

ICOMOS

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES
 CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES
 ICOMOS 75 RUE DU TEMPLE 75003 PARIS TEL: 277.35.76

LISTE DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL

WORLD HERITAGE LIST N° 274

A) IDENTIFICATION	A) IDENTIFICATION
<u>Bien proposé</u> : Sanctuaire historique de Macchupicchu	<u>Nomination</u> : Santuario historico de Macchu Picchu
<u>Lieu</u> : -	<u>Location</u> : -
<u>Etat partie</u> : Pérou	<u>State party</u> : Peru
<u>Date</u> : 21 juin 1982	<u>Date</u> : June 21st, 1982
B) RECOMMANDATION DE L'ICOMOS	B) ICOMOS RECOMMENDATION
Que ce bien culturel soit inscrit sur la liste du Patrimoine mondial après extension de la zone de protection aux sites archéologiques importants de la vallée de l'Urubamba et leur paysage.	That the cultural property be inscribed on the World Heritage List after extension of the zone of protection including the important archaeological sites of the valley of the Urubamba and their surrounding landscapes.
C) JUSTIFICATION	C) JUSTIFICATION
<p>L'inscription de Machu Picchu sur la liste du Patrimoine mondial s'impose de manière évidente et rend toute justification impertinente ou superflue.</p> <p>Dans le site vertigineux d'une montagne granitique sculptée par l'érosion et dominant un méandre du rio Urubamba, Machu Picchu (le Vieux Pic) est un site archéologique mondialement connu. L'aménagement de cette prodigieuse ville strictement planifiée à 2430 mètres d'altitude constitue l'une des réalisations les plus spectaculaires de l'empire inca. Elle semble remonter à l'époque des deux grands incas, Pachacútec Inca Yupanqui (1438-1471) et Tupac Inca Yupanqui (1472-1493). La fonction de cette ville située à moins de cent kilomètres, à vol d'oiseau de la capitale, Cuzco, n'est pas clairement établie et de nombreuses hypothèses ont été formulées qui restent invérifiables en l'absence de documentation écrite et de données matérielles suffisamment explicites.</p>	<p>The inscription of Machu Picchu is evident and renders a justification superfluous and irrelevant.</p> <p>Set on the vertiginous site of a granite mountain sculpted by erosion and dominating a meander in the rio Urubamba, Machu Picchu (The Old Peak) is a world renowned archaeological site. The construction of this amazing city, set out according to a very rigorous plan at 2,430 meters above sea level, comprises one of the most spectacular creations of the Inca empire. It appears to date from the period of the two great Incas, Pachacútec Inca Yupanqui (1438-1471) and Tupac Inca Yupanqui (1472-1493). The function of this city, situated at least one hundred kilometers from the capital, Cuzco, has not been clearly established and numerous hypotheses have been formulated which are not verifiable given the absence of written documentation and sufficiently explicit material evidence.</p>

Sans que l'on puisse préjuger de leur affectation, plusieurs quartiers bien individualisés peuvent être observés dans les ruines de Machu Picchu : un quartier dit "des agriculteurs" proche des terrasses colossales qui permirent la mise en culture des pentes, transformées en jardins suspendus, un quartier "industriel", un quartier "royal" et un quartier "religieux". L'architecture inca s'y révèle dans toute sa force, avec de titaniques travaux de terrassement qui multiplient les plate-formes, arasent les reliefs, ménagent des rampes et des escaliers, sculptent littéralement la montagne dont les constructions cyclopéennes paraissent constituer le prolongement naturel.

L'ICOMOS recommande l'inscription de Machu Picchu sur la liste du Patrimoine mondial au titre des critères I et III.

Critère I : L'aménagement de la montagne, au pied du Huayna Picchu, est une réalisation artistique unique, un chef-d'oeuvre absolu de l'architecture.

Critère III : Machu Picchu apporte, avec Cuzco et les autres sites archéologiques de la vallée de l'Urubamba, mentionnés par la proposition d'inscription (Ollantautaybo, Runcuracay, Sayacmarca, Phuyupatamarca, Huiñay Huayna, Intipucu, etc.) un témoignage unique sur la civilisation des Incas.

Without making a judgement as to their purpose, several quite individual quarters may be noted in the ruins of Machu Picchu : a quarter "of the Farmers" near the colossal terraces whose slopes were cultivated and transformed into hanging gardens; an "industrial" quarter; a "royal" quarter and a "religious" quarter. Inca architecture reveals itself here in all of its force with the titanic earthenworks which multiplied the platforms, levelled the rocky relief, constructed ramps and stairways and literally sculpted the mountain whose cyclopean constructions appear to be a prolongation of nature.

ICOMOS would recommend the inscription of Machu Picchu on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria I and III.

Criterion I : The working of the mountain, at the foot of Huayna Picchu, is a unique artistic achievement, an absolute master piece of architecture.

Criterion III : Machu Picchu bears, with Cuzco and the other archaeological sites of the valley of the Urubamba noted in the proposition of inscription (Ollantautaybo, Runcuracay, Sayacmarca, Phuyupatamarca, Huiñay Huayna, Intipucu, etc.) a unique testimony to the Inca civilization.



MACHU PICCHU

WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATION

IUCN TECHNICAL REVIEW

1. IDENTIFICATION NUMBER AND NAME: 274. MACHU PICCHU NATIONAL SANCTUARY

2. LOCATION: Cuzco Department, Urubamba Province in the Peruvian Andes

3. NOMINATED BY: National Institute of Culture, Region of Cuzco

4. DOCUMENTATION:

(i) Nomination form

(ii) Supplementary documentation (IUCN)

a) Consultations: Dr. Marc Dourojeanni; Dr. Manuel Rios; Mr. Erich Cardich; Dr. Kenton Miller

b) Field mission carried out by members of IUCN's Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas

c) Data files on Machu Picchu held by IUCN's Conservation Monitoring Centre

5. BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY

Machu Picchu covers 32,500 ha in some of the scenically most attractive mountainous territory of the Peruvian Andes. As the last stronghold of the Incas and of superb architectural and archeological importance, Machu Picchu is one of the most important cultural sites in Latin America; the stonework of the site remains as one of the world's great examples of the use of a natural raw material to provide outstanding architecture which is totally appropriate to the surroundings. The surrounding valleys have been cultivated continuously for well over a thousand years, providing one of the world's greatest examples of a productive man-land relationship; the people living around Machu Picchu continue a way of life which closely resembles that of their Inca ancestors, being based on potatoes, maize and llamas. Machu Picchu also provides a secure habitat for several endangered species, notably the Spectacled Bear (Tremarctos ornatus).

6. INTEGRITY

The boundaries are clear and explicit and the area is well protected by legislation and a well-trained staff. It is of sufficient size to function as an ecological unit, though to better contain the entire spectrum of man-land relationships it would be better to include some of the other sites in the lower reaches of the Urubamba River.

7. COMPARISON WITH OTHER AREAS

Other Peruvian areas in the same Yungas Montane Biogeographic Province include Tingo Maria National Park (18,000 ha), Cutervo National Park (3,500 ha), Calipuy Nature Reserve (64,000); other areas in the same biogeographic province include Bellavista National Park (90,000 ha) in Bolivia and Cayambe-Coca Scientific Reserve (350,000 ha) in Ecuador. Machu Picchu is the best-protected of any of these areas and is unmatched in its scenic splendour and historical importance.

8. EVALUATION

Macchu Picchu qualifies for inclusion on the World Heritage List under natural criteria ii -- as an outstanding example of man's interaction with his natural environment -- and iii -- as an area containing superlative mountains, vegetation, and watercourses.

9. RECOMMENDATION

Macchu Picchu should be inscribed on the World Heritage List as a mixed cultural and natural property. While Macchu Picchu is unquestionably part of the World's Heritage, the property would be even better if it were to include the lower courses of the Urubamba River and the incredible archeological wealth of sites such as Pisac and Ollantaytambo in the so-called "Valley of the Gods."

International Union for Conservation of
Nature and Natural Resources

15 June 1983

NAME Macchu Picchu Natural Monument

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY III (Natural Monument) Proposed World Heritage Site
(Criteria ii, iii)

BIOGEOGRAPHICAL PROVINCE 8.35.12 (Yungas)

LEGAL PROTECTION Total protection of the ecosystem, especially of animals nearing extinction.

DATE ESTABLISHED 8 January 1981, by Decreto Supremo 001=81-AA.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION 12°12'S; 72°35'W. On the highest part of the eastern slopes of the Andes (at the forest edge). Cuzco department.

ALTITUDE 1,452-3,600m

AREA 32,592 ha

LAND TENURE 4 estates (Mandorpampa, Quente, Torontay y S, Rita-Quente).

PHYSICAL FEATURES Rough terrain; high valley slopes of the Urubamba river. Sedimentary rocks of marine origin and volcanic rocks are characteristic. Ordovician schists, slates and quartzites are overlain by Cretaceo-Tertiary facies. Mean annual temperature is around 16°C and mean total annual rainfall is 1500-3000mm. At 2,500m, annual means of 10.2°C and 2,171.3mm rainfall have been recorded.

VEGETATION The natural vegetation is of humid and very humid lower montane forest of the sub-Tropical region, mainly with genera such as Weinmania, Podocarpus, Phragmites, Ocotea, Nectandra, Cecropia, and ferns of the Cyathea and palms such as Geromoina, Cedrela, Guasca, Riupala, Polylepis, and Puy raimondii.

NOTEWORTHY FAUNA The fauna is most interesting, with the vulnerable Spectacled bear Tremarctos ornatus being one of the most interesting species in the area. Others include dwarf brocket Mazama chunyi, the otter Lutra longicaudis, long-tailed weasel Mustela frenata, Pampas cat Felis colocolo and the vulnerable ocelot Felis pardalis; Boa spp.; and the Andean cock of the rock Rupicola peruviana, and the Andean condor Vultur gryphus etc. Work in the area has suggested that the reserve is too small to maintain a viable breeding population on the spectacled bear.

ZONING None. There is no master plan for the reserve.

DISTURBANCES OR DEFICIENCIES Jurisdiction is divided between various government departments, the efforts of which are not always coordinated, and which may be counteractive. There is no control infrastructure. Deforestation, grazing and agriculture are all problems, and human activity in and around the park can be substantial. The Macchu Picchu HEP headquarters are an eyesore. In total about 20,000ha of the park are seriously affected by human use, and it has been suggested that the boundaries need to be redrawn from the point of view of wildlife conservation.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH None by the national administration, but private research is carried out on the ecology of the spectacled bear, and in particular its use of the available resources. The research is being coordinated by Bernie Peyton, under the aegis of the New York Zoological Society.

SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC FACILITIES There is a small site museum.

PRINCIPAL REFERENCE MATERIAL
Plan COPESCO 1974. Centro de Servicios del Parque Nacional Macchu Picchu. 114 pp.

STAFF None.

BUDGET None.

LOCAL PARK OR RESERVE ADMINISTRATION Region Agraria IX, Cuzco, Matara 394 -
Cuzco, Peru, Teléfono 2970-63.

DATE June 1981

PATRIMOINE MONDIAL: CANDIDATURE

EXAMEN TECHNIQUE PAR L'UICN

1. NUMERO D'IDENTIFICATION ET NOM: 274 SANCTUAIRE NATIONAL DE MACHU PICCHU
2. SITUATION GEOGRAPHIQUE: Département de Cuzco, Province d'Urubamba dans les Andes péruviennes
3. CANDIDATURE PROPOSEE PAR: Institut national de la culture, région de Cuzco
4. DOCUMENTATION:
 - (i) Formulaire de candidature
 - (ii) Documentation supplémentaire (UICN)
 - a) Consultants: Marc Dourojeanni, Manuel Rios, Erich Cardich, Kenton Miller
 - b) Mission sur le terrain menée par des membres de la Commission des parcs nationaux et des aires protégées/UICN
 - c) Les dossiers concernant le Machu Picchu sont détenus par le Centre de surveillance continue de la conservation de la nature/UICN

5. DESCRIPTION ET RESUME

Machu Picchu occupe 32 500 ha du territoire montagneux le plus pittoresque et le plus beau des Andes péruviennes. Dernier refuge des Incas, ayant un intérêt architectural et archéologique extraordinaire, Machu Picchu est un des sites culturels les plus importants de l'Amérique latine, l'ouvrage de pierre constitue un des meilleurs exemples au monde de l'utilisation de matière première naturelle pour l'édification d'une architecture exceptionnelle, en harmonie parfaite avec l'environnement. Les vallées avoisinantes, cultivées sans interruption depuis plus de mille ans sont une des meilleures illustrations d'une relation fructueuse établie entre l'homme et la terre, les populations vivant aux abords de Machu Picchu ont un mode vie très proche de celui de leurs ancêtres incas, élevant des lamas et cultivant pommes-de-terre et maïs. Machu Picchu offre aussi un habitat sûr pour de nombreuses espèces en danger et notamment pour l'ours à lunettes (Tremarctos ornatus).

6. INTEGRITE

Les limites sont nettes et précises, la région est bien protégée par la législation et par un personnel bien formé. Les dimensions sont suffisantes pour lui permettre de fonctionner en tant qu'unité écologique mais, pour mieux intégrer la gamme complète des relations entre l'homme et la terre, il vaudrait mieux inclure certains des sites qui se trouvent près du cours inférieur de la rivière Urubamba.

7. COMPARAISON AVEC D'AUTRES REGIONS

Parmi les autres sites péruviens du même domaine biogéographique montagneux des Yungas se trouvent le Parc national de Tingo Maria (18000 ha), le Parc national de Cutervo (3500 ha), la Réserve naturelle de Calipuy (64000 ha), dans le même domaine biogéographique on trouve aussi le Parc national de Bellavista (90000 ha), en Bolivie et la Réserve scientifique de Cayambe-Coca (350000 ha) en Equateur. Machu Picchu est la mieux protégée de toutes ces aires et sa beauté, comme son importance historique, reste inégalée.

8. EVALUATION

Machu Picchu mérite d'être inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en vertu du critère naturel (ii) - exemple éminemment représentatif de l'interaction entre l'homme et son environnement naturel - et du critère (iii) - aire contenant des montagnes, une végétation et des cours d'eau exceptionnels.

9. RECOMMANDATION

Machu Picchu devrait être inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en tant que bien mixte, culturel et naturel. Si Machu Picchu fait, sans doute possible, partie du patrimoine mondial, le bien serait plus complet s'il comprenait le cours inférieur de la rivière Urubamba et les merveilles archéologiques de sites tels que Pisac et Ollantaytambo dans ladite "Vallée des Dieux".

Union internationale pour la conservation
de la nature et de ses ressources

15 juin 1983