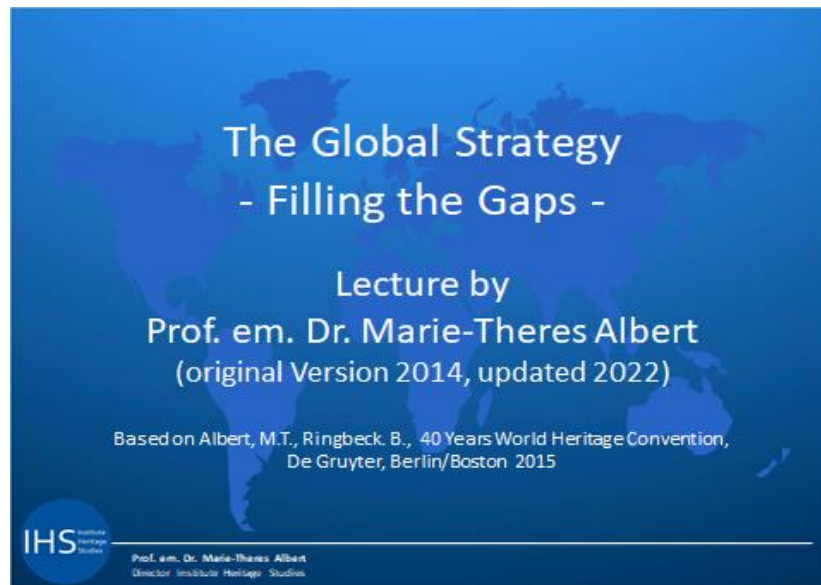


Marie-Theres Albert / The Global Strategy – Filling the Gaps / Presentation March 2022

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Preface

On 16 November 2022, the world community will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the most successful convention ever, the World Heritage Convention. This Convention is not only successful because of its 1154 inscriptions since 1978; it is also successful because, with this enormous quantity, it has contributed to anchoring the lasting importance of the protection of heritage in the consciousness of peoples. This is reflected in the fact that today World Heritage is inscribed in 167 of 194 member countries. The quantitative success is certainly also due to the fact that World Heritage is increasingly used for economic interests such as tourism. At the same time, however, it must be noted that the importance of material and natural heritage for human and social development has become part of humanity's consciousness. This is also evident in the increasing destruction of world heritage by terrorist organisations.

The success also lies in the fact that with the 1154 inscribed sites worldwide, an educational programme has been initiated that conveys the identity-building and sustainable significance of World Heritage. It is demonstrated not least by the fact that in and with this Convention the potential for maintaining peace in the world and the importance of human rights has been disseminated in a sustainable manner.

Nevertheless, and this is the subject of this lecture, the Convention, despite all its successes, was also continuously exposed to criticisms. These promoted a number of strategies that contributed in particular to its intangible successes - such as anchoring the importance of heritage

in people's consciousness worldwide. One central strategy was the so-called "Global Strategy", which from 1992/94 onwards, with its "Filling the Gaps" approach, provided alternatives to the regional, categorical, typological and thematic inscriptions focused on Europe. The Global Strategy was intended to enable an equal distribution of sites. This strategy became a condition for new inscriptions of sites from 1994 onwards and thus shaped the implementation of the Convention.

There is much discussion about the success of the Convention, but little about which decisive measures contributed to its success. And when I speak of success, I also mean the more complex understanding of and for the lasting significance of the Convention. Therefore, this lecture will present in detail the decisive phases in the introduction of the "Global Strategy - Filling the Gaps" from 1978 - 1992 as well as its implementation in several steps until about 2014. Against this background, the summary after 50 years of implementation of the Convention is also an assessment of the success or failure of the strategy.

Introduction

The idea of the Global Strategy was already in gestation in the early years of World Heritage due to the practice of inscriptions. Its professional implementation was made possible with the establishment of the World Heritage Centre by Bernd von Droste in 1991. The Global Strategy as an action programme is aimed at the elimination of imbalances in various aspects concerning the inscriptions of sites onto the World Heritage lists.

Since the beginning, this concerned the regional, categorical, typological and thematic imbalances such as for example the completely disproportionate amounts of inscriptions of monuments in comparison to industrial sites. Furthermore, it pertained to regional dissonance with ca. 50% of all inscriptions coming from Europe compared to the rest of the world, namely Africa, Asia, Latin America. It also pertained to cultural dissonance for example with a majority of monuments of Christian Europe compared to monuments from other religions of the world. Considering the fundamental goals of the World Heritage Convention, one has to state that such developments as mentioned contradict these goals because the Convention is aimed at the protection of the heritage of **all peoples** and not the heritage of single continents. The goals are thus formulated in the preamble. There it says:

"Noting that the cultural heritage and the natural heritage are increasingly threatened with destruction not only by the traditional causes of decay, but also by changing social and economic conditions which aggravate the situation with even more formidable phenomena of damage or destruction,

*considering that deterioration or disappearance of any item of the cultural or natural heritage constitutes a harmful impoverishment of the heritage of **all the nations of the world** [...]*

[...] *considering* that the existing international conventions, recommendations and resolutions concerning cultural and natural property demonstrate the importance, **for all the peoples of the world**, of safeguarding this unique and irreplaceable property, to whatever people it may belong

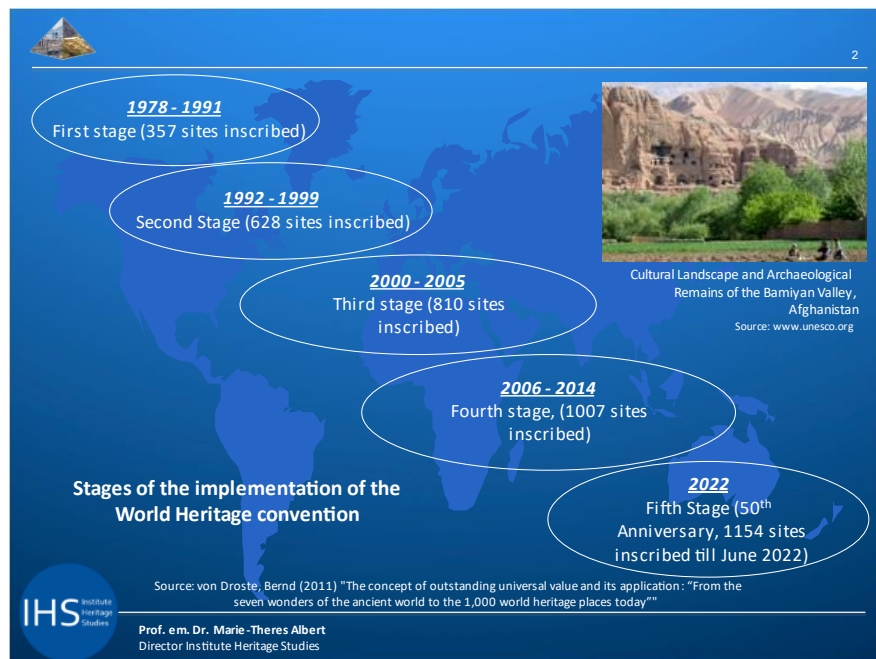
Considering that parts of the cultural or natural heritage are of outstanding interest and therefore need to be preserved as part of the **world heritage of mankind as a whole** [...]” (UNESCO 1972, Preamble Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage).

According to the understanding of the international community, world heritage means heritage which has an extraordinary universal value for mankind as a whole. Therefore, it must represent the heritage of the entire mankind. The international community has to protect it, where it is endangered by societal developments. World Heritage plays a role in identity formation and thereby contributes to peace-keeping worldwide. World Heritage is subdivided into Cultural and Natural Heritage defined in the article 1 and 2 of the World Heritage Convention, **Cultural Heritage** is defined as:

- “monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;
- groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;
- sites: works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view. (UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Article 1)
- **Natural Heritage** is defined as: natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of outstanding universal value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view;
- geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation;

- natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty. (UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Article 2)

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As a preliminary formulation, the Global Strategy may be understood as an intensive effort to rectify the deficient development in the process of implementation of the World Heritage Convention. Based on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention and the genesis and development of the Global Strategy, four phases may be identified, according to the founder of the World Heritage Centre Bernd von Droste (von Droste 2011, S 26 ff.). A fifth period has been included as in 2022 the World Heritage Convention is celebrating its 50th anniversary with a publication which reflects upon the positive and negative achievements

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In the following, I will present the implementation of the World Heritage Convention. On the one hand, I will present the categories that have been developed over time and, on the other hand, I will explain the inscriptions of sites along the lines of Bernd von Droste's identified phases and illustrate the dissonances in regard to the goals of the Convention.

First Phase 1978–1992: World Heritage in its thematic, chronological, regional and typological categorisation as well as first reflections on regionally uneven developments

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World Heritage Inscriptions, First Stage 1978 – 1991

<i>Zone</i>	<i>Cultural</i>	<i>Natural</i>	<i>Mixed</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Africa</i>	16	22	2	40
<i>Arab States</i>	40	2	1	43
<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	41	17	7	65
<i>Europe & North America</i>	131	26	6	163
<i>Latin America & Caribbean</i>	32	11	3	46
<i>Total</i>	260	78	19	357

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Source: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/stat>

The first phase is assigned to the years 1978 – 1991. Already in the first phase one may get the impression that 50% of the world are Euro-American and that Africa, Asia and Latin America make up the other 50%. Initially, the reasons for that were attributed to the need for clarification concerning the content of the Convention, although already at an early-stage different framework have been implemented,

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Thematic Framework:

- Cultural associations in society, expressions of creativity
 - Expressions of Society
- Creative Responses and Continuity (monuments, groups of buildings and sites)
 - Spiritual responses (religions)
 - Utilising natural resources
 - Movement of peoples
 - Developing technologies



Aachen Cathedral, Germany
Source: <http://whc.unesco.org>

Source: ICOMOS: Filling the gaps. An Action Plan for the Future;
http://www.international.icomos.org/world_heritage/gaps.pdf, 2005




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Thematic Framework

The thematic framework has been created to understand World Heritage based on comprehensive studies of regional or global scope concerning a particular type of cultural heritage site.

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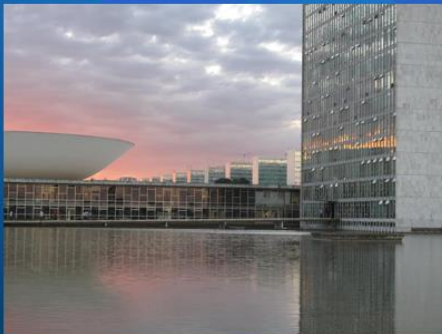


Thematic Framework

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Cultural associations in society, expressions of creativity


Brasilia, Brazil



Criteria: (i)(iv)
Inscription: 1987

Brasilia, a capital created *ex nihilo* in the centre of the country in 1956, was a landmark in the history of town planning. Urban planner Lucio Costa and architect Oscar Niemeyer intended that every element – from the layout of the residential and administrative districts (often compared to the shape of a bird in flight) to the symmetry of the buildings themselves – should be in harmony with the city's overall design. The official buildings, in particular, are innovative and imaginative.

Source: <http://whc.unesco.org>



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Brasilia, Brazil

Date of Inscription: 1987, Criteria: (i)(iv)

Criterion (i): Brasilia is a singular artistic achievement, a prime creation of the human genius, representing, on an urban scale, the living expression of the principles and ideals advanced by the Modernist Movement and effectively embodied in the Tropics through the urban and architectural planning of Lucio Costa and Oscar Niemeyer. The Brazilian experience is notable for the grandiosity of the project, one which not only brought to a definitive close a particular historical epoch, but which was closely tied to an ambitious development strategy and to a process of national self-affirmation before the world.

Criterion (iv): Brasilia is a unique example of urban planning brought to fruition in the 20th century, an expression of the urban principles of the Modernist Movement as set out in the 1943 Athens Charter, in Le Corbusier's 1946 treatise How to Conceive Urbanism, and in the architectural designs of Oscar Niemeyer, including the buildings of the three powers (Presidential Palace, Supreme Court and Congress with its twin high rise buildings flanked by the cupola of the Senate building and by the inverted one of the House of Representatives), and the Cathedral with its 16 paraboloids 40 meters in height, the Pantheon of Juscelino Kubitschek and the National Theatre.


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 Thematic Framework

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Expressions of Society

Berlin Modernism Housing Estates, Germany



Criteria: (ii)(iv)
Inscription: 2008

Berlin Modernism Housing Estates. The property consists of six housing estates that testify to innovative housing policies from 1910 to 1933, especially during the Weimar Republic, when the city of Berlin was particularly progressive socially, politically and culturally. The property is an outstanding example of the building reform movement that contributed to improving housing and living conditions for people with low incomes through novel approaches to town planning, architecture and garden design. The estates also provide exceptional examples of new urban and architectural typologies, featuring fresh design solutions, as well as technical and aesthetic innovations. Bruno Taut, Martin Wagner and Walter Gropius were among the leading architects of these projects which exercised considerable influence on the development of housing around the world.

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Source: <http://whc.unesco.org>

Berlin Modernism Housing Estates, Germany


Date of Inscription: 2008, Criteria: (ii)(iv)

Criterion (ii): The six Berlin housing estates provide an outstanding expression of a broad housing reform movement that made a decisive contribution to improving housing and living

conditions in Berlin. Their quality of urban, architectural and garden design, as well as the housing standards developed during the period, served as guidelines for social housing constructed since then, both in and outside Germany.

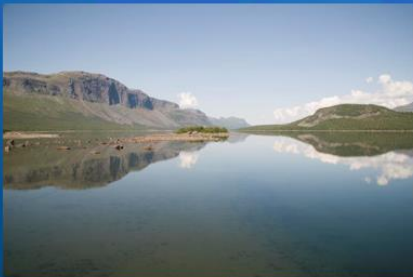
Criterion (iv): The six Berlin housing estates are exceptional examples of new urban and architectural typologies, designed in the search for improved social living conditions. Fresh design solutions and technical and aesthetic innovations were incorporated by the leading modern architects who participated in their design and construction.

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 Thematic Framework 8


Creative Responses and Continuity

Laponian Area, Sweden



Criteria: (iii)(v)(vii)(viii)(ix)
Inscription: 1996

The Arctic Circle region of northern Sweden is the home of the **Saami**, or Lapp people. It is the largest area in the world (and one of the last) with an ancestral way of life based on the seasonal movement of livestock. Every summer, the **Saami** lead their huge herds of reindeer towards the mountains through a natural landscape hitherto preserved, but now threatened by the advent of motor vehicles. Historical and ongoing geological processes can be seen in the glacial moraines and changing water courses.

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Source: <http://whc.unesco.org>

Laponian Area, Sweden

Date of Inscription: 1996, Criteria: (iii)(v)(vii)(viii)(ix)

The Committee decided to inscribe the nominated property on the basis of natural **criteria (vii), (viii) and (ix) and cultural criteria (iii) and (v)**. The Committee considered that the site is of outstanding universal value as it contains examples of ongoing geological, biological and ecological processes, a great variety of natural phenomena of exceptional beauty and significant biological diversity including a population of brown bear and alpine flora. It was noted that the site meets all conditions of integrity. The site has been occupied continuously by the Saami people since prehistoric times, is one of the last and unquestionably largest and best-preserved examples of an area of transhumance, involving summer grazing by large reindeer herds, a practice that was widespread at one time and which dates back to an early stage in human economic and social development.


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 Thematic Framework 9


Spiritual responses (religions)

Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park, Australia

Criteria: (v)(vi)(vii)(viii)
Inscription: 1987



This park, formerly called Uluru (Ayers Rock – Mount Olga) National Park, features spectacular geological formations that dominate the vast red sandy plain of central Australia. Uluru, an immense monolith, and Kata Tjuta, the rock domes located west of Uluru, form part of the traditional belief system of one of the oldest human societies in the world. The traditional owners of Uluru-Kata Tjuta are the Anangu Aboriginal people.

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Source: <http://whc.unesco.org>

Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park, Australia

Date of Inscription: 1987, Extension: 1994, Criteria: (v)(vi)(vii)(viii)

Criterion (v): The cultural landscape of Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park is an outstanding living reflection of indigenous Anangu traditional hunting, gathering and other practices of great antiquity that have created an intimate relationship between people and their environment.

Criterion (vi): The cultural landscape is of outstanding significance for the way it is perceived as the creation of Mala, Lungkata, Itjaritjari, Liru and Kuniya - these are heroic ancestral beings of the Tjukurpa. The landscape is read as a text specifying the relationship between the land and its Indigenous inhabitants, as laid down by the Tjukurpa. The monoliths of Uluru and Kata Tjuta are seen as living proof of the heroes' actions and their very being.

Criterion (vii): The huge monolith of Uluru and multiple rock domes of Kata Tjuta (32 kilometers to the west of Uluru) have outstanding scenic grandeur, contrasting with each other and the surrounding flat sand plains. The monolithic nature of Uluru is emphasized by sheer, steep sides rising abruptly from the surrounding plain, with little or no vegetation to obscure the silhouette. The exceptional natural beauty of the Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park landscape is also of cultural importance to Anangu.

Criterion (viii): The inselbergs (steep-sided isolated hills rising abruptly from the earth) of Uluru and Kata Tjuta are outstanding examples of tectonic, geochemical and geomorphic processes. Uluru and Kata Tjuta reflect the age, and relatively stable nature, of the Australian continent.

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Thematic Framework
10

Utilising natural resources

Pearling, Testimony of an Island Economy, Bahrain



Criteria: (iii)
Inscription: 2012

The site consists of seventeen buildings in Muharraq City, three offshore oyster beds, part of the seashore and the Qal'at Bu Mahir fortress on the southern tip of Muharraq Island, from where boats used to set off for the oyster beds. The listed buildings include residences of wealthy merchants, shops, storehouses and a mosque. The site is the last remaining complete example of the cultural tradition of pearling and the wealth it generated at a time when the trade dominated the Gulf economy (2nd century to the 1930s, when Japan developed cultured pearls). It also constitutes an outstanding example of traditional utilization of the sea's resources and human interaction with the environment, which shaped both the economy and the cultural identity of the island's society.

Source: <http://whc.unesco.org>




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Pearling, Testimony of an Island Economy, Bahrain

Date of Inscription: 2012, Criteria: (iii)

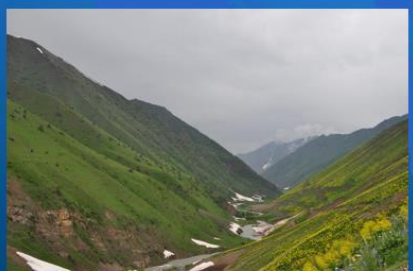
Criterion (iii): The ensemble of urban properties, fort, seashore and oyster beds is an exceptional testimony to the final flourishing of the cultural tradition of pearling which dominated the Persian Gulf between the 2nd and early 20th centuries. Although the pearling industry has died, these sites carry the memory of its prosperity and the building traditions that it fostered.

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Thematic Framework
11

Movement of peoples

Silk Roads: the Routes Network of Chang'an-Tianshan Corridor, China /Kazakhstan/Kyrgyzstan



Criteria: (iii)(v)(vii)(viii)(ix)
Inscription: 2014

This property is a 5,000 km section of the extensive Silk Roads network, stretching from Chang'an/Luoyang, the central capital of China in the Han and Tang dynasties, to the Zhetysay region of Central Asia. It took shape between the 2nd century BC and 1st century AD and remained in use until the 16th century, linking multiple civilizations and facilitating far-reaching exchanges of activities in trade, religious beliefs, scientific knowledge, technological innovation, cultural practices and the arts. The thirty-three components included in the routes network include capital cities and palace complexes of various empires and Khan kingdoms, trading settlements, Buddhist cave temples, ancient paths, posthouses, passes, beacon towers, sections of The Great Wall, fortifications, tombs and religious buildings.

Source: <http://whc.unesco.org>



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Silk Roads: the Routes Network of Chang'an-Tianshan Corridor, China / Kazakhstan / Kyrgyzstan: Date of Inscription: 2014, Criteria: (ii)(iii)(v)(vi)

Criterion (ii): The vastness of the continental routes networks, the ultra-long duration of use, the diversity of heritage remains and their dynamic interlinks, the richness of the cultural exchange they facilitated, the varied geographical environments they connected and crossed, clearly demonstrates the extensive interaction that took place within various cultural regions, especially the nomadic steppe and settled agrarian/oasis/pastoral civilizations, on the Eurasian continent between the 2nd century BC and the 16th century AD. These interaction and influences were profound in terms of developments in architecture and city planning, religions and beliefs, urban culture and habitation, merchandise trade and interethnic relations in all regions along the routes. The Tian-shan corridor is an extraordinary example in world history of how a dynamic channel linking civilizations and cultures across the Eurasian continent, realized the broadest and most long-lasting interchange among civilizations and cultures.

Criterion (iii): The Tian-shan corridor bears an exceptional witness to traditions of communication and exchange in economy and culture, and to social development across the Eurasian continent between the 2nd century BC to the 16th century AD. Trade had a profound influence on the settlement structure of the landscape, through the development of towns and cities that brought together nomadic and settled communities, through water management systems that underpinned those settlements, through the extensive network of forts, beacon towers, way stations and caravanserais that accommodated travelers and ensured their safety, through the sequence of Buddhist shrines and cave temples, and through manifestations of other religions such as Zoroastrianism, Manichaeism, Nestorian, Christianity and Islam that resulted from the...multi-ethnic communities that ... benefitted from the high value trade.

Criterion (v): The Tian-shan corridor is an outstanding example of the way high value, long-distance trade prompted the growth of sizeable towns and cities, supported by elaborate, sophisticated water management systems that harvested water from rivers, wells and underground springs for residents, travelers and the irrigation of crops.

Criterion (vi): The Tian-shan Corridor is directly associated with Zhang Qian's diplomatic mission to the Western Regions, a milestone event in the history of human civilization and cultural interchange in the Eurasian Continent. It also reflects in a profound way the tangible impact of Buddhism into ancient China which had significant impact on cultures of East Asia, and the spread of Nestorian Christianity (which reached China in 500 AD), Manichaeism, Zoroastrianism and early Islam. Many of the towns and cities along the corridor also reflect in an exceptional way the impact of ideas that flowed along the routes related to harnessing water power, architecture and town planning.


Thematic Framework
12

Developing technologies

Rideau Canal, Canada



Criteria: (i)(iv)
Inscription: 2007

The Rideau Canal, a monumental early 19th-century construction covering 202 km of the Rideau and Cataragui rivers from Ottawa south to Kingston Harbour on Lake Ontario, was built primarily for strategic military purposes at a time when Great Britain and the United States vied for control of the region. The site, one of the first canals to be designed specifically for steam-powered vessels, also features an ensemble of fortifications. It is the best-preserved example of a slackwater canal in North America, demonstrating the use of this European technology on a large scale. It is the only canal dating from the great North American canal-building era of the early 19th century to remain operational along its original line with most of its structures intact.



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Source: <http://whc.unesco.org>

Rideau Canal, Canada

Date of Inscription: 2007, Criteria: (i)(iv)

Criterion (i): The Rideau Canal remains the best-preserved example of a slackwater canal in North America demonstrating the use of European slackwater technology in North America on a large scale. It is the only canal dating from the great North American canal-building era of the early 19th century that remains operational along its original line with most of its original structures intact.

Criterion (iv): The Rideau Canal is an extensive, well preserved and significant example of a canal which was used for a military purpose linked to a significant stage in human history - that of the fight to control the north of the American continent.

The Chronological – Regional Framework


The second important framework, the chronological/regional framework, classifies cultural heritage in relation to time and space, It has also been implemented in the first phase of the convention and has led to the registration of irreplaceable cultural property, especially in the first years of the Convention.

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Chronological-Regional Framework:

- I. Early Evolution of Humans
- II. Near and Middle East, North Africa
- III. Europe
- IV. Asia
- V. The Pacific and Australasia
- VI. Sub-Saharan Africa
- VII. The Americas
- VIII. The Arctic and Antarctic Regions
- IX. The Modern World



Gartenreich Dessau-Wörlitz, Germany
Source: http://farm3.staticflickr.com/2656/4115796884_3876fd2c06.jpg

Source: ICOMOS: Filling the gaps. An Action Plan for the Future;
http://www.international.icomos.org/world_heritage/gaps.pdf, 2005

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Chronological-Regional Framework

Early Evolution of Humans

Tsodilo, Botswana

Criteria: (i)(iii)(vi)
Inscription: 2001



With one of the highest concentrations of rock art in the world, Tsodilo has been called the "Louvre of the Desert". Over 4,500 paintings are preserved in an area of only 10 km² of the Kalahari Desert. The archaeological record of the area gives a chronological account of human activities and environmental changes over at least 100,000 years. Local communities in this hostile environment respect Tsodilo as a place of worship frequented by ancestral spirits.

Source: <http://whc.unesco.org>

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Tsodilo, Botswana

Date of Inscription: 2001, Criteria: (i)(iii)(vi)

Criterion (i): For many thousands of years the rocky outcrops of Tsodilo in the harsh landscape of the Kalahari Desert have been visited and settled by humans, who have left rich traces of their presence in the form of outstanding rock art.

Criterion (iii): Tsodilo is a site that has witnessed visits and settlement by successive human communities for many millennia.

Criterion (vi): The Tsodilo outcrops have immense symbolic and religious significance for the human communities who continue to survive in this hostile environment.

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 Chronological-Regional Framework 15

Near and Middle East, North Africa

Petra, Jordan



Criteria: (i)(iii)(iv)
Inscription: 1985

Inhabited since prehistoric times, this Nabataean caravan-city, situated between the Red Sea and the Dead Sea, was an important crossroads between Arabia, Egypt and Syria-Phoenicia. Petra is half-built, half-carved into the rock, and is surrounded by mountains riddled with passages and gorges. It is one of the world's most famous archaeological sites, where ancient Eastern traditions blend with Hellenistic architecture.

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Source: <http://whic.unesco.org>

Petra, Jordan

Date of Inscription: 1985, Criteria: (i)(iii)(iv)


Criterion (i): The dramatic Nabataean/Hellenistic rock-cut temple/tombs approached via a natural winding rocky cleft (the Siq), which is the main entrance from the east to a once extensive trading city, represent a unique artistic achievement. They are masterpieces of a lost city that has fascinated visitors since the early 19th century. The entrance approach and the settlement itself were made possible by the creative genius of the extensive water distribution and storage system.

Criterion (iii): The serried rows of numerous rock-cut tombs reflecting architectural influences from the Assyrians through to monumental Hellenistic; the sacrificial and other religious high places including on Jebels Madbah, M'eisrah, Khubtha, Habis and Al Madras; the remains of the extensive water engineering system, city walls and freestanding temples; garden terraces; funerary stelae and inscriptions together with the outlying caravan staging posts on the approaches from the north (Barid or Little Petra) and south (Sabra) also containing tombs, temples, water cisterns and reservoirs are an outstanding testament to the now lost Nabataean civilization of the fourth century BC to the first century AD.

Remains of the Neolithic settlement at Beidha, the Iron Age settlement on Umm al Biyara, the Chalcolithic mining sites at Umm al Amad, the remains of Graeco-Roman civic planning including the colonnaded street, triple-arched entrance gate, theatre, Nymphaeum and baths; Byzantine remains including the triple-apsed basilica church and the church created in the Urn Tomb; the remnant Crusader fortresses of Habis and Wueira; and the foundation of the mosque on Jebel Haroun, traditionally the burial place of the Prophet Aaron, all bear exceptional testimony to past civilizations in the Petra area.


Criterion (iv): The architectural ensemble comprising the so-called "royal tombs" in Petra (including the Khasneh, the Urn Tomb, the Palace Tomb and the Corinthian Tomb), and the Deir ("monastery") demonstrate an outstanding fusion of Hellenistic architecture with Eastern tradition, marking a significant meeting of East and West at the turn of the first millennium of our era. The Umm al Amad copper mines and underground galleries are an outstanding example of mining structures dating from the fourth millennium BC. The remnants of the diversion dam, Muthlim tunnel, water channels, aqueducts, reservoirs and cisterns are an outstanding example of water engineering dating from the first centuries BC to AD.

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Chronological-Regional Framework
16


Europe

Historic Centre of Prague, Czech Republic



Criteria: (ii)(iv)(vi)
Inscription: 1992

Built between the 11th and 18th centuries, the Old Town, the Lesser Town and the New Town speak of the great architectural and cultural influence enjoyed by this city since the Middle Ages. The many magnificent monuments, such as Hradcany Castle, St Vitus Cathedral, Charles Bridge and numerous churches and palaces, built mostly in the 14th century under the Holy Roman Emperor, Charles IV.



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Source: <http://whc.unesco.org>

Historic Centre of Prague, Czech Republic

Date of Inscription: 1992, Minor modification inscribed year: 2012, Criteria: (ii)(iv)(vi)

Criterion (ii): The historic centre of Prague admirably illustrates the process of continuous urban growth from the Middle Ages to the present day. Its important role in the political, economic, social, and cultural evolution of central Europe from the 14th century onwards and the

richness of its architectural and artistic traditions meant that it served as a major model for urban development for much of central and eastern Europe.

Criterion (iv): Prague is an urban architectural ensemble of outstanding quality, in terms of both its individual monuments and its townscape, and one that is deservedly world-famous.

Criterion (vi): The role of Prague in the medieval development of Christianity in central Europe was an outstanding one, as was its formative influence in the evolution of towns. By virtue of its political significance in the later Middle Ages and after, it attracted architects and artists from all over Europe, who contributed to its wealth of architectural and artistic treasures. The 14th century foundation of Charles University made Prague a renowned seat of learning, a reputation that it has preserved up to the present day. Since the reign of Charles IV, Prague has also been the intellectual and cultural centre of central Europe and is indelibly associated with such world-famous names as Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and Franz Kafka.

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 Chronological-Regional Framework 17

Asia

Imperial Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Beijing and Shenyang, China

Criteria: (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
Inscription: 1987



Seat of supreme power for over five centuries (1416-1911), the Forbidden City in Beijing, with its landscaped gardens and many buildings (whose nearly 10,000 rooms contain furniture and works of art), constitutes a priceless testimony to Chinese civilization during the Ming and Qing dynasties. The Imperial Palace of the Qing Dynasty in Shenyang consists of 114 buildings constructed between 1625–26 and 1783. It contains an important library and testifies to the foundation of the last dynasty that ruled China, before it expanded its power to the centre of the country and moved the capital to Beijing. This palace then became auxiliary to the Imperial Palace in Beijing. This remarkable architectural edifice offers important historical testimony to the history of the Qing Dynasty and to the cultural traditions of the Manchu and other tribes in the north of China.

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Source: <http://whc.unesco.org>

Imperial Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Beijing and Shenyang, China

Date of Inscription: 1987, Extension: 2004, Criteria: (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)

Criterion (i): The Imperial Palaces represent masterpieces in the development of imperial palace architecture in China.

Criterion (ii): The architecture of the Imperial Palace complexes, particularly in Shenyang, exhibits an important interchange of influences of traditional architecture and Chinese palace architecture particularly in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Criterion (iii): The Imperial Palaces bear exceptional testimony to Chinese civilization at the time of the Ming and Qing dynasties, being true reserves of landscapes, architecture, furnishings and objects of art, as well as carrying exceptional evidence of the living traditions and the customs of Shamanism practiced by the Manchu people for centuries.

Criterion (iv): The Imperial Palaces provide outstanding examples of the greatest palatial architectural ensembles in China. They illustrate the grandeur of the imperial institution from the Qing Dynasty to the earlier Ming and Yuan dynasties, as well as Manchu traditions, and present evidence on the evolution of this architecture in the 17th and 18th centuries.

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Chronological-Regional Framework

18

The Pacific and Australasia

Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras, Philippines

Criteria: (iii)(iv)(v)
Inscription: 1995

For 2,000 years, the high rice fields of the Ifugao have followed the contours of the mountains. The fruit of knowledge handed down from one generation to the next, and the expression of sacred traditions and a delicate social balance, they have helped to create a landscape of great beauty that expresses the harmony between humankind and the environment.

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Source: <http://whr.unesco.org>

Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras, Philippines

Date of Inscription: 1995, Criteria: (iii)(iv)(v)

Criterion (iii): The rice terraces are a dramatic testimony to a community's sustainable and primarily communal system of rice production, based on harvesting water from the forest clad mountain tops and creating stone terraces and ponds, a system that has survived for two millennia.

Criterion (iv): The rice terraces are a memorial to the history and labor of more than a thousand generations of small-scale farmers who, working together as a community, have created a landscape based on a delicate and sustainable use of natural resources.

Criterion (v): The rice terraces are an outstanding example of land-use that resulted from a harmonious interaction between people and its environment which has produced a steep terraced landscape of great aesthetic beauty, now vulnerable to social and economic changes.

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Chronological-Regional Framework 19

Sub-Saharan Africa

Sukur Cultural Landscape, Nigeria



Criteria: (iii)(v)(vi)
Inscription: 1999

The Sukur Cultural Landscape, with the Palace of the Hidi (Chief) on a hill dominating the villages below, the terraced fields and their sacred symbols, and the extensive remains of a former flourishing iron industry, is a remarkably intact physical expression of a society and its spiritual and material culture.

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Source: <http://whc.unesco.org>

Sukur Cultural Landscape, Nigeria:

Date of Inscription: 1999, Criteria: (iii)(v)(vi)

Criterion (iii): Sukur is an exceptional landscape that graphically illustrates a form of land-use that marks a critical stage in human settlement and its relationship with its environment.

Criterion (v): The cultural landscape of Sukur has survived unchanged for many centuries and continues to do so at a period when this form of traditional human settlement is under threat in many parts of the world.


Criterion (vi): The cultural landscape of Sukur is eloquent testimony to a strong and continuing spiritual and cultural tradition that has endured for many centuries.

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Chronological-Regional Framework 20

The Americas

Pre-Hispanic City of Teotihuacan, Mexico



Criteria: (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
Inscription: 1987

The holy city of Teotihuacan ('the place where the gods were created') is situated some 50 km north-east of Mexico City. Built between the 1st and 7th centuries A.D., it is characterized by the vast size of its monuments – in particular, the Temple of Quetzalcoatl and the Pyramids of the Sun and the Moon, laid out on geometric and symbolic principles. As one of the most powerful cultural centres in Mesoamerica, Teotihuacan extended its cultural and artistic influence throughout the region, and even beyond.

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Source: <http://whc.unesco.org>

Pre-Hispanic City of Teotihuacan, Mexico

Date of Inscription: 1987, **Criteria:** (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)

Criterion (i): The ceremonial ensemble of Teotihuacan represents a unique artistic achievement as much by the enormous size of the monuments (the Pyramid of the Sun, built on a 350 m² terrace, measures 225 x 222 meters at the base, and is 75 meters high, for a total volume of 1 million m³) as by the strictness of a layout based on cosmic harmony. The art of Teotihuacans was the most developed among the classic civilizations of Mexico. Here it is expressed in its successive and complementary aspects: the dry and obsessive geometry of the pyramids of the Sun and the Moon contrasts with the sculpted and the painted decor of an exceptional richness of the Pyramid of Quetzalcoatl, the Plumed Serpent.

Criterion (ii): The influence of the first of the great civilizations of Mesoamerican classic civilizations was exerted over the whole of the central region of Mexico, in Yucatán, and as far away as Guatemala (the site of Kaminaljuyu) during the period of Teotihuacan III.

Criterion (iii): Much larger than the narrow zone of the ceremonial center, the archaeological site of Teotihuacan corresponds to a city of at least 25,000 inhabitants. Teotihuacan and its valley bear unique testimony on the pre-urban structures of ancient Mexico.

Criterion (iv): Lining the immense Avenue of the Dead, the unique group of sacred monuments and places of worship in Teotihuacan (the Pyramids of the Sun, the Moon and Quetzalcoatl and the Palaces of Quetzalmariposa, the Jaguars, of Yayahuala and others) constitutes an outstanding example of a pre-Columbian ceremonial center.

Criterion (vi): Following the destruction and abandonment of the city towards 650 A.D., the ruins were imbued with legend. The Aztec name of Teotihuacán means "the place where gods were created". According to writings from the 16th century, the sacrifices practiced by Moctezuma every twenty days on the site attested to the persistence of beliefs, which made Teotihuacan a sacred place of exceptional value.

In the Category VIII for the Arctic and Antarctic Regions there are currently 7 World Heritage Sites from Europe that are situated in the Arctic Circle. However, the Antarctic has no World Heritage Sites. These Regions however, still need to be represented on the World Heritage List.

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 Chronological-Regional Framework 21

The Arctic

Aasivissuit-Nipisat. Inuit Hunting Ground between Ice and Sea, Denmark



Criteria: (v)
Inscription: 2018

Located inside the Arctic Circle in the central part of West Greenland, the property contains the remains of 4,200 years of human history. It is a cultural landscape which bears witness to its creators' hunting of land and sea animals, seasonal migrations and a rich and well-preserved tangible and intangible cultural heritage linked to climate, navigation and medicine. The features of the property include large winter houses and evidence of caribou hunting, as well as archaeological sites from Paleo-Inuit and Inuit cultures. The cultural landscape includes seven key localities, from Nipisat in the west to Aasivissuit, near the ice cap in the east. It bears testimony to the resilience of the human cultures of the region and their traditions of seasonal migration.

Source: <http://whc.unesco.org>


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Aasivissuit – Nipisat. Inuit Hunting Ground between Ice and Sea, Denmark

Date of Inscription: 2018, Criteria: (v)


Criterion (v): Aasivissuit-Nipisat and the transect of environments it contains demonstrates the resilience of the human cultures of this region and their traditions of seasonal migration. The abundant evidence of culture-nature interactions over several millennia, intact and dynamic natural landscape, intangible cultural heritage and continuing hunting and seasonal movements by Inuit people and other attributes combine in this distinctive cultural landscape. This is demonstrated through the continuing uses of the west/east routes, the rich archaeological record of Palaeo-Inuit and Inuit cultures, and the camps and hunting elements that enabled hunting-fishing-gathering peoples to live in the Arctic region.

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 Chronological-Regional Framework 22

The Arctic

Rock Art of Alta, Norway



Criteria: (iii)
Inscription: 1985

This group of petroglyphs in the Alta Fjord, near the Arctic Circle, bears the traces of a settlement dating from c. 4200 to 500 B.C. The thousands of paintings and engravings add to our understanding of the environment and human activities on the fringes of the Far North in prehistoric times.

Source: <http://whc.unesco.org>

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Rock Art of Alta, Norway

Date of Inscription: 1985, Criteria: (iii)

Criterion (iii): The Rock Art of Alta, with its thousands of paintings and engravings, is an exceptional testimony of the aspects of life, the environment, and the activities of hunter-gatherer societies in the Arctic in prehistoric times. The wide range of motifs and scenes of high artistic quality reflect a long tradition of hunter-gatherer societies and their interaction with landscape, as well as the evolution of their symbols and rituals from approximately 5000 B.C. to about the year 0.

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Chronological-Regional Framework 24

The Modern World

Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas, Venezuela

Criteria: (i)(iv)
Inscription: 2000

The Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas, built to the design of the architect Carlos Raúl Villanueva, between 1940 and 1960, is an outstanding example of the Modern Movement in architecture. The university campus integrates the large number of buildings and functions into a clearly articulated ensemble, including masterpieces of modern architecture and visual arts, such as the Aula Magna with the "Clouds" of Alexander Calder, the Olympic Stadium, and the Covered Plaza.

Source: <http://whc.unesco.org>

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Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas, Venezuela

Date of Inscription: 2000, Criteria: (i)(iv)

Criterion (i): The Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas is a masterpiece of modern city planning, architecture, and art, created by the Venezuelan architect Carlos Raúl Villanueva and a group of distinguished avant-garde artists.

Criterion (iv): The Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas is an outstanding example of the coherent realization of the urban, architectural, and artistic ideals of the early 20th century. It constitutes an ingenious interpretation of the concepts and spaces of colonial traditions and an example of an open and ventilated solution, appropriate for its tropical environment.

The typological Framework

The typological framework is the best known framework and the most widely used. It classifies the types of inscriptions according to their material or chronological or user-related type of material heritage.

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Typological Framework

- a) Archaeological heritage
- b) Rock-Art sites
- c) Fossil Hominid sites
- d) Historic Buildings and Ensembles
- e) Urban and Rural Settlements / Historic Towns and Villages
- f) Vernacular architecture
- g) Religious properties
- h) Agricultural, Industrial and Technological properties
- i) Military properties
- j) Cultural Landscapes, Parks and Gardens
- k) Cultural Routes
- l) Burial Monuments and Sites
- m) Symbolic properties and memorials
- n) Modern Heritage

Fagus-Werk Alfeld, Germany
Source: <http://whc.unesco.org>

Source: ICOMOS: Filling the gaps. An Action Plan for the Future;
http://www.international.icomos.org/world_heritage/gaps.pdf, 2005

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However, in the first years of the Convention's implementation, nominations frequently depended on the creativity of the respective applicant.

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Typological Framework

Archaeological Heritage

National Archeological Park of Tierradentro, Colombia

Criteria: (iii)
Date of Inscription: 1995

Several monumental statues of human figures can be seen in the park, which also contains many hypogea dating from the 6th to the 10th century. These huge underground tombs (some burial chambers are up to 12 m wide) are decorated with motifs that reproduce the internal decor of homes of the period. They reveal the social complexity and cultural wealth of a pre-Hispanic society in the northern Andes.

Source: <http://www.whc.unesco.org>

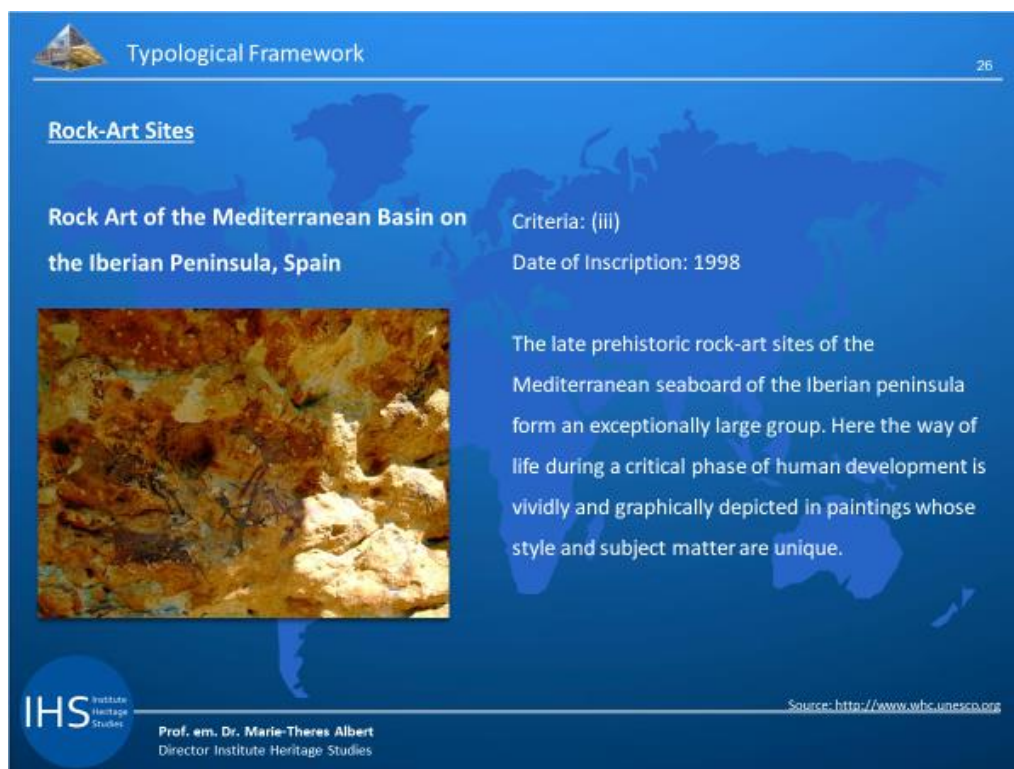
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National Archeological Park of Tierradentro, Columbia

Date of Inscription: 1995, Criteria: (iii)

Criterion (iii): The archaeological area of Tierradentro, with its complex of hypogeal, are a unique testimony to the everyday life, ritual, and the singular conception of burial space, of a developed and stable society. It also reveals the social complexity and cultural wealth of a pre-Hispanic society in the northern Andean region of South America. The site provides a unique testimony to the high level of artistic and social culture of the region over its long pre-Hispanic history.

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Typological Framework 26

Rock-Art Sites

Rock Art of the Mediterranean Basin on the Iberian Peninsula, Spain

Criteria: (iii)
Date of Inscription: 1998

The late prehistoric rock-art sites of the Mediterranean seaboard of the Iberian peninsula form an exceptionally large group. Here the way of life during a critical phase of human development is vividly and graphically depicted in paintings whose style and subject matter are unique.

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Source: <http://www.unesco.org>

Rock Art of the Mediterranean Basin on the Iberian Peninsula, Spain

Date of Inscription: 1998, Criteria: (iii)

The late prehistoric rock-art sites of the Mediterranean seaboard of the Iberian Peninsula form an exceptionally large group. Here the way of life during a critical phase of human development is vividly and graphically depicted in paintings whose style and subject matter are unique.

Criterion (iii): The corpus of late prehistoric mural paintings in the Mediterranean basin of eastern Spain is the largest group of rock-art sites anywhere in Europe and provides an exceptional picture of human life in a seminal period of human cultural evolution.

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 Typological Framework

27


Fossil Hominid Sites

Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa, South Africa



Criteria: (iii)(vi)
Date of Inscription: 1999

The Taung Skull Fossil Site, part of the extension to the site inscribed in 1999, is the place where in 1924 the celebrated Taung Skull – a specimen of the species *Australopithecus africanus* – was found. Makapan Valley, also in the site, features in its many archaeological caves traces of human occupation and evolution dating back some 3.3 million years. The area contains essential elements that define the origin and evolution of humanity.

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Source: <http://www.whc.unesco.org>

Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa, South Africa

Date of Inscription: 1999, Extension: 2005, Criteria: (iii)(vi)


Criterion (iii): The nominated serial site bears exceptional testimony to some of the most important Australopithecine specimens dating back more than 3.5 million years. This therefore throws light on to the origins and then the evolution of humankind, through the hominization process.

Criterion (vi): The serially nominated sites are situated in unique natural settings that have created a suitable environment for the capture and preservation of human and animal remains that have allowed scientists a window into the past. Thus, this site constitutes a vast reserve of scientific data of universal scope and considerable potential, linked to the history of the most ancient periods of humankind.


Typological Framework
28

Historic Buildings and Ensembles


Museum Island, Berlin, Germany



Criteria: (ii)(iv)

Date of Inscription: 1999

The Berlin Museum Island is a complex of buildings composed of individual museums of outstanding historical and artistic importance located in the heart of the city. The five museums, built between 1824 and 1930 by the most renowned Prussian architects, represent the realization of a visionary project and the evolution of the approaches to museum design over this seminal century. They form a unique ensemble that serves purely museological purposes and constitutes a town-planning highlight in the urban fabric as a kind of city crown.



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Source: <http://www.whc.unesco.org>

Museum Island, Berlin, Germany


Date of Inscription: 1999, Criteria: (ii)(iv)

The Museumsinsel of Berlin is a remarkable example of the urban and architectural realisation of an urban public forum which has the symbolic value of the Acropolis for the city. It is appropriate to emphasise its rare planning and architectural continuity and the consistency with which for more than a century a concept has been continuously implemented.

Criterion (ii): The Berlin Museumsinsel is a unique ensemble of museum buildings, which illustrates the evolution of modern museum design over more than a century.

Criterion (iv): The modern museum is a social phenomenon that owes its origins to the Age of Enlightenment, and its extension to all people to the French Revolution. The Museumsinsel is the most outstanding example of this concept given material form and placed in a symbolic central urban setting.

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Typological Framework

29

Urban and Rural Settlements / Historic Towns and Villages

Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison, Barbados

Criteria: (ii)(iii)(iv)
Date of Inscription: 2011



Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison, an outstanding example of British colonial architecture consisting of a well-preserved old town built in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, which testifies to the spread of Great Britain's Atlantic colonial empire. The property also includes a nearby military garrison which consists of numerous historic buildings.

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Source: <http://www.unesco.org>

Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison, Barbados

Date of Inscription: 2011, Criteria: (ii)(iii)(iv)

Criterion (ii): Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison had a pivotal role in the development of the English colonies in the Atlantic World and was a centre for transmission of ideas concerning administration, trade, communications, science, culture and technology in the British Empire. While the Garrison can be said to have absorbed military ideas from Europe and transmitted them to other areas of the Caribbean, the social stratification of Bridgetown illustrates the interchange of several occupational, religious, ethnic, free and enslaved groups; a meeting of cultures, which created a hybridized Creole culture in the Anglophone Caribbean. This hybridized culture, which did not wholly abandon either European or African ways, lives on in the ways in which the urban space functions today.

Criterion (iii): Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison is an exceptional testimony of British colonial trade and defense in the Caribbean and the Americas. The historic town has retained its original footprint, based on its English medieval serpentine street layout, for almost 400 years, which bears exceptional testimony to British town layouts in foreign soil. St. Ann's Garrison and its fortifications, which protected the town and its port, constitute the most complete complex of a 18th-19th century British garrison ensemble in the Atlantic World. As an integrated semi-planned urban landscape, with a strong brick architectural testimony, and a collection of colonial warehouses and dock facilities, it has remained essentially unchanged for 200 years, and provides an outstanding glimpse into a pivotal period of British imperial rule and culture.

Criterion (iv): St Ann's Garrison is the earliest type of British navy and army base in the Caribbean and in its architectural layout and urban composition influenced later British presence in the region. The relation between the Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison is characterized by urban and architectural elements, which illustrate the continuous interaction between the commercial and military interests that dominated the evolution of functions in the colonial and post-colonial space. This is most evident in the tension between military order and economic resourcefulness, expressed among other by the Screw Dock, an outstanding but highly vulnerable structure, and the 18th and 19th century warehouses, built to withstand hurricanes and other threats in the tropical environment.

Slide 30

The slide features a blue background with a faint world map. At the top left is a small pyramid icon and the text 'Typological Framework'. The top right corner has the number '30'. Below the title, the text 'Vernacular Architecture' is underlined. The main title 'Asante Traditional Buildings, Ghana' is in white. To the right, the criteria '(v)' and the inscription date '1980' are listed. A photograph of a traditional Asante building with a thatched roof and white walls is shown. To the right of the photo, a paragraph describes the buildings as the last material remains of the great Asante civilization, which reached its high point in the 18th century. It notes that the dwellings are made of earth, wood, and straw, making them vulnerable to time and weather. At the bottom left is the IHS logo and the name 'Prof. em. Dr. Marie-Theres Albert, Director Institute Heritage Studies'. At the bottom right is the source URL 'http://www.whc.unesco.org'.


Asante Traditional Buildings, Ghana

Date of Inscription: 1980, Criteria: (v)

To the north-east of Kumasi, these are the last material remains of the great Asante civilization, which reached its high point in the 18th century. Since the dwellings are made of earth, wood and straw, they are vulnerable to the onslaught of time and weather.

Criterion (v): The Asante Traditional Buildings are the last remaining testimony of the unique architectural style of the great Asante Kingdom. The traditional motifs of its rich bas-relief decoration are imbued with symbolic meaning.


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 Typological Framework 31


Religious Properties

Kathmandu Valley, Nepal

Criteria: (iii)(iv)(vi)
Date of Inscription: 1979



The cultural heritage of the Kathmandu Valley is illustrated by seven groups of monuments and buildings which display the full range of historic and artistic achievements for which the Kathmandu Valley is world famous. The seven include the Durbar Squares of Hanuman Dhoka (Kathmandu), Patan and Bhaktapur, the Buddhist stupas of Swayambhu and Baudhanath and the Hindu temples of Pashupati and Changu Narayan.

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Source: <http://www.unesco.org>

Kathmandu Tal, Nepal


Date of Inscription: 1979, Minor modification inscribed year: 2006, Criteria: (iii)(iv)(vi)

Criterion (iii): The seven monument ensembles represent an exceptional testimony to the traditional civilization of the Kathmandu Valley. The cultural traditions of the multiethnic people who settled in this remote Himalayan valley over the past two millennia, referred to as the Newars, is manifested in the unique urban society which boasts of one of the most highly developed craftsmanship of brick, stone, timber and bronze in the world. The coexistence and amalgamation of Hinduism and Buddhism with animist rituals and Tantrism is considered unique.

Criterion (iv): The property is comprised of exceptional architectural typologies, ensembles and urban fabric illustrating the highly developed culture of the Valley, which reached an apogee between 1500 and 1800 AD. The exquisite examples of palace complexes, ensembles of temples and stupas are unique to the Kathmandu Valley.

Criterion (vi): The property is tangibly associated with the unique coexistence and amalgamation of Hinduism and Buddhism with animist rituals and Tantrism. The symbolic and artistic values are manifested in the ornamentation of the buildings, the urban structure and often the surrounding natural environment, which are closely associated with legends, rituals and festivals.


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 Typological Framework

32


Agricultural, Industrial and Technological Properties

Semmering Railway, Austria



Criteria: (ii)(iv)
Date of Inscription: 1998

The Semmering Railway, built over 41 km of high mountains between 1848 and 1854, is one of the greatest feats of civil engineering from this pioneering phase of railway building. The high standard of the tunnels, viaducts and other works has ensured the continuous use of the line up to the present day. It runs through a spectacular mountain landscape and there are many fine buildings designed for leisure activities along the way, built when the area was opened up due to the advent of the railway.

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Source: <http://www.whc.unesco.org>

Semmering Railway, Austria

Date of Inscription: 1998, Criteria (ii)(iv)

Criterion (ii): The Semmering Railway represents an outstanding technological solution to a major physical problem in the construction of early railways.

Criterion (iv): With the construction of the Semmering Railway, areas of great natural beauty became more easily accessible and as a result these were developed for residential and recreational use, creating a new form of cultural landscape.

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 Typological Framework

33

Military Properties

Fortress of Suomenlinna, Finland



Criteria: (iv)
Date of Inscription: 1991

Built in the second half of the 18th century by Sweden on a group of islands located at the entrance of Helsinki's harbour, this fortress is an especially interesting example of European military architecture of the time.

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Source: <http://www.whc.unesco.org>


Fortress of Suomenlinna, Finland

Date of Inscription: 1991, Criteria: (iv)

Built in the second half of the 18th century by Sweden on a group of islands located at the entrance of Helsinki's harbour, this fortress is an especially interesting example of European military architecture of the time.

Criterion (iv): In the history of military architecture, the Fortress of Finland is an outstanding example representative of both the general fortification principles of the period and specific characteristics.

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Typological Framework

34

Cultural Landscapes, Parks and Gardens

Ancient Villages of Northern Syria, Syrian Arab Republic

Criteria: (iii)(iv)(v)
Date of Inscription: 2011



Some 40 villages grouped in eight parks situated in north-western Syria provide remarkable testimony to rural life in late Antiquity and during the Byzantine period. Abandoned in the 8th to 10th centuries, the villages, which date from the 1st to 7th centuries, feature a remarkably well preserved landscape and the architectural remains of dwellings, pagan temples, churches, cisterns, bathhouses etc.

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Source: <http://www.whc.unesco.org>

Ancient Villages of Northern Syria, Syrian Arab Republic

Date of inscription 1993, Criteria (ii)(iv)(vi)

Criterion (iii): The Ancient Villages of Northern Syria and their relict landscapes provide exceptional testimony to the lifestyles and cultural traditions of the rural civilizations that developed in the Middle East, in the context of a Mediterranean climate in mid-altitude limestone mountains from the 1st to the 7th centuries.

Criterion (iv): The Ancient Villages of Northern Syria and their relict landscapes provide exceptional testimony to the architecture of the rural house and civilian and religious community buildings at the end of the Classical era and in the Byzantine Period. Their association in villages and places of worship forms relict landscapes characteristic of the transition between the ancient pagan world and Byzantine Christianity.

Criterion (v): The Ancient Villages of Northern Syria and their relict landscapes provide an eminent example of a sustainable rural settlement from the 1st to the 7th centuries, based on the careful use of the soil, water and limestone, and the mastery of production of valuable agricultural crops.

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Typological Framework 35

Cultural Routes

Route of Santiago de Compostela, Spain

Criteria: (ii)(iv)(vi)
Date of Inscription: 1993



Santiago de Compostela was proclaimed the first European Cultural itinerary by the Council of Europe in 1987. This route from the French-Spanish border was – and still is – taken by pilgrims to Santiago de Compostela. Some 1,800 buildings along the route, both religious and secular, are of great historic interest. The route played a fundamental role in encouraging cultural exchanges between the Iberian peninsula and the rest of Europe during the Middle Ages.

Source: <http://www.whc.unesco.org>

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Route of Santiago de Compostela, Spain

Date of Inscription: 1993, Criteria: (ii)(iv)(vi)

Criterion (ii): The Route of Santiago de Compostela played a crucial role in the two-way exchange of cultural advances between the Iberian Peninsula and the rest of Europe, especially during the Middle Ages, but also in subsequent centuries. The wealth of cultural heritage that has emerged in association with the Camino is vast, marking the birth of Romanesque art and featuring extraordinary examples of Gothic, Renaissance, and Baroque art. Moreover, in contrast with the waning of urban life in the rest of the Iberian Peninsula during the Middle Ages, the reception and commercial activities emanating from the Camino de Santiago led to the growth of cities in the north of the Peninsula and gave rise to the founding of new ones.

Criterion (iv): The Route of Santiago de Compostela has preserved the most complete material registry of all Christian pilgrimage routes, featuring ecclesiastical and secular buildings, large and small enclaves, and civil engineering structures.

Criterion (vi): The Route of Santiago de Compostela bears outstanding witness to the power and influence of faith among people of all social classes and origins in medieval Europe and later.


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Typological Framework 36

Burial Monuments and Sites

Sacred City of Caral-Supe, Peru

Criteria: (ii)(iii)(iv)
Date of Inscription: 2009



The 5000-year-old 626-hectare archaeological site of The Sacred City of Caral-Supe is situated on a dry desert terrace overlooking the green valley of the Supe river. It dates back to the Late Archaic Period of the Central Andes and is the oldest centre of civilization in the Americas. Exceptionally well-preserved, the site is impressive in terms of its design and the complexity of its architectural, especially its monumental stone and earthen platform mounds and sunken circular courts.

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Sacred City of Caral-Supe, Peru

Date of Inscription: 2009, Criteria: (ii)(iii)(iv)

One of 18 urban settlements situated in the same area, Caral features complex and monumental architecture, including six large pyramidal structures. A quipu (the knot system used in Andean civilizations to record information) found on the site testifies to the development and complexity of Caral society. The city's plan and some of its components, including pyramidal structures and residence of the elite, show clear evidence of ceremonial functions, signifying a powerful religious ideology.

Criterion (ii): Caral is the best representation of Late Archaic architecture and town planning in ancient Peruvian civilization. The platform mounds, sunken circular courts, and urban plan, which developed over centuries, influenced nearby settlements and subsequently a large part of the Peruvian coast.

Criterion (iii): Within the Supe Valley, the earliest known manifestation of civilization in the Americas, Caral is the most highly-developed and complex example of settlement within the civilization's formative period (the Late Archaic period).

Criterion (iv): Caral is impressive in terms of the design and complexity of its architectural and spatial elements, especially its monumental earthen platform mounds and sunken circular courts, features that were to dominate a large part of the Peruvian coast for many centuries.


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Typological Framework 37

Symbolic Properties and Memorials

Robben Island, South Africa

Criteria: (iii)(vi)
Date of Inscription: 1999



Robben Island was used at various times between the 17th and 20th centuries as a prison, a hospital for socially unacceptable groups and a military base. Its buildings, particularly those of the late 20th century such as the maximum security prison for political prisoners, witness the triumph of democracy and freedom over oppression and racism.

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Source: <http://www.whc.unesco.org>

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Robben Island, South Africa

Date of Inscription: 1999, Criteria: (iii)(vi)

Criterion (iii): The buildings of Robben Island bear eloquent witness to its somber history.

Criterion (vi): Robben Island and its prison buildings symbolize the triumph of the human spirit, of freedom and of democracy over oppression.


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Typological Framework 38

Modern Heritage

Sydney Opera House, Australia

Criteria: (i)
Date of Inscription: 2007



Inaugurated in 1973, the Sydney Opera House is a great architectural work of the 20th century that brings together multiple strands of creativity and innovation in both architectural form and structural design. A great urban sculpture set in a remarkable waterscape, at the tip of a peninsula projecting into Sydney Harbour, the building has had an enduring influence on architecture.

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Source: <http://www.whc.unesco.org>

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Sydney Opera House, Australia

Date of Inscription: 2007, Criteria: (i)

Criterion (i): The Sydney Opera House is a great architectural work of the 20th century. It represents multiple strands of creativity, both in architectural form and structural design, a great urban sculpture carefully set in a remarkable waterscape and a world-famous iconic building.

The Results of the Global Study conducted from 1987-1993

In the notes introducing this lecture, it was said that due to the success of the convention, changes in value attributions also took place. These can already be seen at the beginning of the 1980s when the tourism industry had discovered the World Heritage Sites as tourist destinations. The respective countries hence hoped for an increase in the number of visitors especially with the help of more inscriptions of sites. More visitors meant a promise of more ticket sales, more tickets sold meant an improvement of revenue. With the help of higher revenue from the world heritage sites, the relevant regions, cities or communities hoped to initiate economic development processes. That was the simple logic.

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Mass tourism at Piazza San Marco / St Markus Basilica, Venice, Italy
Source: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/>



Venice, Italy
Source: http://farm4.staticflickr.com/3044/2780591925_e00ba8e19.jpg

Venice and its Lagoon, Italy
Date of Inscription: 1987
Criteria: (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)

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First suggestions for a return to the holistic concept of World Heritage, accompanied by requirements as to the development of safeguarding concepts, were made by IUCN in 1982 and by ICOMOS in 1983. Prior to this, already in 1982, the first quality criteria for improvement on the practice of inscriptions were suggested by the USA. They presented their report with results of monitoring in Yellow Stone National Park, which contained the so-called “State of Conservation” of the site and also considered criteria for conservation as well as criteria for management. From 1987 to 1993, ICOMOS conducted a Global Study which asserted that Europe with its „*historic towns, religious monuments, Christianity, historical periods and elitist architecture (in relation to vernacular)* **[was]** *completely overrepresented*“ (Source: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/globalstrategy/>), while „*living cultures (especially traditional cultures)* **[were]** *underrepresented*“ (Source: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/globalstrategy/>).

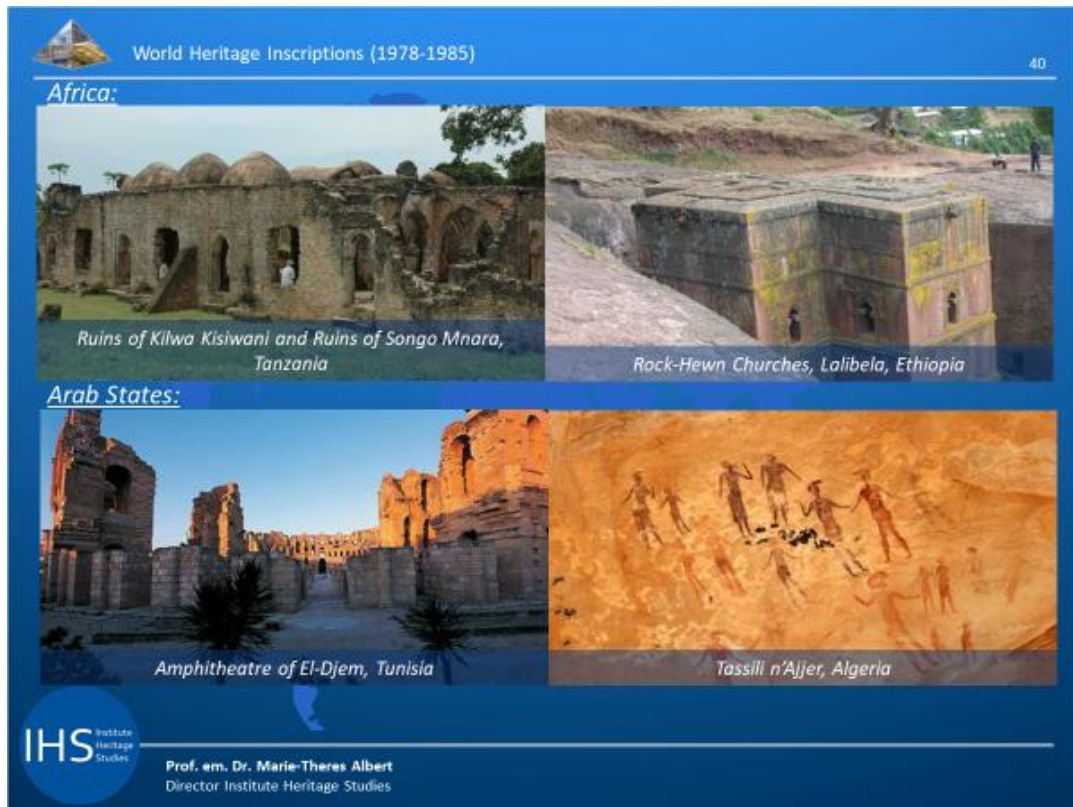
The political conclusions drawn from the changing committees at the different World Heritage sessions can be characterised as follows: The State Parties were to be prompted to draw up national tentative lists and based on this, to conduct “comparative studies” concerning the types of proposed inscriptions and their OUV in international comparison. The overview lists were intended to provide more information about the tendencies of the nominations in order to be able to regulate the inscriptions more effectively. (UNESCO 1993, Item 16 of the Provisional Agenda: Global study. WHC/93/CONF.002/8).

For the accomplishment of these tasks a working group was set up in 1987 to evaluate the hitherto submitted tentative lists of the states. In 1988, during the 12th session of the World Heritage Committee in Brasilia, Brazil, the working group handed in a reference list, the so-called “Global List”, for the first time ever. It was intended to help compare the sites proposed for inscription corresponding to the regional and chronological, the thematic and typological criteria and to balance the world heritage list through some perspective.

The so-called “Global Study” was directed to the World Heritage Centre in 1989. With that, not only the types of inscriptions, but also the themes along with motivations and explanations for the applications were captured more adequately. It was noted for example that “the evolution of ideas” which was important for the genesis of cultural heritage, had been lost along the way. The “thematic studies” which were formulated in the late 80s were extended in 1991 in terms of „temporal, cultural and theoretic aspects“ for the determination of the OUV of World Heritage.

Summary of attractive inscriptions of the first years of the “Global Study”

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Africa:

Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara, Tanzania

Inscription: 1981, **Inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger:** 2004, **Cultural Site, Criteria (iii)**

Description: The remains of two great East African ports admired by early European explorers are situated on two small islands near the coast. From the 13th to the 16th century, the merchants of Kilwa dealt in gold, silver, pearls, perfumes, Arabian crockery, Persian earthenware and Chinese porcelain; much of the trade in the Indian Ocean thus passed through their hands. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>)

Rock-Hewn Churches, Lalibela, Ethiopia

Inscription: 1978, **Cultural Site, Criteria: (i)(ii)(iii)**

Description: The 11 medieval monolithic cave churches of this 13th-century 'New Jerusalem' are situated in a mountainous region in the heart of Ethiopia near a traditional village with circular-shaped dwellings. Lalibela is a high place of Ethiopian Christianity, still today a place of pilgrimage and devotion. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>)

Arab States:

Amphitheatre of El-Djem, Tunisia

Inscription: 1979, minor modifications: 2010, Cultural Site, Criteria: (iv)(vi)

Description: The impressive ruins of the largest colosseum in North Africa, a huge amphitheatre which could hold up to 35,000 spectators, are found in the small village of El Jem. This 3rd-century monument illustrates the grandeur and extent of Imperial Rome. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>)

Rock Paintings Tassili n'Ajjer, Algeria

Date of Inscription: 1982, Mixed Site, Criteria: (i)(iii)(vii)(viii)

Description: Located in a strange lunar landscape of great geological interest, this site has one of the most important groupings of prehistoric cave art in the world. More than 15,000 drawings and engravings record the climatic changes, the animal migrations and the evolution of human life on the edge of the Sahara from 6000 BC to the first centuries of the present era. The geological formations are of outstanding scenic interest, with eroded sandstones forming 'forests of rock'. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>)

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 World Heritage Inscriptions (1978-1985) 41

Asia-Pacific:



Europe-North America:



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Asia-Pacific:

Historical Monuments at Makli, Thatta, Pakistan

Inscription: 1981, Criteria: (iii), Cultural Site

Description: The capital of three successive dynasties and later ruled by the Mughal emperors of Delhi, Thatta was constantly embellished from the 14th to the 18th century. The remains of the city and its necropolis provide a unique view of civilization in Sind. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>)

Ancient City of Polonnaruwa, Sri Lanka

Inscription: 1982, Criteria: (i)(iii)(vi), Cultural Site

Description: Polonnaruwa was the second capital of Sri Lanka after the destruction of Anuradhapura in 993. It comprises, besides the Brahmanic monuments built by the Cholas, the monumental ruins of the fabulous garden-city created by Parakramabahu I in the 12th century. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>)

Europe-North America:

Chartres Cathedral, France

Inscription: 1979, minor modifications: 2009, Criteria: (i)(ii)(iv), Cultural Site

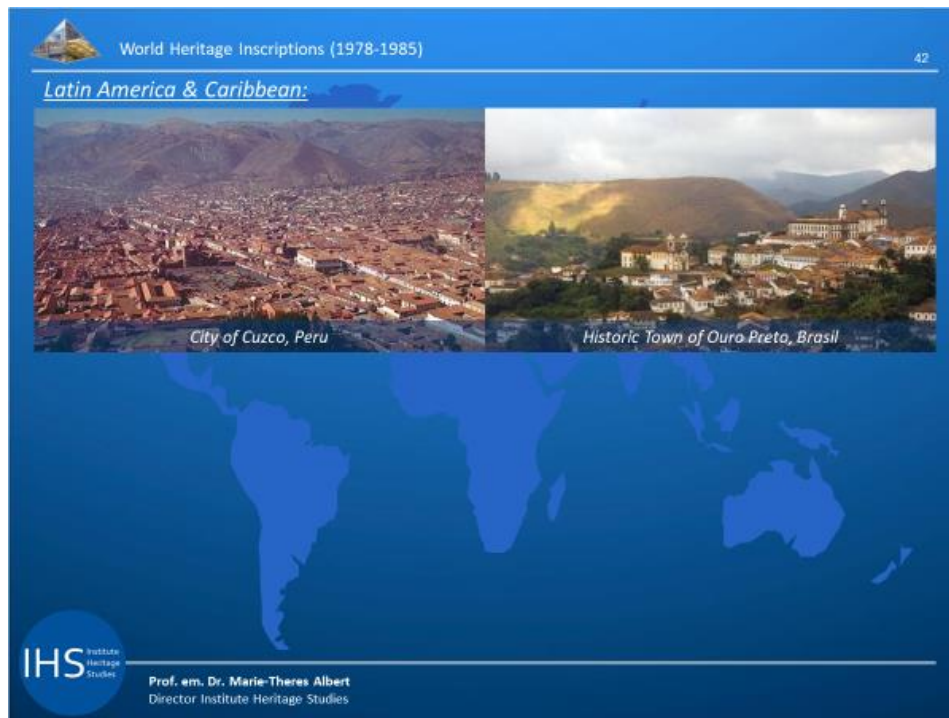
Description: Partly built starting in 1145, and then reconstructed over a 26-year period after the fire of 1194, Chartres Cathedral marks the high point of French Gothic art. The vast nave, in pure ogival style, the porches adorned with fine sculptures from the middle of the 12th century, and the magnificent 12th- and 13th-century stained-glass windows, all in remarkable condition, combine to make it a masterpiece. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>)

Cahokia Mounds, USA

Inscription: 1982, Criteria: (iii)(iv), Cultural Site

Description: Cahokia Mounds, some 13 km north-east of St Louis, Missouri, is the largest pre-Columbian settlement north of Mexico. It was occupied primarily during the Mississippian period (800–1400), when it covered nearly 1,600 ha and included some 120 mounds. It is a striking example of a complex chiefdom society, with many satellite mound centres and numerous outlying hamlets and villages. This agricultural society may have had a population of 10–20,000 at its peak between 1050 and 1150. Primary features at the site include Monks Mound, the largest prehistoric earthwork in the Americas, covering over 5 ha and standing 30 m high. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>)

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Latin America & Caribbean:

City of Cuzco, Peru

Date of Inscription: 1983, Criteria: (iii)(iv), Cultural Site

Description: Situated in the Peruvian Andes, Cuzco developed, under the Inca ruler Pachacutec, into a complex urban centre with distinct religious and administrative functions. It was surrounded by clearly delineated areas for agricultural, artisan and industrial production. When the Spaniards conquered it in the 16th century, they preserved the basic structure but built Baroque churches and palaces over the ruins of the Inca city. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>)

Historic Town of Ouro Preto, Brazil

Inscription: 1980, Criteria: (i)(iii), Cultural Site

Description: Founded at the end of the 17th century, Ouro Preto (Black Gold) was the focal point of the gold rush and Brazil's golden age in the 18th century. With the exhaustion of the gold mines in the 19th century, the city's influence declined but many churches, bridges and fountains remain as a testimony to its past prosperity and the exceptional talent of the Baroque sculptor Aleijadinho. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>).

Also, some exemplary sites which were inscribed between 1986 and 1991 shall be shown here.

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Africa

Old Towns of Djenné, Mali

Date of Inscription: 1988, Criteria: (iii)(iv), Cultural Site

Description: Inhabited since 250 B.C., Djenné became a market centre and an important link in the trans-Saharan gold trade. In the 15th and 16th centuries, it was one of the centres for the propagation of Islam. Its traditional houses, of which nearly 2,000 have survived, are built on hillocks (toguere) as protection from the seasonal floods. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>)

Kilimanjaro National Park, Tanzania

Date of Inscription: 1987, Criteria: (vii), Natural Site

Description: At 5,895 m, Kilimanjaro is the highest point in Africa. This volcanic massif stands in splendid isolation above the surrounding plains, with its snowy peak looming over the savannah. The mountain is encircled by mountain forest. Numerous mammals, many of them endangered species, live in the park. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>)

Arab States:

Ancient City of Aleppo, Syria

Inscription: 1986, Inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger: 2013, Criteria: (iii)(iv), Cultural Site

Description: Located at the crossroads of several trade routes from the 2nd millennium B.C., Aleppo was ruled successively by the Hittites, Assyrians, Arabs, Mongols, Mamelukes and Ottomans. The 13th-century citadel, 12th-century Great Mosque and various 17th-century

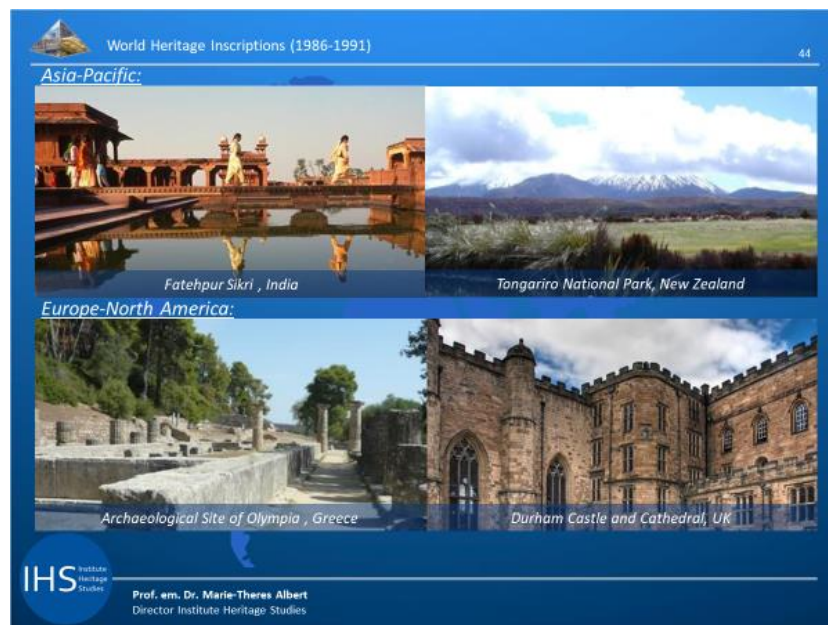
madrasas, palaces, caravanserais and hammams all form part of the city's cohesive, unique urban fabric, now threatened by overpopulation. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>)

Ksar of Aït-Ben-Haddou, Morocco

Date of Inscription: 1987, Criteria: (iv)(v), Cultural Site

Description: The Ksar, a group of earthen buildings surrounded by high walls, is a traditional pre-Saharan habitat. The houses crowd together within the defensive walls, which are reinforced by corner towers. Ait-Ben-Haddou, in Ouarzazate province, is a striking example of the architecture of southern Morocco. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>)

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Asia-Pacific:

Fatehpur Sikri, India

Date of Inscription: 1986, Criteria: (ii)(iii)(iv), Cultural Site

Description: Built during the second half of the 16th century by the Emperor Akbar, Fatehpur Sikri (the City of Victory) was the capital of the Mughal Empire for only some 10 years. The complex of monuments and temples, all in a uniform architectural style, includes one of the largest mosques in India, the Jama Masjid. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>)

Tongariro National Park, New Zealand

Inscription: 1990, Extension: 1993, Criteria: (vi)(vii)(viii), Mixed Site

Description: In 1993 Tongariro became the first property to be inscribed on the World Heritage List under the revised criteria describing cultural landscapes. The mountains at the heart of the park have cultural and religious significance for the Maori people and symbolize the spiritual

links between this community and its environment. The park has active and extinct volcanoes, a diverse range of ecosystems and some spectacular landscapes. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>)

Europe-North America:

Archaeological Site of Olympia, Greece

Date of Inscription: 1989, Criteria: (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi), Cultural Site

Description: The site of Olympia, in a valley in the Peloponnesus, has been inhabited since prehistoric times. In the 10th century B.C., Olympia became a centre for the worship of Zeus. The Altis – the sanctuary to the gods – has one of the highest concentrations of masterpieces from the ancient Greek world. In addition to temples, there are the remains of all the sports structures erected for the Olympic Games, which were held in Olympia every four years beginning in 776 B.C. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>)

Durham Castle and Cathedral, United Kingdom

Inscription: 1986, minor modifications: 2008, Criteria: (ii)(iv)(vi), Cultural Site

Description: Durham Cathedral was built in the late 11th and early 12th centuries to house the relics of St Cuthbert (evangelizer of Northumbria) and the Venerable Bede. It attests to the importance of the early Benedictine monastic community and is the largest and finest example of Norman architecture in England. The innovative audacity of its vaulting foreshadowed Gothic architecture. Behind the cathedral stands the castle, an ancient Norman fortress which was the residence of the prince-bishops of Durham. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>)

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World Heritage Inscriptions (1986-1991)

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Latin America & Caribbean:

Jesuit Missions of the Chiquitos, Bolivia

Colonial City of Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

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Latin America & Caribbean

Jesuit Missions of the Chiquitos, Bolivia

Inscription: 1990, **Criteria:** (iv)(v), **Cultural Site**

Description: Between 1696 and 1760, six ensembles of reducciones (settlements of Christianized Indians) inspired by the 'ideal cities' of the 16th-century philosophers were founded by the Jesuits in a style that married Catholic architecture with local traditions. The six that remain – San Francisco Javier, Concepción, Santa Ana, San Miguel, San Rafael and San José – make up a living heritage on the former territory of the Chiquitos. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>)

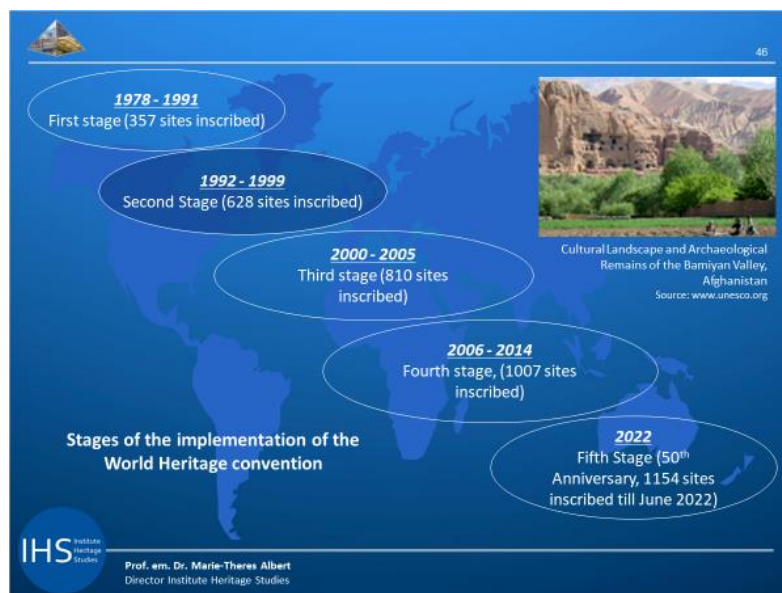
Colonial City of Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

Inscription: 1990, **Criteria:** (ii)(iv)(vi), **Cultural Site**

Description: After Christopher Columbus's arrival on the island in 1492, Santo Domingo became the site of the first cathedral, hospital, customs house and university in the Americas. This colonial town, founded in 1498, was laid out on a grid pattern that became the model for almost all town planners in the New World. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>)

Second Phase of the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention and the “Global Strategy”

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The second Phase of the implementation of the World Heritage Convention went along with the continuous dominance of the inscriptions of sites from Christian Europe. This circumstance intensified the regional and typological imbalance. Now, the inventory control showed a pre-dominance of the inscription of monuments of the baroque era or typical medieval historic centres over those which were built during the beginning of the industrial revolution.

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World Heritage inscriptions, Second Stage 1992 – 1999

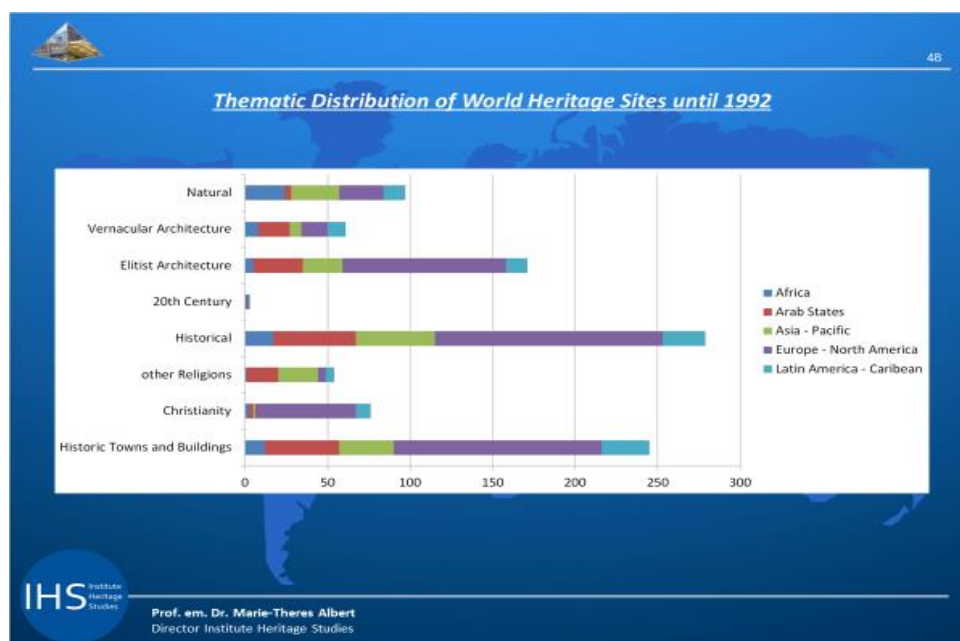
Zone	Cultural	Natural	Mixed	Total 1st Stage	Total 2nd Stage	Total WH Sites
Africa	3	7	0	40	10	50
Arab States	8	1	0	43	9	52
Asia-Pacific	41	16	2	65	59	124
Europe & North America	138	13	3	163	154	317
Latin America & Caribbean	29	11	0	46	40	86
Total 1st Stage	260	78	19	357		
Total 2nd Stage	219	48	5		272	
Total WH Sites	479	126	24			629

Source: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/stat>

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From 1992 onwards, based on suggestions of further working groups, different committees examined how the vision of cultural diversity as defined in the convention could be integrated as intercultural, religious, authentic or social diversity into an overall picture of heritage. The goal was to correspond to the respective national or typological system of World Heritage with a holistic concept. Once again, the State Parties were asked to realign their national criteria for the tentative lists into international criteria in line with the developing guidelines.

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Furthermore, the working groups identified gaps concerning the nomination of types. According to them, historic towns and buildings were overrepresented as they accounted for 65% of all inscriptions. Christian sites make up 20% of all inscriptions, compared to 14% for sites of

all other religions put together. Regarding the chronological inscriptions, the epochs from the 15th to the 18th centuries dominated over prehistoric periods as well as the 19th or 20th centuries. In comparison to “elitist architecture”, “vernacular architecture” was underrepresented, making up 16% of 45%; and of all sites, only 25% were Natural Heritage sites.

The two main categories of gaps which have been identified are *structural* and *qualitative* issues.

Structural: The structural constraints relate to lack of technical capacity to promote and prepare nominations, lack of adequate assessments of heritage properties, or lack of an appropriate legal or management framework, which either individually or collectively hinders the preparation of successful nominations. Some of these problems are susceptible to training and support programmes and these are addressed in the Action Plan presented in chapter 5 below.

Qualitative: The second main constraint relates to gaps in the World Heritage List, which can be seen to be associated with certain types or themes of properties. One way to address these gaps is to promote the preparation of Tentative Lists for those States Parties, which do not have them. However, in order that these lists reflect the overall cultural assets of countries adequately, new ways of identifying cultural properties need to be considered. It is suggested that a positive way forward could be for the formation of Tentative Lists to be based on an assessment of the cultural qualities of potential sites, thus reflecting the way properties are assessed for Outstanding Universal Value when they are submitted for inclusion on the World Heritage List. (Filling the Gaps Report, p. 2)

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The recommendations remained abstract:

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Works of Antoni Gaudí, Spanien

Date of Inscription: 1984
Extension: 2005
Criteria: (i)(ii)(iv)

Unfinished Church of Colonia Güell

House of Milà

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Source: <http://whc.unesco.org/>


For example, the focus in the nomination of architecture should not be placed on the “great architects and their aesthetic”, as one sees in the clear case of Gaudi and Barcelona.

Rather, the transformation of societies through the expression of manifold meanings in the utilisation of material, technology, labour, organisation or space should be considered.

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Brasilia, Brasil
Date of Inscription: 1987
Criteria: (i)(iv)



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Source: <http://whc.unesco.org>

Furthermore, World Heritage should also be perceived and treated as a generator for human development, which would imply a broader thematic view.

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SGang Gwaay, Canada
Date of Inscription: 1981
Criteria: (iii)
The village of Ninstints commemorates the living culture of the Haida people and their relationship to the land and sea, and offers a visual key to their oral traditions.

Laponian Area, Sweden
Date of Inscription: 1996
Criteria: (iii)(v)(vii)(viii)(ix)
The Arctic circle region of northern Sweden is home of the Saami, or Lapp people.

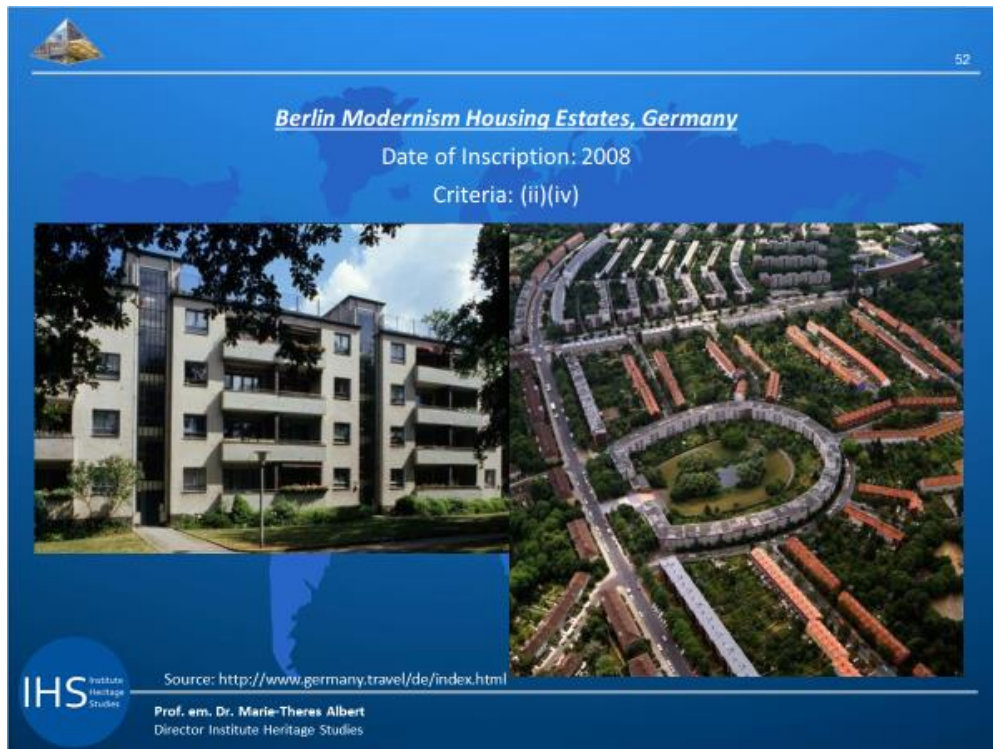
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Source: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/157>

Source: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/774>

Exemplary in this sense would be suggestions of nominations which focus on the occupation of land and space by the people. This also applies to nomad travels in different regions of the world.

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Nominations in the aforementioned sense should also allow for the development of industrial technologies accompanied by improved living strategies and liberal ways of thinking etc.

In 1993, ICOMOS initiated two thematic studies. The first concerned 'industrial heritage', while the second concerned '20th century architecture'. Meantime in parallel, in Colombo, July 1993, ICOMOS set up a working group of experts on a work plan to identify cultural property using a three-dimensional approach of time, culture and human achievement, including undertaking thematic studies on a geographical and trans-regional basis rather than on an historico-cultural basis.

It was then suggested in a Global Study report for the 17th session of the World Heritage Committee in December 1993, that a plan should be set out for a common methodological approach with broader reflection involving various disciplines of "history, art and architecture history, archaeology, social anthropology, conservation and restoration...[and] different institutions and regions of the world concerned" (UNESCO 1993, WHC/93/CONF.002/8).

On the basis of these examples the goals of the GS were not formulated exclusively as improvement of deficits, but oriented towards the future, perspective-wise. For instance, the

concept for the inscription of cultural landscapes – as presented below - can be regarded as revolutionary achievement of the Global Strategy.

“Definition „Cultural Landscapes“

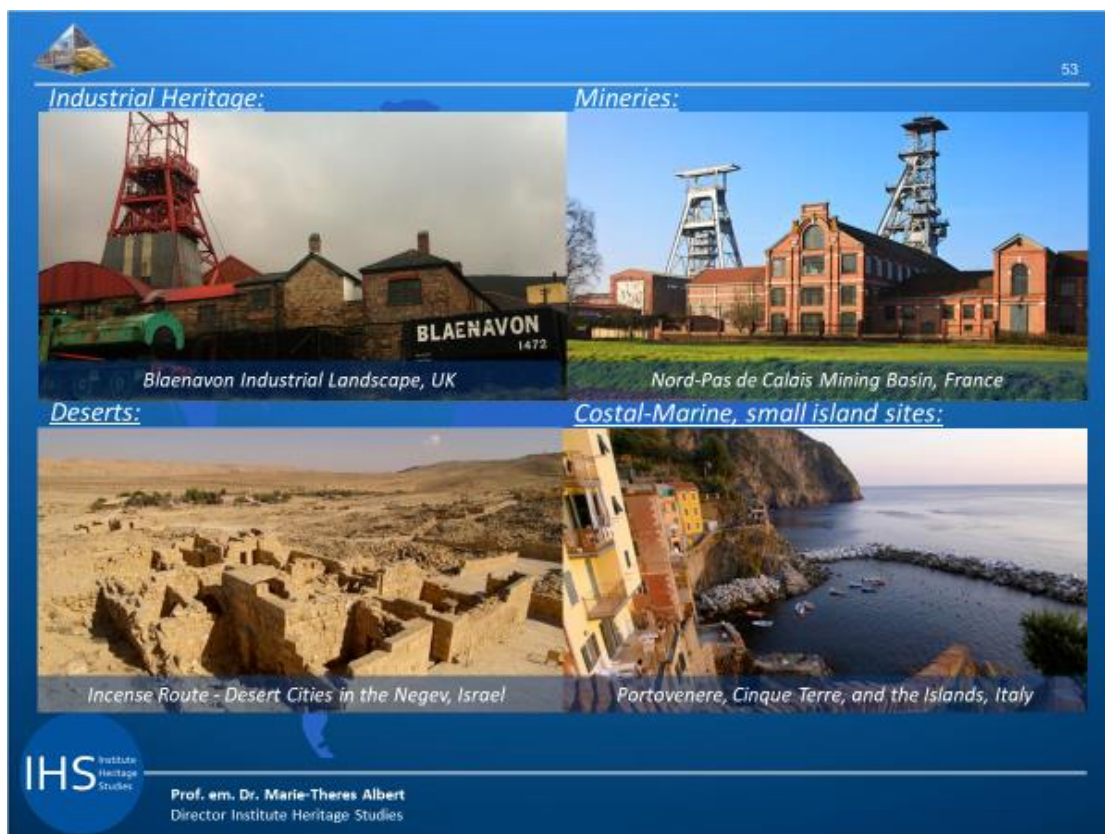
Cultural landscapes are cultural properties and represent the "combined works of nature and of man" designated in Article 1 of the Convention. They are illustrative of the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by their natural environment and of successive social, economic and cultural forces, both external and internal.

Cultural landscapes fall into **three main categories** (**Operational Guidelines 2008, Annex3**), namely: clearly defined landscape designed and created intentionally by man

- organically evolved landscape
- associative cultural landscape“

This concept summarises many of the previously discussed topics and remains relevant to the present day. Furthermore, from 1994 onwards, an evaluation of the Global Strategy was conducted in every committee session, along with the formulation and implementation of measures to be taken.

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In conjunction with the cultural landscapes and an “overall concept of World Heritage”, new types like *mineries, industrial heritage, deserts, coastal-marine, small island sites* were introduced for the typological registration of the site.

At an expert meeting concerning the Global Strategy in 1994, the importance of the thematic classification of world heritage in contrast to its typological classification was mentioned once again. It was detected that the basic reason for the imbalance of the list was an underlying distinct material understanding of heritage. Hence, this concept was widened to a broad anthropological concept in the course of time; considering:

“Human Coexistence with the Land

Movement of peoples (nomadism, migration), Human Settlement, Modes of subsistence and Technological evolution and

Human Beings in Society with Human interaction, Cultural coexistence, Spirituality and creative expression”

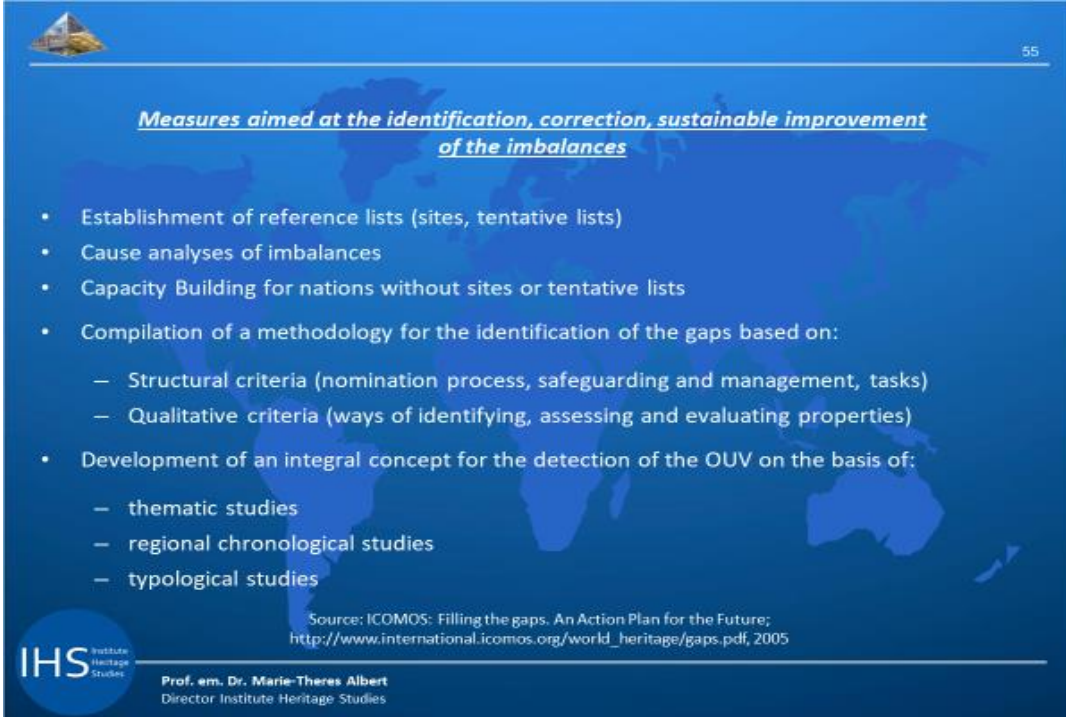
This was accompanied by a formulation of topics and subtopics like 1) Human coexistence with land and 2) people in society.

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In summary, the Global Strategy in the second phase contained the following measures and activities:

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Measures aimed at the identification, correction, sustainable improvement of the imbalances

- Establishment of reference lists (sites, tentative lists)
- Cause analyses of imbalances
- Capacity Building for nations without sites or tentative lists
- Compilation of a methodology for the identification of the gaps based on:
 - Structural criteria (nomination process, safeguarding and management, tasks)
 - Qualitative criteria (ways of identifying, assessing and evaluating properties)
- Development of an integral concept for the detection of the OUV on the basis of:
 - thematic studies
 - regional chronological studies
 - typological studies

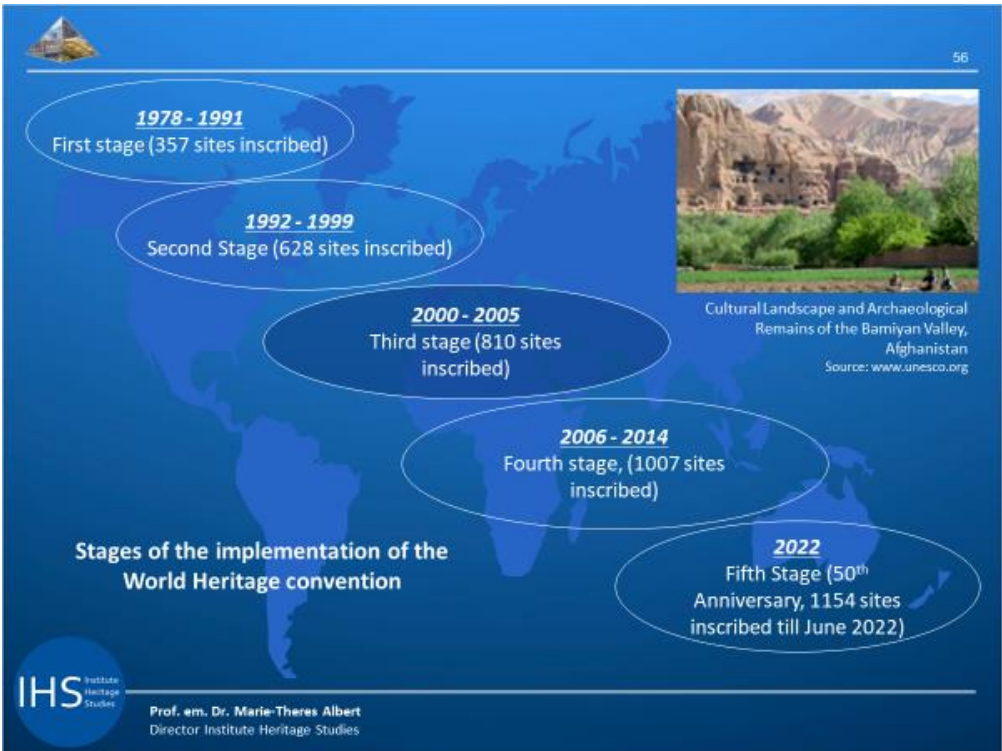
Source: ICOMOS: Filling the gaps. An Action Plan for the Future;
http://www.international.icomos.org/world_heritage/gaps.pdf, 2005

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Third Phase of implementation

According to Bernd von Droste, the implementation of the World Heritage Convention entered a third phase in the year 2000.

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1978 - 1991
First stage (357 sites inscribed)

1992 - 1999
Second Stage (628 sites inscribed)

2000 - 2005
Third stage (810 sites inscribed)

2006 - 2014
Fourth stage, (1007 sites inscribed)


2022
Fifth Stage (50th Anniversary, 1154 sites inscribed till June 2022)

Stages of the implementation of the World Heritage convention

Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley, Afghanistan
Source: www.unesco.org

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World Heritage inscriptions, Third Stage 2000 – 2005

<i>Zone</i>	<i>Cultural</i>	<i>Natural</i>	<i>Mixed</i>	<i>Total 1st & 2nd Stage</i>	<i>Total 3rd Stage</i>	<i>Total WH Sites</i>
<i>Africa</i>	12	2	1	50	15	65
<i>Arab States</i>	8	1	0	52	9	61
<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	30	10	0	124	40	164
<i>Europe & North America</i>	83	10	0	317	93	410
<i>Latin America & Caribbean</i>	15	11	1	86	27	113
<i>Total 1st & 2nd Stage</i>	479	126	24	629		
<i>Total 3rd Stage</i>	148	34	2		184	
<i>Total WH Sites</i>	627	160	26			813

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Source: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/stat>

The figures of 2000 – 2005 illustrate that not much had been achieved during the first two phases. In view of that, the measures for the balancing of the list in the framework of the Global Strategy were extended.

The Cairns Decision of 2000 formulated further political instruments that were expected to help to balance the list. For example, a limit on the number of sites which are subject to examination each year was fixed at 30. In 2006, however, the limit scaled back to 45 again. Furthermore it was decided that only one nomination would be permitted each country per year, or two nominations provided that one of them was Natural Heritage.

Additionally, a revision of the OPG concerning the OUV criteria was conducted. Instead of I.-VI. and VII. – X. there would henceforth be I. – X. then. While the object-related material construction of heritage continues, the inclusion of intangible features is increasingly desirable.

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2002 - The Budapest Declaration: The "4 C's"

- I. To strengthen the credibility of the World Heritage List
- II. To ensure the effective conservation of World Heritage properties
- III. To promote the development of effective capacity-building measures
- IV. To increase public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through communication



Budapest, Ungarn



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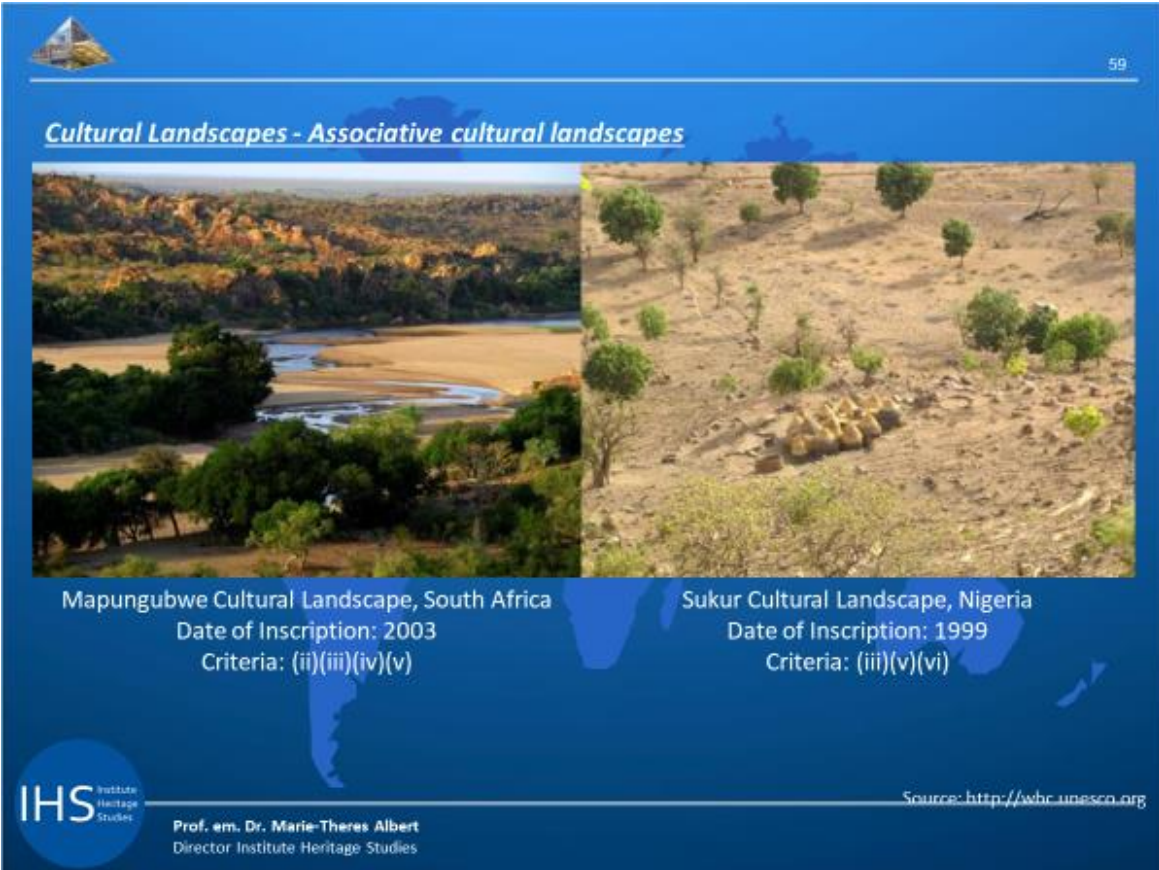
Source: <http://www.flickr.com>

In the context of the Budapest Declaration of 2002, instruments were formulated which should help to develop the competencies and the awareness on quality of applications among potential applicants. Also the "conditional factor" of world heritage - authenticity – was reflected upon. Along the lines of the Nara Document, "authenticity" was defined so broadly in the context of the Global Strategy, that it could be understood on one hand as an expression of a certain socio-cultural context and on the other hand could determine *„form and design, material and substance, use and functions, traditions and techniques, location and setting, spirit and feeling, other internal and external factors"*. (Nara Document on Authenticity, Article 13)

In 2004, 10 years after the implementation of the Global Strategy, evaluations were conducted for the first time in different regions of the world with the help of a system of *periodic reportings* by means of the criteria determined in the OPG. It was asserted that some goals had been reached; the majority had not. Also, the European dominance had not been neutralised. "As of May 2004, 178 State Parties had become signatories to the convention in comparison with 140 in 1994. As of September 2004, 137 States had submitted Tentative Lists against 33 in 1994... 788 properties had been included on the World Heritage List as of July 2004 compared with 440 in 1994... some of the geographical gaps noted in 1994 have been filled ... thirty-one-States Parties have had their first site --- inscribed on the list since the adoption of the global strategy" (Labadi, 2005, S. 92).

Furthermore, in 2004 the ICOMOS report “Filling the Gaps” was published, presenting new and broadened topics, types or periods. For the first time, it made reference to sites of astronomy as a thematic type, for example.

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Cultural Landscapes - Associative cultural landscapes

Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape, South Africa
Date of Inscription: 2003
Criteria: (ii)(iii)(iv)(v)

Sukur Cultural Landscape, Nigeria
Date of Inscription: 1999
Criteria: (iii)(v)(vi)

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Source: <http://whc.unesco.org>

Several recommendations of the previous phases of the implementation of the Global Strategy were incorporated into the inscriptions. Some of them are shown here: Cultural Landscapes in Africa such as Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape (South Africa) inscribed in 2003, Sukur Cultural Landscape (Nigeria) inscribed in 1999,

Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape , South Africa

Date of Inscription: 2003, Criteria: (ii)(iii)(iv)(v)

Description: Mapungubwe is set hard against the northern border of South Africa, joining Zimbabwe and Botswana. It is an open, expansive savannah landscape at the confluence of the Limpopo and Shashe rivers. Mapungubwe developed into the largest kingdom in the sub-continent before it was abandoned in the 14th century. What survives are the almost untouched remains of the palace sites and also the entire settlement area dependent upon them, as well as two earlier capital sites, the whole presenting an unrivalled picture of the development of social and political structures over some 400 years. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>)

Sukur Cultural Landscape, Nigeria

Date of Inscription: 1999, Criteria: (iii)(v)(vi)

Description: The Sukur Cultural Landscape, with the Palace of the Hidi (Chief) on a hill dominating the villages below, the terraced fields and their sacred symbols, and the extensive remains of a former flourishing iron industry, is a remarkably intact physical expression of a society and its spiritual and material culture. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>)

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Aranjuez Cultural Landscape, Spain


Date of Inscription: 2001, Criteria: (ii)(iv)

The Aranjuez cultural landscape is an entity of complex relationships: between nature and human activity, between sinuous watercourses and geometric landscape design, between the rural and the urban, between forest landscape and the delicately modulated architecture of its palatial buildings. Three hundred years of royal attention to the development and care of this landscape have seen it express an evolution of concepts from humanism and political centralization to characteristics such as those found in its 18th century French-style Baroque garden, to the urban lifestyle which developed alongside the sciences of plant acclimatization and stock-breeding during the Age of Enlightenment. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>)

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Cultural Landscapes - Organically evolved landscapes



Alto Douro Wine Region, Portugal
Date of Inscription: 2001
Criteria: (iii)(iv)(v)

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Source: <http://whc.unesco.org>

Alto Douro Wine Region, Portugal


Date of Inscription: 2001, Criteria: (iii)(iv)(v)

Wine has been produced by traditional landholders in the Alto Douro region for some 2,000 years. Since the 18th century, its main product, port wine, has been world famous for its quality. This long tradition of viticulture has produced a cultural landscape of outstanding beauty that reflects its technological, social and economic evolution. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>)

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Rock Art Sites



Maloti-Drakensberg Park, South Africa & Lesotho
Date of Inscription: 2000
Extension: 2013
Criteria: (i)(iii)(vii)(x)

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Source: <http://whc.unesco.org>

Maloti-Drakensberg Park, South Africa & Lesotho

Rock art sites in Africa, Drakensberg Park, South Africa) inscribed in 2000, extension 2013 Criteria: (i)(iii)(vii)(x)

Description: The uKhahlamba Drakensberg Park is renowned for its spectacular natural landscape, importance as a haven for many threatened and endemic species, and for its wealth of rock paintings made by the San people over a period of 4000 years. The Park, located in the Drakensberg Mountains, covers an area of 242,813 ha making it the largest protected area along the Great Escarpment of southern Africa. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>)

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Industrial Heritage Sites

Mountain Railways of India, India
Date of Inscription: 1999
Extension: 2005, 2008
Criteria: (ii)(iv)

Mount Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System, China
Date of Inscription: 2000
Criteria: (ii)(iv)(vi)

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Source: <http://whc.unesco.org>

Industrial Heritage sites in Asia, Mountain Railways of India, India inscribed in 1999, Mount Qincheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System (China) inscribed in 2000,

Mountain Railways of India, India

Date of Inscription: 1999, Extension: 2005, 2008, Criteria: (ii)(iv)

Description: This site includes three railways. The Darjeeling Himalayan Railway was the first, and is still the most outstanding, example of a hill passenger railway. Opened in 1881, its design applies bold and ingenious engineering solutions to the problem of establishing an effective rail link across a mountainous terrain of great beauty. The construction of the Nilgiri Mountain Railway, a 46-km long metre-gauge single-track railway in Tamil Nadu State was first proposed in 1854, but due to the difficulty of the mountainous location the work only started in 1891 and was completed in 1908. This railway, scaling an elevation of 326 m to 2,203 m, represented the latest technology of the time. The Kalka Shimla Railway, a 96-km long, single

track working rail link built in the mid-19th century to provide a service to the highland town of Shimla is emblematic of the technical and material efforts to disenclave mountain populations through the railway. All three railways are still fully operational. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>)

Mount Qingcheng and Dujiangyan Irrigation System, China

Date of Inscription: 2000, **Criteria:** (ii)(iv)(vi)

Description: Construction of the Dujiangyan irrigation system began in the 3rd century B.C. This system still controls the waters of the Minjiang River and distributes it to the fertile farmland of the Chengdu plains. Mount Qingcheng was the birthplace of Taoism, which is celebrated in a series of ancient temples. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>)

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Sites representing Routes

Slave Route Project in Angola, Benin & Ghana

Slave trader in Gorée, Senegal, 18th century

Salt Caravan in Nigeria

Market in Talata Mafara in Northern Nigeria

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Source: <http://www.google.de/imghp?>

Sites representing Routes have been included in tentative Lists, for instance properties on the Slave Route on the Tentative List in Angola, Benin, Ghana or the Salt Route (Tentative List of Nigeria).

UNESCO Slave Route Project


The Slave Route Project is a UNESCO initiative that was officially launched in 1994 in Ouidah, Benin. It is rooted in the mandate of the Organization which believes that ignorance or concealment of major historical events constitutes an obstacle to mutual understanding, reconciliation and cooperation among peoples. The project breaks the silence surrounding the slave trade and slavery that has affected all continents and caused great upheavals that have shaped our modern societies. In studying the causes, the modalities and the consequences of slavery and the slave trade, the project seeks to enhance the understanding of diverse histories

and heritages stemming from this global tragedy. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Slave_Route_Project)

Salt Caravan in Nigeria

Since 1000 years the caravan trade flourishes on these route and neither bandits, nor droughts, nor modern transportation could harm it. From October until March, when temperature decreases to bearable 30 to 35 degrees during the daytime, the caravans carry sorghum, dried goat cheese and everyday goods through Ténéré desert. Their destinations are two of the most remote oases of the Sahara, Fachi and Bilma, whose salt works produce exceptional high-quality salt. The “white gold” is both a blessing and a curse because the salty soil neither grows grain nor vegetable. Therefore, the inhabitants are dependent on trade. Sorghum to the north, salt to the south – that’s the formula. (http://www.zeit.de/2004/09/tuareg_karawanen)

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Sites representing Technological Development

Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works, Chile
Date of Inscription: 2005
Extension: 2011
Criteria: (ii)(iii)(iv)

Sugar Mill in Consuelo, Dominican Republic

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Source: <http://www.google.de/imghp?>

Important sites representing the technological development of the Latin America and Caribbean region. These include a nitrate company town in Chile „Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works“, inscribed in 2005, and the Sanate Sugar Mill in the Dominican Republic Tentative List.

Humberstone and Santa Laura Salpeter Works, Chile

Inscription: 2005, Extension: 2011, Criteria: (ii)(iii)(iv)

Description: Humberstone and Santa Laura works contain over 200 former saltpeter works where workers from Chile, Peru and Bolivia lived in company towns and forged a distinctive communal pampinos culture. That culture is manifest in their rich language, creativity, and

solidarity, and, above all, in their pioneering struggle for social justice, which had a profound impact on social history. Situated in the remote Pampas, one of the driest deserts on Earth, thousands of pampinos lived and worked in this hostile environment for over 60 years, from 1880, to process the largest deposit of saltpeter in the world, producing the fertilizer sodium nitrate that was to transform agricultural lands in North and South America, and in Europe, and produce great wealth for Chile. Because of the vulnerability of the structures and the impact of a recent earthquake, the site was also placed on the List of World Heritage in Danger to help mobilize resources for its conservation. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>)

Sanate Sugar Mill [Ruta de Los Ingenios]

Date of Submission: 05/04/2002, Criteria: (ii)(iv)(vi)

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Sacred sites are also represented in different “Tentative Lists those of Kenya, South Africa, Japan and Mongolia” (Labadi 2005, S. 92)

Amarbayasgalant Monastery, Mongolia

Submission: 01/08/1996 Criteria: (ii)(iii)(iv)

Description: The complex of Amarbayasgalant Monastery was built during 1727-1736, in honour of Under Gegeen Zanabazar, the first Bogd of Mongolia. It is situated in the cul-de-sac of a long, deep valley backed by the sheer cliff of Burenkhan Mountain against which the monastery is built. The valley is well-watered by the Evin River and has long been renowned for its

rich vegetation in this arid part of north central Asia. In particular thick groves of native Mongolian cherries have attracted people since prehistoric times until the present and are the reason for the association of this valley with theologies of fertility, re-birth and gardens of paradise. The valley is covered throughout its extent with Turkic-era graves of various geometric shapes marked out in large boulders. These important archaeological features which date from the 3rd-7th centuries are the indication that the valley has long-standing sacred associations for the people of Mongolia, associations which continued uninterrupted into the Buddhist era when they were re-validated by the construction of Amarbayasgalant Monastery on this historic site. Originally, Amarbayasgalant Monastery consisted of over 40 temples built on the special terrace, surrounded by a wall, measuring 207x175 m. Only 28 temples now remain, they have been under State protection since 1944. The monastery has a symmetrical construction. The size of its Tsogchin (Main) temple is 32x32 m. Its construction expresses the planning features of the Mongolian national architecture and engineering solutions are very original. One of the interesting solutions is routing of roof water through the inside of four columns, under the floor, through stone grooves and away from the Tsogchin temple. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists>)

Mausoleum and Sacred Area of Hecatomnus, Turkey

Submission: 13/04/2012, Criteria: (i)(iii)(iv)

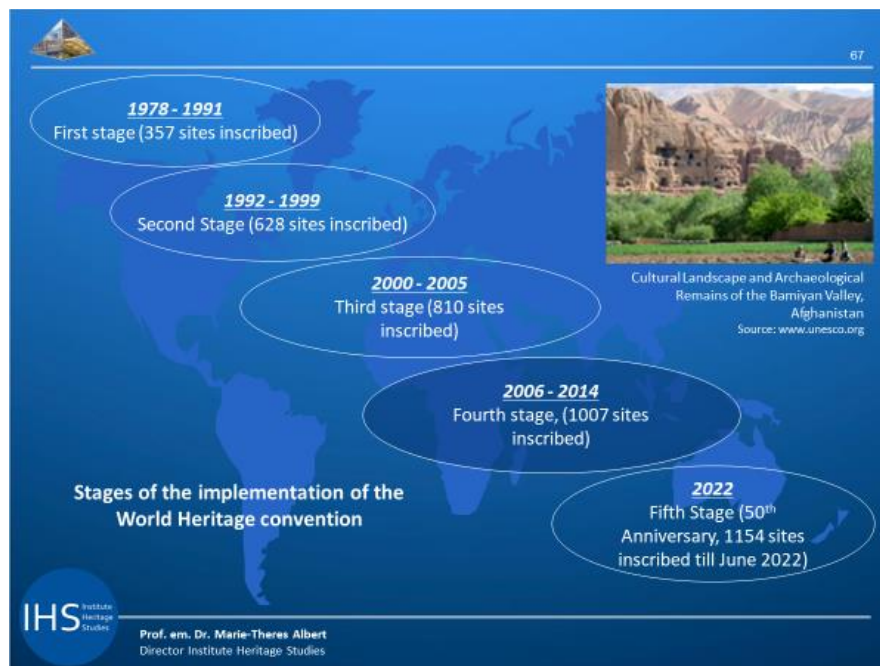
Description: The Mausoleum and the sacred area of Hecatomnus is an outstanding example of the funerary architecture with regard to its design and artistic value during the ancient period. It had considerable influence on the design of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, in Bodrum. In addition, "Hecatomnus Frieze Sarcophagus" with its size and quality is unique in Anatolia, during the Classical and Hellenistic periods. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists>)

Despite the success, serious structural problems were identified particularly in Arabic, Asian-Pacific, Latin-American and Caribbean countries. These problems did not make the implementation of the Global Strategy in the third phase a simple matter. This depended notably on the fact that in spite of a 215% increase of sites on the tentative lists (2000 – 2005), still relatively few countries – 126 of 181 State Parties (69.6%) – had established tentative lists and many countries of the mentioned regions were lacking basic knowledge about OUV, authenticity, integrity, safeguarding strategies and management.

The analyses of the implementations of the thematic studies show that in many countries the category "modern heritage" had not yet been debated and that "industrial heritage" was equated with industrial revolution.

The Forth Phase

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The 4th phase of the implementation of the World Heritage Convention started in 2006, according to Bernd von Droste. The effects of the Global Strategy, however, became apparent already in 2007. This year, the session of the World Heritage Committee was held in New Zealand where it adopted the so-called 5th “C” for Community Involvement complementary to the recommendations of the General Assembly of the UNESCO.

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2007
World Heritage Committee New Zealand session
The “5th C”: *community involvement*

“the identification, management and successful conservation of heritage must be done, where possible, with the meaningful involvement of human communities, and the reconciliation of conflicting interests where necessary. It should not be done against the interests, or with the exclusion or omission of local communities”

Te Wāhipounamu
South West New Zealand

Source: WHC-07/31.COM/13B.23.5.2007, II, 2.
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2007/whc07-31com-13be.doc>

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Community Involvement means to involve local and regional groups and further stakeholders into the phases of nomination. Additionally, it was adopted with regards to the recognition of local and indigenous groups and their values.

One development in 2006 relates to implementation of the 2004 Cairns-Suzhou Decision, such that up to two complete nominations per State Party would be examined provided that at least one concerns a natural property; with the annual limit on the number of nominations to be reviewed set at 45.

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The General Assembly of States Parties to the
World Heritage Convention

The General Assembly includes all States Parties to the Convention.

It meets once every two years during the ordinary session of the General Conference of UNESCO to elect the members of the World Heritage Committee, to examine the statement of accounts of the World Heritage Fund and to decide on major policy issues.



17th General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention, Room II, UNESCO
Source: <http://whc.unesco.org>

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The year 2006 also saw a new development, concerning decisions regarding implementation of the Global Strategy. It was decided that the follow up of the 2004 Gaps report, would no longer be left to the World Heritage Committee alone, but also closely overseen by the General Assembly of State Parties to the World Heritage Convention. Back in 1999, the 12th General Assembly of State Parties had requested the World Heritage Committee to “[e]valuate the progress in the implementation of the Global Strategy Action Plan with the participation of all State Parties”. (Summary Record, Paris, 1999, WHC-99/CONF.206/7, p. 22) (<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/1999/whc-99-conf206-7e.pdf>). Progress reports had since been presented by the World Heritage Committee yearly.

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31st session of the World Heritage Committee in Christchurch, New Zealand

Order of priority to nominations:

1. State Parties with no properties inscribed on the List;
2. State Parties with up to 3 properties on the List;
3. Properties previously excluded due to annual limit;
4. Nominations of natural heritage;
5. Nominations of mixed heritage;
6. Nominations of transboundary heritage;
7. State Parties in Africa, the Pacific and the Caribbean;
8. State Parties ratifying the Convention last 10 years;
9. State Parties without nomination for 10 years



ICOMOS 2005, Filling the Gaps – An Action Plan for the Future



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The 31st session of the World Heritage Committee in Christchurch was preoccupied with evaluating the Cairns-Suzhou Decision and setting the order of priorities in case the overall number of nominations submitted for a cycle had exceeded the limit. The Committee decided to adopt an order of priority to nominations thus: 1) State Parties with no properties inscribed on the List; 2) State Parties with up to 3 properties on the List; 3) properties previously excluded due to annual limit, then followed by 4) nominations of natural heritage; 5) mixed heritage; 6) transboundary heritage; 7) nominations from State Parties in Africa, the Pacific and the Caribbean; 8) nominations of State Parties ratifying the Convention in last 10 years before submission; 9) nominations by State Parties with no nomination submitted for 10 years or more. The matter is further complicated as the World Heritage Committee decides, “on an experimental basis of 4 years, that a State Party be permitted to decide on the nature of the nomination, whether natural or cultural, as per its national priorities, its history and geography” (WHC-07/31.COM/24, p. 185-186) (<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2007/whc07-31com-24e.pdf>).

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	1994	2007		
Percentage of state parties not having any World Heritage properties decreased	30.9% (26 out of 139)	23.3% (43 out of 184)		
Percentage of state parties having submitted Tentative Lists increased	53% (74 out of 139)	85% (157 out of 184)		

<i>World Heritage inscriptions until 2007</i>				
Region	Cultural	Natural	Mixed	Total
<i>Africa</i>	38	32	4	74
<i>Arab States</i>	59	4	1	64
<i>Asia & Pacific</i>	119	46	9	174
<i>Europe & North America</i>	363	51	9	423
<i>Latin America & Caribbean</i>	80	34	3	117
Total	659	167	26	852

Source: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/stat>

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During the 16th General Assembly in 2007, referring to the progress report on implementation of the Global Strategy from 2003 to 2007 it was stated that practically no real progress was made. The General Assembly expressed “its deep concern of the limited results achieved so far”. (Resolution: 16 GA 9, in WHC-07/16.GA/13, p. 59) (<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2007/whc07-16ga-13e.pdf>).

Nevertheless, the continuing challenges as highlighted at this 16th Session of the General Assembly of UNESCO point to the way of progress.

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2007: 16th Session of the General Assembly in Paris (Oct 2007)

Progress report presented in 2007 to the General Assembly

- National experiences in preparing and harmonising Tentative Lists had been shared, nevertheless, only a few state parties had considered the international recommendations in harmonizing their Tentative Lists.
- More serial and transboundary nominations have been promoted, nevertheless they were still mainly nominated by European countries.
- The challenge of biodiversity through collaboration between IUCN and ICOMOS on nature/culture interaction had partly been recognized.
- Cooperation between the World Heritage Convention and the Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage had only partly been encouraged.

Source: WHC-07/16.GA/9, in <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2007/whc07-16ga-9e.pdf>

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Also on the basis of the report, the General Assembly of the World Heritage Centre requested the Advisory Bodies and other partners “to significantly increase their support to States Parties, particularly in less developed countries, in the identification of cultural, natural and mixed properties as well as the harmonization of their Tentative List taking into account the existing studies” (Resolution: 16 GA 9, No. 2) (online: <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2007/whc07-16ga-13e.pdf>).

It also requested the World Heritage Centre, “in cooperation with the Advisory Bodies, to prepare an in-depth analysis of the representation of the regions in order to identify the obstacles and challenges for achieving the objectives of the Global Strategy for a credible, representative and balanced World Heritage List. (Resolution: 16 GA 9, No. 3) (online: <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2007/whc07-16ga-13e.pdf>).

The 2009 progress report on implementation of Global Strategy described the trend in **representativity** as “encouraging” (UNESCO 2009, S. 6), with more state parties having inscribed sites, but in terms of **balance** and categories, it conceded that it was “less easy to discern the impact of the implementation of the Global Strategy” (Ibid.).

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2009: 17th Session of the General Assembly in Paris (Oct 2009) – “Future of the World Heritage Convention”

Progress report on the Global Strategy suggested that trend in representativity was „encouraging“ but in terms of balance and categories it was „less easy to discern the impact of the implementation of the Global Strategy“

	2002	2009
State parties with inscribed properties	126 (72% of 175)	148 (79% of 186)
Cultural landscapes inscribed	36 new inscriptions since 2003 (22% of total 162 properties inscribed this period)	
Modern heritage inscribed	18 new inscriptions since 2003 (11% of total 162 properties inscribed this period)	
4 most represented categories according to Gap Report 2004 accounted for 754 properties: 341 archaeological properties, 269 historic towns/urban settlements, 171 architectural monuments or 234 religious properties	79 new inscriptions since 2003 (48% of total 162 properties inscribed this period)	

Source: WHC-09/17.GA/9, in <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2009/en-whc09-17ga-9.pdf>

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With reference to this progress report **from 1994 to 2009**, the **General Assembly** asserted, that the reports required formalised criteria and structures. So it was formulated that “**improved indicators and analysis would be necessary** for future reports of progress achieved in the

framework of the Global Strategy” (Resolution 17 GA 9, No. 4) (online: <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2009/en-whc09-17ga-10.pdf> , p. 5).

It hence requested the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to provide the General Assembly at its 18th session in 2011 with a summary of the work undertaken in relation to the reflection on the future of the Convention, including “**an independent evaluation by UNESCO’s external auditor on the implementation of the Global Strategy from its inception in 1994 to 2011**”. (Resolution 17 GA 9, No. 16) (online: <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2009/en-whc09-17ga-10.pdf> , p. 7)

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Evaluation of the Global Strategy 1994 until 2010

	1994	2010
Number of member states having ratified WH Convention	139	187
Proportion of state parties with at least one listed property	72%	80%
Number of state parties with natural property on tentative list	8	162

In the meantime, in April 2010, an expert meeting was held in Phuket, Thailand, on improvement to the „Upstream Processes“ prior to consideration of nominations by the World Heritage Committee.

It identified some key challenges including:

- **Having too great a focus on World Heritage above other means to recognise and protect heritage.** It noted that Articles 5 and 12 of the World Heritage Convention had in fact set a broad aspiration to protect the world’s heritage, not just ‘World Heritage’, and there are other options at international, regional and national levels to protect and conserve heritage (UNESCO 2010, p. 227).
- **It also highlighted Complexity of the World Heritage System** – World Heritage processes are complex and difficult to understand, hence efforts should be made to simplify or rationalise the system, in a way that maintains quality and credibility, and efforts are needed to capture institutional knowledge.
- **The Role of Tentative Lists** are cited as not only an important part of the process before submission of a nomination, but also playing a variety of other compatible roles;

such processes could be refined to provide state parties with opportunities for further guidance by Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre, and benefits may be derived from harmonisation.

- **Coming to the topic of Thematic studies, the expert meeting said that** these may assist in development of nominations and undertaking of comparative analyses. However, it pointed out: “The potential number of thematic studies is considerable, and it remains a challenge to produce thematic studies in a context of limited resources, tight timelines, and where priorities for thematic studies remain to be systematically determined including in relation to the Global Strategy.” (pp. 277-278)
- **Other issues included Comparative analyses, capacity building and Managing expectations** of national stakeholders who may consider inscription of a property as focus; it is important to reiterate that it is only a means to an end which does not protect heritage in itself.

The evaluation of the Global Strategy which had been initiated on the 16th session was presented on the 18th session and showed again, that the Global Strategy was not really successful.

The positive developments could be seen in that:

- **It describes the World Heritage convention as quasi universal:**
Almost all 193 member states of UNESCO have ratified the WH Convention (**187 in 2010, compared to 139 in 1994**), with proportion of state parties with at least one listed property increased from 72% to 80%.
- **It notes Wide diversification of inscribed properties:**
In 1994, specific criteria were introduced into the Guidelines to define historic cities, cultural itineraries and cultural landscapes. Criterion (i) has evolved since 2005 from aesthetic properties to more technical ones. Criterion (iii) has included living cultures. “To fill the gaps of cultural heritage... industrial heritage and 20th century properties, prehistoric and rock art, routes and cultural landscapes, as well as some vernacular architecture were inscribed, but this latter category remains very under-represented.”

The negative developments mainly consisted of: Identified Problems:

- **It says that there is a Lack of clear definition of objectives for strategy and appropriate indicators:**
Concepts were not defined by the Committee and definitions proposed by experts were not included in the Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, such that many state parties interpret notions according to purely geopolitical criteria and forgetting the OUV as key condition.

- **It also considers the monitoring mechanism as inadequate:**
Notions of credibility, representativity and balance have been limited at each session, it says, to “a series of simplified statistical tables on numbers and regions of World Heritage properties”, a tool “not based on scientific criteria, contributing to a drift towards a more political rather than heritage approach to the Convention”.
- **In reference to the 2004 Gap report,** the External Auditor says that in absence of established indicators, it can only provide partial evaluation and is not able to exhaustively update the analysis of gaps in 2004, also given the lack in scientific competence.
- **There is also Insufficient progress in representation of natural heritage:**
The number of state parties with a **natural property on tentative list has increased from 8 in 1994 to 162 in 2010**, but numerous state parties remain without specialised administration on matters of environment. There is insufficient progress concerning representation of natural heritage, whereby World Heritage Centre itself counts few scientific experts or specialists in natural properties compared to the extent of the task at hand. State parties are also reticent in requesting nomination of natural properties as economic development through mining, forestry and so on is given priority. While the Cairns-Suzhou Decision enabled notable increase in natural property nominations through a condition of one out of two nominations being a natural site, the Christchurch Decision (2007) in New Zealand gave state parties the free choice to decide nature of properties they wished to nominate at the same session, which led to a decrease.
- **According to the report, Geographical distribution is difficult to evaluate due to arbitrary zoning:**
It also says that Efficacy of Preparatory Assistance for inscription seems mediocre.
- Where the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies are concerned, the unlimited growth of the List present. **Difficulties of** an increasingly heavy workload. There may be a need to refocus nominations on the most outstanding properties.
- **Furthermore: there is Risk in credibility of the List weakening, due to decisions based on geopolitical decisions rather than scientific ones**

The 18th session of the General Assembly dealt only shortly with the Global Strategy. The following recommendations were adopted:

It made the following Recommendations:

a) Envisage objectives and establish appropriate piloting tools

- Indicate in Operational Guidelines the objectives for Global Strategy; establish criteria and monitoring indicators for Global Strategy; establish more relevant statistics by sub-region rather than arbitrary zoning.

b) Improve representation of natural properties to respond to the objective of the Global Strategy

- strengthen representation of natural scientific experts within World Heritage Centre and regional units, reflect on appropriate means to preserve sites outside sovereignty of state parties, re-examine appropriateness of amendments to Suzhou Decision since 2007.

c) Strengthen strictness of procedure

d) Restore conservation as priority ((Quelle: UNESCO 2011, p. 3-10))

Results.

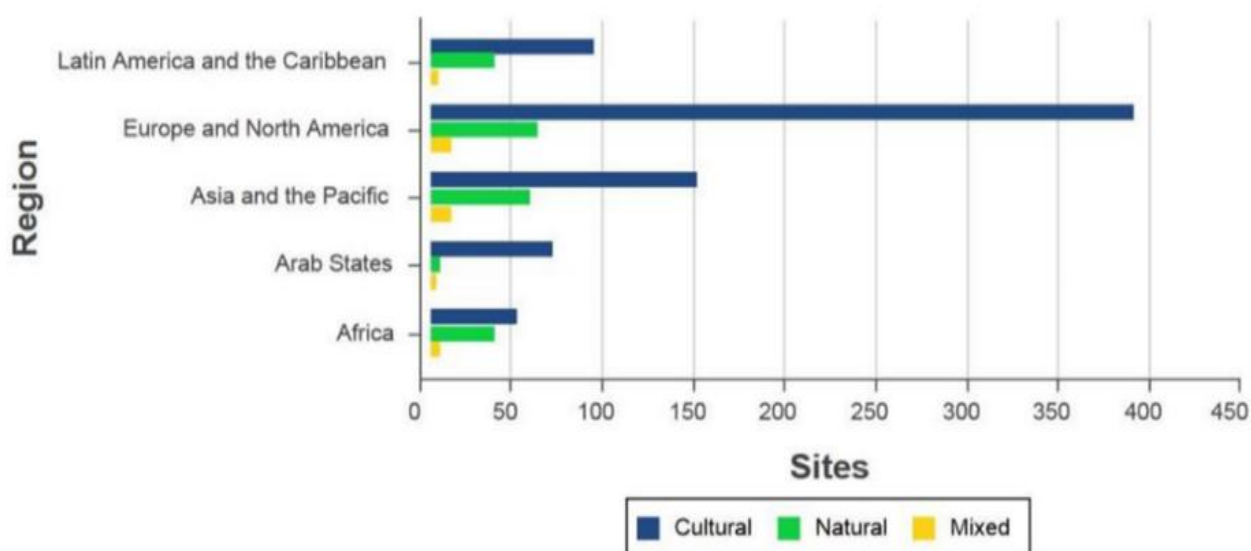
Following resolutions of the 18th Session of the General Assembly, in order to produce an implementation plan for the Global Strategy, an open-ended working group including experts from different geographic regions was to be established.

The open-ended working group started meeting in May 2012. A final report has been presented to the 19th Session of the General Assembly in 2013. In short, the implementation of the Global Strategy is still hampered by many challenges. We may want to consider once again the question of a representative World Heritage List.

According to the report of the open-ended working group, conservation and the strengthening of monitoring for World Heritage sites have the highest priority. This includes for example recommendations to further develop Resource Manuals as well as to revise the possibilities of funding.

Additional high priority has the establishment of criteria and monitoring indicators for the Global Strategy. While it is not clear how this should be implemented, the basis for a re-evaluation of the gaps by the advisory bodies is given. The report furthermore recommends the establishment of sub-regional statistics which should identify common threats in a specific region and help analyse these issues. A recommended diversification of experts and members of the World Heritage Centre as well as in the Advisory Bodies does not only include the regional perspective, but also the field of expertise (more experts on Natural Heritage are needed).

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World Heritage Sites according to zones and their classification in 2014

Zone	Cultural						Natural				Mixed	Total
Africa	48						37				4	89 (9%)
	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x		
	8	14	37	21	15	23	26	7	22	34		
Arab States	71						4				2	77 (8%)
	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x		
	17	28	47	47	22	23	2	2	1	3		
Asia-Pacific	161						59				11	231 (22%)
	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x		
	56	96	113	98	25	69	42	25	37	42		
Europe & North America	408						62				10	480 (48%)
	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x		
	139	227	175	304	62	93	45	42	31	29		
Latin America & Caribbean	91						36				4	131 (13%)
	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x		
	23	45	42	72	15	15	23	12	27	32		

Total	779	197	31	1007
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Even without taking into account further exploration of zoning one probably already has an impression of how much remain to be done. I would add however that it is more important to consider the reasons for the gaps.

Possible reasons for the Gaps:

- The popularization of the World heritage Convention also changed its goals.
- World Heritage stands for the protection of cultural goods to a lesser extent and more for an economic development.
- Hence, World Heritage, in many cases, mutated from a cultural good to a commodity.
- The tentative lists are increasingly used for the legitimization of national interests.
- Until today, national legislation concerning the protection of heritage, technical expertise and management systems are missing in many countries.

Primarily, it seems important to me to point to the fact that through the popularisation of the World Heritage Convention, its original goals and motivations have changed. Namely, the international concern nowadays consists only to a limited extent of the goals formulated in the preamble. Moreover, the World Heritage Convention has become a synonym for development in the widest sense. That means, world heritage serves the economic development and therefore it is both a cultural and a commodity. The consequences are evident:

The tentative lists are not employed according to their function (overviews, insights and perspectives) of balancing heritage. In fact, they degenerate more and more to a legitimization of national interests. Many countries are lacking a national legislation for the protection of cultural goods. This is the case especially for developing countries. Also, there is a lack of technical expertise in order to formulate nominations appropriately, to develop corresponding assessments and/or to set up the regulatory framework. Ultimately, there is a lack of basic management concepts and in developing countries also a lack of corresponding management systems.

As a consequence of the relative failure of the Global Strategy, suggestions have been developed in recent years relating especially to the national tentative lists. These suggestions should be considered with regards to the establishment of the tentative lists.

The following steps were suggested:

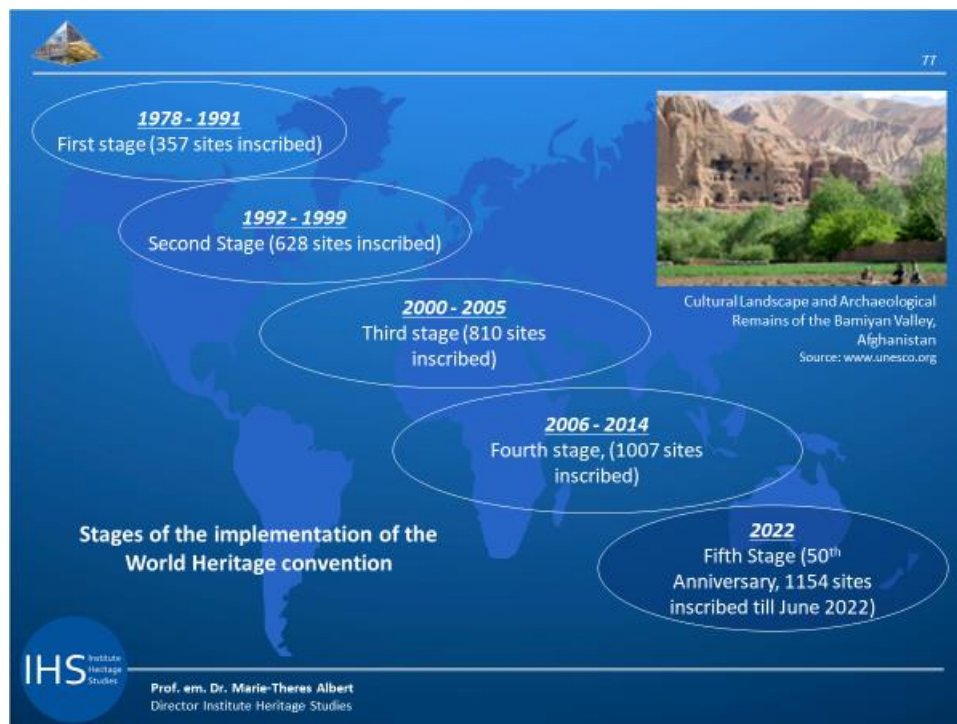
1. Identification of the theme for potential nominations.
2. Comparative studies, whether and how the identified themes fit in an regional/ chronological framework. (regional-chronological frameworks and comparative on a world scale).

3. This must result in the definition of an appropriate type, which considers the GAP-Criteria.
4. If the positions 1-3 are fulfilled, the OUV has to be judged in accordance with the 10 Criteria. In this process, the state of conservation, the integrity and authenticity have to be examined. The OUV has to be defined by at least one of the 10 Criteria and should acknowledge the appropriateness and accuracy of the site in the context of human knowledge and the representativeness of the list. The OUV should verify the intrinsic quality and cultural-historical integrity of the site.
5. If a site is identified and defined within this method, it will be examined as to whether the nomination has an adequate management system.

Whether a credible list can be achieved by this procedure, remains to be seen.

The fifth Stage – November 2022 – the 50th Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention

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If one looks at the figures on the quantitative and qualitative dissemination of the Convention, the result is contradictory. While 1154 World Heritage sites in 167 countries out of 194 countries which have signed the convention represent an immense success in the worldwide implementation of the Convention, it must be said that the Global Strategy has not achieved its goals. As you can see Europe is still dominating the list.

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World Heritage sites according to zones and their classification in 2021

Zone	Cultural						Natural				Mixed	Total
Africa	54						39				5	98 (8,49%)
	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x		
	8	16	41	26	17	25	27	8	24	35		
Arab States	80						5				3	88 (7,63%)
	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x		
	18	31	56	50	24	26	3	2	3	5		
Asia-Pacific	195						70				12	277 (24,0%)
	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x		
	60	11	136	115	32	78	45	26	40	52		
Europe & North America	468						66				11	545 (47,23%)
	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x		
	147	257	203	342	70	104	46	45	35	32		
Latin America & Caribbean	100						38				8	146 (12,65%)
	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x		
	27	51	45	80	17	18	25	12	29	38		
Total	897						218				39	1154

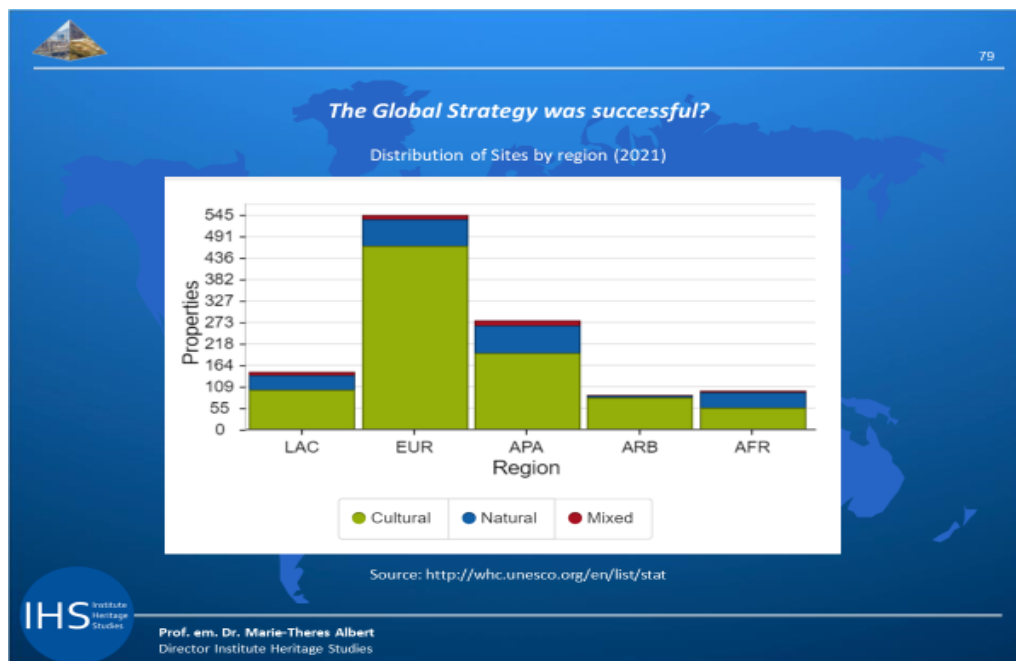
IHS Institute Heritage Studies

Prof. em. Dr. Marie-Theres Albert
Director Institute Heritage Studies

Source: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/stat>

As you can see Europe is still dominating the list.

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Similar results are found when examining the thematic, typological, chronological reasons for inscriptions on a world scale. Even with these categories, Europe still dominates the rest of the world.

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It must therefore be asked whether the World Heritage Convention, in view of its 50th anniversary, should not also be assessed with more far-reaching yardsticks, or whether the changing worldwide technological, climatic, warlike or modernist developments do not pose greater dangers than unequal distributions.

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The IHS carried out a project on this in 2021. The results are summarised by 61 authors from 28 countries in the book “50 Years World Heritage Convention: Shared Responsibility – Conflict & Reconciliation.

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