

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE
WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Fifth Ordinary Session

Sydney (Australia), 26-30 October 1981

List of cultural and natural properties suitable for inclusion in the
World Heritage List

1. At its third session, the Committee decided that each State Party should, as far as possible, submit a tentative list of cultural and natural properties situated within its territory and which it considers suitable for inclusion in the World Heritage List. It furthermore decided that this list, which will constitute the "inventory" provided for in Article 11 of the Convention, does not need to be exhaustive but should comprise those properties which the State intends to nominate during the following five to ten years.

2. As at 30 September 1981, the Secretariat had received tentative lists from the following States Parties :

- i) Federal Republic of Germany (see Annex I)
- ii) Canada (see Annex II)
- iii) France (see Annex III)
- iv) Pakistan (see Annex IV).

Tentative list of properties which the Federal Republic of Germany
is considering nominating for inscription in the World Heritage List

1. Aachen Cathedral (included in 1978)

2. Hildesheim, St Michael's Church

Founded by bishop Bernward, first decade of the 11th century (foundation stone dated 1010). Following fire 1162 and canonization of bishop Bernward 1193 extensive structural changes, in particular in the West choir. Further changes in the 13th century.

Only remaining monumental structure of Ottonian religious architecture, at the same time end of its development. Testimony to the school of art of which bishop Bernward was the initiator (compare Bernward's doors and column as examples of early bronze casting techniques; furnishings formerly in St Michael's, now in Hildesheim Cathedral). Burial Church of bishop Bernward. The painted ceiling is artistically no less important than the architecture. It is one of the few remaining painted ceilings of the early 13th century and is at the same time the most important example of medieval monumental ceiling painting in Europe.

3. Speyer Cathedral (nominated in 1980)

Two main architectural periods : Building I, founded approximately 1025 by Emperor Konrad II, completed by Emperor Henry III and consecrated 1061, had a flat-ceilinged nave and a straight-walled choir. Building II, the present Cathedral, was built under Emperor Henry IV 1082-1106 by vaulting of all inside parts of the building and corresponding reinforcement of the outer walls and main pillars, construction of an apse and of the towers (completion of the towers at the beginning of the 13th century).

Speyer Cathedral was built during the time of the struggle between the Holy Roman Empire and the Papacy for domination in Europe (the so-called Investiture Controversy) as an expression of the imperial claim to power. It is one of the largest and artistically most important Romanesque structures in Europe.

4. Marburg/Lahn, Church of St Elizabeth

Laying of the cornerstone on 14 August 1235, fourfold dedication as Church of the German Order, Burial Church of St Elizabeth, Pilgrimage Church and Burial Church of the Landgrave of Thuringia and Hesse. 1236 visit of Emperor Frederick II to St Elizabeth's tomb. In 1249 or the beginning of 1250 the bones of St Elizabeth were moved from the old Franciscan church, which was subsequently torn down, to the completed East choir : 1257 consecration of the Altar of St John in the South concha, 1283 consecration of the whole building. In 1314, the towers were still under construction.

Along with the Church of Our Lady in Trier, the Church of St Elizabeth in Marburg is the earliest structure in Germany which was built in a very pure Gothic style. As a basilica it was a model for a whole series of similar buildings. Its exceptional value is also based on its historical importance as the burial place of St Elizabeth.

5. Lübeck, the old city

The city was rebuilt by Henry the Lion in 1158/59 after the previous settlements (Königsburg, Liubice and the harbour settlement of German merchants) had been destroyed.

Following the overthrow of Henry the Lion (1180) Lübeck opened its gates to the Emperor and was given extensive rights of self-rule (Barbarossa Privilege, 1188). In the middle of the 14th century, when the Hanseatic League was formed to better maintain the German trade monopoly abroad (the main stations were the large offices in Novgorod, Bergen, London and Brussels), Lübeck acquired its leadership (1356 the first meeting of the Hanseatic League in Lübeck).

In the one and a half centuries of its rise to greatness, Lübeck had become the largest city in Germany besides Cologne, and the city had taken on an appearance which is recognizable even today. The monumental structures were essentially finished: the Cathedral, the four parish churches, three monasteries (at the end of the Middle Ages the Monastery of St Anne was added) and the municipal buildings, the Town Hall and Hospital of the Holy Ghost. The city's well-organized, artistically ambitious development as a massive brick city, financed by unusually large amounts of money, had a decisive influence on the young Baltic cities. As head of the Hanseatic League, which was a great power in Northern Europe in the second half of the 14th century (1370 Peace of Stralsund), Lübeck reached the height of its economic and political influence.

The old city, an island, is separated from the other parts of the city which have grown out of the former suburbs since the late 19th century. In spite of disruptions in modern times it remains recognizable as one of the greatest testimonies to German city construction in the Middle Ages. Through utilization of the geological circumstances a clearly organized whole was formed.

The preservation of this cultural monument "city" in its identity and entirety as "centre of the region", along with its functions as a large city, and the salvaging of individual endangered areas, have been recognized as goal and duty.

6. Heidelberg Castle

The oldest existing remains indicate extensive castle grounds of the early 14th century. After Heidelberg had become the electoral residence of the Count Palatine in 1329 the Castle was greatly enlarged by the Elector Ruprecht about 1400. Along with the so-called Ruprechtsbau, which is attributed to Madern Gerthner of Frankfurt, parts of the fortifications on the east side date from the 15th century. Under Count Palatine Louis V (1505-1544) the Castle underwent extensive renovation, enlargement and modernization of the fortifications in keeping with the latest level of military technology. The style of this construction

period still owes a great deal to Gothic tradition. The period of further construction which is artistically most important and which has had a decisive influence on today's appearance of the Castle includes the reigns of the Electors Frederick II (1544-1556), Ottheinrich (1556-1559) and Frederick IV (1592-1610). During this period Heidelberg Castle became one of the most important testimonies to the architecture of the German Renaissance, owing in particular to the Ottheinrichsbau and the Friedrichsbau (architect Johann Schoch). Frederick V (1610-1632) completed unfinished parts, added the so-called Englischer Bau (English building) and commissioned Salomon de Caus to plan extensive, magnificent gardens which became famous in all of Europe of the 17th century. Heidelberg Castle is one of the most important testimonies to Renaissance architecture north of the Alps. Its long history of construction, its destruction in the late 17th and in the 18th century and, since the 19th century, its preservation as a ruin make the Castle the most impressive German example of the historical dimension of an architectural monument. Its connection with the well-preserved old city which, due particularly to its university, is of great importance for European cultural history, makes the Castle as a monument even more valuable than it is from the standpoint of art history. The ruin, which had great meditative value for the European humanities in the late 18th and the 19th century, forms a unity of "extraordinary universal value" in combination with Heidelberg's impressive landscape. Here art, history and nature combine to make a magnificent whole which, at least in Germany, is not equalled by any other architectural monument.

7. Würzburg, Residence (nominated in 1980) with the Court Gardens and Residence Square

City residence of the prince bishops of Würzburg. Designed in 1719 by Balthasar Neumann, assisted by Maximilian von Welsch. First construction period 1720-24 under Johann Philipp Franz von Schönborn. Alterations of the design in 1723 by Germain Boffrand and Robert de Cotte in Paris. Second construction period under Friedrich Carl von Schönborn 1730-44 under the direction of Balthasar Neumann, with partial changes by Lucas von Hildebrandt. Work on the furnishings from the beginning of the 1740s to the 1760s. 1752-53 painting of the vaults in the Kaisersaal (emperor's hall) and the staircase by Giovanni Battista Tiepolo. Laying out of the court garden 1756-79, construction of the Residenzplatz (residence square) 1765-70.

A total work of art which can be called a synthesis of European Baroque. Under the co-ordinating direction of Balthasar Neumann influences of French classic Baroque, Viennese imperial style and Italian decorative art were merged to a new unity. The ceiling frescoes by Giovanni Battista Tiepolo are the Venetian artist's masterpiece.

8. Wies, pilgrimage church

Pilgrimage to this church grew out of the veneration of a simple wooden figure of the "Gegeisselter Heiland" (the Scourged Saviour), which was originally displayed in a chapel built approximately in 1740 north-west of the present church (cult of the "Saviour of Wies"). Because of the annually increasing crowds - from as far away as Tyrol and Bohemia - construction of the present church in 1746-54 by the monastery Steingaden, which commissioned the famous architect Dominikus Zimmermann (1685-1766)

to perform this great task. The furnishings were completed by 1757 : stucco work by Dominikus Zimmermann himself, the frescoes by his brother Johann Baptist Zimmermann (1680-1758). They are a representation of the figure of the Scourged Saviour under the aspect of the Eucharist and the life and sufferings of Christ. The statuary work is by the famous sculptors Aegid Verhelst and Anton Sturm.

The Wies church, creation of two brothers - pre-eminent artists from Wessobrunn - is one of the most important structures of European Rococo : courtly and popular art are combined here to a peak achievement of architecture and decor which radiates the power of belief.

The contour of the outer building repeats the contours of the Trauchgau mountains which form the southern boundary of the lovely landscape; the location of the church on a meadow plain surrounded by fens and forest led to the establishment of an extensive conservation zone more than 50 years ago.

9. Regensburg, Walhalla

In 1807 Crown Prince Louis, later King Louis I of Bavaria, had decided, in opposition to the alien rule of Napoleon, to build a hall of fame for great men in German history. Although the first busts were ordered soon afterwards, Louis did not want to start construction on the building until after his accession to the throne so as to enhance its importance as an official state building. This left a great deal of time for the development of Leo von Klenze's building plans and for choosing a building site; the Englischer Garten in Munich was first considered (1811), then the high banks of the Isar river (1817), and finally the Danube heights near Regensburg (after 1819). After Louis I ascended to the throne in 1826, a decision was made in favour of the Bräuberg near Donaustauf, which at that time was still covered with vineyards and oak groves. This was situated less than 10 kilometres from Regensburg, the old Residence of the Bavarian Dukes and city of the Imperial Diet. Below it was the Danube, a link between countries, in front it was a fruitful plain, beside it was the castle ruin Donaustauf, and, significantly, from a topographical point of view, it was in Germanic territory, beyond the borders of the onetime Imperium Romanum. The construction took 12 years, from 1830 to 1842. Since the King's plan was not limited to a single structure but included a whole complex of monuments, Klenze was obliged to give the exterior of the Salvator Church, which is situated on the Bräuberg slope opposite the hamlet of Donaustauf, a "Byzantine", i.e. Romanesque form.

Walhalla is the most significant German national monument, a symbol of the 19th century related variously to ancient classical culture as well as medieval Christian-chivalric culture. It includes romantic and artistic elements and forms a river landscape flowing in universal expanse, an Olympic call for peaceable bonds among peoples through the greatness and nobility of the human spirit.

10. Berlin, Hufeisensiedlung ("horse-shoe" housing development)

In 1926 construction was begun on what was at that time Berlin's largest housing development, at the site of the onetime Britz estate; it was finished in 1928. The housing development was built according to

architectural and urban plans by Dr Martin Wagner, municipal building surveyor, and Bruno Taut, architect. The building sponsor was the non-profit company "Gemeinnützige Heimstätten AG" (Gehag), a subsidiary of the "Deutsche Wohnungsfürsorge AG für Beamte, Angestellte und Arbeiter (DeWoGe)" (German public service housing assistance company). Construction was done by the company "Deutsche Bauhütte" as general contractor.

The problems connected with reducing construction costs were to be clarified in a practical project. For this reason public service companies were chosen as building sponsor and construction company.

By means of standardization and by using new construction methods and techniques it was possible to reduce the construction period and costs. A single-family house was built in four months and a flat in a three-storey house in three months, from the beginning of construction to completion. A newly designed digger was used to excavate and level the ground.

The large housing development Britz is the first and at the same time the most important remaining example in Berlin of the German Reich's governmental housing development policy, which had a completely new orientation after 1918.

Forerunners of the large housing developments are the garden city movement and the construction of company owned housing. At that time the building sponsors belonged to the private sector (co-operatives of firms); now, for the first time in German history, large amounts of public funds were allotted for the construction of large housing developments. They thus mark the beginning of government-supported mass housing construction.

The Hufeisensiedlung Britz is a document of international rank showing the change in housing development policy from the German empire to the first German republic.

The urban planning done by municipal building surveyor Dr Martin Wagner and architect Bruno Taut is of exceptional artistic quality. By the way the streets were planned and the structures located, as well as the three-storey construction at the edge of the housing development and the horse-shoe configuration, unique city and street areas were formed which served as a model for housing development construction in the 1920s as well as in the period following World War II.

The architecture of the structures is of exceptional artistic quality and has been recognized in international literature.

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) (nominated in 1980)
2. Anthony Island (Ninstints Haida Village)
(British Columbia) (nominated in 1980)

Natural

1. Lancaster Sound (Northwest Territories)
2. Prince Leopold Island (Northwest Territories)
3. Tuktoyaktuk (MacKenzie Delta) Pingoes
(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)

POTENTIAL CANADIAN WORLD HERITAGE SITES

NAME OF PROPERTY Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump, (nominated in 1980)

TYPE OF NOMINATION

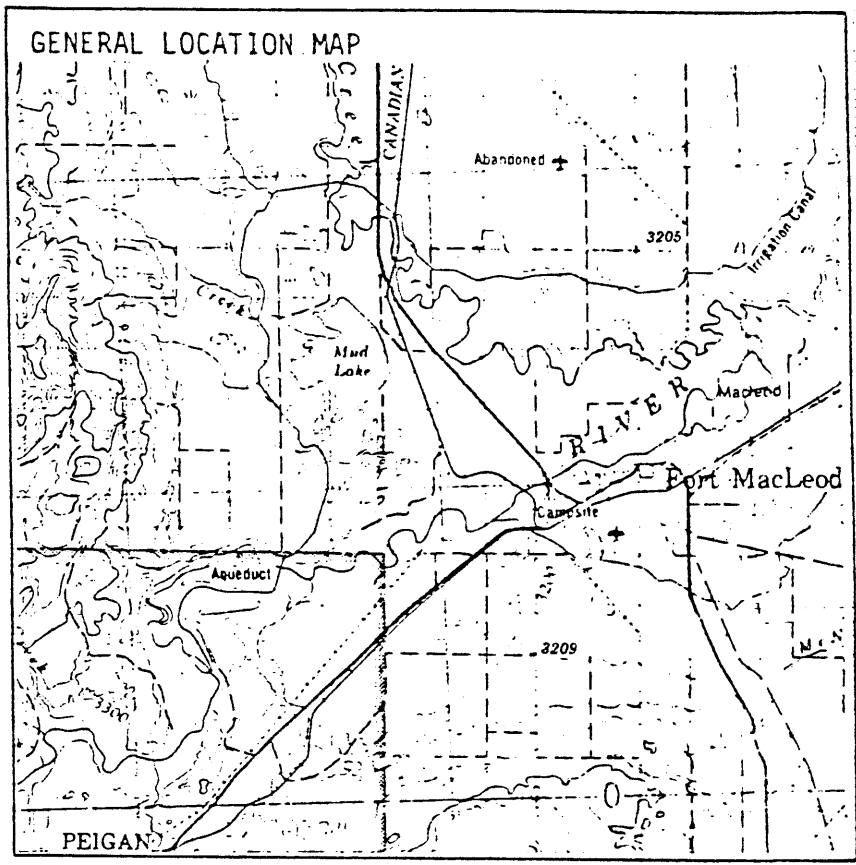
NATURAL

CULTURAL

BOTH

CRITERIA SATISFIED

NATURAL	CULTURAL
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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).

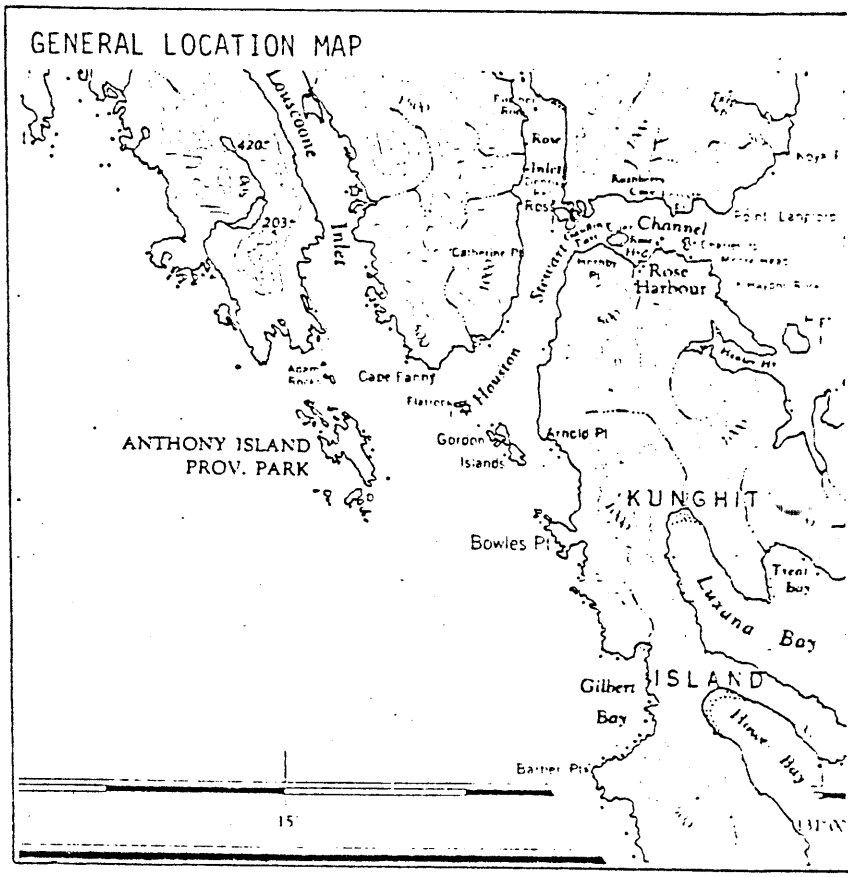
Although bison driving once dominated the lifestyle of the inhabitants of the Northern Plains for thousands of years, modern developments have eradicated this complex entirely in the last 100 years: The Head-Smashed-In site is the finest surviving archaeological remnant of this major settlement pattern 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) (nominated in 1980)

TYPE OF NOMINATION
[] NATURAL
[XX] CULTURAL
[] BOTH

CRITERIA SATISFIED
NATURAL: [] i, [] ii, [] iii, [] iv
CULTURAL: [] i, [] ii, [] iii, [XX] iv, [XX] v, [] vi



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.

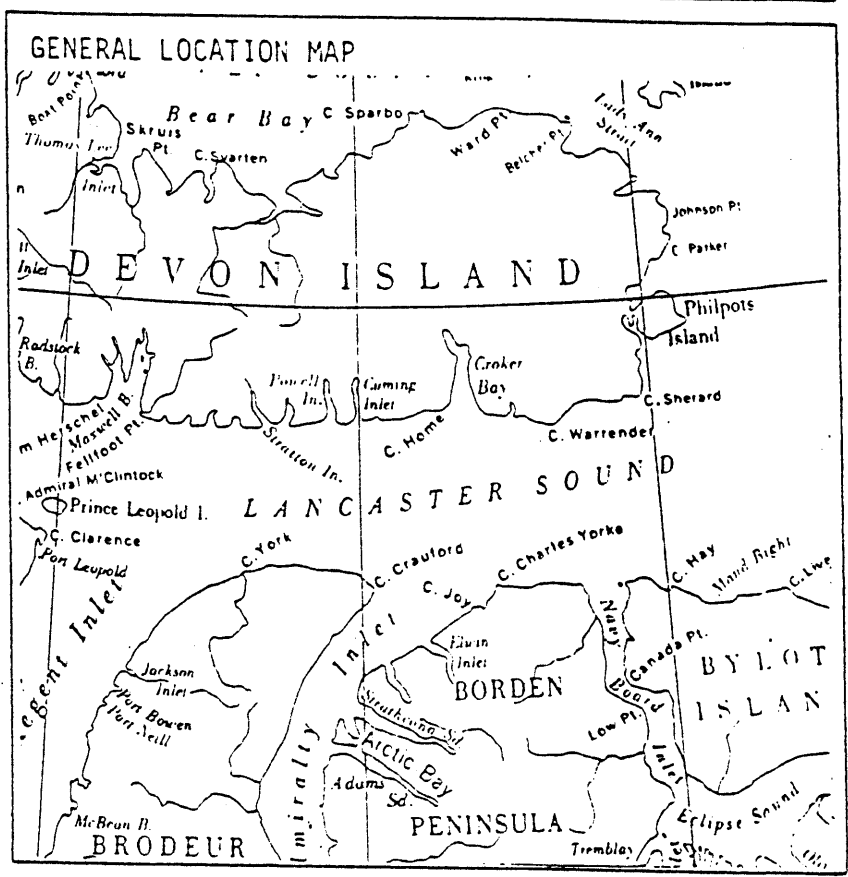
POTENTIAL CANADIAN WORLD HERITAGE SITES

NAME OF PROPERTY
LANCASTER SOUND

TYPE OF NOMINATION
 NATURAL
 CULTURAL
 BOTH

CRITERIA SATISFIED

NATURAL	CULTURAL
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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

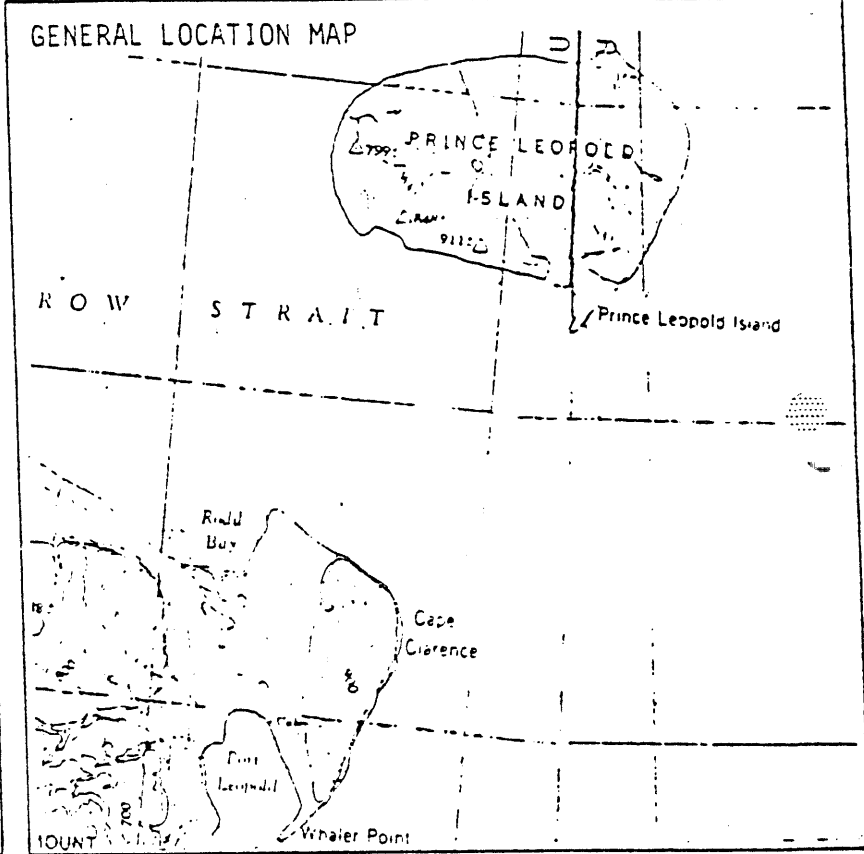
NAME OF PROPERTY PRINCE LEOPOLD ISLAND

TYPE OF NOMINATION

NATURAL

CULTURAL

BOTH



CRITERIA SATISFIED

NATURAL	CULTURAL
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BRIEF STATEMENT OF UNIVERSAL SIGNIFICANCE

Prince Leopold Island (74° 02'N, 90° 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*).

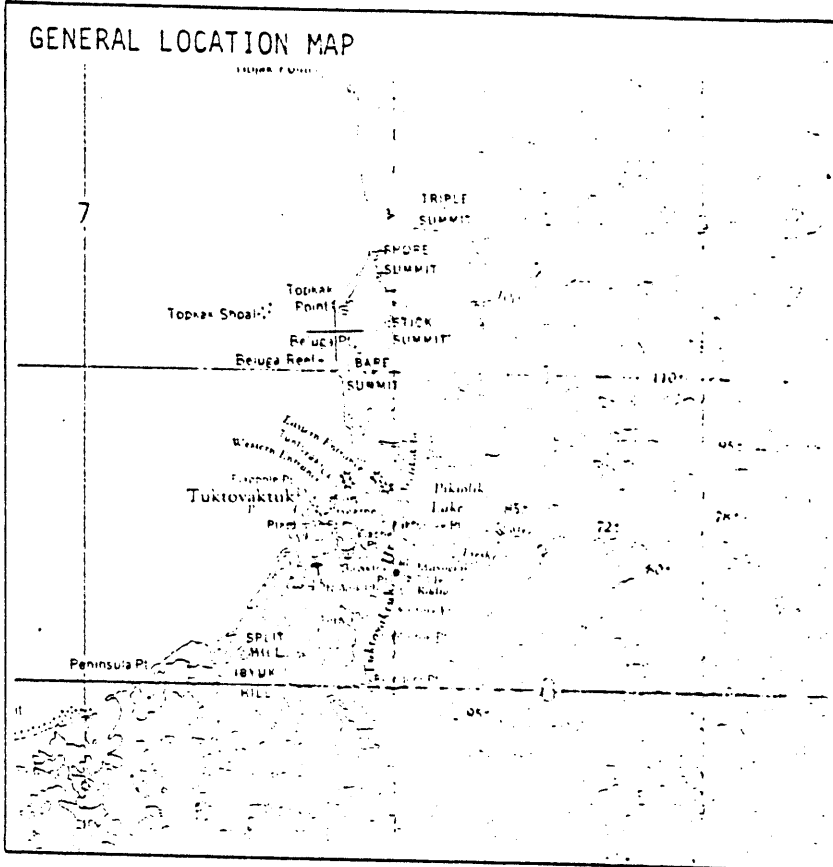
POTENTIAL CANADIAN WORLD HERITAGE SITES

NAME OF PROPERTY TUKTOYAKTUK PINGOES

TYPE OF NOMINATION
 NATURAL
 CULTURAL
 BOTH

CRITERIA SATISFIED

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BRIEF STATEMENT OF UNIVERSAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Tuktoyaktuk Pingo (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

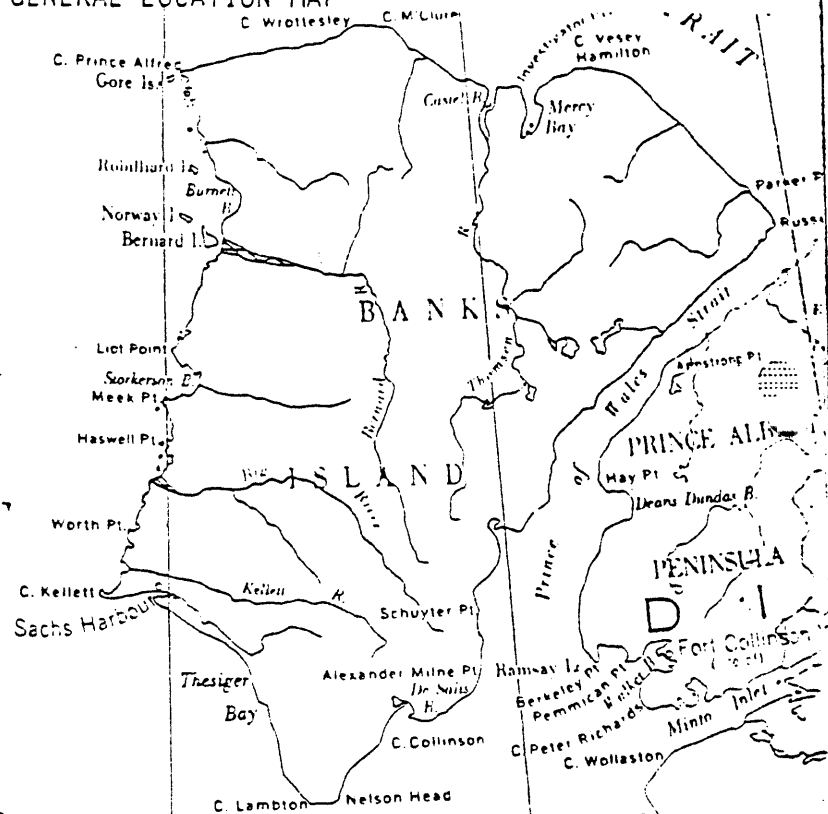
TYPE OF NOMINATION

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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 Merry 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

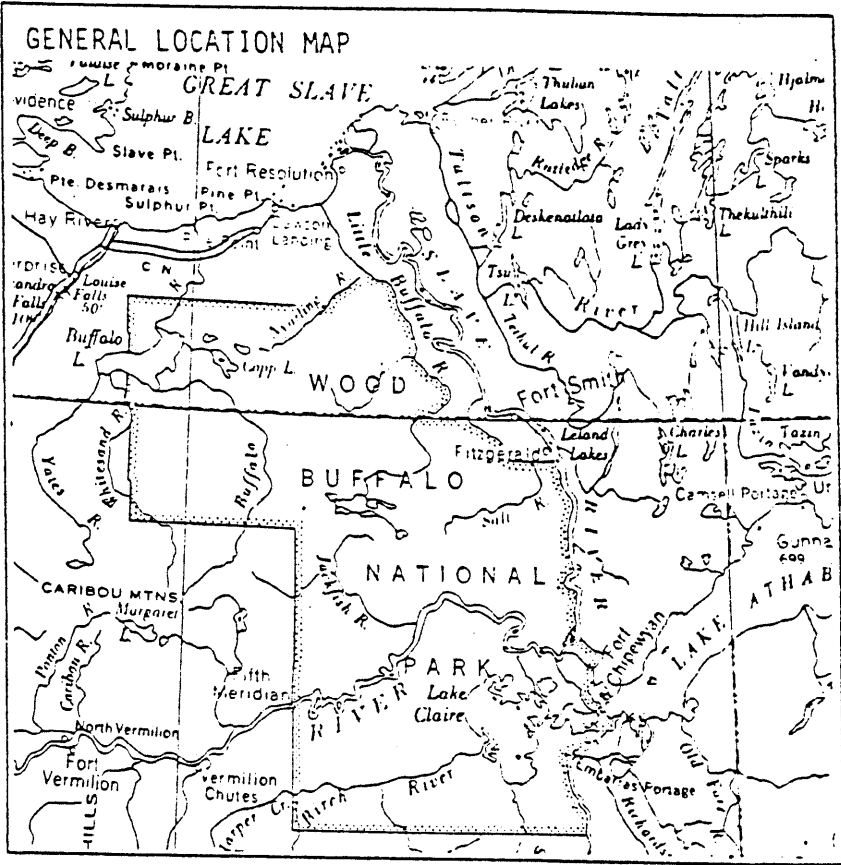
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CULTURAL

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CRITERIA SATISFIED

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

TYPE OF NOMINATION

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- CULTURAL
- BOTH

CRITERIA SATISFIED

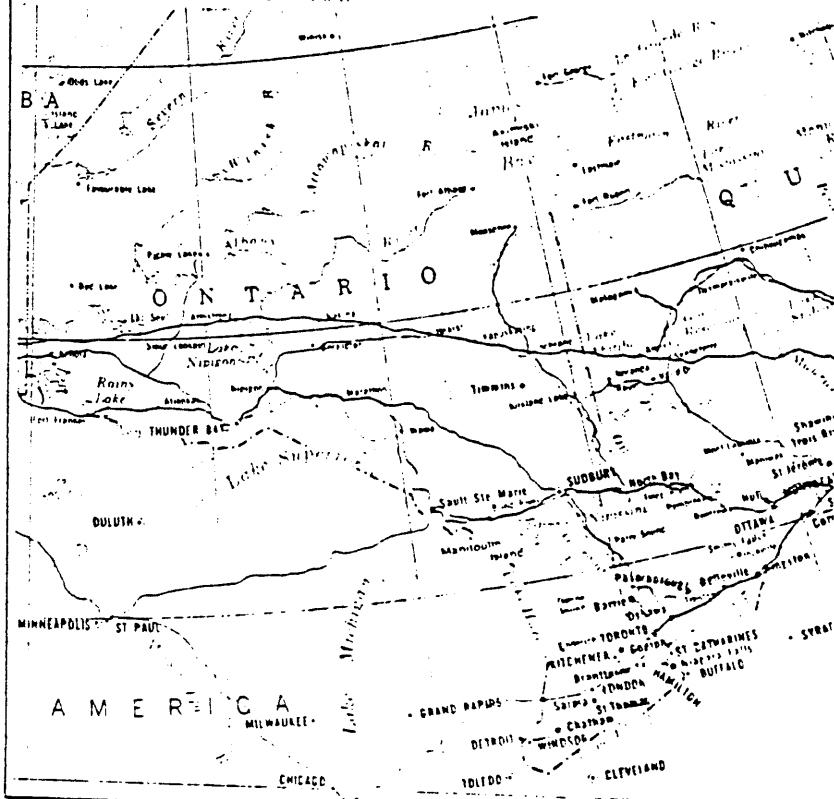
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GENERAL LOCATION MAP



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

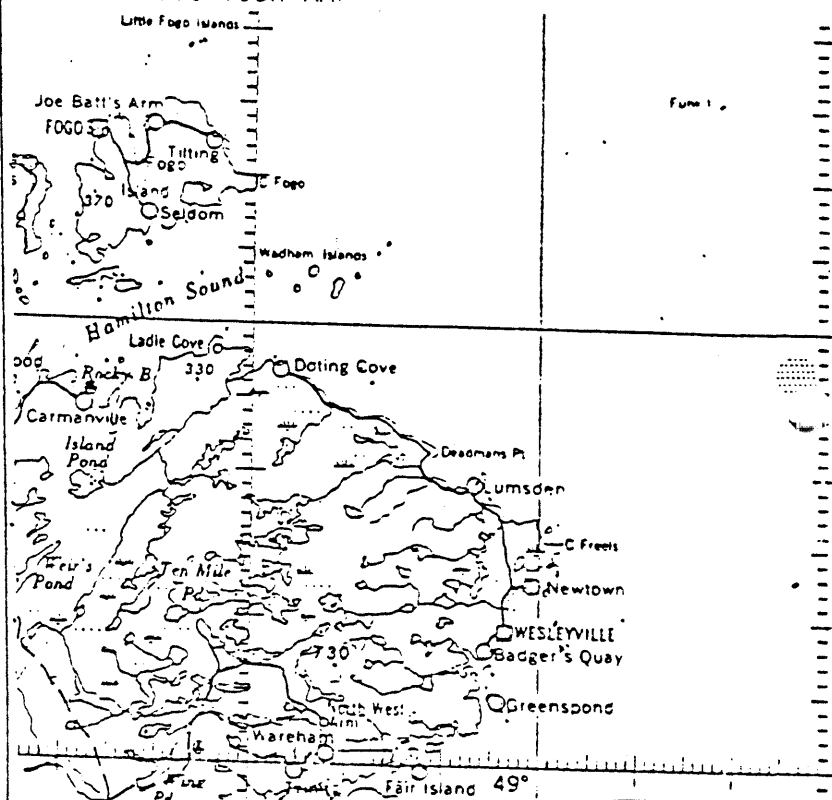
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GENERAL LOCATION MAP



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

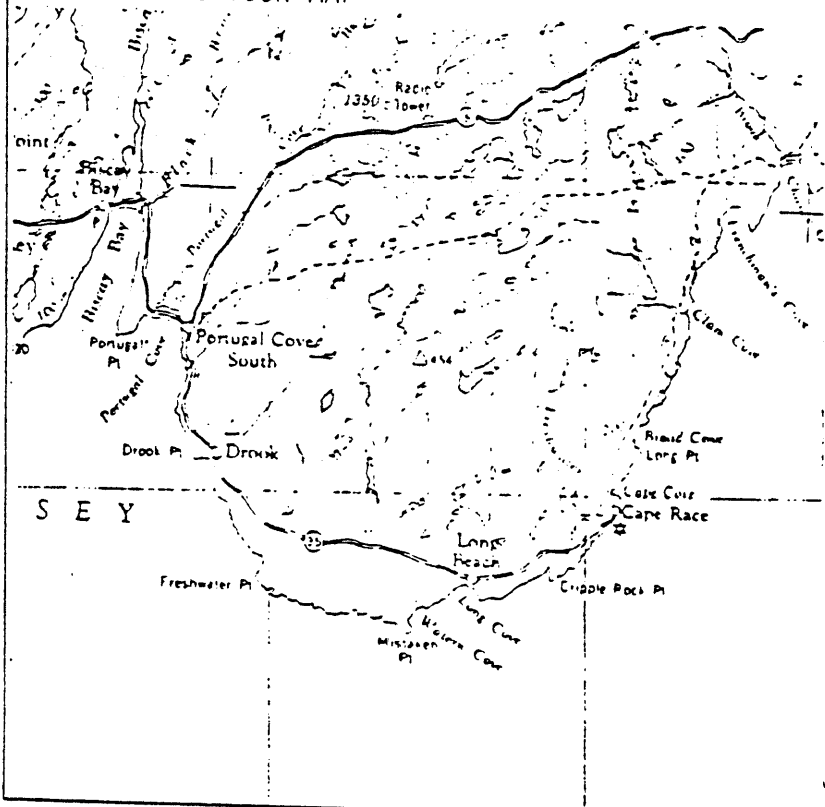
NATURAL

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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 ($43^{\circ} 35'N$, $53^{\circ} 10'W$). 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).

POTENTIAL CANADIAN WORLD HERITAGE SITES

NAME OF PROPERTY

GROS MORNE NATIONAL PARK

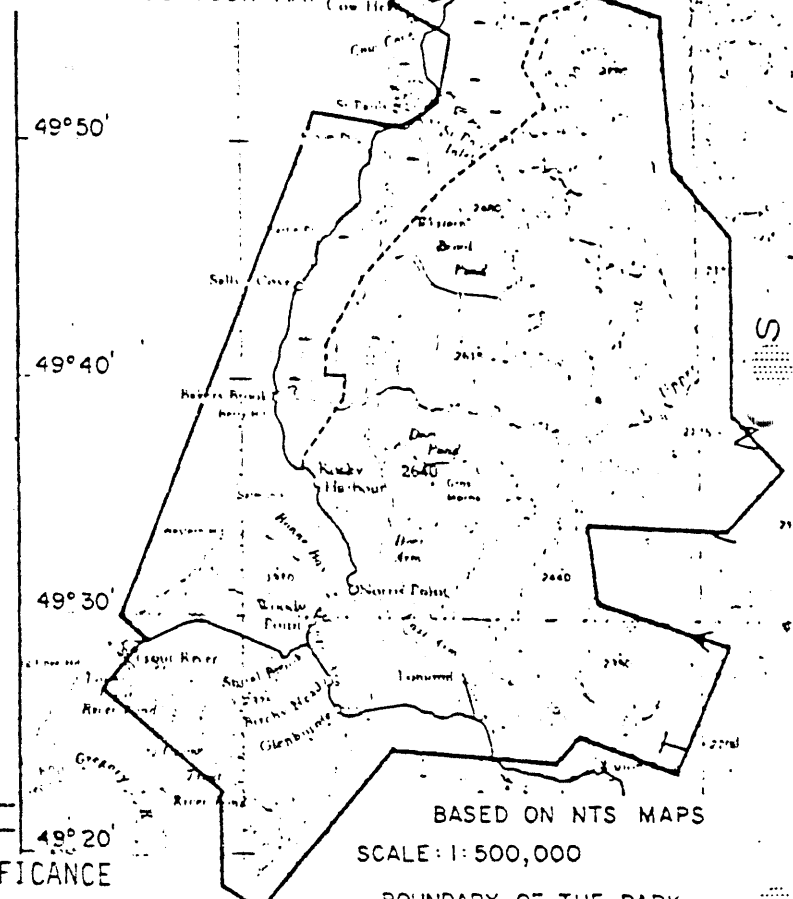
TYPE OF NOMINATION

- NATURAL
- CULTURAL
- BOTH

CRITERIA SATISFIED

- | NATURAL | CULTURAL |
|--|------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> i | <input type="checkbox"/> i |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ii | <input type="checkbox"/> ii |
| <input type="checkbox"/> iii | <input type="checkbox"/> iii |
| <input type="checkbox"/> iv | <input type="checkbox"/> iv |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> v |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> vi |

GENERAL LOCATION MAP



BRIEF STATEMENT OF UNIVERSAL SIGNIFICANCE

The scenic hills of Gros Morne National Park at the ocean's edge in western Newfoundland (49° 35'N, 57° 47'W) have been claimed by some geologists as "the Eight Wonders of the World". The rocks which form these hills represent ophiolites, relicts of the Earth's mantle and its overlying deep oceanic crust which were thrust up and over the ancient continental shelf of North America about half a billion years ago (criteria i). Their emplacement was related to a collision of continents which formed the ancient Appalachian Mountain System. The history of that collision is nowhere better told than in the rocky cliffs of the Park's coastline. In the past ten years increasing numbers of geologists have been attracted here to study various aspects of the timing and mechanisms of the collision process which is referred to in current scientific jargon as "plate tectonics" (criteria ii).

Tentative list of cultural properties which
France is considering nominating for inscription
on the World Heritage List

The cultural properties listed below are classified by historical period. The final titles of the properties will be established once each nomination has been finalized. A restricted list of natural properties will be submitted subsequently.

-
- | | | |
|-------|--------------------------|---|
| 1 | | 1 - <u>Decorated grottoes of the Vézère Valley</u> (inscribed |
| 2 | <u>Prehistory</u> | on the World Heritage List in 1979) |
| | | 2 - Alignments of Carnac |
| <hr/> | | |
| 3 | | 1 - The Roman Theatre and its surroundings and the |
| 4 | <u>Antiquity</u> | "Triumphal Arch" of Orange (already nominated - 1980) |
| 5 | | 2 - Roman and Romanesque monuments of Arles |
| 6 | | (already nominated - 1980) |
| | | 3 - Amphitheatre and Maison Carrée, Nîmes |
| | | 4 - Gard aqueduct |
| <hr/> | | |
| 7 | | 1 - Jouarre crypt |
| 8 | <u>Early Middle Ages</u> | 2 - Saint-Germain d'Auxerre |
| <hr/> | | |
| 9 | | 1 - Papal Palace of Avignon and its surroundings, the |
| 10 | <u>Middle Ages:</u> | Peitit Palais, Notre-Dame-des-Doms and Doms Rock, |
| 11 | <u>Fortified castles</u> | and site of Villeneuve-lès-Avignon |
| | <u>and towns</u> | 2 - Château-Gaillard |
| | | 3 - City of Carcassone (the Commission prefers to |
| | | recommend Aigues-Mortes) |
| <hr/> | | |
| 12 | <u>Middle Ages:</u> | 1 - Cistercian Abbey of Fontenay (already nominated - |
| | <u>Cistercian Abbey</u> | 1980) |
| <hr/> | | |
| 13 | | 1 - <u>Vézelay Church and Hill</u> (inscribed on World |
| 14 | <u>Middle Ages:</u> | Heritage List in 1979) |
| 15 | <u>other Romanesque</u> | 2 - Tournus Abbey Church |
| 16 | <u>churches and</u> | 3 - Basilica of Saint-Sernin, Toulouse |
| 17 | <u>cathedrals</u> | 4 - Saint-Benoit-sur-Loire |
| 18 | | 5 - Conques Abbey (and village) |
| 19 | | 6 - Ruins of Junières |
| 20 | | 7 - Moissac (for its sculpture) |
| | | 8 - Saint-Savin-sur-Gartempe (for its wall paintings) |
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-
- 21 1 - Chartres Cathedral (inscribed on World Heritage List in 1979)
- 22 2 - Amiens (already nominated- in 1980)
- 23 3 - Rheims (and Tau Palace)
- 24 4 - Bourges
- 25 5 - Paris
- 26 Middle Ages: 6 - Strasbourg
- 27 Gothic cathedrals 7 - Laon
- 28 8 - Beauvais
- 29 9 - Albi (and the Palace of Berbie)
- 30 10 - Troyes (and all the other Gothic churches in the town)
- 31 11 - Rouen (with the churches of Saint-Ouen and Saint-Maclou)
-
- 32 1 - Mont Saint Michel and its Bay (inscribed on World Heritage List in 1979)
- 33 Middle Ages: 2 - Sainte-Chapelle, Paris
- 34 Abbeys and other 3 - Les Jacobins, Toulouse
- 35 monuments from 4 - Hôtel-Dieu, Beaune
- 36 various periods 5 - Fontevrault Abbey
-
- 37 1 - Château and Estate of Chambord (already nominated - 1980)
- 38 Renaissance 2 - Palace and Park of Fontainebleau (already nominated- 1980)
- 39 3 - Blois Castle
- 40 4 - Chenonceaux Castle
-
- 41 1 - Palace and Park of Versailles (inscribed on World Heritage List in 1979)
- 42 2 - Paris: site of the Louvre and the Tuileries, Palais Royal, Place Vendôme and the rue de Rivoli, Place de la Concorde, Prospect of the Madeleine and the Bourbon Palace, Prospect of the Champs-Élysées as far as the Triumphal Arch at the Etoile
- 43 Classical period: 3 - Hôtel des Invalides, Paris
- 44 Palaces, castles, 4 - Place Stanislas and Place de la Carrière, Nancy
- 45 urban architecture 5 - Place des Vosges, Paris
- 46 6 - Vaux-le-Vicomte Castle
- 47 7 - Royal Salt Works, Arc-et-Senans
-
- 48 Classical period 1 - Classical military architecture, Besançon
- Military architecture Alternative: Neuf-Brisach
-
- 49 19th century 1 - Eiffel Tower (the Commission prefers to recommend Paris Opera)
-
- 50 20th century 1 - Ronchamp Chapel (by Le Corbusier) (the Commission prefers to recommend Raincy church (by Perret))

Tentative list of cultural properties which Pakistan
is considering nominating for inscription on the
World Heritage List

Punjab

1. Shalamar Gardens, Lahore (nominated in 1980)
2. Lahore Fort, Lahore (nominated in 1980)
3. Badshahi Mosque, Lahore
4. Wazir Khan's Mosque, Lahore
5. Tombs of Jahangir, Asif Khan and Akbari Sarai, Lahore
6. Rohtas Fort, Jhelum
7. Hiran Minar and Tank, Sheikhpura
8. Tomb of Hazrat Rukn-e-Alam, Multan

Sind

9. Archaeological ruins at Moenjodaro (inscribed in 1980)
10. Rani Kot Fort, Dadu
11. Historical monuments, Thatta (nominated in 1979)
12. Shah Jahan Mosque, Thatta
13. Chaukhandi Tombs, Karachi

North-West Frontier Province

14. Buddhist ruins of Takht-i-Bahi and neighbouring city remains at Sahr-i-Bahlol
15. Taxila (inscribed in 1980)

Attached are brief descriptions and statements of significance on the above-mentioned properties (with the exception of those already inscribed and nominated)

3. Badshahi Mosque, Lahore

Location 31° 36' latitude north
 74° 21' longitude east
 In the north-west corner of Lahore, adjacent to
 Lahore Fort

Brief description

The mosque and its vast courtyard are raised upon a platform which is approached from the east by a handsome flight of 22 steps and an upstanding gateway of traditional Moghal type. The entrance which is a double storey edifice is elaborately decorated with framed and carved panelling on all its facades. At the four corners there are square minarets surmounted by pseudo-pavilions of red sandstone with white marble cupolas. At the four corners of the courtyard are the tall octagonal minars (towers). Four smaller minarets, also octagonal, are attached to the corners of the prayer chamber. Above them rise three grand bulbous marble domes. The red sandstone of the building is decorated externally with unobtrusive lines and patterns in white marble inlay. The embellishment of the prayer chamber in the interior and exterior with Zanjira interlacing and flowers with their spidery tendrils, and treated in bold relief, is a unique work of unsurpassed beauty and workmanship in Moghal architecture. The inscription on the gateway indicates that it was built in A.H. 1084 (1673-74 A.D.)

Statement of significance

The Badshahi Mosque, a bold, vast structure which is marked by ascetic grandeur, presents many unique features. It depicts the entire development of mosque architecture since the construction of Masjid-i-Nabiyi (622 A.D.). Covering an overall area of 321,489 square feet and able to accommodate over 60,000 people, it is one of the largest mosques still in use in the world.

4. Wazir Khan's Mosque, Lahore

Location 31° 36' latitude north
 74° 21' longitude east
 Located inside the Delhi Gate in the heart of the City
 of Lahore

Brief Description

Covering an overall area of 279' x 159', the mosque is entirely constructed in cut and dressed bricks laid in kankar lime with a scanty sprinkling of red sandstone in the gate and the transept. The courtyard is divided into two parts : the upper part is about 6" higher than the lower with the ablution tank in the middle. The courtyard is flanked on its east, north and south sides by 32 small hujras of different sizes. The prayer chamber on the west side is divided into five compartments by massive piers bearing wide, four centred arches and each compartment is crowned by a dome. At the northern and southern ends of the prayer chamber, a small room has been contrived in the central portion while on the eastern end there is a gallery opening into the spiral staircase leading to the roof. The main structural features of distinction are the four corner minars (minarets), the five domes and transept at the entrance gate on the east. According to two inscriptions, the mosque was built in A.H

Statement of significance

The Wazir Khan's Mosque is an architectural gem, a masterpiece of Moslem architectural splendour. The mosque is well known all over the world, especially for the fresco decorations of unsurpassed beauty and elegance. The rich and profusely coloured designs are so numerous and varied - geometric, floral and calligraphic - that the mosque is known as a school of designs to the lovers of art.

5. Tombs of Jahangir and Asif Khan and Akbari Sarai, Lahore

Location 32° 20' latitude north - 31° 38' longitude east
North of the City of Lahore

Brief Description

Jahangir's tomb

The Monument, a single storey structure, square in plan, consists of a platform with tall octagonal corner towers and a projecting entrance bay in the middle of each side. The exterior of the monument including the lowest stage of the towers, has a red sandstone facing with rich panel decoration inlaid with marble decorative motifs. The four corner towers, with white marble cupolas, rise in five stages to a height of 100 feet with a zigzag inlay of white and yellow marble : the building is divided into a series of vaulted compartments. The interior is embellished with floral frescoes, delicate inlay work (pietra dura) and brilliant marble intersia of various colours. The marble cenotaph with its delicate and colourful pietra dure is engraved with the ninety-nine attributes of Allah.

Asif Khan's tomb

The tomb, an octagonal structure with a high bulbous dome stands in the centre of a vast garden divided into four squares once set with reservoirs, fountains and pathways. The exterior was originally adorned with rich stone inlay work and the interior decorated with very bold stucco tracery, tile mosaic and ghalibkari. The high bulbous double dome was originally covered with marble veneering.

Akbari Sarai

The series of rooms called Akbari Sarai, is situated between the tombs of Jahangir and Asif Khan. The open courtyard of the Sarai is flanked on all sides by a raised terrace where are built rows of small cells, numbering 180, fronted with a verandah and a common open passage. The corners of the Sarai are graced by burjis. The Sarai has two stately gateways of usual Mughal style, one on the north and the other on the south. These gateways are beautifully decorated with frescoes and ghalibkari. From the decorative elements, the style of the structure and the size of bricks, the Sarai and the entrance gateway to the tomb seem to have been built in the same period, apparently parts of a single building complex of Shah Jahan's Tomb. To the west of the Sarai in the middle of the row of cells is a mosque with three splendid domes. It is graced with red sandstone facing decorated with inlay work.

Statement of significance

Shahdara, originally the royal camping resort of the imperial Mughals, is an important site where the complex of monuments consisting of the tombs of Jahangir, Asif Khan and Akbari Sarai is situated. The mausoleum of Emperor Jahangir is the only example of the work of unsurpassed ornamentation and embellishment in architecture in the whole of Pakistan. The tomb of Asif Kahn can be quoted as the only existing specimen in Pakistan with a very close resemblance to Iranian Tomb architecture.

6. Rohtas Fort, Jhelum

Location 32 ° 55' latitude north
 73 ° 48' longitude east

Brief description

Sprawling along a commanding ridge, about 20 kilometres north-east of Jhelum is situated a majestic and impressive citadel, known as the Rohtas Fort. It was built by Sher Shah Suri after expelling the Mughal Emperor, Humayun, from the Sub-Continent in 1542 A.D. as a safeguard against the rise of hostile Gakkhar tribes and also to prevent the reappearance of Humayun from exile. The most impressive feature of the citadel is its fortification wall, covering a circumference of several kilometres, with watch-towers, 12 gateways and 68 heavy bastions built of sandstone. Among the gateways, the finest is the 70 foot high Sohail Gate facing the Tilla (hillock). The upper north-west quadrant of the fort also contains a small high building said to have been erected by Raja Man Singh in the time of Emperor Akbar. The fort also contains a few other buildings such as a mosque and two baolies (stepped wells). The three-domed mosque adjacent to the Kabuli Gate of the fort is a solid structure. The spandrils of the openings are decorated with stucco tracery bearing the design of rosettes.

Statement of significance

The majestic Rohtas Fort surpassing many other citadels in grandeur and massiveness is the only example of architecture of the type belonging to the times of Sher Shah Suri. Built in 1642 A.D. the monument represents a milestone in the history of fort architecture. The commanding situation of the fort with its awesome huge wall and trap gates makes it a unique piece of the cultural heritage.

7. Hiran Minar and Tank, Sheikhpura

Location 31° 45' latitude north
 73° 57' longitude east

Brief description

Constructed in brick, the minar (tower) is circular and tapers towards the top, which is flat, with a parapet wall. There are 210 square holes on the outer surface of the minar, arranged at regular intervals in 14 rows. A spiral staircase consisting of 108 steps has been provided inside the minar. Alongside the staircase, there are 11 ascending rectangular arched openings provided for air and light. The minar is divided into six tiers of different heights. The base of each tier has projected moulding and the lowest tier has an arched opening for an entrance. The entire exterior as well as interior of the minar has lime plaster, apparently with some floral or lineal fresco paintings. The thick lime plaster applied over the surface of the lowest tier has been divided into decorative panels or arched niches and horizontal bands in high relief.

Facing the grand minar on the east side is a big tank with a causeway leading to the octagonal baradari (pavilion) built in the middle. There is a square pavilion at each corner with a gateway to the baradari. The tank is rectangular in shape, each side has a ramp and a parapet wall and is flanked by four staircases of 8 steps. During Mughal days, a channel was cut from the Aik rivulet and connected with the tank at its north-west corner ; in addition, an elaborate system for filling up the tank with rain water from the catchment area was devised. The main gateway to the baradari is a rectangular vestibule with a pointed arch flanked by four other similar but smaller openings, built one upon the other. Inside the vestibule are two platforms. The inner walls have been decorated with recessed niches, while the soffit of the domeshaped ceilings has honeycomb decoration. The two flights of 13 steps constructed at both the corners lead to the roof. The outer and inner surface has been plastered in the usual way and decorated with fresco paintings. A causeway, standing on 21 pointed arched pillars, connects the main baradari with the gateway. A square-shaped projected platform has been provided in the middle of the causeway. In the centre of the tank has been erected an octagonal platform with a low parapet wall on all sides. Over the platform stands the beautiful baradari in the same plan. The baradari was constructed under the orders of the Emperor Jahangir in 1620 A.D. for use as a royal residence.

Statement of significance

The complex of buildings erected at Sheikhpura under the orders of Jahangir (1606 to 1628 A.D.) and modified afterwards by the architects of Shah Jahan (1628 to 1657 A.D.) presents unique features of Mughal architecture. Here, in this royal hunting resort, we find an expression of the personality of the Emperor who created this ensemble of buildings for his recreation. The high minar (tower) served very well for the purpose of providing a clear view of the surrounding area while the fabulous baradari in the midst of a large tank fulfilled the need for an ideal place for recreation.

8. Tomb of Hazrat Rukh-e-Alam, Multan

Location 30° 11' latitude north
 71° 30' longitude east

Brief description

The tomb, built in 1320-24 A.D., lies inside Multan Fort. This elegant building is an octagon in plan with a diameter of 15' 9" and a side measuring 20' 6". It is the first octagonal tom in the South Asia subcontinent. The special features in the construction of the Shrine are the tapering walls, horizontal wooden beams embedded at the exterior of brick work and a wooden frame built with horizontal and vertical beams. One of the main important features of the Shrine is the carved wooden Mehrab, a delicate and intricate piece of work, which is the earliest specimen of its kind in the whole South Asian Sub-continent. The structure is built entirely in red brick, the whole exterior elaborately decorated with glazed tile panels in string-courses and merlons. The colours used are Indian blue, persian blue and white, which contrast with the red of the finely dressed bricks. The enamelled tiles of this tomb are of a special type having relief patterns, raised from half an inch to two inches from the background. The second storey, also octagonal, is elaborately decorated with geometric, floral and arabesque designs. It is further beautified by calligraphic motifs, brick designs in relief pattern of caustic tiles and ornamental brick work.

Statement of significance

The building, octagonal in plan, is the earliest known monument of Multan Style of architecture. The tapering walls, the horizontal and vertical beams and frames, the carved, wooden mehrab with its intricate work, the glazed enamel tile panels in string course and merlons, with relief patterns, are some of the special features of this magnificent building. The Mausoleum, besides being a tourist attraction, is visited by a large number of people who revere the saint buried here.

10. Rani Kot Fort

Location between 27° 55' and 26° 15' latitude north
 Sind Province, District of Dadu

Brief Description

The fortification wall of the gigantic fort of Rani Kot is 35 kms in length and connects barren hills. The fort was built in the first quarter of the 19th century. The fortification wall, which follows the natural contours of the hilly area, has solid semi-circular bastions at intervals. The fortification wall runs on three sides of the area, while on the northern side the lofty peaks of the higher hillocks serve as a wall. A small fortress, about 5-6 miles inside the main gate, appears to have been the royal residence for the ruling family of Mirs. The double door gate lies on the south of the fortress. Inside the gate two niches are decorated with floral designs and carved stones. The whole architecture of the fort is restricted to stone and lime.

Statement of significance

The gigantic Rani Kot Fort, the largest fort in the world, stretches from 27° 55' north latitude southward along the western frontier of the Province of Sind to a latitude of 26° 15'. Stratetigically situated high up on the hills, the fort stretches across the hills over a circumference of 18 miles. From a certain distance, it appears like a crawling serpentine, running sinously over the hills, valleys and ravines, very tortuous in places, sometimes suddenly descending. The layout of the fort is quite interesting and amazing.

12. Shah Jahan Mosque, Thatta

Location 24° 46' latitude north
 67° 59' longitude north
 96 kms east of Karachi

Brief description

The mosque, a heavy brick structure of simple construction built upon a stone plinth, with heavy square pillars and massive walls, is centered around a courtyard 169' x 97'. The prayer chamber is of a similar size. Both are covered by large domes. On the north and south two aisled galleries open by means of arcades onto the courtyard. Ninety three domes cover the entire structure, and are probably the cause of a remarkable echo, which enables the prayers in front of the Mihrab to be heard in any part of the building. The mosque contains the most elaborate display of tile-work in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent. The two main chambers, in particular, are entirely covered with them. Their domes have been exquisitely laid with a mosaic of radiating blue and white tiles. Stylish floral patterns, akin the seventeenth century Kashi work of Iran, decorate the spandrels of the main arches and elsewhere geometrical designs on square tiles are disposed in a series of panels.

Statement of significance

The magnificent Jamia Masjid built by Emperor Shah Jahan, is the most important, largest edifice erected in the past in Thatta. One of the remarkable features of the mosque is its amazing coloured tile-work, with which the whole of the interior is exquisitely decorated. The decoration vividly represents different colours and an infinite variety and combination of designs. The peculiar honey-combed vaulting in the Mihrab is worthy of note. The grand mosque attains considerable significance owing to its unique roof, which is composed of no less than ninety three domes, three of which are principle ones, much larger than the rest. The large number of domes help to amplify the sound for the audience, who assemble in the mosque to say their prayers, following the "Imam". This technique of creating the amplification of sound through echo reflects the great skill and craftsmanship of ancient minds and the building is one of the finest architectural achievements of the Mughals.

13. Chaukhandi Tombs, Karachi

Location 40 km east of Karachi

Brief description and
statement of significance

The Chaukhandi graveyard spreads over an area of two square miles and contains tombs of certain warriors of Baloch families settled in this area some time during the 17th and 18th centuries A.D. Owing to the scarcity of dated inscriptions on Chaukhandi tombs, it is difficult to assign exact dates to them. The tombs are built on raised platforms in a pyramidal form with decorative stone slabs covered in relief with human and figurative designs. Most of the tombs represent family graveyards and only a few are placed under pillar canopies finished in Hindu style. The carvings on some of the male graves show a horseman with his arms; shield, sword, bow and arrow. The carvings on women's graves represent ornaments such as bracelets, necklaces, rings, anklets, etc. Also in case of male graves, a boss shaped projection provided at the northern end intends to hold the turban of the deceased.