

ICOMOS

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES
CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL DE MONUMENTOS Y SITIOS
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ВОПРОСАМ ПАМЯТНИКОВ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНЫХ МЕСТ

Our Ref.GB/AS/1613/IR

Charenton-le-Pont, 20 December 2019

H. E. Mr Michael Linhart
Permanent Delegation of Austria to UNESCO
Maison de l'UNESCO
1, rue Miollis
75732 PARIS Cedex 15

**World Heritage List 2020
The Great Spas of Europe
(Austria, Belgium, Czechia, France, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom) –
Interim Report and Additional Information Request**

Dear Ambassador,

As prescribed by the revised *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* and its Annex 6, the Advisory Bodies have been requested to submit a short interim report for each nomination by 31 January 2020. We are therefore pleased to provide you with the relevant information outlining issues related to the evaluation process.

The ICOMOS technical evaluation mission to "The Great Spas of Europe" was carried out by Mr. Tamás Fejerdy (Hungary) and Mrs. Marieke Kuipers (Netherlands) in September - October 2019. The mission experts highly appreciated the availabilities and support provided by the experts in your country for the organization and implementation of the mission.

On 9 October 2019, a letter was sent by ICOMOS to request further information regarding the description of the property, the justification for criteria (ii) and (iii), and the comparative analysis. Please convey our thanks to all the officials and experts for the additional information you provided on 11 November 2019 and for their continued cooperation in this process.

In mid-November 2019, the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel evaluated the cultural and mixed properties nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List in 2020. The additional information, together with mission and desk review reports were carefully examined by the Panel members. This process will conclude in March 2019.

We thank you for the availability of your Delegation to the meeting held on Thursday 21 November 2019 with some representatives of the ICOMOS Panel. During the final part of the ICOMOS Panel meeting that followed, the ICOMOS Panel has identified areas where it considers further information is needed.

While the ICOMOS Panel considered that the "The Great Spas of Europe" might have the potential to meet the requirements for Outstanding Universal Value, this has not yet been demonstrated.

Therefore, we would be pleased if the States Parties could consider the following points:

Description of the component parts

It is noted that throughout the nomination dossier, the terms 'spa town', 'spa district', 'spa' and 'historic urban landscape' are used interchangeably to describe the component parts. In addition, in the

supplementary information received on 11 November 2019, it is acknowledged that not all component parts can be said to meet the same definition of 'spa town' (Summary file, supplementary information, page 4).

Therefore, ICOMOS would appreciate if the State Parties could provide further information as to what term/concept could be used to describe all component parts consistently.

Timeframe

ICOMOS understands that the Great Spas of Europe are considered a testimony to the flourishing of the spa phenomenon in Europe between 1700 and the 1930s. However, it is also noted that some component parts show important periods of development before and to some extent after that timeframe, which are not included in Figure 11 on page 478 of the nomination dossier and on page 7 of the summary file of the supplementary information. For instance, Baden bei Wien, was popular with the Hapsburg Emperors since the fifteenth century and hosted important foreign guests like Tsar Peter the Great in 1698 (page 361). Likewise, Karlovy Vary's popularity extended across the borders of the Bohemian Kingdom by the second half of the fifteenth century and a fire in 1604 led to its subsequent reconstruction (page 384). Vichy gained a widespread curative reputation by the end of the 16th century and its popularity with the aristocracy was high until the 18th century (page 400). In Montecatini Terme, which is considered to testify the last great flourish of the European spa tradition in the early twentieth century, a number of later interventions are noted namely to the Excelsior Thermal Bath in 1968, the Redi Thermal Baths in 1964, Viale Verdi in 1963 and the Thermal Institute Grocco in the 1950s (pages 258-264). Could the States Parties provide further information as to the rationale used to define that timeframe?

Justification of criterion (iii)

ICOMOS appreciates the information already provided on 11 November 2019 regarding its request in relation to the justification of criterion (iii) and the living tradition of "taking the cure". However, it is also noted that little information is provided in the nominated dossier as to the development of the component parts between the 1930s and the present moment. ICOMOS also understands from the elements presented in section 3.2 Comparative analysis of the nomination dossier that the European spa tradition is considered different from other cultural traditions of the use of mineral waters largely because of its medical use and the innovations it has generated. ICOMOS would be pleased if the States Parties could provide further clarifications as to how the cultural tradition of 'taking the cure', as reflected during the timeframe of 1700 to the 1930s, compares to how that cultural tradition is reflected nowadays and can still be considered to be living from a medical perspective. In addition, it would appreciate a clarification on how this medical perspective can be distinguished from a wellness approach.

Comparative analysis

ICOMOS appreciates the supplementary information provided on 11 November 2019 regarding the criteria used for creating a hierarchy for the selection of component parts presented in pages 148 to 150 (Annex file, supplementary information). However, ICOMOS considers that some of the criteria presented in the table on page 148 are quite broad and difficult to assess. It is also understood that the number of spa guests, the numbers of hotels, numbers of churches of different denomination and choice of diversion were analysed. Therefore, could the States Parties provide details on how the ranking provided in page 150 was done and to what extent this ranking derives from the application of the scoring assigned to the criteria on page 148?

In addition, could the States Parties further explain how the established criteria will be taken into account to be consistent for possible future additions to the series?

Boundaries

ICOMOS notes that the boundaries of the City of Bath do not seem to follow the same rationale, based on the mapping of key attributes, used for the other component parts. Could the States Parties provide further information as to the rationale used for defining the boundaries of this component?

ICOMOS also notes that parts of the boundaries of some component parts, namely Vichy and Montecatini Terme are drawn through the axis of streets and considers that this should be changed to include both sides of the streets.

In addition, in some component parts, the boundaries of the nominated component parts only slightly differ from existing protective designations (at the national, regional or provincial level). For instance, this is the case of Baden bei Wien, where the northern part of boundaries of the protection zone according to the Construction Plan only presents minor differences from those of the nominated property (page 8 of Atlas IV). In Bad Ems, the boundary seems to include part of the conservation area north of the listed garden but not the northwest part of the conservation area (page 66 of Atlas IV). Similarly, for Baden-Baden, the north boundary and part of the central area of the conservation area seems to only slightly defer from that of the nominated property (page 78 Atlas IV). In Montecatini Terme, and as mentioned before, the western boundary of the nominated property is drawn through the middle of the street however it is noted that part of built fabric to the west has a preservation statute (page 104 of Atlas IV). In such cases, ICOMOS would appreciate further information whether the boundaries of the nominated component parts could be revised to coincide with existing designations in order to facilitate management.

Regarding Vichy, and based on information provided by the technical evaluation mission, ICOMOS would like to enquire why the railway station was not included in the boundary of the nominated property since it seems to have served as a pivot to the extension of the town.

Could the States Parties also explain if the northern boundary of Karlovy Vary could be extended to ensure an adequate level of protection from future development, particularly from a visual perspective?

Protection and Management system

ICOMOS understands that the Czech component parts are protected in their entirety as Urban Heritage Reserves by the Act no. 20/1987 Coll (page 665 of the nomination dossier) and that the component part of Vichy is almost entirely protected as part of the '*Site Patrimonial Remarquable*'. However, the other component parts do not seem to be protected in their entirety in similar ways. For instance, in Spa the ZPU only covers parts of the nominated property (page 17 of Atlas IV); in Bad Ems, Baden-Baden and Bad Kissingen, the conservation areas only cover parts of the nominated property; and in Montecatini Terme, the preservation statute only covers part of the component part (page 104 of Atlas IV). Whilst ICOMOS understand that other protective measures might apply, it would nevertheless appreciate further information on whether the legal protection, from a heritage perspective, could be extended to the entirety of all or most of the component parts, in line with what is in place for the Czech components?

ICOMOS also notes that the buffer zones of the component parts seem to be mainly protected by a mosaic of environmental and natural designations and instruments and would appreciate a concise explanation on how the buffer zone of each component part is protected, from a legal and cultural heritage perspective, and if such measures cover the buffer zone in its entirety.

A number of elements of the management system seem not to be fully in place yet or are still being developed. ICOMOS would appreciate further information on when such elements (e.g., the local management plans, and the appointment of the site managers/coordinators) will be finalised and start being implemented. Could the States Parties also clarify, in a concise way, the legal status of the local management plan for each component part and its articulation with other existing planning documents?

Monitoring

ICOMOS understands that mineral springs are regularly monitored but that, at present, monitoring of the built fabric is mainly limited to listed buildings. It also understands that a common format for assessing the state of conservation of the component parts has been developed based on six types of attributes. However, some of the 'measures' associated with the defined indicators seem quite difficult to assess such as 'character of spa historic urban landscape to remain unchanged' or, in relation to the therapeutic and recreational landscape, 'links to remain unchanged'. The proposed periodicity for some of the monitoring measures (e.g., twice within each Periodic Reporting cycle) also looks insufficient. ICOMOS would appreciate if the States Parties could provide further details on how the proposed indicators could be reinforced in relation to the weaknesses noted.

ICOMOS also notes that monitoring indicators related to tourism are limited to 'number and type of accommodation units'. It also understands that not all components have visitor management plans *per se* or sustainable tourism strategies and that a more coherent approach to visitor management across

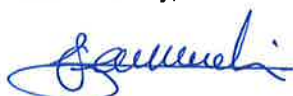
the whole property will be developed if the nomination is successful. Therefore, ICOMOS is interested in knowing if a timetable for developing those instruments already exists or when it is envisaged to start being developed.

We look forward to your responses to these points, which will be of great help in our evaluation process.

We would be grateful if you could provide **ICOMOS** and the **World Heritage Centre** with the above information **by 28 February 2020 at the latest**, the deadline set out in paragraph 148 of the *Operational Guidelines* for supplementary information on nominations to be received. Please note that any information submitted after this date will not be considered by ICOMOS in its evaluation for the World Heritage Committee. It should be noted, however, that while ICOMOS will carefully consider any supplementary information submitted, it cannot properly evaluate a completely revised nomination or large amounts of new information submitted at the last minute. Hence we would be grateful if the State Parties could keep its response concise and respond only to the above requests.

We thank you for your support to the World Heritage Convention and the evaluation process.

Yours faithfully,



Gwenaëlle Bourdin
Director
ICOMOS Evaluation Unit

Copy to

- Federal Chancellery of Austria
- Permanent Delegation of the Kingdom of Belgium to UNESCO
- Service public de Wallonie
- Agence wallone du Patrimoine
- Permanent Delegation of the Czech Republic to UNESCO
- Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic
- Permanent Delegation of the French Republic to UNESCO
- Ministère de la Culture, France
- Permanent Delegation of Germany to UNESCO
- Federal Foreign Office, Germany
- Permanent Delegation of Italy to UNESCO
- Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, Italy
- Permanent Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to UNESCO
- Historic England
- UNESCO World Heritage Centre

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Nos Réf. GB/AS/1613/IR

Charenton-le-Pont, le 20 décembre 2019

S. Exc. Monsieur Luc De Lobel
Ambassadeur, Délégué permanent (nommé)
Délégation permanente du Royaume de Belgique
auprès de l'UNESCO
1, rue Miollis
75732 PARIS CEDEX 15

Liste du patrimoine mondial 2020
Les grandes villes d'eaux d'Europe
(Autriche, Belgique, Tchéquie, France, Allemagne, Italie, Royaume-Uni) –
Rapport intermédiaire et demande d'informations complémentaires

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

Conformément aux exigences établies par la version révisée des *Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial* et son Annexe 6, il a été demandé aux Organisations consultatives de soumettre un court rapport intermédiaire pour chaque demande de proposition d'inscription sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial le 31 janvier 2019 au plus tard. Par conséquent, nous vous prions de bien vouloir trouver ci-dessous des informations pertinentes relatives au processus d'évaluation.

La mission technique d'évaluation du bien « Les grandes villes d'eaux d'Europe » a été menée par Mr. Tamás Fejerdy (Hongrie) et Mme. Marieke Kuipers (Pays-Bas) aux mois de septembre-octobre 2019. Les experts de mission ont hautement apprécié les disponibilités et le soutien des experts de votre pays pour l'organisation et la mise en œuvre de la mission.

Le 9 octobre 2019, une lettre de demande d'informations complémentaires a été envoyée par l'ICOMOS concernant la description du bien, la justification des critères (ii) et (iii) et l'analyse comparative. Veuillez transmettre nos remerciements à tous les responsables et experts pour les informations complémentaires que vous nous avez fait parvenir le 11 novembre 2019, ainsi que pour leur coopération continue dans ce processus.

La réunion de la Commission pour le patrimoine mondial de l'ICOMOS, qui s'est tenue à la fin du mois de novembre 2019, a évalué les biens culturels et mixtes proposés pour inscription sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial 2020. Les informations complémentaires, ainsi que le rapport de mission et les études de documents réalisées par plusieurs experts ont été attentivement examinées par les membres de la Commission pour le patrimoine mondial de l'ICOMOS afin de formuler leurs recommandations et considérations. Le processus se terminera en mars 2020.

Nous vous remercions pour la disponibilité de votre Délégation et sa participation à la réunion qui s'est tenue le jeudi 21 novembre 2019 avec quelques membres de la Commission pour le patrimoine mondial

de l'ICOMOS. Les échanges durant cette réunion ont grandement contribué aux discussions de la réunion de la Commission pour le patrimoine mondial de l'ICOMOS. À la suite de ces discussions, la Commission a identifié des points pour lesquels elle considère que davantage d'information est nécessaire.

Bien que le Panel de l'ICOMOS ait considéré que les « Grandes villes d'eaux d'Europe » pourraient potentiellement satisfaire les exigences de valeur universelle exceptionnelle, cela n'a pas encore été démontré.

Par conséquent, nous vous saurions gré de bien vouloir prendre en considération les points suivants :

Description des composants

Les termes « ville thermale », « quartier thermal », « spa » et « paysage urbain historique » sont utilisés de manière interchangeable dans l'ensemble du dossier de proposition d'inscription pour décrire les composants. En outre, les informations complémentaires reçues le 11 novembre 2019 confirment que tous les composants ne répondent pas de la même façon à la même définition de « ville thermale » (fichier récapitulatif, informations complémentaires, page 4).

Par conséquent, l'ICOMOS apprécierait que les États parties fournissent de plus amples informations sur le terme/concept qui pourrait être utilisé pour décrire tous les composants du bien de manière cohérente.

Cadre temporel

L'ICOMOS comprend que les grandes villes d'eaux d'Europe sont considérées comme le témoignage de l'essor du phénomène thermal en Europe entre 1700 et les années 1930. Cependant, il convient également de noter que certains composants du bien ont connu d'importantes périodes de développement avant et, dans une certaine mesure, après cette période, ce qui n'est pas pris en compte dans la figure 11, page 478 du dossier de proposition d'inscription et page 7 du sommaire des informations complémentaires. Baden bei Wien, par exemple, était populaire auprès des empereurs des Habsbourg depuis le XVe siècle et a reçu d'importants invités étrangers comme le tsar Pierre le Grand en 1698 (page 361). De même, la popularité de Karlovy Vary s'étendait au-delà des frontières du royaume de Bohême dans la seconde moitié du XVe siècle et un incendie en 1604 a conduit à sa reconstruction (page 384). Vichy a acquis une réputation curative largement répandue à la fin du XVIe siècle et sa popularité auprès de l'aristocratie a été considérable jusqu'au XVIIIe siècle (page 400). À Montecatini Terme, qui est considéré comme le témoin du dernier grand essor de la tradition thermale européenne au début du XXe siècle, plusieurs interventions ultérieures sont notables : les thermes Excelsior en 1968, Redi en 1964, Viale Verdi en 1963 et Grocco en 1950 (pages 258-264). Les États parties pourraient-ils fournir d'avantage d'information sur la logique utilisée pour définir ce cadre temporel ?

Justification du critère (iii)

L'ICOMOS apprécie les informations déjà fournies le 11 novembre 2019 concernant la demande relative à la justification du critère (iii) et à la tradition vivante de « la cure thermale ». Cependant, il est également noté que peu d'informations sont fournies dans le dossier de proposition d'inscription quant à l'évolution des éléments constitutifs du bien entre les années 1930 et aujourd'hui. De plus, l'ICOMOS comprend, d'après les éléments présentés à la section 3.2 Analyse comparative du dossier de proposition d'inscription, que la tradition thermale européenne est considérée comme différente des autres traditions culturelles d'utilisation des eaux minérales, principalement en raison de son utilisation médicale et des innovations qui en ont découlées. L'ICOMOS saurait gré aux États parties de bien vouloir fournir de plus amples précisions sur la manière dont la tradition culturelle de « la cure thermale », telle qu'elle s'est exprimée entre 1700 et 1930, se compare à celle qui s'applique de nos jours et qui peut encore être considérée comme vivante sur un plan médical. En outre, il souhaiterait obtenir des éclaircissements sur la façon dont cette perspective médicale peut être distinguée d'une approche axée sur le bien-être.

Analyse comparative

L'ICOMOS apprécie les informations complémentaires fournies le 11 novembre 2019 concernant les critères utilisés pour établir une hiérarchie lors de la sélection des composants présentés aux pages 148 à 150 (dossier annexe, informations complémentaires). Cependant, l'ICOMOS considère que certains critères présentés dans le tableau à la page 148 sont assez larges et difficiles à évaluer. Il est également entendu que le nombre de clients d'établissements thermaux, le nombre d'hôtels, le nombre d'églises de différentes confessions et le choix des divertissements ont été analysés. Par conséquent, les États parties pourraient-ils fournir des détails sur la manière dont le classement indiqué à la page 150 a été effectué et dans quelle mesure ce classement découle de l'application de la notation attribuée aux critères de la page 148 ?

De plus, les États parties pourraient-ils expliquer plus en détail comment les critères établis seront pris en compte dans un souci de cohérence, en vue d'éventuels ajouts futurs à la série ?

Délimitations

L'ICOMOS note que les délimitations de la ville de Bath ne semblent pas suivre la même logique, sur la base de la cartographie des attributs clés, utilisée pour les autres composants. Les États parties pourraient-ils fournir de plus amples informations sur la logique utilisée pour définir les délimitations de ce composant ?

L'ICOMOS note également qu'une partie des délimitations de certains composants, à savoir Vichy et Montecatini Terme, est tracée dans l'axe des rues et considère que cela devrait être modifié pour inclure les deux côtés des rues.

De plus, pour certains composants, les délimitations des composants proposés pour inscription ne diffèrent que légèrement des désignations de protection existantes (au niveau national, régional ou provincial). C'est par exemple le cas à Baden bei Wien, où la partie nord des délimitations de la zone de protection selon le Plan de Construction ne présente que des différences mineures avec celles du bien proposé pour inscription (page 8 de l'Atlas IV). À Bad Ems, les délimitations semblent inclure une partie de la zone de conservation au nord du jardin inscrit mais pas la partie nord-ouest de la zone de conservation (page 66 de l'Atlas IV). De même, pour Baden-Baden, la délimitation nord et une partie de la zone centrale de la zone de conservation ne semble s'écarter que légèrement de celle du bien proposé pour inscription (page 78 Atlas IV). À Montecatini Terme, et comme mentionné précédemment, la délimitation ouest du bien proposé pour inscription est tracée au milieu de la rue, mais il est à noter qu'une partie du tissu bâti à l'ouest est protégée (page 104 d'Atlas IV). Pour ces cas, l'ICOMOS apprécierait un complément d'information afin de savoir si les délimitations des composants proposés pour inscription pourraient être révisées pour coïncider avec les désignations existantes afin de faciliter la gestion de ces composants.

En ce qui concerne Vichy, et sur la base des informations fournies par la mission d'évaluation technique, l'ICOMOS aimerait savoir pourquoi la gare ferroviaire n'a pas été incluse dans les délimitations du bien proposé pour inscription car elle semble avoir servi de pivot pour l'extension de la ville.

Les États parties pourraient-ils également expliquer si la limite nord de Karlovy Vary pourrait être prolongée afin d'assurer un niveau adéquat de protection contre tout développement futur, notamment d'un point de vue visuel ?

Système de protection et de gestion

L'ICOMOS comprend que les composants tchèques sont protégés dans leur intégralité en tant que Réserves du patrimoine urbain par la loi n° 20/1987 Coll (page 665 du dossier de proposition d'inscription) et que le composant de Vichy est presque entièrement protégé sous le statut « Site Patrimonial Remarquable ». Toutefois, les autres composants ne semblent pas être protégés dans leur intégralité de la même manière. Par exemple, à Spa, la ZPU ne couvre qu'une partie du bien proposé pour inscription (page 17 de l'Atlas IV) ; à Bad Ems, Baden-Baden et Bas Kissingen, les zones de conservation ne couvrent qu'une partie du bien proposé pour inscription ; et à Montecatini Terme, le statut de préservation couvre seulement une partie du composant (pages 104 de l'Atlas IV). Bien que l'ICOMOS comprenne que d'autres mesures de protection pourraient s'appliquer, il apprécierait néanmoins de plus amples informations sur la possibilité d'étendre la protection juridique, du point de vue du patrimoine, à la totalité ou à la plupart des composants, conformément aux dispositions en place pour les composants tchèques.

L'ICOMOS note également que les zones tampons des composants semblent être principalement protégées par une mosaïque de désignations et d'instruments environnementaux et naturels et apprécierait une explication concise sur la manière dont la zone tampon de chaque composant est protégée, du point de vue légal et du point de vue du patrimoine culturel, et si ces mesures couvrent la zone tampon dans son ensemble.

Un certain nombre d'éléments du système de gestion semblent ne pas être encore complètement en place ou sont en cours d'élaboration. L'ICOMOS apprécierait de plus amples informations sur la date à laquelle ces éléments (par exemple, les plans de gestion locaux, et la nomination des gestionnaires/coordonateurs du site) seront finalisés et commenceront à être mis en œuvre. Les États parties pourraient-ils également clarifier, de manière concise, le statut juridique du plan de gestion local de chaque composant et son articulation avec d'autres documents de planification existants ?

Suivi

L'ICOMOS comprend que les sources minérales sont régulièrement contrôlées mais, qu'à l'heure actuelle, le suivi du tissu bâti se limite principalement aux édifices classés. Il comprend également qu'un modèle commun d'évaluation de l'état de conservation des composants a été élaboré sur la base de six types d'attributs. Toutefois, certaines des « mesures » associées aux indicateurs définis semblent assez difficiles à évaluer, telles que « le caractère du paysage urbain historique d'une station thermale reste inchangé¹ » ou, en ce qui concerne le paysage thérapeutique et récréatif, « les liens restent inchangés² ». La périodicité proposée pour certaines des mesures de suivi (par exemple, deux fois au cours de chaque cycle de rapport périodique) semble également insuffisante. L'ICOMOS apprécierait que les États parties fournissent plus de détails sur la façon dont les indicateurs proposés pourraient être renforcés par rapport aux faiblesses relevées.

L'ICOMOS note également que les indicateurs de suivi liés au tourisme se limitent au « nombre et au type d'unités d'hébergement³ ». Il comprend également que tous les composants n'ont pas de plan de gestion des visiteurs en soi ou de stratégies de tourisme durable et qu'une approche plus cohérente de la gestion des visiteurs sur l'ensemble du bien sera développée si la proposition d'inscription est retenue. Par conséquent, l'ICOMOS souhaite savoir s'il existe déjà un échéancier pour l'élaboration de ces instruments ou quand il est envisagé de commencer à les élaborer.

Nous attendons de recevoir vos réponses sur ces points, qui seront d'une grande aide pour notre processus d'évaluation.

¹ Traduction libre: "*character of spa historic urban landscape to remain unchanged*"

² Traduction libre: "*links to remain unchanged*"

³ Traduction libre: "*number and type of accommodation units*"

Nous vous saurions gré de bien vouloir fournir à l'ICOMOS et au **Centre du patrimoine mondial** les informations complémentaires aux points ci-dessus mentionnés **le 28 février 2020 au plus tard**, la date limite étant fixée par le paragraphe 148 des *Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial* pour la réception des informations supplémentaires concernant les biens proposés pour inscription. Nous attirons respectueusement votre attention sur le fait que toute information parvenue aux Organisations consultatives au-delà de cette date ne pourra pas être prise en considération dans l'évaluation.

Bien que l'ICOMOS considèrera avec attention toute documentation complémentaire soumise, il est important de noter que l'ICOMOS ne sera pas en mesure d'évaluer convenablement un dossier de proposition d'inscription entièrement révisé, ou pour lequel une grande quantité de nouvelles informations sera soumise à la dernière minute. Nous serions donc reconnaissants à l'État partie de soumettre des réponses concises et de ne répondre qu'aux questions mentionnées ci-dessus.

Nous vous remercions par avance pour votre aimable coopération.

Je vous prie de croire, Monsieur, à l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.



Gwenaëlle Bourdin
Directeur
Unité Évaluation de l'ICOMOS

Copie à

- Service public de Wallonie
- Agence wallone du Patrimoine
- Délégation permanente de l'Allemagne auprès de l'UNESCO
- Bureau des Affaires fédérales, Allemagne
- Délégation permanente de l'Autriche auprès de l'UNESCO
- Chancellerie fédérale d'Autriche
- Délégation permanente de la République tchèque auprès de l'UNESCO
- Ministère de la Culture de la République Tchèque
- Délégation permanente de la République française auprès de l'UNESCO
- Ministère de la Culture, France
- Délégation permanente de l'Italie auprès de l'UNESCO
- Ministère des activités et du patrimoine culturel, Italie
- Délégation permanente du Royaume-Uni de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord auprès de l'UNESCO
- Historic England
- Centre du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO

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Charenton-le-Pont, 20 December 2019

H. E. Mr Petr Drulak
Permanent Delegation of the Czech Republic
to UNESCO
Maison de l'UNESCO
1, rue Miollis
75732 PARIS Cedex 15

**World Heritage List 2020
The Great Spas of Europe
(Austria, Belgium, Czechia, France, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom) –
Interim Report and Additional Information Request**

Dear Ambassador,

As prescribed by the revised *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* and its Annex 6, the Advisory Bodies have been requested to submit a short interim report for each nomination by 31 January 2020. We are therefore pleased to provide you with the relevant information outlining issues related to the evaluation process.

The ICOMOS technical evaluation mission to "The Great Spas of Europe" was carried out by Mr. Tamás Fejerdy (Hungary) and Mrs. Marieke Kuipers (Netherlands) in September - October 2019. The mission experts highly appreciated the availabilities and support provided by the experts in your country for the organization and implementation of the mission.

On 9 October 2019, a letter was sent by ICOMOS to request further information regarding the description of the property, the justification for criteria (ii) and (iii), and the comparative analysis. Please convey our thanks to all the officials and experts for the additional information you provided on 11 November 2019 and for their continued cooperation in this process.

In mid-November 2019, the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel evaluated the cultural and mixed properties nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List in 2020. The additional information, together with mission and desk review reports were carefully examined by the Panel members. This process will conclude in March 2019.

We thank you for the availability of your Delegation to the meeting held on Thursday 21 November 2019 with some representatives of the ICOMOS Panel. During the final part of the ICOMOS Panel meeting that followed, the ICOMOS Panel has identified areas where it considers further information is needed.

While the ICOMOS Panel considered that the "The Great Spas of Europe" might have the potential to meet the requirements for Outstanding Universal Value, this has not yet been demonstrated.

Therefore, we would be pleased if the States Parties could consider the following points:

Description of the component parts

It is noted that throughout the nomination dossier, the terms 'spa town', 'spa district', 'spa' and 'historic urban landscape' are used interchangeably to describe the component parts. In addition, in the supplementary information received on 11 November 2019, it is acknowledged that not all component parts can be said to meet the same definition of 'spa town' (Summary file, supplementary information, page 4).

Therefore, ICOMOS would appreciate if the State Parties could provide further information as to what term/concept could be used to describe all component parts consistently.

Timeframe

ICOMOS understands that the Great Spas of Europe are considered a testimony to the flourishing of the spa phenomenon in Europe between 1700 and the 1930s. However, it is also noted that some component parts show important periods of development before and to some extent after that timeframe, which are not included in Figure 11 on page 478 of the nomination dossier and on page 7 of the summary file of the supplementary information. For instance, Baden bei Wien, was popular with the Hapsburg Emperors since the fifteenth century and hosted important foreign guests like Tsar Peter the Great in 1698 (page 361). Likewise, Karlovy Vary's popularity extended across the borders of the Bohemian Kingdom by the second half of the fifteenth century and a fire in 1604 led to its subsequent reconstruction (page 384). Vichy gained a widespread curative reputation by the end of the 16th century and its popularity with the aristocracy was high until the 18th century (page 400). In Montecatini Terme, which is considered to testify the last great flourish of the European spa tradition in the early twentieth century, a number of later interventions are noted namely to the Excelsior Thermal Bath in 1968, the Redi Thermal Baths in 1964, Viale Verdi in 1963 and the Thermal Institute Grocco in the 1950s (pages 258-264). Could the States Parties provide further information as to the rationale used to define that timeframe?

Justification of criterion (iii)

ICOMOS appreciates the information already provided on 11 November 2019 regarding its request in relation to the justification of criterion (iii) and the living tradition of "taking the cure". However, it is also noted that little information is provided in the nominated dossier as to the development of the component parts between the 1930s and the present moment. ICOMOS also understands from the elements presented in section 3.2 Comparative analysis of the nomination dossier that the European spa tradition is considered different from other cultural traditions of the use of mineral waters largely because of its medical use and the innovations it has generated. ICOMOS would be pleased if the States Parties could provide further clarifications as to how the cultural tradition of 'taking the cure', as reflected during the timeframe of 1700 to the 1930s, compares to how that cultural tradition is reflected nowadays and can still be considered to be living from a medical perspective. In addition, it would appreciate a clarification on how this medical perspective can be distinguished from a wellness approach.

Comparative analysis

ICOMOS appreciates the supplementary information provided on 11 November 2019 regarding the criteria used for creating a hierarchy for the selection of component parts presented in pages 148 to 150 (Annex file, supplementary information). However, ICOMOS considers that some of the criteria presented in the table on page 148 are quite broad and difficult to assess. It is also understood that the number of spa guests, the numbers of hotels, numbers of churches of different denomination and choice of diversion were analysed. Therefore, could the States Parties provide details on how the ranking provided in page 150 was done and to what extent this ranking derives from the application of the scoring assigned to the criteria on page 148?

In addition, could the States Parties further explain how the established criteria will be taken into account to be consistent for possible future additions to the series?

Boundaries

ICOMOS notes that the boundaries of the City of Bath do not seem to follow the same rationale, based on the mapping of key attributes, used for the other component parts. Could the States Parties provide further information as to the rationale used for defining the boundaries of this component?

ICOMOS also notes that parts of the boundaries of some component parts, namely Vichy and Montecatini Terme are drawn through the axis of streets and considers that this should be changed to include both sides of the streets.

In addition, in some component parts, the boundaries of the nominated component parts only slightly differ from existing protective designations (at the national, regional or provincial level). For instance, this is the case of Baden bei Wien, where the northern part of boundaries of the protection zone according to the Construction Plan only presents minor differences from those of the nominated property (page 8 of Atlas IV). In Bad Ems, the boundary seems to include part of the conservation area north of the listed garden but not the northwest part of the conservation area (page 66 of Atlas IV). Similarly, for Baden-Baden, the north boundary and part of the central area of the conservation area seems to only slightly defer from that of the nominated property (page 78 Atlas IV). In Montecatini Terme, and as mentioned before, the western boundary of the nominated property is drawn through the middle of the street however it is noted that part of built fabric to the west has a preservation statute (page 104 of Atlas IV). In such cases, ICOMOS would appreciate further information whether the boundaries of the nominated component parts could be revised to coincide with existing designations in order to facilitate management.

Regarding Vichy, and based on information provided by the technical evaluation mission, ICOMOS would like to enquire why the railway station was not included in the boundary of the nominated property since it seems to have served as a pivot to the extension of the town.

Could the States Parties also explain if the northern boundary of Karlovy Vary could be extended to ensure an adequate level of protection from future development, particularly from a visual perspective?

Protection and Management system

ICOMOS understands that the Czech component parts are protected in their entirety as Urban Heritage Reserves by the Act no. 20/1987 Coll (page 665 of the nomination dossier) and that the component part of Vichy is almost entirely protected as part of the '*Site Patrimonial Remarquable*'. However, the other component parts do not seem to be protected in their entirety in similar ways. For instance, in Spa the ZPU only covers parts of the nominated property (page 17 of Atlas IV); in Bad Ems, Baden-Baden and Bas Kissingen, the conservation areas only cover parts of the nominated property; and in Montecatini Terme, the preservation statute only covers part of the component part (page 104 of Atlas IV). Whilst ICOMOS understand that other protective measures might apply, it would nevertheless appreciate further information on whether the legal protection, from a heritage perspective, could be extended to the entirety of all or most of the component parts, in line with what is in place for the Czech components?

ICOMOS also notes that the buffer zones of the component parts seem to be mainly protected by a mosaic of environmental and natural designations and instruments and would appreciate a concise explanation on how the buffer zone of each component part is protected, from a legal and cultural heritage perspective, and if such measures cover the buffer zone in its entirety.

A number of elements of the management system seem not to be fully in place yet or are still being developed. ICOMOS would appreciate further information on when such elements (e.g., the local management plans, and the appointment of the site managers/coordinators) will be finalised and start being implemented. Could the States Parties also clarify, in a concise way, the legal status of the local management plan for each component part and its articulation with other existing planning documents?

Monitoring

ICOMOS understands that mineral springs are regularly monitored but that, at present, monitoring of the built fabric is mainly limited to listed buildings. It also understands that a common format for assessing the state of conservation of the component parts has been developed based on six types of attributes. However, some of the 'measures' associated with the defined indicators seem quite difficult to assess such as 'character of spa historic urban landscape to remain unchanged' or, in relation to the therapeutic and recreational landscape, 'links to remain unchanged'. The proposed periodicity for some of the monitoring measures (e.g., twice within each Periodic Reporting cycle) also looks insufficient. ICOMOS would appreciate if the States Parties could provide further details on how the proposed indicators could be reinforced in relation to the weaknesses noted.

ICOMOS also notes that monitoring indicators related to tourism are limited to 'number and type of accommodation units'. It also understands that not all components have visitor management plans *per se* or sustainable tourism strategies and that a more coherent approach to visitor management across the whole property will be developed if the nomination is successful. Therefore, ICOMOS is interested in knowing if a timetable for developing those instruments already exists or when it is envisaged to start being developed.

We look forward to your responses to these points, which will be of great help in our evaluation process.

We would be grateful if you could provide **ICOMOS** and the **World Heritage Centre** with the above information **by 28 February 2020 at the latest**, the deadline set out in paragraph 148 of the *Operational Guidelines* for supplementary information on nominations to be received. Please note that any information submitted after this date will not be considered by ICOMOS in its evaluation for the World Heritage Committee. It should be noted, however, that while ICOMOS will carefully consider any supplementary information submitted, it cannot properly evaluate a completely revised nomination or large amounts of new information submitted at the last minute. Hence we would be grateful if the State Parties could keep its response concise and respond only to the above requests.

We thank you for your support to the World Heritage Convention and the evaluation process.

Yours faithfully,



Gwenaëlle Bourdin
Director
ICOMOS Evaluation Unit

Copy to

- Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic
- Permanent Delegation of Austria to UNESCO
- Federal Chancellery of Austria
- Permanent Delegation of the Kingdom of Belgium to UNESCO
- Service public de Wallonie
- Agence wallone du Patrimoine
- Permanent Delegation of the French Republic to UNESCO
- Ministère de la Culture, France
- Permanent Delegation of Germany to UNESCO
- Federal Foreign Office, Germany
- Permanent Delegation of Italy to UNESCO
- Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, Italy
- Permanent Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to UNESCO
- Historic England
- UNESCO World Heritage Centre

ICOMOS

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES
CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL DE MONUMENTOS Y SITIOS
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ВОПРОСАМ ПАМЯТНИКОВ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНЫХ МЕСТ

Nos Réf. GB/AS/1613/IR

Charenton-le-Pont, le 20 décembre 2019

S. Exc. Madame Véronique Roger-Lacan
Ambassadeur, Déléguée permanente
Délégation permanente de la République française
auprès de l'UNESCO
Maison de l'UNESCO
1, rue Miollis
75732 PARIS Cedex 15

Liste du patrimoine mondial 2020
Les grandes villes d'eaux d'Europe
(Autriche, Belgique, Tchéquie, France, Allemagne, Italie, Royaume-Uni) –
Rapport intermédiaire et demande d'informations complémentaires

Madame l'Ambassadeur,

Conformément aux exigences établies par la version révisée des *Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial* et son Annexe 6, il a été demandé aux Organisations consultatives de soumettre un court rapport intermédiaire pour chaque demande de proposition d'inscription sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial le 31 janvier 2019 au plus tard. Par conséquent, nous vous prions de bien vouloir trouver ci-dessous des informations pertinentes relatives au processus d'évaluation.

La mission technique d'évaluation du bien « Les grandes villes d'eaux d'Europe » a été menée par Mr. Tamás Fejerdy (Hongrie) et Mme. Marieke Kuipers (Pays-Bas) aux mois de septembre-octobre 2019. Les experts de mission ont hautement apprécié les disponibilités et le soutien des experts de votre pays pour l'organisation et la mise en œuvre de la mission.

Le 9 octobre 2019, une lettre de demande d'informations complémentaires a été envoyée par l'ICOMOS concernant la description du bien, la justification des critères (ii) et (iii) et l'analyse comparative. Veuillez transmettre nos remerciements à tous les responsables et experts pour les informations complémentaires que vous nous avez fait parvenir le 11 novembre 2019, ainsi que pour leur coopération continue dans ce processus.

La réunion de la Commission pour le patrimoine mondial de l'ICOMOS, qui s'est tenue à la fin du mois de novembre 2019, a évalué les biens culturels et mixtes proposés pour inscription sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial 2020. Les informations complémentaires, ainsi que le rapport de mission et les études de documents réalisées par plusieurs experts ont été attentivement examinées par les membres de la Commission pour le patrimoine mondial de l'ICOMOS afin de formuler leurs recommandations et considérations. Le processus se terminera en mars 2020.

Nous vous remercions pour la disponibilité de votre Délégation et sa participation à la réunion qui s'est tenue le jeudi 21 novembre 2019 avec quelques membres de la Commission pour le patrimoine mondial

de l'ICOMOS. Les échanges durant cette réunion ont grandement contribué aux discussions de la réunion de la Commission pour le patrimoine mondial de l'ICOMOS. À la suite de ces discussions, la Commission a identifié des points pour lesquels elle considère que davantage d'information est nécessaire.

Bien que le Panel de l'ICOMOS ait considéré que les « Grandes villes d'eaux d'Europe » pourraient potentiellement satisfaire les exigences de valeur universelle exceptionnelle, cela n'a pas encore été démontré.

Par conséquent, nous vous saurions gré de bien vouloir prendre en considération les points suivants :

Description des composants

Les termes « ville thermale », « quartier thermal », « spa » et « paysage urbain historique » sont utilisés de manière interchangeable dans l'ensemble du dossier de proposition d'inscription pour décrire les composants. En outre, les informations complémentaires reçues le 11 novembre 2019 confirment que tous les composants ne répondent pas de la même façon à la même définition de « ville thermale » (fichier récapitulatif, informations complémentaires, page 4).

Par conséquent, l'ICOMOS apprécierait que les États parties fournissent de plus amples informations sur le terme/concept qui pourrait être utilisé pour décrire tous les composants du bien de manière cohérente.

Cadre temporel

L'ICOMOS comprend que les grandes villes d'eaux d'Europe sont considérées comme le témoignage de l'essor du phénomène thermal en Europe entre 1700 et les années 1930. Cependant, il convient également de noter que certains composants du bien ont connu d'importantes périodes de développement avant et, dans une certaine mesure, après cette période, ce qui n'est pas pris en compte dans la figure 11, page 478 du dossier de proposition d'inscription et page 7 du sommaire des informations complémentaires. Baden bei Wien, par exemple, était populaire auprès des empereurs des Habsbourg depuis le XVe siècle et a reçu d'importants invités étrangers comme le tsar Pierre le Grand en 1698 (page 361). De même, la popularité de Karlovy Vary s'étendait au-delà des frontières du royaume de Bohême dans la seconde moitié du XVe siècle et un incendie en 1604 a conduit à sa reconstruction (page 384). Vichy a acquis une réputation curative largement répandue à la fin du XVIe siècle et sa popularité auprès de l'aristocratie a été considérable jusqu'au XVIIIe siècle (page 400). À Montecatini Terme, qui est considéré comme le témoin du dernier grand essor de la tradition thermale européenne au début du XXe siècle, plusieurs interventions ultérieures sont notables : les thermes Excelsior en 1968, Redi en 1964, Viale Verdi en 1963 et Grocco en 1950 (pages 258-264). Les États parties pourraient-ils fournir d'avantage d'information sur la logique utilisée pour définir ce cadre temporel ?

Justification du critère (iii)

L'ICOMOS apprécie les informations déjà fournies le 11 novembre 2019 concernant la demande relative à la justification du critère (iii) et à la tradition vivante de « la cure thermale ». Cependant, il est également noté que peu d'informations sont fournies dans le dossier de proposition d'inscription quant à l'évolution des éléments constitutifs du bien entre les années 1930 et aujourd'hui. De plus, l'ICOMOS comprend, d'après les éléments présentés à la section 3.2 Analyse comparative du dossier de proposition d'inscription, que la tradition thermale européenne est considérée comme différente des autres traditions culturelles d'utilisation des eaux minérales, principalement en raison de son utilisation médicale et des innovations qui en ont découlées. L'ICOMOS saurait gré aux États parties de bien vouloir fournir de plus amples précisions sur la manière dont la tradition culturelle de « la cure thermale », telle qu'elle s'est exprimée entre 1700 et 1930, se compare à celle qui s'applique de nos jours et qui peut encore être considérée comme vivante sur un plan médical. En outre, il souhaiterait obtenir des éclaircissements sur la façon dont cette perspective médicale peut être distinguée d'une approche axée sur le bien-être.

Analyse comparative

L'ICOMOS apprécie les informations complémentaires fournies le 11 novembre 2019 concernant les critères utilisés pour établir une hiérarchie lors de la sélection des composants présentés aux pages 148 à 150 (dossier annexe, informations complémentaires). Cependant, l'ICOMOS considère que certains critères présentés dans le tableau à la page 148 sont assez larges et difficiles à évaluer. Il est également entendu que le nombre de clients d'établissements thermaux, le nombre d'hôtels, le nombre d'églises de différentes confessions et le choix des divertissements ont été analysés. Par conséquent, les États parties pourraient-ils fournir des détails sur la manière dont le classement indiqué à la page 150 a été effectué et dans quelle mesure ce classement découle de l'application de la notation attribuée aux critères de la page 148 ?

De plus, les États parties pourraient-ils expliquer plus en détail comment les critères établis seront pris en compte dans un souci de cohérence, en vue d'éventuels ajouts futurs à la série ?

Délimitations

L'ICOMOS note que les délimitations de la ville de Bath ne semblent pas suivre la même logique, sur la base de la cartographie des attributs clés, utilisée pour les autres composants. Les États parties pourraient-ils fournir de plus amples informations sur la logique utilisée pour définir les délimitations de ce composant ?

L'ICOMOS note également qu'une partie des délimitations de certains composants, à savoir Vichy et Montecatini Terme, est tracée dans l'axe des rues et considère que cela devrait être modifié pour inclure les deux côtés des rues.

De plus, pour certains composants, les délimitations des composants proposés pour inscription ne diffèrent que légèrement des désignations de protection existantes (au niveau national, régional ou provincial). C'est par exemple le cas à Baden bei Wien, où la partie nord des délimitations de la zone de protection selon le Plan de Construction ne présente que des différences mineures avec celles du bien proposé pour inscription (page 8 de l'Atlas IV). À Bad Ems, les délimitations semblent inclure une partie de la zone de conservation au nord du jardin inscrit mais pas la partie nord-ouest de la zone de conservation (page 66 de l'Atlas IV). De même, pour Baden-Baden, la délimitation nord et une partie de la zone centrale de la zone de conservation ne semble s'écarter que légèrement de celle du bien proposé pour inscription (page 78 Atlas IV). À Montecatini Terme, et comme mentionné précédemment, la délimitation ouest du bien proposé pour inscription est tracée au milieu de la rue, mais il est à noter qu'une partie du tissu bâti à l'ouest est protégée (page 104 d'Atlas IV). Pour ces cas, l'ICOMOS apprécierait un complément d'information afin de savoir si les délimitations des composants proposés pour inscription pourraient être révisées pour coïncider avec les désignations existantes afin de faciliter la gestion de ces composants.

En ce qui concerne Vichy, et sur la base des informations fournies par la mission d'évaluation technique, l'ICOMOS aimerait savoir pourquoi la gare ferroviaire n'a pas été incluse dans les délimitations du bien proposé pour inscription car elle semble avoir servi de pivot pour l'extension de la ville.

Les États parties pourraient-ils également expliquer si la limite nord de Karlovy Vary pourrait être prolongée afin d'assurer un niveau adéquat de protection contre tout développement futur, notamment d'un point de vue visuel ?

Système de protection et de gestion

L'ICOMOS comprend que les composants tchèques sont protégés dans leur intégralité en tant que Réserves du patrimoine urbain par la loi n° 20/1987 Coll (page 665 du dossier de proposition d'inscription)

et que le composant de Vichy est presque entièrement protégé sous le statut « Site Patrimonial Remarquable ». Toutefois, les autres composants ne semblent pas être protégés dans leur intégralité de la même manière. Par exemple, à Spa, la ZPU ne couvre qu'une partie du bien proposé pour inscription (page 17 de l'Atlas IV) ; à Bad Ems, Baden-Baden et Bas Kissingen, les zones de conservation ne couvrent qu'une partie du bien proposé pour inscription ; et à Montecatini Terme, le statut de préservation couvre seulement une partie du composant (pages 104 de l'Atlas IV). Bien que l'ICOMOS comprenne que d'autres mesures de protection pourraient s'appliquer, il apprécierait néanmoins de plus amples informations sur la possibilité d'étendre la protection juridique, du point de vue du patrimoine, à la totalité ou à la plupart des composants, conformément aux dispositions en place pour les composants tchèques.

L'ICOMOS note également que les zones tampons des composants semblent être principalement protégées par une mosaïque de désignations et d'instruments environnementaux et naturels et apprécierait une explication concise sur la manière dont la zone tampon de chaque composant est protégée, du point de vue légal et du point de vue du patrimoine culturel, et si ces mesures couvrent la zone tampon dans son ensemble.

Un certain nombre d'éléments du système de gestion semblent ne pas être encore complètement en place ou sont en cours d'élaboration. L'ICOMOS apprécierait de plus amples informations sur la date à laquelle ces éléments (par exemple, les plans de gestion locaux, et la nomination des gestionnaires/coordonateurs du site) seront finalisés et commenceront à être mis en œuvre. Les États parties pourraient-ils également clarifier, de manière concise, le statut juridique du plan de gestion local de chaque composant et son articulation avec d'autres documents de planification existants ?

Suivi

L'ICOMOS comprend que les sources minérales sont régulièrement contrôlées mais, qu'à l'heure actuelle, le suivi du tissu bâti se limite principalement aux édifices classés. Il comprend également qu'un modèle commun d'évaluation de l'état de conservation des composants a été élaboré sur la base de six types d'attributs. Toutefois, certaines des « mesures » associées aux indicateurs définis semblent assez difficiles à évaluer, telles que « le caractère du paysage urbain historique d'une station thermale reste inchangé¹ » ou, en ce qui concerne le paysage thérapeutique et récréatif, « les liens restent inchangés² ». La périodicité proposée pour certaines des mesures de suivi (par exemple, deux fois au cours de chaque cycle de rapport périodique) semble également insuffisante. L'ICOMOS apprécierait que les États parties fournissent plus de détails sur la façon dont les indicateurs proposés pourraient être renforcés par rapport aux faiblesses relevées.

L'ICOMOS note également que les indicateurs de suivi liés au tourisme se limitent au « nombre et au type d'unités d'hébergement ³ ». Il comprend également que tous les composants n'ont pas de plan de gestion des visiteurs en soi ou de stratégies de tourisme durable et qu'une approche plus cohérente de la gestion des visiteurs sur l'ensemble du bien sera développée si la proposition d'inscription est retenue. Par conséquent, l'ICOMOS souhaite savoir s'il existe déjà un échéancier pour l'élaboration de ces instruments ou quand il est envisagé de commencer à les élaborer.

Nous attendons de recevoir vos réponses sur ces points, qui seront d'une grande aide pour notre processus d'évaluation.

¹ Traduction libre: "*character of spa historic urban landscape to remain unchanged*"

² Traduction libre: "*links to remain unchanged*"

³ Traduction libre: "*number and type of accommodation units*"

Nous vous saurions gré de bien vouloir fournir à l'ICOMOS et au **Centre du patrimoine mondial** les informations complémentaires aux points ci-dessus mentionnés **le 28 février 2020 au plus tard**, la date limite étant fixée par le paragraphe 148 des *Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial* pour la réception des informations supplémentaires concernant les biens proposés pour inscription. Nous attirons respectueusement votre attention sur le fait que toute information parvenue aux Organisations consultatives au-delà de cette date ne pourra pas être prise en considération dans l'évaluation.

Bien que l'ICOMOS considèrera avec attention toute documentation complémentaire soumise, il est important de noter que l'ICOMOS ne sera pas en mesure d'évaluer convenablement un dossier de proposition d'inscription entièrement révisé, ou pour lequel une grande quantité de nouvelles informations sera soumise à la dernière minute. Nous serions donc reconnaissants à l'État partie de soumettre des réponses concises et de ne répondre qu'aux questions mentionnées ci-dessus.

Nous vous remercions par avance pour votre aimable coopération.

Je vous prie de croire, Madame, à l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.



Gwenaëlle Bourdin
Directeur
Unité Évaluation de l'ICOMOS

Copie à

- Ministère de la Culture, France
- Délégation permanente de l'Allemagne auprès de l'UNESCO
- Bureau des Affaires fédérales, Allemagne
- Délégation permanente de l'Autriche auprès de l'UNESCO
- Chancellerie fédérale d'Autriche
- Délégation permanente du Royaume de Belgique auprès de l'UNESCO
- Service public de Wallonie
- Agence wallone du Patrimoine
- Délégation permanente de la République tchèque auprès de l'UNESCO
- Ministère de la Culture de la République Tchèque
- Délégation permanente de l'Italie auprès de l'UNESCO
- Ministère des activités et du patrimoine culturel, Italie
- Délégation permanente du Royaume-Uni de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord auprès de l'UNESCO
- Historic England
- Centre du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO

ICOMOS

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МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ВОПРОСАМ ПАМЯТНИКОВ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНЫХ МЕСТ

Our Ref.GB/AS/1613/IR

Charenton-le-Pont, 20 December 2019

H. E. Mr Peter Reuss
Ambassador, Permanente Delegate
Permanent Delegation of Germany to
UNESCO
9, rue Maspéro
75116 Paris

**World Heritage List 2020
The Great Spas of Europe
(Austria, Belgium, Czechia, France, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom) –
Interim report and additional information request**

Dear Ambassador,

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Our Ref.GB/AS/1613/IR

Charenton-le-Pont, 20 December 2019

H. E. Mr Massimo Riccardo
Permanent Delegation of Italy to UNESCO
50, rue de Varenne
75007 Paris

**World Heritage List 2020
The Great Spas of Europe
(Austria, Belgium, Czechia, France, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom)
Interim report and additional information request**

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Our Ref.GB/AS/1613/IR

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Permanent Delegate
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UNESCO
British Embassy Paris
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Monitoring

ICOMOS understands that mineral springs are regularly monitored but that, at present, monitoring of the built fabric is mainly limited to listed buildings. It also understands that a common format for assessing the state of conservation of the component parts has been developed based on six types of attributes. However, some of the 'measures' associated with the defined indicators seem quite difficult to assess such as 'character of spa historic urban landscape to remain unchanged' or, in relation to the therapeutic and recreational landscape, 'links to remain unchanged'. The proposed periodicity for some of the monitoring measures (e.g., twice within each Periodic Reporting cycle) also looks insufficient. ICOMOS would appreciate if the States Parties could provide further details on how the proposed indicators could be reinforced in relation to the weaknesses noted.

ICOMOS also notes that monitoring indicators related to tourism are limited to 'number and type of accommodation units'. It also understands that not all components have visitor management plans *per se* or sustainable tourism strategies and that a more coherent approach to visitor management across the whole property will be developed if the nomination is successful. Therefore, ICOMOS is interested in knowing if a timetable for developing those instruments already exists or when it is envisaged to start being developed.

We look forward to your responses to these points, which will be of great help in our evaluation process.

We would be grateful if you could provide **ICOMOS** and the **World Heritage Centre** with the above information **by 28 February 2020 at the latest**, the deadline set out in paragraph 148 of the *Operational Guidelines* for supplementary information on nominations to be received. Please note that any information submitted after this date will not be considered by ICOMOS in its evaluation for the World Heritage Committee. It should be noted, however, that while ICOMOS will carefully consider any supplementary information submitted, it cannot properly evaluate a completely revised nomination or large amounts of new information submitted at the last minute. Hence we would be grateful if the State Parties could keep its response concise and respond only to the above requests.

We thank you for your support to the World Heritage Convention and the evaluation process.

Yours faithfully,



Gwenaëlle Bourdin
Director
ICOMOS Evaluation Unit

Copy to

- Historic England
- Federal Chancellery of Austria
- Permanent Delegation of Austria to UNESCO
- Service public de Wallonie
- Agence wallone du Patrimoine
- Permanent Delegation of the Kingdom of Belgium to UNESCO
- Permanent Delegation of Czech Republic to UNESCO
- Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic
- Permanent Delegation of the French Republic to UNESCO
- Ministère de la Culture, France
- Permanent Delegation of Germany to UNESCO
- Federal Foreign Office, Germany
- Permanent Delegation of Italy to UNESCO
- Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, Italy
- UNESCO World Heritage Centre