

University City (Mexico)

No 1250

Official name as proposed
by the State Party:

Central University City
Campus of the *Universidad
Nacional Autónoma de
México* (UNAM)

Location:

Mexico City

Brief description:

The Central University City Campus of the *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México* (UNAM) is an ensemble of buildings, sports facilities and open spaces located in the South area of Mexico City. It was constructed between 1949 and 1952 with the purpose of concentrating university schools and facilities, up to then dispersed in Mexico City's historic centre, and offering the possibility of improving the quality of life of the university community.

In the framework of a master plan, more than sixty architects, engineers and artists worked on the projects of buildings and open areas. The principles of modern urbanism and architecture were widely applied in the general conception of the campus, both in urban and architectural aspects, but at the same time there are references to local tradition, especially related to pre-Hispanic urban architectural ensembles. Modern Mexican architectural trends, like Historicist Regionalism and Plastic Integration were also incorporated; the latter through the inclusion of murals by renowned Mexican artists.

As a result, the Central University City Campus of UNAM constitutes a unique example of 20th century modernism, exhibiting the integration of urbanism, architecture, engineering, landscape design and fine arts, combined with references to local traditions.

Category of property:

In terms of the categories of cultural properties set out in Article 1 of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this is a *group of buildings*.

1. BASIC DATA

Included in the Tentative List: 1 February 2004

International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund for
preparing the Nomination: None

Date received by
the World Heritage Centre: 23 January 2006.

Background: This is a new nomination.

Consultations: ICOMOS has consulted its International Scientific Committee on 20th Century Heritage.

Literature consulted (selection):

AA. VV., *La Arquitectura de la Ciudad Universitaria*, UNAM – Facultad de Arquitectura, México, 1994.

Artigas, Juan Benito, *La Ciudad Universitaria de 1954: un recorrido a cuarenta años de su inauguración*, UNAM, México, 1994.

De Anda Alanis, Enrique Xavier, *Ciudad Universitaria: Cincuenta años, 1952-2002*, UNAM, México, 2002.

De Anda Alanis, Enrique Xavier, *Historia de la arquitectura mexicana*, Gustavo Gili, Barcelona, 2006.

Lazo, Carlos, *Pensamiento y destino de la Ciudad Universitaria de México*, M. A. Porrúa, México, 1983.

Pani, Mario; Del Moral, Enrique, *La construcción de la Ciudad Universitaria del Pedregal*, UNAM, México, 1979. UNAM, Dirección General de Obras y Servicios, *Testimonios de arquitectura y diseño: conservación y servicios 1997-1998*, UNAM, México, 1999.

Technical Evaluation Mission: 11-14 September 2006

Additional information requested and received from the State Party: ICOMOS requested additional information on the rationale for the definition of core and buffer zones and extension of the comparative analysis by a letter dated 15 December 2006. Additional information was provided by the State Party on 15 January 2007.

Date of ICOMOS approval of this report: 21 January 2007

2. THE PROPERTY

Description

The Central University City Campus of UNAM is located in the area known as *Pedregal* (stony soil), in the South area of Mexico City. The campus is traversed by Insurgentes Avenue, the main North-South circulation axis of the town. The campus is located in an area where rocky platforms define different spaces, which suggested the general concept of the master plan, designed by architects Mario Pani and Enrique del Moral.

The key component of the plan is an East-West axis that links the main areas of the campus: the Olympic Stadium, the schools area, general services, civic centre and the sports area. In the framework of the master plan, more than sixty architects and artists participated in the design of buildings, open spaces and works of art.

All buildings are located around vast open spaces: esplanades, courtyards and gardens; all them reserved for pedestrians. Motor traffic and parking are located in a peripheral ring. Transition spaces allow the harmonization between monumental and human scales. Differences in levels and types of pavements define diverse uses of open spaces.

The architecture of the Central University City Campus of UNAM means the physical expression of the cultural

policies of the post-revolutionary Mexico of the mid 20th century and aims for a vision of social development through education and culture. Both urban plan and buildings show the interpretation of the international Modern Movement together with the traditional Mexican architecture.

The main buildings of the campus constitute relevant architectural pieces in themselves: the Rector Tower, the Central Library, the Engineering and Medicine schools, the Olympic Stadium. The main principles of Modern architecture were employed in all buildings. Construction materials were chosen on the basis of durability and unity, and show at the same time modernism and tradition. The use of volcanic stone (both as structural and clad material) is related to the features of the property and to pre-Hispanic architectural structures.

One particular feature is the Plastic Integration, frequent in Mexican architectural history: art and architecture are understood as a whole. Some of the most relevant Mexican painters, sculptors and muralists participated in the projects, among them Diego Rivera and David Alfaro Siqueiros.

History and development

King Philip II of Spain established the Royal and Pontifical University of Mexico in 1551, which makes it, together with San Marcos University in Lima, Peru, the first universities in the New World. In 1865, Emperor Maximilian closed the University, which was re-opened in 1910 as the Mexico National University. After the Mexican Revolution, the University reached autonomy in 1929, in order to assure cultural development and scientific education. It was then renamed with the current denomination of the *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México* (UNAM).

Since its creation, the University has occupied several locations in the historic centre of Mexico City. The creation of a University City was in mind since the 1920s. In 1943, it was decided that the University would be located in the area known as *Pedregal de San Ángel*, next to the village of Coyoacán, located south of Mexico City. The property was then apart from the urban settlement; the name *Pedregal* (stony ground) refers to the type of soil and resulting landscape, product of the eruption of a volcano.

The master plan for the campus was the result of an architectural competition, in which architects Mario Pani and Enrique del Moral were awarded. Their idea was based on the urban and architectural principles of the Modern Movement, with the incorporation of components stemming from national tradition, like local materials or references to pre-Hispanic urbanism and architecture. The then developing local architectural trend of “Plastic Integration” took the incorporation of works of fine arts, especially murals, to the buildings and open spaces. For the project of the buildings, sports facilities and open spaces, the most prominent Mexican architects were invited, together with advanced students. As a result, the project for the campus involved the work, in the framework of the master plan, of some sixty architects and artists.

The works of construction started in 1949 and the official opening of the new campus took place in 1952, with

courses starting in 1954. The physical conditions of the campus have not changed essentially since then; new buildings were constructed in neighbouring areas without disturbing the harmony of the original composition. At the same time, the University area includes part of the natural landscape of the *Pedregal*, which is protected as an ecological reserve.

3. OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE, INTEGRITY AND AUTHENTICITY

Integrity and Authenticity

Integrity

All the original urban, architectural and landscape components are present, no one has been eliminated and they conserve the relationships among themselves foreseen in the original project. The physical components are in a good state of conservation, and the process of ageing is controlled by means of plans of maintenance and preservation of both free and constructed spaces.

Functions have not changed over time. New functions and buildings necessary to respond to the changes and needs concerning education and research have been added in defined areas next to the campus and do not jeopardise the integrity of the original ensemble. Some buildings have changed from their original dedication, but always in the frame of educational uses.

Authenticity

Taking into account that the campus was constructed between 1949 and 1952 and that no relevant alterations were introduced to the original ensemble, the sources of information are the buildings and open spaces themselves, together with the original documentation on urban, architectural and landscape projects. In this framework, it is not difficult to check that the campus conserves unaltered its essential physical components: urban design, buildings, open spaces, circulation system and parking areas, landscape design and works of art. The existing physical components therefore express the historic, cultural and social values of the ensemble, and its authenticity of design, materials, substance, workmanship and functions.

Original furniture has been replaced over time; only in a few spaces (e.g. Faculty of Medicine meeting room) is it possible to find the original interior finishes. In other buildings, the furniture was replaced over time, according to new necessities, tendencies and designs. This situation is considered acceptable taking into account the intense use of buildings and the fact that conservation principles on 20th century properties as a whole are relatively fresh in the realm of heritage preservation.

Functions have not changed over time. Even if the number of students has increased and new teaching techniques have been introduced, the buildings and open spaces have been able to adapt to new circumstances without alterations in their physical condition. Some buildings have been changed from their original assignment, but they continue to be devoted to teaching and research functions. All continue as university facilities.

The setting of the ensemble underwent important changes over time. Through the explosive expansion of Mexico City during the second half of the 20th Century, the campus is now surrounded by urban areas, and Coyoacán became a district of the present metropolitan megalopolis. This complete changing of the setting has nevertheless had a relative impact on the campus. Most surrounding urban areas are of low density and, as the campus has generous perimeter green spaces, there is only a minor visual impact. Only on the north side, in correspondence with Insurgentes Avenue, one of the main circulation axes of the town, high-rise buildings have started to appear on the skyline of surrounding areas.

ICOMOS considers that the conditions for integrity and authenticity of the nominated property are met.

Comparative analysis

The State Party includes in the nomination dossier a comparative analysis with other university campuses in Latin America and the Caribbean; one of them already inscribed on the World Heritage List (*Ciudad Universitaria* of Caracas, Venezuela, inscribed in 2000), while the others are *Ciudad Universitaria* of Bogotá, Colombia, and *Ciudad Universitaria Río Piedras*, Puerto Rico.

The *Ciudad Universitaria* of Caracas also responds to Modern Movement principles and includes significant works of fine arts. The urban and architectural designer is Carlos Raúl Villanueva, one of the most prominent Latin American modern architects. What makes the substantial difference if compared with the UNAM Campus is that the latter is a collective creation more than a personal project. References to local tradition are more evident in the Mexican case, especially taking into account that pre-Hispanic cultures in the present Mexican territory reached a high degree of development in urbanism and architecture.

The cases in Colombia and Puerto Rico present obvious differences with the UNAM Campus. The so-called “White City” in Bogotá was constructed from the mid 1930’s onwards; architecture is specifically influenced by the Middle European Modern Movement with no reference to local tradition. The Campus of Río Piedras, Puerto Rico, was erected from 1903 onwards, according to the models of 19th century American campuses, with the incorporation of Hispanic features in the expressive language of some buildings.

At the request of ICOMOS, the State Party extended the comparative analysis to another university campus (IIT Campus, Chicago) and an education ensemble (Bauhaus, Dessau). In Chicago, Mies van der Rohe applied rigorously the principles of modern urbanism and architecture. The extensive use of steel structures and glass panels constitutes a remarkable technological difference with the UNAM Campus. The property of the Bauhaus in Dessau, inscribed on the World Heritage List, is one of the masterpieces of modern architecture, merging functionalism with the influences of the 20th century avant-garde movements. It is basically only a main building, not a campus. The building underwent significant restoration to repair the alteration and damage of the 1930’s and World War II.

In conclusion, ICOMOS considers that the Central Campus of UNAM is a complex that exhibits in an original manner the universal scope of 20th Century modernism in urbanism, architecture, engineering, landscape design and fine arts and its integration to Mexican traditions.

ICOMOS considers that the comparative analysis justifies consideration of this property for the World Heritage List.

Justification of the Outstanding Universal Value

The State Party’s view includes historic, urban-architectural, social, aesthetic, symbolic, technical, environmental and immaterial aspects to define the statement of Outstanding Universal Value of the Central University City Campus of UNAM.

The campus is the testimony of the presence of the University in the country for over 450 years, constituting the most ancient and prestigious Latin American University. Open spaces, location and relationships among buildings are presented as a tribute to Pre-Hispanic Mexico and, at the same time, as a promise towards the future. The campus bears testimony of the paradigms of urbanism and architecture of the 20th Century; but, behind this abstract aesthetic, national values and a typical Mexican identity are present.

The campus testifies to the modernisation of the country and the region; national modernity merges with ideals of the modern world and the universal man. Modernity is also expressed in the search of a high quality education addressed to the community as a whole.

The integration of fine arts allows the transmission of a message related to the immaterial aspects of the property. The construction on a specific type of landscape and topography shows the adaptation of master plan and design to the conditions of the property.

Criteria under which inscription is proposed

The property is nominated on the basis of criteria ii, iv and vi.

Criterion ii: The most important lines of architectural thinking from the 20th century converge in the Central University City Campus of UNAM: Modern Architecture, Historicist Regionalism, and Plastic Integration; the last two of Mexican origin.

ICOMOS considers that this criterion is justified.

Criterion iv: The Central University City Campus of UNAM is one of the few models around the world where the principles proposed by Modern Architecture and Urbanism have been totally applied; the ultimate purpose of which was to offer man a notable improvement in quality of life.

ICOMOS considers that this criterion is justified.

Criterion vi: The Central University City Campus is directly associated with the history of the *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México*, first university of the Americas and main pillar of Mexican culture, with direct

influence in a great part of the continental universities. Some personalities related to UNAM are Nobel Laureates.

ICOMOS considers that although Nobel Laureates have been related to UNAM, it does not seem to be sufficient to justify criterion vi. While recognising the important influence and prestige of UNAM on Latin American academic and scientific fields, the reasons given by the State Party are not sufficient to demonstrate that the property bears testimony of a universal scope of influence.

ICOMOS considers that this criterion has not been justified.

ICOMOS proposes the inclusion of criterion i, on the basis of the consideration of the uniqueness of the case in the sense that it constitutes a collective creation in the framework of a master plan related to paradigms of social and cultural modernity.

ICOMOS considers that the Outstanding Universal Value has been demonstrated and that the nominated property meets criteria i, ii and iv.

4. FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY

The nomination dossier includes the identification of the following factors affecting the property:

Urban explosion

The urban explosion of Mexico City during the second half of the 20th century produced a complete transformation of the setting (as discussed above).

Pollution

Mexico City suffers a high degree of environmental pollution produced by the number of inhabitants and by the intense motor traffic. Even if this situation has an impact on the campus, the property constitutes a source of oxygen by the protected ecological area.

Earthquakes

Mexico City is located in a seismic region. Taking into account the composition of the soil in the campus, it is more resistant to earthquakes than other parts of the town. The conditions of the soil and the proper design of buildings mitigate against serious damage in the case of seismic activity.

Tourism

The impact of tourism is not a source of risk, since the campus does not constitute a target for mass tourism. As a university area, it does not have permanent inhabitants.

ICOMOS agrees with the views presented by the State Party but considers that special attention should be given to the control on the development of the surrounding urban areas, especially in relation to the north side of the campus, adjoining Insurgentes Avenue.

In conclusion, ICOMOS considers that the main risks to the property are related to the development of surrounding

urban areas, especially in relation to the connection with Mexico City downtown.

5. PROTECTION, CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

Boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone

The proposed core zone (176.5 hectares) includes the main components of the original ensemble, with three different areas: governance and schools, Olympic stadium and sports areas; and the circulation ring and parking areas. The core zone includes the total extension and components of the master plan designed in 1947 and constructed between 1948 and 1952.

The proposed buffer zone included in the nomination dossier was limited to university land encompassing the campus. Although adequate for most of the perimeter, no buffer zone was provided in an area near to the neighbouring urban district of Coyoacán.

At the request of ICOMOS, the State Party reviewed the definition of the buffer zone in December 2006-January 2007.

Additional information provided by the State Party in January 2007 includes a revision of the proposed Buffer Zone. Urban areas surrounding University land were added to the Buffer Zone. These areas are under the control of the Federal District Government and their inclusion in the Buffer Zone ensures the adequate protection of the property's setting.

The new Buffer Zone is defined in three parts: Buffer Zone 1 (553.5 hectares), which includes university land not included in the 1947 master plan and the ecological reserve; Buffer Zone 2 (649 hectares), including urban areas controlled by the Federal District Government where the height restriction is two storeys, among them the residential quarter *Pedregal*, designed by Luis Barragán; and Buffer Zone 3 (52 hectares), consisting of an urban area controlled by the Federal District Government with a height restriction of three storeys.

ICOMOS considers that the definition of the core zone is adequate in including the components of the original master plan, where the outstanding universal value of the Central University City Campus of UNAM is expressed. With regards to the buffer zone, ICOMOS considers that, the revisions indicated in the proposal of January 2007 are adequate.

Ownership

The *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México* owns the property. As an autonomous organisation, the University has its own laws and procedures for the management of the property. There are no restrictions or fees for visiting the campus; there are no problems of accessibility, since the campus is easily reachable by private and public transportation, including a nearby metro station.

Protection

At the national level, the Central University City Campus of UNAM was listed as a National Artistic Monument in July 2005, in the framework of the Federal Law on Archaeological, Artistic and Historic Monuments and Zones. The responsible agency is the National Institute on Fine Arts and Literature (INBA), coming under the control of the National Council for the Culture and the Arts (CONACULTA).

At the local level, the UNAM Campus and the Olympic stadium are defined as heritage conservation zones in the framework of the District Programme for Urban Development (1997) of Coyoacán Delegation, one of the administrative units of Mexico City.

Since the University is an autonomous organization, it has its own programmes and norms. Among them, the Governing Plan for University City (1993) rules the future growth of the University facilities, uses of land and maintenance of the campus. The Integral Plan for the University City (2005) constitutes the current management plan for the campus. The responsible agency for the implementation of the Integral Plan is the Office for Special Projects. Trained specialists are available in national, local and university offices.

In conclusion, ICOMOS considers that the protective measures for the property are adequate. ICOMOS recommends that more specific protective measures be defined for the surrounding urban areas.

Conservation

History of conservation

From its inauguration onwards, the campus was considered a significant urban and architectural case, both at national and international levels. There have been no significant changes or alterations over time. Some buildings changed their original function but always in the framework of education uses. Minor changes consisted in replacing or repainting material components without disturbing the essential features of buildings.

In 1993 the University adopted the Governing Plan for University City, whose main purpose is to regulate the future growth of the University facilities, the uses of the land and the maintenance of the campus. In 2005 the Integral Plan for the University City was adopted. This Plan, designed and implemented by the Office for Special Projects, is divided in three main topics: technological update, transport and road system and heritage management and preservation. This plan includes the permanent maintenance of the campus.

In the framework of the Integral Plan of 2005, some minor structures added over time, like commercial stands, were or are being removed; some material components, like parasols or curtain walls, are being replaced, in accordance with theoretical principles related to conservation and restoration of monuments.

In 2005 the UNAM Campus was listed as a National Artistic Monument by the Federal Government. The declaration decree recognizes the values of the property as testimony to Mexican architecture, as an urban example, as

a consolidation of the synthesis between modernity and tradition and as an example of plastic integration. According to the current Law on national monuments, no alterations or works on the property can be executed without the intervention of the corresponding authority, in this case the National Institute on Fine Arts and Literature (INBA).

Present state of conservation

The area designed as core zone for the nomination to the World Heritage List is in a very good state of conservation, both in buildings and open spaces. The state of free and green spaces and the works of fine arts included in buildings structures can be considered excellent. Recent works of restoration of the murals have been undertaken, including a lighting system.

Maintenance works are constantly carried out on buildings and open spaces. Works to replace technical components, necessary due to the fragility of some modern materials, are carried out with respect and consideration to the norms and documents that rule the conservation and restoration of monuments and ensembles.

Active Conservation measures

The campus, including open spaces, buildings and works of art, is continuously in the process of maintenance. Some specific plans and works are carried out with the purpose of improving the condition of the campus. Currently, in the framework of the Management Plan, works are developing to concentrate the parking services in the Stadium area, thus allowing the perimeter ring to improve functionally and environmentally.

Specific works are in progress on some buildings to restore the original appearance and improve functional conditions. Parasols and the library's curtain wall in the Medicine Faculty are examples of specific active conservation actions. These actions fulfil requirements for proper interventions on modern heritage: original materials must be replaced in order to respond to their fragility to aging; the new components respect the design and appearance of original ones, improving their functionality.

Management

Management structures and processes, including traditional management processes

Since the University is an autonomous organisation, it has its own offices in charge of maintenance and conservation of the campus. Among them are the Office for Special Projects, Works and Preservation General Office, and the General Services Office. The projected University City Management Plan (PROMACU, commented below) will co-ordinate the management of the campus.

At the local level, the Coyoacán Delegation controls the development of the surrounding urban areas through the Coyoacán District plan. At the national level the responsible agency is the Institute on Fine Arts and Literature (INBA), which is in charge of cultural heritage of the 20th Century.

ICOMOS considers that management structures are adequate to guarantee the conservation of the campus. ICOMOS recommends that a closer collaboration between the University and the Government of the Federal District be defined, in order to assure the proper development of the campus and its setting. It would be also important to implement the PROMACU as soon as possible.

Management plans, including visitor management and presentation

The Office for Special Projects of UNAM developed and implements the Integral Plan for the University City (September 2005). With the aim of implementing and monitoring the Plan, the University will create the University City Management Programme (PROMACU). It will be an office of the University General Secretary and acting as coordinator among the diverse offices related to the management of specific issues on campus. The PROMACU is not yet formally in place as the correspondent decree has yet to be signed by the UNAM Rector.

Once functioning, the PROMACU will act in agreement with the federal agencies related to heritage conservation (National Institute of Anthropology and History, National Institute of Fine Arts and Literature) and with the relevant University offices: Administrative Secretary, Works and Preservation General Office, General Service Office, Attention to Students General Office, Cultural Diffusion Office, Faculties and Schools Chairmen, Sports Activities General Office, General Attorney Office, *Pedregal de San Ángel* Ecological Reserve and Technical Committee.

The campus is not the target of mass tourism. Currently, the number of visitors does not cause any kind of damage to the property. There is a project to install a visitor centre next to the main entrance to the campus, related to the University Sciences and Arts Museum.

ICOMOS recommends that the appropriate information facilities for visitors be provided as soon as possible as a means of improving the experience of visiting the campus and to contribute to the proper interpretation of its heritage values.

Involvement of local communities

The University community has a high degree of awareness of the values and significance of the campus. The importance of the UNAM Campus is also recognised at a general level, as the main educational institution in the country and one of the icons of modern urbanism and architecture in Mexico. There are no specific community organizations related to the conservation and promotion of the values of the property, although UNAM is highly renowned at national and international levels.

Resources, including staffing levels, expertise and training

Financial resources for the conservation and management of the campus are the Operational Annual Budget of UNAM, special assignments of the UNAM Patronage through the "Integral Plan for the Central Campus", extraordinary income incorporated in the annual budget and financial resources stemming from private funds and organizations.

Several specific university offices are related to the maintenance and conservation of the campus. The leading role is undertaken by the Office on Special Projects, which has the professional and technical capacity to ensure the proper conservation of the property. Top level specialists and trained professionals are available at UNAM. Once in operation, the PROMACU will co-ordinate conservation and management of the campus.

In conclusion, ICOMOS considers that the management system of the property is adequate. ICOMOS recommends that the State Party and the University authorities should be urged to implement the PROMACU as a means of defining the definitive management unit.

6. MONITORING

The nomination dossier includes key indicators for the monitoring of the property. These include indicators for buildings, open spaces, circulation systems, commercial facilities, works of art, infrastructure and technical services. No regular monitoring system is currently implemented, although a monitoring programme, based on the proposed indicators, is foreseen through the PROMACU.

Administrative offices and academic centres will provide information for the completion and updating of the monitoring programme, overseen by PROMACU.

ICOMOS considers that the proposed indicators are adequate for the monitoring of the property, although it would be desirable for the indicators to also include functional aspects. The monitoring programme should be rapidly defined and implemented to adequately verify the persistence of Outstanding Universal Value, Authenticity and Integrity over time. Furthermore, ICOMOS recommends that the State Party informs on the progress on the monitoring system implementation and on results of the monitoring exercises.

7. CONCLUSIONS

The Central University City Campus of UNAM presents outstanding universal value from the point of view of sciences, arts and humanities. ICOMOS is satisfied with the authenticity and integrity of the nominated property. The core zone proposed by the State Party includes all the original components of the campus inaugurated in 1952; the buffer zone includes protected natural landscape and urban areas surrounding the Central University City Campus. Management arrangements and structures can be considered adequate to guarantee the proper conservation and enhancement of the campus.

Recommendations with respect to inscription

ICOMOS recommends to the World Heritage Committee that the Central University City Campus of the *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México* (UNAM), Mexico, be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria i, ii and iv*.

Recommended Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

The Central University City Campus of UNAM bears testimony to the modernization of post-revolutionary Mexico in the framework of universal ideals and values related to access to education, improvement of quality of life, integral intellectual and physical education and integration between urbanism, architecture and fine arts. It is a collective work, where more than sixty architects, engineers and artist worked together to create the spaces and facilities apt to contribute to the progress of humankind through education.

The urbanism and architecture of the Central University City Campus of UNAM constitute an outstanding example of the application of the principles of 20th Century modernism merged with features stemming from pre-Hispanic Mexican tradition. The ensemble became one of the most significant icons of modern urbanism and architecture in Latin America, recognised at universal level.

Since all the fundamental physical components of the original ensemble remain and no major changes have been introduced, the property satisfies the required conditions of integrity and authenticity.

Criterion i: The Central University City Campus of UNAM constitutes an unique example in the 20th century where more than sixty professionals worked together, in the framework of a master plan, to create an urban architectural ensemble that bears testimony to social and cultural values of universal significance.

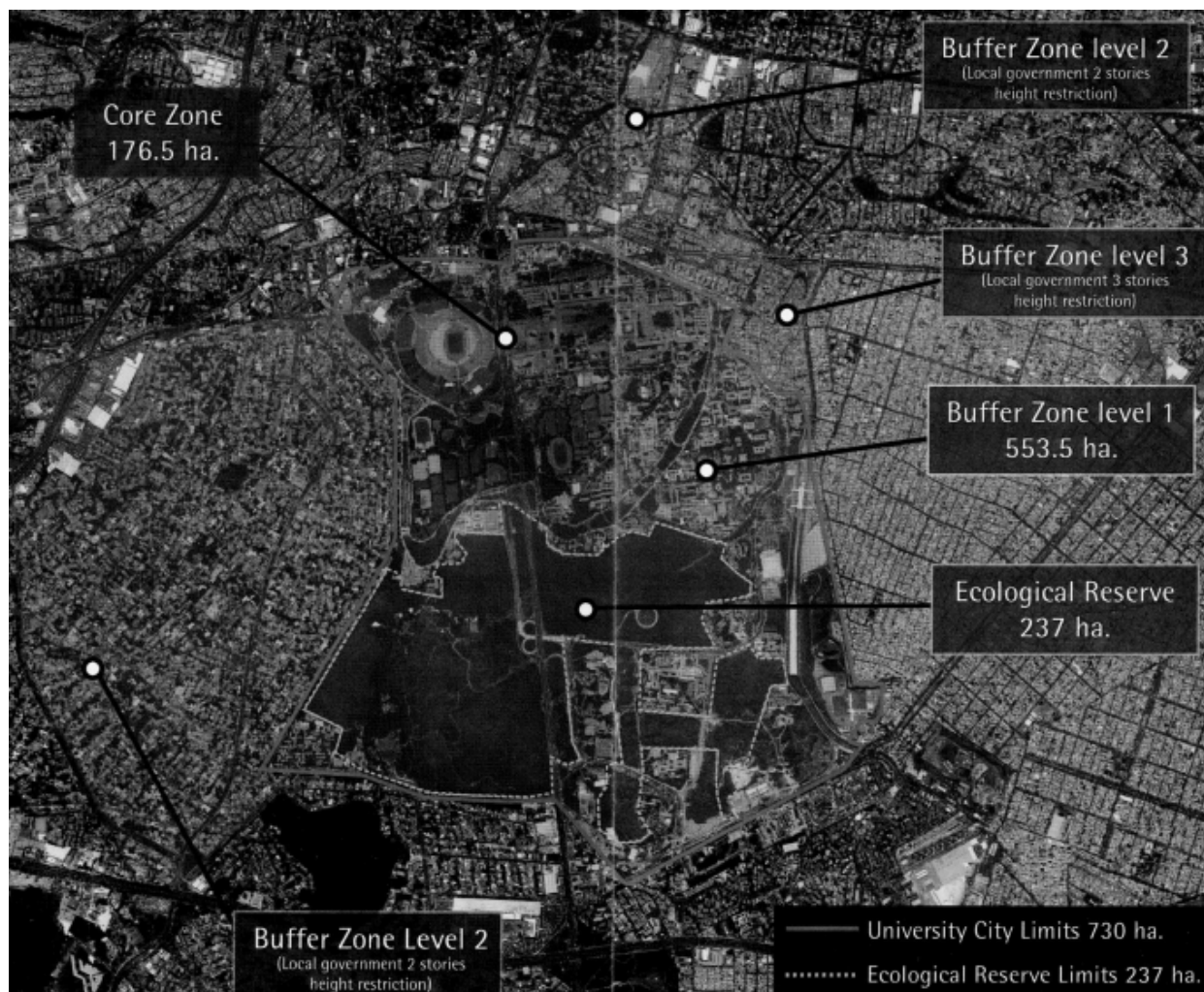
Criterion ii: The most important trends of the architectural thinking from the 20th century converge in the Central University City Campus of UNAM: modern architecture, historicist regionalism, and plastic integration; the last two of Mexican origin.

Criterion iv: The Central University City Campus of UNAM is one of the few models around the world where the principles proposed by the Modern Architecture and Urbanism were totally applied; the ultimate purpose of which was to offer man a notable improvement in the quality of life.

ICOMOS recommends also that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- A closer relationship should be established between the University and the government of the Federal District, in order to ensure a better management of the property and its buffer zone and the appropriate development of neighbouring urban areas, so that potential risks to the campus can be better controlled.
- The University authorities should formalise the Programme of Management of the University City (PROMACU) as a means of ensuring the proper implementation of the Integral Plan for the University City.
- The University authorities should also implement strategies for improved arrangements and information for visitors, in

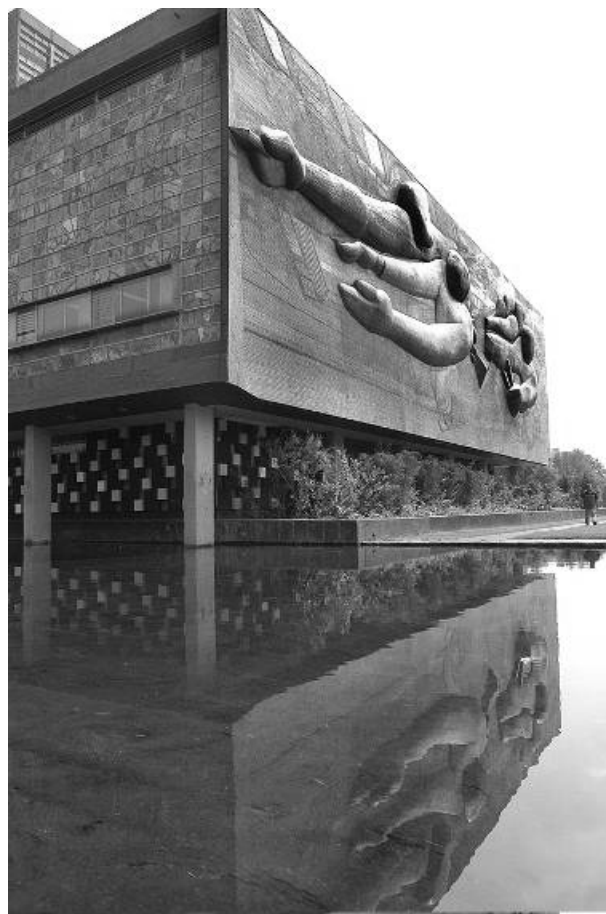
order to ensure a better interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the campus.



Map showing the boundaries of the nominated property



General view of the Campus



Murals in Rector Tower



Humanities II Tower



Olympic Stadium