UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE
WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

World Heritage Bureau

Eighth Ordinary Session

(Unesco Headquarters, Paris, 4-7 June 1984)

Item 4 of the Provisional Agenda: Tentative lists of cultural properties
received since the Seventh Ordinary Session of the Committee.

1. In order to enable the Committee to appreciate within the widest possible
context the outstanding universal value of each property nominated for
inclusion in the World Heritage List, each State Party has been invited to
submit to the Committee a tentative list of the cultural and natural
properties situated on its territory, and which it is considering nominating
for inclusion in the List during the next five to ten years. In conformity
with Article 11.1 of the Convention concerning the presentation of inventories,
the Committee, at its 7th session, requested all States Parties that had
not already done so to send this tentative list to the Secretariat during the
course of 1984. From 1985 onwards, the Committee will not be in a position
to examine the nominations of cultural properties by States which will not
have submitted such a tentative list.

2. The Secretariat has received the attached tentative lists from the
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

3. On 10 and 11 April 1984, the International Council on Monuments and Sites
(ICOMOS) organized a meeting on the harmonization of the tentative lists sub-
mitted by a number of the European countries. On that occasion the following
States Parties submitted either a first or a revised tentative list: Bulgaria,
France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and
Turkey.

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The representatives from Portugal stated that their government would
submit a tentative list in the near future.
Two representatives from Lebanon attended the meeting as observers.
The meeting proved particularly fruitful and enabled all participants
to gain an overall view of the monuments and sites that each state
represented at the meeting is considering including in its tentative list.
The national authorities concerned will pursue the work necessary to
finalize the harmonized lists, in consultation with ICOMOS.
It is expected that a number of the states represented at the meeting
will be in a position to submit their tentative list before the 8th
session of the World Heritage Committee.

Tentative list of properties which the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is considering nominating for inclusion in the World Heritage List.

1. Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna (already included)

2. Archaeological Site of Sabratha (already included)

3. Archaeological Site of Cyrene (already included)

4. Archaeological Site of the City of Ptolemais (to be examined this year)

5. Prehistoric Rock-Art Sites of Tadrart Acacus (to be examined this year)

6. The Old City of Tripolitania

7. Germa

8. Ghadames

9. Ghirza

10. Apollonia, the City of Pentapolis

11. Euesperides

12. Medin Sulton Charax, Iscina, Sort

13. Taucherie (modern Tocra)

1. The Old City of Tripolitania

Tripoli has usually been considered to occupy the Site of Oea, which was built by the Phoenicians in the seventh century B.C. The form of the town was not regular, but it was completely surrounded by strong walls of solid masonry pierced with magnificent gates which still remain to prove their splendour.

The proposed Site of the Old City of Tripoli meets all the criteria considered by the World Heritage Committee.

2. Germa

The capital city of Garamantes was founded in the fifth century B.C. in the middle of the Libyan desert, where no building materials could be found. It is known that the habitations of the Garamantes were primarily simple and consisted of huts or tents made of animal hides. It must have occurred after the development of the Garamantes and the foundation of ancient Germa, whose ruins have indicated that it was surrounded by walls and trenches that embodied large houses, baths, temples and markets where the Roman type has observed. It meets Criteria II, III and IV.

3. Ghadames

Ghadames (ancient Cydamae) is situated on the three main lines of communication between the interior and the coast. As every import and outpost on the Libyan north-western frontier on the modern borders of Libya, Tunisia and Algeria, the routes have played the controlling part in Trans-Saharan Trade. Berber people – lived in Ghadames in a heavy fortified city since pre-classical times, but surrendered when C. Balbus led a successful expedition against the Garamantes of Fezzan in 19 B.C., by setting out from Sabratha to Cydamae (modern Ghadames), which became an allied city of Rome. It has been referred to by Arab authors as the "Pearl of the Desert". It is a unique city in its style and planning.

4. Ghirza

The city in the desert was built of finely cut ashlar throughout and had in many cases a wealth of ornamental detail in characteristic Romano-Libyan style. The earliest fortified farmhouses were clearly designed and constructed by the work of indigenous hands following the approved model as shown by Libyan inscriptions in Latin characters from the reliefs carved on the temple-tombs and mausolae one can obtain a vivid picture of daily life in these (limitanei). Horses and camels are portrayed ploughing the Wadis, corn and pines are being harvested, the master of the estate himself sits in a camp-chair directing the operations of his servants and labourers. Reliefs of palm trees show the date cultivation was possible in some of the more favoured Wadis.

These excellently preserved examples of a more elaborate form of farmhouses and temple tombs are to be seen at Ghirza, the city of the desert.

Ancient Apollonia was Cyrene's port for over a thousand years, and its ruins form an essential part of the whole archeological complex. They can conveniently be visited from Cyrene by means of the modern road, twenty kilometres long, which follows the course of the ancient highway linking City and Port. Originally constructed by the Greeks when they began to develop their naval merchant fleets, the road was improved in 100 A.D. by working-parties.

Apollonia (modern Susa) was founded in 1897 as a colony of Moslem refugees from Crete. It was given its name in honour of the patrom god who brought the Greeks to Libya, but in the Byzantine times it was called (Sozusa), from which has developed the Arab name "Susa".

6. Euesperides

The first ancient city to exist at Benghazi was founded probably by Greek settlers from Cyrene or Barca at some time before 515 B.C. on rising ground at the northern end of the present salt-marsh on the actual Site of Sidi Abeid.

The excavations carried out by the Department of Antiquities with the collaboration of the Ashmolean Museum of Oxford, who have thrown more light on the character of Euesperides, the layout of the ancient city was visible, extending southwards from the Sidi Abied Cemetery towards the edge of the salt-marsh. Streets, building-blocks and the city walls showed up clearly beside a vast quantity of scattered Greek pottery and houses of the Greek city; pavements of pebble mosaic were also visible.

7. Medin Sulton Charax, Iscina, Sort

Many ancient Sites lie in the Syrtic region of Libya, the greatest in extent and the most long-lived in. Its history is Medin Sulton, the Site of Punic, Roman and early Islamic settlements known respectively as Charax, Iscina and Sort.

The Department of Antiquities carried out the excavation on the Site, and the principal ruins of Sulton, which lie between the coast highway and the sea at 55 kilometres east of modern Sort, and are approximately fifty-one kilometres from Sort by the more direct ancient caravan track along the shore.

The first modern description of Medina Sulton is a summary given by the Brothers Beechey in 1821 in the course of their geographical and archaeological survey of the Syrtic region.

The Department of Antiquities carried out the excavations where the remains of several strongly built fortresses seemed to indicate an important military position, and to the south-east remains of an ancient town called Medina. The fortresses we have already referred to are still visible today, incorporated in the wall-circuit of Islamic Sort.

8. Taucherie (modern Tocra)

Taucherie was founded from Cyrene. The excavations carried out by the Department of Antiquities have shown that Taucherie was settled very soon after the traditional date for the foundation of Cyrene, which had been founded in 631 B.C.

The earliest mass of pottery found in Taucherie is of 620 B.C.

The city of Pentapolis lies very near the point at which the western end of the high Cyrenaican plateau approaches the sea, and has ready access onto the plateau and to El Merj by a route followed by the ancient and modern roads.

The most conspicuous remains at Taucherie (modern Tocra) are of Roman period down to the Arab invasion of the mid-seventh century A.D.
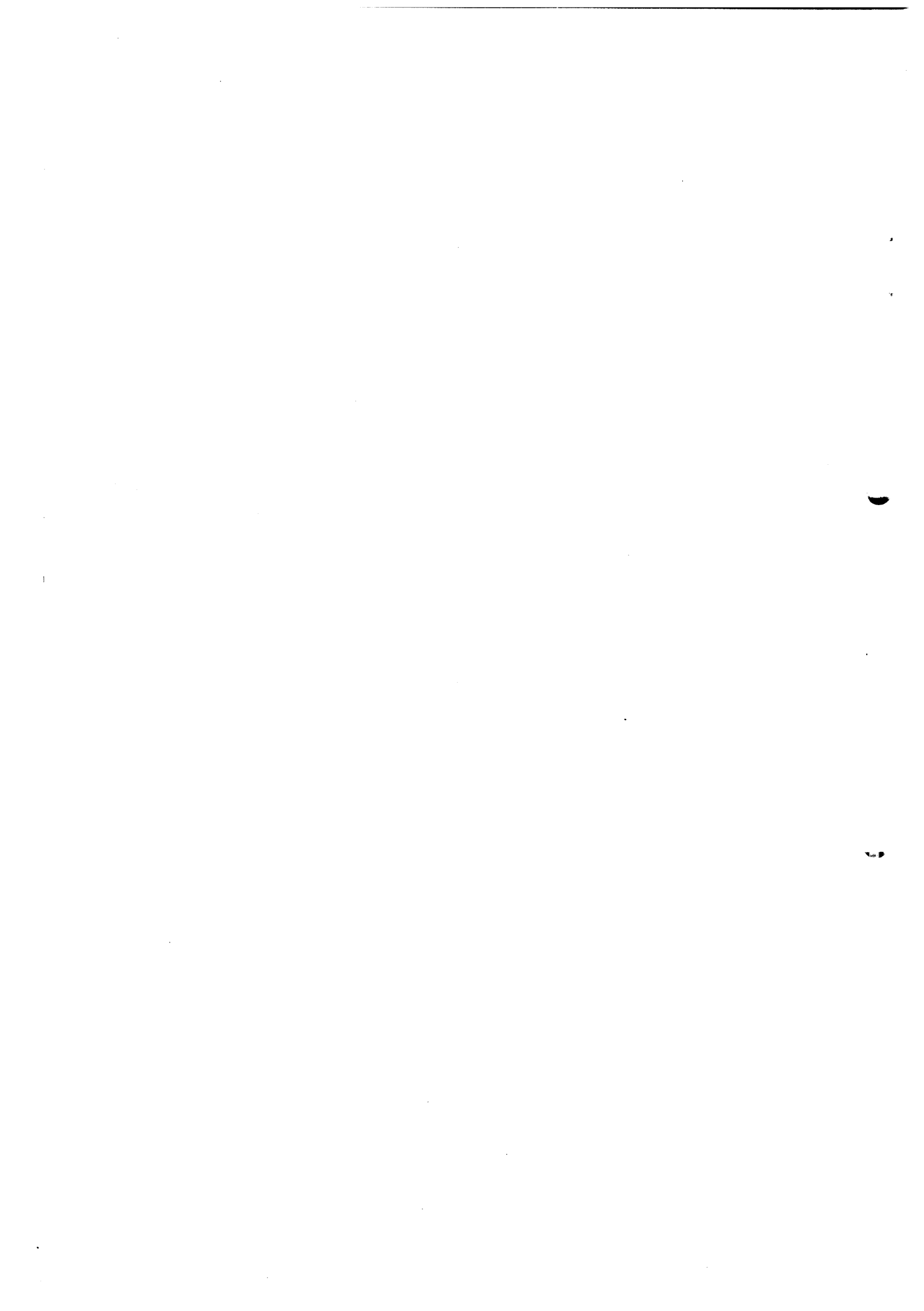
The Pentapolis proper, extending from Benghazi (Berenice) to Derna, took its name from the five principal ancient settlemens within its confines.

Berenice, Taucheria (Tocra), Ptolemais (Tolemaita), Apollonia (Marsa Susa) and Cyrene - the Sites of these cities and of ancient Barka, the predecessor of Ptolemais, have long been known. Excavations have been carried out by the archaeologists, and the results of some of them will be submitted **in due time with the nominations.**

Tentative list of properties which the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
is considering nominating for inclusion in the World Heritage List.

1. Petra

2. Jerash (Gerasa)

3. Umm Qays (Gedara)

4. Qusair Amra

5. Kerak

6. Tabaqat Fahl (Pella)

Délégation Permanente du
Royaume Hachemite de Jordanie
Auprès de l'U.N.E.S.C.O.

الوَفــدُالدَائِـــمْ
لِمملَكَة الأُردُنيّـة الهَاشِميّـة
لِدىَ اليُونيسكو ـ بارِيسْ

PETRA

PROVINCE   OR REGION   ı Ma'an Governorate

LOCATION   : 35° 26' 2 East

                              30° 19' 7 North

                            Ca 240 Kms. South of Amman

LEGAL STA TUS   : The whole city is under the jurisdiction

                              of the Dept. of Antiquities .

                              National property .

IDENTIFICATION   : Capital of the Nabataean Kingdom which

                              flourished between the first-century B.C

                              and the first-century A.D. It is unique

                              because virtually all its facades are Cut

                              out of the solid sandstone rock . The city

                              is a treasury of late Hellenistic monuments .

HISTORY   : Practically nothing certain is known of the Nabataeans

                              early history . They may have originally

                              come from the Arabian peninsula and settled among

                              the Edomités in and around Petra, and

                              eventually took possession of the City .

                            In 312 B.C. The Nabataeans repelled an attak

                            mounted by the Greek ruler of Syria, "Antigonus".

                            In the first-century B.C. The conflict between

                            the Ptolemies and the Seleucids enabled the

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الوَفـذُالدّائِـمَ
لِمُلَكَـة الأُرُدُنِيَّـة الهَاشِمِيَّـة
لدِى اليونيسكو ـ باريس

- 2 -

Nabataeans to extend their influence to the north

reaching-by the reign of aretas III philhellen

(84-56 B.C.) as far as Damascus . The City's fortunes

continued to increase until the line of Nabataean Kings

came to an end in A.D. 106, when Petra was annexed to the

newly Created Provincia Arabia . Roman admin istration

provi..ded a new stimulus to the cultural life of the the City .

and a dozen new monuments were constructed in this period.

In the Byzantine period the City's boundaries contracted

considerably, but it was still of sufficient importance to

become the Seat of a bishopric in the fourth-century .

A natural Catastrophe wrough the final dstruction of the

City as is indicated by recent archaeological Excavations.

Numerous excavations were carried out at the site by the

British School of Archaeology, the University of Uta, and

the University of Jordan .

The restoration of the so-called, "Qasr al-Sint" in underway.

BIBLIOGRAPHY   : Brunnow and Damaszewski, Die provincia Arabia, vol.1

(Strasburg, 1904)

I . Browning, Petra, (London, 1974) where a fuller

bibliography is to be found .

الوَفـدُالدّائِـمْ

لِمملكة الأردنية الهاشميّة

لدى اليونيسكو ـ باريسْ

JERASH (GERASA)

PROVINCE OR REGION : - IRBID GOVERNORATE

LOCATION : - 40 Kms north of Amman

LEGAL STATUS : - The Western half of the Roman town is under the jurisdiction of Dept. of Antiquities. The eastern half is built over by the modern town.

IDENTIFICATION : - Gerash is the best preserved Roman provincial town in the Middle East. Regular colonnaded streets, theatres, temples, baths, and a nymphaeum are characteristic features of the town.

HISTORY : - The city was one called "Antioch on the Chrysorrhoes" (Golden River) wich refers to the stream still meandering through the town's centre. This name may mean that it was one of the Seleucid kings-probably Antiochus IV- who made it into an urban settlement. Inscriptions found in Jerash also attribute its foundation to Alexander the Great.

After the arrival of Pompey in 63B.C. Jerash joined the Decapolis and took this date as the beginning of a new era. Around the Middle of the first-century A.D. a large scale building program began. A Temple for Zeus and another dedicated to Artemis were in progress by that time, and an ambitious city plan was laid out. These undertakings were only a prelude to what was to happen under Trajan and Hadrian, culminating in a Golden Age under the Antonines. In the latter half of the second-century building projects were undertaken on the grandest scale : the main streets were-widened ; the Temple of Artemis was begun with its huge propylaea ; and in 191 the Nymphaeum was built.

**Délégation Permanente du
Royaume Hachemite de Jordanie
Auprès de l'U.N.E.S.C.O.**

الوَفدُالدَّائِمُ
لِلمَملَكَةِ الأردُنِيَّةِ الهاشِمِيَّةِ
لِدَىَ اليونيسكو ـ باريس

In the Byzantine period the City was still of sufficient importan ce that at least nine churches were built, and its bishops attended the councils of Seleucia and Chalcedon in 359 and 451 respectively. Its prosperity continued down to the middle of the eigth-century when a major earthquake destroyed most of the city's monuments.

Between 1928-1934 a joint expedition between Yale University and the British School of Archaelogy in Jerusalem carried out excavations at Jerash. The results were published in a voluminous book under the editorship of C.H. Kraeling. In the five-year deve lopment plan initiated in 1981 a massive program of excavations and restoration will be undertaken in co-operation with international teams from different countries.

BIBLIOGRAPHY :

C.H. Kraeling, Gerasa : City of the Decapolis, (New Haven, 1938).

I. Browning, Jerash and the Decapolis, (London, 1962).

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الوَفْدُالدَّائِم
لِلمَملَكَة الأُردُنِيَة الهاشِمِيَة
لدى اليونيسكو ـ باريس

UMM QAYS (GEDARA)

PROVINCE OR REGION : - IRBID GOVERNORATE

EXACT LOCATION : - 35°41' East
32°39' North
ca. 30 Kms to the West of Irbid.

LEGAL STATUS : - Parts of the archaeological site is under
the jurisdiction of the Dept. of Antiquities,
and the rest is individually owned property.
A project is underway to compensate the pro-
perty owners and to build housing units for
the inhabitants outside the archaeological
site.

IDENTIFICATION : - The site of ancient Gedara is strategically
located on a mountain top overlooking lake
Tiberias and the northern Jordan Valley. The
site evokes the story of the Gedazene swine
told in the New Testament. The City also pro-
duced several men of letters, e.g. philodemus,
the Epicurean epigrammist, Meleager the an-
thologist, Menippus the satirist and Theo-
dorus the rhetoric

HISTORY : - Gedera first appears in written history when
Antiochus the Great conquered it from the
ptolemies for the seleueids of Syria. It was
rebuilt by Pompey in 63 B.C. and became
a member of the Decapolis. Strabo mentions
that Gedara was the city to which the
pleasre-loving Romans retired after having
enjoyed the restorative effects of the hot
springs down in the Valley, solacing their
leisure with the plays performed in its
theaters. Several seasons of excavations were

carried out at the site by the German
Evangelical Institute. These Excavations
indicate that the site was successively oc-
cupied in the Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine,
and Early Islamic periods. A large bath buil-
ding, a Roman mausoleum, and a Byzantine
church of the centralized plan were unco-
vered and parly restored and consolidated.

BIBLIOGRAPHY : - U. Lux, "Des Mosils fussboden eines spa-
latiken Bades in Ummges" ZDPV vol. 82 (1966)
62-70.

QUSAIR AMRA

PROVINCE OR REGION : - AZRAQ

EXACT LOCATION : - 36°34'8'' East

31°47'9'' North

ca. 85 Kms.East of Amman

LEGAL STATUS : - National Property

OWNER : - The Dept. of Antiquities

IDENTIFICATION : - The building consists of three main elements :

A) Ana audience - Hall measuring 8.5mX7.5m It is divided into three bays by two slightly pointed transverse arches, and roofed by three parallel tunnel-vaults.

B) The bath complex. It consists of three rooms : the disrobing room (Apodyterium) the moderately hot-room (Tepidarium), and the hot-room (calidarium).

C) The Hydraulic Structures.

The most distinctive feature which justify its inclusion in the world heritage list is the extensive fresco paintings which cover virtually the whole interior surfaces. These paintings represent hunting, bathing,and dancing scenes. In addition the calidarium which is covered by a dome is decorated with the Zodiac. This decoration is the first attempt to portray the vault of heaven on an hemispherical in stead of a flat surface.

HISTORY : - Qusair Amra is one of the earliest examples of Islamic baths. It is dated

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الوَفدُالدّائِمْ

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لِدَى'اليونيسكو- باريسْ

: - to the first half of the Eighth-cen-
tury and more specifically to the
reign of the Ummayyad Caliph al-Walid
I (705-715 A.P.). It was rediscovered
by the Austrian traveller Alois Musil
in 1898. Soon afterwards Musil made two
additional trips to the building, the
third in the company of a painter,
Meilich, who copied the paintings which
were published by the Academy of Vienna.
Since Musil's rediscovery, the paintings
became smoked-blackened by the camp-
fires of bedouins who pitched their
tents near the monument in the spring.
Perceiving the precarious and deterio-
rating condition óf the paintings, the
Dept. of Antiquities of Jordan commis-
sioned a Spanish team from the National
Museum of Madrid to clean the fresco
paintings and to cosnolidate the buil-
ding. This task was accomplished during
three seasons of work in the years
1971, 1972, and 1973. The results of
this work were published in an admi-
rable book which include detailed plans
elevations, and adequate coloured pho-
tographs.

BIBLIOGRAPHY   : - A. Musil, Qusejr Amra, 2 vols (Vienna,
M. Almagro, et-al, Qusayr   1907) K.A.C. Creswell, Early Muslim
Amra : Residence Y Banos   Architecture, New edition (New-York,
Omeyas en el Desierto de   1979) vol. I, Pt. II, pp. 390-449. A
Jordania, (Madrid, 1975)   Full bibliography arranged chronologi-
                                   cally is to be found in this publication.

الوَفدُالدّائِمْ
لِلمملَكة الأُردنيّة الهاشِميّة
لِدىَ اليونيسكو۔ بأريسْ

KERAK

PROVINCE OR REGION : - Kerak Governorate

LOCATION : - 90 kms south of Amman

LEGAL STATUS : - The castle is a national property
administered by the Dept. of Antiquities.

IDENTIFICATION : - A Crusader's Castle with later Mameluke
additions.

HISTORY : - The town Kerak is the ancient Qir Moab
of the Bible which was part of the Moa-
bite territory. During the late Helle-
nistic period the town was known as
"Kharkha" (i.e. town). Christianity
penetrated the town very early, and in
the fifth-century it had a bishop and
the much venerated "Church of Nazareth".

The Castle was built in 1142 by the
Crusaders who sought to control their
uneasy dominion in Trans Jordan and to
Cut off communication between Egypt and
Syria. It fell to the Ayyubide in 1188
and the second half of the thirteenth
Century the Castle was enlarged and
strengthened. The Castle as it Stands
now is one of the finest examples of
military architecture. Its walls are
strengthened with rectangular projecting
towers, ditches and paved glacis in so-
me places.

BIBLIOGRAPHY : - T.S.R. Boase, Castles and Churches of
the Crusading Kingdom, (New York, 1967).

**Délégation Permanente du
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الوَفـٰدُالدَّائـِـمُ

لِمَملَكـَـة الأُرِدنِيـَـة الهـَاشِميـَة

لدَى اليونيسكو- باريـَس

TABAQAT FAHL (PELLA)

PROVINCE OR REGION : - NORTHERN JORDAN VALLEY
                         IRBID GOVERNORATE

EXACT LOCATION   : - 35° 37' East
                       32° 27' North

LEGAL STATUS   : - The Archaeological site is largely
                       regarded as a national property.

OWNER   : - The Dept. of Antiquities.

IDENTIFICATION :

   The site is almost rectangular in shape measuring 1300f;
long and 750 f. wide. It was first mentioned under its old semitic
name "Philum" in the Egyptian texts of the 19th century B.C. Bur-
ial tombs discovered on the site indicate that it was occupied in
the Middle and late Bronze ages (2700-1200 B.C.) In the late helleni
sitic period it became a member of the league of autonomous cites
known as the Decapolis. Then it came successively under Roman,
Byzantine, and Islamic control.

HISTORY :

   Flints and crude hand-made pottery found near Pella indicate
that the site was occupied as early as the Neolithic and Chalmoli-
thic periods. In the Middle and Late Bronze Ages the city was
dependent for its prosperity on a combination of industry and trade.
Pella by this period had commercial and cultural contracts with
Egypt, Syria, and Cyprus. The evidence for the Iron Age occupation
is rather slim, but in the Hellenistic period Pella was again a
prosperous city. In 83-82 B.C. Pella was invaded by Alexander
Janneas, the Hasmonean ruler of Palestine. The city was freed
Hasmonean rule by Pompey in 63 B.C. and became a member of the
Decapolis. Christinity came to Pella very early-as the first

century with the flight of the Christian community from
Jerusalem around A.D. 67. By the the fith-century Pella was
very much a christian city and had its own bishops. In 634
Pella came under Arab rule, and in 746 a major earthquake des-
troyed many of its monuments and buildings.

The name "Pella" which evokes the birthplace of Alexander
the Great in Macedonia, is a Greek approximation of an earlier
place name.

The first major archaeological exvavation on the site was
carried out in the spring of 1967 under the direction of R.H.
Smith from the college of wooster, Ohio. However, the Excavation
came to a halt as a result of the Arab-Israeli war in 1967, and
it was not until 1978 that Excavations were resumed, this time
Wooster college was joined by the University of Sydney, Austra-
lia whose team was led by Basil Hennessy and Anthony Mcnicoll.
The excavations have uncovered two Roman Temples, three Byzan-
tine Churches, a civic building, an Odeon, and a series of
Umayyad residential buildings. Fallen columns were set up and
consolidation works were carried out by the Dept. of Antiquities
of Jordan.

BIBLIOGRAPHY :
     R.H. Smith, Pella of the Decapolis, (tondon, 1973).

CERTAIN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

(April 10-11 th 1984)

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PARTICIPANTS

BULGARIA : Mrs Magdalina Stantscheva

FRANCE : M. François Enaud

F.R.G. : M. W. Bornheim gen. Schilling
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Miss Paule-Claude Benedict

ICOMOS : M. Michel Parent, chairman
M. Léon Pressouyre, Icomos coordinator for the Convention
Mrs Delphine Lapeyre, Secretariat
Mrs Martine Bernard, Secretariat

MEETING FOR THE HARMONIZATION OF THE TENTATIVE LISTS OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES

PRESENTED BY CERTAIN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

(ICOMOS, Paris, 10 - 11 April 1984)

Nine European countries (Bulgaria, Spain, France, Greece, Italy, Portugal, F.R.G., Switzerland and Turkey) were represented at this meeting organized by ICOMOS in the aim of harmonizing the tentative lists presented by these States.

Spain, Italy and the F.R.G. submitted new tentative lists, established in function of the orientations and guidelines issued after the first meeting which was held at ICOMOS Headquarters, April 19-20, 1983.

Greece and Turkey both presented a first provisional list, which they intended to modify as necessary before giving it an official status.

Portugal and Switzerland should present a new tentative list in the coming months.

The representatives of the nine European countries were asked to present in turn to present their tentative list, after which Mr. Michel Parent, President of Icomos, retained the Italian list as an example with the approval of the participants. This list had the advantage of respecting the two presentations requested by ICOMOS, both typological and historical. These two presentations facilitate comparison of cultural properties of a same type and gives an idea of the country's perception of its own heritage. The geographical presentation evoked in 1983 was discarded. A country's obligation to respect a balanced representation of each of its regions might lessen the value of the national list.

Mr. Parent considered that it would be desirable to pursue this effort for the standardization of the presentation of the tentative lists for other con-tinents, and consequently, it seems necessary to establish universally coherent lists on the basis of the current presentation.

Mr. Léon Pressouyre, ICOMOS Coordinator for the Convention, requested that the States include on their list only monuments of universal value, to highlight only the cultural dominant of their country, the privileged witnesses of a civilization, and finally, to observe a great severity in its choices which

must remain very representative. In thus manner, any enumerative or repetative nominations should be avoided.

Mrs. Raidl, of the Unesco Division of Cultural Heritage, stressed the importance of <u>not</u> presenting properties solely on the basis of criterion IV, as the historical value may be justified only on the condition that the structure of the monument be exceptional.

On the basis of these national choices, the participants saw the need to make a supra-national selection according to a few, relatively homogeneous themes. These thematic, supra-national proposals afford a complete vision of cultural properties which could be included not only on the basis of their architectural qualities.

Mr. Parent stressed the fact that it does not seem necessary to include on this "European" list all the civilizations, that it must be recalled that this List is world-wide and, therefore, the other continents must be allowed the opportunity to present properties characteristic of their cultural evolution (cf. vernacular architecture for the African continent, neo-classical monuments in North America, etc.). A balance must be maintained between the European countries and those of the other continents.

Mr. Parent wished to see adopted, concerning historic urban centres, a logical and geographical presentation of urban unities, with the possibility of re-tracing the different marks of their evolution through the centuries, and allowing, in certain cases, the delimiting of zones for groups of buildings which would justify their inclusion on the World Heritage List (cf. the squares at Nancy, included in 1983).

After presenting these recommendations, Mr. Parent and Mr. Pressouyre formed two working groups to establish coherent, common lists, based on themes as broad as Prehistory and Antiquity, or as specific as Hellenicity, Romanity or, for the medieval period, the pilgrimmage routes. These study groups defined priorities for the world heritage on the basis of those for national heritage. The participants were unanimous in their opinion that civilizations having exercised a lesser influence should not be given equal representation and that priority should always be given to the important centres.

With this in mind, a strict selection was made on common agreement.

A balanced list was established most easily for the prehistoric era. National identity does not seem to be tied to this proto-historic period. In establishing a list of antique properties encompassing all the European civilizations, the countries attempted to include, under the theme of colonization, common interests generated either by the Greek or Roman civilizations. However, the need to work in small groups of experts from the same geographical area soon became evident, as the individuality of each country becomes more accentuated down through history. (cf. the study of the religious architecture of the Balkan countries does not apply to all of Europe, Christian oriental architecture being distinct from that of the Occident.)

Mr. Enaud suggested that there could be two levels of lists: a national list, broad, witness to the national cultural heritage, and another list, to be presented for inclusion on the World Heritage List. Mr. Enaud proposed that each country include in the presentation of the second category list :
1) absolute priorities, of universal reputation,
2) relative priorities for which complementary documents for evaluation should be furnished.

The absence of certain European countries (e.g., Yugoslavia, Roumania, etc.) limited the participants to drafting, for reference, a first "European" list during the course of these two working days. 200 cultural properties were included (65 for Antiquity, 105 for the medieval period and 30 for the modern era). The nine States represented at the meeting arrived at a strict selection on the basis of their national tentative lists and recognized the importance of limiting the number of nominations to the World Heritage List which must retain its universal and non-Eurocentric character.

BULGARIE

NEOLITHIQUE

- 2 habitations de Stara Zagora

ANTIQUITE

- Tombeau thrace de Svechtari

- Tombeau de Silistra

ARCHITECTURE MONASTIQUE

- Batchkovo

- Ville de Melnik et Monastère de Rojene

ESPAGNE

PREHISTOIRE

- Altamira

- Minorque

ANTIQUITE GRECQUE

- Ampurias

ANTIQUITE ROMAINE

- Aqueduc de Ségovie

- Pont d'Alcantara

- Merida (Emerita Augusta)

ARCHITECTURE MEDIEVALE

- Eglises de Tarrasa

- Santiago de Peñalba

- La Giralda de Séville

- Saint-Jacques de Compostelle

- San Pedro de Jaca

- Santa Maria de Eunate

- Monastère de Poblet

- Chartreuse de Miraflores

- Santo Domingo de Silos

- Alt Vila (Ibiza)

- Las Huelgas

- Hopital de Tolède

- Salamanque

- Cathédrale de Palma de Majorque

- Lonja de Valence

RENAISSANCE

- Jaen, cathédrale

- Almagro

BAROQUE

_ Palacio de la Granja

- Madrid, Palacio Real

- Salamanque, Plaza mayor

PROJET DE LISTE INDICATIVE REVISEE

FRANCE

ANTIQUITE ROMAINE

- Pont du Gard

ARCHITECTURE MEDIEVALE

- Saint-Sernin de Toulouse

- Conques

- Aigues Mortes

- Saint-Benoît sur Loire

- Jumièges

- Jacobins de Toulouse

- Cathédrale de Reims

- Saint-Denis

- Hospices de Beaune

- Cathédrale de Laon

- Cathédrale de Bourges

CENTRES URBAINS MEDIEVAUX

- Avignon

- Strasbourg (la grande île)

-Albi

- Troyes

RENAISSANCE

- Château de Blois

ARCHITECTURE CLASSIQUE

- Les Invalides

- Besançon

GRECE

PREHISTOIRE

- Sesklo-- Dimini

- Acropoles mycéniennes

- Sites minoens

ANTIQUITE GRECQUE

- Athènes

- Olympie

- Epidaure

- Vergina

- Samos (Heraeion)

- Dodone

- Philippe

- Delos

- Delphes

ANTIQUITE ROMAINE

- Athènes

- Nikopolis

ARCHITECTURE BYZANTINE

- Les Météores

- Mont Athos

- Mystra

- Athènes

- Patmos

- Santorin

- Naxos

ARCHITECTURE MILITAIRE

- Rhodes

- Corfou

ITALIE
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PREHISTOIRE

- Borumini

ANTIQUITE GRECQUE

- Paestum

- Agrigente

- Selinonte

- Segeste

- Syracuse

ANTIQUITE ROMAINE

- Palestrina

- Terracina

- Tivoli

- Via Appia

- Aoste

- Verone

- Ostie

- Campi Flegrei

- Pompei

- Herculanum

- Villa Adriana

- Piazza Armerina

- Arc de Bénévent

ARCHITECTURE MEDIEVALE

- Brescia (San Salvatore)

- Cividale

- Venise

- Gênes

- Bari

- Otrente

- Monreale

- Galuzzo , la Chartreuse

- Assise

ARCHITECTURE BYZANTINE

- Ravenne

- Torcello

- Monreale

  - Cefalu

  - Palerme

  - Grottes d'Italie du Sud

ENSEMBLES URBAINS MEDIEVAUX

  - Lucques

  - Vicence

  - Pise

  - Parme

  - Vérone (monuments romains et romans)

  - Bologne

  - Sienne

  - Orvieto

ARCHITECTURE PALATIALE

- Castel del Monte

- Il Maschio Angioino à Naples

RENAISSANCE

- Ferrare

- Pienza

- Sabbioneta

- Vicence

- Mantoue, Palais du Te

- Urbin , Palais ducal

- 2 villas médicéennes (Poggio a Cajano)

- 2 villas palladiennes (Rotonda)

EGLISES DE LA RENAISSANCE

- Todi , Chiesa della Consolzione

- Montepulciano , San Biagio

- Prato , Santa Maria delle Carceri

- Parme , Santa maria della Steccata

- Rimini , San Francesco - il Tempio Malatestiano

- Mantoue , Sant'Andrea

- Faenza , il Duomo

- Torino, il Duomo

ARCHITECTURE BAROQUE

- Naples (Palazzo Reale - San Carlo)

- Torino   (Palazzo Madama, Stupinigi, Venaria Reale)

- Caserta , la reggia

- Lecce , Arcivescovado, Sant'Oronzo

- Palerme

REPUBLIQUE FEDERALE D'ALLEMAGNE

ANTIQUITE ROMAINE

- Trèves

ARCHITECTURE MEDIEVALE

- Ile de Reicheneau

- Hildesheim

- Maria Laach

- Maulbronn

- Eberbach

- Bamberg

- Worms

- Lorsh

- Cologne

- Gelnhausen

- Externsteine

- Vallée du Rhin

RENAISSANCE

- Luneburg

- Augsburg

- Heildelberg

ARCHITECTURE BAROQUE

- Bruhl

- Vierzehnheiligen

- Weltenburg

- Ottobeuren

- Weingarten

PROJET DE LISTE INDICATIVE REVISEE

TURQUIE

PREHISTOIRE

- Gatalhoyuk

- Troie

- Gordion

- Sardes

- Xanthos

ART RUPESTRE

- Bogaskoy

ANTIQUITE GRECQUE ET ROMAINE

- Ephese

- Priene

- Pergame

- Assos

- Nemrut

- Didymes

- Aspendos

ROUTES DE LA FOI

- Ephese

- Antioche

- Myra

ARCHITECTURE BYZANTINE

- Sumela

- Goreme

- Istambul