

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE
WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Bureau of the World Heritage Committee
Ninth Session

(Unesco Headquarters, Paris, 3-6 June 1985)

Item 5 of the Provisional Agenda: Tentative lists of cultural and natural
properties received since the Eighth 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, ICOMOS will not examine the nomination of cultural properties by States which will not have submitted such a tentative list. New States Parties are invited to present their tentative list as soon as possible.

2. Since the 8th session of the World Heritage Committee, the Secretariat has received new or revised tentative lists from the following States Parties: Algeria, Cyprus, France, Germany (Fed. Republic of), Guyana, Morocco, Norway, Peru, Portugal and Tunisia. The Beninese authorities have indicated that they intend to nominate only one property within the next five years.

3. The tentative list of Bulgaria was submitted directly to the World Heritage Committee at its 8th session. This list is attached herewith together with the tentative lists from Cyprus, France (natural properties), Germany (Federal Republic of) and Peru.

4. As at 6 June 1985, the following States Parties have presented a tentative list :

- cultural properties: Algeria, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, France, Germany (Fed. Republic of), Guyana, India, Italy, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey and the United States of America;
- natural properties : Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, France, Italy, Morocco, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Turkey and the United States of America.

October 1984

Tentative list of properties already inscribed or which the People's Republic of Bulgaria is considering nominating for inclusion in the World Heritage List.

CULTURAL PROPERTIES

1. Boyana Church (already inscribed)
2. Madara Rider (already inscribed)
3. Thracian tomb of Kazanlak (already inscribed)
4. Rock-hewn churches of Ivanovo (already inscribed)
5. Ancient City of Nessebar (already inscribed)
6. Rila Monastery (already inscribed)
7. Two neolithic dwellings in Stara Zagora (nomination already received)
8. The Magoura Cave
9. The Thracian Tomb of Sveshtari (nomination already received)
10. The Ancient Town of Nicopolis ad Istrum
11. The Silistra Tomb
12. The Bachkovo Monastery
13. The Town of Melnik and the Rozhen Monastery

NATURAL PROPERTIES

1. Srebarna Nature Reserve (already inscribed)
2. Pirin National Park (already inscribed)
3. The Rocks of Belogradchik (nomination already received)
4. The Vratsa Karst (nomination already received)
5. Central Balkan Park (nomination already received)
6. The Roussenski Lom National Park (nomination already received)
7. The Pobiti Kamani Natural Monument (nomination already received)

The People's Republic of Bulgaria occupies an area of 110,911 square kilometers in South-East Europe in the centre of the Balkan Peninsula. The area is remarkable for its enormous role in the cultural and historical development of Europe and Asia because it is the most convenient and direct overland link between the two continents. At the same time this area is an integral part of the nearest periphery of the Mediterranean which includes territories of vast importance to the cultural history of the world, such as the North African coast, the Pyrenees and the Apennine Peninsula, the entire insular world to the south of the Balkan Peninsula and to the west of Asia Minor. Thus, besides the road from Europe to Asia, two other East-West and North-South connections of major significance to contacts among nations and civilisations, have passed through the lands of Bulgaria for millennia.

The territory of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is endowed with an unusually varied natural scenery with conditions extremely favourable to human life.

These two basic reasons have turned the small area of modern Bulgaria into a rich fund of mankind's cultural heritage, it is a veritable mirror of the civilizations that emerged and developed in these lands, and of cultural phenomena pertaining to contacts and influences of far and near cultures. This quantitative accumulation has been accompanied by phenomena of qualitative characteristics which are of an indisputably universal nature.

Due to its specific and biogeographical location, Bulgaria's territory has rare natural formations and a variety of flora and fauna which have long since become extinct in other countries of the same geographical belt, and has a number of relict and endemic plants and animals. Following its constructive policy on valuable cultural monuments and natural landmarks and through its specialized legislation, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has made provisions for the preservation of this heritage. At present, the law protects 34,500 stationary cultural monuments and over 3,000 natural sites, approximately 90 nature reserves, six national parks, a number of protected localities, historical sites, rock formations, centuries-old trees, etc. Considerable funds have been allocated to their preservation, investigation and popularization.

Under the Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage to which she is a signatory, Bulgaria has so far submitted for inclusion in the list of natural and cultural sites

cultural monuments, **six** of which have already been accepted, and **the others will be** presented for inclusion.

Following the recommendation of the Committee on World Heritage that each country should present a list of valuable monuments which it considers suitable for inclusion in the list of valuable monuments in the next five to ten years, the institutes of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in charge of valuable cultural and natural monuments in this country, have presented a total of 12 (**twelve**) monuments, out of which 7 /seven/ are cultural and 5 /**five** ' are natural ones. These institutes have selected them by strictly observing the criteria required. The list will be presented in due fashion to the forthcoming sessions of the Committee on Cultural Heritage in the next few years. Meanwhile, other monuments in the territory of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which are considered suitable for inclusion in the List of World Heritage, will be selected and submitted at the appropriate time.

VALUABLE CULTURAL MONUMENTS

TWO NEOLITHIC DWELLINGS WITH THEIR INTERIOR
AND HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS AND UTENSILS
COMPLETELY PRESERVED

They are located in the city of Stara Zagora, in the district of the Higher Institute of Medicine.

The two dwellings stand side by side. They date back to the 6th millennium before our era. They were discovered in the course of excavations. By a rare chance, all the furnishings and household utensils have been preserved intact since discovery. At present, they are the best preserved dwellings of that period found in Bulgaria or in any other country. The furnaces, hand-grinders, the numerous ceramic vessels, stone implements, ornaments and the like are in very good condition. The dwellings offer a complete idea of the life of a neolithic family - its number, economic life and everyday occupations, the nature of home furnishings and utensils, the manner of building, maintenance, the preparation of food, etc.

The neolithic dwellings of Stara Zagora are a unique monument of culture in Europe and Hither Asia from that early era.

They have been declared monuments of culture. All findings have been preserved and conserved in the exact position in which they were discovered. A special museum has been built above them. The public has access to the archaeological monument through a roundabout corridor. An exhibition room and other rooms attached to the museum, have been built as well.

Criterion: 3,4

THE MAGOURA CAVE WITH DRAWINGS FROM THE BRONZE AGE

The cave is located near the village of Rabisha, in the district of Vidin.

The beginnings of the formation of the cave go back 15 million years ago on a hill which is 461 meters high. The cave has a number of accessible halls and galleries which were inhabited during the Bronze Age and which contain remnants of settlements and drawings on the walls. The remnants in the largest hall bear evidence to the existence of life from 3100 years to 900 years before our era - i.e. the early Iron Age. In one of the side galleries a large number of ritual drawings can be seen, which are among the masterpieces of late prehistoric art in Europe. In all probability, this gallery was a cult shrine of the cave prehistoric settlement.

The Magoura Cave has been declared a monument of culture and a remarkable natural site.

Provisions have been made for its preservation. The cave is open to visitors.

Criterion: 1,3

THE THRACIAN TOMB NEAR THE VILLAGE OF SVESHTARI

The tomb was unearthed in 1982 in a mound at 2.5 km west of the village of Sveshtari, in the district of Razgrad. The mound is one of 24 belonging to the necropolis. There is another necropolis and several fortified settlements in its vicinity, which jointly form a large-size Thracian cultural and historical centre.

The tomb dates back to the beginning of the 3rd century before our era. It consists of a dromos and three rectangular rooms with semi-cylindrical vaults. The tomb is made of ashlar. Charon is portrayed in the tomb chamber. Semi-columns are lined all along the walls. Ten female sculpted figures - caryatids, executed in high relief are arranged within the frames of the colonnade. The figures are shown frontally, in hieratic poses and wearing calathes. The hands of the figures are raised high, as it were, the architrave and the frieze of triglyphs and metopes. The garments are sculpted decoratively like flower chalices of acanthus leaves, the outer ones being twisted like

volute. The hair, the eyes and the details of the garments are painted. The faces of the young girls and women wear an expression of sorrow. In a lunette there is a painted scene of the heroification of an eminent Thracian after his death. Tomb beds and stone elements of a tomb aedicule, so far unfamiliar in the interior of a tomb, have been also discovered.

With its architectural, pictorial and sculptural ornamentation, the tomb is a masterpiece of Thracian art. At the same time it is closely related to the Hellenistic art of Asia Minor, Egypt, Greece, ancient Macedonia, Southern Italy and Southern Russia.

Criterion: 1,3,4

THE ANCIENT TOWN OF NICOPOLIS AD ISTRUM

This ancient town is located near the village of Nikyup, the district of Veliko Turnovo, at 20 km from the town of Veliko Turnovo.

Nicopolis ad Istrum was founded by the Roman Emperor Trajan after his victories over the Dacians in 101 and 106. It was built over an area of 30 hectares and is surrounded by fortress walls. The villas, the craftsmen's workshops and necropolises are to be found outside the walls. The town was planned according to the orthogonal system. The network of streets, the forum surrounded by an Ionic colonnade and many buildings, a two-nave room later turned into a basilica and other public buildings have been uncovered in this town. The rich architecture and sculptures show a similarity with those of the ancient towns in Asia Minor, Ephesus, Miletus, Palmyra, etc.

NICOPOLIS AD ISTRUM minted its own coins - 900 different emissions for one century, bearing images of its own public buildings. It was an episcopal centre during the early Byzantine period and was destroyed by the Avar invasions at the end of the 6th century. A Bulgarian medieval settlement arose upon its ruins later (10-14th cent.).

NICOPOLIS AD ISTRUM is an important site and is visited by thousands of Bulgarian and foreign tourists and many specialists.

It has been declared a monument of culture and scrupulous care is taken of further excavations, investigation and popularization.

Criterion: 3,4

THE LATE ANCIENT TOMB AT SILISTRA

The tomb is located in the town of Silistra, in the region of the ancient necropolis.

It has one chamber, built rectangularly, a semi-cylindrical vault and its entrance is from the East. The walls are made of stone and the vault - of bricks. Its measurements are: 3.30/2.60m/2.30 m. The walls on the inside are entirely covered with murals in the al fresco technique with details in impera al seco.

Over a low plinth there runs the basic frieze of 11 panels with human figures on them, whereas over them there are painted trimmer joists at the base of the vault, and compositions are painted in the lunettes and on the vault. The husband and wife buried here are painted on the central panel. A procession of servants with garments and gifts in their hands is depicted on both sides of the couple. In addition, the decoration features peacocks, candle-sticks and birds. Hunting scenes, birds, animals and vegetal motifs are painted on the vault. The style shows ancient elements, but it also reflects traits of art in the 4th century to which the tomb is dated.

The Silistra Tomb is a rare, wholly preserved monument of late ancient painting. It shows the characteristics of the provincial style. It is a unique example of art and life of that particular period in the Thracian lands.

Criterion: 1,3

THE BACHKOVO MONASTERY

The monastery is located in the Rhodope Mountains, not far from the town of Assenovgrad.

Founded in the 11th century, it is one of the oldest monasteries in the Balkan Peninsula.

It was connected with three cultures: Byzantine, old Georgian and Bulgarian. It has preserved unique and highly valuable monuments of architecture and painting, typical of Eastern Orthodox culture. The monastery ossuary (11-12th century) is a two-storey chapel with murals in both stories. It is unique in the entire Eastern Orthodox world. The Church of the Holy Archangels is a rare example of a two-storied building from the 12th-14th centuries. The refectory (17th century) contains a picturesque ensemble wholly and splendidly preserved, which could be compared to only one or two similar monuments in the territories of the Eastern Orthodox regions. The main monastery Church of Our Virgin contains murals of the 17th century which are very well preserved. The frescoes of the Church of St. Nicholas and of some other monastery buildings are closely related to Balkan culture in the 19th century. There are several auxiliary buildings, chapels and other shrines in the vicinity situated against varied and pleasant mountainous natural scenery. The complex nature of this monument, its high degree of authenticity, its role in the cultural interrelationship of three nations during the Middle Ages, and the presence of valuable and unique monuments of architecture and painting determine its extraordinary significance.

Criterion: 1,4,6

THE TOWN OF MELNIK AND THE ROZHEN MONASTERY

The town, the mediaeval fortress above it and the monastery (5 km from the town) are all located in an unusual surrounding of natural sand pyramids and a canyon of fantastically shaped eroded rocks, is a remarkable collection of architectural, artistic and archaeological monuments of major historical significance. Most important among them are the three-storey feudal castle, the mediaeval churches containing

most valuable icons of the 13th to 19th century. The typical house architecture of the 18th and 19th centuries is notable indeed. Erected during the Middle Ages, the Rozhen Monastery has preserved its three portions added to it in the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. The murals were painted from the 16th through the 18th centuries. Three unique wood-carved altars and over one hundred highly valued icons have also been preserved. The monastery is a genuine masterpiece of art which was created in the course of several centuries.

Criterion: 1,4

THE ROCKS OF BELOGRADCHIK

Located in the immediate vicinity of the town of Belogradchik in north-west Bulgaria and covering an area of 15000 hectares, they represent a striking combination of natural sculptures of diverse shapes and imposing sizes. They represent a succession of all geological processes which have formed the big Belogradchik anticline. The nucleus of this anticline is formed of Paleozoic rock, while the mantle and the front part are Triassic conglomerates, sandstone and Jurassic limestone. Broad-leaved vegetation grows amid the individual groups of rock. The area abounds in rich flora and fauna, as well as in archaeological sites.

Criteria: An astounding natural phenomenon of great beauty and very impressive rock formations.

THE VRATSA KARST

It covers the greater part of the Vratsa Mountains which are a part of the West Balkan Range. It represents the biome of a mixed mountain system of a complex zoning of the Balkan biogeographical region characterized by the coexistence of relict and sub-Mediterranean types. It shows fine examples of geological processes which are of major scientific interest. The Vratsa Karst furnishes a striking

illustration of the evolution of certain types of fauna.

The Vratsa Karst includes remarkably beautiful geomorphological formations and natural scenery, and all the Karst phenomena and forms: vortexes, hollows, Karst precipices and caverns. The most remarkable of the caves are Zmeiova doupka, the Ledenik, the Serapion Cave, impressive vertical layers from 60 to 200 meters high.

Criteria: an extraordinary natural phenomenon of unique beauty and awe-inspiring rock formations of various shapes. Habitation of a large number of endemic, relict and rare species of plants and such threatened by extinction.

CENTRAL BALKAN PARK

A representative example of the biome of mixed mountain systems zoned in a complex fashion in the Balkan biogeographical region rising to almost 2000 meters and including the ecological systems of sub-Mediterranean and sub-continental (Balkan) and boreal types. There are forests of the *Pinus peuce* *Ostrya carpinifolia*.

A modern development of ecological systems, expressed principally in sub-Alpine coniferous forests in place of bushes of the *Juniperus sibirica* type and meadows; an initial phase of development of the second stage of *Abies alba* in the mid-Balkan beech forests.

Modern evolution of the species forcefully expressed through a large number of neoendemic plants (about 40 species) from two centres: the limestone terrains along the entire vertical line and the silicate terrains in the sub-Alpine and high-mountain belts. The evolution is to be observed in past geological ages concerning the fauna in the Karst regions in the area.

Interaction between man and nature. In times past it was mainly expressed by the extension of meadows and by the change of their basic nature, at present by the general reduction of man's

pressure on forestless ecological systems, but also by the growth of tourism. Various forms of positive and negative effects of man upon forest ecological systems and upon their genetic fund are to be observed.

There are unique geomorphological formations and natural scenery remarkable for their beauty; the northern rocky slopes of the Paskala Peak, the Kartala Peak, the Vezhen Peak, the Kozia Stena Peak, the Steneto Canyon, the Alpine landscapes on the southern and northern slopes of the main ridge stretching from Levski Peak to Rousalka Peak, the rock walls and chasms of Djendema and Sokolna, the unusually varied views of the river systems of Stara Reka, the Alpine nature of the group of peaks in the Triglav massive, etc.

Habitation of over 130 species of plants and animals included in the National Red Book and in the List of Rare European Species Threatened by Extinction, or in the International Red Book and scores of tertiary and glacial relict species.

THE ROUSSENSKI LOM NATIONAL PARK

A unique combination of natural scenery and cultural elements. This is a sizable area inhabited by rare species and such threatened by extinction in European fauna, such as: *Falco cherrug*, *Neophron pere-nopterus*, *Aguilla chrysaetos*, *Buteo rufinus*, etc.

THE POBITI KAMANI NATURAL MONUMENT

It is a unique combination of atmospheric, chemical and tectonic processes. The rock columns in the sands from the Eocene period vastly impress and attract both scientists and the general public. Nowhere else in the world can one see such columns, and least of all, columns of such origin and size.

On the other hand, the desert-like surroundings with their specific flora and fauna make it imperative that this natural monument should be preserved.

December 1984

Tentative list of properties already inscribed or which the Republic of Cyprus is considering nominating for inclusion in the World Heritage List.

1. Paphos (already inscribed)
2. The Cyprus Prehistoric Sites of
 - (a) Khirokitia
 - (b) "Tenta" and
 - (c) "Ayios Dhimitrios" at Kalavassos
3. The Archaeological Site of Kourion
4. Twelve painted churches in the Troodos Region
5. The two five-dome churches of Ayia Paraskevi (Yeroskipos) and of Sts. Barnabas and Hilarion (Peristerona).

Introductory Note

The origins of Cypriote culture go back to the 7th millennium B.C. Already in the prehistoric period Cyprus had close relations with the early civilizations of Syria, Asia Minor and later on with Egypt, Palestine and the Aegean. In the historical period relations developed with Assyria, Babylonia, Persia, Greece and Rome. Later, Cyprus as part of the Byzantine Empire not only participated in the Byzantine civilization, spread all over South and East Europe, but also had close relations with the Arab Empire.

In the 12th century of our era Cyprus was conquered by the Crusaders and became the most important Crusader kingdom. The mutual influence of the Byzantine Art of Cyprus and the art of Mediaeval Europe created Crusader art. In the 15th century the close relations with Italy increased when Venice took over Cyprus in 1489, and Renaissance art spread throughout the Island.

A. Prehistoric sites

(a) Khirokitia, Neolithic settlement (Larnaca District):

One of the best preserved Neolithic sites in the Mediterranean region, dating back to the 7th millennium B.C., comprising clusters of circular houses and a defensive wall of great monumental quality.

(b) Kalavassos - "Tenta", Neolithic settlement. (Larnaca

District): A short distance from Khirokitia, an imposing group of recently excavated Neolithic houses. This settlement, like that of Khirokitia, is situated in an area which is very much unspoilt from the environmental point of view.

(c) Kalavassos - "Ayios Dhimitrios" (Larnaca District):

A Late Bronze Age settlement where excavations started four years ago and continue every year. A large portion of the settlement has already been excavated, including a spacious public building built of large hewn blocks. The settlement owes its importance to its proximity to the copper-mining area of Kalavassos.

B. The Archaic-Roman-Early Byzantine city site of Kourion.

The area of the city site of ancient Kourion encloses monuments of considerable importance dating from the 8th century B.C. down to the 5th century of our era. The ancient city was a pancyprian centre for cultural, religious and athletic activities. This is attested by the well preserved public buildings of the Theatre, the Baths, the Roman Forum, the Nymphaeum, the Episcopical Early Christian Basilica, the Extra Mural Early Christian Basilica, the Stadium and the Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates which was the largest and most famous all over Cyprus. Moreover, the Roman mosaic compositions decorating the floors of the "House of Eustolios" the "House of Gladiators" and the "House of Achilles" are of great artistic achievement and may be classified among the best examples in Cyprus.

C. The Painted Churches in the Troodos Region:

1. Ayios Nikolaos (Saint Nicholas) tis Steyis, Kakopetria.
Nicosia District.
11th-century building of the cross in square with dome type.
Dome and vaults concealed under a second steep-pitched wooden roof. This is an innovation of Cyprus not found elsewhere.
Wall-paintings of the 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th centuries.
2. Ayios Ioannis (Saint John) Lambadhistis, Kalopanayiotis.
Nicosia District. A cross in square with dome Church of the 11th century. Wall-paintings of the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries.
Attached Chapel of St. John Lambadhistis, and a "Latin" chapel with late 15th-century paintings influenced by Renaissance art. All covered under a second wooden roof.
3. Panayia (The Virgin) Phorviotissa (Asinou) Nikitari, Nicosia District. A vaulted Church of about A.D. 1100, with paintings of A.D. 1105 and the 14th century. Dome narthex of the late 12th century with paintings of the late 12th century and 1333. Church and narthex covered under a second steep-pitched wooden roof.
4. Panayia (The Virgin) tou Arakou, Lagoudhera. Nicosia District. A dome Church of the second half of the 12th century with paintings of A.D. 1192. The Church is covered with a second roof.
5. Panayia (The Virgin), Moutoullas. Nicosia District. A late 13th-century steep-pitched wooden roof Church, a type found only in Cyprus, with well-paintings of A.D. 1280. Crusader art style.
6. Archangelos Michael (Archangel Michael), Pedhoulas. Nicosia District. Steep-pitched wooden roof Church with wall-paintings of 1474.
7. Timios Stavros (Holy Cross), Pelendria. Limassol District. A domed Church of the 13th century enlarged with side chapels of the 14th century. Wall-paintings of the 14th and 15th centuries.

8. Panayia (The Virgin) Podhithou, Galata. Nicosia District.
A steep-pitched wooden roof Church with wall-paintings of 1502.
9. Archangelos-Panayia (Archangel-The Virgin), Galata. Nicosia District. A steep-pitched wooden roof Church with wall-paintings of 1514.
10. Ayios Sezomenos, Galata. Nicosia District. A steep-pitched wooden roof Church with wall-paintings of 1513.
11. Stavros (Holy Cross) Ayiaymati, Platanistasa. Nicosia District.
A steep-pitched wooden roof Church with wall-paintings of 1495.
12. Ayia Sotera (Christ the Saviour), Palaekhori. Nicosia District.
Steep-pitched wooden roof Church with wall-paintings of the early 16th century.

D. The two five-dome Churches of Ayia Paraskevi (Yeroskipos) and of Sts. Barnabas and Hilarion (Peristerona).

- 1 . Ayia Paraskevi, Yeroskipos. Paphos District. Five dome church with a quatrefoil chapel of the late 9th or early 10th century. Wall-paintings of the 10th, 12th and 15th centuries.
- 2 . Saints Barnabas and Hilarion, Peristerona. Nicosia District. Five-dome Church of about A.D.1100.

The two Churches are similar to Churches of South Italy and Aquitaine France.

Tentative list of natural properties already included in the World Heritage List, or under consideration for nomination by France for inclusion therein.

1. Capes Girolatta and Porto and Scandola Nature Reserve in Corsica
(already included)
2. Cévennes National Park
3. Central Pyrenees
4. Vanoise National Park
5. Mont Blanc Massif
6. Camargue

CEVENNES NATIONAL PARK

Departments: Gard - Lozère

Region: Languedoc-Roussillon

Description:

Lying south of the Massif Central, the Cévennes National Park is at the heart of a complex geological system. It is at the centre of three types of landscape which are remarkable both for their natural beauty and for the agricultural and pastoral systems underlying them:

The Causse: a windswept limestone plateau bounded by deep and impressive gorges, including the famous Gorges du Tarn. It is also the product of a highly distinctive agro-pastoral system based on sheep-farming.

Mount Lozère: a granite mountain of scattered grazing lands strewn with rocks, some of which have strange shapes; a quite unusual rural habitat has become an integral part of this landscape.

Mount Lozère has been a grazing place for transhumant flocks from the Languedoc, and to some extent it is still used for that purpose. Apart from its remarkable landscape, it provides a rare example of a natural environment radically altered and shaped by human beings.

The schistose Cévennes: this region, a centre of Protestant culture, is notable for its deep valleys and torrents that water the Gard plain, its villages with their interesting rural architecture, its bare mountain peaks and wooded slopes covered with chestnut trees, the traditional tree that is so much a part of Cévenole culture. In some places one can still see terraces, built and maintained by farmers, a few fruit trees or vines clinging to the steep slopes.

All of these features together form a site that is outstanding for the beauty of its landscapes, deep gorges, barren plateaux, wooded mountains and remarkable rural architecture; and for the surviving traditional agro-pastoral systems that have influenced its development.

Criteria under the Convention:

III under cultural properties and III under natural properties.

CENTRAL PYRENEES: The Pyrenees National Park

Departments: Pyrénées-Atlantiques - Hautes-Pyrénées

Regions: Aquitaine - Midi-Pyrénées

This site, the Central Pyrenees, covers approximately 45,707 hectares. In the interests of consistency, it should also include Spain's Ordesa National Park.

Situated high in the mountains, this spectacular area displays a typical mountain and glacier landscape, with its waterfalls, lakes and glacial valleys. It is a major habitat of the izard and other species, particularly birds of prey (vultures, bearded gypaetus, royal eagle and Egyptian vulture).

Criteria:

I, II, III and IV under the Convention.

VANOISE NATIONAL PARK

Department: Haute-Savoie

Region: Rhône-Alpes

Description:

This area of the French Alps covers approximately 59,000 hectares of wilderness, including summits reaching an altitude of over 3,000 metres.

This Alpine region provides an excellent habitat for chamois and ibex, whose populations have considerably increased since the Park was established in 1963. It also abounds in Alpine flora.

Reference to criteria of the Convention:

Vanoise National Park corresponds to criteria II, III and IV of the Convention.

Remarks:

A request for the simultaneous inclusion of Italy's Grand Paradise Park would be welcome, since it would unquestionably enhance the universal value of this site.

MONT BLANC MASSIF

Department: Haute-Savoie

Region: Rhône-Alpes

Description:

The Mont Blanc Massif, whose summit (4,807 m) is the highest in Europe, is a complex of glaciers and high mountains, outstanding from a natural and also from a cultural point of view, in that it gave rise to the development of mountain sports, particularly mountaineering.

This landscape, remarkable for its lofty summits and majestic glaciers, is legendary for mountaineering, and ranks with Everest or Annapurna.

It is proper to distinguish it from the Vanoise-Grand Paradise site, of which it is not a part, and to nominate it for inclusion in the list as a separate entity.

Criteria:

I, II and III under the Convention. Cultural interest.

CAMARGUE

Department: Bouches-du-Rhône

Region: Provence-Côte d'Azur

Description and significance:

This area, covering some 20,000 hectares, contains the Camargue Nature Reserve as well as other adjacent protected areas. This delta, a natural and artificial site of wetlands, marshes, grassland and heathland, continues to change under the influence of sediments from the Alps that are carried to the Camargue by the River Rhône.

Owing to the combination of fresh water, brackish water and sea water, these extensive wetlands contain a wide range of habitats, including 8 terrestrial biotopes. It is a very important habitat for birds, including 7 species which nest only in this area of France, the most spectacular being the flamingo. It is also a major wintering place for migratory birds; over 200,000 ducks spend the winter in the Camargue.

This area is a Biosphere Reserve, has been awarded the European diploma, and is the first French site of international importance officially recognized under the Ramsar Convention.

Criteria:

It complies with criteria II and III under the terms of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

LIST OF PROPOSALS
by the Federal Republic of Germany
for inclusion in the
World Heritage List

(the monuments marked with an asterisk are already on the World Heritage List)

I ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS

A. Roman Architecture

1. Trier, Roman buildings (including the Igel Column), Trier Cathedral and Church of Our Lady

B. Carolingian Architecture

2. Lorsch, monastery porch
3. Aachen, palace chapel* (Aachen Cathedral) (already inscribed)

C. Ottonian Architecture and Architectural Sculpture

4. Reichenau Island
5. Hildesheim, St Michael's Church and the bronze doors in Hildesheim Cathedral (nomination already submitted)

D. Romanesque Architecture and Monumental Sculpture

6. Speyer, Imperial Cathedral* (already inscribed)
7. Worms, Imperial Cathedral
8. Maria Laach, Abbey Church and Lake

9. Standing Stones (Externsteine) near Paderborn; also an outstanding natural feature
10. Brunswick, Lion Monument
- Bamberg, Cathedral: see "Historical Towns and Cities" below
- Trier, Cathedral: see "Roman Architecture" above

E. Gothic Churches

11. Marburg, St Elizabeth's
12. Cologne, Cathedral
13. Freiburg, Minster
- Landshut, St Martin's: see "Historical Towns and Cities" below

F. Cistercian Monasteries

14. Maulbronn
15. Eberbach

G. Castles and Imperial Palaces

16. Gelnhausen, Imperial Palace
17. Eltz, Castle
- Rhine Valley: see "Cultural Landscapes" below

H. Renaissance Buildings

18. Bremen, City Hall
19. Lüneburg, Town Hall
20. Berlin (Spandau), Citadel
- Augsburg, City Hall: see "Historical Towns and Cities" below
- Heidelberg, Castle: see "Historical Towns and Cities" below

I. Baroque Churches and Monasteries

21. Weingarten, Benedictine Monastery
22. Ottobeuren, Benedictine Monastery
23. Wies, Pilgrimage Church* (already inscribed)
- Weltenburg, Monastery and Danube Valley: see "Cultural Landscapes" below
- Vierzehnheiligen, Pilgrimage Church and River Main Valley: see "Cultural Landscapes" below
- Banz, Benedictine Monastery and River Main Valley: see "Cultural Landscapes" below

K. Baroque Palaces, Gardens and Theatres

24. Pommersfelden, Palace
25. Nymphenburg, Palace with Gardens

26. Brühl, Palace with Gardens* (already inscribed)
27. Würzburg, Residence with Gardens* (already inscribed)
28. Kassel, Wilhelmshöhe Palace
29. Bayreuth, Margravian Opera House

L. 19th and 20th-Century Architecture

30. Koblenz, Ehrenbreitstein Fortress
31. Bayreuth, Festival Theatre (Festspielhaus)
32. Ulm, Confederate Fortress (Bundesfestung)
- Walhalla, National Monument and Danube Valley: see "Cultural Landscapes" below
- Hamburg, Chile House and Business District: see "Urban Architecture" below

II URBAN ARCHITECTURE

M. Streets and Squares

33. Augsburg, Maximilianstrasse with the Cathedral, City Hall and Church of SS. Ulrich and Afra
34. Munich, Ludwigstrasse and Odeonsplatz with the Residence, Hall of Generals (Feldherrenhalle) and Theatine Church
35. Hamburg, Business District with Chile House
36. Saarbrücken, Ludwigsplatz

37. Berlin, "Horseshoe" Housing Estate (Hufeisensiedlung)

N. Historical Towns and Cities

38. Bamberg, Old Town
39. Regensburg, Old Town
40. Lübeck, Old Town
41. Rothenburg, Nördlingen, Dinkelsbühl
42. Landshut, Old Town with Trausnitz Castle
43. Heidelberg, Old Town and Castle
44. Passau, Old Town
45. Goslar, Old Town
46. Wolfenbüttel, Old Town

III CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Landscapes combining outstanding cultural and natural features

47. Rhine Valley between Bingen and Koblenz
48. River Main Valley between Banz and Vierzechnheiligen
49. Danube Valley around Weltenburg
50. Danube Valley around Regensburg, including the Walhalla and Donaustauf

51. Berlin, Pfauen Island (also nature reserve), Klein-Glienicke Palace and Gardens, and Nikolskoe
 52. Artland, landscape with farmhouses
- Reichenau Island: see "Ottonian Architecture and Architectural Sculpture" above
 - Laach Lake: see "Romanesque Architecture and Monumental Sculpture" above
 - Standing Stones (Externsteine): see "Romanesque Architecture and Monumental Sculpture" above

December 1984

TENTATIVE LIST OF PROPERTIES ALREADY INSCRIBED OR WHICH PERU IS
CONSIDERING NOMINATING FOR INCLUSION IN THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

CULTURAL PROPERTIES

1. City of Cuzco (already inscribed)
2. Chavin Archaeological Monuments Centre
District of Chavin, Province of Huari, Department of Ancash
(Nomination already submitted).
3. Chan-Chan Archaeological Zone
Province of Trujillo, Department of La Libertad
4. Nasca Archaeological Zones
Provinces of Palpa and Nasca, Department of Ica
5. Pajatén Archaeological Complex, Department of San Martin

NATURAL PROPERTIES

1. Manu National Park
2. Paracas National Park
3. Rio Abiseo National Park
4. Huascaran National Park (Nomination already submitted)

CULTURAL AND NATURAL PROPERTY

1. Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu (already inscribed)

CULTURAL HERITAGE DEPARTMENT OF MONUMENTS

CHAN CHAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ZONE

Latitude : 08° 05' 57'' South

Longitude: 79° 04' 55'' East

The ruins of Chan Chan are situated in the Department of La Libertad, Province of Trujillo, in the north-west of the Iloche Valley. They are bordered on the east by El Cortijo Annex of the Laredo Co-operative and on the west by the lands of the Huanchaco rural community, on the south by the Pacific Ocean and on the north by the Industrial Park.

The buildings comprising the ruins of Chan Chan extend along this area of level ground. They lie on a north-east axis, covering an area of 1,417,715 square metres, at a distance of 4 kilometres from the city of Trujillo.

The ruins of Chan Chan, regarded as the largest adobe city in the world, have been a source of wonder and interest to many scholars and travellers since the last century.

Already at the time of the Spanish conquest, the chronicles included references to Chan Chan and even descriptions and accounts of its history. Among those who wrote about it were Ciezo de Leon, Cabello de Balboa, at later date, Bishop Martinez de Campanon and, in the nineteenth century, such travellers as George E. Squier, Adolph Bandelier and Rivero.

The city of Chan Chan, whose buildings and burial grounds extend over an area of 20 square kilometres, was the religious and administrative capital of the Chimú Empire.

The name "Chan Chan" is derived from a word in the Chimú language, "jang-jang", which means "sun-sun", probably on account of the hot climate prevailing on the plain on which it is situated. The Spanish designated it as the main city of the kingdom and gave it the name of "El Gran Chimú".

Chan Chan was the largest city in pre-Colombian Peru. It consisted of nine palaces and their outbuildings, temples, communal areas, fountains, walled pathways, cultivated fields and cemeteries, and its architectural and spatial layout reveals that the area was a planned and ordered whole. Its walled palaces have adobe walls 7 to 12 metres high; trapezoidal in shape, they are decorated in relief with clay friezes and with geometrical ornamental representations and complex mythical figures which reflect Chimú attitudes and beliefs and the importance of marine motifs in daily life. The friezes display a great variety of such motifs, including waves, starfish, fish, sea-birds, as well as the moon.

The decorative motifs were hand-moulded and are shown in profile; however, different positions of the figures (in particular the birds) and their naturalistic character display a detailed observation of nature.

The National Institute of Culture, through the Northern Regional Centre for the Study and Restoration of Historical Monuments (now a branch of NIC) situated in La Libertad, has been carrying out work since 1973 for the protection, conservation and enhancement of Chan Chan. This work which includes research, archaeological excavations, consolidating the structures uncovered and shoring up the walls, has been supported by Unesco-Cryrza and the Municipality of Trujillo.

CULTURAL HERITAGE DEPARTMENT OF MONUMENTS

NASCA ARCHAEOLOGICAL ZONES

Longitude : Between 75°20' and 75°50' East

Latitude : Between 14°30' and 14°50' South

The region of Nasca, which in geographical terms includes the basin of the Rio Grande in what are today the provinces of Palpa and Nasca, consists of a series of small valleys (Santa Cruz, Rio Grande, Palpa, Ingenio and Nasca) whose rivers flow into the middle section of the Rio Grande, which itself flows southwards towards the Pacific Ocean.

The archaeology of this region is particularly important and interesting. The monuments and archaeological remains to be found there bear witness to the level of cultural development achieved through the use of special technologies and to a high level of agricultural development, despite the arid soil and the shortage of arable land. This was particularly true of the period known as the "regional development period", when Nasca culture distinguished itself by the excellence of its polychrome pottery, which now adorns many museum collections in Peru and other parts of the world.

One feature which has attracted particular attention is represented by the so-called geoglyphics of the Pampa de Nasca. These are series of very extensive lines and figures (some of the lines being several kilometres long and some of the figures covering hundreds of square metres) which are formed by small furrows cut in the dark and gravelly surface of the Pampa, and have remained visible over the centuries. These geoglyphics have given rise to the most varied theories and hypotheses concerning their origin and function; however, the most soundly based and scientific interpretations have been those put forward by Toribio Mejia Xesspe and Paul Kossok (their discoverers), by Maria Reiche (who has devoted over forty years to studying and measuring them) and by Jorge Illescas.

Another important feature is the construction of a complex system of underground aqueducts in the Nasca Valley. The majority of these aqueducts are still in use, although many of them are in danger of crumbling away.

Cahuachi, the capital of Nasca culture, was the most important urban centre in the region and consists of a group of pyramids of considerable height linked to a network of courtyards and squares. The studies carried out by Kroeber in 1926 and by Strong in 1952 represented the first steps towards an understanding of how Cahuachi was settled and came to be the great ceremonial centre during the early phases of Nasca culture. The objectives of the work now being carried out under the Cahuachi Project by Helaine Silverman and Miguel Pazos are to understand the function and relationship of the various parts of the Cahuachi ceremonial centre as well as the chronological sequence of the site's settlement, and to carry out restoration and development operations on specific sectors, in association with local bodies.

During the present year archaeological work has also been carried out by the Italian Archaeological Mission under Dr. Alberto Bueno Mendoza and the architect, Giuseppe Orefecchi.

In the Nasca region there are numerous archaeological sites which call for study and urgent conservation work if they are to fulfil their considerable potential as archaeological and tourist-attractions and contribute thereby to regional development. They include Paredones (an Incan centre) Cantalloc (a group of geoglyphics linking archaeological structures and burial grounds), San José (Nasca archaeological sites of the late intermediate period which, in conjunction with the colonial churches of San José and San Javier, could form a major tourist circuit), the Valle de las Trancas (cemeteries of Chauchilla, Huaca del Loro and cemeteries of Las Trancas), and the Lost City of Huayuri (an important and extensive urban centre of the late intermediate period situated in the Valle de Santa Cruz).

During the last decade, cleaning and conservation work has been carried out in some of the parts already mentioned which have also been physically demarcated as a result of action by the National Institute of Culture, the Directorate for Tourist Resources of the Ministry of Industry and Tourism, the Municipality of Nasca and CORDE ICA.

ANNEX

Location of the Nasca Archaeological Zones - Mercator Transversal System (UTM)

- Geoglyphics of Nasca:

Longitude South : 837200

Latitude West : 48000

- Cahuachi:

Longitude South : 836150

Latitude West : 48800

- Huayuri:

Longitude South : 839200

Latitude West : 47000

- Nasca: (Paredones, aqueducts, cemeteries)

Longitude South : 836100

Latitude West : 50700

PAJATEN ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPLEX

Background Information

Two civilian-military expeditions undertaken in 1965 and 1966 brought to light the important archaeological complex known as "PAJATEN", situated in a highland forest area in Northern Peru. They thereby confirmed the existence of these ruins, parts of which had been discovered by chance by a group of inhabitants of the village of Pataz, who entered this area of virgin forest in search of land suitable for farming.

Location

The PAJATEN archaeological complex is situated on the co-ordinates 77°18' longitude and 7°43' latitude, lying 44° NE of the village of Pataz. It is 92,5 kilometres by bridal path and track from the village of Chagual which lies on the bank of the river Marañon and is the final point on the road running from Trujillo towards the Andean interior and the forest area

Geographically, the site lies in the Department of San Martín, adjacent to the Department of La Libertad.

These important archaeological remains lie in the shape of a half-moon on the narrow and uneven plateau of a spur jutting out from the steep sides of the hills which border the high forest and which form part of the final foothills of the Eastern Cordillera. The site is situated in the catchment areas of the Huallaga and Marañon rivers in the midst of luxuriant vegetation. It lies at an altitude of 2,350 metres above sea-level.

Description

The archaeological site consists of a series of circular buildings of varying diameters (of approximately three to fifteen metres) and of an average height of two metres. There are a few straight walls, but these are of considerable length. However, like the walls of the cylindrical buildings, some of these are half buried by mud and stones and covered by thick vegetation.

The buildings lie on platforms set out at different levels and connected to one another by stairways which open on to the high retaining walls.

The building materials consist of slabs of stone used to cover the platforms, harder stone for the retaining walls and the buildings themselves, and pink and grey sandstone for some of the decorative features.

The streets and paths which criss-cross the site run alongside the buildings and their high retaining walls.

However, what particularly distinguishes these buildings from other buildings of ancient Peru, which normally lack decoration, is not only their extraordinary architectural design, but also the exuberant ornamental and constructional motifs which adorn the external and, in the case of some buildings, the internal surfaces (e.g. the parapets) and which include anthropomorphic, zoomorphic and geometrical motifs. These decorative features are moreover of particular interest in as much as they are not mere superficial additions, but are integrated into the structure of the walls.

The whole archaeological complex covers an area of approximately forty hectares, of which a small part has been uncovered in the course of intensive cleaning work. In view of the site's importance, and the evidence that similar sites exist in the area, further work should be undertaken, including archaeological exploration, cleaning and consolidation operations. It will then be possible to carry out a scientific analysis of the remains found to identify their origins and ensure the permanent conservation and enhancement of this outstanding archaeological complex.

(Information provided by the leader of the two civilian-military expeditions, the architect Victor Pimentel Gurmendi).

Lima, 31 October 1984

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

MANU NATIONAL PARK - PERU

Geographical location:

North	:	72°01'	Longitude West	and	11°17'	Latitude South
South	:	71°30'	"	"	13°11'	Latitude South
East	:	71°10'	"	"	12°18'	Latitude South
West	:	72°22'	"	"	11°45' 30''	" "

Description:

This Park (1,582,806 hectares) is situated in the south-east of Peru and covers the High Andes region as far as the Low Tropical Forest of the Amazonian area.

Climatic conditions range from the cold dry climate of the High Alpine Plateaux to the warm, humid climate of the equatorial rain forests. The vegetation, which includes many endemic species, is likewise extremely varied, ranging from lichens and silicicolous gramineous plants to trees growing to a height of over 30 metres.

The fauna is also extraordinarily varied and abundant. There are in addition sites of great natural beauty, ("Tres Cruces" is an outstanding beauty-spot) and other outstanding touristic attractions such as the "Colpa de los Guacamayos" and the many "Cochas" (marshlands). Also worthy of notice are the important archaeological remains of the Inca expansion into the jungle, such as Paititi and the ruins of Pantiacolla.

PARACAS NATIONAL PARK - PERU

Geographical location:

North : 76°30' Longitude West and 13°46' 52'' Latitude South
East : 76°10' 3'' " " 13°49' 42'' " "
South : 76°00' Longitude West and 14°26' 42'' Latitude South
West : 76°39' Longitude West and 14°26' 42'' Latitude South

Description:

The Paracas National Park (335,000 hectares) is situated in the central and south coastal region of Peru, and is the only protected zone which covers both land and sea areas of the eco-zoogeographical region of the Peruvian-Chilean Oceanic Dominion of the South Pacific.

Despite the almost complete lack of rainfall (it is one of the driest areas on the Continent), the climate is humid owing to the Humboldt current.

The flora is typical of coastal hill areas, appearing seasonally as a result of atmospheric condensation. As for the fauna, it is plentiful in the coastal areas, which provide a refuge for certain species in danger of extinction, and offer resting places for various migratory birds.

The area contains rock formations of great natural beauty, such as the "Candelabro", the "Mirador de Lobos" and the "Catedral", which are also major tourist attractions. The necropolis of Paracas and the Site Museum of Pre-Colombian Art are worthy of note.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

RIO ABISEO NATIONAL PARK

Geographical location:

North : 7°36'73'' Latitude South and 77° 31' 56'' Longitude West

South : 7°27'43'' Latitude South and 77° 0' 14'' Longitude West

Description

The Rio Abiseo National Park (274,520 hectares) is situated in the north-eastern region of Peru, and includes ecosystems which boast a great variety of species of flora and fauna, one of which, the curly-haired yellow-tailed monkey, Lagothrix flavicauda, a primate indigenous to the country, is close to extinction.

The existing forest is typical of tropical rain forests and provides a habitat for highly distinctive species of both plants and animals.

A highlight of the park is the important pre-Colombian archaeological site known as Huaros or Grand Pajatén, which has considerable potential as a tourist attraction.