

## **Human Evolution**

## Agenda

International Experts Meeting 21-25 March Burgos- Atapuerca SPAIN



### **HOTEL AC BURGOS**

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# Human Evolution and the World Heritage Convention Burgos, Spain, 21-25 March 2009

Saturday 21	Sunday 22	Monday 23	Tuesday 24	Wednesday 25
Arrival of	10.30	9.00	9.00	8.30
participants from Madrid to hotel in Burgos	Bus to Atapuerca, WH site.  Visit to Atapuerca, organized and hosted by the Directorate of Cultural Heritage/ Consejería Castilla y León.	Official Opening Chaired by Her. Exc. Ambassador Mrs San Segundo - María José Salgueiro, Council of Culture and Tourism of Castilla y León - Nuria Sanz, World Heritage Centre, UNESCO -Enrique Sainz, Directorate of Cultural Heritage	Working Session II Regional surveys Introduction: Nuria Sanz 10'  Geographic Working Groups Nicholas Conard Europe & N. America José Luis Lanata S. America & Caribbean	Conclusions of the Working Groups Sessions I and III Plenary Session
	Visit by Eudald Carbonell and José Maria Bermúdez	Castilla y León - Her. Exc. Ambassador Mrs San Segundo, Official opening session	Eusebio Dizon Asia Pacific Yonas Beyene Africa	
	de Castro	10.30- 10.45 COFFEE BREAK	10.30- 10.45 COFFEE BREAK	10.30- 10.45 COFFEE BREAK
		10.45  Human Evolution and the World Heritage Convention Chaired by José Jiménez, Fine Arts Director of the Ministry of Culture of Spain Keynote speakers: - José Maria Bermúdez de Castro  Presentation of the objectives of the meeting within the framework of the Prehistory Programme of the World Heritage Centre, UNESCO -Nuria Sanz, Coordinator of the Action Plan on Prehistory, World Heritage Centre, UNESCO	Conclusions of the Geographic Working Groups Moderator: Ofer Bar Yosef Rapporteurs: Nicholas Conard / José Luis Lanata / Eusebio Dizon / Yonas Beyene	11:30 Press Conference  12:30 Departure of the Official Authorities and participants
	LUNCH: "COMO SAPIENS"	13.30 LUNCH	13.30 LUNCH	PICNIC LUNCH
	14.30  Discussion table concerning management of the site	Working Session I  Discussion on criteria and Outstanding Universal Value Introduction/Definition: François Sémah 10' Toshisada Nishida Hominids among Primates 10' Berhane Asfaw The Human Lineage 10' Robert Sala The First 'Out of Africa' 10' Raymonde Bonnefille Interdisciplinarity and Human Evolution 10' Robin Dennell (ICOMOS) Narratives in Human Evolution 10' 16.00-16.15 COFFEE BREAK 16.15 Working Groups Ofer Bar Yosef Definition on criteria and OUV François Sémah Evaluation Features	Working Session III  Good practice case studies Improving cooperation at the WH Committee and identification of good practices. Her. Exc. Ambassador Mrs San Segundo 10'  Bernard Smith IUCN 10'  James Woodburn 10'  16.00-16.15 COFFEE BREAK  16.15  Working Groups  Nuria Sanz & Gao Xing Feasible serial nominations Bernard Smith & Gail Conservation and	
20.30 Dinner at the AC hotel	20.30 Dinner at the AC hotel	Robin Dennell & Narratives and related Thematic Studies  20.30 Dinner at the Teatro Principal de Burgos, Reception room	Ashley Management  TBA Documentation and further actions to be developed	

#### **Annoted Agenda**

As a working framework, the agenda of the Working Groups should follow the questionnaire, *Prehistory and the World Heritage Convention: Prehistoric Human Evolution Sites*, distributed to participants prior to the conference, especially for Sessions I and III.

#### Session I

#### Discussion on criteria and Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)

- Definition on criteria and OUV, see Parts II.1 of the questionnaire
- Evaluation features, see Part II.2 of the guestionnaire
- Narratives and related Thematic Studies, see Part III of the questionnaire

#### Session II

#### Regional surveys

The regional surveys do not only intend to produce complementary names for inclusion on the World Heritage List and the Tentative List, but to evaluate the concerned area and the possibility for further development. As such, their feedback, which will be presented by the coordinators of the Working Groups, should propose answers to the following questions:

- How is the regional area represented on the World Heritage List and on the Tentative List? Which other sites could complement the lists (in order of priority)?
- Beyond Human Evolution, do some of those sites present other significance(s) of Outstanding Universal Value?
- What is the relevance of the regional area to the narratives and thematic studies presented in the questionnaire?
- According to the Working Group, are there any major narratives or thematic studies relevant to the area but lacking in questionnaire?
- Can you provide examples of regional and thematic clusters of sites which may offer the potential of serial nominations or good practice case studies? [the question of trans-boundary nominations should be considered at this stage]
- Can you detail the need for documentation about the sites?
- What is the current state of cooperation with the Advisory Bodies within the concerned area?

#### Session III

#### Good practice case studies

- Conservation and Management Studies, see Part IV.1.
- Documentation and further actions to be developed see Part IV.2.
- The Working Group on feasible serial nominations should base discussions on the conclusions of the Regional Surveys Working Group (Session II), and present a synthesis about such a clustering policy in the framework of the World Heritage Convention. Special attention should be paid to the following questions:
  - o Is clustering intended to result in feasible serial nominations for sites related to Human Evolution?
  - o What are the potential problems likely to be faced in this process? Are they specific to Human Evolution or to Prehistory?
  - What are the key potential benefits of serial nominations for the purpose of conservation and advancing scientific research, in relation to:
    - Regional/international collaboration;
    - Fostering a fruitful collaboration between sites managers and the Advisory Bodies;
    - Management policy also benefiting important sites which are not likely to be nominated because of limited OUV.

#### 1- Hominids among primates, 10'

Humans are animals, but social animals. Beyond the simplicity of the statement stands the recurring question of distinguishing humankind from nature, which has become an important concern in dealing with issues related to World Heritage. What are the main scientific approaches to be developed when dealing with a fossil primate placed on the human lineage from both biological and behavioral (cultural) points of view? What aspects of the record need special attention? How does the knowledge of the higher primate's way of life help to approach fossil hominid sites?

#### 2-The human lineage, 10'

What is the length and supposed complexity of the record to be considered when dealing with Human Evolution, and to which extent does it cover important events in the Earth's history? Is human palaeontology (which deals with a quite limited number of fossils, many of them receiving different taxonomic names) a specific branch of palaeontology? What are the relative values of different regions regarding Human Evolution, and which are the most important scientific aspects to be considered for a Human Evolution related site?

#### 3. The first 'Out of Africa',10'

Humans are primates able to adapt to various ecological niches, which is reflected in both their anatomical and social evolution. What factors have determined their dispersals and adaptations? From which geological period is it likely to find hominid fossils out of Africa? Since when is a 'cultural' dispersal not necessarily correlative of a population dispersal?

#### 4. Interdisciplinarity and Human Evolution, 10'

Human Evolution related sites can be considered as hybrid, natural and cultural properties. Hominid remains are studied as fossils, but traces of their adaptive behavior to the environment are most informative as well. To which aspects of their environment should we pay special attention to understand such biological and cultural adaptation and evolution? Which traces are mandatorily present in order to assess the scientific authenticity and integrity of a Human Evolution related site? How far is interdisciplinarity needed to interpret such sites?