

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE
WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

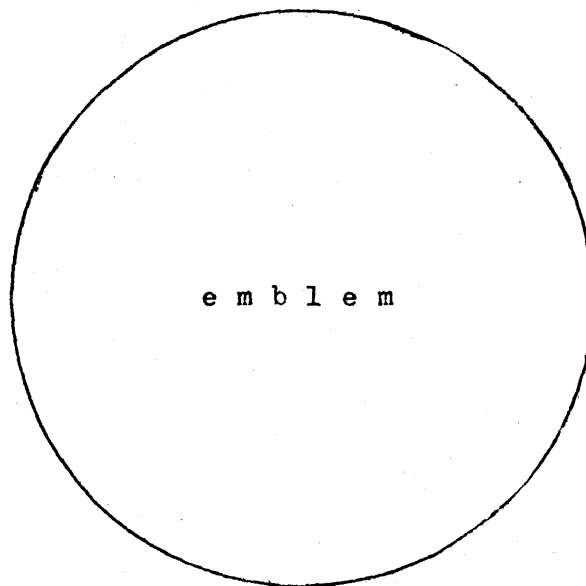
Bureau of the World Heritage Committee
First session

Paris, 8 and 9 June 1978

Item 5 of the Provisional Agenda : Examination of the form and
periodicity of publication of the World Heritage List, the List
of World Heritage in Danger and the list of properties for which
technical co-operation is granted

In the light of the suggestions set out in the working document,
the Secretariat has prepared the attached preliminary proposal on the
contents and lay-out of the publication of the above-mentioned three
lists.

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W O R L D H E R I T A G E

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION
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I N T R O D U C T I O N

[recalling the purpose of the Convention]

WORLD HERITAGE LIST

Established by the Intergovernmental Committee for
the Protection of the Cultural and Natural Heritage
of Outstanding Universal Value on the basis of
nominations submitted by the States Parties to the
Convention concerning the Protection of the World
Cultural and Natural Heritage

INTRODUCTION

Under the terms of the World Heritage Convention, every State Party thereto should, in so far as possible, submit to the World Heritage Committee an inventory of properties forming part of the cultural and natural heritage, situated in its territory and suitable for inclusion in the World Heritage List.

On the basis of the inventories submitted by States, the World Heritage Committee is to establish, keep up to date and publish, under the title of "World Heritage List", a list of properties forming part of the cultural heritage and natural heritage, as defined in the Convention (1) which it considers as having outstanding universal value in terms of such criteria as it shall have established. An updated list is to be distributed at least every two years.

(1) "Cultural heritage" is defined by the Convention as :

monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;

groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;

sites: works of man or the combined works of nature and of man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological points of view.

"Natural Heritage" is defined by the Convention as :

natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of outstanding universal value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view;

geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation;

natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty.

At its first session (27 June - 1 July 1977), the World Heritage Committee established the following criteria against which cultural and natural properties would be evaluated :

a) For *cultural property*, outstanding universal value will be recognized when a monument, group of buildings or site - as defined in Article 1 of the Convention - submitted for inclusion in the World Heritage List is found to meet one or more of the following criteria. Therefore, each property should:

- (i) represent a *unique artistic or aesthetic* achievement, a *masterpiece* of the creative genius; or
- (ii) have exerted considerable *influence*, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, *on subsequent developments* in architecture, monumental sculpture, garden and landscape design, related arts, or human settlement; or
- (iii) be *unique, extremely rare, or of great antiquity*; or
- (iv) be among the most characteristic examples of a *type* of structure, the type representing an important cultural, social, artistic, scientific, technological or industrial development; or
- (v) be a characteristic example of a significant, *traditional* style of architecture, method of construction, or *human settlement*, that is fragile by nature or has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible socio-cultural or economic change; or
- (vi) be most importantly *associated* with ideas or beliefs, with events or with persons, of outstanding historical importance or significance.

In every case, consideration must be given to the state of preservation of the property (which should be evaluated relatively, in comparison to the state of preservation of other property dating from the same period and of the same type and category).

In addition, the property should meet the test of *authenticity* in design, materials, workmanship and setting; authenticity does not limit consideration to original form and structure but includes all subsequent modifications and additions, over the course of time, which in themselves possess artistic or historical values.

b) For *natural property*, outstanding universal value will be recognized when a natural heritage property - as defined in Article 2 of the Convention - submitted for inclusion in the World Heritage List, is found to meet one or more of the following criteria. Therefore, properties nominated should:

- (i) be outstanding examples representing *the major stages of the earth's evolutionary history*. This category would include sites which represent the major "eras" of geological history such as "the age of reptiles" where the development of the planet's natural diversity can well be demonstrated and such as the "ice age" where early man and his environment underwent major changes; or
- (ii) be outstanding examples representing significant ongoing *geological processes, biological evolution and man's interaction with his natural environment*. As distinct from the periods of the earth's development, this focuses upon ongoing processes in the development of communities of plants and animals, landforms and marine and fresh water bodies. This category would include for example (a) as geological processes, glaciation and volcanism, (b) as biological evolution, examples of biomes such as tropical rainforests, deserts and tundra (c) as interaction between man and his natural environment, terraced agricultural landscapes; or
- (iii) contain *unique, rare or superlative natural phenomena, formations or features or areas of exceptional natural beauty*, such as superlative examples of the most important ecosystems to man, natural features, (for instance, rivers, mountains, waterfalls), spectacles presented by great concentrations of animals, sweeping vistas covered by natural vegetation and exceptional combinations of natural and cultural elements; or
- (iv) be *habitats where populations of rare or endangered species of plants and animals still survive*. This category would include those ecosystems in which concentrations of plants and animals of universal interest and significance are found.

It should be realized that individual sites may not possess the most spectacular or outstanding single example of the above, but when the sites are viewed in a broader perspective with a complex of many surrounding features of significance, the entire area may qualify to demonstrate an array of features of global significance.

In addition to the above criteria, the sites should also meet the conditions of *integrity*:

- The areas described in (i) above should contain all or most of the key interrelated and interdependent elements in their natural relationships: for example, an "ice age" area would be expected to include the snow field, the glacier itself and samples of cutting patterns, deposition and colonization (striations, moraines, pioneer stages of plant succession, etc.).
- The areas described in (ii) above should have sufficient size and contain the necessary elements to demonstrate the key aspects of the process and to be self-perpetuating. For example, an area of "tropical rain forest" may be expected to include some variation in elevation above sea level, changes in topography and soil types, river banks or oxbow lakes, to demonstrate the diversity and complexity of the system.
- The areas described in (iii) above should contain those ecosystem components required for the continuity of the species or of the objects to be conserved. This will vary according to individual cases: for example, the protected area for a waterfall would include all, or as much as possible, of the supporting upstream watershed; or a coral reef area would be provided with control over siltation or pollution through the stream flow or ocean currents which provide its nutrients.
- The areas described in (iv) above should be of sufficient size and contain the necessary habitat requirements for the survival of the species.

The list that follows includes those cultural and natural properties already examined by the World Heritage Committee and considered by the Committee as having outstanding universal value in terms of the criteria set out above. Additions will be made as the Committee at its later sessions reviews favourably further nominations submitted by States Parties. The States in whose territory the following cultural and natural properties are situated are listed in alphabetical order.

WORLD HERITAGE LIST

(Name of Property)

(State)

(Location)

(Description)

(Justification for inclusion in World Heritage List)

(photograph(s) on left-hand page)

LIST OF WORLD HERITAGE IN DANGER

The "List of World Heritage in Danger" which appears on the following pages refers exclusively to those cultural and natural properties included in the World Heritage List, which are threatened by serious and specific dangers and for which major operations are necessary to ensure their conservation; technical co-operation relating to the protection of all the following cultural and natural properties has been requested under the Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

List of World Heritage in Danger

(Name of property)

(State)

(Reference in World Heritage List)

(Description of dangers threatening property
and of its state of preservation)

(Statement on operations that are necessary
to ensure its conservation and estimated
cost of operations)

(three properties per page)

LIST OF PROPERTY FOR WHICH TECHNICAL
CO-OPERATION HAS BEEN GRANTED UNDER
THE CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION
OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

(Name of property)

(State)

(Reference in World Heritage List and
in List of World Heritage in Danger)

(Description of technical co-operation
granted, the results thereof and of
the work still necessary)

(3 or 4 properties per page)