

Island of Saint-Louis (Senegal)

No 956

1. BASIC DATA

State Party: Senegal

Name of property: Island of Saint-Louis

Location: Region of Saint Louis

Inscription: 2000

Brief Description:

Founded as a French colonial settlement in the 17th century, Saint-Louis was urbanised in the mid-19th century. It was the capital of Senegal from 1872 to 1957 and played an important cultural and economic role in the whole of West Africa. The location of the town on an island at the mouth of the Senegal River, its regular town plan, the system of quays, and the characteristic colonial architecture give Saint-Louis its distinctive appearance and identity.

2. ISSUES RAISED

Background

At its 30th Session (30 COM 7B.37) the World Heritage Committee invited the State Party to determine the boundaries of the property and redefine the buffer zone to include the Barbary Tongue, in accordance with the guidelines of the SEP (*Safeguarding and Enhancement Plan*). This was in response to observations by the joint UNESCO – ICOMOS mission of 24 to 28 April 2006 which noted how the lack of clarity of the delimitation of boundaries of the property and its buffer zone made it difficult to set regulations.

Modification

On 26 January 2007 the State Party submitted details of the delineation of the property and asked for approval for an extension of the buffer zone.

At the time the property was inscribed, the State Party had agreed with ICOMOS recommendations that the whole island should be inscribed and that the buffer zone should consist of ‘two arms of the river’.

The State Party has now confirmed that the whole island, including beaches and quays and the Faidherbe Bridge, is considered to be the inscribed area. This is set out in an Annex to the report which consists of an annotated satellite view of the property.

Further the State Party proposes a revision and extension of the buffer zone. This will now be divided into three zones, and cover both banks of the river, the two channels in

between and some of the sea beyond the western river bank. Zone 1 covers the Barbary Tongue (the thin peninsula separating the river from the sea) and part of the sea; zone 2 covers land on the east bank of the river; Zone 3 covers the river and its banks to the north and south of the island.

These zones are annotated on a satellite map.

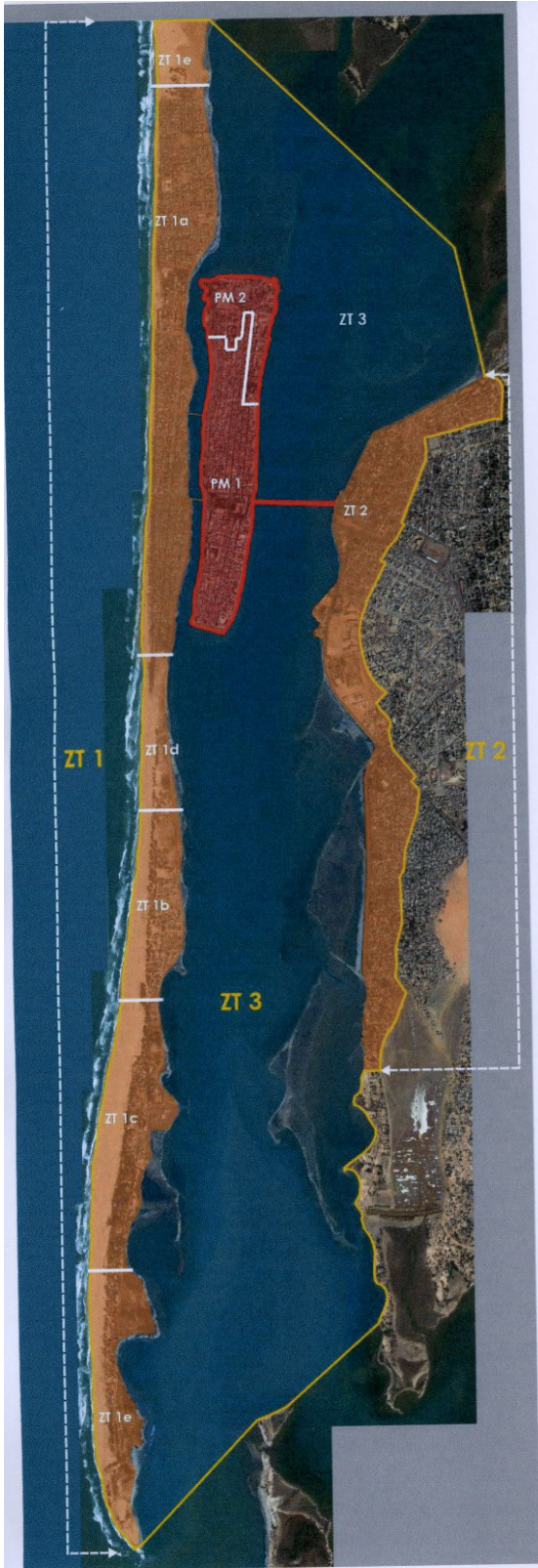
The boundary of the property is in line with the original intentions of the nomination; the proposed boundaries of the buffer zone provide adequate protection for the island property.

The documentation provided by the State Party needs to be augmented to establish precise mapped boundaries and areas. Details also need to be provided as to the protection arrangements in place for the buffer zones.

3. ICOMOS RECOMMENDATIONS

ICOMOS recommends that the confirmed delineation of the inscribed property of the Island of Saint-Louis (Senegal) be approved.

Further recommends that the State Party be invited to provide detailed maps and areas for the proposed buffer zones as well as details of protective arrangements.



- PM** : Périmètre de la zone centrale du bien inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial.
- ZT** : Périmètre de la zone de protection (zone tampon étendue)

Etabli en septembre 2006

Ile de Saint-Louis du Sénégal

Bien inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial
N° C 956

ANNEXE 2

**Plan du périmètre et des zones protégés
(clarification du périmètre de la zone
centrale et proposition d'une extension de la
zone tampon)**

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Noël Tournoux (chargée de mission Convention France-UNESCO), et Delphine Deleneuille et
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Annotated satellite view showing the boundaries of the property