



UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND  
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE  
WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

World Heritage Committee

Third session

Luxor, 25 - 27 October 1979

Item 12 of the Provisional Agenda : Revision of the form for nominations  
to the World Heritage List

1. At its first session (27 June - 1 July 1977), the World Heritage Committee drew up the list of information to be provided by States Parties in nominating properties to the World Heritage List and requested the Secretariat to prepare a printed form for use on a trial basis.
2. In the light of experience, it has been found necessary to revise the nomination form prepared in 1977. A revised version, elaborated in co-operation with ICOMOS and IUCN, is hereby submitted to the Committee for approval.
3. In addition to offering explanations as to the information to be provided, the revised version gives examples for each section. It will be recalled, in this connection, that the Committee had felt it desirable to prepare model nomination files for the guidance of States. The new version proposed of the nomination form fulfils this function and has the advantage that all the information and guidance necessary to enable States to complete the form is contained in one document.

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WORLD HERITAGE LIST

Nomination Form

The purpose of this form is to enable States Parties to submit to the World Heritage Committee nominations of properties situated in their territory and suitable for inclusion in the World Heritage List. Each nomination should take the form of a closely argued case and include all the necessary information and supporting documentation to enable the World Heritage Committee to decide on the eligibility of property for inclusion in the List. Only property of outstanding universal value will be entered on the List. The criteria against which the World Heritage Committee will evaluate properties nominated are set out on section 5 of this form.

Please type entries in the spaces available. The information given in the form should be self-contained so that the completed form may be reproduced without modification. It will not be possible either to translate or reproduce any pages added to the form.

It should be noted that the World Heritage Committee will retain all supporting documentation (maps, plans, photographic material, etc.) submitted with the nomination form. This documentation should as far as possible be of the same format as the nomination form and be made available in two sets.

The form completed in English or French should be sent in three copies to :

The Secretariat  
World Heritage Committee  
Division of Cultural Heritage  
Unesco  
7, place de Fontenoy  
75700 Paris

✓ Brief introduction to be added recalling the general principles adopted by the World Heritage Committee with respect to the establishment of the World Heritage List and the procedure and calendar followed for the processing of nominations [7

1. Specific location

a) Country

Give full name of the State Party on whose territory property is located.

- Examples :
1. United Republic of Tanzania
  2. Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

b) State, Province or region

Give full name of State, Province or Region where property is located. If property overlaps State, Provincial or Regional boundaries, provide names of all overlapped States, Provinces and/or Regions.

- Examples :
1. Gulf of Tunis, Nabeul District
  2. Choa administrative region, Region of Soddo

c) Name of property

Local name and other names by which property is known to be provided. In case a change of name has occurred, provide name(s) by which property was previously known.

- Examples :
1. Rock-hewn churches, Lalibela
  2. City of Quito, capital of Ecuador
  3. Virunga National Park, formerly-Prince Albert National Park

d) Maps and plans with indications of location of property and of geographical co-ordinates.

Maps and plans showing the exact location and boundaries of the property and its relation to the nearest town, coastline or other well-known feature should be provided. The geographical co-ordinates should be indicated.

For properties in urban areas, large-scale maps or a detailed plan should also be provided, showing the exact location of the property and indicating the name of the town or city, the street and the number, if any.

If an area surrounding the property is considered essential for the protection thereof (e.g. a buffer zone), large and small-scale maps and plans should indicate the boundaries of this area.

List below the maps and plans attached.

Examples : 1. Wieliczka Salt Mine, Poland

The mine is situated below the city of Wieliczka at a depth of 63 metres at level I and of 327 metres at level IX. The workings stretch over a distance of 5 km from East to West and have a breadth of 1 km from North to South. The shaft located near Danilowicz Street is open to visitors.

Geographical co-ordinates : 49°58'19" N- 49°59'11" N  
20°01'55" E- 20°05'25" E

- i) Map situating the mine works in relation to the city area  
(1 : 5000)
- ii) Maps of galleries situated at levels I, II Upper, II Lower, III, IV, Kołobrzeg Intermediate Level, V (1 : 5000)

2. Everglades National Park, United States of America

Everglades National Park lies on the southern tip of the Florida peninsula, approximately between the following longitudes and latitudes : 80°20' West longitude and 81°30' West longitude, and 24°50' North latitude and 25°55' North latitude.

- i) Topographical map, Everglades National Park;
- ii) Map indicating boundaries of Park;
- iii) Map showing principal vegetation types in Park.

4. Juridic  
a) Owner

and to the feature sites

4. Juridical data  
a) Owner

Specify the name and address of the current owner(s) of the property.

Examples : 1. Aachen Cathedral, Federal Republic of Germany

Cathedral Chapter  
Aaachener Domkapitel  
Ritter Chorus Str. 7  
5100 Aachen

2. Dinosaur Provincial Park, Canada

Government of Alberta holds title to and administers all lands being nominated.

b) Legal status

- i) Indicate the category of ownership (public or private) and in the case of privately owned property, state whether public acquisition is in process or being considered.
- ii) Provide precise references (title, date, number, etc.) and details of protective, legal and administrative measures already taken or envisaged for the conservation of the property (e.g. creation of national park); attach copies of relevant texts, if possible.
- iii) Give details on the state of occupancy of the property and its accessibility to the general public.

Examples : 1. Everglades National Park, United States of America

- i) Of the total land mass nearly all is in Federal ownership. As of December 1976 all in-holdings within the park had either been acquired or were pending condemnation proceedings. Outstanding mineral, oil and gas rights still apply to 26,397 ha. of Federal lands within the park, and have not yet been acquired.
- ii) Everglades National Park was authorized by an act of Congress in May 1934.
- iii) The approximately 200 people residing within the area are directly related to providing essential services, either as federal employees or as staff of the park concessioner. A 124 acre site along the park's northern boundary is retained by the Miccosukee Indians for community development purposes under the terms of a special use permit. Direct access to the park is provided to the general public by a state road system linking all four districts. Water craft access is also provided through a system of marked and patrolled waterways.

b) Legal status  
(cont'd)

Example 2 : Vezelay Church and Hill, France

- i) The church is the property of the commune, as are the religious buildings used for purposes of worship. On the other hand, most of the properties on the hill are privately owned.
- ii) For existing protection orders, see the list of buildings protected under the law of 31 December 1913 on Historic Monuments on the hill. For the hill, which is protected as sites, see details of the lots protected under the law of 2 May 1930 governing the protection of Natural Monuments and artistic, historic, scientific, legendary and picturesque sites. Copies of relevant extracts of legislation are attached.
- iii) All the religious buildings belonging to the commune may be visited.

c)

c) Responsible  
administration

Give name(s) and address(es) of body (bodies) responsible for administration of property.

Examples : 1. Rock-hewn churches, Lalibela, Ethiopia

General administration of national monuments is undertaken by :

Ministry of Culture and Sport Affairs  
P.O. Box 1907  
Addis Ababa

which co-operates, with respect to ecclesiastical administration, with :

Ethiopian Orthodox Church  
P.O. Box 1283  
Addis Ababa

hip. c) Responsible administration (cont'd)

Example 2 : Dinosaur Provincial Park, Canada

Alberta Provincial Parks Division  
 Department of Recreation Parks and Wildlife  
 10363 - 108 Street  
 Edmonton, Alberta  
 Canada T5J 1L8

3. Identification

a) Description and inventory

A detailed description of the property is to be provided, with indications of its size, altitude, and particular characteristics. In the case of groups of buildings, a list of the principal buildings should be added. The specific category into which the property falls should be indicated in the terms used in Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention which are reproduced below :

Cultural heritage

"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

"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."



a) Description and  
inventory (cont'd)

Example B : 1. Nahanni National Park, Canada

Nahanni National Park has outstanding physiographic, ecological, geographical, and geological features. The Park includes representation of the Backbone Ranges section of the Mackenzie Mountains and of two ecosystems, Boreal Forest and Alpine Tundra.

The following landforms find representation in Nahanni National Park :

1. Plains, plateaux, mesas, and peneplains : the Tlogotsho and Ram plateaux (small representation);
2. Mountain systems : the Mackenzie Mountains and associated ranges :
3. Hotwater phenomena : Rabbitkettle, Nahanni (Kraus), Wild Mint Hot Springs plus smaller springs;
4. Sculpture of the land : the Sand Blowouts and many hoodoo features (there are eolian features as well);
5. River systems and lakes : the Nahanni and Flat rivers and associated river features such as canyons, oxbows, meanders, Rabbitkettle Lake, a sinkhole lake and the tarn lakes of the Hole-in-the-Wall Lake Area;
6. The work of glaciers : till and lacustrine deposits over many areas : re-routing of the river courses due to glaciation; glacial features such as hanging valleys and cirques; areas that were unglaciated during the last (Wisconsin) glaciation;
7. Caves, springs, and karst : very significant representation of cave, spring, and karst features including Rabbitkettle Hot Springs and the caves of First Canyon.

Initially two periods of geologic history have been identified as having representation in the park :

1. Age of Primitive Invertebrates - time period 600-420 million years ago (Cambrian, Ordovician, and Early Silurian epochs) when life forms were restricted to water;
2. Rise of Vertebrates and First Forests - time period 420-300 million years ago (Late Silurian and Devonian epochs) when terrestrial life began.

The following land ecosystems have some representation in Nahanni National Park :

1. Alpine tundra : lichens, mosses, grasses, sedges on the higher elevations where the elevation simulates conditions of more northerly latitudes;
2. Boreal forest : white spruce, black spruce, tamarack, lodgepole pine, balsam poplar, trembling aspen;
3. Subalpine forest : coniferous forest found in mountain uplands with lodgepole pine, white spruce, black spruce, and intrusions of trembling aspen.

Among the most important physiographic, ecological and geological features of the Park are :

1. The Nahanni and Flat rivers, which form the core of the Park, as essentially undisturbed and inaccessible (by road) wilderness rivers;
2. Associated natural features such as Virginia falls; First, Second, and Third Canyons; Red Rock Gorge; the various hot springs; the Tlogotsho Plateau, and the extensive cave systems;
3. Significant faunal representation including Dall sheep, grizzly bear, wolf and caribou;
4. Significant floral species and communities, particularly around the springs, Prairie Creek fan, and the plateau areas.

Example 2 : Vezelay Church and Hill, France

PLAN : This is a transeptal church, it has a choir with an ambulatory, on to which five radiating chapels open, and two straight bays each with a chapel leading off it, the walls of the chapels being in line with those of the transept. The ten-bay nave, which has a central vessel and side-aisles, is narrower than the transept : it is preceded by a three-vessel narthex with three bays.

THE CHOIR : The three levels of the inside elevation, in which the semicircular arches and gothic arches rest on the columns of a triforium, and tall windows without tracery. Each level is accentuated by a moulding broken by the continuation of the spring of the vaults. The vaults of the choir are of various types (quadripartite, sexpartite and five-branched Dionysian). The thrust of the tall arches is abutted by flying-buttresses.

THE TRANSEPT : The transept is covered by oblong quadripartite vaults, with a square one at the crossing. The back walls are each broken by three tall bays, the central bay being higher than the side ones. To the south the transept is continued by the old chapter-house, with the monk's dormitory above it.

THE NAVE : The two-level elevation comprises great arched arcades and tall narrow windows. The central vessel and side-aisles are covered by groined vaults, with the springs of the transverse sections carried on cruciform pillars flanked by small columns. The transverse ribs and great arcades have alternating brown and white keystones. Flying buttresses built at a later date abut the spring of the vaults.

In front of the narthex the façade of the nave is broken by a portal with three doors carved between 1125 and 1130; the spandrel of the central door is world-renowned. The façade of the narthex was much restored in the XIXth Century. Lastly, there is the crypt, which lies beneath the choir. The oldest part, which probably

a) Description and inventory (cont'd)

Example 2 : Vezelay Church and Hill, France (cont'd)

dates from the Carolingian period was later altered by Artaud, Guillaume de Mello and Gerard d'Arcy. It is divided into three vessels by two rows of columns, from which the groined vaults of the ceiling spring.

N.B. Two pages will be left blank for the description and inventory of the nominated property.

b) Photographic and cinematographic documentation

Supporting documentation in the form of photographs, slides, etc., illustrating, as far as possible, the specific features which determine the outstanding universal value of the property, should be provided. Photographs and slides should be individually identified by captions giving all necessary information, such as orientation, and make cross-references as appropriate to other details in the nomination (history, state of conservation, etc.). Photographic material should preferably be in the form of black-and-white negatives together with one complete set of prints and original colour slides, with 9 x 12 cms colour transparencies, if these are available, and should be attached to this form and not incorporated in the text.

This nomination form should be accompanied by a letter granting to Unesco world-wide reproduction rights (not necessarily exclusive rights) on as many items as possible of photographic material provided and mentioning the origin of the photographs, the negative number, etc, so that the material may be used for public information activities and, in particular, for illustrating articles and publications on the Convention. The material attached should be listed below.

Examples : 1. Wieliczka Salt Mine, Poland

List of photographs and slides attached to the nomination :

1. Mine hoist : "Saxonian" hoist, first half of 18th century.
2. Mine hoist : "Polish" hoist, beginning of 19th century.
3. Mine hoist : "Hungarian" hoist, 18th century.
4. The "Badeni" Pit, worked by dissolving rock-salt, Level V.
5. Method of pit protection : pit props made of tree trunks.
6. Wooden props in vicinity of the small "August" shaft, Level III.

b) Phot  
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b) Photographic and cinematographic documentation (cont'd)

Examples : 1. Wieliczka Salt Mine, Poland (Cont'd)

- 7. Wooden wheel-scoop for conveying brine, 17th century.
- 8. Protective open-work scaffolding, wood, in the "Michalowic" Pit, Level II.
- 9. Interior of St-Anthony's Chapel, 16th century, Level I.
- 10. Natural salt crystals in the "Crystal Grotto".

2. Dinosaur Provincial Park, Canada

Photographic and cinematographic documentation includes :

- i) 27 coloured plates from Alberta Provincial Parks files;
- ii) Dinosaur Interpretive Audio-Visual representation, produced by Alberta Provincial Parks;
- iii) Documentary Film "Charlie" produced by the National Film Board of Canada.

N.B. Half a page to be left blank for entry

c) History

(i) As far as cultural property is concerned, information should be supplied on the following :

- for monuments and groups of buildings : the period(s) represented with date(s) of construction and name(s) of principal architect(s) if known; original condition and subsequent changes; original and later functions;
- for an archaeological site : its origin; subsequent principal changes in terms of form, group occupying site, significance, etc.; year of discovery and name of archaeologist concerned; if appropriate.

(ii) As far as natural property is concerned, information should be supplied on the following :

- natural history of the site;
- discovery of the site;
- history of the property as a conservation unit;
- present and past modifications by man of the property including information on human population and settlements within the natural heritage site.

(iii) For property located in zones where natural disasters are liable to occur (earthquakes, landslides, floods, etc.), provide all relevant data; for instance, in the case of property located in a seismic zone, give details on all previous seismic activity, on the precise location of the property in relation to the seismic zone, seismic calculations and analysis, etc.

c) History  
(cont'd)

Examples : 1 - Simien National Park, Ethiopia

The Simien mountains have been known to early explorers to Abyssinia over the last couple of centuries. They first became of special interest to the outside world, particularly to science, with Ruppel describing the Walia Ibex and the Simien Fox which he found there in 1835. Since then the lure of the rare fauna and flora of these unique mountain ecosystems, coupled with the awe - inspiring, rugged heights has been strong for the researcher and adventurous visitor alike, resulting in an ever growing fame of these mountains now known as the "Roof of Africa".

In 1902, Major Powell-Cotton's hunting expedition through parts of Ethiopia stimulated added outside interest in the High Simien mountains. It was through this growing interest that the rarity of the Walia Ibex and the Simien Fox and noticeable decline of the latter species, became increasingly apparent and alarming. The Ethiopian Government consequently took the wise step in 1969 of creating a national park over that portion of the northern -facing precipices, some 35 kilometers in extent, which are the most important Walia habitats, and the plateau above them, the home of the few remaining Simien Foxes in the Simien mountains.

2 - City of Quito - Ecuador

In prehistoric times Quito was the seat of major indigenous cultures. Subsequently, in the 15th century, the Inca rulers made it the capital of the northern section of their extensive kingdom, the Tahuantinsuyo.

On 6 December 1534, Sebastian de Benalcazar founded for Spain the city of San Francisco de Quito on the ruins of the aboriginal city. An immediate start was made on distributing building land and laying out streets and housing blocks, systematically avoiding marked irregularities of terrain. By Royal Order of 14 March 1541, the King of Spain granted it the title of city and capital of the Governorate and Episcopate of the same name. An anonymous account of 1573 reads :

"The site was formerly called Quito and the City has been called San Francisco de Quito since its foundation".

On 29 August 1563, King Philip II of Spain signed the royal order establishing the Real Audiencia of Quito; in this way, Quito which was the head of the Episcopate and Governorate became the capital of the Audiencia of the same name. At that time, Quito already possessed the Iglesia Mayor (which today is the Archdiocesan Cathedral), the Convento Maximo and Iglesia Mayor de San Francisco and Santo Domingo, in front of each of which there was a square.

c) History  
(cont'd)

Examples : 2- City of Quito - Ecuador (cont'd)

At that stage of its historical development, a noteworthy feature was the individuality of Quito, whose influence was to make itself felt in all the towns of the Audiencia and in others in neighbouring viceroyalties and audiencias. With its status as capital of the Audiencia, Quito assumed political leadership and had certain jurisdiction over villages and towns. It also became a centre of higher and academic culture and a place for the formal training of skilled craftsmen who brought to the rest of the continent the beginnings of a school of art originating in the Quito region.

From the first plan of Quito, drawn up in 1734 by Dionisio Alcedo y Herrera, we can see that the original layout of the streets, housing blocks and squares was the same as it is today, with a few rare exceptions.

Through La Condamine and Jorge Juan y Antonio de Ulloa of the French geophysical mission, we have more precise particulars of the situation and politico-cultural importance of Quito; La Condamine gave the following description in 1746: "Quito is a renowned city of the Spanish dominion of South America, capital of a large province, with the title of kingdom, the seat of an archbishopric, of a Real Audiencia or parliament, and of various courts of law. It possesses a large number of churches, convents, colleges for the instruction of youth and two eminent universities."

The action of Quito was all-important in heralding the struggle with the colonizing country - Spain - to gain freedom since the inhabitants of Quito were the first of all South Americans to proclaim the right to self-government, on 10 August 1809. After its independence, it became part of Gran Colombia as the capital of the Departamento del Sur of that nation, and since 13 May 1850 - when the territory took the official name of Ecuador and began its republican period - Quito has been the capital of the Republic of Ecuador.

N.B. One page will be left blank for the entry on history of the nominated property.

## d) Bibliography

List in the space below, but do not attach, a selection of the most important published material that includes references to the property and which provided sources for the compilation of this nomination. - Standard bibliographical style should be used for publications (author, full title, publisher, location of publisher and date) as well as for articles (author, title of article, magazine or journal in which published, place of publication, volume, number, date and page number). A full bibliography may, in addition, be attached to this form.

Examples : 1 - Simien National Park, Ethiopia

- 1) Brown L.H; The Walia Ibex; Walia (Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society), No. 1 of 1969.
- 2) C.W. Nicol; From the Roof of Africa; Hodder and Stoughton Ltd., London 1972.
- 3) The John Hunt Expedition Group Ethiopian Endeavour Expedition to the High Simien of Ethiopia - 1972.
- 4) Dr. R.I.M. Dunbar; Report on Ecological Relations and Competition Between the Larger Herbivorous Mammals of the Simien Mountains National Park; University of Bristol, England.
- 5) Hans Hurni; Bodenerosion in Simien - Athiopien - Geographica Helvetica - Nr 4, 1976.
- 6) Melvin Bolton; Ethiopian Wildlands; Collins and Horvill Press, London 1977.
- 7) Maj.H.C. Maydon; Simien - Its Heights and Abysses; H.F. & G. Witherby - London; 1925.
- 8) L.H. Brown; Ethiopian Episode; Country Life Ltd., London 1965.
- 9) Red Data Book - IUCN

d) Bibliography  
(cont'd)

Examples : 2 - L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic  
Park, Canada

- Gimbarzevsky, Philip, 1977, "L'Anse aux Meadows National Park. Integrated Survey of Biophysical Resources". Information Report FMR-X-99, Forest Management Institute, Environment Canada.
- Ingstad, Anne Stine, 1970, "The Norse Settlement at L'Anse aux Meadows, Newfoundland. A Preliminary Report from the Excavations 1961-1968", Acta Archaeologica, Vol. 49:110-154, 36 figs. Bibliography Munksgaard, Copenhagen.
- Ingstad, Anne Stine, 1977, "The Discovery of a Norse Settlement in America; Excavations at L'Anse aux Meadows, Newfoundland, 1961-1968". Vol.1, Universites forlaget, Oslo.
- Ingstad, Helge, 1964, "Vinland ruins Prove Vikings Found the New World". National Geographic, Vol.126, No. 5, pp. 708-34. Washington, D.C. 1969. Westward to Vinland, The Discovery of Pre-Columbian Norse House-Sites in North America - Trans. Erik J. Friis. Jonathan Cape, London.
- Kuc, Marion, 1975, "Paleoecological Investigations of the Norse Settlement Site at L'Anse aux Meadows, Newfoundland". In paper 75-1, Part A, Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa.
- Lindsay, Charles S, 1975, "A Preliminary Report on the 1974 Excavations of Norse Buildings D and E at L'Anse aux Meadows". Manuscript Report No. 156, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada, Ottawa.
- Mott, R.J, 1975, "Palynological Studies of Peat Monoliths from L'Anse aux Meadows Norse Site, Newfoundland". In Paper 75-1, Part A, Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa.
- Schonback, Bengt, 1974, "L'Anse-aux-Meadows, June to September 1974". Research Bulletin 20, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada, Ottawa.
- Schonback Bengt, Birgitta Walla  and Charles Lindsay, 1976, "Progress Report on Archaeological Fieldwork at L'Anse aux Meadows, June to October 1975". Research Bulletin 33, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada, Ottawa.
- Walla , Birgitta, 1977, "The 1976 Excavations at L'Anse aux Meadows, Newfoundland". Research Bulletin 67, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada, Ottawa.
- Walla , Birgitta, 1977, "The Norse in Newfoundland". Conservation Canada, Summer 1977, pp. 3-7, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Parks Canada, Ottawa.

N.B. One page will be left blank for the bibliography relating to the nominated property.



4. State of preservation/conservation

a) Diagnosis

Describe the present condition of the property. In cases where the condition of the property is in imminent or potential danger, provide details.

In the case of natural sites, indicate whether the measures currently taken are sufficient to ensure the self-perpetuation of the ecosystems, the species or the features to be conserved. Please refer in this connection to the requirements with respect to integrity which are set out in section 5.

If different parts of a monument are in different states of conservation, these states should be accurately described. It is particularly important that in the case of groups of buildings, the state of conservation of each of the main buildings be indicated (i.e. "excellent", "good", "fair", "poor", "derelict", "ruined").

Examples : 1 - L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Park, Canada

Because of erosion which has taken place since the Norse occupation, only the floors and the lower courses of the building walls remain, but, unlike most similar sites in Iceland and Greenland, no subsequent occupation has disturbed the 11th century ruins.

Throughout the archaeological investigations of the Norse settlement, disturbance has been kept to a minimum consistent with validating the site and retrieving basic information about it.

Through efforts outlined in more detail below, the site has been stabilized and the building remains returned to their appearance prior to 1960 when they were first discovered and investigation begun.

2 - Simien National Park, Ethiopia

80% of the entire Park is under human use of one form or another; the balance, 20% is available for the Walia Ibex and other wild nature. Almost the entire plateau is over-run by domestic livestock resulting in serious gully erosion & in places, denudation of grass cover. This has been a direct cause of the serious depletion of the numbers of Simien Fox, now reckoned to number about 20 in the Park. Central area (Geech) has long been under excessive, poor cultivation with devastating erosion of the shallow, friable soils. The "middle terraces", once covered by Giant heath, the "security cover" of the Walia Ibex, are now under the plough. Fires started by these farmers

Examples 2 - Simien National Park, Ethiopia (cont'd) sweep up the cliff faces & gulleys in the dry season, devastating tree, bush & grass cover. These factors combined, constitute a very serious threat to the survival of the Walia, Simien Fox and the fantastic beauty of the Park. Despite this, the Walia remain well protected from poaching by the Park's staff. Their number, estimated at about 250 appear to be remaining constant. However, it is the degree of habitat destruction which will be the deciding factor in the end.

N.B. A half-page to be left blank for entry.

b) Agent responsible for preservation/conservation

Give name and address of body or bodies responsible for state of preservation/conservation of property (as distinct from administrative responsibility - see item 2 c above).

Examples: 1 - L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Park, Canada

The Parks Canada's Program, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, is responsible for the research, preservation and conservation at L'Anse aux Meadows and have been advised in this work by the L'Anse aux Meadows International Research Advisory Committee. This group of eminent scholars and experts from Scandinavia, Iceland and Canada was established in May 1972 in recognition of the international significance of this site and the special problems associated with its protection, conservation and interpretation.

Address : ParksCanada  
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs  
400 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa K1A 0H4  
Canada

2 - Everglades National Park, U.S.A.

Everglades National Park  
U.S. Department of Interior National  
Park Service through Everglades  
National Park  
P.O. Box 279  
Homestead, Florida 33030

N.B. Half a page to be left blank for entry

## c) History of preservation/conservation

Provide details of preservation/conservation work undertaken on property and of preservation/conservation work that is still required. Indicate whether work required is foreseen under current plans.

Examples : 1 - Kluane National Park/Wrangell - St. Elias National Monument , Canada/U.S.A.

Kluane National Park

The Kluane area was initially set aside as a protected reserve, the Kluane Game Sanctuary, in 1942. This reserve, 10,000 square miles in area, protected only wildlife. In 1972, an Order-In-Council set aside 8,500 square miles of the original game sanctuary as a National Park Reserve. This reserve was officially proclaimed in early 1976, and the National Parks Act and Regulations applies to the Kluane National Park, but full National Park proclamation awaits settlement of native land claims. Protection and conservation is being accomplished by :

- regular patrols of the area by wardens.
- implementation of a resource inventory program.
- preparation of interim management guidelines to guide use, operation and development of the park until the management plan is completed.

Wrangell-St.Elias National Monument

Subsequent to establishment of the area as a National Monument, the area was under the interim control and supervision of the U.S. Government through the Bureau of Land Management. Since 1972 as stipulated under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, lands now within the National Monument were reserved for study as National Parks, Forests, and Wildlife Refuges; as such, mineral entry, homesteading, and other substantial alterations of the landscape were prohibited. To the present time, management of the fish and wildlife resources and enforcement of fishing and hunting regulations has been accomplished by the State of Alaska, Department of Fish and Game. A park management plan is to be prepared and also interim management guidelines.

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c) History of preservation/conservation (cont'd)

Examples 2 - Rock-Hewn Churches, Lalibela, Ethiopia

Extensive surface repairs, some re-excavations of trenches and consolidation works were carried out in the late 1960's. Under the UNDP/UNESCO supported project ETH/74/014 various measures have been undertaken. Awaiting the result of a high-levelled scientific investigation of the various variations of rock and causes of deterioration, a series of prophylactic works have been and are being carried out. These consist of a re-excavation of the drainage system, eradication of harmful vegetation, record of possible movement of the rock, etc. Once the result of the above-mentioned studies are available, and the prophylactic measures undertaken have proved themselves, a big-scale operation is necessary. In this connection, a complete master plan should be elaborated for the monuments as well as for the surroundings (the village with its characteristic vernacular architecture).

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d) Means for preservation/conservation

Under this item, information should be provided on the technical means available for the preservation/conservation of the property, on the institutional context in which the property is managed, as well as on the financial resources available.

Examples : 1 - Nahanni National Park, Canada

Enforcement of the National Parks Act and Regulations (1975) by park staff who operate out of Fort Simpson, Northwest Territories, and Nahanni Butte, Northwest Territories. Planning for the park area is done by the Planning Division, Parks Canada, Prairie Region, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

The Park is managed by a superintendant, resident locally, assisted by both full-time and seasonal staff. To-date capital expenditure in the park amounts to 1.8 million dollars. The present annual operating budget is 260,000 dollars.

2 - Historic Centre of Cracowi, Poland

The Decree of 15 February 1962 on the protection of cultural property and museums established the legal authority for the preservation of monuments, while the actual conservation work has been done in accordance with governmental decrees issued within the framework of the five-year economic plans. To implement the planned programme of Restoration, two agencies have been created : The Board for the restoration of Cracow Monuments and the Board for the Restoration of Wawel Castle.

The costs incurred in the conservation of monuments are borne entirely by the State Treasury.

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e) Development plans for the region

Give details on any existing local, regional or national plan which may affect the property, such as urban development plans, land reform plans, development plans, hydroelectric power plans, water regulation schemes, road and communications network plans, energy corridors, etc.; indicate in detail the implications of these plans for the property.

Examples : 1 - Everglades National Park, U.S.A.

The following is a listing of local and regional plans having implications for Everglades National Park :

- 1. Draft Master Plan - July 1977  
Seeks to place Everglades in a regional context, identifies critical planning components, discusses future developments, and resource management programs, proposes a land classification scheme, discusses interpretive and educational themes as well as land acquisition needs.
- 2. Final Environmental Statement on the Wilderness Designation - July 1978  
Details environmental impacts, adverse impacts, and discusses alternatives to the wilderness designation.
- 3. Wilderness Recommendation - August 1974  
Proposes wilderness designation for 92.7% of Everglades National Park and the strict, preservationist management that such a designation entails. The Wilderness Proposal was passed by Congress in 1978.
- 4. Comprehensive Development Master Plan for Metropolitan Dade County Florida - June 1974  
A three part series of plans building the growth and development of Metropolitan Dade County. Part II, the Environmental Protection Guide outlines the effects of different types of urban developments and designates areas that should be conserved and protected, including critical buffer areas for Everglades National Park.

Examples : 2 - Medina of Tunis, Tunisia

The Greater Tunis development plan, which is at present being drawn up, provides for the safeguarding of the Medina in accordance with the safeguarding plan devised by the INAA and the ASM under the sponsorship of Unesco.

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f) Management plans  
(primarily for  
natural proper-  
ties)

Indicate the main features of any management plan(s) for the property and state briefly the conservation objectives. If possible, attach a copy of the management plan(s) referred to.

Examples : 1 - Simien National Park, Ethiopia

The Provincial Administration has declared its intention of resettling the human inhabitants in other areas. The Wildlife Conservation and Development Department plan to revise the boundaries of the Park on its northern side so as to include in the Park the "middle terraces" which are now under the plough.

The Wildlife Conservation Proclamation is being revised and updated to give the Wildlife Conservation and Development Department wider powers in carrying out its duties. A draft Statement of Policy on wildlife conservation is under consideration.

2 - Yellowstone National Park, U.S.A.

Included in this nomination is the "Statement for Management for Yellowstone National Park", which cites the laws and other authority for administration of the area. It sets forth the objectives of park management, and will become the first section of a new General Management Plan, which will include a Resource Management Plan Visitor Use Plan, and a General Development Plan. This new planning system supersedes the earlier Master Plan and requires periodic review and updating by management.

5. Justification for inclusion in the World Heritage List

Provide all relevant information in order to demonstrate that the property nominated is of "outstanding universal value" and that its inscription on the World Heritage List is justified. The properties nominated should be carefully selected : it is not sufficient that they be of value in the national context; they must also be of outstanding value from an international viewpoint. A comparative evaluation of properties of the same type or having similar features which are found in other countries should be included in this statement.

Nominations will be evaluated against the criteria adopted by the World Heritage Committee, as set out below. Reference should be made to the specific criterion in terms of which the property has been nominated.

a) Cultural Property

A monument, group of buildings or site (as defined in Article 1 of the Convention) will be considered to be of outstanding universal value for the purposes of the Convention when it is found to meet one or more of the following criteria and the test of authenticity. Each property nominated should therefore :

- (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; and

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.

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).

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5. Justification for  
inclusion in the  
World Heritage  
List (cont'd)

b) Natural Property

A natural heritage site (as defined in Article 2 of the Convention) will be considered to be of outstanding universal value for the purposes of the Convention when it is found to meet one or more of the following criteria and the conditions of integrity set out below. Properties nominated should therefore :

- (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.



5. Justification for  
inclusion in the  
World Heritage  
List (cont'd)

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 oxbox 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.

Examples : 1 - Aachen Cathedral (Federal Republic of Germany)

The inclusion of the Palace Chapel in the World Heritage List is justified in terms of all six criteria .

- 1) From the very beginning the Palace Chapel represented a unique artistic achievement and had a decisive influence on the development of a new, flourishing culture in post-Classical Europe. The affinity to certain prototypes (Constantinople, Ravenna) stemmed from a clearly defined spiritual conception and led to a creative new departure in architecture and to the construction of the key edifice of the "Carolingian Renaissance".
- 11) Until well into the Middle Ages, Aachen's Palace Chapel was a shining example and the prototype of imperial architecture. The buildings which were subsequently erected along these lines, form part of the most valuable architectural heritage of Europe.

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5. Justification for inclusion in the World Heritage List (cont'd)

III) As historical sources confirm, the Palace Chapel stood out as the most important edifice even among the buildings of the Carolingian era. Without the Chapel, that era would be incomprehensible and lose much of its splendour.

IV) and V) After several centuries of cultural decay, the construction of the Palace Chapel is also synonymous with a revival and further development of the technical achievements of Classical times. This is true of the massive stone construction of this church in general and of the vaulting and cupola technique in particular. For another 400 years, i.e. until the classical cathedrals of the late Romantic period and the early Gothic period were erected, the Palace Chapel was to remain the highest vaulted building north of the Alps. Large bronze casting, of which the doors and the railings provide an example, which was also reintroduced at Aachen, was part of this revival of Classical techniques, these works continue to be among the most valuable treasures of Aachen Cathedral.

VI) More than any other site or building, the Palace Chapel at Aachen reflects the conception of spiritual and political renovation and unifications with Charlemagne translated into practice. It is here in the Court schools that he left his mark on the culture of his time. It is here that he was buried in 814, initially in the still existing classical Proserpina sarcophagus. Today his relics which rest in Charlemagne's Shrine, completed in 1215, continue to be an object of veneration. Aachen Cathedral's treasure vault is the most important in Central Europe and contains a great variety of authentic objects reflecting his time and the high esteem in which he has been held over the centuries. It is in the church of Charlemagne that his legacy is understood and cultivated as a commitment to European union.

Example 2 : Dinosaur Provincial Park, Canada

The area being nominated constitutes an extremely complex environment containing a number of diverse elements worthy of protection and inclusion on the World Heritage List. Of these elements, it is suggested that the "Cretaceous fossil beds", the "riparian habitats" and the "badlands environment", all contribute substantially to the area's universal value as a natural property.

5. Justification for inclusion in the World Heritage List (cont'd)

Example 2 : Dinosaur Provincial Park, Canada (cont'd)

First and foremost, the area qualifies for inclusion because of the abundance and diversity of Upper Cretaceous dinosaur fossils exposed within the extensive badlands. Accordingly, it is submitted that this element is of universal value as a scientific resource and an outstanding example of a major stage in the earth's evolutionary history, the culmination of the "Age of Reptiles" (criterion i).

Although dinosaur fossils occur in other areas of the world, this site is unmatched in terms of the number and variety of high quality specimens. According to Dr. Dale Russell, Curator of Paleobiology, National Museum of Canada, 65 species representing more than 45 genera and seven families of dinosaurs, have been discovered in Alberta. Over 60 of these have been found in the Oldman Formation of Dinosaur Provincial Park. Within these species are representations of every known group of Cretaceous dinosaurs.

The diversity affords excellent opportunities for paleontological research of both a comparative and chronological nature. In light of the environment of deposition and quality of material occurring at the site, it has been a major information source for international paleontological research. Thus the early work of pioneers such as Brown, Cutler, Parks and the Stenbergs is continued today by such people as Langston, Dodson Russel and Currie.

Some 50 major museums hold exhibit collections of materials from Dinosaur Provincial Park. Among these, the more prevalent include :

- The National Museum of Canada, Ottawa
- American Museum of Natural History, New York
- British Museum of Natural History, London
- Museum of Natural History, Buenos Aires
- National Museum of Brazil

The number of recorded museum quality specimens removed from this 24 kilometre stretch of the Red Deer River, is over three hundred.

Secondly, the riparian habitats support the universal value of the area as an outstanding example of the ongoing development of an important and significant community complex, within the semi-arid grassland biome (criterion ii). This role is supported by their relation to the protected badland and grassland communities within the area.

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Example 2 : Dinosaur Provincial Park, Canada (cont'd)

Justification for inclusion of property in the World Heritage List (cont'd)

Within the major world biome variously referred to as the semi-arid plains, steppes or grasslands, riparian habitats are narrow threads or bands of ecological diversity and productivity. Most of these areas in the grasslands of North America have been disturbed to various degrees. This 24 kilometre stretch of high quality and virtually undisturbed riparian habitat in the nominated area, is one of the largest intact blocks under protection through conservation legislation. The rarity and degree of disturbance of these habitats has been well documented.

Thirdly, it is submitted that the badlands environment constitutes an area of superlative natural features, forming a landscape of exceptional natural beauty (criterion iii). In addition, the site is an outstanding example of a major natural geological process and fluvial erosion patterns in semi-arid steppes. They also provide critical habitat for such species as the Golden Eagle and Prairie Falcon.

The diversity and concentration of type features, makes the area exceptional for the study and display of ongoing erosional geomorphic processes of badland development. During the International Biological Program, Dinosaur Provincial Park was surveyed and subsequently included in the I.B.P. Directory. Therefore, the area has and will continue to be used as a key environmental benchmark for monitoring ecological and geomorphological changes.

In conclusion the elements described, in combination qualify the nominated area in three categories, as an outstanding example of earth's evolutionary history, as a significant type example of important ongoing biological and geological processes and as area of exceptional natural beauty. Furthermore, the site meets the conditions of integrity. Accordingly, it is submitted that the total complex contained within the nominated area, justifies recognition as a natural property of global significance.

N.B. Two pages to be left blank for statement of justification.

Submitted by (State Party)

Signed (on behalf of State Party)

Full name

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Address

Date