



United Nations
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la science et la culture

World Heritage

42 COM

AMENDMENT

Item of the Agenda	8B
Amended Draft Decision	42 COM 8B.31
Amendment submitted by	Tunisia, Kuwait, Zimbabwe, Hungary, Tanzania, Uganda, Guatemala
Date:	30 June 2018

TEXT

Draft Decision: 42 COM 8B.31

1. Having examined Documents WHC/18/42.COM/8B~~1~~ ~~and~~ WHC/18/42.COM/INF.8B1, and WHC/18/42.COM/INF.8B4.
2. ~~Decides not to inscribe~~ Inscribes **Le Colline del Prosecco di Conegliano e Valdobbiadene**, Italy, on the World Heritage List, on the basis of **Criteria (iv) and (v).**
3. Adopts the following provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief Synthesis

Located between the Alps and the Venetian Lagoon, in a peripheral geographical position, the agricultural landscape of the Colline del Prosecco di Conegliano e Valdobbiadene encompasses a rare homogeneous geomorphologic system, which has been inhabited and cultivated for centuries. The landscape has undergone a century-long process of adaptation to a fragile and harsh territory, bearing testimony to an exceptional symbiotic relationship between human activities and its environment. It comprises the natural, historical, agrarian features and settlements of the site, which were used in the Renaissance paintings since the XV century to portray an iconic rural landscape.

The unique matrix of the Colline - a highly-fragmented mosaic of vineyards and greenwood parcels - provides an outstanding first example of "bio-cultural rural landscape", which highlights the existing links between biological and biocultural diversity.

The property possesses outstanding scenic aspects. The vines, sliding down steep slopes, on narrow grassy terraces, their color and texture changing with the seasons, the scattered small settlements and the various structures perched on high points (e.g., small fortresses or towers, chapels, villages or a single rural building), constitute interesting landscape features and express essential qualities of the winemaking region of Prosecco.

The inscribed property is the result of a unique combination of preserved geomorphology and ad hoc agrarian solutions, such as grassy banks, "heroic" viticulture (hand harvesting on steep slopes), highly-fragmented land parcels, reduced land use, heightened territorial bio-optimization.

Furthermore, the property bears testimony to the upheavals that have affected European viticulture over the last three centuries and to the original response by this community: a bottom-up approach by small-scale farmers and the creation of the Accademia degli Aspiranti, (1603), and the Conegliano School (1876). This scientific innovation pole not only led to unique rural and agricultural experimentations in the area through its “itinerant teaching chairs”, but also to international scientific cooperation.

The Colline, in fact, played a major role for the development of viticulture in foreign countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil and New Zealand), along the migration routes of scholars trained in the area ever since the XIX century. They have provided a successful local development model based on a strong sense of community and on agriculture as an economic driver, through the global outreach of Prosecco high-quality productions.

Criterion (iv): Based on a centuries-old rural civilization and on its adaptation to a fragile and harsh territory, this bio-cultural landscape bears testimony to the successful local development model of a community of small-scale farmers, thanks to innovative agricultural settings and techniques.

This bottom-up approach led to the creation of a scientific innovation pole which developed research, experimentations and unique agriculture techniques in the area through its “itinerant teaching chairs” and prompted international scientific cooperation.

This property played a significant role for the development of viticulture in other countries, along the migration routes of scholars trained at the School of Conegliano as of the XIX century. Today’s global outreach of the Prosecco high-quality productions pays tribute to the strong sense of resilience and innovation of its local, once marginalized, community, who has been able to thrive thanks to its specific rural development model.

Criterion (v): Characterized by a rare hogback geomorphology, which has been cultivated for centuries, this property possesses outstanding scenic aspects and a harmonious balance among natural features, vineyards, historical settlements and visual landmarks.

The Colline’s landscape is the result of the unique combination of a preserved geomorphology with ad hoc agrarian solutions – such as grassy banks, “heroic” viticulture (hand harvesting on steep slopes), reduced land use, heightened territorial bio-optimization – which creates a highly complex agricultural patchwork of vineyards, greenwood parcels and scattered rural settlements.

Portrayed as an iconic rural landscape in XV century masterpieces of Renaissance painting, the Colline provide an exceptional first example of bio-cultural rural landscape.

Integrity

In addition to being adequately protected and integral in its fundamental components, the nominated landscape fully encompasses the combination of features and values which characterize the age-old marginalization of the site (including the vineyards documented by the 1811 Napoleonic cadastre where the popular toponym “Al Prosecco” was also officialised), the original responses to the common challenges affecting European viticulture over the past three centuries (with its complex of academies, schools and experimental centres), as well as the layout and techniques applied to the vineyards, land use, in the balance between human activities and semi-natural areas.

The nominated property maintains the key attributes of a bio-cultural landscape, expressing the mutual interdependence between man and nature, including the wide range of features of its gentle adaptation approach (grassy banks, numerous parcels, natural areas, soil use), as well as its significance as a successful local development model both at a local level and on a global scale.

Given its social and identity value, the long-standing protective measures adopted for the protection of this landscape (architectural elements and agricultural complex) reflect the century-long attention and attachment of the Colline’s community to their territory. Therefore, no major changes occurred, and its key attributes have remained intact. Despite the international success of the Prosecco wine production, these conditions remain unchanged, as demonstrated by soil monitoring activities, as well by cadastres and censuses.

Authenticity

The signs of an evolutionary rural civilization, as well as the area’s successive dominations, that are to this day present in the property and recorded in the Region Veneto archives, have been largely preserved in the construction materials and techniques. The vineyard areas and the complexity of the hills’ agricultural patchwork have remained substantially unchanged as can be seen in the various studies and monitoring conducted over the last 50 years. The perception of the landscape, with its crops, semi-natural areas, castles, towers and steeples, can be readily observed in pictorial depictions

dating back to the 1400s, including the sacred landscape works of Cima da Conegliano in particular. Further testimony of the site's viticulture specialization and learning district at the turn of the 20th century, is attested by the Conegliano campus which brings together the legacy of the schools created in the 18th and 19th centuries, and the contribution made to the global spread of wine culture by ex-students who migrated to various countries including Brazil, Argentina, Australia and New Zealand.

Management and protection requirements

Divided into private properties (including vineyards, historical buildings and structures related to the rural nature of the site), and the public domain (consisting of monuments, waterways, roadways and public spaces), the site as a whole and its key features are protected at the national, regional, provincial and municipal levels by provisions that are often interdependent. The same applies to European environmental law and protection of the landscape. This protection includes restrictions concerning buildings of historical and monumental importance located on the site as well as of other buildings and areas of significant public interest as declared by the Region, with a series of measures adopted since 1950's.

The implementation of the constitutional protection of the landscape in Italy is governed by Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code (Legislative Decree No. 42/2004), amended in 2006 and in 2008. The Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code, under the responsibility of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and its regional agencies, defines the responsibilities of the regional and local public authorities and the application procedures and coordinates and simplifies the prior protection legislation for the monumental and landscape components. At the regional level, the main reference regulation is established by the Regional Law 11, 23 April 2004, concerning "regulations for the territorial government and landscapes matters", as amended in 2011.

The nominated property is also managed through a set of comprehensive, hierarchically-organized plans, each of which determines the constraints, safeguards and rules relating either to the levels below or directly to the administrated territory, administered at regional, provincial and municipal level. The Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code foresees the processing of landscape plans through both the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and each Italian Region. For the Region Veneto, the process of editing the Regional Land Plan is currently underway and is expected to be completed during 2018. The Coordination Territorial Plan of Region Veneto (2009) is a regional instrument for the governing of the territory, and applies to the nominated property and buffer zone. The Provincial Coordination territorial plan outlines the objectives and key elements that are fundamental to the provincial territory structure in line with the guidelines for the provincial socio-economic development of landscapes. Established by the Regional Law 11/2004, the municipal and inter-municipal level Spatial territorial plans constitute the planning tools that, in lieu of the General Regulatory Plan, regulate and control building and renovation permits.

4. Takes note that the general state of conservation of the property is adequate and that the adopted conservation measures are generally effective. Its monitoring and management systems are well-conceived and structured, and the funding commitments by the relevant local Authorities are to be saluted.

5. Commends the State Party for the structured governance process to ensure cooperation among all public and private actors involved in the site management. It also commends the commitment expressed by the Veneto Region and the concerned Municipalities to increase cooperation for the valorisation, protection and preservation of the nominated property.

6. Recommends the State Party to give consideration to the following:

- a) implement the "*Piano Paesaggistico di Dettaglio (PPD)*" at the regional level to ensure a long-term management framework of the territory;
- b) implement the "*Regolamento intercomunale di polizia rurale*";
- c) completing the adoption process by the 28 concerned municipalities of the tool "*Technical rule – Articolo Unico*", which was already approved by the Veneto Region in January 2018;
- d) identify, for the monitoring system, additional indicators for the assessment of the state of conservation and the biodiversity of the property, and define an appropriate periodicity of measurement.

