

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR L'EDUCATION, LA SCIENCE ET LA CULTURE

CONVENTION CONCERNANT LA PROTECTION
DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL, CULTUREL ET NATUREL

Comité du patrimoine mondial
4^e session
Paris, 1-5 septembre 1980

Liste de biens culturels et naturels susceptibles d'être inscrits sur la
Liste du patrimoine mondial

1. Lors de sa troisième session, le Comité a décidé que chaque Etat partie devrait, dans la mesure du possible, lui soumettre une liste provisoire de biens culturels et naturels situés sur son territoire qu'il considère comme étant susceptibles d'être inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial. Il a décidé, en outre, que cette liste, qui constituera "l'inventaire" aux termes de l'article 11 de la Convention, ne devrait pas nécessairement être exhaustive, mais devrait comprendre les biens que l'Etat a l'intention de proposer au cours des prochaines 5 à 10 années. Le Comité a exprimé l'espoir que de telles listes soient disponibles à sa 4^e session.
2. En réponse à la demande du Comité, qui a été communiquée aux Etats parties parties le 26 décembre 1979, le Secrétariat a reçu :
 - a) une liste de sites potentiels du patrimoine mondial, culturels et naturels, que le Canada pourrait soumettre au Comité du patrimoine mondial au cours des prochaines 5 à 10 années, accompagnée, en ce qui concerne chaque bien, d'une carte indiquant la localisation et une brève déclaration sur sa valeur universelle. Les autorités canadiennes ont également indiqué que le Canada pourrait soumettre au cours de cette période de 5 à 10 ans douze sites supplémentaires, dont deux seraient vraisemblablement des sites culturels et les autres des sites naturels. Copie du document reçu du Canada figure en Annexe I (étant donné la date tardive à laquelle ce document a été reçu, il n'a pas été possible de préparer une version française).
 - b) une liste provisoire de biens culturels et naturels que le gouvernement de la République fédérale d'Allemagne a l'intention de proposer pour inscription sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial au cours des prochaines 5 à 10 années. Cette liste constitue l'Annexe II.

List of potential natural and cultural World
Heritage sites which Canada may wish to submit to the
World Heritage Committee within the next five to ten
years

Cultural

1. Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump (Alberta)
2. Anthony Island (Ninstints Haida Village)
(British Columbia)

Natural

1. Lancaster Sound (Northwest Territories)
2. Prince Leopold Island (Northwest Territories)
3. Tuktoyaktuk (MacKenzie Delta) Pingo
(Northwest Territories)
4. Thomsen River (Northwest Territories)
5. Wood Buffalo National Park (Northwest
Territories)
6. Lac la Ronge (Saskatchewan) or Quetico Park
(Ontario)
7. Georgian Bay Islands National Park and Fathom
Five Provincial Park (Ontario)
8. Funk Island (Newfoundland)
9. Mistaken Point (Newfoundland)
10. Gros Morne National Park (Newfoundland)

Liste provisoire des biens culturels et naturels
que le gouvernement de la République fédérale d'Allemagne
a l'intention de proposer pour inscription sur la Liste du
patrimoine mondial au cours des prochaines 5 à 10 années

| | | |
|--------------|--|---------------------------|
| Hildesheim : | St. Michaeliskirche | (église St-Michel) |
| Speyer : | Dom | (cathédrale) |
| Marburg : | Elisabethkirche | (église Sainte-Elizabeth) |
| Lübeck : | Altstadt | (la vieille ville) |
| Heidelberg : | Schloss | (le château) |
| Würzburg : | Residenz | (le château) |
| Wies : | Wallfahrtskirche | (église de pèlerinage) |
| Regensburg : | Walhalla | (monument du Walhalla) |
| Berlin : | Hufeisensiedlung | |
| | (ensemble d'habitations à loyer modéré construit par l'architecte Taut de 1926 à 1928 ; il s'agit d'une réalisation exemplaire d'application de nouveaux con- cepts et techniques de construction de logements) | |

POTENTIAL CANADIAN WORLD HERITAGE SITES

NAME OF PROPERTY Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump

TYPE OF NOMINATION

- ☐ NATURAL
- ☒ CULTURAL
- ☐ BOTH

CRITERIA SATISFIED

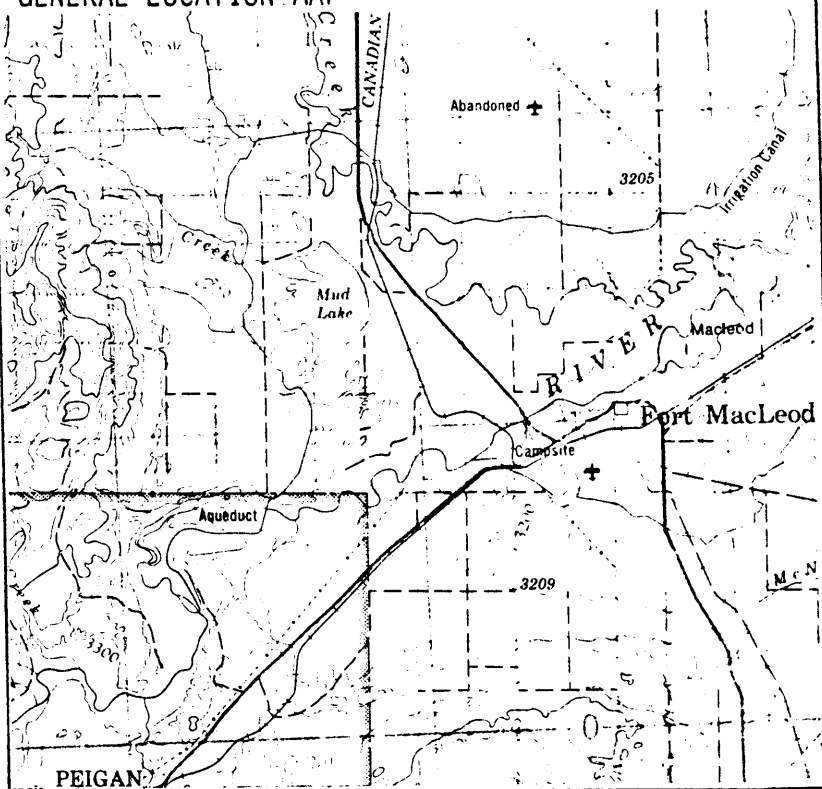
NATURAL

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- ☐ ii
- ☐ iii
- ☐ iv

CULTURAL

- ☐ i
- ☒ ii
- ☒ iii
- ☒ iv
- ☒ v
- ☐ vi

GENERAL LOCATION MAP



BRIEF STATEMENT OF UNIVERSAL SIGNIFICANCE

Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump is located at approximately 113°39' west longitude, 49°43' north latitude (UTM 12 UUL 089095), some nine miles west of Fort Macleod in southwestern Alberta. It comprises a 1,000 foot long cliff-face kill locality, an associated campsite and processing area of upwards of 100 acres, and a complex gathering basin and drive lane system stretching back at least six miles from the cliff.

It is virtually the oldest surviving example of communal bison jumping on the Northern Plains, the development of which technological and economic system had a massive influence on the lifestyle, culture and social system of the people of this culture area for the last 6,000 years (criteria ii). At 5,700 years minimum age for the occurrence of the first utilization of this site, this represents one of the very earliest examples of communal cliff-type bison drive killing known in North America (criteria iii), and is the pre-eminent surviving example of all such sites known to have been utilized for this purpose (criteria iv).

Although bison driving once dominated the lifestyle of the inhabitants of the Northern Plains for thousands of years, modern developments have eradicated this complex entirely in the last 100 years: The Head-Smashed-In site is the finest surviving archaeological remnant of this major settlement pattern known in North America, and is an outstanding illustration of this now extinct lifestyle (criteria v).

POTENTIAL CANADIAN WORLD HERITAGE SITES

NAME OF PROPERTY

Anthony Island (Ninstints Haida Village)

TYPE OF NOMINATION

☐ NATURAL☒ CULTURAL☐ BOTH

CRITERIA SATISFIED

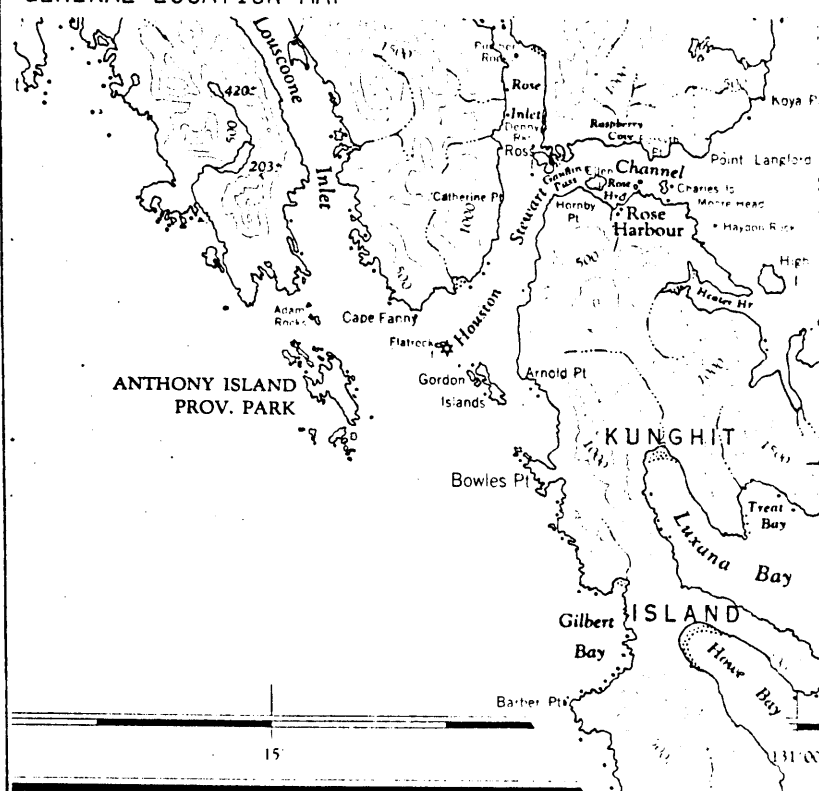
NATURAL

☐ i☐ ii☐ iii☐ iv

CULTURAL

☐ i☐ ii☐ iii☒ iv☒ v☐ vi

GENERAL LOCATION MAP



BRIEF STATEMENT OF UNIVERSAL SIGNIFICANCE

The abandoned Haida Indian village of Ninstints on Anthony Island Provincial Park in the Queen Charlotte Islands in British Columbia (situated at 52.1N/131.1W) contains the greatest number of totem poles of the best carving tradition on the Pacific Coast of North America which are in a relatively good state of preservation. It also has many mortuary posts and long house remains. Ninstints played a major role in the maritime fur trade and excellent historical documentation and photographic records of the site exist.

The site qualifies under criterion (iv) as a most characteristic example of a type of structure representing an important cultural, social and artistic development and under criterion (v) as a characteristic example of a significant, traditional style of architecture and human settlement that is fragile by nature and has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible socio-cultural change.

POTENTIAL CANADIAN WORLD HERITAGE SITES

NAME OF PROPERTY

LANCASTER SOUND

TYPE OF NOMINATION

- ☒ NATURAL
- ☐ CULTURAL
- ☐ BOTH

CRITERIA SATISFIED

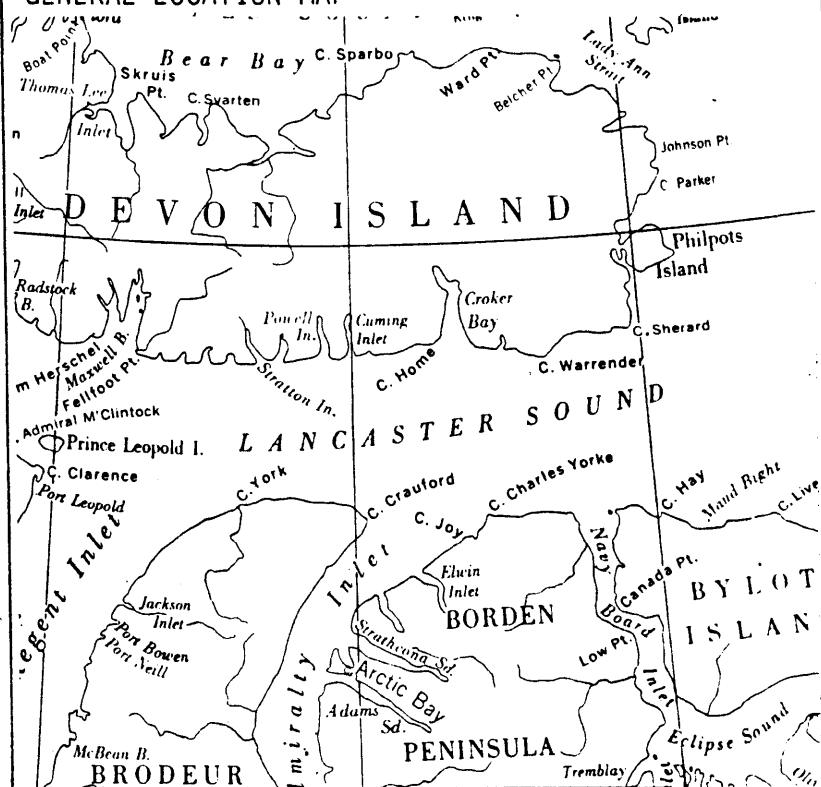
NATURAL

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- ☐ ii
- ☒ iii
- ☒ iv

CULTURAL

- ☐ i
- ☐ ii
- ☐ iii
- ☐ iv
- ☐ v
- ☐ vi

GENERAL LOCATION MAP



BRIEF STATEMENT OF UNIVERSAL SIGNIFICANCE

Lancaster Sound is located along the Northwest Passage in the eastern Arctic Ocean (74°N 85°W) between Devon and Baffin Islands. It is critical to the reproduction and survival of several million seabirds (criteria iii). The Bowhead Whale (Balaena mysticetus), an endangered species, frequents the Sound in summer to feed (criteria iv). The Sound also supports approximately 10,000 Beluga Whales (Delphinapterus leucas) and several thousand Narwhal (Monodon monoceros), the largest concentrations of these cetacean species in the world. Significant populations of seals and walrus inhabit the waters of the Sound as well, and its coastal reaches are a critical denning and summering area for the largest population of the endangered Polar Bear (Ursus maritimus) in the world.

POTENTIAL CANADIAN WORLD HERITAGE SITES

NAME OF PROPERTY

PRINCE LEOPOLD ISLAND

TYPE OF NOMINATION

☒ NATURAL☐ CULTURAL☐ BOTH

CRITERIA SATISFIED

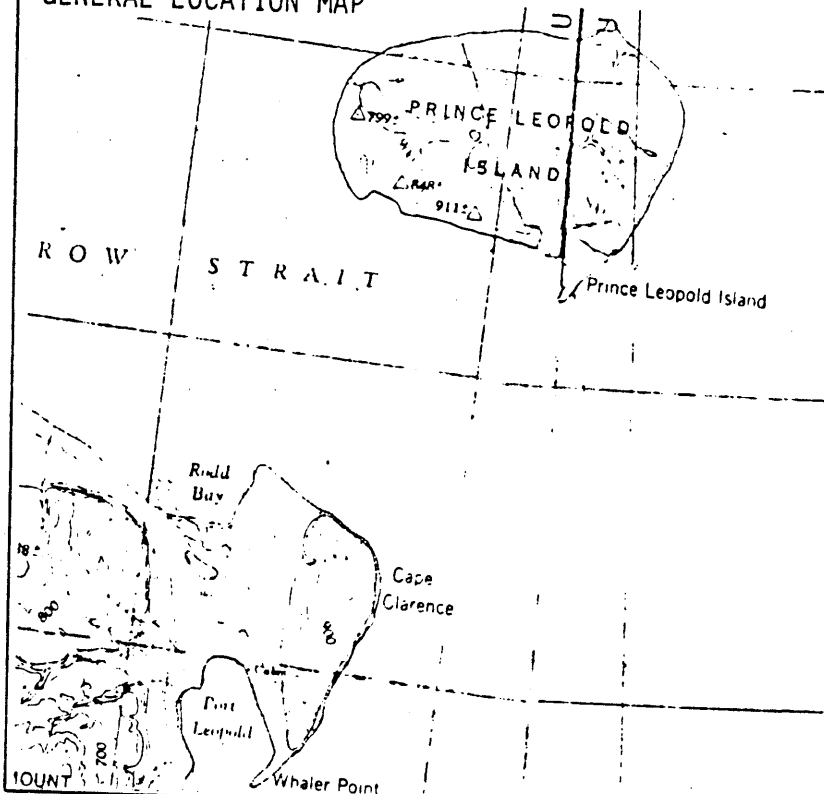
NATURAL

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CULTURAL

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GENERAL LOCATION MAP



BRIEF STATEMENT OF UNIVERSAL SIGNIFICANCE

Prince Leopold Island ($74^{\circ} 02'N$, $90^{\circ} 20'W$) is located within Lancaster Sound off the northeast corner of Somerset Island, Franklin District, Northwest Territories. This flat topped island with vertical cliffs 245-365 m high is a critical habitat for one of the largest seabird colonies in the circumpolar region of the world (criteria iii). There is a combination of high population densities of individual bird species and a high diversity of species present, a feature not found elsewhere in the Arctic. Preliminary 1975 breeding population numbers are: 140,000 Thick-billed Murres (Uria lomvia); 60,000 Northern Fulmars (Fulmarus glacialis); 58,000 Black-legged Kittiwakes (Rissa tridactyla); 6,000 Black Guillemots (Cappus grylle); and 4,000 Glacucous Gulls (Larus hyperboreus).

TYPE OF NOMINATION

☐ CULTURAL

☐ BOTH

CRITERIA SATISFIED

NATURAL

i

X ii

iii

iv

CULTURAL

☐ i

ii

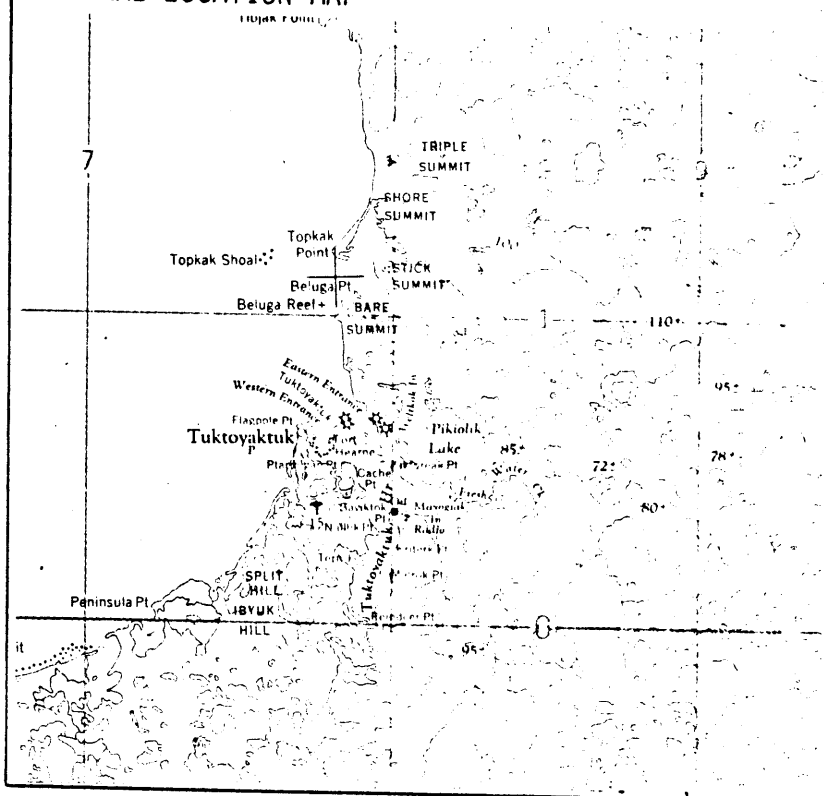
iii

iv

☐ V

vi

GENERAL LOCATION MAP



BRIEF STATEMENT OF UNIVERSAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Tuktoyaktuk Pingoes (69° 27'N, 133° 02'W) are situated in the Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula of the MacKenzie River Delta region of the Northwest Territories. This area contains the largest concentration of pingoes (ice-cored hills) in the world (1,400-1,500) and is an outstanding example of ongoing geological processes associated with permafrost conditions (criteria ii). Ibyuk Hill, the largest pingo in Canada and perhaps the world, measures 900 meters in circumference at its base and rises 40 meters above the surrounding tundra. The pingo is deeply fissured and is occupied at its summit by a small crater-like pond.

POTENTIAL CANADIAN WORLD HERITAGE SITES

NAME OF PROPERTY

THOMSEN RIVER

TYPE OF NOMINATION



NATURAL



CULTURAL



BOTH

CRITERIA SATISFIED

NATURAL



i



ii



iii



iv

CULTURAL



i



ii



iii



iv

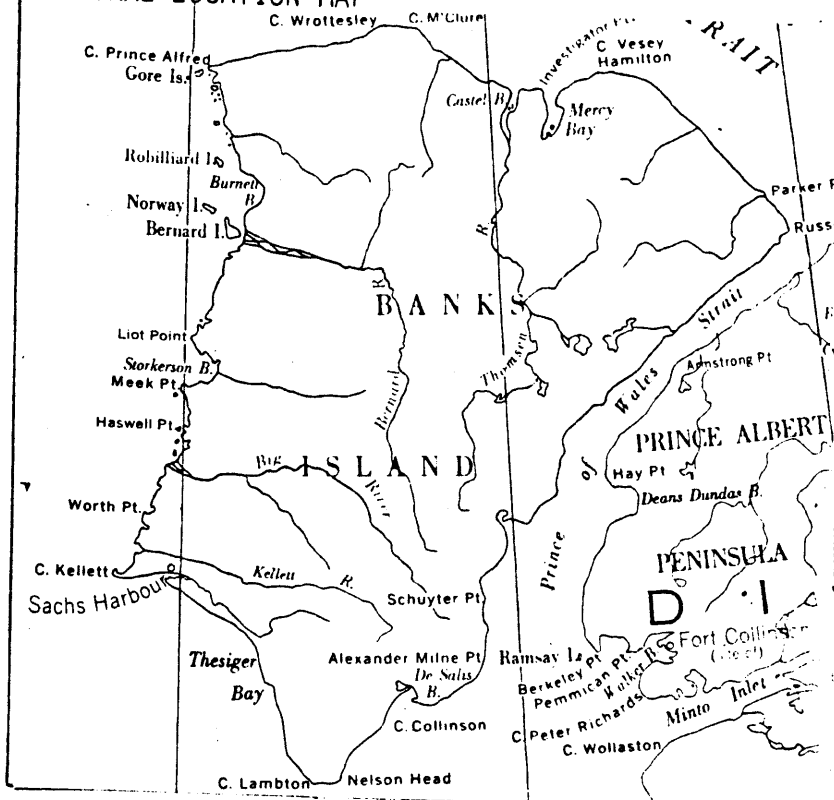


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vi

GENERAL LOCATION MAP



BRIEF STATEMENT OF UNIVERSAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Thomsen River area lies along the north coast of Banks Island of the Western Arctic Islands, Northwest Territories (73° 23'N, 120° 18'W). The area is a superlative example of the high-Arctic ecosystem (criteria iii). Its scenery is exceptional, including bold sea coasts near Cape Vesey Hamilton, spectacular canyons east of Mercy Bay, austere desert-like badlands west of Castel Bay contrasting with the lush, gentle hills of the Thomsen and Mushox river valleys. These river valleys are the best muskox (*Ovibos moschatus*) range in the world and support the largest remaining herd of this relic of the last Ice Age (10,000-12,000 animals). The relationship between Inuit and Mushoxen in this area is also truly outstanding because it extends 3,400 years into the past and is one of the few instances in the world where a hunting economy developed based on Mushoxen as the staple resource (criteria ii).

POTENTIAL CANADIAN WORLD HERITAGE SITES

NAME OF PROPERTY WOOD BUFFALO NATIONAL PARK

TYPE OF NOMINATION

☒ NATURAL☐ CULTURAL☐ BOTH

CRITERIA SATISFIED

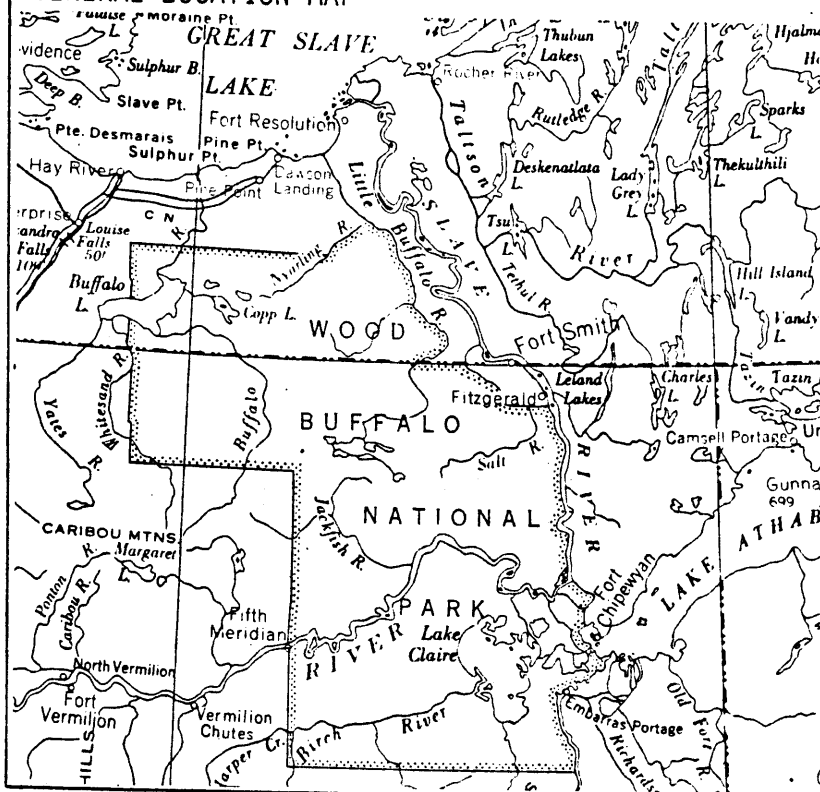
NATURAL

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CULTURAL

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GENERAL LOCATION MAP



BRIEF STATEMENT OF UNIVERSAL SIGNIFICANCE

Wood Buffalo National Park (59°N, 113°W) encompasses an area of 43,250 square kilometres. Among its exceptional features of international importance is the Peace - Athabasca Delta, one of the largest freshwater deltas in the world (criteria iii). The Delta is the most northerly prairie marsh complex in North America and is a critical nesting and migratory habitat for countless waterfowl. The Park is perhaps most noted for its herd of 14,000 to 16,000 bison (*Bison bison*), the largest free-roaming herd in the world, (criteria iii), and as the only known nesting area of the endangered Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*) (criteria iv). The Park encompasses a vast array of ecosystems and outstanding examples of ongoing aeolian, periglacial, semi-arid, fluvial and karst geomorphic processes (criteria ii).

POTENTIAL CANADIAN WORLD HERITAGE SITES

NAME OF PROPERTY (LAC LA RONGE or QUETICO PARKS)

TYPE OF NOMINATION

- ☒ NATURAL
- ☐ CULTURAL
- ☐ BOTH

CRITERIA SATISFIED

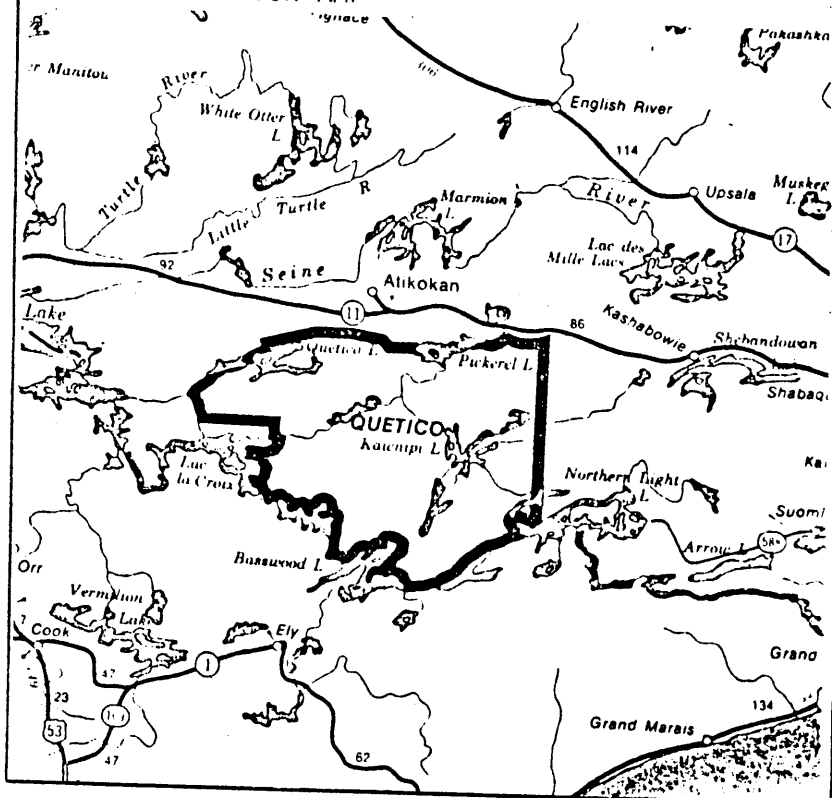
NATURAL

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CULTURAL

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GENERAL LOCATION MAP



BRIEF STATEMENT OF UNIVERSAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Canadian Shield, comprising an area of about 2.8 million square miles, is the largest single exposure of Precambrian rocks in the world and forms the nucleus of the North American continent. While every major continent has a shield nucleus, they are usually concealed beneath rocks of younger age. The Canadian Shield, however, was stripped of its preglacial deposits during continental glaciation exposing the oldest rocks on the earth. This rock reveals 85 per cent of the earth's history and evidence of conditions of the earth's crust and atmosphere that existed when the earth planet was young (criteria i). Lac La Ronge Provincial Park in Saskatchewan ($55^{\circ} 6'N$, $104^{\circ} 12'W$) and Quetico Provincial Park in Ontario ($48^{\circ} 30'N$, $91^{\circ} 31'W$) are outstanding examples representing the Canadian Shield and the Canadian Taiga landscape of boreal forest, interconnected lakes and rivers, bogs and muskeg (criteria iii). Only one of these two sites will be submitted for nomination to the World Heritage List based upon the results of a comparative analysis assessing which of them provides the most outstanding representation of the Canadian Shield.

POTENTIAL CANADIAN WORLD HERITAGE SITES

NAME OF PROPERTY GREAT LAKES (Georgian Bay Islands National Park and Fathom Five Provincial Park)

TYPE OF NOMINATION

- ☒ NATURAL
☐ CULTURAL
☐ BOTH

CRITERIA SATISFIED

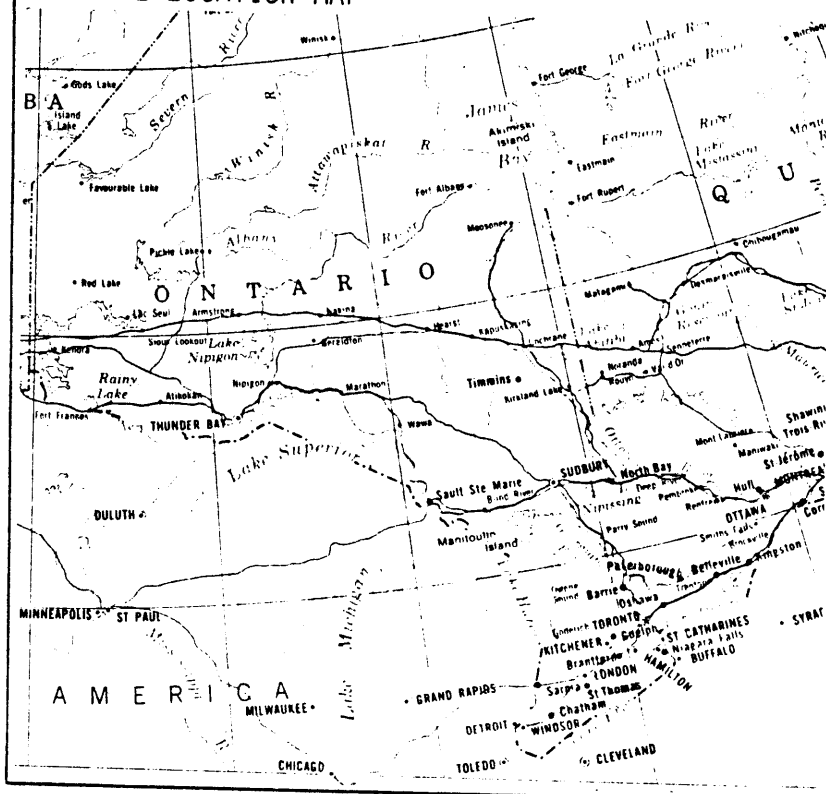
NATURAL

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CULTURAL

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GENERAL LOCATION MAP



BRIEF STATEMENT OF UNIVERSAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Great Lakes are by far the largest body of fresh water on earth (criteria iii). Though of young age, these sizeable waterbodies have their own climate, life, history and are an outstanding example representing ongoing biological evolution of freshwater ecosystems (criteria ii). Georgian Bay Islands National Park and Fathom Five Underwater Provincial Park located in Lake Huron (45° 16'N, 81° 43'W) together protect a superlative example of this unique natural phenomenon.

POTENTIAL CANADIAN WORLD HERITAGE SITES

NAME OF PROPERTY FUNK ISLAND

TYPE OF NOMINATION

☒ NATURAL☐ CULTURAL☐ BOTH

CRITERIA SATISFIED

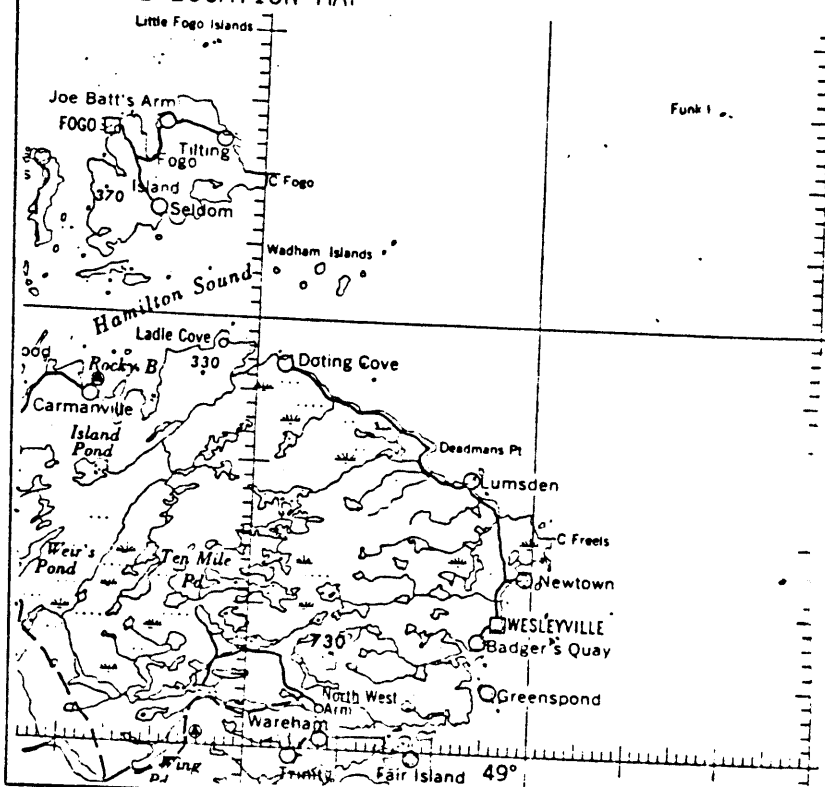
NATURAL

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CULTURAL

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GENERAL LOCATION MAP



BRIEF STATEMENT OF UNIVERSAL SIGNIFICANCE

Funk Island is located in the North Atlantic Ocean northeast of Notre Dame Bay, Newfoundland at 49° 45'N, 53° 51'W. This small granitic island extends for some 672 m in length; is 330 m at its widest point and is 39 m at its highest point. The island, a recognized Canadian Federal Government bird sanctuary, is a critical breeding, nursing and feeding area for the largest Common Murre (*Uria aalge*) colony in the northwestern Atlantic and perhaps the world. The island supports over 1.5 million birds. It is also home to one of the largest Gannet (*Morus bassanus*) colonies in eastern Canada (4,050 pairs). Smaller colonies of Black-legged Kittiwakes (*Rissa tridactyla*), (+100 pairs), Atlantic Puffins (*Fratercula arctica*), (+100 pairs), Razorbills (*Alca torda*), (+200 pairs), and Thick-Billed Murres (*Uria lomvia*), (+250 pairs) occur in separate distinct communities on the island. This concentration of seabirds was described in 1535 by Jacques Cartier who noted that, "...this island is so exceedingly full of birds that all the ships of France might load a cargo of them without one perceiving that any had been removed." (criteria iii).

POTENTIAL CANADIAN WORLD HERITAGE SITES

NAME OF PROPERTY

MISTAKEN POINT

TYPE OF NOMINATION

- ☒ NATURAL
- ☐ CULTURAL
- ☐ BOTH

CRITERIA SATISFIED

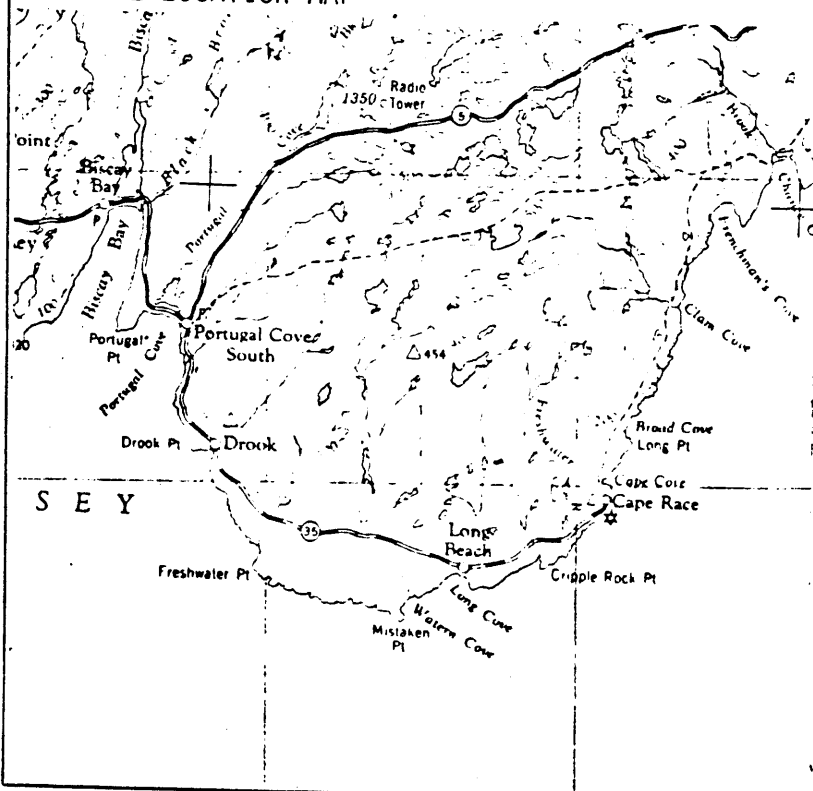
NATURAL

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- ☐ iv

CULTURAL

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GENERAL LOCATION MAP



BRIEF STATEMENT OF UNIVERSAL SIGNIFICANCE

The site is in the Avalon Peninsula, with bedding surfaces exposed in coastal cliffs at Mistaken Point, 8 kilometres west of Cape Race, Newfoundland (43° 35'N, 53° 10'W). This site is the only area in the western hemisphere that has yielded fossils of Precambrian age, although similar but not identical metazoan fossils are known from Australia and the U.S.S.R. Some of the Mistaken Point fossils are unknown anywhere else in the world (criteria i). The 20 species (19 genera) collected have not, as yet, been named. Over half are coelenterates: medusoids (jelly fish) and pennatulacean soft corals (sea pens). The remainder represent extinct invertebrate organisms (criteria i).

