

II. Programme of the Meeting

Thursday, 13 September, 2007

Arrival of Participants and Registration
Mercure Panorama Hotel, pl. Dominikański 1
Tel.: +48 (0) 71 323 27 00; Fax: +48 (0) 71 344 11 25

20:00 Dinner
Piwnica Świdnicka Restaurant, Rynek Ratusz 1

Friday, 14 September, 2007

8:30 – 9:00 Registration (cont.)
Ossolineum – Ossoliński National Institute, ul. Szewska 37
Conference Hall AULA, entrance from Zaulek Ossolińskich Street
Tel: +48 (0) 71 344 44 76; Fax: +48 (0) 71 344 85 61

9:00 – 10:00 Opening and Welcome

10:00 – 10:30 **KEY ISSUES IN THE FOLLOW-UP TO THE
EUROPEAN PERIODIC REPORT**

Dr. Mechtild Rössler, UNESCO World Heritage Centre

10:30 – 11:00 Coffee break

11:00 – 13:00 **REVIEW OF PROCEDURES FOR PREPARING
STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE / STATEMENTS OF
OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE**

Introduction by Dr. Christopher Young, Rapporteur of the
Periodic Reporting Exercise
Discussion – moderator Dr. Christopher Young
Summary and recommendations

13:00 – 14:00 Lunch

14:00 – 16:00 **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE – A HANDS-ON
EXERCISE IN WORKING GROUPS TO PREPARE A
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Case studies:

- Cracow's Historic Centre (1978) – town
- Churches of Moldavia (1993) – monument and serial site
- Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape (1996) – cultural landscape
- Belovezhskaya Pushcha / Białowieża Forest (1979) – trans-boundary site

16:00 – 19:00 Visit to the Centennial Hall and Exhibition Grounds

19:00 Dinner at invitation of the Mayor of Wrocław

Saturday, 15 September, 2007

Ossolineum – Ossoliński National Institute
Conference Hall AULA, entrance from Zaulek Ossolińskich Street

9:00 – 11:00

**STATUS OF BOUNDARY CHANGES AND
EXTENSIONS TO PROPERTIES**

Status of boundary modifications following the European
Periodic Reporting – Ms. Alessandra Borchì, UNESCO World
Heritage Centre

Introduction to the discussion – Dr. Pierre Galland, IUCN
Expert
and Dr. Marcin Gawlicki, National Heritage Board of Poland
Discussion – moderator Dr. Pierre Galland
Summary and recommendations

11:00 – 11:30

Coffee break

11:30 – 13:30

**MANAGEMENT OF WORLD HERITAGE SITES, AND
PROGRESS WITH REGARD TO MANAGEMENT
PLANS AND THEIR PREPARATIONS**

Introduction – Dr. Tamás Fejérdy, Chair of the Periodic
Reporting Exercise
Discussion – moderator Dr. Tamás Fejérdy
Summary and recommendations

13:30 – 14:30

Lunch

14:30 – 16:30

**HARMONIZATION OF TENTATIVE LISTS, REPORT
FROM PREVIOUS WORKSHOPS**

Ms. Barbara Engels, Federal Agency for Nature Conservation,
Germany
Discussion – moderator Ms. Barbara Engels
Summary and recommendations

16:30 – 17:00

Coffee break

17:00 – 17:30
PROJECT

HERITAGE ALIVE! – PRESENTATION OF THE

John Pereira, Project Manager and Daniel Markowicz,
Starostwo Powiatowe in Gorlice, Poland

17:30 – 18:00

**RECOMMENDATIONS AND CLOSURE OF THE
MEETING**

19:30
Heritage

Dinner at invitation of the Minister of Culture and National

Cesarsko-Królewska Restaurant, Rynek 19

III. HANDS ON EXERCISE: STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

(a) Cracow

Cracow was inscribed in 1978. At that time, criteria were not given for World Heritage Sites. Subsequently, criterion (iv) – when? By whom? Why iv and not ii or iii.

Criterion iv: be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape, which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history

Missing data needed for Statement of Significance

- Comparative study
- Which stages in human history are significant
- Lacking knowledge of why criterion (iv) was chosen subsequently

Discussion Points:

- argued that it is impossible to do this without comparison.
- Problem of allocating criterion after inscription – how was it chosen and why
- Goal has to be protection – possible cases where Statement of Significance based on original documentation could be damaging to case for protection of site by omitting important features.
- In such cases, State Party may need to decline to do Statement of Significance and move straight to revised SOUV

(b) Churches of Moldavia (Romania)

This complex of churches in Northern Moldavia, dating back to 15th and 16th centuries, represents an exceptional example of fusion of Byzantine art and Gothic architectural elements.

Its outstanding features concern the unique fresco decoration of the exterior and the interior of the churches, through a consistent iconographical framework. The group of Churches reflects an archaeological, chronological and artistic harmony, but each item of this complex testifies of the originality of the iconographers who merged the aesthetic value of the so-called Moldavian style with the traditions and canons of Byzantine artists.

The harmonious integration of the churches within the surrounding environment adds a unique dimension to this property.

Criteria

- (i) The group of painted churches of Northern Moldavia constitutes an exceptional cultural phenomenon, namely the decoration of the interior and the exterior of the churches with mural paintings of high quality reflecting Byzantine artistic canons through an original interpretation.
- (iv) In European art of the period, the mural paintings of Northern Moldavian churches represent a unique achievement in terms of the art of Romania. This group of churches constitutes a specific phenomenon, from both the point of view of architecture and of painting, for the art of Moldavia in 15th and 16th centuries.

(c) Lednice Valtice Cultural Landscape

The site is of outstanding universal value as a cultural landscape which is an exceptional example of a designed landscape that evolved in the Enlightenment and afterwards under the care of a single family. It succeeds in bringing together in

harmony cultural monuments from successive periods and both indigenous and exotic natural elements to create an outstanding work of human creativity. This striking landscape is one of the largest artificial designed landscapes in Europe based on technological achievements between the 17th and 20th century.

- (i) *represent masterpiece of human creative genius*: The joint works of the classicist architect J.B. Fischer of Erlach and representative of the Roman Baroque architecture, D. Martinelli, created a large scale cultivated landscape of about 150 square km with castles, pavillons, follies, farms and glasshouses. These architects took into account all elements of this complex cultural landscape with great sensibility merging cultural and natural elements into a unique artistic masterpiece.
- (ii) *exhibit important interchange of human values over a span of time or within a cultural areas of the world....*: The Lednice Valtice cultural landscape is an exceptional example of the designed landscape that evolved in the Enlightenment and afterwards under the care of the Liechtenstein family. The grounds are among the rarest European example of continuously evolved cultivated landscape in Central Europe.
- (iii) ---
- (iv) *be an outstanding example of...ensemble or landscape which illustrates significant stages in human history...*: It succeeds in bringing together in harmony cultural monuments from successive periods and indigenous and exotic natural elements to create an outstanding work of human creativity. This was also based on technological achievements including hydraulic works.

The site has maintained its original **authenticity** both for the architectural elements and the complex designed landscape despite impacts from the cold war period when the site was crossed by the iron curtain; Concerning the maintenance of the visual and functional **integrity**, the interaction between the natural and cultural elements has to be respected including important visual axis and vistas.

(d) Belovezskaya Pushcha/Bialowieza Forest

The "Belovezskaya Pushcha/Bialowieza Forest" World Heritage site covers the central part of the Bialowieza Forest, across the border of Republic of Poland and Republic of Belarus. It encompasses the best preserved fragment of the two adjacent national parks and protects the unique virgin temperate deciduous forest with additional mixed and pure coniferous stands. They are the remnant core of the forest type which prevailed in western and central Europe in the past. The site is characterised by rare fauna of forest dwelling birds, saproxylic invertebrates, fungi and by natural processes running unbroken for thousands of years. It is the last area where the largest terrestrial mammal of Europe, the European bison, survived in nature till the beginning of the 20th century. After restoration of the species, it roams the entire area of the Bialowieza Forest.

Criterion (vii): "Contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance".

It is a unique natural forest complex, the only one of its kind in Europe, least subjected to human influences. It is a multi-species and uneven-aged treestand with a diverse spatial structure. It still presents exceptional natural features such as: uprooted or broken trees, dead wood, fungi and their natural setting. These once common but now rare and original details of the natural forest landscape were and still are source of inspiration of various artists. Their artworks create cultural heritage

of Poland, Belarus and other countries, and are the best evidence for exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance of the area.

Integrity / Management:

The Site encompasses over 10000 ha of forest under strictest legal protection regime on both sides of the border (IUCN category I). It is surrounded by more than one hundred thousand of hectares of forest of different protection regimes as well as managed forest which plays a role of the buffer zone. The size of the Site ensures that all stages of forest natural development are present. As long as natural processes are allowed to run with no human interference - aesthetic values will not be threatened.

IV. GUIDELINES FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF A DOSSIER OF PROPOSAL FOR A MINOR BOUNDARY MODIFICATION

As a general guideline, the following information is requested:

- 1) **Surface in hectares of the property:** please indicate the surface of the property as inscribed and as revised.
- 2) **Justification for the modification:** please provide a summary (1 page maximum) of the reasons why the boundaries of the property should be modified.
- 3) **Maps:** please submit two maps, one showing both delimitations of the property (original and revised) and the other only displaying the revised one. Please make sure that the maps:
 - are either topographic or cadastral;
 - present a scale which is appropriate to the size in hectares of the property (and, in any case, the largest available scale);
 - have the title and the legend in English or French (if this is not possible, please attach a translation);
 - clearly show the boundaries of the property;
 - bear a coordinate grid (or coordinate ticks);
 - clearly refer (in the title or in the legend) to the boundary of the World Heritage property (and to the buffer zone of the World Heritage property, if this is the case). Any other wording, such as “protected area”, or similar, is ambiguous.
- 4) **Additional information:** If the modification concerns the addition of a monument, please submit some pictures of the building. If the modification reflects a change in the national legislation, please submit a copy of the law concerned.

Any other relevant document can be submitted.

The above-mentioned documentation should be submitted in two copies (also in electronic version: the maps in formats such as .jpg, .tif, .pdf) by 1st February of the year in which the approval of the World Heritage Committee is wished.