This issue of the Newsletter is entirely devoted to the decisions of the World Heritage Committee’s 29th session in Durban, South Africa, the first meeting of the Committee to take place in sub-Saharan Africa. As we look back on what the Committee, the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre have accomplished over the past five years, we see much change and reinforcement of our united efforts to improve the conservation and protection of heritage around the world.

These past five years have seen quite a few changes to the way the Committee operates. For one, the Committee decided that a yearly session in June/July, rather than a Bureau meeting in June and a Committee session in December, would improve efficiency and allow more work to come to fruition between sessions. I think we can say, without a doubt, that these statutory changes have been a success.

Another important accomplishment has been the work done by both the Committee and the Advisory Bodies on improving representivity on the World Heritage List. This year, we acknowledged with pride the first sites from Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Moldova to appear on the World Heritage List.

The voluntary limitation to four-year terms on the Committee, as well as the practice of not electing a member to the Committee for two consecutive terms, have also helped achieve the goal set by the Committee to bring more States Parties into the process.

Another big advance has been the completion and approval of the new Operational Guidelines. This document is a clear compilation and synthesis, readily accessible to everyone involved in the conservation and preservation of World Heritage.

I would also like to point out the growth in international assistance, both public and private, the number of bi-lateral agreements signed, and the increase in private donations over the past five years. The World Heritage PACT (Partnerships for Conservation) Initiative, launched by the World Heritage Centre in 2002, will also serve to reinforce this trend in the years to come, as it raises awareness and mobilizes sustainable resources for the long-term conservation of World Heritage through a network of foundations, conservation and research institutions, companies and media organizations interested in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

Finally, I would like to thank those States Parties, both on and off the Committee, who have contributed in the past few years to the measurable success of World Heritage conservation and preservation.

Francesco Bandarin, Director, World Heritage Centre
The 29th session of the World Heritage Committee met in Durban, South Africa (10–17 July). Besides the 21 Committee members, 230 observers from States Parties, NGOs, ICOMOS, IUCN, and other organizations attended. UNESCO Director-General Matsuura addressed the opening session, which was presided over by Thamba Wakanzi, South Africa’s Deputy Director-General for Heritage and National Archives.

This 29th session of the World Heritage Committee was particularly fruitful in discussion, reflection and decision-making. Apart from the exceptional quality of the sites added to the World Heritage List this year (see pages 3 and 4), the session was marked by intense discussion on such subjects as African World Heritage, the state of conservation of properties and the issue of Outstanding Universal Value.

One of the highlights of the session was the support given by the Committee to the establishment of the African World Heritage Fund and the Committee’s call for States Parties to make voluntary contributions to the Fund.

The Committee noted that the Periodic Report for the African region, adopted in Budapest in 2002, called for the establishment of such a Fund. The Committee also welcomed the African Position Paper which addressed the challenges facing Africa’s World Heritage properties, as well as the possibility of setting up the Fund.

The decisions concerning Africa’s World Heritage were made against the background of work that had already been carried out by the APRICA 2009 Programme, the Africa Nature Programme, and the National Territories Programme. The Committee recommended that capacity building continue to be intensified in the next phases of these programmes.

As a follow-up to the Special Meeting on the Concept of Outstanding Universal Value hosted by the Russian Federation and the Kazan authorities in April, the Committee discussed the issue extensively, and decided to continue this reflection at its 30th session in 2006.

Recognising the work being done within the framework of the UN Convention on Climate Change, the Committee welcomed the offer by the United Kingdom to provide financial support for the organisation of a meeting of experts to review the scale and nature of the risks posed to World Heritage properties arising specifically from climate change and jointly develop a strategy to assist States Parties to implement management responses to these risks.

In order to provide a robust and workable set of guidelines for the development of partnerships in support of World Heritage, the Committee endorsed the AFRICA 2009 Programme, the Africa Nature Programme and the National Territories Programme. The decisions concerning Africa’s World Heritage were made against the background of work that had already been carried out by the APRICA 2009 Programme, the Africa Nature Programme, and the National Territories Programme. The Committee recommended that capacity building continue to be intensified in the next phases of these programmes.

The Committee elected the new Chairperson, Ms Ina Mardulinas of Lithuania, Professor Alexander Gillespie of New Zealand as Rapporteur and Benin, Chile, India, Kuwait and the Netherlands as Vice-Chairmen.

Finally, the Committee decided to hold its 30th session in Vilnius, Lithuania, in 2006.

Inhabituated since prehistoric times, Butrint has been the site of a Greek colony, a Roman city and a bishopric. Following a period of prosperity under the Byzantine administration, the town was abandoned in the late Middle Ages after marshes formed in the area. The present archaeological site is a repository of ruins representing each period in the city’s development. The property was inscribed on the Danger List in 1997 because of looting and lack of protection, management and conservation. In deciding to remove Butrint from this list, the Committee noted the considerable efforts by the State Party to improve the state of conservation and management of the property. It requested the Albanian authorities to finalize the management and conservation plan of the property and to take all necessary measures to prevent any on-site illegal development and to stop any further construction. It also requested the State Party to provide a detailed implementation report by 1 February 2006.

Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works (Chile)

With its outstanding natural beauty and two active volcanoes, the park illustrates the entire spectrum of ecosystems, ranging from tropical rainforests to glaciers, with striking contrasts between the snow-capped peaks and the forests of the plains. Its isolation has encouraged the survival of indigenous species such as the mountain tapir and the Andean condor. The property was inscribed on the Danger List in 1992, following threats to the Park due to human activity which was harmful to its natural environment.

The Committee congratulated the State Party on the progress made in addressing and minimizing threats to the property and decided to remove it from the Danger List. It requested that the Ecuadorian authorities submit a report by 1 February 2006 on the progress in the implementation of the management strategy and measures taken to ensure adequate levels of funding and staff for the management of the property.

Simultaneous inscription on the World Heritage List and the Danger List

Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works (Chile)

Removal from the Danger List

Sangay National Park (Ecuador)

With its exceptional natural beauty and two active volcanoes, the park illustrates the entire spectrum of ecosystems, ranging from tropical rainforests to glaciers, with striking contrasts between the snow-capped peaks and the forests of the plains. Its isolation has encouraged the survival of indigenous species such as the mountain tapir and the Andean condor. The property was inscribed on the Danger List in 1992, following threats to the Park due to human activity which was harmful to its natural environment.

The Committee congratulated the State Party on the progress made in addressing and minimizing threats to the property and decided to remove it from the Danger List. It requested that the Ecuadorian authorities submit a report by 1 February 2006 on the progress in the implementation of the management strategy and measures taken to ensure adequate levels of funding and staff for the management of the property.

List of World Heritage Sites in Danger: Sites Inscribed, Sites Removed

At its 29th session the World Heritage Committee inscribed Coro and its Port (Venezuela) on the List of World Heritage in Danger, and simultaneously inscribed Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works (Chile) on the World Heritage List and the Danger List. Due to improvements in preservation, the Committee decided to remove from the Danger List three sites, Sangay National Park (Ecuador), Timbuktu (Mali) and Butrint (Albania) where the threats had been adequately addressed. The List of World Heritage in Danger now contains 34 sites.

Removal from the Danger List

Sangay National Park (Ecuador)

With its outstanding natural beauty and two active volcanoes, the park illustrates the entire spectrum of ecosystems, ranging from tropical rainforests to glaciers, with striking contrasts between the snow-capped peaks and the forests of the plains. Its isolation has encouraged the survival of indigenous species such as the mountain tapir and the Andean condor. The property was inscribed on the Danger List in 1992, following threats to the Park due to human activity which was harmful to its natural environment.

The Committee congratulated the State Party on the progress made in addressing and minimizing threats to the property and decided to remove it from the Danger List. It requested that the Ecuadorian authorities submit a report by 1 February 2006 on the progress in the implementation of the management strategy and measures taken to ensure adequate levels of funding and staff for the management of the property.

Simultaneous inscription on the World Heritage List and the Danger List

Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works (Chile)

At its 29th session the World Heritage Committee inscribed Coro and its Port (Venezuela) on the List of World Heritage in Danger, and simultaneously inscribed Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works (Chile) on the World Heritage List and the Danger List. Due to improvements in preservation, the Committee decided to remove from the Danger List three sites, Sangay National Park (Ecuador), Timbuktu (Mali) and Butrint (Albania) where the threats had been adequately addressed. The List of World Heritage in Danger now contains 34 sites.

Removal from the Danger List

Sangay National Park (Ecuador)

With its outstanding natural beauty and two active volcanoes, the park illustrates the entire spectrum of ecosystems, ranging from tropical rainforests to glaciers, with striking contrasts between the snow-capped peaks and the forests of the plains. Its isolation has encouraged the survival of indigenous species such as the mountain tapir and the Andean condor. The property was inscribed on the Danger List in 1992, following threats to the Park due to human activity which was harmful to its natural environment.

The Committee congratulated the State Party on the progress made in addressing and minimizing threats to the property and decided to remove it from the Danger List. It requested that the Ecuadorian authorities submit a report by 1 February 2006 on the progress in the implementation of the management strategy and measures taken to ensure adequate levels of funding and staff for the management of the property.

Simultaneous inscription on the World Heritage List and the Danger List

Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works (Chile)

Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works (Chile)

With its outstanding natural beauty and two active volcanoes, the park illustrates the entire spectrum of ecosystems, ranging from tropical rainforests to glaciers, with striking contrasts between the snow-capped peaks and the forests of the plains. Its isolation has encouraged the survival of indigenous species such as the mountain tapir and the Andean condor. The property was inscribed on the Danger List in 1992, following threats to the Park due to human activity which was harmful to its natural environment.

The Committee congratulated the State Party on the progress made in addressing and minimizing threats to the property and decided to remove it from the Danger List. It requested that the Ecuadorian authorities submit a report by 1 February 2006 on the progress in the implementation of the management strategy and measures taken to ensure adequate levels of funding and staff for the management of the property.

Simultaneous inscription on the World Heritage List and the Danger List

Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works (Chile)
**Natural Sites**

**EGYPT**

Wadi Al-Hitan (Whale Valley)

N (ii) (v)

Wadi Al-Hitan, Whale Valley, in the Western Desert of Egypt, contains invaluable fossil remains of the earliest, and now extinct, suborder of whales, known as “Protocetaceae.” These fossils represent one of the major stories of evolution: the emergence of the whale as an ocean-going mammal from a previous life as a land-based animal. The number, concentration and variety of such fossils are unique, as is their accessibility and setting in an attractive and protected landscape. Other fossil mammals in the site make it possible to reconstruct the surrounding environmental and ecological conditions of the time.

**JAPAN**

Shiretoko Peninsula

N (ii) (iv)

Shiretoko Peninsula provides an outstanding example of the interaction of marine and terrestrial ecosystems as well as extraordinary ecosystems productivity largely influenced by the formation of seasonal sea ice at the lowest latitude in the northern hemisphere. It has particular importance for a number of marine and terrestrial species, some of them endangered and endemic. The site is globally important for threatened sea birds and migratory birds, a number of salmonid species, a number of marine mammals, and some cetacean species.

**THAILAND**

Phayayen - Khoi Yai National Park

N (ii) (v)

Phayayen - Khoi Yai National Park is a rugged mountainous area ranging between 100m to 1,351m high with about 2,500 species of its 615,500 ha above 1,000m. The site is home to more than 800 species of fauna. It is internationally important for the conservation of globally threatened and endangered mammal, bird and reptile species. The area contains many of the world's most important tropical forest ecosystems, which can provide a viable habitat for the long-term survival of these species.

**MEXICO**

Riviera Maya and the Ancient Mayan Sites

N (ii) (iv) (v)

The site comprises 244 islands, islands and coastal areas. The Sea of Cortez and its islands have been called a natural laboratory for scientific research.

**WADAR**

Vredefort Dome

N (ii)

Vredefort Dome is a representative part of a larger meteorite impact structure, or astrobleme. Dating back 2,023 million years, it is the oldest astrobleme found on earth so far. With a radius of 190 km, it is also the largest and the most deeply eroded. Vredefort Dome bears witness to the world’s greatest known single energy release event, which had devastating global effects, including, according to some scientists, major evolutionary changes. It provides critical evidence of the earth’s geological history and is crucial to our understanding of the evolution of the planet. Vredefort is the only example to provide a full geological profile of an astrobleme below the crater floor.

**COBRAHART**

Forest Complex

N (ii) (v)

The Dong Phayayen-Khoi Yai Forest Complex is a rugged mountainous area ranging between 100m to 1,351m high with about 2,500 species of its 615,500 ha above 1,000m. The site is home to more than 800 species of fauna. It is internationally important for the conservation of globally threatened and endangered mammal, bird and reptile species. The area contains many of the world's most important tropical forest ecosystems, which can provide a viable habitat for the long-term survival of these species.

**mixed Site**

**UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND**

St Kilda

N (ii) (iii) (v)

Initially inscribed on the World Heritage List for its outstanding natural features and wildlife in 1986, the site has now also been recognized for its cultural value, thus becoming a mixed site. This volcanic archipelago, uninhabited since 1930, bears the evidence of more than 2,000 years of human occupation in the extreme conditions prevailing in the Hebrides.

**Cultural Sites**

**ALBANIA**

Museum-City of Gjirokastra

C (iv) (vi)

The historic town of Gjirokastra is a rare example of a well-preserved Ottoman town, built in farmers of large estates. The 19th-century citadel provides the focal point of the town with its typical tower houses (Turkish: kule). Characteristic of the Balkan region, Gjirokastra contains a series of outstanding examples of kule, a type of building which crystallized in the 17th century. But

Gjirokastra also features some more elaborate examples from the early 19th century. The town also retains a bazaar, an 18th-century mosque and two churches of the same period.

**BAHRAIN**

Qal‘at al-Bahrain Archaeological Site

C (ii) (vi)

Qal‘at al-Bahrain is a typical tell—a man-made mound created by many successive layers of human occupation. The strata of the 300,000+ m² tell testify to continuous human presence from about 2,300 B.C. to the 16th century A.D. About 25% of the site has been excavated, revealing structures of different types: residential, public, commercial, religious and military. On the top of the 12m-high mound there is the impressive Portuguese fort, which gave the whole site its name, qala’ (fort). The site was the capital of the Dilmun, one of most important ancient civilizations of the region. It contains the richest remains invented of this civilization, which was hitherto only known from written Sumarian references.

**BELARUS**

Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family at Nesvizh

C (ii) (vi)

This architectural, residential and cultural complex was built by the Radziwill dynasty which gave birth to some of the most important personalities in European history and culture. The complex consists of the residential castle and the mausoleum church of Corpus Christi with their sumptuous decoration. The castle has ten interconnected buildings, which developed as one architectural whole around a six-sided courtyard. The palace and church became important trophies, which marked the development of architecture throughout central Europe and Russia.

**CHILE**

Wadi Al-Hitan, Whale Valley

N (i)

The historic town of Mostar developed in the 15th and 16th century as an Ottoman frontier town and during the Austro-Hungarian period in the 19th and 20th centuries. Mostar has long been known for its Old Turkish houses and Old Bridge, Stari Most. In the 1990s conflict most of the historic town and the Old Bridge were destroyed. The Old Bridge was recently rebuilt and many of the edifices in the Old Town have been restored or rebuilt with the contribution of an international scientific committee established by UNESCO. The Old Bridge area, with its pre-Ottoman, eastern Ottoman, Mediterranean and western European architectural features is an outstanding example of a multicultural urban settlement. The reconstructed Old Bridge and Old City of Mostar is a symbol of reconciliation, international cooperation and of the coexistence of diverse cultural, ethnic and religious communities.

**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

Qal‘at al-Bahrain Archaeological Site

C (ii) (vi)

Qal‘at al-Bahrain is a typical tell—a man-made mound created by many successive layers of human occupation. The strata of the 300,000+ m² tell testify to continuous human presence from about 2,300 B.C. to the 16th century A.D. About 25% of the site has been excavated, revealing structures of different types: residential, public, commercial, religious and military. On the top of the 12m-high mound there is the impressive Portuguese fort, which gave the whole site its name, qala’ (fort). The site was the capital of the Dilmun, one of most important ancient civilizations of the region. It contains the richest remains invented of this civilization, which was hitherto only known from written Sumarian references.

**BELARUS**

Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family at Nesvizh

C (ii) (vi)

This architectural, residential and cultural complex was built by the Radziwill dynasty which gave birth to some of the most important personalities in European history and culture. The complex consists of the residential castle and the mausoleum church of Corpus Christi with their sumptuous decoration. The castle has ten interconnected buildings, which developed as one architectural whole around a six-sided courtyard. The palace and church became important trophies, which marked the development of architecture throughout central Europe and Russia.

**Pakistan**

Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family at Nesvizh

C (ii) (vi)

This architectural, residential and cultural complex was built by the Radziwill dynasty which gave birth to some of the most important personalities in European history and culture. The complex consists of the residential castle and the mausoleum church of Corpus Christi with their sumptuous decoration. The castle has ten interconnected buildings, which developed as one architectural whole around a six-sided courtyard. The palace and church became important trophies, which marked the development of architecture throughout central Europe and Russia.

**Twelve Four New Sites Added to World Heritage List**

Twenty-four new sites (seven natural and seventeen cultural) were added to the World Heritage List at the 29th session of the World Heritage Committee, held in Marrakech from 10 to 17 July 2005. This brings to 812 the total number of cultural, natural and mixed sites now inscribed. The List now includes 628 cultural sites, 160 natural sites and 24 mixed sites in 137 countries around the world. Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Moldova enter the List for the first time. Among the inscriptions are three transboundary sites, extensions to six sites that were already on the List and a natural site which has become mixed following the recognition of its cultural values. One of the new sites, Humboldt and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works (Chile), was simultaneously inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger.
fertilizer sodium nitrate that was to transform agricultural lands in North South and America, and result in Europe and resulting wealth for Chile. Because of the vulnerability of the structures and because of the impact of a scenario has also placed on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

CHINA
The Historic Centre of Macao C (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)
Macao, a lucrative part of strategic importance in the development of international trade, was under Portuguese administration from the mid 16th century until 1999, when it came under Chinese sovereignty. With its historical roots in religious and public Portuguese and Chinese buildings, the historic centre of Macao provides a unique testimony to the meeting of artistic, cultural, architectural and technological influences from East and West. The site also contains a fortress and a light house, which is the oldest in China. It bears witness to one of the earliest and longest-lasting encounters between China and the West based on the vibrancy of international trade.

CUBA
The Cuban Historic Centre of Cienfuegos C (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi)
The colonial town of Cienfuegos was founded in 1819 in the Spanish territory, but was initially settled by immigrants from French origin. It became a trading post for sugar cane, tobacco and coffee. The town first developed in the neocolonial style. It later became more eclectic but retained a harmonious overall townscape. Cienfuegos is the first, and an outstanding example of an architectural ensemble representing the new ideas of modernity, harmony and order in urban planning as developed in Latin America from the 19th century.

FRANCE
Le Havre, the City rebuilt by Auguste Perret C (ii) (iv)
The city of Le Havre was severely bombed during the Second World War. The destroyed area was rebuilt according to the plan headed by Auguste Perret, from 1945 to 1964. The site forms the administrative, commercial and cultural centre of the city. Le Havre, amongst many reconstructed cities, is an outstanding example of urban planning and architecture based on the unity of methodology and the use of prefabrication, the systematic utilization of a modular grid, and the innovative exploitation of the potential of concrete.

IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)
Soltaniyeh C (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)
The mausoleum of Gusha was constructed in 1302-13 in the city of Soltaniyeh, the capital of the Soltaniyeh dynasty, which was founded by the Mongols. Soltaniyeh is one of the outstanding examples of the achievements of Persian architecture and a key monument in the development of its Islamic architecture. Its double-storied dome is one of the earliest existing examples in Iran. The mausoleum’s interior decoration is also outstanding and scholars have described it as ‘anticipating the 5th Agha’.h.

ISRAEL
The Biblical Tels - Megiddo, Abel Beth Maacah, Sheba C (iii) (iv) (v) (vi) (vii)
Telts, or pre-historic settlement mounds, are the remains of the flatter lands of the eastern Mediterranean. Megiddo, Hazor and Beer Sheba are representative of telts that contain substantial remains of cities with biblical connections. The three telts also present some of the best examples of the Levant in late or early Iron Age, underground water collecting systems, created to serve dense urban communities. Their traces of construction over the millennia reflect the existence of centralized authority, prosperous agricultural activity and the control of important trade routes.

ISRAEL
The Historic Route - Desert Cities in the Nabataean Kingdom C (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)
The four Nabataean cities of Hauza, Mamshit, Avdat and Shiva, along with associated fortresses and agricultural landscapes in the Nefuel Desert, are spread along routes linking them to the Mediterranean end of the Incense and Spice Route. Together they reflect the hugely profitable trade in frankincense and myrrh from southern Arabia to the Mediterranean, which flourished from the 3rd century B.C. until the 2nd century A.D. With the vestiges of their sophisticated irrigation systems, urban constructions, fortifications, and cisterns they bear witness to the way in which the harsh desert was settled for trade and agriculture.

ITALY
Syracuse and the Rocky Mountain Park P (v) (vi)
The city consists of two separate elements, containing outstanding vestiges dating back to Greek and Roman times. The Necropolis of Pantalica contains over 5,000 tombs cut into the rock near open stone quarries, most of them dating from the 13th to 7th century B.C. Vestiges of the Byzantine area are also found in the area. The other part of the property, the Ancient Syracuse, includes the nucleus of the city’s foundation as Ortigia from Corinth in the 8th century B.C. Historic Syracuse offers a unique testimony to the development of Mediterranean civilisation over three millennia.

NIGERIA
Osun-Oboso Sacred Grove C (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi)
The dense forest of the Osun Sacred Grove, on the outskirts of the city of Osogbo, is one of the last remnants of primary high forest in southern Nigeria. Regarded as the abode of the goddess of fertility Osun, one of the pantheon of Yoruba gods, the landscape of the Osun Sacred Grove is dotted with sanctuaries and shrines, sculptures and art works, all dedicated to Osun and other Yoruba deities. The Grove, which is now seen as a symbol of identity for all Yoruba people, is protected as the site’s sacred grove in Yoruba culture. It testifies to the once widespread practice of establishing sacred groves outside all settlements.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION
St Petersburg The Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl C (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)
The historic city of Yaroslavl developed into a major commercial centre as of the 11th century. It is renowned for its numerous 17th-century churches and an outstanding example of the urban planning reform imposed Catherine the Great ordered for the whole of Russia in 1763. While keeping some of its significant historic structures, the town was renovated in the neo-classical style on a radial urban master plan. It has also kept elements from the 16th century.

TURKMENISTAN
Kunya-Urgench C (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)
Kunya-Urgench is situated in northwestern Turkmenistan, on the south side of the Amu Dara River. Urgench was the capital of the Khorezm region, part of the Achaemenid Empire. The old town contains a series of monuments mainly from the 11th to 16th centuries. The monuments testifies to outstanding achievements in architecture and craftsmanship whose influence reached Iran and Afghanistan, and later the architecture of the Mogul Empire of 16th-century India.

BELGIUM AND FRANCE
The Belfries of Belgium and France C (ii) (iii) (iv)
Twenty-three belfries in the north of France and the belfry of Gembloux in Belgium were inscribed as a group, an extension to the 32 Belgian belfries inscribed in 1999 as Belfries of Flanders and Wallonia. Built between the 11th and 17th centuries, they showcase the Roman, Gothic, Renaissance, and Baroque styles of architecture. They are highly significant as the symbol of the unity of France, since belfries were erected as a sign of communal independence obtained by charter, and as the very symbol of freedom. Over the centuries, they came to represent the influence and wealth of the towns.

GERMANY AND UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRISHLAND
Frontiers of the Roman Empire C (ii) (iii) (iv)
The site consists of two sections of the border line of the Roman Empire at its greatest extent in the 2nd century A.D., part of which is known as the ‘Roman Limes’. The two sections cover a length of 550 km from the north-west of Germany, to the Danube in the southeast and are inscribed as an extension of Hadrian’s Wall (UK), which was listed in 1987. All times, the Limes stretched over 5,000 km from the Atlantic coast of northern Britain, through Europe to the Black Sea, and from there to the Red Sea and across North Africa to the Atlantic coast. They consist of remains of built walls, ditches, forts, fords, and watch towers. Vestiges in this site include remains of ramparts, fortresses, and ditches, close to 900 watchtowers, 60 forts, and civilian settlements.

INDIA
The Mountain Railways of India C (ii) (iii)
The site includes the Darjeeling Mountain Railway, a 46km-long meter-gauge single-track railway in Sikkim and Darjeeling, inscribed in 1999. The lineconnected the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, which was completed in 1881, to Darjeeling from Siliguri. The Darjeeling Himalayan Railway is 44km-long meter-gauge single-track railway in Sikkim and Darjeeling. Its construction was completed in 1905. This railway, scaling an elevation of 326m to 2,039m and still in use today, represented the latest technology of the time. It was highly significant in facilitating movement of goods and people and in the economic development of the British colonial era.

SOUTH AFRICA
The Transvaal Copper Mines of Kimberley, Cullinan and ENVIRONMENTS C (ii) (iii) (v)
The Taung Skull Fossil Site, part of the extension to the site (inscribed in 1998), is the place where in 1924 the celebrated Taung Skull - a specimen of the species Australopithecus africanus - was found. Makapansgat Valley, also in the site, features in many of its archaeological caves traces of human occupation and evolution dating back some 3.3 million years. The area contains essential elements that define the origin and evolution of humankind.

SPAIN
Works of Antoni Gaudi C (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi) (vii)
Casa Vicens (1883-85), Gaudi’s work on the Nativity façade and Crypt of the Sagrada Familia (1884-1926), Casa Batlló (1904-06), and the Crypt in Colonia Güell (1888-1905), all built by the architect Antoni Gaudi (1852–1926), are in Barcelona. They testify to Gaudí’s exceptional creative contribution to the development of architecture and building technology in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and represent an eclectic, as well as a very personal, style which was given free reign in the design of gardens, sculpture and all decorative arts, as well as architecture.

Natural Site
INDIA
Mamallapuram (Pondicherry) and Daveli Valley of Flowers National Parks N (ii) (iii) (iv)
N (ii) (iii) (iv)
Nestled high in the West Himalaya, India’s Valley of flowers National Park is renowned for its meadows of endemic alpine flowers and outstanding natural beauty. It is also home to rare and endangered animals. The gentle landscape of the Valley of Flowers National Park complements the rugged mountain wilderess of Nanda Devi National Park, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1982. Together they encompass a unique transition zone between the mountain ranges of the Zanskar and Great Himalayas, providing habitats for Mediterreneans and butterflies for over a century and in Hindu mythology for much longer.

The World Heritage
Publisher: UNESCO World Heritage Centre
Place: 19, Quai Branly, 75007 Paris, France
Fax: +33(0)1 48 55 50 70
http://whc.unesco.org
Editor: Barbara Giudicelli
Co-editor: Vesa Vujicic-Lugassy
(e-mail: vujicic@unesco.org)
Assistant: Gina Doubleday
(e-mail: vujicic@unesco.org)
English-French translation: Anne Sauvêtre
Graphic Design: Nadia Gibson / Grace Hodier
Printed: UNESCO
This newsletter is available on request in two versions:
Print: write to the World Heritage Centre
Web: http://whc.unesco.org/en/newsletter/