent des caractéristiques architecturales communes.

Protection et gestion

La zone tampon est créée essentiellement dans le but de protéger la silhouette du bien inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial. La zone tampon proposée est inscrite sur la liste des monuments, ce qui, aux termes de la loi polonaise, offre la meilleure garantie pour sa protection en raison de l'obligation d'assurer que toutes les opérations de développement sont menées en accord avec les pratiques de conservation. Des documents historiques et relatifs à la conservation concernant l'urbanisme et les espaces publics sont disponibles pour la zone tampon proposée.

La zone tampon proposée est soumise à des plans de développement locaux valides : Zabłocie, Lubicz Brewery et Wilga. Des plans de développement locaux sont en préparation pour les zones suivantes : Vieille Ville, Dębniki, Krasickiego – Boulevards Orawska, Vistula et Żabiniec Południe. La zone tampon sera prise en compte dans la nouvelle version de l'*Étude des conditions et des orientations du Plan de développement local de la Ville de Cracovie*, actuellement en préparation, puis pendant la préparation des plans de développement locaux et leurs modifications. Les réglementations de protection concernant cette zone sont également incluses dans le plan de protection et de préservation communal des monuments qui a été achevé en 2009.

L'ICOMOS considère que la zone tampon proposée, le système de gestion et la législation en vigueur offriront une protection appropriée et effective au bien inscrit.

3. RECOMMANDATIONS DE L'ICOMOS

Recommandation concernant l'inscription

L'ICOMOS recommande que la proposition de zone tampon du Centre historique de Cracovie, Pologne, soit **approuvée**.



Plan indiquant les délimitations de la zone tampon proposée