

World Heritage

papers

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World Heritage Cultural Landscapes 1992-2002

by P.J.Fowler



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Published in 2003 by UNESCO World Heritage Centre

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The Brief for this Review¹

"In the framework of the Global Strategy and following the decisions by the twenty-fourth session of the World Heritage Committee concerning the selection of nominations, the contractor shall:

- 1. Analyze the results of 13 regional thematic expert meetings on cultural landscapes (1992-2001);²*
- 2. Review the World Heritage List (December 2001)³, the nominations submitted for 2002 and 2003⁴, and the tentative lists presented by States Parties to the Convention⁵ concerning the three categories of cultural landscapes⁶ according to paragraphs 29-42 of the 'Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention';⁷*
- 3. Present a global review on cultural landscapes including an analysis of gaps in the World Heritage List and provide an analysis of future directions and orientations⁸ to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre;*
- 4. Present the overview and analysis to the international workshop on cultural landscapes at Ferrara University in November 2002;⁹*
- 5. Provide a final draft for publication to UNESCO World Heritage Centre in hard copy and disk version (word 6.0 or above)."¹⁰*

1. As stated in UNESCO contract 700.903.1, dated 6 and 24 December, 2001. Although the scope of the review formally concluded on 31 December, 2001, the review itself was prepared during the first half of 2002 and therefore its formal range was voluntarily extended until 30 June, 2002, effectively the end of the twenty-sixth session of the World Heritage Committee in Budapest, Hungary. Some further matter was added during revision up to January, 2003, notably as a result of the Ferrara workshop, fn 9, and comments by external reviewers.

2. Annex B

3. Chapters 3 and 4

4. Chapter 2

5. Chapter 4 and Annex E

6. Chapter 3

7. The edition of March 1999 is used throughout here. A new edition is in draft and scheduled to be discussed by the World Heritage Committee in March 2003.

8. Chapters 5, 6 and 7

9. The paper presented is published in the proceedings of the workshop, WHC 2003.

10. Delivered in October, 2002, becoming this document.

Executive Summary

Cultural landscapes are briefly noted in a broad historical and intellectual context. They are examined in the context of the World Heritage Convention (1972) and its application. The specific focus is between December, 1992, when the World Heritage Committee recognised 'cultural landscapes' as a category of site within the Convention's Operational Guidelines, and 30 June, 2002, at which point 30 World Heritage cultural landscapes had been officially recognised. Their nature and distribution are analysed, as is their infrastructure of Committee Reports, Regional Thematic Meetings and the work of the Advisory Bodies. It is also suggested that about one hundred cultural landscapes actually exist on the current World Heritage List and that, on the basis of an analysis of the Tentative Lists, about another hundred may well be nominated in the next decade. Quantitative, geographic and strategic aspects are touched on, and possible future approaches suggested. Twelve recommendations are made.

Foreword

One of the great strengths of the World Heritage Convention is that it is a living instrument that has continued to evolve in its interpretation to reflect developing notions of what World Heritage is. One of the key decisions in this regard was the adoption of landscape categories by the World Heritage Committee in 1992 and the subsequent inscription of cultural landscapes on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

Numerous experts guided this process from all regions of the world, substantive debates in the World Heritage Committee took place, the Advisory Bodies IUCN and ICOMOS devised new evaluation processes, and innovative training workshops took place at ICCROM, while staff at the World Heritage Centre continuously coordinated this course of action.

As a result, outstanding linkages between nature and culture, people and places, intangible and tangible heritage have been more fully reflected on the List. This has been matched by innovation in on-site conservation with, for example, a greater understanding and recognition of traditional custodianship and customary land tenure as valid forms of protection for World Heritage sites in some cases. This innovation at both the conceptual and operational levels has given UNESCO and the World Heritage Committee a leading edge in heritage conservation, making an important contribution to sustainable development and community involvement.

This important analysis by Peter Fowler was prepared as a contribution to the events held in Italy in November 2002 to mark the 30th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention. It reviews for the first time the last ten years of cultural landscapes decision-making and provides new insights for all World Heritage actors, as well as scientific communities in both the natural and cultural heritage fields. Professor Fowler has been involved in World Heritage conservation for a long time, both on the site level for example at Hadrian's Wall and Avebury and in an advisory capacity with ICOMOS. His sometimes critical and provocative remarks have to be understood as a vital component and basis for future directions. His study also contributes to an overall evaluation of the Global Strategy and gaps on the World Heritage List - and could provide reflections for the analyses of the List and Tentative Lists carried out by the Advisory Bodies IUCN and ICOMOS.

It is our shared responsibility to ensure the survival of the most outstanding heritage for the future. Implementing the Convention implies respect for other cultures in all their diversity and uniqueness. The cultural landscape concept promoted innovative approaches and dialogues, respecting the environment and diverse cultural identities.

Francesco Bandarin
Director, UNESCO World Heritage Centre
Paris, France

Summary of Recommendations

1. *Cultural landscapes inscribed on the World Heritage List be specifically identified as such at the time of inscription.*
2. *All types of landscape can be considered, including urban and industrial ones, and inscribed on the World Heritage List as cultural landscapes if they are of outstanding universal value and meet the criteria.*
3. *The Global Strategy should guide the nomination, selection and inscription of cultural landscapes on the World Heritage List.*
4. *Quality rather than quantity must be the key criterion in inscribing cultural landscapes on the World Heritage List with a continuous insistence on 'outstanding universal value'.*
5. *Particularly appropriate ways of managing World Heritage cultural landscapes should be positively pursued.*
6. *The scientific and educational potential of World Heritage cultural landscapes should be emphasised in nominations, evaluations and advice.*
7. *Partnership with local communities is axiomatic, and with other bodies essential.*
8. *The potential of working with executive agencies at regional level for the protection of cultural landscapes should be fully developed.*
9. *A project be undertaken to provide the basis for all major human cultures in the world to be represented, if possible, by at least one cultural landscape of outstanding universal value.*
10. *Research be encouraged into numerical and other methodologies for World Heritage data-base assessment to complement existing practice in the evaluation of nominations to the World Heritage List.*
11. *A world-wide programme of regional thematic studies appropriate to cultural landscapes, in particular of agricultural landscapes (both stock and crop production), should be carried out over the next decade to inform the filling of 'gaps' in the geographical and topical distribution of World Heritage cultural landscapes.*
12. *World Heritage cultural landscapes as a theme within the application of the Convention should be subject to continual monitoring and periodic, external review.*

Preface with Acknowledgements

It was a privilege to undertake this study and I thank Dr. Mechtild Rössler of the World Heritage Centre, UNESCO,¹¹ for inviting me. It was carried out between January-October, 2002. I now know that I have but skimmed the surface of an intriguing and profound topic with ramifications far beyond the brief I was given and the landscapes themselves. One such issue, the management of cultural landscape, is consciously excluded because it is the subject of another, synchronous study which will shortly result in the publication of Guidelines for the Management of Cultural Landscapes (ICCROM forthcoming).

It would have been impossible to arrive at even this somewhat arbitrary point without considerable help which it is a pleasure to acknowledge: Dr. Rössler herself, for initial inspiration continuing over ten years and for practical help in 2002-3; Professor Adrian Phillips, also for inspiration over the same ten years and for help with IUCN¹² perspectives in 2002; Professor Henry Cleere for involving me in this field, also ten years ago, and for considerable assistance in 2002 deriving from his concurrent analysis, with Sophia Labardi, of the World Heritage List for ICOMOS¹³ and the World Heritage Committee; to former colleagues in ICOMOS at the Paris headquarters, notably Regina Durighello and Gwenaëlle Bourdin of the International Secretariat and José Garcia in the Documentation Centre; and others at the World Heritage Centre, notably Alessandro Balsamo for his productive labours with the World Heritage Centre's database (annexes C and E). Monika Ostaszewska knowledgeably and ably likewise collected much of the data, and wrote excellent drafts, for what eventually emerged as Annexes A and B. Even though their help has been essential, and despite even using their words in some cases, of course I accept responsibility for the whole. That whole has been subsequently and gratefully amended, undoubtedly to its improvement, in the light of a UNESCO workshop on cultural landscapes at Ferrara, Italy, in November, 2002 (WHC 2003), and external readers' comments in January-March, 2003. Professor Isabel Rigal and Dr. C.J. Young provided Figs. 19 and 5 respectively but otherwise the illustrations come about equally from official sources - mainly the archive of nomination files at the World Heritage Centre - and from the author.

(Professor) Peter Fowler 16 March, 2003
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11. The World Heritage Centre is effectively the Secretariat and executive of the World Heritage Committee; UNESCO = United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Both are at 7, Place de Fontenoy, 75352 Paris 07 SP, France. For the Centre, tel. +33 (0)1 45 68 15 71 ; e-mail wh-info@unesco.org ; <http://www.unesco.org/whc/heritage.htm>

12. IUCN = The World Conservation Union, Rue Mauverney 28, CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland. Tel. +41 (22) 999-0001 ; e-mail mail@iucn.org ; www.iucn.org

13. ICOMOS = International Council on Monuments and Sites, 49-51 Rue de la Fédération, F-75015 Paris, France. Tel. +33 (0)1 45 67 67 70 ; e-mail secretariat@icomos.org ; www.icomos.org

1

Introduction

In 1992, no World Heritage cultural landscapes existed; in 2002 there are officially thirty. They are, according to the World Heritage Centre web page:

Table 1. List of the Thirty Official World Heritage Cultural Landscapes (with Abbreviated Names), Arranged by their Year of Inscription and World Heritage Registration Number

Year	WH No.	State Party	Short Title	Official Title
1993	421rev	New Zealand	Tongariro	Tongariro National Park
1994	447 rev	Australia	Uluru	Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park
1995	722	Philippines	Cordilleras	Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras
	723	Portugal	Sintra	Cultural Landscape of Sintra
1996	763	Czech Republic	Lednice	Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape
1997	773 bis	France/Spain	Mont Perdu	Pyrénées-Mont Perdu
	806	Austria	Hallstatt	Halstatt-Dachstein/Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape
	826	Italy	Cinque Terre	Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto)
	830	Italy	Amalfitana	Costiera Amalfitana
1998	842	Italy	Cilento	Cilento and Vallo di Diano National Park and the Archaeological Sites of Paestum and Velia and the Certosa di Padula
	850	Lebanon	Quadisha	Quadi Qadisha (the Holy Valley) and the Forest of the Cedars of God (Horsh Arz el-Rab)
1999	474rev	Hungary	Hortobágy	Hortobágy National Park - the Puszta
	840rev	Cuba	Viñales	Viñales Valley
	905	Poland	Kalwaria	Kalwaria Zebrzydowska: the Mannerist Architectural and Park Landscape Complex and Pilgrimage Park
	932	France	St.Emilion	Jurisdiction of Saint-Emilion
	938	Nigeria	Sukur	Sukur Cultural Landscape
2000	534rev	Germany	Dessau-Wörlitz	Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz
	933	France	Loire valley (part)	Loire Valley between Sully-sur-Loire and Chalonnes
	968	Sweden	Öland	Agricultural Landscape of Southern Öland
	970	Austria	Wachau	Wachau Cultural Landscape
	984	UK	Blaenavon	Blaenavon Industrial Landscape
	994	Lithuania/ Russian Federation	Curonian Spit	Curonian Spit
	1008	Cuba	Plantations	Archaeological Landscape of the First Coffee Plantations in the South-East of Cuba
2001	481	Laos	Vat Phou	Vat Phou and Associated Ancient Settlements within the Champasak Cultural Landscape
	772rev	Austria/Hungary	Fertő-Neu. Lake	Cultural Landscape of Fertő/Neusiedlersee
	950	Madagascar	Ambohimango	Royal Hill of Ambohimanga
	1044	Spain	Aranjuez	Aranjuez Cultural Landscape
	1046	Portugal	Alto Douro	Alto Douro Wine Region
2002	1063	Hungary	Tokaji	Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape
	1066	Germany	Rhine valley (part)	Upper Middle Rhine Valley

There are, however, many other World Heritage sites which are cultural landscapes, and many cultural landscapes which are not on the World Heritage List. Some existing World Heritage properties might have been inscribed as cultural landscapes if such nominations had been possible prior to 1992, especially some of the great designed gardens like Versailles, France, Studley Royal, United Kingdom (Figure 1) and extensive archaeological landscapes like those around Stonehenge, Avebury (Figure 2) and Hadrian's Wall, United Kingdom.¹⁴ Such could certainly be inscribed as cultural landscapes were they nominated for the first time now or if they are re-nominated in the future. Precedents have been set by Tongariro, New Zealand, and Uluru, Australia (Figure 3 and 4), previously inscribed as 'mixed' World Heritage sites and re-nominated and re-inscribed as cultural landscapes in the 1990s.

Doubtless other sites inscribed under natural criteria may also merit consideration as cultural landscapes. For example, Lorentz National Park, Indonesia, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1999 under natural criteria, has been inhabited for 25,000 years. Today, this site is home to eight indigenous groups, living largely by subsistence agriculture, hunting and fishing, thus actively influencing the existing landscape in an area of high biodiversity. Sagarmatha in Nepal and the Grand Canyon, USA, could be other examples. Then there are 'mixed sites', a category of World Heritage property doubtless containing other examples which may well also qualify as cultural landscapes e.g. Mount Athos and Meteora in Greece and Hierapolis-Pamukkale in Turkey. So in a theoretical and practical sense, playing the numbers game with World Heritage cultural landscapes is, at this moment at least, somewhat meaningless. The 'thirty' cultural landscapes on the World Heritage List are only those examples which were (in some cases, eventually) nominated as such. The List clearly contains many more (Annex C). It is, nevertheless, very much to the advantage of both World Heritage and cultural landscapes as concepts that their conjunction at a minimum thirty places in the world has been officially recognised by an increasingly better known mechanism for expressing one of the world's saner ideas.

This is now particularly relevant as many people, recognising humanity's near all-pervasive environmental influence, are coming to see much of the world's terrestrial surface as, to a greater or lesser extent, a 'cultural landscape'. At best, World Heritage cultural landscapes are but tiny, carefully-selected samples from that global phenomenon. Their inscription on the World Heritage List is nevertheless for a purpose specified on the World Heritage Centre's web page as: 'to reveal and sustain the great diversity of the interactions between humans and their environment, to protect living traditional cultures and preserve the traces of those which have disappeared ...'.

14. All sites on the World Heritage List have formal names, often quite lengthy, here used in Annexes C, D and E, and the Plate captions. For convenience, not least the needs of tabulation, abbreviated or shortened names are used throughout the text and in the tables.

After that brief introduction with no explanation of concepts or terms, the rest of this first chapter is concerned with explanation and description of the various contexts within which World Heritage cultural landscapes occur.

The World Heritage Convention

The idea of World Heritage was expressed clearly in the 1972 UNESCO *Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*. The purpose of the *Convention* is to ensure the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage of 'outstanding universal value'. A whole library now exists on what that phrase means (see Bibliography). The Convention has been ratified by 175 States Parties (June 2002). Among the 730 properties in 125 countries inscribed on the World Heritage List, the 30 formally identified as cultural landscapes come from 21 countries.

The Convention has been implemented in part by identifying sites, technically called 'properties', possessing or expressing qualities of 'outstanding universal significance'. World Heritage sites are not technically 'designated' like a National Park in Africa or an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in the United Kingdom but are 'inscribed' on a list maintained since 1972 by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

Very much reflecting thinking that had been the norm, but which had already become anachronistic in the 1960s, the Convention divided potential World Heritage sites into two sorts: natural and cultural – the opposites, almost the antagonists, for at the time nature conservationists' thinking was along the lines that the less human interference there had been with an area, the 'better' it was. Similarly, 'cultural' most readily embraced individual monuments and structures, buildings and ruins as isolated phenomena largely in the minds of architects, architectural historians and those of an aesthetic tendency, with little thought of context and the landscape itself. Such considerations became more pressing in the 1980s, however, as inscription of World Heritage sites continued but found the process as originally defined unable to cope with whole areas of major cultural interest like the Lake District, UK. The category of site called 'cultural landscape' was created very consciously by the World Heritage Committee to enable nomination of sites that previously could not be handled by existing criteria. It was meant to be an addition to the mechanisms at the Committee's disposal, not a replacement, conceptually or methodologically, for provisions already in existence.

Potential cultural World Heritage sites have to meet one or more criteria. Exactly the same basic criteria apply to cultural landscapes as to any other potential cultural World Heritage sites. They are spelt out in para. 24 of the World Heritage Centre's *Operational Guidelines* (WHC 1999; these Guidelines are currently under revision). The exact

nomination procedure for cultural landscapes, detailing particular nuances which have already arisen, is described in Annex F. This is a specially-written text supplied by the World Heritage Centre to help understanding not only of the process but also of why a particular 30 nominations have become World Heritage cultural landscapes and others, apparently similar, have not.

The six crucial cultural criteria for World Heritage inscription, here abbreviated, ask that a nominated property be one or more of the following:

- (i) a masterpiece of human creative genius.
- (ii) an important interchange of human value, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design.
- (iii) a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or civilization, living or disappeared.
- (iv) an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which – a key, and much misunderstood phrase, this – illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.
- (v) an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement or land-use, representative of a culture (or cultures), especially when under threat.
- (vi) be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance.

In addition, all cultural sites have to meet criteria of authenticity 'and in the case of cultural landscapes [of] their distinctive character and components'; and to enjoy adequate legal, contractual or traditional protection (and nowadays, in effect, a management plan). It is also accepted here that 'integrity' is an essential quality of a World Heritage cultural landscape. 'Integrity' is usually taken to mean physical and/or contextual and/or environmental integrity, matters often blurred into issues of authenticity. Unsympathetic development around a site, or within a landscape, injurious to a site's intrinsic qualities would, for example, be considered, in World Heritage terms, to have diminished its authenticity. A new motorway dividing an architectural masterpiece from its park and gardens (a 'clearly-defined landscape' in terms of World Heritage cultural landscapes - see below), would seriously damage the integrity of the property. On the other hand, a new type of field pattern laid across an historic landscape as a response to technological or tenurial change in the agriculture practiced there, thereby enabling it to continue producing traditional crop in modern economic circumstances, could be considered to be development appropriate to a 'continuing landscape' (see below) without detracting from its integrity.

Different cultures have different ideas of what is and is not 'authentic', especially in landscape. We all see different facets of a landscape and make different value judgements about their significances and indeed the significance of a landscape as a whole. Authenticity really

involves both the positive and the negative: on the one hand, whether it be a landscape or a building, the presence of much of the original or early fabric in terms of design, materials and perhaps management; and on the other the absence of inappropriate intrusions, whether they be in the form of human degradation of a natural resource or poor later workmanship inside a building. Additions in a landscape or to its setting which make the experience of appreciating or using it significantly different from experiences expressed in literature, folklore or art, for example, could be regarded as detrimental to its authenticity.

The World Heritage Committee

Under the terms of the World Heritage Convention, implementation and oversight are entrusted to the World Heritage Committee. It consists of 21 members from the States Parties signatory to the Convention, and meets annually.

Professionally, it is supported by a secretariat, the staff of the World Heritage Centre at UNESCO in Paris, and by three Advisory Bodies. They are the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS: head office Paris), IUCN - the World Conservation Union (Gland) [full title 'The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources'], and the International Council for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments (ICCROM: Rome). All three have a role within the Convention in advising the World Heritage Committee.

ICOMOS is the lead body in the case of cultural landscapes, working closely with IUCN (Annex G). Arrangements for evaluating cultural landscapes were specified in a 'Berlin Agreement' between the ICOMOS and IUCN, adopted in December 1998. This envisaged that the nomination file should be sent to ICOMOS by the Centre and that ICOMOS should then send relevant information on natural values to IUCN. In practice, the Centre sends copies of the files to both bodies, thus relieving ICOMOS of deciding what is 'relevant information on natural values'. As envisaged in the agreement, IUCN then decides whether it should or should not send a mission to the site and informs ICOMOS accordingly. ICOMOS sends a mission automatically so it was agreed that, should IUCN wish to send a mission, the two missions should take place simultaneously i.e. in effect they would be a joint mission. It was also recognised that a mission of one expert, either ICOMOS or IUCN, could as appropriate report for both bodies. It was also agreed to co-ordinate working practice as appropriate towards producing a common evaluation report, agreement over recommendations and harmonisation of presentation.

During the whole consultation process many individuals, and other organisations, make contributions to the final advisory document which, returned to the Centre, eventually informs the Committee's decision-making at its annual meeting.

Table 2. Numbers and Categories of Properties Inscribed on the World Heritage List (at 30 June, 2002)

Type of Property	Total Number
Cultural properties	563
Natural properties	144
Mixed cultural and natural properties	23
TOTAL	730

World Heritage Mixed Cultural and Natural Heritage Properties

Table 2 categorises World Heritage sites, following the Convention, as natural or cultural but it also contains a third category of Site, 'mixed cultural and natural properties'. From early on some overlap between 'natural' and

'cultural' sites, supposedly two distinct categories, was encountered in practice. From this reality emerged the intellectually flaccid idea of the 'mixed site', properties included on the World Heritage List on the basis of both their natural and cultural values. They are tabulated in Table 3. Some of them are, and perhaps most of them should be re-examined as, potential 'cultural landscapes'.

Table 3. The 23 Mixed Cultural and Natural Properties Inscribed on the World Heritage List (at 30 June 2002)

Name of Mixed Property	State Party	Cultural Criteria	Natural Criteria
Tassili n'Ajjer	Algeria	i, iii	ii,iii
Kakadu National Park	Australia	i,vi	ii,iii,iv
Willandra Lakes Region	Australia	iii	i
Tasmanian Wilderness	Australia	iii,iv,vi	i,ii,iii,iv
Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park	Australia	v,vi	ii,iii
Mount Taishan	China	i,ii,iii,iv,v,vi	iii
Mount Huangshan	China	ii	iii,iv
Mt Emei Scenic Area, including Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area	China	iv,vi	iv
Mount Wuyi	China	iii,vi	lii, iv
Ohrid Region with its Cultural and Historical Aspect and its Natural Environment	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	i,iii,iv	iii
Pyrénées - Mont Perdu	France-Spain	iii,iv,v	i,iii
Meteora	Greece	i,ii,iv,v	iii
Mount Athos	Greece	i,ii,iv,v,vi	iii
Tikal National Park	Guatemala	i,iii,iv	ii,iv
Cliff of Bandiagara (Land of the Dogons)	Mali	v	iii
Tongariro National Park	New Zealand	vi	ii,iii
Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu	Peru	i,iii	ii,iii
Rio Abiseo National Park	Peru	iii	ii,iii,iv
Ukhahlamba/Drakensberg	South Africa	i,iii	iii, iv
Ibiza, biodiversity and culture	Spain	ii,iii,iv	ii,iv
The Laponian Area	Sweden	iii,v	i,ii,iii
Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites of Cappadocia	Turkey	i,iii,v	iii
Hierapolis-Pamukkale	Turkey	iii,iv	iii

The concept of cultural landscape in a World Heritage context grew out of a long-term involvement with rural landscapes and a sense of dissatisfaction with 'mixed sites' (Annex A). The latter could be identified apparently by meeting two slightly different sets of conditions. In *Operational Guidelines* (1999), para. 18, States Parties are encouraged 'to include in their submissions properties which derive their outstanding universal value from a *particularly significant combination* of cultural and natural features' (author's italics to emphasise the key element of 'combination' in this version of a 'mixed site'). In para. 42, after discussing the new concept of 'cultural landscape' (*below*), the *Operational Guidelines* state that the existence of this new type of World Heritage site 'does not exclude the possibility of sites of exceptional importance in relation to both cultural and natural criteria continuing to be included. In such cases, their outstanding universal value *must be justified under both sets of criteria*' (author's italics). The italicised phrase here is a rather different concept from that in para. 18, for now the demand is apparently not for 'combination' but, in a sense, a straightforward numerical, almost formulaic equation along the lines of '2 natural criteria + 2 cultural criteria = a World Heritage "mixed site" (*cf Annex F for its comment on "mixed sites"*).

These guidelines on 'mixed sites' prevailed during the period of this review but, in proposals that envisage the abolition of criteria for natural and cultural World Heritage sites as distinct and separate entities, the draft revisions to the *Operational Guidelines* (June 2001) contain no para. 42 or equivalent while para. 18 is retained verbatim (rather confusingly as new para. 42). This implies that, at least at one level, there would not be much conceptual difference between 'mixed sites' and 'cultural landscapes' since in both the emphasis is on 'combination'. The 'cultural landscape' concept is based on the principle that such a landscape is greater than the sum of its parts.

Cultural landscapes represent the 'combined works of nature and man' designated in Article 1 of the World Heritage 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. They should be selected on the basis both of their outstanding universal value and of their representativity in terms of a clearly defined geo-cultural region and also for their capacity to illustrate the essential and distinct cultural elements of such regions' (para. 36) ... 'The term "cultural landscape" embraces a diversity of manifestations of the interaction between humankind and its natural environment' (para. 37).

'Cultural landscapes often reflect specific techniques of sustainable land use, considering the characteristics and limits of the natural environment they are established in, in

a specific spiritual relation to nature. Protection of cultural landscapes can contribute to modern techniques of sustainable land-use and can maintain or enhance natural values in the landscape. The continued existence of traditional forms of land-use supports biological diversity in many regions of the world. The protection of traditional cultural landscapes is therefore helpful in maintaining biological diversity.' (UNESCO web page: <http://whc.unesco.org/exhibits/cultland/histterm.htm>).

Historical Background to the Concept of Cultural Landscape

The conceptual origins of the term, but not the actual phrase, lie in the writings of German historians and French geographers in the mid/late 19th century. 'Cultural landscape' as a term was apparently invented in academia in the earlier 20th century. The term, and a particular idea it embraced, were promoted by Professor Carl Sauer and the Berkeley School of human geographers in the USA in the 1920s and '30s. It only came into accepted professional use in conservation circles in the 1990s and, though its use is now more widespread e.g. by politicians, it remains in general an uncommon term for an opaque concept (Aitchison 1995; Fowler 2001). The World Heritage Committee has over the last decade been a pioneer in applying in a practical way such an intellectual concept within the template of its own global remit. In continuing to do so – and it is most important that it does, - it is also important that it keeps in touch with the academic milieu from which it has borrowed the concept, informing the academy of its experience while being alert to inevitable, research-led changes there in the idea of 'cultural landscape' itself.

The Concept of 'Cultural Landscapes' as World Heritage sites

Although the Convention brought together natural and cultural places into one framework, initially there was no mechanism for recognising that many sites, to varying degrees, illustrated not just a combination of features but an interplay between cultural and natural influences. Some such, by virtue of the exceptional results of that interplay, were of 'outstanding universal value'. In 1992 the cultural criteria were therefore slightly but significantly revised to include 'cultural landscapes' in an amendment to the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* (1999) (paras. 35-42).

The three categories of World Heritage cultural landscapes adopted in 1992 and defined in Paragraph 39 of the *Operational Guidelines* (1999) are:

Table 4. Categories of World Heritage Cultural Landscape

Cultural Landscape Category	Defenition
(i)	A clearly defined landscape is one designed and created intentionally by man. This embraces garden and parkland landscapes characteristically constructed for aesthetic, social and recreational reasons which are often (but not always) associated with religious or other monumental buildings and ensembles
(ii)	An organically evolved landscape results from an initial social, economic, administrative, and/or religious imperative and has developed its present form by association with and in response to its natural environment. Such landscapes reflect that process of evolution in their form and component features. They fall into two sub-categories (labelled a and b respectively for the purposes of this review): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a • a relict (or fossil) landscape is one in which an evolutionary process came to an end at some time in the past, either abruptly or over a period. Its significant distinguishing features are, however, still visible in material form. b • a continuing landscape is one which retains an active social role in contemporary society closely associated with a traditional way of life. It is continuing to evolve while, at the same time, it exhibits significant material evidence of its historic evolution
(iii)	An associative cultural landscape is a landscape with definable powerful, religious, artistic or cultural associations with the natural element rather than material cultural evidence, which may be insignificant or even absent.

The World Heritage Centre web page refers to the great variety of landscapes representative of the different regions of the world. Noting that 'they express a long and intimate relationship between peoples and their natural environment', it describes them as 'combined works of nature and humankind' (quoting from the Convention). It continues: 'Certain sites reflect specific techniques of land use that guarantee and sustain biological diversity. Others, associated in the minds of the communities with powerful beliefs and artistic and traditional customs, embody an exceptional spiritual relationship of people with nature.' And it concludes by stating that: 'Cultural landscapes – cultivated terraces on lofty mountains, gardens, sacred places ... -- testify to the creative genius, social development and the imaginative and spiritual vitality of humanity. They are part of our collective identity.'

The concept of 'cultural landscapes' as World Heritage sites, then, embraces ideas of belonging, outstanding, significance, locality, meaning, value and singularity of place. In a complementary way, it is also provoking thought about the concept of World Heritage itself. That concept, in practice now with some landscapes of global distinction included, is not the opposite of an area or structure which is thought to be of only local interest; for every landscape has its locally significant feature and finds a validity as a local place, however much it may be overlain with more prestigious designations like a National Park or World Heritage Site. Yet, whatever the local value, a potential World Heritage Site must satisfy the criterion of being of 'universal value'. That alone, however the phrase be interpreted, should make it different, and in the case of a World Heritage 'cultural landscape' give it a demonstrable quality over and above the merits of something of only local heritage interest.

In 1992, the World Heritage Convention became the first international legal instrument to recognize and protect cultural landscapes – provided they could be shown to be 'of universal value'. Something 'only local', however high its value to a local community, cannot by definition be of 'universal value'; though all such landscapes of 'universal value', also by definition, have their place, and often much of their value, in a topographical and social local setting. Another aspect of such relativities is of course that there are other mechanisms to recognise important landscapes at the regional, national and local levels e.g. Category V protected areas (Annex G).

Over the last decade, several developments in World Heritage affairs have come to bear on cultural landscapes while the implementation of the concept itself has become even more relevant to World Heritage aspirations. In 1994 the World Heritage Committee's Global Strategy advocated thematic studies as a means of obtaining a more representative World Heritage List. The Committee recognised that there was a predominance of monuments of European architecture and grand, spectacular, man-made landscapes, but a dearth of African, Asian and Pacific places as well as few from recent centuries. They also recognised that traditional cultures with their depth, complexity and diverse relationships with their environment were hardly represented at all. Cultural landscape can clearly be a medium for making advances in these several respects. The series of regional meetings on cultural landscapes (Annex B) demonstrates this.

The application of the concept of cultural landscape raised questions about the World Heritage requirements with respect to authenticity and integrity. Lennon's (2001) excellent summary of the situation is quoted at length:

'... each cultural property nominated must meet the test of authenticity in design, material, workmanship or setting and in the case of cultural landscapes their distinctive character and components ...

The 1994 Nara Conference recognised that the concept of "test of authenticity" should not be limited to the four aspects described in the *Operational Guidelines* (material, design, workmanship, setting). Accordingly, in the *Nara Document on Authenticity*, knowledge and understanding of original and subsequent characteristics of cultural heritage, their meanings, and sources of information are a prerequisite for assessing all aspects of authenticity, including form and design, materials and substance, use and function, traditions and techniques, location and setting, and spirit and feeling.

The essence of applying the **test of authenticity** ... is in the verification of information sources about relevant values. That is, that they are truthful and that the site is a genuine and authentic representation of what it claims to be ... each individual site would still be assessed for its specificity and uniqueness, its *genus loci*.

The meaning of the word **integrity** is wholeness, completeness, unimpaired or uncorrupted condition, continuation of traditional uses and social fabric. Integrity is the extent to which the layered historic evidence, meanings and relationships between elements remain intact and can be interpreted in the landscape. If a clearly defined landscape, designed and intentionally created by man, remains as created without substantial modification, it would satisfy the integrity [condition], as with Lednice -Valtice or Studley Royal. Continuing landscapes reflect a process of evolution in form and features which can be 'read' like documents, but their condition of historical integrity can also be defined by the continuity of traditional functions, and the relationship of parts with the whole landscape. This is clearly the case with the Philippines rice terraces and the terraced vineyards of Cinque Terre and the Amalfi [coast].

The World Heritage Bureau has recommended greater recognition of the continuum of, and interactions between, culture and nature with respect to the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* The Bureau further called for an anthropological approach to the definition of cultural heritage and people's relationship with the environment. This direction reflects the growing recognition that material and immaterial, tangible and intangible, natural and spiritual, and cultural factors are all intertwined in the physical heritage of many countries.'

Cultural landscapes clearly have a major contribution to make in relation to the several points in this long quotation. With respect to integrity, for example, they can move thought on from consideration of the integrity of nature itself and of the authenticity of human influence on a landscape to the integrity of the relationship between nature and human present in the same landscape. Their recognition and care also positively encourage 'an anthropological approach to the definition of cultural heritage and people's relationship with the environment', one of the key recommendations to come from the highly significant conference at Amsterdam in 1998 (von Droste, Rössler and Titchen 1999).

2

Cultural Landscape

Definitions and Current Concerns

Cultural landscapes represent the 'combined works of nature and man' designated in Article 1 of the World Heritage 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. They should be selected on the basis both of their outstanding universal value and of their representativity in terms of a clearly defined geo-cultural region and also for their capacity to illustrate the essential and distinct cultural elements of such regions' (para. 36) ... 'The term "cultural landscape" embraces a diversity of manifestations of the interaction between humankind and its natural environment' (para. 37).

All definitions hereafter are from Aitchison (1995) unless otherwise stated. Sauer's (1926) classic definition is:

'The cultural landscape is fashioned from a natural landscape by a culture group. Culture is the agent, the natural area the medium, the cultural landscape the result.'

More prosaic was a definition by Wagner and Mikesell which, though now 40 years old, could still stand as an expression of the basic idea underpinning the World Heritage concept:

'Cultural Landscape a concrete and characteristic product of the interplay between a given human community, embodying certain cultural preferences and potentials, and a particular set of natural circumstances. It is a heritage of many eras of natural evolution and of many generations of human effort.'

In parts of the world, in much of Africa, for example, it has scarcely been otherwise (Munjeri 2000, 38): it was the West which was catching up:

'... The cultural landscape is a tangible manifestation of human actions and beliefs set against and within the natural landscape.' (Melnick 1984).

Over the next decade cultural landscape began to establish itself as academically respectable again, exemplified by the influential volume, *The Cultural Landscape past, present and future* (Birks et al. 1988). This was not in time, however, to sway the World Heritage Committee when, in the late '80s, it considered whether, in the wake of the failure of the UK nomination of the Lake District, it needed to embrace man-influenced landscapes as well as natural landscapes and man-made structures. Nevertheless, informed opinion was changing and becoming more influential, and it was in keeping with that trend that the Centre assembled international experts over a wet weekend at la Petite Pierre in Alsace, in October 1992, to redraft

the *Operational Guidelines* so as to include cultural landscapes within the ambit of World Heritage.

Recognising that a definition of cultural landscapes should be applicable to all cultures of the world, the delegates at le Petite Pierre unanimously agreed the following for the Committee's consideration:

'[cultural landscapes] 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. They should be selected [for World Heritage status] on the basis both of their outstanding universal value and of their representativity in terms of a clearly defined geographical region, and also for their capacity to illustrate the essential and distinct cultural elements of such regions.'

Many other definitions have been suggested over the last decade in different cultural contexts, notably in the series of regional expert meetings on the topic (Annex B, and publications resulting therefrom, especially the Budapest World Heritage Committee 2002, Mujica 2002, Rössler and Saoma-Forero 2000; with 'Western' definitions collected together in Aitchison 1995 and Fowler 2000, 2001). Parks Canada (2000) provides its own modern definition of a particular sort of cultural landscape, one extremely relevant to World Heritage in subject and close to the spirit of World Heritage itself:

'An Aboriginal cultural landscape is a place valued by an Aboriginal group (or groups) because of their long and complex relationship with that land. It expresses their unity with the natural and spiritual environment. It embodies their traditional knowledge of spirits places, land uses, and ecology.'

Outside World Heritage circles, academia has so far not commented much on the recent development of one of its own ideas as a major tool of international co-operation; but interest is rapidly increasing. After a nod towards Sauer, one comment, for example, remarks that 'Human geographers now seek meaning in the landscape as a "repository of human striving", and post-modernist perspectives visualize the landscape as a "cultural image" whose verbal or written representations provide images, or "texts" of its meaning, or "reading" .' (Ashmore and Knapp 1999, 3).

The source of the most stringent criticism so far encountered is the Council of Europe (Priore 2001, 32), in the context of the new European Landscape Convention. In a somewhat convoluted argument about negative values, the critique obliquely describes the UNESCO approach as 'elitist', making 'artificial distinctions based on specific features regarded as indicative of an exceptional landscape'. Correctly noting that the World Heritage concept involves 'selecting landscapes with an outstanding and universal quality', in a process where the adjective 'cultural' 'is

clearly intended to express a particular positive value', the comment then adds that 'The concept of landscape implied by the European Landscape Convention cannot welcome this approach because the main idea of the Convention is that the landscape must be recognized and protected independently from its value.'

In contrast, a definition in the same volume sees cultural landscape as the very opposite of elitist:

'By recognizing "cultural landscapes", we have, almost for the first time, given ourselves the opportunity to recognize places that may well look ordinary but that can fill out in our appreciation to become extraordinary; and an ability of some places to do that creates monuments to the faceless ones, the people who lived and died unrecorded except unconsciously and collectively by the landscape modified by their labours. A cultural landscape is a memorial to the unknown labourer.' (Fowler 2001, 77).

The World Heritage Committee and Cultural Landscape

Extracts relevant to cultural landscapes from the Committee's Reports, 1982-2002, with a brief commentary, are contained within Annex A. They attempt to track the Committee's dealings with the topic since it first began to appear in its thoughts and on its agenda. Depending on your point of view, the formal saga illustrated demonstrates a sorry story of repetition, delay, prevarication and ineffectiveness, often regarded by outsiders as typical of international bureaucracy; or it tells a story of consistency and perseverance in making slow progress but progress nevertheless over twenty years. However arrived at, the fact is that the Committee has succeeded in adapting the concept of 'cultural landscape' for the purposes of World Heritage and in placing thereby 30 such landscapes on the World Heritage List. This could be regarded as a considerable achievement, not only in itself but in giving to the world a wonderful gift.

The Committee's involvement began through its conceptual and practical difficulties with nominations of rural sites which seemed to contain both natural and cultural values ('mixed sites': chapter 1). In 1989, for example, it gave priority to a study of mixed sites and rural landscapes. A challenge was that, although the great innovation of the Convention was to embrace both natural and cultural values, it dealt with each separately. The assumption that cultural landscape = rural landscape probably goes back to these early debates, especially as towns are dealt with separately, notably in the *Operational Guidelines*.

Certain other themes can be seen running through the Committee's deliberations; most are still on its agenda. There are repeated cries, often more generally but specifically in relation to cultural landscapes, for definitions, guidelines, thematic studies; for regional and thematic frameworks for the application of the Convention; for a

more balanced and representative World Heritage List, and for ways of achieving this; for better communications, management, Tentative Lists; for co-operation, in the regions, on the ground, and between the Advisory Bodies and other NGOs, not least the better to advise the Committee; and for more from the Secretariat. Cultural landscapes tend to become integrated with Global Strategy issues in the '90s and then with the revision of the *Operational Guidelines*. But then most of the above issues have been related to revision of the *Guidelines*, proposed and actual, throughout the twenty year span of this brief review.

Much of the Committee's earlier and consistent interest in cultural landscapes and their predecessors was expressed in the 1993 'Action Plan (Cultural Landscapes)' (given in full in Annex A). Major issues the Committee is still concerned with are specified there: difficulties with Tentative Lists; the needs to help States Parties in several ways, and for better communication both with them and between them; the need positively to promote cultural landscapes both generally and among States Parties, not least by encouraging re-assessment of existing inscribed sites in the light of the new type of property; and the need for guidelines in the management of cultural landscapes. As always, the Committee looked to the Secretariat (by 1992 the World Heritage Centre) to execute the Plan. The first three of those themes are ongoing, though only two existing World Heritage sites have been re-nominated as cultural landscapes (Tongariro, Uluru). The *Management Guidelines*, prepared in consultative process over several years, should finally be published in 2004.

Cultural Landscapes 2001-2003

By the end of 2000, the World Heritage Committee had inscribed 23 cultural landscapes. Many of them were self-evident, clear-cut cases of appropriate landscapes in themselves and most adding to the range of landscapes within the World Heritage portfolio. Questions of quality and definition now, however, began to arise. Over the years 2001-2 a further 7 cultural landscapes were added to the World Heritage List, 5 in 2001 and 2 in 2002. A significant development, however, was the referral and even outright rejection as cultural landscapes of several nominated properties with qualities appropriate to World Heritage cultural landscapes e.g. in 2001, Tsodilo, Botswana, which was inscribed but not recognized as a cultural landscape; Villa d'Este, Tivoli, Italy, inscribed but not recognized as the category 1 cultural landscape which it clearly is; and two industrial landscapes, Falun, Sweden, and the Derwent Valley, UK, both inscribed but specifically not as cultural landscapes. In 2002, the Landscape of the *Sacri Monti* of Piedmont and Lombardy, Italy, nominated as a cultural landscape, was deferred (*see below*). And such decisions were just at the Committee stage: following the Committee's earlier instructions to constrain the number of nominations generally arriving on its agenda, several more were not processed through the World Heritage Centre because the nomination dossiers were incomplete.

They did not therefore reach the Committee itself or even the Advisory Bodies for evaluation.

Three of the five cultural landscapes inscribed in 2001 had previously been referred (Vat Phou, Alto Douro, Fertö-Neusiedler Lake). Vat Phou, Laos DPR, brought a cultural landscape with heavy religious content but this time it added to the range as it is a great temple complex, impressive, geometric and well-preserved monumentally but also of great historical significance (Figure 5). An extensive landscape around the central temple area is associated both visually and ceremonially with the temple and archaeologically with the long and morphologically dynamic history of the place. Ritual and ceremony are also represented on the Royal Hill at Ambohimanga, Madagascar, a wooded hill-top containing the royal palace and cemetery within encircling walls and with agricultural terraces below (Figure 6). Although several other previously-inscribed cultural landscapes have royal associations – Sintra, Sukur, the Loire valley (Figures 7, 8 and 9) this was the first site in the category to be nominated primarily because of its regal status. The royal centre of the Buganda at Kasubi, Uganda, a very similar site to Ambohimanga in several ways and certainly with a general cultural association with it, was considered at the same time. Although recommended as a cultural landscape by ICOMOS, it was not, however, nominated as a cultural landscape by Uganda and, for that reason, not inscribed as such.

Two other sites of 2001 both lie in the Iberian peninsula. Aranjuez, Spain, is an outstanding example of sub-category 1, yet it is also a ‘continuing landscape’ of sub category 2b (Figure 10). Its strengths lie in its quality, its diversity and its associations, the whole making a remarkable *ensemble physically* linked by a river and its elaborate network of water-channels. The associations include royal ones once more, here very directly to the Spanish royal family personified perhaps above all by Philip II. While the interconnections make the landscape, it is a landscape with many individually outstanding features, not least the complete, original planned town of Aranjuez which was set down on one side of the palace and geometrically linked to the layout of the parks and gardens on the other. There are only two other formal garden landscapes (Lednice and Dessau-Worlitz, three if we include Chambord in the Loire valley) among the World Heritage cultural landscapes, and Aranjuez certainly gives lustre to the type.

The Alto Douro Wine Region, Portugal, is the other Iberian inscription (Figure 11). Another wine inscription, its claims based on the early formation of local mechanisms to control the wine quality, the wine itself (port), an international commodity since medieval times, and the visually dramatic, man-shaped landscape along the River Douro and its tributaries. Again the ‘struggle factor’ lies behind the landscape drama: the creation of soil from schistoid rock (Figure 12), the building of many miles of stone-faced terraces, the aridity and the winter cold. It was the human success story, adapting nature and adapting to nature,

which led to the inscription quite as much as the spectacular landscape and port itself. The fifth cultural landscape inscribed in 2001 was that of Fertö-Neusiedler Lake on the Austro-Hungarian border (Figure 13). Its interest here is its transformation over several years from a natural nomination to a mixed site to a cultural landscape.

Four other nominations in 2001 were evaluated and recommended as cultural landscapes by ICOMOS. All four were duly inscribed but not as cultural landscapes (which makes rather a nonsense of the consultation since evaluation of a property as a cultural landscape involves applying criteria not necessarily appropriate in the case of an ‘ordinary’ site). Two, the Great Copper Mountain and its Cultural Landscape, Falun, Sweden, and Derwent Valley Mills, United Kingdom, were not accepted as cultural landscapes because they were industrial and were categorized as ‘technological ensembles’ by the Committee – which had the previous year accepted the analogous Blaenavon Industrial Landscape, UK, as a cultural landscape.

Two examples of rare nominations of African properties which were recommended as cultural landscapes by ICOMOS were simply inscribed as sites. One, Kasubi, Uganda, is perhaps arguable, but it is directly analogous to Ambohimanga, Madagascar, which was synchronously recognized as a cultural landscape. The other, Tsodilo, Botswana, in many respects the southern African equivalent to Australia’s Uluru, derives much of its nature and significance precisely from its geological and geographical attributes. Its failure to gain appropriate status means that the list of World Heritage cultural landscapes has missed an opportunity to add to its lustre by embracing a numinous property in precisely an area of the world whose interests the invention of cultural landscapes was meant to serve.

Three nominations were considered in 2002, but one was referred, significantly because it did not have a management plan. A classic ‘serial nomination’ i.e. made up of several spatially discrete components, the Sacri Monti Piedmont and Lombardy, Italy, is a concept of which its parts are of course protected by its sanctity as well as legislation and regulation. Nevertheless, the nomination did not contain a formal plan stating how it was to be managed as a whole and, in a new mood, as distinct from mere concern on the point, the Committee referred it i.e. sent it back to the nominating State Party for further work, almost as a matter of principle. Had such action been implemented earlier, at least half a dozen of the cultural landscapes of the previous three years, and perhaps ten altogether, would not have been inscribed when they were.

Though meritorious in themselves, neither of the two cultural landscapes which were inscribed in 2002 added to the range; indeed, both very consciously followed precedent. The Upper Middle Rhine nomination consisted almost of a series of monumental and architectural tableaux arranged along both banks of a river, again with

wine among the rural products. Mirroring the Loire nomination in scale and concept, it was also similar in some respects to the Wachau. Likewise, the Tokaji Wine Region, Hungary, was the latest example in the implementation of a policy which has sought to inscribe outstanding examples of the major European wine-producing areas. It will also be the last for the time being, because the Committee decided there should be no more such inscriptions until a global thematic study of 'wine landscapes' by ICOMOS has been completed. Anticipating, however, it excepted in advance, indeed encouraged, a likely nomination from Slovakia of the eastern part of the historic Tokaji area as an extension to the inscribed area in Hungary, thus creating a trans-frontier World Heritage cultural landscape in two nominal parts. It might have been better had the two parts come forward as one nomination.

The Tokaji inscription brought the official total of World Heritage Cultural landscapes to 30. Several others are, however, already under consideration, some like Val d'Orcia, Italy, delayed from previous years (and now again held back by the State Party), others nominated by 1 February, 2002, for consideration by the Committee in 2003.¹⁵

¹⁵ At the time of writing, ICOMOS' assessment of the nominations for the Committee's meeting in 2003 was in progress. Without prejudice, therefore, to its recommendations and the Committee's decisions, the four nominations specified as cultural landscapes among 18 cultural nominations are the Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape, Mongolia; the Valley of the Pradnik River, Ojcowski National Park – a unique complex of cultural landscape, Poland; Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape, South Africa; and Mardin Cultural Landscape, Turkey (now withdrawn as a cultural landscape). The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, UK, might also be considered a category 1 cultural landscape, and is being jointly evaluated by IUCN/ICOMOS. Furthermore, all four 'mixed properties' are claiming to be cultural landscapes, respectively Purnululu, Australia; Sugar Loaf, Tijuca Forest, and the Botanical Gardens, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; National Park del Este, the Dominican Republic; and parts of the island of Pico in the Azores, Portugal. The Committee's 'wine landscape' decision would, however, seem to bar the last's further progress at the moment. Nevertheless, perhaps eight nominations with cultural landscape pretensions could be coming forward to the Committee in June 2003, some supported by ICOMOS recommendations to that effect: but, judging by experience over the last decade (Annex D), few will attain that status, even if they are inscribed on the World Heritage List, because in one or more respects they do not conform to the practicalities laid out in Annex F.
Postscript: the Committee, in the event, inscribed six World Heritage Cultural landscapes in 2003, listed in Annex H. Only two of them are mentioned in the footnote above.

Analysis of World Heritage
Cultural Landscapes
1992-2002

3

By June 2002, officially thirty cultural landscapes had been inscribed on the World Heritage List (Table 1). Each belonged primarily to one of three categories (Table 4).

Categories

The three categories of cultural landscape have so far stood up well to ten years' use. There has been no great demand to change them, nor any apparent need. Almost certainly this is because they are conceptual rather than functional categories, dealing with the nature of landscapes rather than the uses which made them what they are. Discussions about whether they are agricultural, industrial or urban are therefore dealing with second order issues, for all or none such descriptors can fit inside one or more of 'designed', 'organically evolved' or 'associative' models. Although in practice many cultural landscapes have characteristics of more than one of the World Heritage categories, each can without much difficulty be ascribed to a principal category. The 30 official cultural landscapes are distributed thus:

Category 1: 3 (Lednice, Dessau-Wörlitz, Aranjuez)
 Category 2a: 2 (Blaenavon, Cuban Plantations)
 Category 2b: 18
 Category 3: 7 (Tongariro, Uluru, Sukur, Quadisha, Kalwaria, Vat Phou, Ambohimanga)

Lednice-Valtice in the Czech Republic was the first unmistakable example a single large set-piece formal park and gardens with appropriate buildings, of the designed type to be inscribed, although elements of the type, with both large parks and large and small gardens scattered over a range of hills, had been inscribed the previous year at Sintra, Portugal (Figure 7).

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The second category, as expected, is proving to be the most popular type of cultural landscape, with Category 2b, the living organic cultural landscape, comprising 50%, more than the total of properties in the other two categories and Category 2a. The 'gold standard' for the continuing cultural landscape was fortunately set early on by the inscription of the rice terraces of the Cordilleras, Phillipines (Villalon 1995; Figures 14 and 15). Perhaps contrary to first expectations, the concept of fossil or relict landscape is proving in practice to be a little illusory as closer inspection of some landscapes which were thought to be examples turn out to be still 'continuing'.

The third category allows for the expression in landscape terms of the idea underlying criterion (vi); but it was expected that it would be used only rarely, and such has so far proved to be the case. The original example, Tongariro, New Zealand, again set such a high standard but nevertheless in a context which non-indigenous people could appreciate, that extreme care is being taken with further claimants. Few could argue, however, with the two other numinous inscriptions in the third category of cultural landscape, Uluru-Kata Tjuṯa, Australia, and Sukur, Nigeria (Figures 4 and 8).

Definition in practice

The actual definition of cultural landscape accepted by the World Heritage Committee has been tested in practice over ten years. That definition stated that cultural landscapes '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. They should be selected [for World Heritage status] on the basis both of their outstanding universal value and of their representativity in terms of a clearly defined geographical region, and also for their capacity to illustrate the essential and distinct cultural elements of such regions.' Such landscapes were also required to be 'distinctive'.

It follows from the official definition that seekers after World Heritage cultural landscapes will be looking for places illustrating or exemplifying human history in particular environments. Such places would do well to be able to demonstrate succession in the ecologist's sense in the evolution of human society and changing relationships between people and Nature. And at one and the same time a World Heritage cultural landscape must possess, as with all World Heritage sites, a quality of universality and also be representative of the landscape(s) and distinctive cultural traits of a geographical region. That is a tall order, begging the sub-question of how well the cultural landscapes chosen so far have lived up to those criteria.

By what criteria were cultural landscapes inscribed?

Exactly the same basic criteria apply to them as to any other potential cultural World Heritage sites i.e. paras. 23-24 of the World Heritage Centre's *Operational Guidelines* (WHC 1999; see also Annex F). The six crucial criteria, here abbreviated but repeated because they are used in Table 5 below, ask for one or more of the following:

- (i) a masterpiece of human creative genius.
- (ii) an important interchange of human value, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design.

- (iii) a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or civilization, living or disappeared.
- (iv) an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.
- (v) an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement or land-use, representative of a culture (or cultures), especially when under threat.
- (vi) be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance.

Those criteria (i)-(vi) are tabulated under numbers (i)-(vi) in Table 5, with the States Party arranged alphabetically by name. Of the criteria by which cultural landscapes are chosen, number (iv) is used almost twice as much as any other criterion. This is rather surprising in two senses. In the first place, many of the early architectural and monumental Sites were inscribed using this criterion, which is looking for a Site to be 'an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.' So here is a 'new' type of World Heritage site which seems, at least initially, to be adhering to a

Table 5. Analysis of Criteria used in Inscribing Official World Heritage Cultural Landscapes

State Party	Site	Criteria						Total
		(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	
Australia	Uluru					+	+	2 ^a
Austria	Hallstatt-Dachstein			+	+			2
	Wachau		+		+			2
Austria/Hungary	Fertő/Neusiedlersee					+		1
Cuba	Viñales			+	+			2
	Coffee Plantations			+	+			2
Czech Republic	Lednice-Valtice	+	+		+			3
France	Saint-Emillion			+	+			2
	Loire	+	+		+			3
France/Spain	Mont Perdu			+	+	+		3 ^b
Germany	Dessau-Wörlitz		+		+			2
	Rhine		+		+	+		3
Hungary	Hortobágy				+	+		2
	Tokaji			+		+		2
Italy	Amalfitana		+		+	+		3
	Cinque Terre		+		+	+		3
	Cilento			+	+			2
Lao PDR	Vat Phou			+	+		+	3
Lebanon	Cedars			+	+			2
Lithuania/Russian Fed.	Curonian Spit					+		1
Madagascar	Ambohimanga			+	+		+	3
New Zealand	Tongariro						+	1 ^c
Nigeria	Sukur			+		+	+	3
Philippines	Rice Terraces			+	+	+		3 ^d
Poland	Kalwaria		+		+			2 ^e
Portugal	Sintra		+		+	+		3
	Alto Douro			+	+	+		3
Spain	Aranjuez		+		+			2
Sweden	Öland				+	+		2
United Kingdom	Blaenavon			+	+			2
Totals								
21 States Parties	30 sites	2	11	13	24	14	5	69

a. Plus natural criteria (ii) and (iii).

b. Plus natural criteria (i) and (iii).

c. Plus natural criteria (ii) and (iii).

d. Could have justifiably used (i) also.

e. Could have justifiably used (vi) also.

commonly-used criterion for conventional sites. This overlooks the fact, however, that criterion iv was revised in 1992 precisely so that it could accommodate cultural landscapes; that they use it so much is a tribute to the Committee's prescience.

In the second place, the key phrase '(a) significant stage(s) in human history' is often misunderstood. The 'value' represented by the phrase is not an option in using this criterion: a site has to be, not 'might also be', able to demonstrate its role in one or more significant stages in human history **as well as** be an 'outstanding example' of a type. Assuming 'human history' means 'the history of humanity', not some event or development of only local

significance, criterion iv is often wrongly claimed and has perhaps even been mistakenly applied in inscribing World Heritage sites. On reflection, it might well be that half a dozen, if not more, of the 24 official cultural landscapes using criterion iv are not actually qualified in that respect, however 'outstanding' they may or may not be. It could well be, then, that while criterion iv is certainly popular, its numerical disparity with criteria iii and v is not quite so justified as the figures would suggest.

It is striking that not a single official cultural landscape required more than three criteria for inscription and that three found one criterion sufficient. The average number of criteria used is 2.3.

Table 6. Key to Table 7

Column Heading	Explanation
Year	year of inscription on the World Heritage List
No.	the number of the Site on the World Heritage List
State	the State Party which, being signatory to the World Heritage Convention (1972), nominated the Site for inscription
Name	the name of the Site (perhaps shortened) as printed in <i>Properties Inscribed on the World Heritage List</i> (WHC 2000/3, Jan. 2000)
i, ii, iii, iv	Natural criteria (i) – (iv), as defined in <i>Properties</i> (above), p. 15 and in <i>Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention</i> , on the basis of which the Site has been inscribed on the World Heritage List
i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi	Cultural criteria (i) – (vi) as previous entry
A ^a	aesthetic quality is significant on the Site
B	buildings, often large buildings, are significant
C	continuity of lifeway/landuse is an important element
F	farming/agriculture is/was a major element in the nature of the landscape
G	the landscape is, or contains as a major element, ornamental garden(s)/park(s)
I	primarily an industrial Site
L	the landscape is, or contains elements which are, significant in one or more forms of group identity such as for a nation, a tribe, or a local community
M	a mountain or mountains is/are an integral part of the landscape
N	the landscape contains, or is entirely, a National Park or other protected area,
P	a locally-resident population is a significant part of (the management of) the landscape
R	the landscape possesses an important dimension of religiosity/sanctity/spirituality/holiness
S	survival is a significant theme in the landscape, physically as of ancient field systems and archaeological monuments, and/or socially, as of a group of people in a hostile environment
T	towns, and/or villages, are within the inscribed landscape
W	water is an integral, or at least significant, part of the landscape (see last column for Wi, WI, Wr, Ws)
other	the last column lists by initials less common characteristics of cultural landscapes which are nevertheless significant for that particular Site: Jf = jungle/forest/woodland environment Ra = rock art Wi = irrigation, or other form of functional water management Wl = a lake or lakes is/are an integral part of the landscape Wr = as last, for river(s) Ws = as last, for sea

a A-W identify a number of characteristics which seem to be significant in the nature and management of World Heritage cultural landscapes; but the list is subjective and neither inclusive nor definitive.

As well as meeting one or more of the six criteria, all cultural sites have to meet the test of authenticity 'and in the case of cultural landscapes their distinctive character and components'; and to enjoy adequate legal, contractual or traditional protection (and nowadays, in effect, a management plan). All that given, however, a key practical criterion for selecting the thirty 'official' World Heritage cultural landscapes seems to be whether or not the State Party actually nominated it as such (though that is not always the case - see below Annex F).

Discussion of Table 7

What are the characteristics of World Heritage cultural landscapes?

The anticipated characteristics of cultural landscapes were expressed in the various criteria for their selection. An analysis of the first 30 examples of World Heritage cultural landscapes begins to indicate their characteristics in practice, and the emergence of certain trends.

Table 7 lists the 30 cultural landscapes officially recognised as such by the World Heritage Committee (inclusive to June 2002). Their geographical distribution, 65% in Europe, 35% in the rest of the world, mirrors the lop-sided

Table 7. World Heritage Cultural Landscapes 1992-2002: an Analysis

The following table lists the cultural landscapes inscribed as such on the World Heritage List between the decision of the World Heritage Committee to recognise such a type of Site in December 1992 and its approval of nominations in June 2002.

Year	No.	State	Name	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	A	B	C	F	G	I	L	M	N	P	R	S	T	W	Other		
1993	421	New Zealand	Tongariro		+	+																		Jf		
1994	447	Australia	Uluru		+	+																			Ra	
1995	722	Philippines	Rice Terraces					+	+	+															Jf/Wi	
	723	Portugal	Sintra					+	+	+															Jf/Wi	
1996	763	Czech Rep.	Lednice-Valtice					+	+																Wr	
1997	773	France/Spain	Mont Perdu	+		+																			Wr	
	806	Austria	Hallstatt-Dachstein												+										Wi	
	826	Italy	Cinque Terre					+																	Wi/Wr/Ws	
	830	Italy	Amalfitana					+																	Jf/Wi/Ws	
1998	842	Italy	Cilento					+	+																Wr/Ws	
	850	Lebanon	Cedars					+	+																Wr/Ws	
1999	474	Hungary	Hortobágy																							
	840	Cuba	Viñales																							
	905	Poland	Kalwaria																						Jf	
	932	France	Saint-Emilion																						Wr	
	938	Nigeria	Sukur																							
	2000	534	Germany	Dessau-Wörlitz																						Wi
		933	France	Loire																						Wr
968		Sweden	Óland																						Ws	
970		Austria	Wachau																						Wr	
984		UK	Blaenavon																							Wi
994		Lithuania/Russ. Fed.	Curonian Spit																							Ws
1008		Cuba	Coffee Plantations																							Wi
2001	481	Lao PDR	Vat Phou																						Wi/Wi/Wr	
	772	Austria/Hungary	Fertő/Neusiedlersee																						Wi	
	950	Madagascar	Ambohimanga																							
	1044	Spain	Aranjuez																						Wi/Wi/Wr	
	1046	Portugal	Alto Douro																						Wi/Wi	
2002	1063	Hungary	Tokaji																							
	1066	Germany	Rhine																						Wr	

distribution of Sites on the World Heritage List as a whole. This is particularly disappointing in the light of the first three cultural landscape nominations, all in Australasia/south east Asia, which suggested that the new property-type might well make a break-through. However, the idea of cultural landscape of itself is not, it would already appear, going to change the distributional unevenness. This, despite the Committee's attempts to tackle the problem and the hope of many of those involved that the existence of this type of Site will encourage nominations from parts of the world without monumental heritage. In fact, such nominations have been and are being encouraged: the nominations for 2001 included Tsodilo, Botswana, Vat Phou, Laos PDR (Figure 5), Ambohimango, Madagascar (Figure 6), and Kasubi, Uganda. There was nothing of the same sort in 2002 but others are under review for 2003 (see Chapter 1).

Buildings occur frequently as a feature in cultural landscapes: over half of the Sites in Table 7 contain them as significant elements. Nevertheless, the fact that criterion (4) is used so much is rather more on the grounds that it is the landscape rather than a building which is 'outstanding' and which 'illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history'. There is of course much to debate about the phrases 'significant stage' and 'in human history'; but presumably the criterion is looking for some quality which had consequences in the two dimensions of time and space. It is surely seeking 'significance' in the sense of a long-term effect in time, and in this context surely 'in human history' means at the global, or at least continental, level, not merely something which mattered locally but was of little influence further afield.

Hallstatt (Figure 16), perhaps not a name much known outside archaeological circles, nevertheless provides a good example of a place which illustrates a significant stage in human history for it was here that iron was first introduced into central Europe from the Mediterranean in the 8th century BC; and surely no-one can dispute the significance of that in terms of world history. Similarly, but completely different in nature, St. Emilion stands at the centre of a district where wine-making became an art within communal regulations aimed at excellence as much as standardisation, an important stage in human affairs given the global taste for this particular commodity. Quite different in the particular of what they represent, Blaenavon, Wales, and the Cuban Plantations cultural landscapes can similarly be seen as marking significant stages in the world's historical development (Figures 17-19). It is, nevertheless, quite a difficult quality for a property to possess and for a nomination dossier to express; and it is in fact often a misunderstood element in a criterion which tends to be used first for a property's 'outstanding' qualities and then for perhaps its not always convincing historical significance.

A few characteristics of cultural landscapes are beginning to identify themselves in practice, at least as indicated by the definitions used in columns A-W in Table 7. These

characteristics are not quite as arbitrary as might appear to be the case, though they provide a wide range of factors, individually not always strictly comparable. They emerged by simply jotting down the main features of each Site as described individually in their documentation (supplemented by the author's personal knowledge from visits to twelve of them). Some characteristics were thought from experience likely to be relatively common and significant. When such proved to be the case, they became part of the tabulation e.g. continuity, as defined for column C. One or two preconceptions proved incidental and not apparently a significant common factor, however important they might be in particular cases. 'Dispute', for example, significant in management terms in complexity at Hallstatt and longevity at Sintra, seems not otherwise a major factor, so putative column D was removed (though it might well be necessary after a little more experience).

Otherwise the columns in Table 7 largely defined themselves as a result of the simple analysis. While it could be expected that mountains (column M) would be significant in several landscapes, it was revealing to find that such was the case in half the Sites e.g. Figures 3-6, 14 and 17. Water, in one or more of four versions, proved to be a significant element of two thirds of cultural landscapes so it too had to have its column (W, elaborated under 'Other'; e.g. Figures 1, 5, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14 and 17).

Ten of the 30 sites were already recognised as national parks or designated as other kinds of protected area under national legislation before they were inscribed as World Heritage cultural landscapes. Thus a high proportion of cultural landscapes have important natural values. This is especially so of course in the case of the three sites which are also inscribed on the World Heritage list for their natural values (Tongariro, Uluru and Mont-Perdu), but it is also the case for other sites which are not of outstanding universal value in natural terms. This may even be true of other cultural landscapes where the country concerned has not yet taken action to identify and protect natural values. Because it is essential that the management of all such sites should take account of their natural values as well as their cultural ones, it is important that IUCN be centrally involved in the evaluation of all cultural landscapes that have potentially important natural values, whether or not they merit inscription on natural grounds. Conversely, a cultural appraisal almost certainly needs to be undertaken of some 'obviously' outstanding natural sites that automatically fall within IUCN's remit.

IUCN's evaluation of cultural landscapes is guided by the considerations set out in Annex G. As will be seen a number of issues will be addressed by IUCN, including some that would not necessarily be considered if the site were nominated for its natural values. The most important of these are probably:

- the presence of important natural and semi-natural ecosystems, and of wild species of fauna and flora
- the presence of valuable biodiversity within farming systems i.e. varieties of crops and livestock

- the presence of sustainable land use practices
- the existence of outstanding scenic beauty arising from the contrast between natural and artificial elements in the landscape.

Another recurring factor was the presence of towns and villages within the designated area. Perhaps this may be a surprise. Cultural landscapes are clearly not so far mainly about the world's wildernesses. The point is emphasised par excellence by the Loire valley which, as well as its chateaux and overlay of regally-touched refinement, contains a busy working agricultural and commercial landscape full of human settlements and communication systems (Figure 20). While many and varied examples of vernacular landscapes are likely to be nominated in the next decade, perhaps more than expected so far cultural landscapes seem often to be about living people as much as living landscapes. They may sometimes be remote but in general they are not deserted places. The current nomination of the Orkhon Valley, Mongolia, exemplifies that precisely (Figure 21). World Heritage cultural landscapes are characteristically areas where people are continuing to try to gain a livelihood.

Sometimes that involves managing water. Water has already been mentioned, and a variety of its manifestations is becoming apparent: as sea, as river(s), as lake(s), natural and artificial, and in some managed form, usually irrigation. It is present naturally but managed to aesthetic and functional ends at Sintra (Figure 7) with its sub-tropical vegetation, and supremely so at one of the 2001 nominations, Aranjuez, Spain, where the River Tagus has itself been modified for courtly boating (Figure 10). Its waters are also led across and through the valley bottom by kilometres of channels feeding waterfalls, fountains and ponds in ornamental gardens on the one hand and serious horticultural gardens on the other. Water is used decoratively and more formally in great ornamental gardens and parks, most of which on the World Heritage List are not officially cultural landscapes. The Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz, Germany, is, however, such a landscape (Figure 22), and it is tragic that, after years of restoration work, its water flooded out of control in the inundation of central and eastern Europe in the summer of 2002.

Water is or was often used, in cultural landscapes as elsewhere, for transport and delight, as along the Loire for example, and to provide power for the mills of the Derwent Valley, England. It, and particularly the sea, is also significantly present environmentally, at Cinque Terre on the north western Italian coast, for example, and menacingly along the Curonian Spit on the borders of Lithuania and Russia (Figures 23 and 24). Water has not so far emerged, however, as particularly significant in a spiritual, religious or sacred sense in cultural landscapes. Spirituality itself began to appear strongly as a feature of early World Heritage cultural landscapes. Its presence is unambiguous at Tongariro, Uluru, Kalwaria, Poland (Figures 25 and 26), and Sukur, Nigeria. Such is the strength and flexibility of the World Heritage concept that the same bureaucratic device can as readily embrace the great abbey at Melk in

the Wachau landscape, the sacred sites at Uluru and the resonantly Biblical cedars of Lebanon at Horsh Arz el-Rab.

Another topographical feature emerging as not uncommon is a mountain. Sixteen sites in Table 7 claim a mountain, or mountains, as significant. They range from holy mountains to what is essentially a locally-significant rock outcrop in the desert much-painted with rock art. Perhaps the most curious is the mountain above Hallstatt village, made of rock-salt, mined since the Bronze Age, laced with tunnels and constantly changing shape within. The man-made mountain created by the upcast from the great iron-ore mine at Falun, Sweden, is the dominant visual feature of another sort of industrial landscape not formally recognised as a World Heritage cultural landscape.

Continuity itself has also already appeared as a recurring factor, both as a lifeway and a form of landuse. At least two-thirds of the World Heritage cultural landscapes would claim that some form of continuity was integral to their character. There is obviously a cross-link here with criterion (v), a criterion looking for traditional human settlement or land-use and used in fourteen of the inscriptions in Table 7. This heavy embryonic emphasis on continuity and tradition in landscape and lifeway is good in the sense that, apart from anything else, attention is being drawn to places and peoples of considerable scientific and historic interest. Such places may well be in need of help too. Some might at the same time also be good examples of Phillips' (1995, 381) 'living models of sustainable use of land and natural resources.'

On the other hand, it would surely be undesirable for the World Heritage List to become the refuge of only conservative societies and a shrine to landscapes of inertia. There must be room for innovation and change too, for disruption as well as continuity; they too are 'good' and have their place in any world-wide selection of cultural landscapes expressing the human experience. Similarly, while of course the List must reflect examples of harmonious relations between nature and humanity, worldwide and through time that relationship is often far from harmonious. Nature can be very cruel to people; people can be very careless about their environment. A few disaster landscapes are required. They can illustrate not just the effects of such as earthquakes, volcanoes and floods but, more importantly in terms of cultural landscapes, the human reaction to natural disaster. The repeated attempts to reform farming landscapes on the slopes of Etna in Sicily provide an example.

The continuity dimension in the sample also reflected an emphasis on the practicalities of farming in rather more than half these landscapes (18 in Table 7); for in general farming is slow to change, often with good reason, and agrarian societies tend to be admirably stable or cussedly reactionary depending on your point of view. Many agrarian landscapes of course contain several different farming activities and at least eight in Table 7 support genuinely mixed farming economies without a single dominant

farming regime. Among the others, however, primary characteristics leading to inscription include the cultivation of coffee, grapes for wine, olives, rice and tobacco. Stock-farming landscapes characterise Mont Perdu in the Pyrénées, Hortobágy, Hungary, and parts of the island of Öland, Sweden. Such land-use can encourage and sustain habitats favoured by certain fauna and flora (Figures 25 and 38).

With active farming so common in these landscape, it is perhaps another surprise to find that aesthetics are also showing as an important element. Nor is this dimension confined to landscapes like Lednice-Valtice and Aranjuez (Figure 27) where an aesthetic effect was deliberately sought, as category (1) allows; the aesthetic of the unintentional is as marked in the laborious landscapes of the Cordilleras rice terraces and among the port-producing terraces of the Alto Douro in Portugal (Figures 12 and 11). What has not happened, however, is for the portfolio of cultural landscapes to become dominated by category (1) Sites. Some apprehension was expressed on this point in the early '90s, given the obviousness of parks and gardens in the European heritage, their widespread influence beyond Europe, and the strength of the aesthetic, architectural and art historical point of view within the conservation world. So far, such parks and gardens with their palaces have tended to continue being nominated in modes other than cultural landscapes, with only three of the Sites in Table 1 being in category (1) in their own right as designed landscapes. Some properties, like Sintra and the Loire valley, contain such parks and gardens within a wider landscape. Of the other categories of cultural landscape, (3) was used only three times, and it was (2) with 20, twice the number of categories (1) and (3) together, which was by far the most common. Eighteen of those were 'continuing landscapes'. That trend has continued.

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1

Studley Royal Park including the ruins of Fountains Abbey, UK: in one of the great vistas among the 'clearly defined' landscapes 'designed and created intentionally by man', now-mature woodland leads the eye along the still waters of the canalised River Skell towards the 'Romantic' ruins of Fountains Abbey.



2

Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites, UK: a single World Heritage inscription embraces two, physically separate, large areas, each of which could now qualify as a cultural landscape. Their management is informed by continuous scientific research as exemplified here by small-scale archaeological excavation designed to date a long-abandoned field system (c 100 AD).

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3

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Tongariro National Park, New Zealand: general view of the volcanic, sacred mountain at the core of the National Park and the World Heritage cultural landscape.

4

Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park, Australia: eastern point of the sacred mountain caught by the rising sun, with the abandoned airstrip of early tourist provision still clearly showing in the bush.



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5

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Vat Phou and Associated Ancient Settlements within the Champasak Cultural Landscape, Lao People's Democratic Republic: view east from the top terrace of the temple complex across the river plain towards the River Mekong. The large water tanks (*baray*: left) are laid out on the principal axis of the temple, part of the formal planning of the whole landscape to meet the needs of Hindu cosmogony, in which the mountain above the temple is the holy Shiva mountain and the River is the surrounding ocean.

6



Royal Hill of Ambohimanga, Madagascar: the Royal necropolis within the walled enclosure surrounding the hilltop.

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Cultural Landscape of Sintra, Portugal: view from the colonnade of the Royal Palace looking across part of Old Sintra up towards the wall and towers of the Moorish Castle, restored to its present state in the 19th century but with origins perhaps a thousand years earlier.

8



Sukur Cultural Landscape, Nigeria: part of the settlement area.

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9

Loire Valley between Sully-sur-Loire and Chalonnes, France: Chinon, perched above the River Vienne, a tributary of the R. Loire, is one of the several important towns which, together with many other places significant in their own right, are included in the World Heritage cultural landscape which generally embraces the valley to the skyline as viewed from the river.

10

Aranjuez Cultural Landscape, Spain: an oblique aerial view of the Palace at the centre of its large designed landscape, with water and gardens to the right and the town to the left.



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12

Alto Douro Wine Region, Portugal: breaking up rock on the valley sides to grow vines on terraces.



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11



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Alto Douro Wine Region, Portugal: oblique air photograph showing the landscape of terraces above the flooded valley floor.

14



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Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras, Philippines: general view of mountain terrain with rice terraces, early one morning near Banaue.

13



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Fertö/Neusiedlersee, Austria/Hungary: vertical air photograph of the whole of the cultural landscape encompassing the lake and its surrounds, including reed-beds, settlements, vineyards and field systems.

15

Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras, Philippines: home-stead among the rice terraces near Banaue.



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16 Hallstatt-Dachstein Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape, Austria: view from the small cemetery beside the town church southwards across the lake towards Hirschbrunn and Kessel.

16

Blaenavon industrial landscape, UK: view from the west, looking towards Blaenavon, with the ironworks right centre in the distance and the mid- and foreground littered with man-made features and structures such as ponds and contour watercourses, the lines of an early railway (centre right) and a counterbalanced incline of c1850 (lower left), and various shaft mines alongside them.

17



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18 Blaenavon industrial landscape, UK: World Heritage cultural landscapes of an industrial nature need evidence of both technological process and transport and social features for completeness: Workmen's Hall and Institute, opened 1895.

18

Viñales Valley, Cuba: surrounded by mountains, the valley is characterised by tobacco production and the small villages and farms of a multi-ethnic society.



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19



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20 Loire Valley between Sully-sur-Loire and Chalonnes, France: typical profile of a small town/village 'port' along the raised river bank between the Rivers Vienne and Maine, with river wall, quay and slipway and church.

20

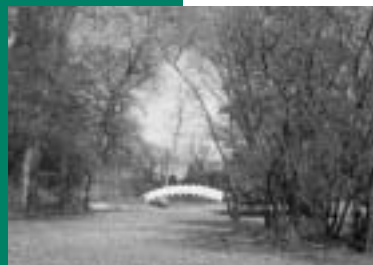


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21

Orkhon Valley, Mongolia: detail of the elaborate enclosure wall around Erden Zuu temple, set in a vast, treeless pastoral landscape.

Dessau-Wörlitz, Germany: a vista to a newly-restored bridge over one of the many water-features in the park as it was then being restored (March, 1998).



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22

23



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Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto), Italy: the village of Riomaggiore, the southernmost of the 'five territories', and its surrounding agricultural terraces cling to the steep sides of a precipitous valley breaking through the cliffs above the Mediterranean.

24



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Curonian Spit, Lithuania/Russia: the steep slope of the White Dune exemplifies the unstable nature of this cultural landscape where, nevertheless, human habitation persists.

25



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Hortobágy National Park, Hungary: Great Bustards on the basically flat flood plain of a pastoral landscape, here temporarily inundated.

26



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Kalwaria Zebrzydowska: the Mannerist architectural and park landscape complex and pilgrimage park, Poland: panorama of Zar Mountain with the Bernadine Monastery.

27



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Aranjuez Cultural Landscape, Spain: the Greek Temple (1791) in the Sixth Garden.

28



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Historic villages of Shirakawa-go and Gokayama, Japan: an aerial view shows some detail of one village, Ainokura, in a complex, multi-site World Heritage site which contains many characteristics which might have encouraged its nomination and inscription (1995) as a cultural landscape.

29



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Mill Network at Kinderdijk-Elshout, Netherlands: an example of an outstanding group of structures which became a World Heritage site but which could also have formed the eye-catchers in a cultural landscape demonstrating human-nature relationships in terms of water-management and its characteristic technical equipment and ecological consequences.

30



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Chaco Culture National Historical Park, USA: Chaco Canyon and its dry, deforested landscape with, in the foreground, one of the several walled building complexes in and around the valley dating in general from the two-three centuries up to the 14th by when such sites were no longer inhabited.

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31

Pico, Portugal: small rectangular stone-walled plots for growing vines, part of an extensive viticultural system on the volcanic plain beside the sea on the west of the island.

32



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Hawaii, USA: taro growing in irrigated fields, Kauai.

33

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Essaouira, Morocco: view northwards across the inner harbour and parts of both the boat-repair yard (extreme left) and fishing fleet towards the turreted Skala du Port (left) and the arched Porte de la Marine (centre). These last two structures mark the boundary between the buffer zone in the foreground and the World Heritage town, stretching back to the white buildings in the distance (top right).

34

Agricultural Landscape of Southern Öland, Sweden: the most fertile land is in the Mörbylånga valley on the west of the island (left-hand side of photograph). The poorer grazing land to the east is sharply segregated by the sheer face of the Landborg (centre). The circular feature is Bärby prehistoric fort (centre).



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Loire Valley between Sully-sur-Loire and Chalonnes, France: oblique air photograph from the south west showing a medieval diversion of the river southwards away from la Place Courbouzon (foreground) to create new farming land on the north bank (centre right) and, unknowingly, on the south a site suitable for a power station, Centrale nucléaire, St. Laurent-Nouan.



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Kakadu National Park, Australia: an example of rock paintings in the caves and overhangs of the dry limestone cliffs showing a range of human and other figures often, as here, in overlying sequences.

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Kakadu National Park, Australia: 'heritage within the concept of environment, past, present and future': before drying out for the summer, the wetlands below the rock escarpment, here at 06.00 hours on 30 April, 1994, temporarily provide a rich habitat for aquatic plant, bird and animal life in a landscape long-occupied by humans.

38

Agricultural Landscape of Southern Öland, Sweden: the thin soils of the Stora Alvaret support a diverse flora, exemplified here by two 'Alpine' lichens, *Thamnolia vermicularis* (left) and *Cetra nivalis*.



© Nomination dossier

4

A Wider View of Cultural Landscapes on the World Heritage List

There is yet another way of looking at cultural landscapes and the World Heritage List. It makes quite a difference (see Annexes C, D and E). The 30 cultural landscapes openly acknowledged to exist and indeed promoted as the World Heritage cultural landscapes constitute what might be characterized as the official or bureaucratic list. But conceptually-speaking, and in fact, clearly there are many other cultural landscapes on the List. World Heritage is much richer in cultural landscapes than it has perhaps realised and certainly than has been openly admitted. There can be much argument about exactly which World Heritage sites are, or contain, these cultural landscapes, what types of cultural landscapes they are, and indeed what sort of cultural landscapes can legitimately be included. It would require considerable research, beyond the remit of this review, to establish a firmly-based and authoritative list of them. Here, to draw the distinction, we refer to the 30 official World Heritage cultural landscapes by using the phrase 'World Heritage cultural landscapes', and to other sites on the World Heritage List which can be considered as cultural landscapes by using the phrase 'cultural landscapes on the World Heritage List'. To make the distinction absolutely clear, the latter are NOT World Heritage cultural landscapes.

Nevertheless, the following Table 8 has been assembled as a first, preliminary and provisional attempt to identify the total potential cultural landscape content of the World Heritage List. The ascriptions of each landscape to a single cultural landscape sub-category is somewhat misleading in that, like the 30 World Heritage cultural landscapes, most contain elements of other sub-categories. The principal characteristic is taken in each case. All the sub-category 1 ascriptions, and most of those to sub-category 3, seem well-founded; and indeed there was very little difficulty in ascribing all the landscapes to one sub-category or another. The Petite Pierre categorisation works well with a much larger order of numbers than previously attempted.

The list is intended at this stage as no more than a basis for discussion, and ideally more research. All 730 sites on the World Heritage list have been rapidly assessed, primarily from the Brief Descriptions pamphlet (2001, up to Dec. 2000) and from Committee papers for 2001-02. Most important, however, has been consultation with the concurrent thematic analysis of all cultural and mixed (but not natural) sites (up to June 2002) undertaken by ICOMOS for the Committee. Both projects had independently produced very similar lists, both in size and content, before consultation. The following agreed list for analytical purposes is arranged by UN Regions, as is the thematic study, both for convenience and also to illustrate the significant difference that a sample more than three times larger than the official 30 World Heritage cultural landscapes makes to distributional considerations. This list contains an additional 70 properties, making it likely that a total of 100 cultural landscapes already exists on the World Heritage List (Table 8).

It must be stressed, however, that although the 144 natural World Heritage sites were looked at in the *Brief Descriptions* and some therefore noted in the list of 100 potential cultural landscapes on the World Heritage List, assessment has been at no deeper level and not at the level of information immediately available from the ICOMOS analysis at the time of data-collection for this review. It is distinctly possible that cultural features actually present in some natural properties were not recorded in nominations and have not therefore been noted in either ascribing appropriate criteria or in *Brief Descriptions*. This preliminary list of 100 potential cultural landscapes on the World Heritage List is, on these grounds alone, almost certainly a minimum i.e. further cultural landscapes are highly likely to exist among other World Heritage sites inscribed on natural criteria alone. It could be useful were IUCN, ideally with 'cultural' advice, invited to explore further the potential of this aspect of cultural landscape as a World Heritage phenomenon.

Discussion (Table 8)

Pending further, more detailed examination, only 7* of those 100 properties are seriously questionable as cultural landscapes by World Heritage criteria. Most are probably acceptable but they could in any case easily be replaced by another seven equally serious candidates e.g. some properties in Annex C are not in this table. Therefore, since this tabulation includes the 30 'official' cultural landscapes, only 7 out of 70 are questionable, which equals 10%. For practical purposes, then, it can be taken that, mathematically, the current World Heritage List contains 100 +/- 10% cultural landscapes. The figure, non-mathematically, is more likely to be 110 than 90.

23 of the 30 cultural landscapes (CLs) were put forward as CLs; 7 were not but became CLs during evaluation. 77 of the 100 were NOT put forward as CLs in the post 1992 period, so, far from the cultural landscape type being something liberating, these figures suggest that it has actually been avoided. Particularly striking is the case of China with 9 nominations of what could have been CLs in the period, but none were nominated as such, presumably deliberately. It would be interesting to discover whether this is related to administrative questions. Similarly 14 possible CLs were inscribed in 1992-2002 from the Asia/Pacific region without being nominated as such; only 4 out of 18, therefore, are officially recognised as CLs. With smaller numbers, the Dutch eschewal of the concept is also striking (3 landscape nominations, all to do with land drainage and therefore with human/nature interaction

* They are, in the order they are tabulated: Japan, Nikko; Egypt, Ancient Thebes; Oman, Frankincense Trail; Armenia, Geghard; Georgia, Upper Svaneti; Germany, Rammelsberg; Guatemala, Quirigua.

Table 8. List by UNESCO Regions of Cultural Landscapes on the World Heritage List (official World Heritage cultural landscapes are in BOLD)

Region	State Party	Site	Yr. inscribed	CL Categ.
AFRICA				
	Botswana	Tsodilo	2001	3
	Madagascar	Ambohimango	2001	2b
	Mali	Bandiagara	1989	2b
	Nigeria	Sukur	1999	2b
	Uganda	Kasubi	2001	3
	5 SPs	5 CLs	1989-2001	2b:3 3:2
ASIA and the PACIFIC				
	Australia	Kakadu	1992	2b
		Willandra Lakes	1981	2a
		Uluru-Kata-Tjuta	1994	3
	China	Taishan	1987	3
		Huangshan	1990	3
		Mountain Resort	1994	1
		Wudang	1994	1
		Lushan	1996	3
		Emeishan	1996	3
		Suzhou	1997	1
		Summer Palace	1998	1
		Wuyishan	1999	3
		Qingchen	2000	2b
	India	Darjeeling Rlwy.	1999	2b
	Japan	Shirakawa	1995	2b
		Nikko	1999	3
		Gusuku sites	2000	2a
	Lao PDR	Vat Phou	2001	3
	New Zealand	Tongariro	1993	3
	Pakistan	Lahore	1981	1
	Philippines	Rice Terraces	1995	2b
	8	21	1981-2002	1:5 2a:2 2b:5 3:9
ARAB STATES				
	Egypt	Ancient Thebes	1979	2a
	Lebanon	Qadisha	1998	3
	Oman	Frankincense Trail	2000	2a
	3	3	1979-2000	2a:2 3:1
EUROPE and NORTH AMERICA				
	Armenia	Geghard	2000	3
	Austria	Schönbrunn	1996	1
		Hallstatt	1997	2b
		Semmering Rlwy.	1998	2b
		Wachau	2000	2b
	Austria/Hungary	Fertő-Neusiedlersee Lake	2001	2b
	Czech Rep.	Lednice-Valtice	1996	1
		Kromeriz	1998	1
	France	Versailles	1979	1
		Fontainebleau	1981	1
		Canal du Midi	1996	2b
		Santiago Routes	1998	2b
		St.-Emilion	1999	2b
		Loire	2000	2b

...

...

Region	State Party	Site	Yr. inscribed	CL Categ.
EUROPE and NORTH AMERICA				
	France/Spain	Mont Perdu	1997	2b
	Georgia	Upper Svaneti	1996	2b
	Germany	Würzburg	1981	1
		Palaces & Parks, Potsdam/Berlin	1990	1
		Rammelsberg	1992	2a
		Weimar	1998	1
		Dessau-Wörlitz	2000	1
		Reihenau	2000	3
		Rhine Valley	2002	2b
		Greece	Mount Athos	1988
	Meteora		1988	3
	Delos		1990	2a
	Hungary	Hortobágy	1999	2b
		Tokaji	2002	2b
	Ireland	Skellig Michael	1996	2a
	Italy	Caserta	1997	1
		Padua Garden	1997	1
		Cinque Terre	1997	2b
		Amalfitana	1997	2b
		Cilento	1998	2a
		Po delta, Ferrara	1999	2b
		Villa d'Este	2001	1
		Lithuania/Russia	Curonian Spit	2000
	Netherlands	Schokland	1995	2b
		Kinderdijk	1997	2b
		Beemster Polder	1999	2b
	Poland	Kalwaria	1999	3
	Portugal	Sintra	1995	1
		Alto Douro	2001	2b
	Spain	Granada	1994	1
		Santiago Route	1993	2b
		Las Médulas	1997	2a
		Elche	2000	2b
		Aranjuez	2001	1
	Sweden	Drottningholm	1991	1
		Tanum	1994	2a
		Skogskyrkogården	1994	1
		Laponian Area	1996	2b
		Southern Öland	2000	2b
		Falun	2001	2a
	Turkey	Göreme	1985	2a
	UK	Ironbridge	1986	2a
		Studley Royal	1986	1
		Stonehenge/Avebury	1986	2a
		Blenheim Palace	1987	1
		Hadrian's Wall	1987	2a
		Greenwich	1997	1
		Orkney	1999	2a
		Blaenavon	2000	2a
	Derwent Valley	2001	2b	
	USA	Mesa Verde	1978	2a
		Chaco	1987	2a
	22	66	1978-2002	1:202a:16 2b:27 3:4

...

Region	State Party	Site	Yr. inscribed	CL Categ.
LATIN AMERICA and the CARIBBEAN				
	Chile	Rapa Nui	1995	2a
	Cuba	Viñales Valley	1999	2b
		Coffee Plantations	2000	2a
	Guatemala	Quirigua	1981	2a
	Peru	Nasca	1994	2a
	4	5	1981-2000	2a:4 2b:1
5 Regions	43 State Parties	100 cultural landscapes	1978-2002 inscription period	1:25 2a:24 2b:36 3:16

In terms of numbers, even using the '100 list' (Table 8), the concept has made almost no impact on Africa or the Arab world and only on Cuba in the Latin American/Caribbean region. Even in Europe, with 51 possible CL nominations in the decade, more than a half (30) were not put forward as CLs. Overall, taking into account only the 100 inscribed sites in Table 8, 21 of them were inscribed before 1992 so could not have formally been cultural landscapes. 49 inscribed from 1993 onwards were not nominated or considered by the Centre or Committee as cultural landscapes; while only 30 were formally inscribed as cultural landscapes. Another way of looking at the quantitative aspect is to note that the number of potential cultural landscapes not nominated for CL status in the period 1972-92 (when it was not an option) more than doubled in the decade 1992-2002 (when it was). Yet while 23 of the 30 official inscribed cultural landscapes were in various ways nominated as CLs, another 7 of those official thirty which had not been nominated as potential CLs were elevated to that status during (or possibly even after) inscription. Clearly, there is an area of ambiguity in the administrative process which originates with the idea for a nomination in a State Party and may or may not conclude with the inscription of a World Heritage cultural landscape (see now Annex F). Overall, in a numerical sense, the Committee's and originators' hope for the popular success of the cultural landscape concept as a mechanism for inscribing World Heritage sites of a non-monumental nature has not in fact so far been realised.

One reason is that undeniable opportunities for inscribing cultural landscapes as such on the World Heritage List have been missed. During the years 1992-2002 some 80 nominations were of sites considered, and in the great majority of cases recognised, by ICOMOS as potential cultural landscapes (Table 9, Annex D). Thirty of those which were recommended to the Committee for inscription as cultural landscapes were duly inscribed (Table 1). But 50 other properties on the list in Table 9 did not acquire that status. A small number were discounted by ICOMOS itself but some 35 of the 50 became World Heritage sites without becoming World Heritage cultural landscapes.

ICOMOS' own advice on them ranged from the cool to the very positive (see the 'Comments' column in Table 9), but whatever its nature it was not followed in these cases. This is so despite some of them being indeed outstanding cultural landscapes by any criteria, for example (in the order they occur in Table 9) Uluru, Tanum, Shirakawa-go (Figure 28), Schönbrunn, Mount Emei, the Laponian area, Mount Lushan, Kinderdijk (Figure 29), Greenwich, Nikko, Beemster Polder, the Po Delta, Palmeral of Elche, Tsodilo, Villa d'Este and Falun. These alone could have increased the World Heritage List of cultural landscapes by 50%. Seven of them would have spread the occurrences of World Heritage cultural landscapes in Asia/Australasia but, with nine of them European landscapes, overall they would only have re-inforced the European bias of the lists of both World Heritage sites and World Heritage cultural landscapes.

Distribution (Diagram 4.1, 4.2)

Two schematic distribution maps are based on the five UNESCO regions by which World Heritage is administered (ENA: Europe and North America; LAC: Latin America and the Caribbean; AP: Asia and the Pacific; AS: the Arab States; AF: Africa). One map (Diagram 4.1) shows the distribution of the thirty official World Heritage cultural landscapes. They are clustered heavily in Europe (21 out of 30= 76%), with the remaining 9 (24%) scattered as 2 in LAC (both in Cuba), 4 in AP, 1 in AS and 2 in Africa (both inscribed 2001). Clearly the geographical impact is negligible except in (largely western) Europe and Cuba, though two dots in sub-Saharan Africa and two of the three in Australasia do not represent the impact of the idea of cultural landscape in those areas. The concept has been welcomed, much discussed and is being applied.

Diagram 4.2 takes into account the other 70 possible cultural landscapes on the World Heritage List (Table 8). It heavily reinforces Europe's predominance (66 out of 100), though in percentage terms (66%) its share falls. This is mainly because the Sino-Japanese area of the AP Region rises from nil to 13 sites, the only major change in the map distributionally compared to Diagram 4.1.

Schematic World Map Showing the Distribution by UNESCO Regions of the Thirty Official World Heritage Cultural Landscapes

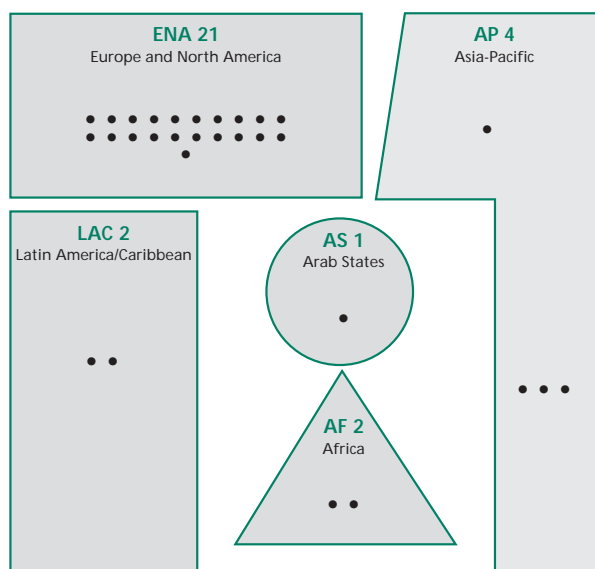


Diagram 4.1

All but one of those Sino-Japanese sites have been inscribed since 1992; and not one is on the official list of World Heritage cultural landscapes. Yet without exception they are clear-cut World Heritage cultural landscapes by any standards, most as category 1 (gardens/parks). Their presence makes a considerable difference, not so much numerically, important though that is, but as distributionally giving due recognition to one of the outstanding areas of the world for the creation of man-made landscapes interacting with nature in spiritual mode. In a sense, the list of cultural landscapes is a much better one with their inclusion and conversely the World Heritage List would be a more representative one were their cultural landscape status formally recognised. Some of the point of inventing the cultural landscape category is obviated without such outstanding landscapes within it.

Otherwise, Diagram 4.2 shows the numerical paucity of cultural landscapes on the World Heritage List in the geographical dimension. Particular points are:

- Though the 36 properties (36%) left over from Europe's 64 represent a fourfold increase on the nine non-European cultural landscapes on the formal List, the longer list only adds two other areas to the world distribution, both in the Americas.
- Two dots in the western USA (Mesa Verde and Chaco; Figure 30) are rare examples of 'old' inscriptions which would grace the list of formal World Heritage cultural landscapes today, particularly as they are well-researched scientifically as well as scenically grand. They are also rare in being archaeologically category 2a cultural landscapes, though probably both their indigenous inhabitants and Park stewards would argue for category 2b too.

Schematic World Map Showing the Distribution by UNESCO Regions of the Hundred Possible Cultural Landscapes on the World Heritage List

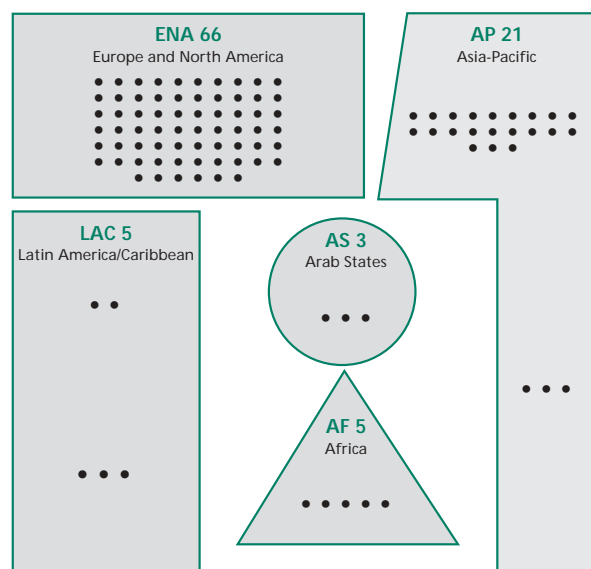


Diagram 4.2

- The other little cartographic advance is in south America, with no dots on Diagram 4.1, where three dots, in fact far apart, just hint at the landscape potential of a sub-continent which should be characterising itself in World Heritage terms by selecting from strength rather than appearing so poor.
- Much the same can be said, even with the longer list, for vast areas of the world. All the same, we have to begin somewhere, and it is prophetic perhaps that, small though the absolute numbers are, the longer list more than doubles the formally-recognised cultural landscapes in Africa and among the Arab States.

World Heritage and Cultural Landscapes: Tentative Lists as Indicators

Another way of approaching the future in this field is through the Tentative Lists of possible nominations which all States Parties now have to lodge with the World Heritage Centre before any of their nominations can be considered. Three electronic searches were carried out on the World Heritage Centre Database of Tentative Lists. The resultant data are tabulated in Annex E (Tables 10-12). There are four tables: three with data answering three different questions, and a fourth listing all the sites retrieved in the three previous searches (Table 13).

The purpose of the exercise was to gain some idea of how strongly 'cultural landscape' as a concept was featuring in the preparations of States Parties thinking about future nominations to the World Heritage List. It was also hoped to gain some figures which might be used, in the context of the Global Strategy, to estimate the number and location of potential cultural landscapes which could be com-

ing forward in, say, the next decade. The data-base was therefore interrogated in three different searches which were, together with the answers to them:

■ **Search 1:** how many sites on the Tentative Lists contain the abbreviation 'CL' under 'Criteria' to indicate the nature of the site as perceived by the State Party and a possible intention to nominate as a cultural landscape?

Answer: 60 sites (of which three, in bold, are among nominations for the Committee in 2003; Table 10).

■ **Search 2:** how many sites on the Tentative Lists contain the phrase 'cultural landscape' in their descriptions of the property?

Answer: 26 sites (of which two, in bold, are among nominations for the Committee in 2003; Table 11).

■ **Search 3:** how many sites on the Tentative Lists contain the word 'landscape' in their descriptions of the property?

Answer: 135 sites (of which five, in bold, are among nominations for the Committee in 2003; Table 12).

Only one of the 10 actual or potential cultural landscapes being evaluated for 2003 was picked up from the Tentative List data-base by searching for what should be the critical indicator ('CL', Search 1, cf Annex F). This is so even though properties are supposed to be on such Lists before nomination, and, in fact, by definition all 10 are on such Lists. The point is they do not show in the results from Search 1, hinting that there may be many other potential cultural landscapes outside the Search 1 tabulation. Furthermore, while Search 3 retrieved two of the current 'mixed properties' with claims to be cultural landscapes, it did not produce two others. On the other hand, as a glance at the three tabulations shows (Annex E), many of the sites appear in more than one list, indicating that the searches together are culling the data fairly effectively.

As so often with these sorts of analyses, the numbers produced have to be used with considerable caution. It needs to be stressed in this case that the searches were entirely machine-based, electronic and automatic; the numbers reflect no human evaluation. The data-base from which they come is not comprehensive: some States Parties have not deposited Tentative Lists, some which have deposited then have not revised them recently. The figures come from Lists which are no more than indicators, with no commitment that a single site thereon will actually be nominated, never mind inscribed. And we are only dealing with sites which have an overt landscape indicator.

Nevertheless, if Tentative Lists mean anything – and they are meant to be helpful for policy and management purposes, - the fourth tabulation (Table 13) is potentially useful. It is a consolidation of the results of the three searches, listing once (alphabetically by State Party), every site that occurs in the first three tables. It lists 174 properties from 58 States Parties. These numbers would suggest that over, say, the next decade, a figure of two hundred nominations

of properties which are, with, or as, cultural landscapes is very probably the maximum that can be conceived. Half that number is more likely, and allowing for a failure rate of 50% within the process from this list to inscription, the suggestion would be that in reality something between 50-100 cultural landscapes will be inscribed over the next 10 years or so.

This is of the same order of numbers suggested by other calculations, and is not so different from an interpretation which can be placed on the numbers from the current categorical analysis of the Tentative Lists by ICOMOS. There, with a considerable degree of human judgement, 88 cultural landscapes have been identified, but to that could be added some or all of other categories, namely 'Archaeological sites' (351 sites), 'Rock art sites' (43), 'Religious properties' (173), 'Industrial properties' (89), 'Historic routes' (20) and 'Mixed sites' (38). They total 714 sites, so if only 10% of them are estimated as potential cultural landscapes – and that is a minimalist figure, - their c 70 sites added to the c 90 identified cultural landscapes produces a total of c 160. That is statistically of the same order as the 174 sites in Table 15 and therefore also pointing to an increment of 50-100 World Heritage cultural landscapes in the next decade or so. One might even make so bold as to suggest that by 2012 the numbers of official cultural landscapes will minimally be $30 + (88 \times 50\%) = c 75$, with the List overall containing at least twice that number. If, of course, the larger, second estimate proves to be less, then almost certainly that will be because the numbers of official cultural landscapes will have exceeded the estimate of 75.

In sum, assuming a continuing official minimalist approach, the number of official World Heritage cultural landscapes on the List by 2012 could easily have doubled from 30 and is more likely to be in the 75-100 bracket with an increase of 150%+. The actual number of cultural landscapes on the World Heritage List, extrapolating from the data here on top of the hundred such properties already on it, is likely to be about two hundred.

Unfortunately, the consolidated list gives little comfort in terms of the Global Strategy. Absolute numbers apart, it suggests the present geographical imbalances will remain at least proportionately (and, of course, in remaining they will reify). In the consolidated list 10 States Parties in Africa could be involved with 10 properties (with a State Party/landscape site ratio of 1:1); 2 Arab States with 2 properties (1:1); 12 in the Asia/Pacific Region with 35 properties (1:3); 25 in Europe/N. Americas with 95 properties (23 of them in Europe with 91 sites) (1:4); and 7 States Parties in the Latin American/Caribbean Region with 22 properties (1:3). Six European countries between them indicate a possibility that they could nominate almost exactly one third (59) of the total; one of them, Italy, is suggesting that it might bring forward more landscape sites than the whole of Latin America and the Caribbean or of Africa and the Arab States. Similarly, discounting Italy, the other five European States Parties indicating five or more

landscape sites – Austria, the Czech Republic, France, Germany and the UK, - produce a total exactly the same as that indicated for the whole of the Asia and Pacific Region. There is a further bias in that practice indicates that the ‘European factor’ tends to deliver a higher proportion of its potential nominations than other regions.

On the other hand, there are some encouraging pointers. Perhaps China with its 11 potential landscape nominations will grasp the nettle of ‘cultural landscape’ with at least some of them. In the same region, with many outstanding landscapes in central and northern Eurasia as the Wörlitz conference demonstrated (Dömke and Succow 1998), Kazakstan, with 7 potential nominations, and Mongolia bid fair to become important participants in this field. As significant are the 15 possible nominations from, equally, Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, together suggesting a major contribution in this field from a grossly under-represented part of the world. There are other welcome indicators of potential contributions from other parts of Asia, Latin America and Africa, from, for example, Azerbaijan, Colombia, Venezuela, Botswana, Guinea, Ghana and Togo. Notable for their absence from the list – and perhaps to be congratulated for their restraint? – are India and Spain. Iceland, with no World Heritage sites, appears in the list with 5 possible nominations and, although in the European Region, could actually improve the range and geographical distribution of landscapes on the List.

5

A Global View of Cultural Landscapes

World Heritage cultural landscapes have now begun to define themselves collectively.

They are characterised:

- **Geographically/topographically/functionally by: mountains, water, farming and inhabited settlements including towns;**
- **Intellectually by: historical and/or cultural significance, continuity and tradition, religiosity and aesthetics.**

Very few if any cultural landscapes possess every one of those characteristics but all of them possess some of them, in different combinations. Only time will tell whether the first sample of thirty cases has gone a long way towards defining the genre or whether early enthusiasm in bringing forward some ready-made nominations has biased the apparent nature of the phenomenon at this stage. A guess would suggest that the formal inscription of cultural landscapes is likely to have risen towards a hundred by about 2010, so the above list of characteristics can be both monitored and tested against a larger sample. Meanwhile, there already exists the larger sample of about a hundred possible cultural landscapes among existing World Heritage properties (Chapter 4 and Annexes C and D), though the 70 'new' suggested cultural landscapes there have not been subject to individual analysis.

Such a prediction raises questions of assessment, standards and management. One increasingly reliable way of checking what is likely to be coming forward is the Tentative List. Another bureaucratic device at one level, at another the Tentative List is a useful way of encouraging State Parties to be thinking seriously about the nominations they are likely to be making in future, and on what time-scale. Each signatory of the Convention is supposed to have lodged with the World Heritage Centre such a Tentative List. This helps in all sorts of ways, logistically, for example, and in offering assistance, for example professional advice in preparing a nomination or with a management plan. Initial discussions can also take place, as opportunity offers, with the Advisory Bodies whose representatives might well be in the region on occasion on other business. It is useful for all concerned, for example, to know that in Europe the Cévennes, France, and both the New Forest and Lake District, UK, are in mind for nomination as cultural landscapes in the future. They raise interesting points, two of them (Cévennes, New Forest) about the nature of forested cultural landscape and whether, in the case of the Lake District, a cultural landscape in Western society can be primarily 'associative'.

From the World Heritage and cultural landscape point of view it is encouraging to know that also in mind are several sites from, for example, sub-Saharan Africa – Olduvai, Tanzania, and the former centre of the Monomotapa empire in northern Zimbabwe. The idea of the linear cultural landscape, already expressed in Europe in the

pilgrimage route to Santiago de Compostella in north west Spain, is also being explored in Benin with a view to nominating the Slave Route of Abomey, a 117 km. road to the sea which 'totally integrates the historic memory of the slave trade in Benin. Its conservation is necessary for the safeguarding of the collective memory of humanity.' (Bocco 2000, 74).

The present position of Tentative Lists with respect to their inclusion of cultural sites is reviewed in the current ICOMOS Analysis of the World Heritage List (Cleere 2003). Essentially, although its numbers are different from and more precise than those here, its view is that while it is indeed useful to know which sites are likely to be nominated soon, overall the indications are that current biases and trends in the List are unlikely to change significantly in the foreseeable future. There is little sign that in practice the Committee's Global Strategy bears much upon the intentions of individual States Parties. That there are some signs, however modest, of possible changes in the distribution of cultural landscapes are then particularly welcome.

Whatever individual countries have in mind for the future, it is important that we are clear what, collectively, we are doing. Either we leave the future of cultural landscapes to individual, political choice and see what we end up with; or at least some central encouragement can be looked for to take their future in particular directions. The roles of the World Heritage Committee and its Secretariat, the World Heritage Centre, and the Advisory Bodies, are clearly crucial here, and it is to be hoped that their thinking and actions will continue to develop along the strategic lines already in evidence. This would seem to be even more important in view of the analysis of the Tentative Lists offered in Chapter 4 and Annex E for, from them, it would not be difficult to think that the die was already cast and that a high proportion of the cultural landscapes of the next decade were likely to come from Table 13 in Annex E.

Strategically, it would be appropriate if the idea behind the 'targeting' of wine-producing areas could be extended to other major world culinary products. We all depend, after all, on food and drink, so the 'universal significance' of potential cultural landscapes producing the essentials cannot be in much doubt. The 'wine' strategy has already given us, directly or indirectly, St. Emilion, Cinque Terre (Figure 23), the Loire (Figure 9), Wachau and the Alto Douro (Figure 11), a portfolio on that theme which should surely have been adequate for one sub-region of the world, Europe, producing but one of several 'world beverages', without the addition of Tokaji, Hungary, and the Rhine valley (with values other than wine), Germany. The other part of the Tokaji vineyard area, Slovakia, Champagne, France, the Pico Vineyard Cultural Landscape, Azores, Portugal (Figure 31), and part of Cyprus are also in the offing, so the Committee was surely correct in 2002 in deciding not to consider any more viticultural nominations until a thematic study of vineyard landscapes has been carried out. It is indeed time to take

note of the world-influencing new viticultural areas outside Europe and make a first assessment of any claims they may have on 'outstanding universal values'.

Another drink already represented on the List is coffee, underpinning the cultural landscape of Cuban plantations (no. 1008). Almost certainly there ought to be an equivalent nomination of an outstanding 'tea cultural landscape'. But which one or ones? Two general points arise:

1. Evaluation of nominations has already become increasingly difficult where no comparative study exists. Expressed the other way round, evaluation is significantly improved where a comparative study has already been carried out, whether at local, state, regional or global level. States Parties are asked to supply a comparative study in their nomination but few do so adequately, and the offering is seldom of the quality of such studies carried out by scholarly or scientific institutions either specific to the site or, undertaken for other reasons, happening to coincide with the type of site in the nomination. ICOMOS has prepared a number of such thematic studies on rock art, bridges and canals, for example, and they are very helpful when a nomination happens to fall within their remit. IUCN as done likewise in its area of responsibility. They provide a model for what now needs to happen for cultural landscapes: a series of studies of themes in and types of such landscapes for which a need is already apparent from the existing World Heritage examples. Such a proposal is not, of course, meant to be exclusive: States Parties must be able to continue to bring forward nominations as and when they judge appropriate, though such thematic studies may, along with the Global Strategy, help inform such judgements.

The outstanding need is for a comparative study of agricultural landscapes, ideally worldwide and synchronously; but certainly to include Europe at an early stage not because Europe is more important than other places but because it enjoys an extraordinary variety of farmed landscapes for the assessment of which guidelines are already much needed (as was discussed at the Vienna expert meeting, 1996, see Annex B). Depending on definitions of 'agricultural', about half the properties on the official List of cultural landscapes are primarily agricultural or contain a major agricultural component. Thirteen of them are European. Subtracting the five 'wine landscapes', the remaining eight consist of three pastoral landscapes (Hallstatt, Hortobágy, and Mont Perdu) and five of mixed agriculture (Amalfitana, Fertő-Neusiedlersee, the Loire valley, Öland and the Rhine valley). Europe could produce many more equally-valid landscapes of both pastoral and mixed farming, and nominations of such will doubtless come forward. Particularly in the light of the reasons for not inscribing the Vall de Boí, Spain, as a pastoral, montane cultural landscape (though it was inscribed on architectural grounds in 2000), a comparative study of European landscapes is urgent as well as desirable (see below).

Probably the best way of tackling the issue further afield is also on a continental or regional basis since, after all, the world is full of farming landscapes. Selecting from them for World Heritage purposes is a considerable task and, although the Tentative Lists can be one starting point, a systematic, academic study on a geographical basis without prejudice to what States Parties may already have in mind would in the long run be a sound way of proceeding. Not least would it help to retain the credibility of the World Heritage List as expressed through the particular concept of cultural landscape.

The same mechanism of pre-identification also needs to be used to *anticipate and encourage* new nominations. As it has turned out, for example, few relict landscapes of category 2a have been nominated and some more could be sought. In thinking about this sort of strategic approach, one significant theme which might be considered is provided by the world's staple food crops. World Heritage cultural landscapes already represent montane rice-growing in the Cordilleras; a lowland equivalent, with flat paddy-fields counterbalancing steep terraces, is needed. And so too, along this line of thought, would be outstanding examples of landscapes producing potatoes (Peru, Ecuador or even Ireland?), yam (central Africa?), maize (terraces in the Andes?), cereals (Russian Federation, central Canada/USA?) and taro (south east Asia: Hawaii? Figure 32). Such a global thematic approach via landscape and crop would have the added scientific and intellectual strength of linking with the concept of the heritage of genetic diversity in the crop varieties.

2. With critical parts of the human diet also coming from domesticated animals, a general type of landscape which might be sought could be grasslands, including a 'sheep-scape' (New Zealand? or Cheviot, UK?), and a non-European (Hortobágy is already inscribed: Figure 25), animal-grazed extensive landscape as on the steppes of Asia (Figure 21) and a cattle-ranching landscape (Argentina? USA?). As with the 'staple crop landscapes' suggested above, 'livestock landscapes' could also link to the idea of genetic diversity heritage in livestock varieties. A 'fishing landscape' might be more difficult to define on the ground and in water but would clearly have a claim in this context. A possible example that comes to mind is in Morocco where, at an existing World Heritage site, Essaouira (formerly Mogador) on the Atlantic coast, the town has been inscribed with its fine 'European' defensive walls and gates. Its particular characteristic is, however, an especially vibrant harbour sheltering many brightly-coloured small boats and providing the home for a large sardine-fishing fleet with both ship-repair facilities and an active traditional wooden ship-building yard (Figure 33). It is above all a peoples' place where hundreds flock from far inland as well as from the town, to unload crate after crate in chain-gangs, to barter, to gut fish, to use traditional carpentering skills, to disentangle fishing nets and just to stretch out on those nets to sleep after a cold night's work. Off-shore are islands, some included in the inscription, but the harbour itself is only in the buffer zone. The whole,

with perhaps adjacent rocks rich in shell-fish and an inshore fishing area, illustrates the sort of composition which could well constitute a 'fishing cultural landscape'. Conceptually, the fundamental point would be to move on from a purely monumental site to one comprising a bundle of resources including sustainable human activity related to provisioning a basic need, food.

Another suggestion which might be applied here emanates from thinking about whaling, a sort of fishing albeit not entirely concerned with food. However controversial now, it is nevertheless a traditional and economically important activity which could only be adequately represented by a series of places making a 'trail' or linear landscape which *in toto* represented its seasonal and multi-functional nature. Places of the sort which might appear on such 'whaling trails' are exemplified by Nantucket Island, South Georgia and Pico in the Azores.

Another thematic approach, already implicit in what has been inscribed, is that of the 'functional landscape', a landscape that represents a particular form of land-use. Blaenavon, Falun and the Derwent valley are industrial landscapes, though only the first is officially a World Heritage cultural landscape (Figures 17 and 18). Öland (Figure 34) and the Viñales valley, Cuba (Figure 19), are working agricultural landscapes; so too are Amalfitana, Cinque Terre (in part), the Cordilleras, the Douro valley, the Loire valley and Wachau. Some refinement of such broad functional categories is required to avoid too much repetition of similar 'industrial' and 'agrarian' cultural landscapes if the credibility of the whole List, never mind World Heritage cultural landscapes in particular, is to be maintained.

The point has already been raised by consideration of Val de Boí (2000, no. 988) and Val d'Orcia (2001), both scenically attractive and interesting as proposed cultural landscapes. In neither case was or is there, however, means of rationally assessing in global terms the valleys as agricultural landscapes in Europe. The need for a thematic, comparative study of 'ordinary' agricultural landscapes (as distinct from specialist ones like vineyards) was clearly illustrated by the pair, and other continents will have comparable examples and similar needs. With Viñales already inscribed as an official cultural landscape, for example, how many more 'tobacco' landscapes does the World Heritage List require?

It is also desirable to provide some pointers as to whether development of the World Heritage List of such landscapes is to be, without being exclusively so, in particular directions. We have mentioned the 'functional' approach, which can also be applied in subdivisions of 'agrarian', as in wine-growing, rice-growing and stock-raising. Pointers could favour, or otherwise, other directions such as 'scientific' e.g. geomorphological, as with two 2003 nominations, the Val d'Orcia, Italy, where some of the landscape is on a particular geomorphological subsoil ('*Siennese Crete*'), and the Pradnik valley, Poland, as an example of a

karst landscape (of which cultural landscape examples already exist at Mont Perdu and Viñales, with numerous other natural World Heritage karst sites e.g. Skocjan Caves, Slovenia, Jiuzhaigou valley, China). Similarly, at Alto Douro the cultivated soil is created from schist (Figure 12); and in Sicily and Hawaii Island farming is carried out on recent soils in volcanic areas, while on Pico Island, Azores, another 2003 nomination, vines are grown directly on bare volcanic rock itself (Figure 31).

Alternatively, should the assemblage of cultural landscapes be seeking to cover a world range of geographical/topographical variety? Land-uses in different topographies that come to mind include montane pasture, as at Mont Perdu, floodable valley, as along the Loire, irrigated valley plain as at Vat Phou, agricultural plain surrounded by rock outcrops as at Viñales, drained delta, as of the Po, Italy (no. 733), and volcanic terrain, as at Tongariro. If so, does it matter if one such variety is on the List as a Site but not as an official cultural landscape e.g. reclaimed wetlands, as at Schokland, The Netherlands (no. 739)?

Whatever emerges as responses to such theoretical but real issues, a very practical matter is already with the concept of World Heritage early in the 21st century. What should we do about the 20th century, which already seems in another age? World Heritage already contains some outstanding examples of earlier 20th century architecture, notably in modernist mode, and it is now considering 'post-modernist architecture.' Cultural landscape has the same challenge: what can we already identify as significant in landscape terms from the 20th century? 'Landscapes of nuclear power' is one clear answer among several others which might well include 'communications landscapes', 'landscapes of the war dead' (criterion vi, category 2a?) and 'landscapes of exploration'. The question of nuclear installations, for example, arrived amid an unprepared Committee with the Loire valley nomination in 1999 (Figure 35). A decision was eventually reached to exclude the power station; but that cannot alter the fact that we can already appreciate that nuclear power was one of the significant developments of the 20th century and is well-represented in the landscape. And landscape is important in considering such technological ensembles: Dounreay, for example, isolated on the cliffs of northern Scotland, is precisely where it is because of the wild and scarcely populated landscape, so it is the whole *ensemble*, landscape and nuclear power station, not just the technological *ensemble*, which is significant. The site, incidentally, has already been recorded by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland so, despite its recent and, to some, distasteful nature, it is already 'heritage'.

Dounreay is merely redundant; Chernobyl is in this context an obvious candidate in due course – the place where we got it wrong, comparable to Hiroshima, Japan (no. 775) and the technological equivalent to Auschwitz, Poland (no. 31). Also not pretty but with a serious intellectual, historical claim on World Heritage are landscapes of the

collective farm systems of the Communist world that have been abandoned; they mark in the landscape a critical phase in world, not just agricultural, history. Similarly, in due course the 'prairie-farming' landscapes of central North America which now supply so much of the world's cereal needs could conceivably be worthy of future consideration. Perhaps the series of huge circular fields of northern Texas/Oaklahoma across to the Rocky Mountains, at least interesting-looking from the air, could help make that thought more palatable.

Another awkward issue, especially for landscape, is war. We can already see that truly global warfare was one of the significant features of the 20th century, and significant battlefields and their cemeteries must in due course come into consideration as World Heritage landscapes. Sadly, there are plenty of candidates, even though a priority here is landscape, not just a place where a perhaps militarily significant encounter occurred. In a west European's eyes, fairly obvious war landscapes exist in northern France but other perspectives will suggest equivalent places elsewhere e.g. in Turkey and South Africa. World Heritage will come to be diminished if it does not develop sufficiently robustly to take such matters aboard – after all, it does so already for the 19th and 18th centuries, and earlier, in the way of fortifications, urban defences and naval ports e.g. the Dacian fortresses of the Orastie Mountains, Romania (no. 906), Galle and its defences, Sri Lanka (451), fortified Shibam, Yemen (611), and the naval port of Karlskrona, Sweden (871). Now that we are well into the 21st century, perhaps it will be acceptable to start thinking soon about First World War landscapes of nearly a century ago?

Apart from uncomfortable issues, does World Heritage also have to think more widely? Is it too fantastic to think of landscapes of the high seas, or at least submarine cultural landscapes where, for example, a particular conjunction of natural factors has led to important wrecks on the sea-bed? The coasts of southern India, the shores of the Mediterranean and, on a small scale, the Isles of Scilly, UK, provide examples of relatively recently submerged landscapes, now always under the sea or at best intertidal. Presumably World Heritage, by definition, is of the planet Earth so a lunar landscape, category 2a rather than 2b perhaps, is literally out of bounds; but we could at least consider the one terrestrial continent so far without a World Heritage site. An Antarctic landscape could possibly be proposed by several states who represent the international community working there, even though they have all shelved their sovereignty claims.

And what about religion? – the topic is well-represented on the List without its having been the subject of a thematic review, but much of the choice results from nominations by states of the obvious architectural, religious monuments and complexes in their country. Thus we have, for example, Studentica Monastery in Yugoslavia (no. 389), one of many monastic and Christian sites on the List, the Great Mosque and Hospital of Divrigi, Turkey (no. 358) and the Sacred City of Kandy, Sri Lanka (no. 561). The great world religions have doubtless come to be represented by such an architectural approach – Christianity and Islam certainly are – but three aspects of this field need to be considered further. Does the List adequately represent the rich diversity of religious belief in the world, past and present? Is the range of sites, monuments and places associated with at least the main religions adequately represented (as distinct from yet more monasteries, temples and the like)? And are we adequately searching out the great religious landscapes of the world, irrespective of architectural mass and regardless of particular creeds?

Tongariro, New Zealand, as we have already seen, set the standard for a deeply spiritual, but entirely non-monumental, landscape; Uluru followed. The route to Santiago de Compostela (no. 669) exemplified the possibilities of thinking long as well as religious in the footsteps of one of the great religious routes of Europe. Then Lebanon came forward in 1998 with Oadi Qadisha (the Holy Valley) and the Forest of the Cedars of God (Horsh Arz Arz el-Rab), not just a valley scattered with religious buildings but a range of religious structures in the landscape setting which attracted them. Now Vat Phou, Laos, provides an outstanding example of looking beyond the ensemble of buildings and seeing a whole landscape deriving from religious observance, Hinduism in this case, yet simultaneously being an expression of religiosity (Figure 5). There must be a select number of other such landscapes and their variants – some in China are on the longer list, - and both the concept and mechanism of cultural landscape should encourage people to think positively and boldly about religion in landscape terms.

6

Some Future Directions

The preceding chapter isolated topics and types of site and landscape in order to discuss aspects of World Heritage which could well come to official or academic attention. But it is absolutely crucial for those involved in such matters in an official or academic capacity to remember that such categorisations are merely tools to do a job. They do not represent the way in which most other people see the landscape or the historic environment. In general they see it as a totality, not divided up into such as buildings, archaeology, geology, woodland, urban sites and religious landscapes.

Ethics and People: Two Issues Exemplified

However viewed, there are enough challenging landscapes and their issues to address. Of two examples, the first involves an ethical issue: whether we collectively through UNESCO, an international organisation working through the World Heritage Convention, for heritage reasons have in the last resort the right to inhibit, even prevent, 'normal' economic development – like acquiring basic facilities of water, electricity and hygiene – in archaic landscapes with communities living in undeveloped circumstances (Figure 15). The answer must be 'no' in principle, though in practice fortunately the issue may not be quite so clear cut with, for example, options of a range of economic and social strategies which may not necessarily impair the heritage interests. We see that in the next example, though the focus of concern has switched from landscape to people.

The second issue is indeed closely related, and was well-represented by the nomination and consideration in 2001 of the Central Sikhote-Alin region in the far east of the Russian Federation. This involved a huge and very important area in terms of natural history, consisting of several separate blocks of largely forested landscape. It contains a small population of hunter-gatherer people whose activities exploit the natural environment in a sustainable way and simultaneously have a significant effect upon flora and fauna. In this case the Udege characteristically live in a non-agricultural, or non-mechanized agricultural, economy within a significantly non-monumental lifestyle with minimal material culture. This raises an important issue: that of the need to consider in a global perspective whether or not 'preserving' small, essentially non-Westernized indigenous populations in their 'natural' habitats is the proper business of those implementing the World Heritage Convention. Whatever the debate, the continuance of the indigenous way of life is in this case now under severe threat, both because of the small size of the population and from external influence.

Given that the World Heritage Convention was devised to protect natural and artefactual heritage, including landscape, it would be a significant move were emphasis to shift to people too; yet one of the major lessons learnt from cultural landscapes as well as ordinary World

Heritage sites is that the best way in most cases to secure the future of that which we wish to maintain is to involve the residents. Conversely, it would follow in many cases logically that if we sustain the people then we have secured the best means of maintaining the heritage which we wish to look after. That applies particularly to landscape. Sikhote-Alin epitomises much. In a way it is a pity that the philosophical issue was dodged when the site was re-nominated as a natural site alone (and inscribed 2001).

Values

Landscape designation stimulates thought, not least about the concept of World Heritage itself. Ideas about landscapes, on the World Heritage List or not, will continue to bubble up, reflecting personality, change and time. The practice of assessment of cultural landscape for World Heritage purposes, in preparing the nomination, in evaluating the nomination and in managing the landscape thereafter, will have repercussions far beyond the hundred or so World Heritage cultural landscapes that can be envisaged as emerging in the early part of the 21st century. For one thing 'A cultural landscape perspective explicitly recognizes the history of a place and its cultural traditions in addition to its ecological value' (Mitchell and Buggy 2000, 45) – a most valuable point to remember for anyone involved with landscape study, management and development. Even if God put the landscape there in the first place, it has been modified to at least some extent, and of course often significantly, by human beings. It is far better in practice to start with an assumption that there is no such thing as 'pristine landscape', let alone 'pristine Nature'. 'There is nothing there' is in effect an inconceivable conclusion to expect from a serious examination of any area of land. Something will have happened there previously – in some sense there will be a history – and evidence of that 'something' may well be detectable, in the plant life quite as much as in archaeological evidence or documentation.

There may still be people there too, as is the case in every World Heritage cultural landscape so far. 'A landscape perspective also recognizes the continuity between the past and with people living and working on the land today' (*op. cit.*). In this perspective are seen not only the man-made structures on the landscape but the very structure of the landscape itself, with settlements, roads, tracks and pathways, and fields grafted on to geomorphological flexibility and geological fundamentals. From this come a distinctiveness and then, among people, a sense of place, cultural identity and traditions, ways of working that place in a particular fashion to enjoy a livelihood there. We, as external observers of this phenomenon, have to make it our business to understand these things, and not least to appreciate that together they overlay the landscape with intangible social and personal values.

A cultural landscape is also very close to ordinary people in that, conceptually and on the ground, its quality derives from its totality rather than a string of particular elements.

The cliché in this case is true: the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. Some cultural landscapes are conceived and designed by particular individuals; many of those designers, professionals like 'Capability' Brown, will be famous. But for the most part, far from being created by a famous person, cultural landscapes have been created by the great anonymous, and can be appreciated simply as the work of the common people. In other words, despite their name and any superior overtones suggested by the label 'World Heritage', most cultural landscapes are not elitist either as made or as now perceived.

Urban Landscape

'Cultural landscape' is used in practice by the Committee to mean 'rural landscape'. This is a particularly World Heritage concept, and a narrow one. In all its many discussions about individual towns and buildings, the Committee seems to have given little thought to *urban landscape*; although, as has been shown above, it has actually approved several cultural landscapes containing whole or significant extents of urban settlement. The Loire valley, for example, includes several significant urban centres such as Orléans and Tours. Small towns, like Chinon on a tributary of the Loire (Figure 9), are indeed a marked characteristic of World Heritage cultural landscapes in practice. Theoretically it can be argued, and it is so in academia, that an urban landscape can be par excellence a cultural landscape. Indeed one could go further and propose that a culture landscape is at its most sophisticated in certain cityscapes e.g. the historic centres of Rome and Paris, and downtown New York.

Certainly the Committee would be advised, in the interests of maintaining the intellectual credibility of the World Heritage List, and of its concept of cultural landscapes in particular, to expand that concept, and its practice, to include urban landscapes, not just within cultural landscapes but as cultural landscape.

Industrial Landscape

Similarly, its position on industrial landscape is intellectually untenable in the long run. At the practical level, no other major body concerned with cultural conservation is currently denying that an historic industrial landscape can exist or that a major plant, such as a factory or mine, can be associated with its surrounding area to create a cultural landscape. This may be in only a minority of cases, for redundant industrial structures tend to be removed and in potential World Heritage cultural landscapes, in industrial properties as with rural, a range of features as well as good integrity is to be looked for. So one or more of such features as rail- or wagon-ways, canals, waste-disposal areas, specialist buildings for functions, equipment or workers (Figure 18), community housing and other social features could be expected in a meaningful pattern, ideally representing an industrial process.

Interaction with nature may not be as obvious, or beautiful, as in an agricultural landscape but extractive industry is of course interacting directly with a natural resource, and stages in the evolution of that interaction can be represented by such features as bell-pits and former quarries from an earlier phase of technology before its replacement by, for example, mechanised methods (Figure 17). An historic industrial site also often began in countryside, so that, while there may be little 'pure nature' left now, there could well be an interesting story to be told of the role of natural factors in the locating of the site and of its subsequent impact on its environment. Such a story might well now conclude with better environmental management and, for example, vegetational recolonisation; though it is appreciated that none of this is likely to make an industrial site of outstanding universal value in natural terms alone.

The main point is, however, that in the interests of the credibility of the World Heritage List, there should not be or appear to be an aversion to the idea of industrial landscapes ever becoming cultural landscapes. However outstanding, Blaenavon cannot be the only such cultural landscape in the world, nor is it. Perhaps, building on its status as an industrial World Heritage cultural landscape, and on a number of ICOMOS comparative studies of bridges, canals, railways and workers' housing, a good way forward now would be to undertake regional comparative studies of the remains of major sites of major industries like coal-mining, steel-works, car factories, ship-yards and power-generation – whether or not such places are ever to become cultural landscapes.

Themes in Landscape

Several other themes of potential World Heritage interest have already been mentioned as possible entries to topics which might well be expressed through cultural landscapes. Associations of a commercial nature, for example, almost invariably with cultural connotations, as in trade, are already touched on in the World Heritage List by including some individual towns in northern Europe's medieval Hanseatic League. This idea could be systematised and enlarged into cohesive, serial nominations of urban/hinterland/marine and, where appropriate, island components to make up significant cultural landscapes. Indian/East African associations in this domain come to mind. Similarly, but going beyond commercial contacts, there is the idea of migration, surely one of undoubted 'outstanding universal interest'. One example on a vast scale where it might nevertheless be possible to assemble a 'landscape' of journeys, islands and landfalls interacting with nature in a long time-frame could be the peopling of Oceania from south east Asia. The peopling of the (pre-European) Americas is a similar broad-based, interdisciplinary idea on the grand landscape scale of the sort which World Heritage needs if, rather than continue in essentially nationalistic vein, it is to develop in the 21st century into truly global mode.

The military theme has also already been mentioned. It too could be expanded intellectually and spatially: for example, what about a 'campaign cultural landscape', that is one which follows the route of a decisive military campaign or of a great war-leader like Alexander the Great in south west Asia in the 4th century BC. The route idea itself can be creatively adapted from following structures like canals and major, well-known throughways like that to Santiago. Why not follow in the footsteps of a few great people – missionaries, for example, and explorers (could Antarctica be brought in here?). Identified with similar discrimination, the landscapes of a few great writers and artists might also be considered, either the landscapes that inspired them or which they delineated, or the landscapes through which they passed on their 'quest' or travels, whatever they were. At one level the thought is here of 'classic' journeys like that of Robert Louis Stephenson and his donkey through the French Cévénnes in the 19th century, at another the association of artist (here painter rather than writer) and a particular place as with Huang Gongwang and the Yuan landscape, China, in the late 13th-early 14th centuries.

Landscapes of Ideas

Such suggestions are but sub-sets of the grander concept of 'Landscapes of ideas'. Steps have been taken in this direction almost unconsciously perhaps with the inscription of several rock-art sites and sites containing rock-art (Figure 36), for whatever the aesthetic merits of such phenomena they are presumably expressing ideas, not least about the immediate locality. Particular individual sites have been inscribed because they express ideas, for example all overtly religious properties. Ideas as such, however, already also underpin official cultural landscapes at religious landscapes (Tongariro, Quadisha, Kalwaria, Sukur, Vat Phou) and at Ambohimanga, Madagascar ('ancestor worship': Figure 6). Abstract ideas are picked up specifically with Hiroshima Peace Memorial, Japan (775), the Island of Gorée, Senegal (26), Robben Island, South Africa (916), and Independence Hall and the Statue of Liberty, USA (78, 307). Several, unofficial World Heritage cultural landscapes are also based on, or strongly embody, abstract ideas, not just religious but ones such as 'royalty' (Kasubi, Uganda), 'solitude' (Skellig Michael, Ireland), 'aesthetics' (Mount Lushan, China) and 'human evolution' (Willandra Lakes Region, Australia). The tentative suggestion has even been made that, with the Galapagos Islands already on the List, Charles Darwin's house in south London, itself of limited architectural interest, might become a UK nomination in recognition of the fundamental ideas about evolution which were thought, researched and written inside it.

It may at first seem difficult to bring together the tangibility of landscape – earth and rock and water – with the intangibility of an abstract idea, but those examples indicate that it can be done. They suggest, moreover, that a more conscious approach to such juxtaposition, and embracing the concept of 'cultural landscape', could probably generate some innovative, stimulating additions to the World Heritage List. After

all, the very word 'landscape' is itself a mental construct, differently construed as we saw in Chapter 1 by different cultures, through time and around the world. So, merely by identifying 'cultural landscapes', and in the case of World Heritage ones giving them qualifying 'values', we are in practice already bring together the conceptual and the tangible. Furthermore, sub-category 3, 'associative landscapes', was created precisely to give the freedom to think of 'landscapes of ideas', a concept which has been widely welcomed in regional expert meetings (Annex B). But it is a concept for all cultures, one within which to recognise that alongside the world of things there are worlds of ideas from oral traditions, folklore, art and music, and thinkers, artists, writers and poets.

Landscape in Danger

The Philippine Cordilleras provided an inspiring example and led the way with a new type of World Heritage cultural landscape – a working agricultural landscape with inhabitants in residence producing one of the world's staple crops in extreme environmental circumstances (Figure 14). It was hoped that it would help an awakening of interest in cultural landscape issues in the world, perhaps especially in developing countries with special landscapes but little experience of landscape conservation. Indeed one of the most important long-term benefits of the inclusion of cultural landscapes under the World Heritage Convention is that it should help promote everywhere greater awareness of landscape issues generally, and of cultural landscapes in particular.

In 2002 the Philippine Cordilleras became the first World Heritage cultural landscape to be placed on the List of World Heritage in Danger. This was a sad but necessary recognition of the inadequacy of the available resources of all types to provide for the social, topographical and economic needs of the area. Yet this recognition was of itself a step forward, however unfortunate the immediate circumstances, for it marked a significant movement towards a fuller appreciation of exact need, not only in landscape terms but in socio-economic and political terms, in order to maintain and successfully sustain a living cultural landscape. Inscription itself was clearly a prelude, not a solution. Conventional heritage management quickly proved inadequate, as did initial government and regional support. 'Heritage in Danger' Listing followed, not least because the area is so iconographic, nationally and much more widely. So two listings, neither creative in itself but each a trigger to deeper consideration and action, have occurred in a few years. Now something more, something not just better resourced but more holistic in approach and more sophisticated in application, was clearly needed. That 'something' is being worked out currently. Given the size and fragility, almost by definition, of many World Heritage cultural landscapes, it is unlikely that the Cordilleras will be the last to be listed as 'in Danger'. Nor will the Philippines be the last State Party to need help in maintaining its resource and meeting its responsibilities to the world community implicit from the moment a property is inscribed on the World Heritage List.

7

Conclusion

It is important in thinking about World Heritage cultural landscapes to recognise that there are in fact about one hundred of them on the World Heritage List, 30 'official' and 70 previously unrecognised as cultural landscapes. Not all the 'extra' seventy cultural landscapes already on the World Heritage List may stand up to detailed scrutiny of the sort annually now given to new applicants by ICOMOS, IUCN, the World Heritage Centre and the Committee; but other candidates exist on the List already and, for working purposes, it is safe to accept the figure of about one hundred. The absolute number is not in itself very important. The important points are that the World Heritage List includes a sample of the world's cultural landscapes three times as big, and considerably more varied, than was thought to be the case.

One way of expressing this is to say that 13.7% (100 properties) rather than 4% (30 properties) of the World Heritage List consists of cultural landscapes. Given the high hopes of cultural landscape when it was adopted by the World Heritage Committee as a proper category of property for World Heritage purposes a decade ago, however, neither figure seems numerically very impressive. And worse is the numerical fact that far more unrecognised cultural landscapes, as identified here in Annex C, have been inscribed since 1992 than official cultural landscapes. Further, more properties which could have been, but were not, considered as cultural landscapes, were nominated in 1993-2002 than in the previous twenty years. In other words, States Parties are not seizing on the new opportunity presented by the creation of the category 'cultural landscape'. While there may well be economic and personnel reasons for this, they do not explain all. It would be worth finding out why this is so.

Unfortunately, the enlarged sample does not significantly change the global distribution, with one important exception. China can now be seen as a major holder of cultural landscapes among its existing World Heritage sites. It would be helpful if this could be formally recognised in some way. It has not so far nominated a property as a cultural landscape; neither has Japan but there are distinct possibilities in its Tentative List. Perhaps the cultural landscape concept as at present adumbrated offers little to them. Again, it would be worth finding out.

So far, in general the cultural landscape concept has not proved numerically to be the great 'liberator' of potential World Heritage nominations that its proponents hoped it would become. It is suggested here, however, that the number of officially recognised cultural landscapes will significantly increase during the next decade, perhaps with about another fifty at an average of 5 p.a., bringing the official total towards one hundred and the overall total to between 150-200.

The distribution of cultural landscapes expresses the same thought in another dimension. Distributionally, if cultural

landscapes are to contribute significantly to the Committee's policy of geographical 'representativity', then much of the increase in numbers predicted for the next decade should be on the ground of Africa, the Arab States, western Asia and Latin America/the Caribbean. A great deal of encouragement is going to be needed to make that happen. The Tentative Lists contain some welcome indicators of initiatives in such areas which will have the effect over the next decade of extending the distribution of cultural landscapes thinly into currently blank areas. Overall, however, they indicate that the forthcoming increase in numbers will tend to re-inforce the present Euro-centric pattern. It is perhaps an encouraging thought to believe that extending the geographical spread of cultural landscapes around the world is more important than numbers. In some sense, not measured here, one good cultural landscape inscribed from Latin America and another from sub-Saharan African are more desirable than another five from Europe.

Numerical and spatial aspects of cultural landscapes do not necessarily cover the all-important cultural dimension, something not overtly discussed in this review although it underlies much of the discussion. The World Heritage List of natural properties is carefully monitored and adjusted with a very conscious eye to the representation eventually of outstanding examples of most if not all of the world's major habitat types (Annex G). This does not happen with the cultural dimension, partly because the necessary data-base does not exist, partly because many of the relevant factors cannot be 'scientifically' assessed. Nevertheless, the existence of cultural landscapes within World Heritage considerations provides an opportunity for a more ordered approach in at least one respect. It is not beyond the wit of someone (a scholar with a world view?) or some body (ICOMOS?) to draw up a list, with general consensus, of the world's main human cultures since the emergence of homo sapiens sapiens. From that, it would be but a relatively short step to check the co-incidence of sites on the existing World Heritage List with such a cultural list; and using such a list as a basis, to look around the world to identify landscapes arising from, associated with or representing the major cultures. Some existing World Heritage sites could be the entry point to the identification of such 'culturally-significant' cultural landscapes. Machu Pichu is a case in point: an existing Site, the product of a major culture, nesting in an outstanding landscape. Angkor makes the same point with a different culture. But where is the World Heritage *landscape* representing major cultures in west and central Africa, in the Pacific, and in south west and southern Asia?

That question and its counterparts worldwide could be addressed and answered over the next decade as a result of a relatively straightforward project. Then not only would the basis of the cultural component of the World Heritage List – far and away the larger – be more 'scientific' sensu the natural component, but the List would have significantly added to its qualities of credibility and, in a different sense from the Committee's current use of the word, 'representativity'.

Even the longer list of cultural landscapes emphasises yet again how important it is to continue to take positive action, as the Centre has been doing for nearly a decade, to encourage and help practically authorities and people over huge tracts of the world to undertake the considerable, and now fairly specialist, work involved in submitting a successful nomination for a cultural landscape to be inscribed on the World Heritage List. Rather than say that this should be done in Africa, for example, it is more to the point to say that this should be done everywhere in the world except Europe where 70% of the official cultural landscapes and 64% of the properties on the unofficial list occur. All that the longer list of cultural landscapes is doing is in fact reflecting that more of the current World Heritage sites are in Europe than any other part of the world.

Perhaps the most encouraging development of all, however, has been the series of regional meetings on cultural landscapes over the decade under review, the welcome with which they have been received and the speed with which a number of them have published substantial volumes of often pioneering studies (Annex B). Collectively, they represent a significant initiative and a substantial achievement. This has already led to cultural landscape nominations, and more will follow. But their achievement is deeper than mere numbers and is likely to be more profound in two respects: they have brought people together from across continents, not just from different countries, to think about something common to them all, landscape; and in their thinking and their talking and their writing they have literally spread the word. That word is at one level about landscape as heritage, an important matter in itself, and about its conservation; at another it is about heritage within the concept of environment, past, present and future (Figures 37 and 38). Underlying the World Heritage Convention's overt purpose of maintaining and adding to several hundred sites, including cultural landscapes, inscribed on a list, a heightened awareness of such a profound issue may well be at the core of its continuing purpose.

8

Recommendations

To the World Heritage Committee: that:

1. Cultural landscapes inscribed on the World Heritage List be specifically identified as such at the time of inscription;
2. Noting the concept of cultural landscape to be widely-used and holistic in nature outside the World Heritage arena, certainly not restricted only to rural landscapes, the practice of identifying cultural landscapes for World Heritage purposes considers all types of landscape, for example urban, industrial, coastal and submarine, and, when finding such landscapes which express outstanding universal value and meet the criteria, inscribes them as cultural landscapes on the World Heritage List;
3. The principles underlying the Committee's Global Strategy should be very consciously taken into account in encouraging and selecting nominations of, and in inscribing, cultural landscapes on the World Heritage List;
4. The Committee must insist on the very highest standards of landscape and of nomination dossier, bearing in mind that quality rather than quantity must be the key criterion as this new concept in World Heritage terms develops under its aegis; not least by insisting that the claimed outstanding universal value(s) is(are) spelt out and that the proposed management regime is both appropriate in style and appropriately resourced;
5. The identification, development and application of particularly appropriate and effective ways of managing World Heritage cultural landscapes should be positively pursued;
6. In considering landscapes of 'outstanding universal value', an emphasis in selection, management and presentation of World Heritage cultural landscapes should be on their scientific and educational potential;
7. Within the Committee's general policy of partnership, co-operation in the management of cultural landscapes is particularly needed and should everywhere be sought, always with local people and wherever appropriate with other programmes such as UNESCO's own Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB) and similar conservation projects at regional and national levels;
8. Specifically with respect to protection of cultural landscapes, the potential of working with executive agencies at regional level should be fully developed;
9. A project be undertaken to provide the basis for the major cultures in the world to be represented by at least one World Heritage cultural landscape;
10. Research be encouraged into numerical and other methodologies arising from an improving data-base of World Heritage information, not least to complement conventional assessment of existing properties on, and nominations to, the World Heritage List;
11. Over the next decade, as one sequel to the regional expert meetings of the last decade, a programme of regional studies of potential cultural landscapes seeking to fill the 'gaps' now identified and based on themes appropriate to each region, should be carried out, both to encourage nominations and to inform the Committee in its decision-making; and that, as a matter of some urgency before too many more nominations of continuing agricultural landscapes are proposed, in particular from Europe, a series of regional thematic studies of farming landscapes (pastoral and arable) should be made with a view to a global overview providing some criteria how to distinguish in World Heritage terms potential cultural landscapes resulting from the commonest land-use in the world;
12. Provided with the data in these studies as a base-line, the whole topic of World Heritage cultural landscapes should henceforth be subject to continual monitoring and periodic, external review in order to maintain the Committee's awareness of developments, programmatic and intellectual, both within its formal remit and beyond.

Reports of the World Heritage
Committee: Discussions
and Decisions Concerning
Cultural Landscapes

Annex A

The Reports of the World Heritage Committee back to 1982, and relevant supporting documentation, have been searched for all references specifically to cultural landscapes and to closely related matters. The following consists of extracts from those Reports and occasional brief comment based on them. Quotations are in italic. The Annex is divided into two in the hope of making it useful:

A1 contains a chronological summary of the Reports themselves, with commentary;

A2 lists together in one place the criteria and reported words with which the Committee inscribed all the World Heritage cultural landscapes on the World Heritage List.

Some matters arising from both parts are discussed in Chapters 2, 4 and 6.

Annex A1

The World Heritage Committee's debate on cultural landscapes began in the early 1980s at a time when it was coming to be realised that some sort of framework was required within which to discuss 'rural landscapes'¹. This was in parallel to a discussion concerning the identification, inscription and integrity of mixed cultural/natural properties.

Eighth Session of the World Heritage Committee 1984

Concerns were raised in relation to the identification of mixed cultural/natural properties, in particular rural landscapes¹, which met the criterion (iii) for natural sites as "exceptional combinations of natural and cultural elements", their evolution and integrity.

It was felt that the Operational Guidelines of the Convention did not give sufficient guidance to States Parties regarding such "mixed" properties. *The Committee requested IUCN to consult with ICOMOS and the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA) to elaborate guidelines for the identification and nomination of mixed cultural/natural rural properties or landscapes to be presented to the Bureau and the Committee at their forthcoming sessions.*

It was recalled that the spirit of the World Heritage Convention was to place both the cultural and natural heritage on equal level and avoid polarisation towards either "culture" or "nature". The role of the Convention was not to "fix" landscapes but rather to conserve their harmony

and stability within a dynamic, evolutive framework. In fact, one of the eight types of "protected area" recognised was the "protected landscape" which included, for example, the national parks of the United Kingdom which consist essentially of man-modified and man-maintained landscapes.

Many of the key concepts involved in consideration of cultural landscapes were clearly already present, even in formal minutes, nearly 20 years ago. They were well-established in academia. The origins of the remark about 'man-modified and man-maintained landscapes' in the UK go back at least a generation to Hoskins (1955).

Ninth Session of the World Heritage Committee 1985

The representative of IUCN reported on the meeting of the task force (11 October 1985).

The Committee decided that the Bureau should review this document at its next session and make a recommendation to the Committee. However, in order not to stall the nomination and eventual inscription of rural landscapes or mixed cultural/natural properties, the Committee decided that the Bureau should, if the opportunity so arose, test out the proposals of the task force when examining new nominations which seemed to come into these categories.²

Tenth Session of the World Heritage Committee 1986

The Committee was informed of discussions at the Bureau on the proposals to draw up guidelines for the identification and nomination of mixed cultural and natural properties or rural landscapes³. The Bureau had felt that no new specific guidelines were required at the present stage.

Eleventh Session of the World Heritage Committee 1987

Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park, Australia, was inscribed on the World Heritage List under the natural criteria (ii) and (iii). *The Committee commended the Australian authorities on the manner in which the management of this property gave an appropriate blend of the cultural and natural characteristics of this property.⁴*

A Working Group was established for the preparation of a global study for a representative and balanced World

1 Report of the Eighth Ordinary Session of the World Heritage Committee, Buenos Aires, 29 October – 2 November 1984, Chapter VIII Mixed natural/cultural properties and rural landscapes, document SC/84/CONF.004/9

2 Report of the World Heritage Committee, Ninth Session, Chapter IX Cultural and Natural Properties and Cultural Landscapes, Document SC-85/CONF.008/9

3 World Heritage Committee, Tenth Sessions, Document CC-86/CONF.003/10

4 Report of the World Heritage Committee, Eleventh Session, Unesco Headquarters, 7-11 December 1987, document SC-87/CONF.005/9

Heritage List and thematic studies concerning cultural landscapes, traditional villages and contemporary architecture.

Twelfth Session of the World Heritage Committee 1988

The Chairman of the Working Group presented the recommendations⁵ concerning a global study. These included an international tentative list of references designed to assist the States Parties in identifying their properties and the Committee in evaluating nominations; and complementary thematic studies (rural landscapes, traditional villages and contemporary architecture).

Thirteenth Session of the World Heritage Committee 1989

The question of thematic studies was again raised⁶; their interdependence with the global study was emphasised. In particular, a study on mixed sites and rural landscapes was considered as a priority.

Fourteenth Session of the World Heritage Committee 1990

It was suggested that the global study should also include landscapes.⁷

Fifteenth Session of the World Heritage Committee 1991

The Rapporteur⁸ pointed to initiatives to revise the natural heritage criteria and to propose a new criterion on cultural landscapes that were expected to progress further in 1992.

As requested by the Committee, the Secretariat drew up a draft criterion for cultural landscapes and presented it to the fifteenth session of the Bureau.

The Committee decided that the Secretariat (Division of Ecological Sciences and Physical Heritage) should continue to work towards finalizing the definition of the criteria specific to cultural landscapes in collaboration with

5 Report of the World Heritage Committee, Twelfth Session, Brasilia, 5-9 December 1988, Chapter VII, Report of the Working Group established by the Committee at its Eleventh Session, Document SC-88/CONF.001/13

6 Report of the World Heritage Committee, Thirteenth Session, Paris, 11-15 December 1989, Chapter XIV The Global Study and Thematic Studies, Document SC-89/CONF.004/12

7 Report of the World Heritage Committee, Fourteenth Session, Alberta, Canada, 7-12 December 1990, Document CLT-90/CONF.004/13

8 Report of the World Heritage Committee Fifteenth Session, Carthage, 9-13 December 1991, Chapter VI. Report of the Rapporteur of the XVth Session of the Bureau, Document SC-91/CONF.002/13

ICOMOS and IUCN and in association with other competent partners in the field, such as the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA).

Two meetings were held in this respect: of a working group on cultural landscapes, organized by United Kingdom's ICOMOS Committee in York in November, and between ICOMOS and the Secretariat in December.

Sixteenth Session of the World Heritage Committee 1992

The Committee adopted the revised natural heritage criteria and the conditions of integrity. The Committee requested the Centre to revise the *Operational Guidelines* accordingly and submit them to the Bureau for verification and approval so that the revised criteria for integrity could come into effect by 1 October 1993.

The Secretariat, in collaboration with ICOMOS, IUCN and other competent partners, organized an expert meeting on Cultural Landscapes at La Petite Pierre in October 1992 at the invitation of the French Ministry of the Environment. Amendments to the six existing criteria for cultural properties were agreed and recommendations made for the new interpretative paragraphs relating to cultural landscapes which would replace the existing paragraph 34 in the *Operational Guidelines*.

The Committee adopted the revised cultural criteria which now include outstanding cultural landscapes.

Furthermore, the Committee made the following recommendations:

(a) the modified criteria will be applied in identifying and evaluating cultural landscapes for the World Heritage List;

(f) the Centre is requested to convene a group of experts on the tentative lists and related issues ... and report back to the seventeenth session of the Bureau.⁹

Seventeenth Session of the World Heritage Committee 1993

Examining the application of the revised criteria of the *Operational Guidelines* for the inclusion of Cultural Landscapes on the World Heritage List, the Committee took note of the outcome of the expert meeting held in October 1993 at Templin, Germany, where the revised cultural criteria and the interpretative paragraphs concerning cultural landscapes in the *Operational Guidelines* were confirmed by experts.

9 Report of the World Heritage Committee, Sixteenth Session, Santa Fe, United States of America, 7-14 December 1992, Chapter XIII Revision of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, Document WHC-92/CONF.002/12

Reports of the World Heritage Committee: Discussions and Decisions Concerning Cultural Landscapes

The Committee invited the Centre to undertake the following actions in 1994 and report back to the eighteenth session of the Committee:

- initiate comparative regional thematic studies;
- in line with the decisions taken by the Committee regarding tentative lists, give priority to the revision of these lists to include cultural landscapes;
- initiate the development of specific guidelines for the management of cultural landscapes along the lines of the already existing guidelines for cultural World Heritage.

The Committee commended the regional approach for future evaluations as outlined by the expert meeting and recommended that the World Heritage Centre implements the suggestions and recommendations made.¹⁰

The Committee adopted the Action Plan for Cultural Landscapes in order to provide guidance to States Parties on the identification, assessment, nomination and management of cultural landscapes for inclusion in the World Heritage List, as well as the recommendations concerning the thematic study on cultural landscapes:¹¹

Action Plan (Cultural Landscapes)

(a) that the difficulties encountered by State Parties in developing Tentative Lists be identified and addressed;

(b) that additional information, guidance and advice be provided to State Parties on the subject of cultural landscapes and their inclusion on Tentative Lists; this should include an explanatory illustrated booklet on cultural landscapes;

(c) that the opportunity for applying for preparatory assistance for the development of Tentative Lists should again be communicated to State Parties;

(d) that State Parties that have not yet submitted revised Tentative Lists, to include cultural landscapes, be urged and encouraged to do so within the next two years;

(e) that in light of the recent revisions to the cultural criteria that State Parties be made aware of the opportunity to review properties that are already on the World Heritage List with the object of reassessing the criteria and the boundaries for which the property was included. It was noted that this was at the discretion of State Parties;

(f) that specific guidelines for the management of cultural landscapes, including both conservation and development, be incorporated in the existing "Guidelines for the

Management of World Heritage Properties" taking into account successful management experiences;

(g) that an exchange of information, case studies and management experiences on the level of regional and local communities for the protection of cultural landscapes between State Parties be encouraged;

(h) that the expert groups and NGOs (ICOMOS, IUCN/CNPPA, IFLA, ILAA, IALE) be encouraged to promote a broader understanding of cultural landscapes and their potential for inclusion of the World Heritage List;

(i) that the World Heritage Centre be asked to facilitate all of the above.

Thematic Study on Cultural Landscapes

(a) that a working group(s) be convened to initiate a cultural landscape(s) thematic study. This group(s) should be established by the World Heritage Centre in association with ICOMOS and in consultation with IUCN;

(b) it was noted that a number of States Parties had developed thematic methodologies for the preparation of Tentative lists. It was suggested that the working group(s) investigate how these thematic frameworks could be applied to the development of Tentative Lists to include cultural landscapes;

(c) that the completion of this thematic study should not delay the inscription of cultural landscapes of unquestionably outstanding universal value on the World Heritage List;

(d) that the proposed working group(s) be requested to give careful consideration to the definitions and categories of cultural landscapes included in the Operational Guidelines. That the "Model for Presenting a Tentative List" (Annex 1 of the Operational Guidelines), the nomination form, and the format of the World Heritage List, be reviewed to insure the visibility of cultural landscapes;

(e) that paragraph 14 of the Operational Guidelines be redrafted in response to the changes to the cultural criteria to provide appropriate information to the public during the nomination process.

Tongariro National Park was inscribed on the World Heritage List under cultural criterion (vi); and natural criteria (ii) (iii). In 1993 Tongariro became the first property to be inscribed on the World Heritage List under the revised cultural 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 contains active and extinct volcanoes, a diverse range of ecosystems and highly scenic landscapes.

¹⁰ Report of the World Heritage Committee Seventeenth Session, Cartagena, Colombia, 6-11 December 1993, Chapter XVI Examination of the Application of the Revised Cultural Criteria of the Operational Guidelines for the Inclusion of Cultural Landscapes on the World Heritage List, Document WHC-93/CONF. 002/14

¹¹ *ibidem*, annex VIII.

Eighteenth Session of the World Heritage Committee 1994

The Committee examined the report on the Expert Meeting on the Global Strategy and Thematic studies. It adopted the proposed Global Strategy for a representative World Heritage List.

US \$30.000 were allocated for the organization, in collaboration with the National Commission of the Philippines, ICOMOS, IUCN/ENPPA and UNESCO Regional Offices, a regional meeting on cultural landscapes of rice terraces of Asia and the Pacific.

It noted that actions taken for the protection of the World Heritage site of Angkor (on the World Heritage in Danger List) included the "Zoning and Environmental Management Plan for Angkor" listing cultural landscapes among five zones of protected areas.

The Committee took note of the recommendations made by the Working Group and adopted the new (and still current) text of the *Operational Guidelines*, para 24.

Nineteenth Session of the World Heritage Committee 1995

The Committee decided to inscribe two cultural landscapes:

the **Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras**, jointly evaluated by ICOMOS and IUCN;

the **Cultural Landscape of Sintra**, Portugal.

The Secretariat presented the results of the:

- "Regional Thematic Study Meeting on Asian Rice Culture and its Terrace Landscapes" (Philippines, 28 March to 4 April 1995).
- "Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on Associative Cultural Landscapes" (Australia, 27 to 29 April 1995).

It also informed the Committee that a meeting on European cultural landscapes would be held in Vienna in April 1996, and that future meetings will be organized for the Andean region, and on the theme of Sacred Mountains in the Asia-Pacific region.

In relation to the Explanatory Notes on Cultural Landscapes, *the expert meetings on canals and heritage routes had proposed definitions of these types of linear cultural properties. The Bureau recommended the Committee to make a reference to these two types of cultural properties in paragraph 40 of the Operational Guidelines and that a glossary of terms be prepared as an annex to the Operational Guidelines...*¹²

Twentieth Session of the World Heritage Committee 1996

The Committee inscribed the cultural landscape of **Lednice-Valtice**, Czech Republic.

Twenty-first Session of the World Heritage Committee 1997

The Committee inscribed:

Pyrénées –Mont Perdu, France/Spain, under natural and cultural criteria.

The cultural landscape of Salzkammergut, Austria.

Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto), Italy.

Costiera Amalfitana, Italy.

The Committee took note of the **preliminary Draft European Landscape Convention** and welcomed the complementarity of the World Heritage Convention and the proposed European Landscape Convention and the synergy of efforts.¹³ The Intergovernmental Consultation Conference on the Draft European Landscape Convention, was held in Florence in April 1998, as a regional effort in collaboration with the Council of Europe, to identify and protect the landscapes of Europe.

Twenty Second Session of the World Heritage Committee 1998

The Committee inscribed two cultural landscapes:

Cilento and Vallo di Diano National Park with the Archeological sites of Paestum and Velia and the Certosa di Padula, Italy.

Ouadi Qadisha (the Holy Valley) and the Forest of the Cedars of God (Horsh Arz el-Rab), Lebanon.

The Global Strategy meeting in Amsterdam in March 1998 was held to address four main points:

1. the application of the conditions of integrity versus the test of authenticity;
2. the question of a unified or a harmonized set of criteria;
3. the notion of outstanding universal value and its application in different regional and cultural contexts;

¹² Report of the Nineteenth Session of the World Heritage Committee, Berlin, Germany, 4-9 December 1995, Chapter XVII Revision of the Operational Guidelines.3. Explanatory notes on cultural landscapes, Document WHC-95/CONF.203/16

¹³ Report of the Twenty first Session of the World Heritage Committee, Naples, Italy, 1-6 December 1997, Chapter IX.7. Progress Report on the Global Strategy and Thematic and Comparative Studies, Document WHC-97/CONF.208/17

4. the credibility of the Convention and its implementation.

The meeting's recommendations included:

- (i) that the existing natural and cultural heritage criteria unified into one single set of criteria the better to reflect the continuum between nature and culture;
- (ii) that the conditions of integrity (to include reference to the notion of authenticity) be applied to both natural and cultural heritage;
- (iii) that a regional and thematic approach to the interpretation of the notion of outstanding universal value be pursued.

The meeting had noted that the implementation of the Global Strategy, using a regional and thematic approach, would be applied to fill in the gaps in the World Heritage List.

In assessing progress with the Global Strategy, the Secretariat pointed out: *continuing imbalances of new categories defined in the Operational Guidelines and still under-represented on the List, such as Cultural Landscapes, Routes and Itineraries. It deplored the absence of natural sites in the Amazon Basin, the low representation of heritage of Arctic and Sub-arctic regions, as well as the lack of implementation of the natural part of the World Heritage Convention in the Arab States. On the other hand, it noted the continuing increase in the number of categories of sites already represented. It underlined that little consideration had been given to paragraph 6 (vii) of the Operational Guidelines which "invites States Parties to consider whether their cultural heritage is already well represented on the List, and if so to slow down voluntarily their rate of future nominations".*

With reference to cultural criteria (i) and (vi), the Committee suggested no revisions but:

A number of Committee members did however suggest that a better understanding of the application of both criteria is required and explanatory text to accompany the criteria could be formulated to assist in this regard. It was noted that in applying cultural criterion (i), for example for rock art sites, it was important to go beyond reference to the 'masterpiece of human creative genius' to the landscape context which is inseparable to the meaning and prehistoric articulation of the landscape. The use of other cultural criteria and the three categories of cultural landscapes was noted as being important in this regard. A number of delegates and ICCROM stressed the need to finalise the work on bringing the natural and cultural criteria together and to expressing how they are to be used with greater clarity.

The Representative of IUCN reinforced the importance of there being one World Heritage that recognizes the nature-culture continuum. IUCN informed the Committee that they had discussed the concept of this continuum with IUCN members on several occasions, including the World Conservation Congress (Montreal 1996). The con-

cept of one single set of criteria and the issue of a credible and representative World Heritage List reflecting cultural and natural diversity had received support among the IUCN membership. The IUCN Representative referred to their continuing work on thematic studies with new partners, including the WWF Global 200 Programme. He informed the Committee that IUCN sees further scope for cooperation with ICOMOS in relation to cultural landscapes, especially those with biodiversity values. He stated that the assessment of outstanding universal value in an international context and the maintenance of integrity and authenticity are key to ensuring the credibility of the World Heritage List.¹⁴

The Committee urged the advisory bodies to pursue further work on breaking down the themes into sub-themes.

Twenty-third Session of the World Heritage Committee 1999

In order to advance the work on the Global Strategy a number of regional thematic meetings had been held:

- an expert meeting on African cultural landscapes, Kenya in March;
- the second Global Strategy Meeting for the Pacific Region, Vanuatu;
- expert meeting concerning the preparation of Management Guidelines for Cultural Landscapes, Slovakia in June (*cf.* the note on this point in 1993);
- expert meeting on cultural landscapes in Poland in October, involving fourteen States Parties from Eastern Europe.

The Committee decided to extend the existing World Heritage site of **Pyrénées – Mont Perdu** (France/Spain): *The Committee noted the comment by ICOMOS that the small extension proposed by France is a valuable contribution to the overall cultural landscape. IUCN informed the Bureau that the existing Pyrénées – Mount Perdu (France/Spain) World Heritage site was inscribed under natural criteria (i) and (iii). The proposed extension would not meet any natural criteria on its own. However, the extension has comparable scenic and geomorphological values to the existing site. IUCN noted concerns as to whether the legal basis is sufficient for long term protection, as indicated in the original IUCN evaluation. IUCN noted that the value of the area lies in its significance as a cultural landscape.*

The Committee inscribed five cultural landscapes:

Viñales Valley, Cuba, awarded the Melina Mercouri Prize for Cultural Landscapes during the recent UNESCO General Conference.

¹⁴ Report of the Twenty-second Session of the World Heritage Committee, Kyoto, Japan, 30 Novembre - 5 December 1998, Chapter IX Follow-up of the work of the Consultative Body of the World Heritage Committee, Document WHC-98/CONF.203/18

The Jurisdiction of Saint-Emilion, France. *The Committee expressed its appreciation for this nomination as it represents the cultural landscape typology introduced in 1992, in which the natural environment had been transformed to a landscape of monumental value.*

Hortobágy National Park, Hungary.

Sukur cultural landscape, Nigeria.

Kalwaria Zebrzydowska, Poland.

Twenty-fourth Session of the World Heritage Committee 2000

Initiatives were undertaken during the year within the remit of the Global Strategy to address the under-represented regions and types of heritage.

Cultural landscapes meetings were held in Italy, Kenya and Costa Rica.

An international expert meeting on the Revision of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention proposed to reshape the Operational Guidelines*. IUCN agreed that a comprehensive overhaul of this key document was required rather than the past practice of incremental, ad hoc amendments. IUCN expressed their wish to contribute to a process of revisions and proposed four objectives for the revised *Operational Guidelines*:

- The integration of cultural and natural criteria while maintaining the current wording of the natural criteria.
- The close link between concepts of integrity and authenticity.
- Stronger emphasis placed on site management
- Emphasis on reactive monitoring as nothing does more for the credibility of the Convention.¹⁵

The Committee inscribed four cultural landscapes:

Wachau Cultural Landscape, Austria. The importance of a coordinating commission for the management of the site was underlined.

The Curonian Spit, Lithuania/Russian Federation. The Committee welcomed the effective collaboration in the management planning between the two States Parties. The Observer from the Russian Federation noted that this is the first cultural landscape from his country and a result of continuous trans-border co-operation for the last two years.

Agricultural Landscape of Southern Öland, Sweden.

Blaenavon Industrial Landscape, United Kingdom. This was the first, and so far the only, specifically industrial landscape to be inscribed on the World Heritage List. It

was also the UK's first, and so far only, World Heritage cultural landscape, inscribed at a time when the relevant Government Minister had recently stated that the UK needed time to consider the concept of 'cultural landscape'.

Twenty-fifth session of the World Heritage Committee 2001

After discussing the findings and recommendations of a IUCN/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring Mission (September 2001), the Committee decided to inscribe the cultural landscape of the Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras on the List of World Heritage in Danger. This was the first time a cultural landscape had been given this status, somewhat ironically given that the Rice Terraces were the first *de novo* cultural landscape nominated for the World Heritage List. Their fragile state, sociologically, economically and managerially, was, however, known from the beginning.

The Committee endorsed the following recommendations made by the IUCN/ICOMOS mission, given that the country and site-specific methodological framework elaborated for sustainable utilization of the Rice Terraces could later be adapted for the conservation of similar agricultural landscapes in other regions:

- Establish a permanent and effective body to co-ordinate and lead efforts to restore and protect the Ifugao Rice Terraces;
- Review existing management plans for further improvement;
- Develop a short and long-term strategy to finance the conservation of the Rice Terraces, drawn from national and international sources and from tourism;
- Develop a long term sustainable conservation policy to redress the problem and enhance management capacity;
- Develop a sustainable tourism industry that supports the future conservation of the rice terraces, placing priority on improving access to and within the site;
- Establish an exchange programme with other World Heritage sites which share similar conservation challenges.¹⁶

In the development of the Global Strategy, Regional Action Plans, approved in 1999, were being developed by the Secretariat to meet the particular needs of each region.

Important achievements have been made in elaborating the concepts of various types of cultural landscapes.

¹⁵ Report of the Twenty-fourth session of the World Heritage Committee, Cairns, Australia, 27 November – 2 December 2000, Chapter IV Report of the Secretariat on the Activities undertaken since the 23th session of the World Heritage Committee, Document WHC-2000/CONF.204.21

¹⁶ Report of the Twenty-fifth Session World Heritage Committee, Helsinki, Finland, 11-16 December 2000, Document WHC-01/CONF.208/24

Reports of the World Heritage Committee: Discussions and Decisions Concerning Cultural Landscapes

ICOMOS informed the Committee that a number of thematic studies have been carried out or are in progress, including early agricultural landscapes in the Pacific.

Thematic studies and expert thematic meetings have been carried out in all regions:

- Meeting of States Parties and Experts on Global Strategy in Southeast Asia (Tana Toraja, Indonesia in April 2001);
- Meeting of States Parties on the Alpine Arc (Turin, Italy, July 2001);
- Thematic Meeting on Vineyard Cultural Landscapes (Tokai, Hungary, July 2001);
- Expert Meeting on Plantation Systems in the Caribbean (Paramaribo, Suriname, July 2001);
- Expert Meeting on Sacred Mountains in Asia-Pacific (Japan, September 2001);
- Expert Meeting on Desert Landscapes and Oasis Systems (Oasis Kharga, Egypt, September 2001).

The Committee emphasised the importance of Desert landscapes. It recommended that resources be allocated to further the process of identification of potential desert landscapes for possible inclusion on the World Heritage List, starting with those located across two or more countries.

In view of the many other categories of heritage and the wide range of conservation issues which need to be addressed in a systematic manner, the Secretariat offered to develop alternative programmes for consideration by the Committee, namely: risk preparedness; coastal and marine ecosystems; cultural landscapes; wooden heritage, and mural paintings.

A recommendation for a global vineyard study was seen as an important preliminary to ensure the credibility of future nominations under this category.

*The Committee concluded its examination of Global Strategy activities by reiterating the need for the Secretariat to focus on the analysis of the World Heritage List and the national tentative lists as a priority, as well as on assistance to States Parties for the establishment and revision of these tentative lists as required. The Committee however noted that a conceptual discussion is needed to provide a framework for such analyses and also recognized the need to identify methodologies to define under-represented categories of heritage.*¹⁷

Four cultural landscapes were inscribed:

Cultural Landscape of Fertő-Neusiedlersee, Austria/Hungary. *The Committee encouraged the States Parties to provide within two years of inscription a revised management plan for the enlarged area resulting from the revised boundaries of the cultural landscape (as compared to those of its earlier nominations).*

Royal Hill of Ambohimanga, Madagascar. *The Committee emphasized that the site is a classic example of an associative cultural landscape, which fully justifies the application of criterion (vi), linking the tangible and intangible values.*

Alto Douro Wine Region, Portugal. *The Committee requested the State Party to provide a report for its meeting in 2003, commenting on the implementation of the recent management plan and its effectiveness, setting out details of the measures applied in the buffer zone.*

Aranjuez Cultural Landscape, Spain.

The Committee did not approve the inscription as cultural landscapes of two industrial landscapes, Falun, Sweden, and the Derwent Valley, UK, although both were recommended as such by ICOMOS. Both sites were inscribed as 'technological ensembles'.

Twenty-sixth session of the World Heritage Committee 2002¹⁸

Two cultural landscapes were inscribed:

Upper Middle Rhine Valley, Germany

Tokaji Wine Region Cultural Landscape, Hungary

The Committee recommended *to the Hungarian and Slovakian authorities to continue to collaborate towards a transboundary extension of the property on the World Heritage List.*

¹⁷ Report of the Twenty-fifth Session World Heritage Committee, Helsinki, Finland, 11-16 December 2000, Chapter IX.19, Document WHC-01/CONF.208/24

¹⁸ taken from Decisions adopted by the 26th Session of the World Heritage Committee (26 COM, WHC-02/CONF.202/25, 1 August 2002)

Annex A2

Cultural Landscapes: the reasons for their inscription on the World Heritage List as recorded in the Reports of the World Heritage Committee.

1993

Tongariro National Park: cultural criterion (vi); and natural criteria (ii) (iii). *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 contains active and extinct volcanoes, a diverse range of ecosystems and highly scenic landscapes.*

1994

Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park: was inscribed in 1987 under natural criteria (ii) and (iii). It was re-nominated by the Australian government as a cultural landscape in 1993 and was re-inscribed under cultural criteria (v) and (vi). *The spectacular rock formations form part of the traditional belief system of one of the oldest human societies in the world.'*

1995

Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras: cultural criteria (iii), (iv) and (v). *The rice terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras are outstanding examples of living cultural landscapes. They illustrate the traditional techniques and a remarkable harmony between humankind and the natural environment.*

Cultural Landscape of Sintra: cultural criteria (ii), (iv) and (v). *The site is of outstanding universal value as it represents a pioneering approach to Romantic landscaping which had an outstanding influence on developments elsewhere in Europe. It is an unique example of the cultural occupation of a specific location that has maintained its essential integrity as the representation of diverse successive cultures.*

1996

Cultural landscape of Lednice-Valtice: cultural criteria (i), (ii) and (iv). *This site is of outstanding universal value being a cultural landscape which is an exceptional example of the designed landscape that evolved in the Enlightenment and afterwards under the care of a single family. It succeeds in bringing together in harmony cultural monuments from successive periods and both indigenous and exotic natural elements to create an outstanding work of human creativity.*

1997

Mont Perdu: natural criteria (i) and (iii). *The calcareous massif of the Mont Perdu displays classic geological land forms, including deep canyons and spectacular cirque walls. It is also an outstanding scenic landscape with meadows, lakes, caves and forests on mountain slopes. In addition, the area is of high interest to science and conservation.*

Cultural criteria (iii), (iv) and (v): *The Pyrénées-Mont Perdu area between France and Spain is an outstanding cultural landscape which combines scenic beauty with a socio-economic structure that has its roots in the past and illustrates a mountain way of life that has become rare in Europe.*

Hallstatt-Dachstein Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape: cultural criteria (iii) and (iv). *The Hallstatt-Dachstein/Salzkammergut alpine region is an outstanding example of a natural landscape of great beauty and scientific interest which also contains evidence of a fundamental human economic activity, the whole integrated in a harmonious and mutually beneficial manner.*

Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto): cultural criteria (ii), (iv) and (v). *The eastern Ligurian Riviera between Cinque Terre and Portovenere is a cultural site of outstanding value, representing the harmonious interaction between people and nature to produce a landscape of exceptional scenic quality that illustrates a traditional way of life that has existed for a thousand years and continues to play an important socio-economic role in the life of the community.*

Costiera Amalfitana: cultural criteria (ii), (iv) and (v). *The Costiera Amalfitana is an outstanding example of a Mediterranean landscape, with exceptional cultural and natural scenic values resulting from its dramatic topography and historical evolution.*

1998

Cilento and Vallo di Diano National Park with the Archaeological sites of Paestum and Velia and the Certosa di Padula: a cultural landscape under cultural criteria (iii) and (iv). *Criterion (iii): during the prehistoric period, and again in the Middle Ages, the Cilento region served as a key route for cultural, political, and commercial communications in an exceptional manner, utilizing the crests of the mountain chains running east-west and thereby creating a cultural landscape of outstanding significance and quality. Criterion (iv): in two key episodes in the development of human societies in the Mediterranean region, the Cilento area provided the only viable means of communications between the Adriatic and the Tyrrhenian Seas, in the central Mediterranean region, and this is vividly illustrated by the relict cultural landscape of today.*

Ouadi Qadisha (the Holy Valley) and the Forest of the Cedars of God (Horsh Arz el-Rab): cultural criteria (iii) and (iv). Criterion (iii): *the Qadisha Valley has been the site of monastic communities continuously since the earliest years of Christianity. The trees in the Cedar Forest are survivors of a sacred forest and of one of the most highly prized building materials of the ancient world.* Criterion (iv): *the monasteries of the Qadisha Valley are the most significant surviving examples of this fundamental demonstration of Christian faith.*

1999

Hortobágy National Park: cultural criteria (iv) and (v). Criterion (iv): *the Hungarian Puszta is an exceptional surviving example of a cultural landscape constituted by a pastoral society.* Criterion (v): *the landscape of the Hortobágy National Park maintains intact and visible traces of its traditional land-use forms over several thousand years, and illustrates the harmonious interaction between people and nature.*

Viñales Valley: cultural criterion (iv). *The Viñales Valley is an outstanding karst landscape in which traditional methods of agriculture (notably tobacco growing) have survived unchanged for several centuries. The region also preserves a rich vernacular tradition in its architecture, its crafts, and its music.*

Kalwaria Zebrzydowska: cultural criteria (ii) and (iv). Criterion (ii): *Kalwaria Zebrzydowska is an exceptional cultural monument in which the natural landscape was used as the setting for a symbolic representation in the form of chapels and avenues of the events of the Passion of Christ. The result is a cultural landscape of great beauty and spiritual quality in which natural and man-made elements combine in a harmonious manner.* Criterion (iv): *the Counter Reformation in the late 16th century led to a flowering in the creation of Calvaries in Europe. Kalwaria Zebrzydowska is an outstanding example of this type of large-scale landscape design, which incorporates natural beauty with spiritual objectives and the principles of Baroque park design.*

The Jurisdiction of Saint-Emilion: cultural criteria (iii) and (iv). Criterion (iii): *the Ancient Jurisdiction of Saint-Emilion is an outstanding example of an historic vineyard landscape that has survived intact and in activity to the present day.* Criterion (iv): *the intensive cultivation of grapes for wine production in a precisely defined region and the resulting landscape is illustrated in an exceptional way by the historic Jurisdiction of Saint-Emilion.*

The Sukur cultural landscape: cultural criteria (iii), (v) and (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.*

2000

Agricultural Landscape of Southern Öland: cultural criteria (iv) and (v). Criterion (iv): *the landscape of Southern Öland takes its contemporary form from its long cultural history, adapting to the physical constraints of the geology and topography.* Criterion (v): *Southern Öland is an outstanding example of human settlement, making the optimum use of diverse landscape types on a single island.*

Wachau Cultural Landscape: cultural criteria (ii) and (iv). Criterion (ii): *the Wachau is an outstanding example of a riverine landscape bordered by mountains in which material evidence of its long historical evolution has survived to a remarkable degree.* Criterion (iv): *the architecture, the human settlements, and the agricultural use of the land in the Wachau vividly illustrate a basically medieval landscape that has evolved organically and harmoniously over time.*

Blaenavon Industrial Landscape: cultural criteria (iii) and (iv). Criterion (iii): *the Blaenavon landscape constitutes an exceptional illustration in material form of the social and economic structure of 19th century industry.* Criterion (iv): *The components of the Blaenavon industrial landscape together make up an outstanding and remarkably complete example of a 19th century industrial landscape.*

The Curonian Spit: criterion (v). *The Curonian Spit is an outstanding example of a landscape of sand dunes that is under constant threat from natural forces (wind and tide). After disastrous human interventions that menaced its survival the Spit was reclaimed by massive protection and stabilization works begun in the 19th century and still continuing to the present day.*

2001

Cultural Landscape of Fertő-Neusiedlersee: cultural criterion (v). *The Fertő/Neusiedlersee has been the meeting place of different cultures for eight millennia, and this is graphically demonstrated by its varied landscape, the result of an evolutionary and symbiotic process of human interaction with the physical environment.*

The Royal Hill of Ambohimanga: cultural criteria (iii), (iv) and (vi). Criterion (iii): *The Royal Hill of Ambohimanga is the most significant symbol of the cultural identity of the people of Madagascar.* Criterion (iv): *The traditional design, materials, and layout of the Royal Hill of Ambohimanga are representative of the social and political structure of Malagassy society from at least the 16th*

century. Criterion (vi): *The Royal Hill of Ambohimanga is an exceptional example of a place where, over centuries, common human experience has been focused in memory, ritual, and prayer.*

Aranjuez Cultural Landscape: cultural criteria (ii) and (iv). Criterion (ii): *Aranjuez represents the coming together of diverse cultural influences to create a cultural landscape that had a formative influence on further developments in this field. Criterion (iv): the complex designed cultural landscape of Aranjuez, derived from a variety of sources, marks a seminal stage in the development of landscape design.*

Alto Douro Wine Region: cultural criteria (iii), (iv), and (v). Criterion (iii): *the Alto Douro Region has been producing wine for nearly two thousand years and its landscape has been moulded by human activities. Criterion (iv): the components of the Alto Douro landscape are representative of the full range of activities associated with wine-making - terraces, quintas (wine-producing farm complexes), villages, chapels, and roads. Criterion (v): the cultural landscape of the Alto Douro is an outstanding example of a traditional European wine-producing region, reflecting the evolution of this human activity over time.*

2002¹⁹

Tokaji Wine Region Cultural Landscape, Hungary: cultural criteria (iii) and (v). Criterion (iii): *the Tokaji wine region represents a distinct viticultural tradition that has existed for at least a thousand years and which has survived intact up to the present. Criterion (v): the entire landscape of the Tokaji wine region, including both vineyards and long established settlements, vividly illustrates the specialized form of traditional land-use that it represents.*

Upper Middle Rhine Valley, Germany: cultural criteria (ii), (iv) and (v). Criterion (ii): *as one of the most important transport routes in Europe, the Middle Rhine Valley has for two millennia facilitated the exchange of culture between the Mediterranean region and the north. Criterion (iv): the Middle Rhine Valley is an outstanding organic cultural landscape, the present-day character of which is determined both by its geomorphological and geological setting and by the human interventions, such as settlements, transport infrastructure, and land-use, that it has undergone over two thousand years. Criterion (v): The Middle Rhine Valley is an outstanding example of an evolving traditional way of life and means of communication in a narrow river valley. The terracing of its steep slopes in particular has shaped the landscape in many ways for more than two millennia. However, this form of land-use is under threat from the socio-economic pressures of the present day.*

¹⁹ taken from Decisions adopted by the 26th Session of the World Heritage Committee (26 COM, WHC-02/CONF.202/25, 1 August 2002)

Annex B

Expert Meetings on Cultural Landscapes

Section 1

List and Summary of the Meetings

The following meetings were all arranged by the World Heritage Centre in pursuit of the Committee's Global Strategy. Their substance is discussed in Chapter 3. Direct quotes are in italics.

In 1993, an International Expert Meeting on Cultural Landscapes of Outstanding Universal Value (Templin, Germany, 12-17 October) outlined the **Action Plan For the Future** to guide the States Parties on the identification, assessment, nomination and management of cultural landscapes for inclusion in the World Heritage List. Particular attention was given to the preparation of Tentative Lists. The Action Plan asked for case studies and incorporation of **Management Guidelines** into the existing "Guidelines for the Management of World Heritage Properties".

It was decided to undertake thematic studies on cultural landscapes to assist the World Heritage Committee in evaluating cultural landscapes and the decision making process. This regional thematic approach was implemented with a series of expert meetings and regional meetings.

Experts meetings were milestones in the implementation of the decisions of the Committee by identifying different methods that the States Parties might choose to use when nominating cultural landscapes for inclusion on the World Heritage List. Methodologies for identifying cultural landscapes were developed and suggestions made towards the classification and evaluation of cultural landscapes. Specific legal, management, socio-economic and conservation issues related to cultural landscapes were also addressed and examples of outstanding cultural landscapes discussed, which illustrated the aforementioned categories in the regions. Practically each of these meetings provided specific recommendations concerning the recognition, identification, protection and management of cultural landscapes in the specific thematic or regional context. (Mechtild Rossler, report of the Regional Thematic Meeting on Desert Landscapes and Oasis Systems in the Arab Region, 2001, p. 5).

1. Expert Group on Cultural Landscapes

La Petite Pierre, France, 24-26 October 1992

Definitions of various categories of cultural landscapes were proposed and Operational Guidelines revised to allow for inclusion of cultural landscapes in the World Heritage List.

2. International Expert Meeting on Cultural Landscapes of Outstanding Universal Value, Templin, Germany, 12-17 October 1993

An Action Plan For the Future was prepared to guide the States Parties on the identification, assessment, nomination and management of cultural landscapes for inclusion in the World Heritage List. It was published in von Droste *et al* 1995.

3. Expert Meeting on Heritage, Canals Chaffeys Lock, Ontario, Canada, 15-19 September 1994

A definition of heritage canals was proposed. Heritage values and areas of significance were examined under technological, economic, social and landscape factors. It was felt important to associate the criteria of authenticity with indicators which could suggest how authenticity can be best measured. The management of heritage canals was discussed along with proposed changes to the *Operational Guidelines*.

4. Expert Meeting on Routes as Part of our Cultural Heritage, Madrid, Spain, 24-25 November 1994

A definition of cultural routes was proposed for inclusion in the *Operational Guidelines*. Criteria for identification and delimitation were also discussed, defining elements of this type of linear landscapes and the characteristics which should be taken into consideration for the evaluation of their exceptional universal cultural value.

5. Regional Thematic Study Meeting on Asian Rice Culture and Its Terraced Landscapes, Manila, Philippines, 28 March – 4 April 1995

This meeting discussed the definition of terraced landscapes, their evaluation, including evaluation indicators, management, conservation and typology of these sites.

6. The Asia-Pacific Workshop on Associative Cultural Landscape, Sydney, Jerolan Caves, New South Wales, Australia, 27-29 April 1995

This workshop proposed the definition of cultural associative landscapes, debated their evaluation criteria, the issue of authenticity, integrity and boundaries. The discussion on management of these sites included considerations on monitoring and the importance of community involvement.

7. Expert Meeting on European Cultural Landscapes of Outstanding Universal Value, Vienna, Austria, 21 April 1996

With a focus on the extraordinary variety and quality of cultural landscapes in Europe, the aim of this meeting was to give an insight into their identification, selection and conservation within the framework of the World Heritage Convention. Issues of typology, definitions and manage-

ment were discussed for the three types of cultural landscapes recognized by the *Operational Guidelines*.

8. Regional Thematic Meeting on Cultural Landscapes in the Andes, Arequipa/Chivay, Peru, 17-22 May 1998

A series of case studies on various types of cultural landscapes in the region was presented. The definition of cultural landscapes categories, their development in the perspective of sustainable development, the issue of authenticity and integrity, as well as management of these sites, were debated.

9. Expert meeting on African Cultural Landscapes, Tiwi, Kenya, 9-14 March 1999

The participants presented case studies illustrating the diversity of the notion of cultural landscapes in Africa and the importance of the link between nature, culture and spirituality. The meeting provided the opportunity to emphasise the specificity of some notions such as ownership, the definition of boundaries, the involvement of local communities and recognition of traditional rights for the protection and ownership of the sites and for their management in the perspective of sustainable development. The expert group also expressed the wish that the conditions of authenticity and integrity be defined from the African point of view, and that the Guidelines include indications concerning the management of cultural landscapes. (summary of the report)

10. Regional Thematic Meeting on Cultural Landscapes in Eastern Europe, Bialystok, Poland, 29 September – 3 October 1999

Case studies on cultural landscapes in Eastern Europe were presented and recommendations made on these issues: identification, definition and values of cultural landscapes, legal aspects, management of cultural landscapes which should include community involvement and development of these sites in times of changing economy.

11. Regional Meeting on Cultural Landscapes in Central America, San Jose de Costa Rica, 27-29 September 2000

Presentations of regional case studies discussed a particular typology of various cultural landscapes found in this region. Participants presented a series of recommendations to the States Parties, the Advisory Bodies, the World Heritage Centre, and the World Heritage Committee. Specific recommendations included application of the concept of cultural landscapes in Central America and Mexico, general considerations on conceptual and methodological aspects, recommendations concerning use, management and

activity plans for cultural landscapes, as well as recommendations on education, training and awareness raising.

12. Regional Expert Meeting on Desert Landscapes and Oasis Systems in the Arab Region, Kharga Oasis, Egypt, 23-26 September 2001

The meeting concentrated on the assessment of natural values of cultural landscapes

13. Regional Expert Meeting on Plantation Systems in the Caribbean, Paramaribo, Suriname, 17-19 July 2001

The representatives of the Caribbean countries gave presentations on the plantation systems in their respective countries, whereas the representatives from international organisations outlined the various programmes in the region. Working sessions on lists of sites to be promoted as Places of Memory and/or potential World Heritage properties led to a set of recommendations of which widening the definition of plantation systems in order to include fortifications, market places and churches should be highlighted. Caribbean States were encouraged to ensure the preservation and sustainable development of plantation systems as heritage sites and/or working plantations. States Parties were furthermore encouraged to complete national inventories and tentative lists of sites for potential inscription on the World Heritage List under special consideration of sites forming part of plantation systems. Discussions should be initiated and regional co-operation enhanced to promote (trans-frontier) serial nominations for inscriptions on the World Heritage List of heritage sites representing aspects connected to plantation systems common to more than one State Party. (summary of report)

14. Thematic Expert Meeting on Asia-Pacific Sacred Mountains, Wakayama, Japan, 5-10 September 2001

The great variety of landscapes representative of the combined works of nature and humankind was acknowledged. Following presentations of case studies, the participants presented recommendations on identification of the character, significance and values of sacred mountains, cultural and natural heritage values, intangible heritage values as well as issues of authenticity and integrity of sacred mountains properties. The recommendations included core and buffer zones, co-operation and tourism management.

15. Thematic Expert Meeting on Desert Landscape and Oasis Systems in the Arab Region, Oasis Khara, Egypt, 23-26 September 2001

Other related meetings, inspired by if not directly arranged

by the World Heritage Centre, have also occurred, notably at Wörlitz 1997, which brought to the fore a range of Eurasian landscapes from vast pastoral expanses to sub-Arctic tundra (Dömke and Succow 1998), at Wachau 1998, which concentrated on the local landscape (Hajós 2000), and at Tokaji 2001 (Hungarian WH Committee 2002) and St. Emilion 2001, which discussed local landscapes in the context of the wider thematic study of viticultural landscapes.

Section 2

Thematic Analysis Of The Cultural Landscape Meetings

This analysis inevitably involves a certain amount of repetition with the foregoing section but here, instead of listing the meetings chronologically and summarising their main points, the structure is thematic (though still following the chronological sequence of the meetings). The same material as in section A is examined under four headings in sequence :

Theme 1:

Definitions and Typology of Various Categories of Cultural Landscapes Progressively Considered for Inclusion on the World Heritage List

Theme 2:

Identification and Evaluation of Cultural Landscapes

Theme 3:

Management and Conservation of Cultural Landscapes

Theme 4:

Authenticity and Integrity

Theme 1: Definitions and Typology of Various Categories of Cultural Landscapes Progressively Considered for Inclusion on the World Heritage List

In 1992, the **Expert Group on Cultural Landscapes** (La Petite Pierre, France) proposed a revision of the Operational Guidelines to allow for inclusion of cultural landscapes in the World Heritage List. It also proposed three categories of cultural landscapes:

- Landscapes designed and created intentionally by man.
- Organically evolved:
 - Relict or fossil landscapes
 - Continuing landscapes.
- Associative cultural landscapes.

At the same meeting, the possibility of designating long linear areas, such as culturally significant communication networks, was considered. An **Expert Meeting** on

Heritage Canals (Chaffey's Lock, Canada) followed, in 1994, recognising and defining this type of cultural landscape:

A canal is a human-engineered waterway. It may be of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history and technology, either intrinsically or as an exceptional example representative of this category of cultural property. The canal may be a monumental work, the defining feature of a linear cultural landscape, or an integral component of a complex cultural landscape (proposed as a change in the Operational Guidelines). One distinctive feature of the canal as a heritage element is its evolution over time, how it was used over time and which technological changes the canal underwent.

The same year, an **Expert Meeting on Cultural Routes** (Madrid, Spain) proposed a new paragraph – definition of cultural routes - for addition to the Operational Guidelines:

- A heritage route is composed of tangible and intangible elements of which the cultural significance comes from exchanges and a multi-dimensional dialogue across countries and regions, and that illustrate the interaction of movement, along the route, in space and time.
- The **concept** of cultural routes implies mutual understanding, and a pluralist approach to history, based on population movement, encounters, dialogue and cultural exchanges. Initiatives based on the idea of movement and dialogue, such as the silk route, include material, cultural and spiritual elements. The recognition of this concept means that nomadic communities can aspire to gain a degree of cultural recognition, for the role they have played, previously only open to sedentary peoples. This is particularly important in all those areas of the world (Africa, Asia, America) where the cultural heritage is underrepresented on the WH List.

In 1995, (**Manila, Philippines**) another type of cultural landscape was studied with a view to inclusion in the World Heritage List: the rice culture and terraced landscapes in the Asia region.

Terraced landscapes in the Asia-Pacific region exist, both as archaeological sites and as living landscapes which continue to be used and maintained by the descendants of the people who created them. The Asian rice culture and its terraced landscape is one of the components in a wider series of those landforms transformed by human action through agricultural practices. There are two broad categories of Asian rice-production landscapes: wet and dry rice cultivation. Irrigation and water management is a key issue in both types of cultivation. In response to the harsh environmental conditions for rice growing and maintaining a lifestyle in the mountains, strong cultural traditions have evolved, governing all aspects of daily life and agriculture. These factors are essential in maintaining the terraces and the lifestyle of its inhabitants and ensure an enduring relationship with nature itself. Four types of

terrace wall construction are to be found in the Asian rice landscapes.

The adoption of the concept of cultural landscape in 1992 made the World Heritage Convention more applicable, and extended its potential culturally and geographically, in particular in the Asia-Pacific region. The recognition of associative landscapes is particularly relevant to the Asia-Pacific region where a diversity of traditional cultures both depends on and has influenced the landscapes. In 1995, the following definition of associative cultural landscapes was proposed during the **Asia-Pacific Workshop on Associative Cultural Landscapes** (Australia):

- Associative cultural landscape can be defined as large or small contiguous or non-contiguous areas and itineraries, routes or other linear landscapes. These may be physical entities or mental images embedded in a people's spirituality, cultural tradition and practice. The attributes of associative cultural landscapes include the intangible, such as the acoustic, the kinetic and the olfactory as well as the visual.

The *Operational Guidelines* identify associative cultural landscapes as one of the categories of cultural landscapes. Paragraph 39 (iii) of the *Guidelines* states:

- The inclusion of such landscapes on the World Heritage List is justifiable by virtue of the powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element rather than material cultural evidence which may be insignificant or absent.

It was decided to explore the idea of associative cultural landscapes as traditional indigenous cultural landscapes (expressed for example in traditional and spiritual landscapes) and as inspirational landscapes expressed in creative works of poets, artists, writers, etc. The associative cultural landscape category has particular relevance to the Asia-Pacific region where the link between the physical and the spiritual aspects of landscape is especially important and needs to be recognised. Geographical features may have cultural significance without there being any visible archaeological evidence. Examples important to the Asia-Pacific region include aboriginal dreaming tracks in Australia, the spread of Polynesian culture across the Pacific ocean and the Silk road from China. The slave route is another example of this type of heritage.

The workshop considered it useful to suggest the amplification or qualification of specific terms included in Paragraph 39 (iii):

- "artistic" encompasses all forms of artistic expression including literary
- "cultural" includes associations with historic events and with traditions of indigenous and non-indigenous cultures.
- "landscape" includes seascapes. ICOMOS International Scientific Committee in Underwater Cultural Heritage examines marine environment. Its work would be a use-

ful addition to the associative values linked to the marine environment.

In 1996, the **Expert Meeting on European Cultural Landscapes of Outstanding Universal Value** (Vienna, Austria) examined the main types of cultural landscapes and diverse factors (technological, social, economic and political) which have led to the formation of cultural landscapes in Europe.

Technological intervention is represented by hydraulic works in the Netherlands and Fenlands of eastern England.

Social and political forces of feudalism resulted in open fields of north-west Europe. It is important to notice that time and continuity play an important role in the development of cultural landscapes.

Outstanding fossil or relict cultural landscapes of the 3rd to 1st millennia BC exist in the United Kingdom (Stonehenge, Avebury, Dartmoore) and similarly in, for example, Cyprus (Paphos), Greece (Delos) and Sweden (Tanum). The sub-category includes industrial landscapes (Mines of Rammelsberg, Germany and Ironbridge Gorge, UK). These are often under threat and should be a high priority for a national preservation survey in Europe.

Associative cultural landscapes are complex typologies linked to climatic, geological, morphological and geographical data corresponding to an extreme cultural diversification. (Stonehenge, Meteora, Mount Athos, Mont St. Michel, the Roads of Santiago de Compostella in this category). They could be associated with artistic phenomena and intangible heritage (music, poetry, philosophy and science). The association of a landscape with the intangible values can be retained only if these are of universal value. The use of cultural criterion (vi) should be more restrictive. Disparity between associative and outstanding universal value was possible. All landscapes are cultural and even nature conservation is a cultural task.

Although paragraph 39 of *Operational Guidelines* was reaffirmed, use of a flexible definition of living landscapes was suggested: one that recognizes past and future evolution of the landscape and interactions between people and the environment. The Council of Europe also recognizes the need to define landscapes flexibly, with community participation in identification of European landscapes. A flexible approach was also favoured for the Eastern European region at the **Regional Meeting on Cultural Landscapes in Eastern Europe** held in 1999 (Bialystok, Poland). "Eastern Europe is a territory of transition and connects east and west. ... It displays a diverse natural environment from the Baltic Sea to the Mediterranean, from the snow-covered mountains of the Caucasus to the arctic north. Both the natural environment, covering several bio-geographical regions, and the rich cultural history, traditions and ways of life produce unique cultural landscapes. These landscapes are difficult to assess, to man-

age, to preserve and to develop” (p. 7) Different notions and definitions of “landscape” and “cultural landscape” can be applied in the region. Specific interpretation depends on regional and national contexts. Participants considered that the term “cultural landscape” as defined in paragraph 39 of the *Operational Guidelines* should be used with flexibility and as a technical term. Some group members preferred the term “landscape heritage”.

Contrary to East European views, the three categories outlined in the Operational Guidelines in paragraph 39 were reaffirmed along with the concept of interaction between people and the environment during the **Regional Thematic Meeting on Cultural Landscapes in the Andean Region** in 1998 (Arequipa/Chivay, Peru). In Latin America, historic cities and archaeological sites have been inscribed but other types of cultural heritage are under-represented. The typology of cultural landscapes in the region would need a historical perspective (pre-Inca, colonial, republican, contemporary), considerations of its actual and traditional use and functions (pastoral, agricultural, forestry, spiritual) and an ecological perspective (paramos, jalcas, punas, deserts, forests).

The transformation of living cultural landscapes into fossil/relict cultural landscapes was considered of extreme relevance in the Andean region.

Designed cultural landscapes are not common in the region. They exist mainly through colonial influences in the form of haciendas and botanical gardens. The hacienda production of cacao in the 17th century closely associates natural and cultural values with intangible heritage of rituals and music of the workers and local communities.

Living cultural landscapes such as terraced agricultural landscapes with sophisticated irrigation systems have a high representativity in the region and are also representative of the outstanding universal value with the production of highest diversity of crops in the world, associated with the altitude. Characteristic elements include networks of routes linking different regions and irrigation systems.

Relict/fossil cultural landscapes are extremely well displayed with a number of pre-Columbian and pre-Inca and Inca landscapes with architectural works. They are connected to rituals, and artisanal and agricultural production.

Associative cultural landscapes include overlay of different cultural values due to the Conquista. Two types can be distinguished: pre-colonization values still present in a number of sacred rituals and sites, sometimes linked to monumental Inca places, and the Spanish colonization with its Catholic tradition.

The African cultural heritage is currently underrepresented in the World Heritage List. The recognition of cultural landscapes offers possibilities to include several African sites, Africa being the region where the most ancient cultural landscapes can be found.

In 1999 the **Expert Meeting on African Cultural Landscapes** (Tiwi, Kenya) reviewed different types of African cultural landscapes falling into several categories of archaeological heritage, living cultures, traditional know-how, technological heritage, heritage routes and associative spiritual heritage. These last are original cultural landscapes (sites of the Omo, Ethiopia, Turkana, Kenya, Koro-Toro, Chad).

Managed landscapes display use of trees species. Fossil landscapes occur numerously among prehistoric sites. Many associative landscapes consist of sacred woods, rocks and mountains. Pastoral landscapes in the arid and semi-arid zones have characteristic elements (wells, cattle enclosures). Itineraries and exchange routes are linear landscapes of diverse use (commercial, religious). Agricultural landscapes terraced with irrigation systems demonstrate adaptation to extreme conditions. Urbanised landscapes combine rural lifestyle with intermediary form of sedentary habitat.

In 2000, the **Regional Expert Meeting on Cultural Landscapes in Central America** presented case studies of various types of cultural landscapes including different values: olive trees of the atrium Church and ex-convent of San Francisco from the 16th century in Tzintzunzan, the first example of the introduction of European flora in America, the Old Forest of Chapaltepec as the first place of settlers of the Valley of Mexico, the Islas of Bahia as an example of a site of indigenous community living on their natural resources, illustrating also the history of colonisation and deforestation.

A change in the perception of cultural landscapes was noted by IUCN: from a descriptive, static and separative approach towards an analytic, holistic, dynamic and interpretative one.

The **Regional Expert Meeting on Plantation Systems in the Caribbean** held in 2001 revealed that the Caribbean region is one of the most underrepresented, even if three cultural landscape categories exist in this region:

- Landscapes created by man e.g. the gardens of Nisbet Island, organically evolved landscapes, fossil landscape e.g. the Valley of Sugar Mills in Trinidad, Cuba, continuing landscapes e.g. The Viñales Valley in Pinar del Rio, Cuba.
- Specifically relating to plantations systems, the meeting proposed the definition of “Plantation” as “the physical boundaries/ground of production of the mono-crop, with its internal system within the boundaries of the plantation i.e. slave hospital, provision ground, works, etc.” while “plantation system” should be “the tentacles of activity that fed into the plantations – markets, warehouses, trading houses, etc.”

It was suggested to allow for more flexibility in the definition of plantation systems, bearing in mind that a wider definition should include fortifications, market places, port areas, churches.

In 2001, the **Thematic Expert Meeting on Asia-Pacific Sacred Mountains** acknowledged that *certain places, associated in the minds of the communities with powerful beliefs, artistic works and traditional customs, embody an exceptional spiritual relationship between people and nature. This is in particular the case of sacred mountains sites. At the same time, such mountain sites demonstrate cultural diversity and are often centres of significant biological diversity. Sacred mountains also testify to the creative genius, socio-economic development and the imaginative and spiritual vitality of humanity. Sacred mountains are part of our collective identity.*

Theme 2: Identification and Evaluation of Cultural Landscapes

In 1992, it was stressed that nominations should be prepared with full approval of local Communities.

1994

It was considered that values of heritage canals can be examined under technological, economic, social, and landscape factors:

- Technology: line and waterproofing of the water channel, engineering structures compared to structural features in other areas of architecture and technology, sophistication of construction methods, transfer of technologies.
- Economy: canals contribute to the nation-building, agricultural and industrial development, generation of wealth, development of engineering skills applied to other areas and industries, tourism.
- Social factors: redistribution of wealth with social and cultural progress, movement of people and the interaction of cultural groups.
- Landscape: related industrial activity and changing settlement patterns cause visible changes to landscape forms and patterns.

Changes were proposed to the *Operational Guidelines* in Para 24 a (i), (ii) and (iv).

1994

The cultural value of a route can be measured both by the dynamics (commercial, philosophical, religious) which it may have generated or favoured (transfer of goods, knowledge, know-how) and by the symbolic significance it represents for anyone using it, who may have used it, or for anyone referring to it. The routes should be clearly delimited. Within the context of World Heritage, the idea is to consider routes as a social phenomenon rather than as an expression of one particular exceptional incident or moment.

Classification to better understand the multiplicity of cultural routes:

- religious events (pilgrimages, crusades);
- trade activities (silk, salt, spices);
- military campaigns (crusades, Napoleon's route, Hannibal's alpine crossing);
- sports events (the rum race, Paris-Peking rally, Paris-Dakar rally), etc.

Criteria for proposing a route:

- **spatial characteristics** - length and diversity (varying) of a route reflect the interest of the exchange and the complexity of the links that it maintains (or maintained).
- **temporal characteristics** - how long it has been in existence and the frequency of use, which could be multi-annual, annual, seasonal. It must have established its identity through diachronic practice over sufficient time to leave its imprint on mankind.
- **cultural characteristics** - the fact that it includes cross-cultural aspects (or effects), e.g. it links remote ethnic and cultural groups and fosters their mutual progress through exchange. Its capacity to bring together different peoples.
- **role or purpose** - the fact that it has been used to exchange spiritual goods (religious or philosophical) or basic necessities for the survival of communities or has contributed to their development (trade in foodstuffs, minerals, manufactured goods, etc.).

Criteria for delimitation:

- **Spatial criteria:** the route followed, sites, monuments, constructions, buildings, ways, area of influence.
- **Temporal criteria:** its beginning, end, frequency of use; intensity of use and variations
- **Cultural criteria:** impact: purpose of the route; its limits ; volume, nature and type of exchange (spiritual or material; men, goods, technologies). Impact on mankind's memory or experience (introduction of new practices).
- **Important heritage components:** concentration points (departure, arrival); lodging places (on overland journeys there are often reception points every 40 km) (caravanserais, hostels etc); watering holes (for animals and men, such as wells, springs and fountains); compulsory passing places: fords, bridges, mountain passes, ports, etc. All of these components have left architectural remains or signs on the landscape. They should be acknowledged and protected by incorporation into the description of the site.
- **Inventory method:** regional basis, by existing core elements in the human sciences e.g. in the arid African region: Dakar (IFAN), Niamey (IRSH).

- **Submission procedures:** joint application most desirable.

1995

In the case of evaluation of organically evolved landscapes, such as the terraced landscapes, a pragmatic approach is suggested: relatively few organically evolved cultural landscapes are likely to exhibit outstanding, universal values. Evaluation requires development of indicators for nomination by ICMOS and IUCN.

Significant points for evaluating terraced landscapes:

Climatically-related (water)

- watershed management (in particular forest protection and rehabilitation);
- irrigation works (weirs, dams, sluices, canals, tunnels, reservoirs);
- heavy engineering works especially for drainage (self-standing stone walls, deep channels);
- hydraulic controls of internal as well as external water flow;
- hydraulic (movement by water) of rock, soil, earth and organic material from higher sources.

Edaphically-related (soil)

- major earthworks in mountainous terrain (excavation, levelling, filling);
- embankment walling and buttressing with boulders, stone;
- devices used for repairing damaged terraces (due to avalanches, earthworm-induced seepage, earthquakes, cloudbursts, river flooding);
- recycling of soil nutrients by field-to-field transport.

Biotically-related (biomass, biodiversity)

- organic residue management of weeds including water ferns, aquaculture of fish and other edible fauna (snails, shell-fish, mole crickets etc), blue-green algae, and varied forms of edible flora other than the principal cultivars (rice and taro);
- transport and distribution of organic fertilizers of domestic and wild origin (including green manure);
- intercropping of legumes and other vegetables, root crops, spices, and lesser known plants of food and medicinal value;
- development and maintenance of adjacent woodlots;
- routinely selected and appropriately placed varieties of major cultivars (rice, etc).

Ethnoecologically-related (in general)

- fine-tuning, synchrony, and interlocking of cropping cycles and resource flows with the organization of labour;
- linkages and integration of religious and social traditions and adaptations with the modifications and transformations of the landscape noted above.

General evaluation indicators

- traditional knowledge and technology and cultural-ecological integration;
- involvement of local people in active maintenance and modification of the landscape;
- degree of transformation of the natural landscape;
- evolution and survival over time;
- completeness of physical unit;
- cultural tradition/identity;
- comparative value within region;
- significance in cultural, economic, social, and/or religious development of region;
- representative nature of landscape type;
- degree of enhancement of biodiversity (fauna, flora, domesticated livestock, and cultivated crops);
- authenticity/integrity;
- necessary management and support conditions in place.

1995 (continued)

In the Asia-Pacific region, the consideration of properties of outstanding universal values needs to be contextual (recognizing place in its broader intellectual and physical context) rather than specific (as in the limited approach to view the heritage solely as monuments or wilderness). Some landscapes have been created by women or carry "religious, artistic or cultural" traditions specific to women rather than men. Gender should be taken into account in identifying associative cultural landscapes. While it was agreed that Paragraph 24 b (i) is relevant to the associative cultural landscapes, it was considered that for regional applications of definitions of authenticity needed to clarify the interactions between culture and the natural environment. An integrated approach to the evaluation of associative cultural landscapes should combine expertise of natural and cultural heritage experts.

Criteria

Tongariro and Uluru Kata-Tjuta met both cultural and natural criteria. Cultural criterion (iv) dealing with "landscape which illustrates significant stages in human history" and (v) relating to "an outstanding example of a traditional land-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change", may also apply to associative cultural landscapes.

The Workshop recommended that in applying cultural criterion (vi) a broader rather than a narrower interpretation be used, and that in particular, oral traditions be not excluded.

The Workshop considered that the natural criterion defined in Paragraph 44 (a) (iii) may be relevant for an associative cultural landscape. The criterion highlights "superlative natural phenomena", "areas of exceptional natural beauty" and "areas of exceptional aesthetic importance". It is important that any nomination for World Heritage listing clearly specify how and why the landscape is seen as having these qualities, which may well be by cultural association.

There are management implications arising from the specific criteria used to evaluate associative cultural landscapes. The criteria in Paragraphs 44 (a) (ii) and (iv) for evaluating natural properties for World Heritage listing may, for the purposes of integrity, require the maintenance of biological diversity. While changes to Paragraph 38 have emphasised the potential for traditional cultural practices to assist the maintenance of biological diversity, management problems may arise if traditional land-use practices are seen to conflict with other nature conservation strategies.

The Workshop, noting that communities which are stakeholders in properties of World Heritage significance may not always be aware of the criteria and the listing process, supported the requirement for educational programs and full consultation with all communities which are culturally associated with the properties. It is recognised that in some instances cross-cultural differences may lead to conflicts concerning evaluation, listing and management of properties.

1996

In Europe, pilot studies were carried out on threatened landscapes by the Landscape Conservation Working Group of IUCN, Commission on Environmental Strategy and Planning with the International Association of Landscape Ecology to develop methodologies and criteria for identification, assessment and evaluation of cultural landscapes, even if it is difficult to establish criteria to assess the scenic quality of cultural landscapes. Only a selection of cultural landscapes in Europe will be inscribed. Cultural landscapes of European, national and regional value will need to be protected by other means, including national protection.

An integrated approach to identification: including complementary work of Advisory Bodies, link to the European Landscape Convention recognizing the respect and development of human rights and the preservation of local democracy was considered important. The need for a systematic approach to the regional and thematic identification of European cultural landscapes using tentative lists by States Parties as key components was acknowledged.

Selection for the List from the many and varied types of organically evolved landscapes requires agreement on landscape typology and criteria of value. It is useful to use both natural and cultural criteria for identification, but broad classificatory schemes can best be applied at regional and local levels.

The comparative thematic studies should refer to European cultural landscapes which have been exported from Europe (vineyards of Chile, California and Australia, boge landscapes of New England in USA).

Evaluation of European cultural landscapes

Some cultural landscapes represent continuous development over millennia, others are developed over a short period of time. Living cultural landscapes are dynamic, con-

sist in tangible and intangible elements. It is reasonable to classify and evaluate the cultural landscapes according to their functional features. Decisions concerning the conservation must involve political input and community decisions.

1998

Following the meeting on cultural landscapes in the Andes, it was agreed that cultural landscapes for the inclusion on the World Heritage List should be identified on national and regional levels and could imply serial nominations consisting of complementary elements, itineraries and exchange routes.

1999

Within the African context, itineraries were considered difficult to identify. The most characteristic elements to be taken into account are not necessarily their entire dimension but the fixed points and landmarks, essential for their comprehension and well as the role played by the itineraries in the spiritual, cultural and economic and social development of the populations concerned.

2000

The Regional Expert Meeting on Cultural Landscapes in Central America provided a series of recommendations with regard to the identification of cultural landscapes:

- to promote the identification of cases, by encouraging the formations of multidisciplinary teams and co-operation among institutions for the identification, analysis and elaboration of inventories of cultural landscapes;
- to create multi-lateral teams which could also improve relationships between countries in the region (...) to demonstrate exchange among countries, especially properties, itineraries and routes shared by neighbouring countries (...)
- in the same way, it is recommended to analyse new types of cultural landscapes or interactions between humankind and the environment, for example production systems and management of soil and water (hydraulic technology, water control) developed by the people in response to the specific characteristics of Central America and Mexico (...)
- to investigate the impact of the introduction of foreign species of cash-crops (coffee, tobacco, banana, sugar cane) and forest species (...) as well as the level of impact (positive or negative) on the original landscape and on the economy of the people living there. This is being considered as an important subject for Central America (...)
- taking into consideration the value of cultural landscapes for the reality of Central America and Mexico, the States Parties should also identify important cases with typical characteristics of the region or with importance on the national level (...)

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- it is necessary to clarify the concept “exceptional universal value” set between the concepts of “universality” vs. “representativity” and taking into account the peculiarities of specific areas or regional cultures
- the World List is mainly focused on tangible heritage. Considering that the associative (“intangible”) is part of cultural heritage and extremely important for Central America and Mexico, it is necessary to deepen the relation between them and to study the conditions for the inclusion of predominantly associative cases into the World Heritage List
- in countries with a deep history, (...) the evolving or organically developed cultural landscapes are extremely dynamic, in the sense that it is easy to observe changes in short period of time from “relict” to “continuous” landscapes (...)
- from the presented cases one aspect of cultural landscapes emerges, that should not be forgotten: the ideological values that concern the construction and reaffirmation of identities, especially those in multi-ethnic and pluri-linguistic contexts.

2001

During the **Thematic Expert Meeting on Desert Landscapes and Oasis Systems in the Arab Region**, IUCN presented developed informal guidance with recommended criteria for assessing the natural values of cultural landscapes. “Cultural landscapes are designated under Article 1 of the Convention (cultural properties), not Article 2 (natural properties) to which the aforesaid criteria apply. Moreover, criteria developed specifically for natural sites are of limited value in assessing nominations for cultural landscapes, whose characteristics are different, (although criterion (iii) concerning “areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance” is certainly relevant to the assessment of cultural landscapes). Thus the present situation is anomalous. The *Operational Guidelines* explicitly recognise that cultural landscapes embrace “a diversity of manifestations of the interaction between human kind and its natural environment” (para 37). However, while the criteria for assessing the cultural values of this interaction are clear and explicit (paras 23 and 24) those for the natural ones are not.” (Note on the Assessment of Natural Qualities in Cultural Landscapes).

Proposed natural criteria for assessing cultural landscapes:

- conservation of natural and semi-natural ecosystems, and of wild species of fauna and flora: and in particular whether the cultural landscape is an outstanding example of how traditional land use patterns can:
 - contribute to the protection of natural ecosystems;
 - help protect wild species of fauna or flora;
 - help protect genetic diversity within wild species;
 - create semi-natural habitats of great importance to bio-diversity, i.e. manipulated ecosystems with well-structured and functional interactions between its living components;
- conservation of biodiversity within the farming systems: and in particular whether the cultural landscape is an outstanding example of how traditional farm systems can:
 - develop and/or conserve a wide range of varieties of domesticated livestock;
 - develop and/or conserve a wide varieties of cultivated crops, fruit or vegetables;
- sustainable land use: and in particular whether the land use practices are an outstanding example of how to:
 - respect the productive capability of land;
 - conserve the quality and quantity of soil;
 - manage and safeguard water quality;
 - manage streams and rivers so as to reduce damaging floods and run off;
 - maintain plant cover;
 - restore vegetation, soils and sources of water.

Enhancement of scenic beauty: that is whether the cultural landscape has outstanding scenic qualities, deriving as much from the contrast an /or interaction between works of nature and humanity as from the intrinsic quality of the natural features.

The presence of an outstanding ex situ collection of plants or fauna evidence of an outstanding example of humanity's inter-relationship with nature.

The site of some historically significant discovery in the natural sciences, i.e. where the associative value derives from such a discovery.

2001

The meeting on **plantation systems** acknowledged that there were ‘great variations in the plantation systems causes by different technological development as well as global economic and social change. It was therefore suggested that sites should be chosen for further consideration under the SRP or World Heritage for their *unique, representative and/or exceptional characteristics, tangible or intangible, that go beyond national significance, in terms of type, period, events they represent, their relation with landscape, or spirit of memory by community consensus.*

2001

The **Sacred Mountains meeting** concluded in recommendations for the identification of the character, significance and values of sacred mountains and agreed that sacred mountain sites may be categorized as follows:

- the mountain itself is sacred;
- has sacred associations;
- has sacred areas, places, objects;
- inspires sacred ritual and practices.

It is difficult to quantify values that are considered in the process of identification of a sacred mountain site. However, some indicators were identified. Criterion (vi) is the most appropriate in the process of identification, but the following change was proposed: “this criterion should

justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances and preferably in conjunction with other criteria, cultural or natural”

Cultural criteria (i) and (v) may also be applied. The values can be both tangible (temples, cemeteries, gates, stupas, stones, tombs etc.) and intangible (continuity, fame, identity, manifestation, myth, practice, presence, source). The natural heritage values include biodiversity, climatic conditions, height, rock formations etc. The significance of a sacred mountain may be measured by examining how long the mountain has been in use as a sacred site and how many traditions are represented.

Theme 3: Management and Conservation of Cultural Landscapes

1992

At the La Petite Pierre Meeting, the general criteria for conservation and management (paragraph 24 b (ii)) were considered applicable to cultural landscapes.

1994

Management mechanisms for **canals** require participation of public administrations, associations and individuals. A presence of a co-ordinating body is essential.

A policy to inform the public and partners of the authenticity and historical value of the heritage resource is necessary. The possibility of reinvesting a portion of tourism revenues in maintenance and conservation should be considered.

The concept of **cultural routes** opens ways to cultural tourism. Their protection and promotion requires management skills, careful control of cultural tourism and participation of inhabitants.

1995

It was recommended that draft principles and guidelines on the management for the conservation of **Asian rice terrace landscapes** should be developed.

Objectives of conservation policies for Asian rice terrace landscapes include:

- environmental sustainability (in space and time), i.e. the protection of natural processes and cycles and the ecological system in place (including the protection of soils, water and biodiversity in fauna, flora and domesticated crops);
- protection of characteristic landscape features including technological aspects such as water channels, irrigation and terracing;
- maintenance and strengthening of living cultural traditions, including increased awareness of the value of these traditions;

- maintenance of the economic viability of farming and traditional land use systems using traditional knowledge-based technology;
- strengthening the capacity of the local community to cope with external pressures.

Means and mechanisms for conservation planning for Asian rice terrace landscapes:

- Greater community empowerment, so that local and indigenous communities, especially those people directly involved in the evolution and maintenance of the shaped landscape, are able to determine the content of the conservation plan and to participate in its implementation;
- Awareness of tourism impacts on local community, landscape and environment; community determination of the form of tourism which takes place; redistribution of tourism revenues for the benefit of local community; education of visitors of the significance of the culture and the landscape of rice terraces;
- Determination of boundaries which identify the outstanding features and buffer zones, protection of the ecosystem upon which the land use system depends recognition of the interactions between cultural, social and administrative factors.

Presence of a strong body responsible for the conservation of the area, representative of and responsive to the local community was considered necessary. It should ensure participation by the private sector, NGOs and international organizations; It should be responsible for developing programmes of financial and other support for the conservation of the landscape, policies for the control and regulations of incompatible activities, and arrangements for monitoring, review of the effectiveness of the conservation plan. All sectors of public policy need to be integrated and coordinated to achieve the objectives of the conservation of the cultural landscape.

1995

The **Asia-Pacific Workshop on Associative Landscapes** endorsed the management requirements set under Para 24 b (ii) and 44 b (v), including those related to integrity and control of visitation. Para 14 was perceived somewhat ambiguous in intent.

A management plan, or other conservation arrangement, should provide the framework and mechanisms to manage change while conserving the stated values of the property. Links between the evaluation and management of associative cultural landscapes need to be recognised. Close involvement of traditional custodians should be a prerequisite in the assessment of appropriate management plans for such landscapes. Community involvement and participation in an important part of the identification, management and monitoring of associative cultural landscapes for World Heritage listing. Landscapes need to

promote the traditional and/or inspirational values for which the places were mentioned.

Education programmes and information services should be made available to State Party governments and the public to encourage greater feeling of ownership of and respect for World Heritage properties.

It is difficult to specify boundaries for associative cultural landscapes because of the difficulty in qualifying the values and in delineating where they are expressed. They could be sought for each defined value and an overall boundary incorporating all values could be presented by maps.

Inspirational places are particularly difficult to monitor due to lack of an effective gauge. One measure is whether or not the values for which the landscape was noted are still appreciated by the community and respected by visitors. Does the place continue to inspire creative works? Community involvement is essential.

1996

Management and classification of **cultural landscapes in Europe** are difficult as European landscapes are among the world's most rich and complex heritage. Conservation and management should demonstrate principles of sustainable land use and of the maintenance of local diversity, prevailing in the management of rural environment. This complementary relation might be formalised through the link between the World Heritage Convention and the European Landscape Convention. The best form of conservation of rural landscapes is active living use motivated by social and economic factors, even if it necessitates some change. In Europe, many living cultural landscapes are rural landscapes.

Preservation should be a harmonious continuation and a revitalisation all through life. Importance of relationship between people and nature needs to be underlined, education has to be a goal of the implementation of the WH Convention. Interdisciplinary approach is required. The size of inscribed cultural landscapes (Lednice, Wörlitz) raises questions on boundaries and management of these sites.

1998

In the Andean region, the role of local people during the nomination process should be given major importance, just as the education programmes. Tourism planning should be integral part of management. Sustainable tourism can make a substantial contribution to the local economy and contribute to the preservation of the landscapes. The importance of living cultural landscapes embodying past ways of life and having continuing relevance today was underlined.

1999

In the **African region**, the concept of land owned by communities, elders, divinities should be recognized. It is important to clarify the role played by the State and define

its interaction with the traditional rights. It would be beneficial if the State associated the communities concerned in the inscription process and at all stages of the nomination process. Their interest should be taken into account in the implementation, safeguarding, education and monitoring programmes. The local population should be aware of the important role it plays in the inscription process. Priority should be given to information and education actions directed at the local population. Local communities are responsible for the establishment of these landscapes, are able to benefit from them in a sustainable manner, gaining spiritual, social, aesthetic satisfaction. Development and conservation activities should be organised in a form of a master plan including local and international tourism development to benefit local communities and national bodies involved in the conservation. It should define the objectives and the means of attaining them, the names of responsible officials, resources, criteria and indicators to allow and evaluation of the implementation. It should mention the concrete inputs from the community, conservation and promotion activities and their evaluation. Management should be a balance between conservation needs and people's needs. The team in charge should receive interdisciplinary and specific training.

Development and conservation should be envisaged in a sustainable development perspective with the goal of reducing poverty.

Definition of boundaries is complex because African sites are often fragmented into different components linked by functionality: a technological site will comprise the production site, a processing site, a site for production of energy, for dissemination and marketing. All these elements are a basis for the integrity and must be identified. However, the notion of a buffer zone may become hardly applicable in the case of cultural itineraries. It is preferable to consider the boundaries as a combination of stable and flexible elements, forming an approximate contour rather than a linear and exact boundary.

African societies are based on the nature-culture synergy on the interpretation of natural phenomena and resources. It calls for a holistic approach of a global heritage of humanity, representative of diversity of cultures.

The concept of property is currently understood as unduly restrictive and does not give due recognition to communal ownership. States parties are invited to amend their laws to give proper recognition to the rights of local communities over cultural landscapes. It is important that the local communities participate actively in decision-making process related to cultural landscapes under their ownership and/or control. The expert group recommended that the States Parties establish the necessary mechanisms for effective participation of communities in management and development activities. The participatory mechanism should seek to promote sustainable management of cultural landscapes.

Modalities for monitoring the state of conservation should be defined in the inscription process and taken into account in the management plan. This plan should indicate the necessary actions required to evaluate periodically the state of property in order to prepare a 5-yearly report to the WH Centre. The role of Advisory Bodies should be defined, in particular when the situations are not typical.

The **Regional Thematic Meeting on Cultural Landscapes in Eastern Europe** stressed the need to enhance the recognition and protection of cultural landscapes in the region. It encouraged to prepare new detailed inventories, revise tentative lists to include different categories of cultural landscapes. Nominations prepared by Western European States Parties could assist States Parties in Eastern Europe in the identification, preservation, conservation, maintenance, development/rehabilitation of cultural landscapes. The Trans-boundary character of cultural landscapes invites the identification and joint nomination of areas such as the Curonian Spit.

2000

The **Regional Expert Meeting on Cultural Landscapes in Central America** noted there is a change in the management of categories of IUCN: with a shift to local community. Protected landscape category leads to sustainability, biodiversity conservation through traditional land-use and the communities as custodians of natural resources. In particular, the points for consideration are to enlarge the concept towards ecoregions, including living landscapes and income generation through tourism.

(p. 19) Faced with the dilemma of tourism being an erosive factor for cultural landscapes and a tool for economic development and sustainability of the communities, as well as for the components of those landscapes, the participants are recommended to (...):

- include guidelines for the incorporation of cultural landscapes within the national plans and strategies in order to guarantee their sustainability;
- incorporate experts in tourism planning in theoretical and methodological debates related to cultural and natural heritage as well as analyse the motivation and needs of users and the carrying capacity of the heritage site;
- promote tourism established on a firm cultural basis assuring that the economic development is linked to an adequate management, guaranteeing the recovery of the site;
- the participation of the local communities is essential for both the identification and the process of nomination as well as for the management, use and development of cultural landscapes as tourist destinations. For this reason it is necessary to develop application mechanisms for the integration of the communities in tourism activities for generating economical benefits and for the recovery of the cultural and natural heritage;

- work together with experts from the tourism industry for inclusion of cultural landscapes in inventories of cultural attractions;
- raise awareness of the members of the operative tourism sector and incorporate their observations in approaches to cultural landscapes management;
- incorporate the aspects related to sustainable tourism into other UNESCO programmes, especially into programmes on cultural routes and itineraries and bring people in contact with their heritage;

Given the complexity of cultural landscapes, it is very important to rely on **management plans** for their use and management. It is therefore recommended:

- to request that the advisory bodies offer directive guidelines for the evaluation of the sustainability of sites which are nominated to be inscribed into the World Heritage List;
- to promote expert meetings for the development of demonstrative pilot proposals, which can be used as models in different geographical and cultural regions;
- to promote regional workshops in order to discuss and implement the pilot proposals on the management of cultural landscapes and the production of training material as well as offer training opportunities for national technicians to inform them of theoretical developments and new practical applications;
- to urge the signatory states of the World Heritage Convention to promote and establish training programmes for specialists with an integral and holistic approach for the definition, analysis, recovery and evaluation of cultural landscapes;
- to promote the relationship between institutions, organisations and universities (...)

In 2001, the **Meeting on Plantation Systems** reaffirmed the need to recognise the role of indigenous people in delaying the establishment of plantations systems, a role which should be recognised in the proposed inclusion process.

The workshop also recommended to raise extra-budgetary funds to ensure sustainable development of plantations systems, to design and initiate a systematic regional training programme focused on the identification, protection and conservation of Places of Memory and potential World Heritage sites, to set up national committees for the SRP and prepare national inventories and tentative list, initiate discussion and enhance regional co-operation in order to promote (trans-frontier) serial nominations for inscriptions.

The management of **sacred mountain sites** includes:

- Co-operation of stakeholders consisting primarily of local community, owners, custodians, guardians, religious groups, pilgrims and concerned authorities. It is important to increase awareness and promote the involvement of the younger generation. Pilgrimage and tourism management are recognised to have significant impact on sacred mountain sites. They could also provide economical benefits to the local community. Following principles were highlighted:
 - tourism can be a vehicle for cultural exchange and conservation, especially in the conservation, presentation, utilisation of pilgrimage routes, itineraries, or paths,
 - sound tourism planning can ensure that the visitor experience is satisfying and also respects cultural practices,
 - host communities and custodians of sacred mountains should be involved in the tourism planning process to ensure that tourism revenue and activities benefit the heritage, local communities, and custodians,
 - tourist programmes should protect natural and cultural heritage values of sacred mountains.

Theme 4: Authenticity and Integrity

1994

In the case of **linear cultural landscapes**, such as heritage canals, it was felt important to associate the Operational Guidelines criteria of authenticity with indicators which could suggest how authenticity of canals might best be measured, within a time continuum including project planning, execution and ongoing use. One distinctive feature of the canal is its evolution over time. The authenticity and historical interpretation of a canal encompass the connection between the real property, possible movable property and the associated structures.

1995

The close link between the natural, spiritual and cultural elements, the mix of tangible and intangible in the **African context** seems to require a particular definition of the concepts discussed at expert meetings (Nara 1994, La Vanoise 1996, Amsterdam 1998). It is important to define how these conditions should be applied and taken into account during the examination of proposals for inscription. Simultaneous consideration of authenticity and integrity appears to be necessary.

1995

During the **Asia-Pacific Workshop on Associative Cultural Landscapes** the wording of Paragraph 11 of the Nara Document on authenticity was endorsed:

All judgements about values attributed to cultural properties as well as the credibility of related information sources may differ from culture to culture, and even within the same culture. It is thus not possible to base judgements of value and authenticity on fixed criteria. On the contrary,

the respect due to all cultures requires that heritage properties must be considered and judged within the cultural contexts to which they belong.

While it was agreed that the Paragraph 24 b (i) is relevant to associative cultural landscapes, it was considered that for a regional application the definition of authenticity needed to clarify.

Participants agreed that for regional application, the definition of authenticity needs to clarify the interactions between culture and the natural environment. Authenticity should encompass the continuation of cultural practices which maintain the place. It may not refer to the maintenance of the fabric of a place or its reconstruction to an earlier or original configuration. Instead, authenticity may mean the maintenance of a continuing association between the people and the place, however it may be expressed through time. This may necessitate to accept the change to the landscape as well as change in attitude to it.

1998

During the Thematic Meeting on **Cultural Landscapes in the Andes**, it was agreed that integrity and authenticity should be considered as Andean's people vision of space and scale, the functional, formal, spatial and structural integrity, as well as integrated natural, cultural, spiritual values, including perception by local community.

1999

During the meeting on **Eastern European cultural landscapes**, in relation to the "test of authenticity", the group questioned whether "authenticity" could be at all applied for cultural landscapes.

2000

In **Central America** (San Jose de Costa Rica, p. 19), the authenticity/integrity continues to be an important theme in the discussion of the concepts of cultural and natural heritage, even more so concerning cultural landscapes, considering that authenticity/integrity are obligatory requirements for nominating sites for inscription on the World Heritage List. New problems that arise from the characteristics of cultural landscapes require to clarify these concepts.

2001

The application of the test of integrity and authenticity was considered of relevance for all **sacred mountain sites**. Integrity implies a balanced state of ecological systems, aesthetic, cultural, religious or artistic associations. 'The way that 'authenticity' is defined by the Operational Guidelines is applicable to sacred mountains and should encompass the continuation of traditional cultural practices, which maintain a sacred mountain.' (p.17). The participants recommended that the concept of "integrity" be further defined.

First Provisional List of Possible
Cultural Landscapes
which are, or are in,
Properties already inscribed on
the World Heritage List

(as identified on the World Heritage Centre data-base on 14 February, 2002)

Annex C

First Provisional List of Possible Cultural Landscapes which are, or are in, Properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

Note : *this list of 105 properties comes from an analysis of the latest available Brief Descriptions of Sites Inscribed on the World Heritage List (WHC.01/15, January 2001) i.e. it includes inscriptions up to but not later than December 2000. It does not therefore exactly correlate with the list in Table 8 in the text which includes all inscriptions up to June 2002 i.e. at the time this data was extracted, the electronic file did not contain the sites inscribed in December 2001 and June 2002. Furthermore, certain sites, like the first one, have been retained here as possible CLs, for such appeared to be the case during the first selection from Brief Descriptions, even though, on further examination, they were subsequently dropped in the much more rigorous selection for Table 8. Similarly, some sites in Brief Descriptions which were not at first recognised as potential CLs, and are therefore not listed here, have upon further enquiry been included in Table 8.*

This list overall, however, fairly accurately indicates the general potential of CLs already being present on the existing List of WH sites, a potential recognised in February 2002 at an early stage of this review. Then, it was estimated that c80 CLs already existed on the WH List, with the inscriptions of 2001-02 still to be added. There are 100 sites in Table 8.

Brief descriptions of the sites are included here because they formed a major part of the basis on which the initial assessment was made. Questioning of colleagues, and personal knowledge, also played a part in making this selection. This is, of course, no more than a first attempt on a topic which clearly should be further researched in more depth; but it makes the point about the potential, as do Annexes D and E.

The text has not been edited and is as taken off the data-base. Text in bold, as on the data-base, indicates 16 official World Heritage Cultural Landscapes, plus Kakadu, Australia, quite properly so even though it is not actually on the published list of official cultural landscapes. Twenty more official cultural landscapes can now be added (see Table 1 and Annex H)

ALGERIA

179

■ **Tassili n'Ajjer** 1982
(N ii, iii / C i, ii)

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 B.C. to the first centuries of the present era. The geological formations are of outstanding scenic interest, with eroded sandstones forming 'forests of rock'.

188

■ **M'Zab Valley** 1982
(C ii, iii, v)

A traditional human habitat, created in the 10th century by the Ibadites around their five ksour (fortified cities), has been preserved intact in the M'Zab valley. Simple, functional and perfectly adapted to the environment, the architecture of M'Zab was designed for community living, while respecting the structure of the family. It is a source of inspiration for today's urban planners.

ARGENTINA

995

■ **Jesuit Block and Estancias of Córdoba** 2000
(C ii, iv)

The Jesuit Block in Córdoba, heart of the former Jesuit Province of Paraguay, contains the core buildings of the Jesuit system: the university, the church and residence of the Society of Jesus, and the college. Secular buildings, which illustrate the unique religious, social, and economic experiment carried out in the world for a period of over 150 years in the 17th and 18th centuries.

AUSTRALIA

147

■ **Kakadu National Park** 1981-1987-1992
(N ii, iii, iv / C i, vi)

This unique archaeological and ethnological reserve, located in the Northern Territory, has been inhabited continuously for more than 40,000 years. The cave paintings, rock carvings and archaeological sites record the skills and way of life of the region's inhabitants, from the hunter-gatherers of prehistoric times to the Aboriginal people still living there. It is a unique example of a complex of ecosystems, including tidal flats, floodplains, lowlands and plateaux, and provides a habitat for a wide range of rare or endemic species of plants and animals.

167

■ **Willandra Lakes Region** 1981
(N i / C iii)

The fossil remains of a series of lakes and sand formations that date from the Pleistocene can be found in this region, together with archaeological evidence of human occupation dating from 45–60,000 years ago. It is a unique landmark in the study of human evolution on the Australian continent. Several well-preserved fossils of giant marsupials have also been found here.

181

■ **Tasmanian Wilderness** 1982-1989
(N i, ii, iii, iv / C iii, iv, vi)

In a region that has been subjected to severe glaciation, these parks and reserves, with their steep gorges, covering

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an area of over 1 million ha, constitute one of the last expanses of temperate rainforest in the world. Remains found in limestone caves attest to the human occupation of the area for more than 20,000 years.

447

■ **Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park** 1987-1994
(N ii, iii / C v, vi)

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.

AUSTRIA

786

■ **Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn** 1996
(C i, iv)

From the 18th century to 1918, Schönbrunn was the residence of the Habsburg emperors. It was designed by the architects Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach and Nicolaus Pacassi and is full of outstanding examples of decorative art. Together with its gardens, the site of the world's first zoo in 1752, it is a remarkable Baroque ensemble and a perfect example of *Gesamtkunstwerk*.

806

■ **Hallstatt-Dachstein / Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape** 1997
(C iii, iv)

Human activity in the magnificent natural landscape of the Salzkammergut began in prehistoric times, with the salt deposits being exploited as early as the 2nd millennium B.C. This resource formed the basis of the area's prosperity up to the middle of the 20th century, a prosperity that is reflected in the fine architecture of the town of Hallstatt.

785

■ **Semmering Railway** 1998
(C ii, iv)

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.

970

■ **Wachau Cultural Landscape** 2000
(C ii, iv)

The Wachau is a stretch of the Danube Valley between Melk and Krems, a landscape of high visual quality. It preserves in an intact and visible form many traces - in terms of architecture, (monasteries, castles, ruins), urban design, (towns and villages), and agricultural use, principally for the cultivation of vines - of its evolution since prehistoric times.

BELGIUM

786

■ **The Four Lifts on the Canal du Centre and their Environs, La Louvière and Le Roeulx (Hainaut)** 1998
(C iii, iv)

The four hydraulic boat-lifts on this short stretch of the historic Canal du Centre are industrial monuments of the highest quality. Together with the canal itself and its associated structures, they constitute a remarkably well-preserved and complete example of a late-19th-century industrial landscape. Of the eight hydraulic boat-lifts built at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century, the only ones in the world which still exist in their original working condition are these four lifts on the Canal du Centre.

BRAZIL

606

■ **Serra da Capivara National Park** 1991
(C iii)

Many of the numerous rock shelters in the Serra da Capivara National Park are decorated with cave paintings, some more than 25,000 years old. They are an outstanding testimony to one of the oldest human communities of South America.

CHILE

715

■ **Rapa Nui National Park** 1995
(C i, iii, v)

Rapa Nui, the indigenous name of Easter Island, bears witness to a unique cultural phenomenon. A society of Polynesian origin that settled there c. A.D. 300 established a powerful, imaginative, original tradition of monumental sculpture and architecture, free from any external influence. From the 10th to the 16th century this society built shrines and erected enormous stone figures known as moai, which created an unrivalled cultural landscape that continues to fascinate people throughout the world.

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CHINA

437

■ Mount Taishan 1987

(N iii / C i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi)

The sacred Mount Tai ('shan' means 'mountain') was the object of an imperial cult for nearly 2,000 years, and the artistic masterpieces found there are in perfect harmony with the natural landscape. It has always been a source of inspiration for Chinese artists and scholars and symbolizes ancient Chinese civilizations and beliefs.

703

■ Mountain Resort and its Outlying Temples, Chengde 1994 (C ii, iv)

The Mountain Resort (the Qing dynasty's summer palace), in Hebei Province, was built between 1703 and 1792. It is a vast complex of palaces and administrative and ceremonial buildings. Temples of various architectural styles and imperial gardens blend harmoniously into a landscape of lakes, pastureland and forests. In addition to its aesthetic interest, the Mountain Resort is a rare historic vestige of the final development of feudal society in China.

705

■ Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains 1994 (C i, ii, vi)

The palaces and temples which form the nucleus of this group of secular and religious buildings exemplify the architectural and artistic achievements of China's Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties. Situated in the scenic valleys and on the slopes of the Wudang mountains in Hubei Province, the site, which was built as an organized complex during the Ming dynasty (14th–17th centuries), contains Taoist buildings from as early as the 7th century. It represents the highest standards of Chinese art and architecture over a period of nearly 1,000 years.

778

■ Lushan National Park 1996

(C ii, iii, iv, vi)

Mount Lushan, in Jiangxi, is one of the spiritual centres of Chinese civilization. Buddhist and Taoist temples, along with landmarks of Confucianism, where the most eminent masters taught, blend effortlessly into a strikingly beautiful landscape which has inspired countless artists who developed the aesthetic approach to nature found in Chinese culture.

779

■ Mount Emei Scenic Area, including Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area 1996

(N iv / C iv, vi)

The first Buddhist temple in China was built here in Sichuan Province in the 1st century A.D. in very beautiful surroundings atop Mount Emei. The addition of other temples turned the site into one of Buddhism's main holy places. Over the centuries, the cultural treasures grew in number. The most remarkable was the Giant Buddha of

Leshan, carved out of a hillside in the 8th century and looking down on the confluence of three rivers. At 71 m high, it is the largest Buddha in the world. Mount Emei is also notable for its very diverse vegetation, ranging from subtropical to subalpine pine forests. Some of the trees are more than 1,000 years old.

813

■ Classical Gardens of Suzhou 1997-2000

(C i, ii, iii, iv, v)

Classical Chinese garden design, which seeks to recreate natural landscapes in miniature, is nowhere better illustrated than in the nine gardens in the historic city of Suzhou. They are generally acknowledged to be masterpieces of the genre. Dating from the 11th-19th century, the gardens reflect the profound metaphysical importance of natural beauty in Chinese culture in their meticulous design.

880

■ Summer Palace, an Imperial Garden in Beijing 1998

(C i, ii, iii)

The Summer Palace in Beijing – first built in 1750, largely destroyed in the war of 1860 and restored on its original foundations in 1886 – is a masterpiece of Chinese landscape garden design. The natural landscape of hills and open water is combined with artificial features such as pavilions, halls, palaces, temples and bridges to form a harmonious ensemble of outstanding aesthetic value.

911

■ Mount Wuyi 1999

(N iii, iv / C iii, vi)

Mount Wuyi is the most outstanding area for biodiversity conservation in south-east China and a refuge for a large number of ancient, relict species, many of them endemic to China. The serene beauty of the dramatic gorges of the Nine Bend River, with its numerous temples and monasteries, many now in ruins, provided the setting for the development and spread of neo-Confucianism, which has been influential in the cultures of East Asia since the 11th century. In the 1st century B.C. a large administrative capital was built at nearby Chengcun by the Han dynasty rulers. Its massive walls enclose an archaeological site of great significance.

912

■ Dazu Rock Carvings 1999

(C i, ii, iii)

The steep hillsides of the Dazu area contain an exceptional series of rock carvings dating from the 9th to the 13th century. They are remarkable for their aesthetic quality, their rich diversity of subject matter, both secular and religious, and the light that they shed on everyday life in China during this period. They provide outstanding evidence of the harmonious synthesis of Buddhism, Taoism and Confucianism.

1002

■ **Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui - Xidi and Hongcun** 2000

(C ii, iv, v)

The two traditional villages of Xidi and Hongcun preserve to a remarkable extent the appearance of non-urban settlements of a type that largely disappeared or was transformed during the last century. Their street plan, their architecture and decoration, and the integration of houses with comprehensive water systems are unique surviving examples.

1001

■ **Mount Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System** 2000

(C ii, iv, vi)

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.

COLOMBIA

743

■ **National Archaeological Park of Tierradentro**

1995

(C iii)

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.

744

■ **San Agustín Archaeological Park** 1995

(C iii)

The largest group of religious monuments and megalithic sculptures in South America stands in a wild, spectacular landscape. Gods and mythical animals are skilfully represented in styles ranging from abstract to realist. These works of art display the creativity and imagination of a northern Andean culture that flourished from the 1st to the 8th century.

CUBA

840

■ **Viñales Valley** 1999

(C iv)

The Viñales valley is encircled by mountains and its landscape is interspersed with dramatic rocky outcrops. Traditional techniques are still in use for agricultural production, particularly of tobacco. The quality of this cultural landscape is enhanced by the vernacular architecture of its farms and villages, where a rich multi-ethnic society survives, illustrating the cultural development of the islands of the Caribbean, and of Cuba.

1008

■ **Archaeological Landscape of the First Coffee Plantations in the South-East of Cuba** 2000

(C iii, iv)

The remains of the 19th-century coffee plantations in the foothills of the Sierra Maestra are unique evidence of a pioneer form of agriculture in a difficult terrain. They throw considerable light on the economic, social, and technological history of the Caribbean and Latin American region.

CZECH REPUBLIC

763

■ **Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape** 1996

(C i, ii, iv)

Between the 17th and 20th centuries, the ruling dukes of Liechtenstein transformed their domains in southern Moravia into a striking landscape. It married Baroque architecture (mainly the work of Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach) and the classical and neo-Gothic style of the castles of Lednice and Valtice with countryside fashioned according to English romantic principles of landscape architecture. At 200 sq. km, it is one of the largest artificial landscapes in Europe.

EGYPT

88

■ **Nubian Monuments from Abu Simbel to Philae**

1979

(C i, iii, vi)

This outstanding archaeological area contains such magnificent monuments as the Temples of Ramses II at Abu Simbel and the Sanctuary of Isis at Philae, which were saved from the rising waters of the Nile thanks to the International Campaign launched by UNESCO, in 1960 to 1980.

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ETHIOPIA

10

- **Lower Valley of the Awash** 1980
(C ii, iii, iv)

The Awash valley contains one of the most important groupings of palaeontological sites on the African continent. The remains found at the site, the oldest of which date back at least 4 million years, provide evidence of human evolution which has modified our conception of the history of humankind. The most spectacular discovery came in 1974, when 52 fragments of a skeleton enabled the famous Lucy to be reconstructed.

12

- **Tiya** 1980
(C i, iv)

Tiya is among the most important of the roughly 160 archaeological sites discovered so far in the Soddo region, south of Addis Ababa. The site contains 36 monuments, including 32 carved stelae covered with symbols, most of which are difficult to decipher. They are the remains of an ancient Ethiopian culture whose age has not yet been precisely determined.

17

- **Lower Valley of the Omo** 1980
(C iii, iv)

A prehistoric site near Lake Turkana, the lower valley of the Omo is renowned the world over. The discovery of many fossils there, especially *Homo gracilis*, has been of fundamental importance in the study of human evolution.

FRANCE

83

- **Palace and Park of Versailles** 1979
(C i, ii, vi)

The Palace of Versailles was the principal residence of the French kings from the time of Louis XIV to Louis XVI. Embellished by several generations of architects, sculptors, decorators and landscape architects, it provided Europe with a model of the ideal royal residence for over a century.

85

- **Decorated Grottoes of the Vézère Valley** 1979
(C i, iii)

The Vézère valley contains 147 prehistoric sites dating from the Palaeolithic and 25 decorated caves. It is particularly interesting from an ethnological and anthropological, as well as an aesthetic point of view because of its cave paintings, especially those of the Lascaux Cave, whose discovery in 1940 was of great importance for the history of prehistoric art. The hunting scenes show some 100 animal figures, which are remarkable for their detail, rich colours and lifelike quality.

160

- **Palace and Park of Fontainebleau** 1981
(C ii, vi)

Used by the kings of France from the 12th century, the medieval royal hunting lodge of Fontainebleau, standing at the heart of a vast forest in the Ile-de-France, was transformed, enlarged and embellished in the 16th century by François I, who wanted to make a 'New Rome' of it. Surrounded by an immense park, the Italianate palace combines Renaissance and French artistic traditions.

770

- **Le Canal du Midi** 1996
(C i, ii, iv, vi)

This 360-km network of navigable waterways linking the Mediterranean and the Atlantic through 328 structures (locks, aqueducts, bridges, tunnels, etc.) is one of the most remarkable feats of civil engineering in modern times. Built between 1667 and 1694, it paved the way for the Industrial Revolution. The care that its creator, Pierre-Paul Riquet, took in the design and the way it blends with its surroundings turned a technical achievement into a work of art.

868

- **Routes of Santiago de Compostela in France** 1998
(C ii, iv, vi)

Santiago de Compostela was the supreme goal for countless thousands of pious pilgrims who converged there from all over Europe throughout the Middle Ages. To reach Spain pilgrims had to pass through France, and the group of important historical monuments included in this inscription marks out the four routes by which they did so.

932

- **Jurisdiction of Saint-Emilion** 1999
(C iii, iv)

Viticulture was introduced to this fertile region of Aquitaine by the Romans, and intensified in the Middle Ages. The Saint-Emilion area benefited from its location on the pilgrimage route to Santiago de Compostela and many churches, monasteries and hospices were built there from the 11th century onwards. It was granted the special status of a 'jurisdiction' during the period of English rule in the 12th century. It is an exceptional landscape devoted entirely to wine-growing, with many fine historic monuments in its towns and villages.

933

- **Loire Valley between Sully-sur-Loire and Chalonnes** 2000 (C i, ii, iv)

The Loire Valley is an outstanding cultural landscape of great beauty, containing historic towns and villages, great architectural monuments (the châteaux), and cultivated lands formed by many centuries of interaction between their population and the physical environment, primarily the river Loire itself. The site includes the Château and Estate of Chambord, which was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1981.

FRANCE and SPAIN

773

■ Pyrénées – Mont Perdu 1997-1999

(N i, iii/ C iii, iv, v)

This outstanding mountain landscape, which spans the contemporary national borders of France and Spain, is centred around the peak of Mount Perdu, a calcareous massif that rises to 3,352 m. The site, with a total area of 30,639 ha, includes two of Europe's largest and deepest canyons on the Spanish side and three major cirque walls on the more abrupt northern slopes with France, classic presentations of these geological landforms. The site is also a pastoral landscape reflecting an agricultural way of life that was once widespread in the upland regions of Europe but now survives only in this part of the Pyrénées. Thus it provides exceptional insights into past European society through its landscape of villages, farms, fields, upland pastures and mountain roads.

GEORGIA

709

■ Upper Svaneti 1996

(C iv, v)

Preserved by its long isolation, the Upper Svaneti region of the Caucasus is an exceptional example of mountain scenery with medieval-type villages and tower-houses. The village of Chazhashi still has more than 200 of these very unusual houses, which were used both as dwellings and as defence posts against the invaders who plagued the region.

GERMANY

169

■ Würzburg Residence with the Court Gardens and Residence Square 1981

(C i, iv)

This magnificent Baroque palace – one of the largest and most beautiful in Germany and surrounded by wonderful gardens – was created under the patronage of the prince-bishops Lothar Franz and Friedrich Carl von Schönborn. It was built and decorated in the 18th century by an international team of architects, painters (including Tiepolo), sculptors and stucco-workers, led by Balthasar Neumann.

532

■ Palaces and Parks of Potsdam and Berlin

1990-1992-1999

(C i, ii, iv)

With 500 ha of parks and 150 buildings constructed between 1730 and 1916, Potsdam's complex of palaces and parks forms an artistic whole, whose eclectic nature

reinforces its sense of uniqueness. It extends into the district of Berlin-Zehlendorf, with the palaces and parks lining the banks of the River Havel and Lake Glienicke. Voltaire stayed at the Sans-Souci Palace, built under Frederick II between 1745 and 1747.

534

■ Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz 2000

(C ii, iv)

The Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz is an exceptional example of landscape design and planning of the Age of the Enlightenment, the 18th century. Its diverse components - outstanding buildings, landscaped parks and gardens in the English style, and subtly modified expanses of agricultural land - serve aesthetic, educational, and economic purposes in an exemplary manner.

GUATEMALA

64

■ Tikal National Park 1979

(N ii, iv / C i, iii, iv)

In the heart of the jungle, surrounded by lush vegetation, lies one of the major sites of Mayan civilization, inhabited from the 6th century B.C. to the 10th century A.D. The ceremonial centre contains superb temples and palaces, and public squares accessed by means of ramps. Remains of dwellings are scattered throughout the surrounding countryside.

HUNGARY

474

■ Hortobágy National Park 1999

(C iv, v)

The cultural landscape of the Hortobágy Puszta consists of a vast area of plains and wetlands in eastern Hungary. Traditional forms of land use, such as the grazing of domestic animals, have been present in this pastoral society for more than two millennia.

INDIA

944

■ Darjeeling Himalayan Railway 1999

(C ii, iv)

The Darjeeling Himalayan Railway is the first, and still the most outstanding, example of a hill passenger railway. Opened in 1881, it applied bold, ingenious engineering solutions to the problem of establishing an effective rail link across a mountainous terrain of great beauty. It is still fully operational and retains most of its original features.

IRELAND

659

■ **Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne** 1993

(C i, iii, iv)

The three main prehistoric sites of the Brúna Bóinne Complex, Newgrange, Knowth and Dowth, are situated on the north bank of the River Boyne 50 kms. north of Dublin. This is Europe's largest and most important concentration of prehistoric megalithic art. The monuments there had social, economic, religious and funerary functions.

ITALY

94

■ **Rock Drawings in Valcamonica** 1979

(C iii, vi)

Valcamonica, situated in the Lombardy plain, has one of the world's greatest collections of prehistoric petroglyphs – more than 140,000 symbols and figures carved in the rock over a period of 8,000 years and depicting themes connected with agriculture, navigation, war and magic.

549

■ **18th-Century Royal Palace at Caserta with the Park, the Aqueduct of Vanvitelli, and the San Leucio Comple** 1997

(C i, ii, iii, iv)

The monumental complex at Caserta, created by the Bourbon king Charles III in the mid-18th century to rival Versailles and the Royal Palace in Madrid, is exceptional for the way in which it brings together a magnificent palace with its park and gardens, as well as natural woodland, hunting lodges and a silk factory. It is an eloquent expression of the Enlightenment in material form, integrated into, rather than imposed on, its natural setting.

823

■ **Residences of the Royal House of Savoy** 1997

(C i, ii, iv, v)

When Emmanuel-Philibert, Duke of Savoy, moved his capital to Turin in 1562, he began a vast series of building projects (continued by his successors) to demonstrate the power of the ruling house. This outstanding complex of buildings, designed and embellished by the leading architects and artists of the time, radiates out into the surrounding countryside from the Royal Palace in the 'Command Area' of Turin to include many country residences and hunting lodges.

824

■ **Botanical Garden (Orto Botanico), Padua** 1997

(C ii, iii)

The world's first botanical garden was created in Padua in 1545. It still preserves its original layout – a circular central plot, symbolizing the world, surrounded by a ring of water. Other elements were added later, some architectural (ornamental entrances and balustrades) and some practical (pumping installations and greenhouses). It continues to serve its original purpose as a centre for scientific research.

826

■ **Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto)** 1997

(C ii, iv, v)

The Ligurian coast between Cinque Terre and Portovenere is a cultural landscape of great scenic and cultural value. The layout and disposition of the small towns and the shaping of the surrounding landscape, overcoming the disadvantages of a steep, uneven terrain, encapsulate the continuous history of human settlement in this region over the past millennium.

830

■ **Costiera Amalfitana** 1997

(C ii, iv, v)

The Amalfi coast is an area of great physical beauty and natural diversity. It has been intensively settled by human communities since the early Middle Ages. There are a number of towns such as Amalfi and Ravello with architectural and artistic works of great significance. The rural areas show the versatility of the inhabitants in adapting their use of the land to the diverse nature of the terrain, which ranges from terraced vineyards and orchards on the lower slopes to wide upland pastures.

842

■ **Cilento and Vallo di Diano National Park and the Archaeological Sites of Paestum and Velia and the Certosa di Padula** 1998

(C iii, iv)

The Cilento is an outstanding cultural landscape. The dramatic groups of sanctuaries and settlements along its three east-west mountain ridges vividly portray the area's historical evolution: it was a major route not only for trade, but also for cultural and political interaction during the prehistoric and medieval periods. The Cilento was also the boundary between the Greek colonies of Magna Graecia and the indigenous Etruscan and Lucanian peoples. The remains of two major cities from classical times, Paestum and Velia, are found there.

JAPAN

734

■ **Historic Villages of Shirakawa-go and Gokayama** 1995

(C iv, v)

Located in a mountainous region that was cut off from the rest of the world for a long period of time, these villages with their Gassho-style houses subsisted on the cultivation of mulberry trees and the rearing of silk-worms. The large houses with their steeply pitched thatched roofs are the only examples of their kind in Japan. Despite economic upheavals, the villages of Ogimachi, Ainokura and Suganuma are outstanding examples of a traditional way of life perfectly adapted to the environment and people's social and economic circumstances.

LEBANON

850

■ **Ouadi Qadisha (the Holy Valley) and the Forest of the Cedars of God (Horsh Arz el-Rab)** 1998

(C iii, iv)

The Qadisha valley is one of the most important early Christian monastic settlements in the world. Its monasteries, many of which are of a great age, stand in dramatic positions in a rugged landscape. Nearby are the remains of the great forest of cedars of Lebanon, highly prized in antiquity for the construction of great religious buildings.

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

287

■ **Rock-Art Sites of Tadrart Acacus** 1985

(C iii)

On the borders of Tassili N'Ajjer in Algeria, also a World Heritage site, this rocky massif has thousands of cave paintings in very different styles, dating from 12,000 B.C. to A.D. 100. They reflect marked changes in the fauna and flora, and also the different ways of life of the populations that succeeded one another in this region of the Sahara.

LITHUANIA and the RUSSIAN FEDERATION

994

■ **Curonian Spit** 2000

(C v)

Human habitation of this elongated sand dune peninsula, 98 km long and 0.4-4 km wide, dates back to prehistoric times. Throughout this period it has been threatened by the natural forces of wind and

waves. Its survival to the present day has been made possible only as a result of ceaseless human efforts to combat the erosion of the Spit, dramatically illustrated by continuing stabilisation and reforestation projects.

MACEDONIA, Former Yugoslav Republic of

99

■ **Ohrid Region with its Cultural and Historical Aspect and its Natural Environment** 1979-1980

(N iii / C i, iii, iv)

Situated on the shores of Lake Ohrid, the town of Ohrid is one of the oldest human settlements in Europe. Built mainly between the 7th and 19th centuries, it has the oldest Slav monastery (St Pantelejmon) and more than 800 Byzantine-style icons dating from the 11th to the end of the 14th century. After those of the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow, this is considered to be the most important collection of icons in the world.

MALI

516

■ **Cliff of Bandiagara (Land of the Dogons)** 1989

(N iii / C v)

The Bandiagara site is an outstanding landscape of cliffs and sandy plateaux with some beautiful architecture (houses, granaries, altars, sanctuaries and Togu Na, or communal meeting-places). Several age-old social traditions live on in the region (masks, feasts, rituals, and ceremonies involving ancestor worship). The geological, archaeological and ethnological interest, together with the landscape, make the Bandiagara plateau one of West Africa's most impressive sites.

MEXICO

714

■ **Rock Paintings of the Sierra de San Francisco** 1993

(C i, iii)

From c. 100 B.C. to A.D. 1300, the Sierra de San Francisco (in the El Vizcaino reserve, in Baja California) was home to a people who have now disappeared but who left one of the most outstanding collections of rock paintings in the world. They are remarkably well-preserved because of the dry climate and the inaccessibility of the site. Showing human figures and many animal species and illustrating the relationship between humans and their environment, the paintings reveal a highly sophisticated culture. Their composition and size, as well as the precision of the outlines and the variety of colours, but especially the number of sites, make this an impressive testimony to a unique artistic tradition.

NETHERLANDS

939

- **Schokland and Surroundings** 1995
(C iii, v)

Schokland was a peninsula that by the 15th century had become an island. Occupied and then abandoned as the sea encroached, it had to be evacuated in 1859. But following the draining of the Zuider Zee, it has, since the 1940s, formed part of the land reclaimed from the sea. Schokland has vestiges of human habitation going back to prehistoric times. It symbolizes the heroic, age-old struggle of the people of the Netherlands against the encroachment of the waters.

818

- **Mill Network at Kinderdijk-Elshout** 1997
(C i, ii, iv)

The outstanding contribution made by the people of the Netherlands to the technology of handling water is admirably demonstrated by the installations in the Kinderdijk-Elshout area. Hydraulic works to drain the land for agriculture and settlement began in the Middle Ages and have continued uninterruptedly to the present day. The site illustrates all the typical features associated with this technology – dykes, reservoirs, pumping stations, administrative buildings and a series of beautifully preserved windmills.

899

- **Droogmakerij de Beemster (Beemster Polder)** 1999
(C i, ii, iv)

The Beemster Polder, dating from the early 17th century, is the oldest area of reclaimed land in the Netherlands. It has preserved intact its well-ordered landscape of fields, roads, canals, dykes and settlements, laid out in accordance with classical and Renaissance planning principles.

NIGER

749

- **W National Park of Niger** 1996
(N ii, iv)

The part of 'W' National Park that lies in Niger is situated in a transition zone between savannah and forest lands and represents important ecosystem characteristics of the West African Woodlands/Savannah Biogeographical Province. The site reflects the interaction between natural resources and humans since Neolithic times and illustrates the evolution of biodiversity in this zone.

NIGERIA

938

- **Sukur Cultural Landscape** 1999
(C iii, v, vi)

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.

OMAN

1010

- **The Frankincense Trail** 2000
(C iii, iv)

The frankincense trees of Wadi Dawkah and the remains of the caravan oasis of Shisr/Wubar and the affiliated ports of Khor Rori and Al-Balid vividly illustrate the trade in frankincense that flourished in this region for many centuries, as one of the most important trading activities of the ancient and medieval world.

PERU

274

- **Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu** 1983
(N ii, iii / C i, iii)

Machu Picchu stands 2,430 m above sea-level, in the middle of a tropical mountain forest, in an extraordinarily beautiful setting. It was probably the most amazing urban creation of the Inca Empire at its height; its giant walls, terraces and ramps seem as if they have been cut naturally in the continuous rock escarpments. The natural setting, on the eastern slopes of the Andes, encompasses the upper Amazon basin with its rich diversity of flora and fauna.

548

- **Río Abiseo National Park** 1990-1992
(N ii, iii, iv / C iii)

The park was created in 1983 to protect the fauna and flora of the rainforests that are characteristic of this region of the Andes. There is a high level of endemism among the fauna and flora found in the park. The yellow-tailed woolly monkey, previously thought extinct, is found only in this area. Research undertaken since 1985 has already uncovered 36 previously unknown archaeological sites at altitudes of between 2,500 and 4,000 m, which give a good picture of pre-Inca society.

First Provisional List of Possible Cultural Landscapes which are, or are in, Properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

700

■ Lines and Geoglyphs of Nasca and Pampas de Jumana 1994

(C i, iii, iv)

Located in the arid Peruvian coastal plain, some 400 km south of Lima, the geoglyphs of Nasca and the pampas of Jumana cover about 450 sq. km. These lines, which were scratched on the surface of the ground between 500 B.C. and A.D. 500, are among archaeology's greatest enigmas because of their quantity, nature, size and continuity. The geoglyphs depict living creatures, stylized plants and imaginary beings, as well as geometric figures several kilometres long. They are believed to have had ritual astronomical functions.

PHILIPPINES

722

■ Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras 1995

(C iii, iv, v)

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.

POLAND

905

■ Kalwaria Zebrzydowska: the Mannerist Architectural and Park Landscape Complex and Pilgrimage Park 1999

(C ii, iv)

Kalwaria Zebrzydowska is a breathtaking cultural landscape of great spiritual significance. Its natural setting – in which a series of symbolic places of worship relating to the Passion of Jesus Christ and the life of the Virgin Mary was laid out at the beginning of the 17th century – has remained virtually unchanged. It is still today a place of pilgrimage.

PORTUGAL

723

■ Cultural Landscape of Sintra 1995

(C ii, iv, v)

In the 19th century Sintra became the first centre of European Romantic architecture. Ferdinand II turned a ruined monastery into a castle where this new sensitivity was displayed in the use of Gothic, Egyptian, Moorish and Renaissance elements and in the creation of a park blending local and exotic species of trees.

Other fine dwellings, built along the same lines in the surrounding serra, created a unique combination of parks and gardens which influenced the development of landscape architecture throughout Europe.

866

■ Prehistoric Rock-Art Sites in the Côa Valley 1998

(C i, iii)

This exceptional concentration of rock carvings from the Upper Palaeolithic (22,000–10,000 B.C.) is the most outstanding example of early human artistic activity in this form anywhere in the world.

ROMANIA

596

■ Villages with Fortified Churches in Transylvania 1993-1999

(C iv)

These Transylvanian villages with their fortified churches provide a vivid picture of the cultural landscape of southern Transylvania. The seven villages inscribed, founded by the Transylvanian Saxons, are characterized by a specific land-use system, settlement pattern and organization of the family farmstead that have been preserved since the late Middle Ages. They are dominated by their fortified churches, which illustrate building styles from the 13th to the 16th century.

904

■ Wooden Churches of Maramures 1999

(C iv)

These eight churches are outstanding examples of a range of architectural solutions from different periods and areas. They show the variety of designs and craftsmanship adopted in these narrow, high, timber constructions with their characteristic tall, slim clock towers at the western end of the building, either single- or double-roofed and covered by shingles. As such, they are a particular vernacular expression of the cultural landscape of this mountainous area of northern Romania.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

632

■ Cultural and Historic Ensemble of the Solovetsky Islands 1992

(C iv)

The Solovetsky archipelago comprises six islands in the western part of the White Sea, covering 300 sq. km. They have been inhabited since the 5th century B.C. and important traces of a human presence from as far back as the 5th millennium B.C. can be found there. The archipelago has been the site of fervent monastic activity since the 15th century, and there are several churches dating from the 16th to the 19th century.

SLOVAKIA

618

■ Banska Stiavnica 1993

(C iv, v)

Over the centuries, the town of Banska Stiavnica was visited by many outstanding engineers and scientists who contributed to its fame. The old medieval mining centre grew into a town with Renaissance palaces, 16th-century churches, elegant squares and castles. The urban centre blends into the surrounding landscape, which contains vital relics of the mining and metallurgical activities of the past.

SOUTH AFRICA

915

■ Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and Environs 1999

(C iii, vi)

These sites have produced abundant scientific information on the evolution of the human being over the past 3.5 million years, his way of life, and the animals with which he lived and on which he fed. The landscape also preserves many features of that prehistoric period.

985

■ uKhahlamba / Drakensberg Park 2000

(N iii, iv / C i, iii)

The uKhahlamba – Drakensberg Park has exceptional natural beauty in its soaring basaltic buttresses, incisive dramatic cutbacks, and golden sandstone ramparts. Rolling high altitude grasslands, the pristine steep-sided river valleys and rocky gorges also contribute to the beauty of the site. The site's diversity of habitats protects a high level of endemic and globally threatened species, especially birds and plants. This spectacular natural site also contains many caves and rock-shelters with the largest and most concentrated group of paintings in Africa south of the Sahara, made by the San people over a period of 4,000 years. The rock paintings are outstanding in quality and diversity of subject and in their depiction of animals and human beings. They represent the spiritual life of the San people who no longer live in this region.

SPAIN

669

■ Route of Santiago de Compostela 1993

(C ii, iv, vi)

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. It remains a testimony to the power of the Christian faith among people of all social classes and from all over Europe.

417

■ Ibiza, Biodiversity and Culture 1999

(N ii, iv / C ii, iii, iv)

Ibiza provides an excellent example of the interaction between the marine and coastal ecosystems. The dense prairies of oceanic Posidonia (seagrass), an important endemic species found only in the Mediterranean basin, contain and support a diversity of marine life. Ibiza preserves considerable evidence of its long history. The archaeological sites at Sa Caleta (settlement) and Puig des Molins (necropolis) testify to the important role played by the island in the Mediterranean economy in protohistory, particularly during the Phoenician-Carthaginian period. The fortified Upper Town (Alta Vila) is an outstanding example of Renaissance military architecture; it had a profound influence on the development of fortifications in the Spanish settlements of the New World.

930

■ Palmeral of Elche 2000

(C ii, v)

The Palmeral of Elche, a landscape of groves of date palms, was formally laid out, with elaborate irrigation systems, at the time the Muslim city of Elche was erected, towards the end of the tenth century A.D., when much of the Iberian peninsula was Arab. The Palmeral is an oasis, a system for agrarian production in arid areas. It is also a unique example of Arab agricultural practices on the European continent. Cultivation of date palms in Elche is known at least since the Iberian times, dating around the fifth century B.C.

SWEDEN

557

■ Rock Carvings in Tanum 1994

(C i, iii, iv)

The rock carvings in Tanum, in the north of Bohuslän, are a unique artistic achievement not only for their rich and varied motifs (depictions of humans and animals, weapons, boats and other subjects) but also for their cultural and chronological unity. They reveal the life and beliefs of people in Europe during the Bronze Age and are remarkable for their large numbers and outstanding quality.

558

■ **Skogskyrkogården** 1994

(C ii, iv)

This Stockholm cemetery was created between 1917 and 1920 by two young architects, Asplund and Lewerentz, on the site of former gravel pits overgrown with pine trees. The design blends vegetation and architectural elements, taking advantage of irregularities in the site to create a landscape that is finely adapted to its function. It has had a profound influence in many countries of the world.

774

■ **Laponian Area** 1996

(N i, ii, iii / C iii, v)

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.

968

■ **Agricultural Landscape of Southern Öland** 2000

(C iv, v)

The southern part of the island of Öland in the Baltic Sea is dominated by a vast limestone plateau. Human beings have lived here for some five thousand years and adapted their way of life to the physical constraints of the island. As a consequence, the landscape is unique, with abundant evidence of continuous human settlement from prehistoric times to the present day.

TURKEY

357

■ **Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites of Cappadocia** 1985

(N iii / C i, iii, v)

In a spectacular landscape, entirely sculptured by erosion, the Göreme valley and its surroundings contain rock-hewn sanctuaries that provide unique evidence of Byzantine art in the post-Iconoclastic period. Dwellings, troglodyte villages and underground towns – the remains of a traditional human habitat dating back to the 4th century – can also be seen there.

UNITED KINGDOM

371

■ **Ironbridge Gorge** 1986

(C i, ii, iv, vi)

Ironbridge is known throughout the world as the symbol of the Industrial Revolution. It contains all the elements of progress that contributed to the rapid development of this industrial region in the 18th century, from the mines themselves to the railway lines. Nearby, the blast furnace of Coalbrookdale, built in 1708, is a reminder of the discovery of coke. The bridge at Ironbridge, the world's first bridge constructed of iron, had a considerable influence on developments in the fields of technology and architecture.

372

■ **Studley Royal Park including the Ruins of Fountains Abbey** 1986

(C i, iv)

A striking landscape was created around the ruins of the Cistercian Fountains Abbey and Fountains Hall Castle, in Yorkshire. The 18th-century landscaping, gardens and canal, the 19th-century plantations and vistas, and the neo-Gothic castle of Studley Royal Park, make this an outstanding site.

373

■ **Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites** 1986

(C i, ii, iii)

Stonehenge and Avebury, in Wiltshire, are among the most famous groups of megaliths in the world. The two sanctuaries consist of circles of menhirs arranged in a pattern whose astronomical significance is still being explored. These holy places and the nearby Neolithic sites are an incomparable testimony to prehistoric times.

387

■ **St Kilda** 1986

(N iii, iv)

This volcanic archipelago, with its spectacular landscapes, is situated off the coast of the Hebrides and comprises the islands of Hirta, Dun, Soay and Boreray. It has some of the highest cliffs in Europe, which have large colonies of rare and endangered species of birds, especially puffins and gannets.

425

■ **Blenheim Palace** 1987

(C ii, iv)

Blenheim Palace, near Oxford, stands in a romantic park created by the famous landscape gardener 'Capability' Brown. It was presented by the English nation to John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, in recognition of his victory in 1704 over French and Bavarian troops. Built between 1705 and 1722 and characterized by an eclectic style and a return to national roots, it is a perfect example of an 18th-century princely dwelling.

First Provisional List of Possible Cultural Landscapes which are, or are in, Properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

795

■ Maritime Greenwich 1997

(C i, ii, iv, vi)

The ensemble of buildings at Greenwich, an outlying district of London, and the park in which they are set, symbolize English artistic and scientific endeavour in the 17th and 18th centuries. The Queen's House (by Inigo Jones) was the first Palladian building in England, while the complex that was until recently the Royal Naval College was designed by Christopher Wren. The park, laid out on the basis of an original design by André Le Nôtre, contains the Old Royal Observatory, the work of Wren and the scientist Robert Hooke.

514

■ Heart of Neolithic Orkney 1999

(C i, ii, iii, iv)

The group of Neolithic monuments on Orkney consists of a large chambered tomb (Maes Howe), two ceremonial stone circles (the Stones of Stenness and the Ring of Brodgar) and a settlement (Skara Brae), together with a number of unexcavated burial, ceremonial and settlement sites. The group constitutes a major prehistoric cultural landscape which gives a graphic depiction of life in this remote archipelago in the far north of Scotland some 5,000 years ago.

984

■ Blaenavon Industrial Landscape 2000

(C iii, iv)

The area around Blaenavon is evidence of the pre-eminence of South Wales as the world's major producer of iron and coal in the 19th century. All the necessary elements can still be seen - coal and ore mines, quarries, a primitive railway system, furnaces, workers' homes, and the social infrastructure of their community.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

27

■ Mesa Verde 1978

(C iii)

A great concentration of ancestral Pueblo Indian dwellings, built from the 6th to the 12th century, can be found on the Mesa Verde plateau in south-west Colorado at an altitude of more than 2,600 m. Some 4,400 sites have been recorded, including villages built on the Mesa top. There are also imposing cliff dwellings, built of stone and comprising more than 100 rooms.

75

■ Grand Canyon National Park 1979

(N i, ii, iii, iv)

Carved out by the Colorado river, the Grand Canyon (nearly 1,500 m deep) is the most spectacular gorge in the world. Located in the state of Arizona, it cuts across the Grand Canyon National Park. Its horizontal strata retrace the geological history of the past 2 billion years. There are also prehistoric traces of human adaptation to a particularly harsh environment.

76

■ Everglades National Park 1979

(N i, ii, iv)

This site at the southern tip of Florida has been called 'a river of grass flowing imperceptibly from the hinterland into the sea'. The exceptional variety of its water habitats has made it a sanctuary for a large number of birds and reptiles, as well as for threatened species such as the manatee.

353

■ Chaco Culture National Historical Park 1987

(C iii)

For over 2,000 years, Pueblo peoples occupied a vast region of the south-western United States. Chaco Canyon, a major centre of ancestral Pueblo culture between 850 and 1250, was a focus for ceremonials, trade and political activity for the prehistoric Four Corners area. Chaco is remarkable for its monumental public and ceremonial buildings and its distinctive architecture – it has an ancient urban ceremonial centre that is unlike anything constructed before or since. In addition to the Chaco Culture National Historical Park, the World Heritage property includes the Aztec Ruins National Monument and several smaller Chaco sites managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

Annex D

Cultural Landscapes in ICOMOS Evaluations, 1992-2002

This annex is an analysis of the annual volumes of ICOMOS evaluations of nominations to the World Heritage List, as provided to the World Heritage Committee AFTER the evaluations had been examined by the World Heritage Bureau. This means that decisions, comments, and adjustments to the text by the Bureau have been taken into account before the volume is printed for the Committee. The recommendations are, therefore, strictly speaking those of the Bureau to its parent Committee. The analysis is presented in tabular form (Table 9).

All the following 80 properties are of nominated sites which ICOMOS judged met one or more of the criteria of World Heritage cultural landscapes (CLs). The nominations were then, in nearly all cases (exceptions are noted), recommended by the Bureau to the World Heritage Committee for inscription on the World Heritage List. Unless there is further documented comment in the Minutes of either body refuting the status, the inference is that the following are either World Heritage cultural landscapes, or World Heritage sites which are also cultural landscapes, or, at the very least, cultural landscapes which are World Heritage sites (*cf* Annex F). Recognition of CL quality in World Heritage terms always comes in the section in the ICOMOS evaluation headed 'Category of Property', and normally in the sentence '[The site] is also a *cultural landscape*, as defined in paragraph 39 of the *Operational Guidelines ...*'. All 80 sites below have this recognition (though the list is not certainly comprehensive). If ICOMOS discusses, or comments even more strongly on, the site as a cultural landscape, this is noted in column 8. Material here is intended overall to provide a range of qualities for CL status and reasons for the actions recommended. The order of sites in the list below is that in the annual ICOMOS volumes. Those in bold are the thirty properties officially recognised as World Heritage cultural landscapes up to 30 June 2002.

Explanation of columns in Table 9:

Column 1: the year in which the World Heritage Committee (WHC) considered the nomination.

Column 2: abbreviated name of nominated site.

Column 3: abbreviated name of nominating State Party (SP).

Column 4: was the site nominated as a cultural landscape (CL) by the SP? (it is frequently difficult to judge this with certainty from nominating dossiers: only those nominations which specifically state this intention, often in the title, are indicated here).

Column 5: did the Bureau decide to recommend to the WHC inscription, deferral or rejection? (respectively INS, D and R) (sometimes both the first two options are indicated, meaning that the Bureau first recommended 'defer' and subsequently, after improvements to the nomination, 'inscribe').

Column 6: similarly, did ICOMOS recommend inscription, deferral or rejection? (INS, D and R as for column 5).

Column 7: the sub-category of cultural landscape into which the site falls as defined in *Operational Guidelines*, para. 39, as under (abbreviated):

Sub-category 1: designed;

2: organically evolved: a. relict; b. continuing;

3: associative.

Only the principal sub-category is given for each site, though many possess qualities in other sub-categories too.

Column 8: Comments, if any, by this author. Quotations are from ICOMOS evaluations.

Table 9. Cultural Landscapes in ICOMOS Evaluations, 1992-2002

1 WHC Year	2 Short Name	3 State Party	4 as CL?	5 Bureau INS D R	6 ICOMOS INS D R	7 CL CAT.	8 Comments
1993	Tongariro	NZ	+	+	+	3	Natural site, re-nominated as cultural, the first CL
	Santiago route	Spain		+	+	3	The first linear CL?
1994	Uluru	Aus.	+	+	+	3	Natural site, re-nominated as CL. 'The cultural landscape ... is of immense significance ... a highly successful model of human adaptation to a hostile arid environment ... also graphically demonstrates the intimate symbolic relationship between man and the landscape in this non-monumental culture ... [The Park] is also worthy of commendation for its management system and policy ... based on the perceptions and practices of the traditional owners of the land.'
	Tanum	Swe		+	+	2a	'... the whole area should be treated as a cultural landscape'
1995	Shirakawa-go	Japan		+	+	2b	As previous. Emphasis in nomination is on the villages, though the whole is clearly a CL
	Cordilleras	Philip.	+	+	+	2b	'they conform precisely with the intention of the WHC and its advisers in defining the sub-category of "continuing landscape"'
	Sintra	Spain	+	+	+	1	The CL represents a pioneering approach to Romantic landscaping ... an outstanding influence on developments elsewhere in Europe'
	Schokland	Neths.		+	+	2b	Ref. only to features outside nominated area in a 'wider CL'
1996	Schönbrunn	Austri.		+	+	1	'The inclusion ... of the Park ... qualifies this to be considered a designed CL (OGL, para 39)'
	Lednice-Valtice	Czech		+	+	1	'exceptional example' of designed landscape'
	Canal du Midi	Fr.		+	+	2b	'the world's greatest civil engineering project [in 1654] since the Roman period' with 'high aesthetic architectural and landscape design [with] few parallels'. One of few WH sites meeting both criteria i and vi
	Pannonhalma	Hung.		+	+	2b	Monastic settlement in 'its Natural Environment' (title)
	Skellig Michael	Ire.		+	+	2a	The whole island is the WH site, not just the monastery
	Amsterdam defences	Neths.		+	+	2b	'a virtually intact CL of high quality'
	Upper Svaneti	Georg.		+	+	2b	'a landscape ... original medieval appearance'
	Mount Emei	China		+	+	3	'The conscious siting of so many of the cultural monuments within the natural environment makes it a CL of very high order (OGL, para 39)'
	Laponian area	Swe.		+	+	2b	Mixed site: '... should be treated as a CL', as one of 'the last and unquestionably the largest and best preserved examples of an area of transhumance ...
	Mount Lushan	China		+	+	3	'A landscape that has inspired philosophy and art' in which 'The monuments ... blend in their style and ... settings with its outstanding natural beauty to create a CL of outstanding aesthetic value'
1997	Hallstatt	Austri.	+	+	+	2b	'Outstanding example of a natural landscape of great beauty and scientific interest [with] evidence of a fundamental human activity' (acquiring salt)
	Caserta	Italy		+	+	1	Compared with Versailles and Aranjuez
	Kinderdijk	Neths.		+	+	2B	'outstanding man-made landscape that bears powerful testimony to human ingenuity and fortitude'

...

1 WHC Year	2 Short Name	3 State Party	4 as CL?	5 Bureau INS D R	6 ICOMOS INS D R	7 CL CAT.	8 Comments
	Greenwich	UK		+	+	1	<i>Rare example meeting criteria i & vi: the buildings plus 'the creation of a landscape that integrates nature and culture in an harmonious whole'</i>
	Cinque Terre	Italy	+	+ +	+	2b	<i>Classic continuing landscape</i>
	Amalfitana	Italy	+	+	+	2b	<i>Of representative quality</i>
	Mont-Perdu	Fr/Sp		+ +	+	2b	<i>Originally natural only; re-assessed by ICOMOS</i>
1998	Cilento	Italy		+ +	+	2a	<i>Mixed site evaluated by ICOMOS also as relict CL</i>
	Kromeriz	Czech Rep.		+	+	1	<i>Completeness of ensemble and survival of key Baroque elements, esp. Pleasure Garden</i>
	Santiago routes	Fr.		+	+	2B	<i>Complement to Spanish nomination, though somewhat different in kind. No ICOMOS comment other than 'may be a linear CL'</i>
	Nara	Japan		+	+	3	<i>Two of components are associative CLs</i>
	Coã Valley	Port.		+		2a	<i>Nomination is of series of discrete rock-art sites with surrounding landscape the buffer zone: 'the historical relationship [of the surrounding landscape] with the prehistoric sites is tenuous', and site therefore not a CL. Contra ICOMOS, the whole clearly is a CL</i>
	Semmering Railway	Austri.		+ +	+	2b	<i>First considered 1996. 'A linear CL as defined in OGLs paras 35-9', because of the impact of engineering, villas and hotels, 'the whole a sympathetic insertion of buildings of high and consistent architectural quality into a landscape of great beauty'</i>
1999	Aeolian Isles	Ital.		+	+	2b	<i>Better examples elsewhere of islands with volcanic and archaeological interest; adversely affected by tourism; does not possess cultural OUV required to justify inscription. Inscribed as natural site only</i>
	Uvs Nuur	Mong/ Russ.		+	+	2b	<i>Mixed site; part at least '... is a CL on which pastoral nomads have lived and grazed their herds for many millennia'. Deferred for further info. and not so far re-submitted</i>
	Ibiza	Sp.		+	+	2b	<i>Mixed site. 'The organization of the fields of Ses Feixes is unique in the Mediterranean [with] Arab-Berber origin[s]. ... The CL ... [also includes] the agricultural environment of Ibiza and Formentera [in part] thanks to the deep attachment of the population to its traditions (dances etc)'. 'Stress is laid on the cultural value of the irrigated landscape ... and ancient salt-pans ...' Referred for revised justification which was supplied</i>
	Diamantina	Brazil	+	+	+	2b	<i>'Taking account of the environment in which it is set, it can ... be considered as a living CL'</i>
	St.-Emilion	Fr.		+	+	2b	<i>'The search for quality, respect for the soil, and development of production techniques have both ensured the survival and consolidated the beauty of the ensemble ... Saint-Emilion conforms completely with the second category of the organically evolved landscape'</i>
	Hortobagy	Hung.	+	+	+	2b	<i>A 1988 natural nomination, resubmitted as CL, 'a vast area of plains and wetlands ... used by humans for grazing their domestic animals for more than two millennia'</i>
	Nikko	Japan		+	+	3	<i>Rare example of a site, 'with the value of a cultural and associative landscape', meeting criteria i and vi in a scenic and sacred composition where 'the rich harmony of the CL ... unites natural features and buildings'</i>
	Beemster Polder	Neths.		+	+	2b	<i>The oldest area of reclaimed land in The Netherlands (early 17th century), this polder is 'a living organic landscape that has evolved over nearly four centuries and continues to play an important role in the economic life of The Netherlands.'</i>

1 WHC Year	2 Short Name	3 State Party	4 as CL?	5 Bureau INS D R	6 ICOMOS INS D R	7 CL CAT.	8 Comments
	Sukur	Niger.	+	+	+	2b	<i>Rare (unique?) example of criterion vi on a site which is industrial as well as agricultural, domestic and religious. 'The CL 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.'</i>
	Orkney	UK		+	+	2a	<i>'The wealth of unexcavated contemporary [4th-3rd millennia BC] burial and occupation sites in the buffer zone constitute an exceptional relict CL ... a compact paradigm of the megalithic culture of western Europe that is without parallel'; yet ICOMOS specifically did not recommended the nominated site as a CL. Had the nomination been otherwise conceptualised, this could have been a CL: Orkney Mainland shows clear evidence of natural/human interaction in a 2b landscape</i>
	Po Delta	Italy		+	+	2b	<i>'As a result of the various phases of land reclamation and construction, the Po delta has become an important CL with stratification extending over a period of three millennia.'</i>
	Kysuce-Orava Switchback Railroad	Slovak		+	+	2b	<i>'The 1998 international study of Railroads as World Heritage Sites ... defines specific criteria for evaluating historic railways ... the historical and technological significance of this railway is limited ...'</i>
	Viñales	Cuba	+	+	+	2b	<i>Recognising the area as a potential CL, initially ICOMOS nevertheless did not support its inscription as a WH site, and the Bureau recommended referral; yet, after a second mission, it was inscribed by WHC 3 months later</i>
	Kalwaria	Pol.		+	+	3	<i>Recognised as having 'retained its overall authenticity as a designed CL', it was initially referred to await a management plan</i>
2000	Drakensberg	SA		+	+	2a	<i>Mixed site recommended because 'It is difficult to argue that the long San occupation has significantly modified the natural landscape'; yet what could be more interactive in human/nature terms than people trying to express their thoughts on rock?</i>
	Qingcheng/ Duijiangyan Irrigation System	China		+	+	2b/ 3?	<i>Mixed site. No mention at all of landscape or CL by ICOMOS despite full title of site and noting that 'The Duijiangyan Irrigation System is an exceptional and outstanding example of ancient water management that has survived intact and functioning perfectly up to the present day, after more than two millennia.' In a landscape associated with the founding of Taoism, sounds like a CL?</i>
	Curonian Spit	Lith./ Russ.		+	+	2b	<i>Mixed site, but 'it is undoubtedly a continuing organic landscape' of a special type involving sand dunes under constant threat from wind, tide and, in the past, people, but now stabilising</i>
	Shey Phoksundo	Nepal					<i>Mixed site, recognised as a CL by ICOMOS but the nomination has not re-appeared since 2000</i>
	Wachau	Austri.	+	+	+	2b	<i>Nomination was preceded by CL workshop of experts by invitation within the Wachau (Hajos 1999). The qualities of a CL as defined in OGL para. 39.ii 'are manifested in the agricultural and forested landscape, in the layouts of the towns, and in the conservation and authenticity of individual monuments'</i>
	Imperial Tombs	China		+	+	2a	<i>Meets criteria i and vi. No discussion of it as CL by ICOMOS except to remark that the group of buildings and their sites 'also constitute CLs as defined in para. 39 ...'</i>

1 WHC Year	2 Short Name	3 State Party	4 as CL?	5 Bureau INS D R	6 ICOMOS INS D R	7 CL CAT.	8 Comments
	Coffee Plantations	Cuba	+?	+	+	2b	<i>'an imaginative nomination, illustrative of early European agriculture and technology in the New World'; and, in justifying criterion iv, 'The production of coffee in eastern Cuba during the 19th and early 20th centuries resulted in the creation of a unique CL, illustrating a significant stage in the development of this form of agriculture'</i>
	Dessau	Germ.		+	+	1	<i>'The Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz is one of the most emblematic and representative European designed landscapes.'</i>
	Ryukyu	Jap.	+	+	+?	2a	<i>In the words of the SP, 'Each of the monuments, sites, and CLs ... is an outstanding demonstration that Ryukyu boasted high standards of civil engineering, architecture, and landscape architecture from both the cultural and aesthetic points of view ...'</i>
	Dolmens	Korea		+		2a	<i>Not proceeded with?</i>
	Palmeral of: Elche: a cultural landscape inherited from Al-Andalus	Sp.	+	+ +	+ +	2b	<i>Initially deferred, but no comment on it as CL by ICOMOS other than 'The Palm Grove may ... be considered to conform with the organic CL defined in para. 39 ...', with emphasis on the crop and irrigation rather than the landscape</i>
	Agricultural Landscape of Southern Oland	Swe.	+	+	+	2b	<i>CL covers the southern third of the island (56,323ha including a 6069ha expanse of Baltic Sea), 'a remarkable demonstration of human ingenuity and resourcefulness in utilizing a physical landscape and environment that are not at first sight favourable to human settlement and exploitation'</i>
	Blaenavon Industrial Landscape	UK	+	+	+	2a	<i>An industrial CL. 'The test of authenticity as set out in OGL lays stress, in respect of cultural landscapes, on "their distinctive character and components" (para 24.b.i). The authenticity of [this] industrial landscape is unquestionably very high in these terms.'</i>
	Suzhou	China		+	+	1	<i>Extension: 'The gardens of Suzhou, acknowledged to be the heart of Chinese classical design, are masterpieces of the genre'</i>
	Abava Valley	Latvia			+	2b	<i>Interesting Baltic CL but without OUV</i>
	Loire valley	Fr.	+	+	+	2b	<i>Referred by WHC because of nuclear power plant on river bank. ICOMOS argued that it was but the latest technological development in an evolutionary CL sequence using the waters of the Loire. SP resubmitted nomination excluding power plant, under protest</i>
	Frankincense Trail	Oman		+	+	2	<i>Scatter of four discrete sites not discussed by ICOMOS as CL [which it is not]</i>
	Vall de Boí	Sp.		+	+	2b	<i>Agricultural landscape with outstanding churches, recommended as WH site, not as CL</i>
2001	Tsodilo	Botsw.		+	+	3	<i>'The presence of Tsodilo among the emerging group of cultural landscapes on the World Heritage List would both grace that group and help clarify its nature'</i>
	Villa d'Este	Ital.		+	+	1	<i>No discussion of it as CL by ICOMOS but it clearly is an outstanding example of sub-category 1</i>
	Vat Phou	Laos	+	+	+	3	<i>'... represents a masterpiece of human creative genius for the high quality of its artistic work and the integration of its symbolic plan with the natural landscape to create a physical template of the perfect universe'</i>
	Ambohimanga	Madag		+	+	3	<i>'... bears a remarkable witness to ... eastern Asiatic cultures through the cult of ancestors and in agricultural practices ... and to eastern and southern African cultures through the cult of royalty'</i>

1 WHC Year	2 Short Name	3 State Party	4 as CL?	5 Bureau INS D R	6 ICOMOS INS D R	7 CL CAT.	8 Comments
	Kasubi	Ugand.		+	+	3	<i>Meets criteria i and vi. '... in order to reinforce the concept of [the agricultural area downhill of the royal structures] as an integral part of the site would recommend that the whole be inscribed as a CL'</i>
	Zollverein	Germ.		+	+	2a	<i>'... the surrounding area is a CL with important workers' housing complexes [and other public and private buildings] ... better treated as the buffer zone to the main industrial complex'</i>
	The historic cultural landscape of the Great Copper Mountain in Falun	Swe.	+	+	+ +	2a	<i>'The ... Mountain and its CL ... is one of the most outstanding industrial monuments in the world ... the CL bears abundant witness to its long and distinguished technological history' and also 'abundant evidence of the social structure of the mining community over time'</i>
	Middle Adda	Ital.		+	+	2b	<i>'When the overall valley is considered as a CL, [there are] numerous other river valleys that show similar characteristics and have similar historical trajectories'</i>
	Alto Douro	Port.		+	+	2b	<i>'an outstanding example of a traditional European wine-producing region' and 'a CL of outstanding beauty that is [also] a reflection of its technological, social, and economic evolution'</i>
	Aranjuez Cultural Landscape	Sp.	+	+	+	1	<i>Could easily be labelled as sub-categories 2b and 3 too. Several of the stages of the landscape's development 'capture significant phases in the development of European thought, scientific enquiry, and landscape design.' Referred to review management plan</i>
	Fertő-Neusiedler Lake	Austri/ Hung.	+	+	+	2b	<i>Natural site renominated as CL and then referred: 'the absence of plans is a serious impediment to understanding the detail and nuances of this nomination' which 'requires significant reconsideration of the boundaries of the core area and of the concepts within which they are redefined.'</i>
	Sikhoto-Alin	Russ.		+	+	2b	<i>Mixed site 'in which part of the natural environment has been, and continues to be, subtly modified by the small Udege hunter-gatherer society'. Cultural claims later withdrawn by SP and site inscribed under natural criteria only</i>
2002	Upper Middle Rhine Valley	Germ.	+	+	+ +	2b	<i>'a CL of great diversity and beauty which has been shaped both by nature and by human intervention ... rich in cultural associations ... imprinted upon the present-day landscape'</i>
	Tokaji Wine Region Cultural Landscape	Hung.	+	+	+	2b	<i>WHC overrode ICOMOS' recommendation that consideration should await completion of a thematic study of 'wine landscapes'</i>
	Sacri Monti	Ital.		+	+	3	<i>No discussion of it as CL. Referred by WHC for lack of management plan</i>
	St. Catherine Area	Egypt		+	+	2b	<i>A formulaic recognition that it could be an organically evolved CL, but not discussed; not a CL</i>

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Annex E

See Chapter 4 for a discussion of these tables.

Three electronic searches were carried out on the World Heritage Centre Database of Tentative Lists. The purpose was to gain some idea of how strongly 'cultural landscape' as a concept was featuring in the preparations of States Parties' thinking about future nominations to the World Heritage List. It was also hoped to gain some figures which might be used, in the context of the Global Strategy, to estimate the number and location of potential cultural landscapes which could be coming forward in, say, the next decade. The data-base was therefore interrogated with three different questions:

Search 1: how many sites on the Tentative Lists contain the abbreviation 'CL' under 'Criteria' to indicate the nature of the site as perceived by the State Party and a possible intention to nominate as a cultural landscape?

Search 2: how many sites on the Tentative Lists contain the phrase 'cultural landscape' in their descriptions of the property?

Search 3: how many sites on the Tentative Lists contain the word 'landscape' in their descriptions of the property?

In the interests of not inflating numbers, existing World Heritage sites (some of which are on this data-base) have been excised from the tables below; but to have done so runs the risk of excluding cases where a State Party may intend to re-nominate a site as a 'cultural landscape' and/or extend existing sites. Otherwise, however, the data are unedited. Here, as elsewhere, the names of States Parties have been abbreviated in some cases for convenience in tabulation.

Many of the properties listed in the three tables below are in active consideration and indeed preparation as nominations to the World Heritage List. Five of them have actually been nominated in 2002 for Committee decision in 2003.

Search 1 produced 60 sites of which 3 (in bold) are among nominations for the Committee in 2003.

Search 2 produced 26 sites of which 2 (in bold) are among nominations for the Committee in 2003.

Search 3 produced 135 sites of which 5 (in bold) are among nominations for the Committee in 2003.

SEARCH 1: Results of a search by 'CL' (cultural landscape) as used in the State Party's recommended criteria (Table 10)

Table 10. Analysis of Tentative Lists: Search by 'CL' (Cultural Landscape)

State Party	Site Name	Criteria recommended	Date of submission
ARGENTINA	Inka's Trail	C (ii)(iii)(iv) + CL	15/11/2001
AUSTRIA	Cultural Landscape of "Innsbruck-Nordkette/Karwendel"	C (i)(ii)(iii)(iv) + CL	23/01/2002
BOTSWANA	Makgadikgadi Cultural Landscape	C (vi) CL (ii)(iii)	21/07/1999
CYPRUS	Mathiatis South	N (i) + CL	04/02/2002
FRANCE	Parc national des Écrins	C (ii)(iii)(iv)(v) N (i)(ii) + CL	01/02/2002
FRANCE	Parc national de la Vanoise	N (ii)(iii)(iv) C (ii)(iv)(v) + CL	08/06/2000
FRANCE	Massif du Mont Blanc	N (i)(iii) + CL	08/06/2000
FRANCE	Mercantour/Alpi Maritime	C (ii)(iii)(vi) N (i)(ii)(iii) + CL	01/02/2002
FRANCE	Les villes antiques de la Narbonnaise et leur territoire: Nîmes, Arles, Glanum, aqueducs, via Domitia	C (ii)(iii)(iv)(v) + CL	01/02/2002
FRANCE	Les Cévennes et les Grands Causses	C (v)(vi) + CL	01/02/2002
FRANCE	Marais salants de Guérande	N (ii)(iii) + CL (ii)	01/02/2002
FRANCE	Rade de Marseille	C (ii)(iv)(v)(vi) + CL	01/02/2002
FRANCE	Vignoble des côtes de Nuits et de Beaune	C (iii) + CL	01/02/2002
GHANA	Nzulezu Stilt Settlement	C (i)(iii)(v) (CL)	17/01/2000
GHANA	Tenzug - Tallensi settlements	C (i)(ii)(v)(vi) CL	17/01/2000
GUINEA	Paysage culturel des monts Nimba	C (vi) + CL (ii)	29/03/2001
GUINEA	Architecture vernaculaire et paysage culturel mandingue du Gberedou/Hamana	C (v)(vi) + CL (ii)	29/03/2001
HUNGARY	Mediaeval Royal Seat and Parkland at Visegrád	C (ii)(iii)(iv) + CL (i)(ii)	28/12/2000
ISRAEL	Makhteshim Country	N (i)(iii) + CL	30/09/2001

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State Party	Site Name	Criteria recommended	Date of submission
ITALY	Val d'Orcia	CL (ii)(iii)	28/06/1996
ITALY	Complessi di culto romanici dell'Abruzzo	C (iv) ; CL (iii)	28/06/1996
ITALY	Costiere del Lago di Garda	CL (i)(iii)	28/06/1996
ITALY	Siracusa e le necropoli rupestri di Pantalica	(ii) (iii) (iv) (vi) C - (iii) CL - (iii) N	28/06/1996
ITALY	Baia di Napoli con Capri, Ischia e Procida	C (iii)(iv)(v)(vi) ; CL (ii)(iii)	28/06/1996
ITALY	Ville della nobiltà pontificia nel Lazio	(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) C ; (i) CL	28/06/1996
ITALY	Parco Archeologico Urbano e colline metallifere (Volterra)	C (i)(iv) ; CL (iii)	28/06/1996
ITALY	Parco e Ville dei Castelli Romani (Colli Albani)	(i) (ii) (iv) (v) C - (i) CL	28/06/1996
ITALY	Parco Archeologico dell'Appia Antica	(iii) C ; (i) CL	28/06/1996
ITALY	Fortezze dei Montefeltro	(iv) C - (iii) CL	28/06/1996
ITALY	Contesti lacustri: S.Giulio, Isole Borromeo e		
	Villa Taranto a Pallanza	(i) C ; (i) CL	28/06/1996
ITALY	Taormina e Isolabella	C (i)(iii)(iv)(v) ; CL (ii) ; N (iii)	28/06/1996
ITALY	Cattolica di Stilo e complessi basiliano-bizantini della Costa Ionica	C (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v) ; CL (iii)	28/06/1996
ITALY	Fascia costiera da Castellammare del Golfo a Trapani, con Erice, Mozia e la Isole Egadi	N (iii) ; CL (ii)	28/06/1996
ITALY	Città-fortezza di Palmanova	C (iii)(iv)(v)(vi) ; CL (i)(iv)	28/06/1996
ITALY	Arcipelago Ponziano	CL (ii)(iii)	28/06/1996
ITALY	Promontorio del Gargano con Monte S. Angelo, Isole Tremiti e Foresta Umbra	C (i)(ii)(iv) ; CL (ii)(iii) ; N (iii)(iv)	28/06/1996
ITALY	Stagni e siti archeologici del Golfo di Oristano, Isola Maluventu	N (ii)(iii)(iv) ; CL (iii)	28/06/1996
ITALY	Lecce e centri del Barocco leccese	C (i)(iii)(iv) ; CL (i)(iv)	28/06/1996
ITALY	Insedimenti rupestri (Puglia)	C (iii)(iv) ; CL (ii)(iii)	28/06/1996
KENYA	Great Rift Valley Ecosystem	(not correctly given) + CL	09/11/2001
KENYA	The Mijikenda Sacred Kaya Forests and groves	C (iii)(iv)(v)(vi) + CL	28/09/1999
LATVIA	Abava Valley	(ii) CL	30/01/1996
MEXICO	Historic Town of San Sebastián del Oeste	C (iii)(iv)(v) N (ii)(iv) CL	20/11/2001
MEXICO	Agave Landscape and Ancient Industrial Facilities in Tequila, Jalisco	C (ii)(iv)(v)(vi) CL	20/11/2001
MEXICO	The Ahuehuetle Tree of Santa María del Tule	C (iii)(vi) N (iii) CL	20/11/2001
MEXICO	Pre-Historic Caves of Yagul and Mitla in Oaxaca's Central Valleys	C (i)(iv) N (iv) CL	20/11/2001
POLAND	Muzakowski / Muskauer Park (a historic landscape park)	CL (not specified)	07/01/2002
PORTUGAL	Zona da Cultura da Vinha do Pico	(not specified) CL	06/11/1996
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	Great Pskov	C (i)(ii)(iv) + CL	25/01/2002
SLOVAKIA	Tokaj Wine Region	C (iii)(v) + CL (ii)	06/02/2002
SLOVAKIA	Original Meadow - Pasture Sites of Slovakia	C (v) + CL	11/02/2002
SLOVAKIA	Komárno - The Fortress against Turks	C (i)(ii)(iv)(v) + CL (ii)	12/06/2002
SLOVENIA	Fuzina Hills in Bohinj	(v) C ; (ii) CL	09/12/1994
SLOVENIA	Classic Karst	(v) (vi) C ; (ii) CL	09/12/1994
TOGO	Agglomération Aného-Glidji	C (ii)(iii)(iv) + CL (ii)	12/12/2000
TOGO	Habitat Vernaculaire Bétammaribé (Tata Tamberma)	C (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi) + CL (iii)	12/12/2000
TURKEY	Mardin Cultural Landscape	C (ii)(iii)(iv) CL	25/02/2000
UGANDA	Bigo bya Mugenyi (Archaeological Earthworks)	C (i)(ii)(iii)(vi) + CL (i)	10/09/1997
TANZANIA	Oldonyo Murwak	(iii)(iv)(vi) C ; (ii) CL	27/05/1997
VENEZUELA	Hacienda Chuao (Chuao Plantation)	C (ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi) N (iii) + CL	16/01/2002

SEARCH 2: Results of a search by the phrase 'cultural landscape' in the description of the site (Table 11)

Table 11. Analysis of Tentative Lists: Search by 'Cultural Landscape'

State Party	Site Name
ARGENTINA	Valle Calchaquí
AUSTRIA	Iron Trail with Erzberg and the old town of Steyr
AUSTRIA	Salzkammergut
AUSTRIA	Bregenzerwald (Bregenz Forest)
COLOMBIA	Cultural Landscape of Villa de Leyva
COLOMBIA	Coffee Cultural Landscape
ETHIOPIA	Harar Walled Town
GERMANY	Ore Mountains: mining and cultural landscape
GHANA	Tenzug - Tallensi settlements
GHANA	Kakum National Park (Assin Attandanso Reserve)
HUNGARY	Mediaeval Royal Seat and Parkland at Visegrád
ICELAND	Núpssta_ur
ISRAEL	The Galilee Journeys of Jesus & the Apostles
JAPAN	Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range, and the Cultural Landscapes that Surround Them
KAZAKHSTAN	Northern Tyan-Shan (Ile-Alatau State National Park)
KAZAKHSTAN	Cultural landscape of Ulytau
KENYA	Great Rift Valley Ecosystem
MONGOLIA	Orkhon Valley archaeological and cultural Mongol settlements
MONGOLIA	Uvs lake basin
MYANMAR	Inle Lake
POLAND	The valley of the Pradnik river in the Ojcowski National Park
SLOVAKIA	Original Meadow - Pasture Sites of Slovakia
SLOVENIA	Classic Karst
SLOVENIA	The Mining Town of Idrija
UK	The New Forest
VENEZUELA	Hacienda Chuao (Chuao Plantation)

SEARCH 3: Results of a search by the word 'landscape' in the description of the site (Table 12)

Table 12. Analysis of Tentative Lists: search by 'Landscape'

State Party	Site Name
ARGENTINA	City of La Plata, Foundational Urban Area
ARGENTINA	Quebrada de Humahuaca
ARGENTINA	Valle Calchaquí
ARGENTINA	Inka's Trail
ARGENTINA	Las Parinas
AUSTRALIA	The Sydney Opera House in its setting
AUSTRALIA	Australian Convict Sites
AUSTRALIA	Purnululu National Park
AUSTRIA	Hochosterwitz Castle
AUSTRIA	Iron Trail with Erzberg and the old town of Steyr
AUSTRIA	Salzkammergut
AUSTRIA	Bregenzerwald (Bregenz Forest)
AUSTRIA	National Park "Tauern" and "Grossglockner" High Alpine Road
AZERBAIJAN	Susha historical and architectural reserve
AZERBAIJAN	Sheki, the Khan's Palace
BELGIUM	The castle, gardens and rocks of Freyr
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	Sarajevo - unique symbol of universal multiculturalism - continual open city
BOTSWANA	Gcwihaba
BRAZIL	Anavilhanas Ecological Station
BRAZIL	Serra do Divisor National Park
BRAZIL	Serra da Canastra National Park
BRAZIL	Alto Ribeira Valley Complex
BRAZIL	Rio de Janeiro Cultural Landscape
BULGARIA	Central Balkan Park
CANADA	Lac La Ronge or Quetico Parks
CHILE	Humberstone and Santa Laura Nitrate Offices
CHILE	Ayquina and Toconce
CHINA	Shennongjia Nature Reserve
CHINA	Beihai Park
CHINA	Three Parallel Rivers National Park
CHINA	Yalong, Tibet
CHINA	Yangtze Gorges Scenic Spot
CHINA	Jinfushan Scenic Spot
CHINA	Hua Shan Scenic Area
CHINA	Yandang Mountain
CHINA	Putuo Mountain Scenic Resort
CHINA	Maijishan Scenic Spots
CHINA	Haitan Scenic Spots
COLOMBIA	Cultural Landscape of Villa de Leyva
COLOMBIA	Coffee Cultural Landscape
COLOMBIA	Historic Centre of Santa Fe de Bogota
CZECH REPUBLIC	Renaissance Houses at Slavonice
CZECH REPUBLIC	Fishpond Network in the Trebon Basin

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State Party	Site Name
CZECH REPUBLIC	Cesky ráj (Czech Paradise) Rock Cities
CZECH REPUBLIC	The Great Moravian Fortified Settlement at Mikulčice
CZECH REPUBLIC	The Fortress of Terezín
CZECH REPUBLIC	The Spa at Luhacovice
CZECH REPUBLIC	The Betlém Rock Sculptures near Kuks
CZECH REPUBLIC	The Karlštejn Castle
DENMARK	Liselund, country house, park and pavillions
ETHIOPIA	Harar Walled Town
FIJI	Sovi Basin
FINLAND	The large Stone Age ruin of Kastelli at Pattijoki
FINLAND	The medieval Castle of Olavinlinna at Savonlinna
GERMANY	Cultural Scene Dresdner Elbtal
GERMANY	Upper German-Raetian boundary wall ("Limes") of the Roman Empire
GERMANY	Mine of Rammelsberg and historic town of Goslar - Extension by the "Oberharzer Wasserwirtschaft", i.e. the "Upper Harz Water Management System"
GERMANY	Heidelberg, town and castle
GERMANY	Ore Mountains: mining and cultural landscape
GERMANY	Bergpark Wilhelmshöhe
GHANA	Tenzug - Tallensi settlements
GHANA	Nzulezu Stilt Settlement
GHANA	Kakum National Park (Assin Attandanso Reserve)
HUNGARY	Mediaeval Royal Seat and Parkland at Visegrád
HUNGARY	The Network of Rural Heritage Buildings in Hungary
HUNGARY	State Stud-Farm Estate of Mezőhegyes
ICELAND	Pingvellir
ICELAND	Skaftafell
ICELAND	Núpssta_ur
ICELAND	Surtsey
ICELAND	M_vatn – Laxá
IRELAND	Clonmacnoise
IRELAND	Ceide Fields
ISRAEL	The Galilee Journeys of Jesus & the Apostles
ISRAEL	Sea of Galilee & its Ancient Sites
ITALY	Promontorio di Portofino con i centri storici di Camogli, S.Fruttuoso fino alla baia di Paraggi
ITALY	Arcipelago della Maddalena e isole delle Bocche di Bonifacio
ITALY	I trulli della Valle d' Itria
ITALY	Costiere del Lago di Garda
ITALY	Baia di Napoli con Capri, Ischia e Procida
ITALY	Fascia costiera da Castellammare del Golfo a Trapani, con Erice, Mozia e la Isole Egadi
ITALY	Parco Archeologico Urbano e colline metallifere (Volterra)
ITALY	Promontorio del Gargano con Monte S.Angelo, Isole Tremiti e Foresta Umbra
ITALY	Insedimenti rupestri (Puglia)
ITALY	Giacimento paleontologico di Lamalunga
JAPAN	Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range, and the Cultural Landscapes that Surround Them
JORDAN	The Baptismal Site (Bethany beyond the Jordan)
KAZAKHSTAN	Northern Tyan-Shan (Ile-Alatau State National Park)

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State Party	Site Name
KAZAKHSTAN	Turkic sanctuary of Merke
KAZAKHSTAN	Petroglyphs of Arpa-Uzen
KAZAKHSTAN	Archaeological sites of Otrar oasis
KAZAKHSTAN	Cultural landscape of Ulytau
KAZAKHSTAN	State National Natural Park "Alтын-Emel"
KAZAKHSTAN	Aksu-Zhabagly state natural reserve
KENYA	The Mijikenda Sacred Kaya Forests and groves
KENYA	Great Rift Valley Ecosystem
KOREA	Mt. Myohyang and the Relics in and around the Mountain
LATVIA	Abava Valley
MALAWI	Nyika National Park
MALTA	Coastal Cliffs
MALTA	Qawra/Dwejra
MEXICO	Ciudad Universitaria
MEXICO	Pre-Historic Caves of Yagul and Mitla in Oaxaca's Central Valleys
MEXICO	Agave Landscape and Ancient Industrial Facilities in Tequila, Jalisco
MONGOLIA	Orkhon Valley archaeological and cultural Mongol settlements
MONGOLIA	Khovsgol lake Tsaatan Shamanistic Landscape
MONGOLIA	Uvs lake basin
MYANMAR	Inle Lake
NETHERLANDS	Middag and Humsterland
NETHERLANDS	Alblasserwaard – Oost
NETHERLANDS	Noordoostpolder (North East Polder)
OMAN	Khor Rori (ancient Sumhuram)
PERU	The Great Inka Trail: state transportation system originally named "Ochapac Ñan"
POLAND	The valley of the Pradnik river in the Ojcowski National Park
POLAND	Muzakowski / Muskauer Park (a historic landscape park)
KOREA	Mt. Soraksan Nature Reserve
SLOVAKIA	Original Meadow - Pasture Sites of Slovakia
SLOVENIA	Classic Karst
SLOVENIA	The Mining Town of Idrija
SLOVENIA	Fuzina Hills in Bohinj
SWEDEN	The Orkesta and Markim area
UKRAINE	Dendrological Park "Sofijivka"
UK	The Wash and North Norfolk Coast
UK	Cornish Mining Industry
UK	Darwin's Home and Workplace: Down House and Environs
UK	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
UK	Manchester and Salford (Ancoats, Castlefield and Worsley)
UK	The New Forest
UK	The Cairngorm Mountains
USA	Robie House
USA	Arctic National Wildlife Refuge
USA	Zion National Park
VENEZUELA	Hacienda Chuao (Chuao Plantation)
VIETNAM	Phong Nha Cave
VIETNAM	The Area of Old Carved Stone in Sapa
ZIMBABWE	Ziwa National Monument

Table 13. Analysis of Tentative Lists: Consolidated List of Properties Retrieved in Searches 1-3 (Tables 10-12)

State	Name of Property
ARGENTINA	City of La Plata, Foundational Urban Area
ARGENTINA	Inka's Trail
ARGENTINA	Las Parinas
ARGENTINA	Quebrada de Humahuaca
ARGENTINA	Valle Calchaquí
AUSTRALIA	Australian Convict Sites
AUSTRALIA	Purnululu National Park
AUSTRALIA	The Sydney Opera House in its setting
AUSTRIA	Bregenzerwald (Bregenz Forest)
AUSTRIA	Cultural Landscape of "Innsbruck-Nordkette/Karwendel"
AUSTRIA	Hochosterwitz Castle
AUSTRIA	Iron Trail with Erzberg and the old town of Steyr
AUSTRIA	National Park "Hohe Tauern" and "Grossglockner" High Alpine Road
AUSTRIA	Salzkammergut
AZERBAIJAN	Sheki, the Khan's Palace
AZERBAIJAN	Susha historical and architectural reserve
BELGIUM	The castle, gardens and rocks of Freyr
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	Sarajevo - unique symbol of universal multiculturalism - continual open city
BOTSWANA	Gcwihaba
BOTSWANA	Makgadikgadi Cultural Landscape
BRAZIL	Alto Ribeira Valley Complex
BRAZIL	Anavilhanas Ecological Station
BRAZIL	Rio de Janeiro Cultural Landscape
BRAZIL	Serra da Canastra National Park
BRAZIL	Serra do Divisor National Park
BULGARIA	Central Balkan Park
CANADA	Lac La Ronge or Quetico Parks
CHILE	Ayquina and Toconce
CHILE	Humberstone and Santa Laura Nitrate Offices
CHINA	Beihai Park
CHINA	Haitan Scenic Spots
CHINA	Hua Shan Scenic Area
CHINA	Jinfushan Scenic Spot
CHINA	Maijishan Scenic Spots
CHINA	Putuo Mountain Scenic Resort
CHINA	Shennongjia Nature Reserve
CHINA	Three Parallel Rivers National Park
CHINA	Yalong, Tibet
CHINA	Yandang Mountain
CHINA	Yangtze Gorges Scenic Spot
COLOMBIA	Coffee Cultural Landscape
COLOMBIA	Cultural Landscape of Villa de Leyva
COLOMBIA	Historic Centre of Santa Fe de Bogota
CYPRUS	Mathiatis South
CZECH REPUBLIC	Cesky ráj (Czech Paradise) Rock Cities
CZECH REPUBLIC	Fishpond Network in the Trebon Basin
CZECH REPUBLIC	Renaissance Houses at Slavonice
CZECH REPUBLIC	The Betlém Rock Sculptures near Kuks
CZECH REPUBLIC	The Fortress of Terezín
CZECH REPUBLIC	The Great Moravian Fortified Settlement at Mikulčice
CZECH REPUBLIC	The Karlštejn Castle

Potential Cultural Landscapes on the World Heritage Centre's Tentative Lists Database
as at 30 June 2002

State	Name of Property
CZECH REPUBLIC	The Spa at Luhacovice
DENMARK	Liselund, country house, park and pavilions
ETHIOPIA	Harar Walled Town
FIJI	Sovi Basin
FINLAND	The large Stone Age ruin of Kastelli at Pattijoki
FINLAND	The medieval Castle of Olavinlinna at Savonlinna
FRANCE	Les Cévennes et les Grands Causses
FRANCE	Les villes antiques de la Narbonnaise et leur territoire: Nîmes, Arles, Glanum, aqueducs, via Domitia
FRANCE	Marais salants de Guérande
FRANCE	Massif du Mont Blanc
FRANCE	Mercantour/Alpi Maritime
FRANCE	Parc national de la Vanoise
FRANCE	Parc national des Écrins
FRANCE	Rade de Marseille
FRANCE	Vignoble des côtes de Nuits et de Beaune
ITALY	Arcipelago della Maddalena e isole delle Bocche di Bonifacio
ITALY	Arcipelago Ponziano
ITALY	Baia di Napoli con Capri, Ischia e Procida
ITALY	Cattolica di Stilo e complessi basiliano-bizantini della Costa Ionica
ITALY	Città-fortezza di Palmanova
ITALY	Complessi di culto romanici dell'Abruzzo
ITALY	Contesti lacustri: S.Giulio, Isole Borromee e Villa Taranto a Pallanza
ITALY	Costiere del Lago di Garda
ITALY	Fascia costiera da Castellammare del Golfo a Trapani, con Erice, Mozia e la Isole Egadi
ITALY	Fortezze dei Montefeltro
ITALY	Giacimento paleontologico di Lamalunga
ITALY	I trulli della Valle d'Itria
ITALY	Insedimenti rupestri (Puglia)
ITALY	Lecce e centri del Barocco leccese
ITALY	Parco Archeologico dell'Appia Antica
ITALY	Parco Archeologico Urbano e colline metallifere (Volterra)
ITALY	Parco e Ville dei Castelli Romani (Colli Albani)
ITALY	Promontorio del Gargano con Monte S. Angelo, Isole Tremiti e Foresta Umbra
ITALY	Promontorio di Portofino con i centri storici di Camogli, S.Fruituoso fino alla baia di Paraggi
ITALY	Siracusa e le necropoli rupestri di Pantalica
ITALY	Stagni e siti archeologici del Golfo di Oristano, Isola Maluventu
ITALY	Taormina e Isolabella
ITALY	Val d'Orcia
ITALY	Ville della nobiltà pontificia nel Lazio
JAPAN	Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range, and the Cultural Landscapes that Surround Them
JORDAN	The Baptismal Site (Bethany beyond the Jordan)
KAZAKHSTAN	Aksu-Zhabagly state natural reserve
KAZAKHSTAN	Archaeological sites of Otrar oasis
KAZAKHSTAN	Cultural landscape of Ulytau
KAZAKHSTAN	Northern Tyan-Shan (Ile-Alatau State National Park)
KAZAKHSTAN	Petroglyphs of Arpa-Uzen
KAZAKHSTAN	State National Natural Park "Altyn-Emel"
KAZAKHSTAN	Turkic sanctuary of Merke
KENYA	Great Rift Valley Ecosystem
KENYA	The Mijikenda Sacred Kaya Forests and groves
KOREA	Mt.Myohyang and the Relics in and around the Mountain
KOREA	Mt.Soraksan Nature Reserve

Potential Cultural Landscapes on the World Heritage Centre's Tentative Lists Database
as at 30 June 2002

State	Name of Property
LATVIA	Abava Valley
MALAWI	Nyika National Park
MALTA	Coastal Cliffs
MALTA	Qawra/Dwejra
MEXICO	Agave Landscape and Ancient Industrial Facilities in Tequila, Jalisco
MEXICO	Ciudad Universitaria
MEXICO	Historic Town of San Sebastián del Oeste
MEXICO	Pre-Historic Caves of Yagul and Mitla in Oaxaca's Central Valleys
MEXICO	The Ahuehuete Tree of Santa María del Tule
MONGOLIA	Khovsgol lake Tsaatan Shamanistic Landscape
MONGOLIA	Orkhon Valley archaeological and cultural Mongol settlements
MONGOLIA	Uvs lake basin
MYANMAR	Inle Lake
NETHERLANDS	Alblasserwaard – Oost
NETHERLANDS	Middag and Humsterland
NETHERLANDS	Noordoostpolder (North East Polder)
OMAN	Khor Rori (ancient Sumhuram)
PERU	The Great Inka Trail: state transportation system originally named "Ochapac Ñan"
POLAND	Muzakowski / Muskauer Park (a historic landscape park)
POLAND	The valley of the Pradnik river in the Ojcowski National Park
PORTUGAL	Zona da Cultura da Vinha do Pico
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	Great Pskov
SLOVAKIA	Komárno - The Fortress against Turks
SLOVAKIA	Original Meadow - Pasture Sites of Slovakia
SLOVAKIA	Tokaj Wine Region
SLOVENIA	Classic Karst
SLOVENIA	Fuzina Hills in Bohinj
SLOVENIA	The Mining Town of Idrija
SWEDEN	The Orkesta and Markim area
TANZANIA	Oldonyo Murwak
TOGO	Agglomération Aného-Glidji
TOGO	Habitat Vernaculaire Bétammaribé (Tata Tamberma)
TURKEY	Mardin Cultural Landscape
UGANDA	Bigo bya Mugenyi (Archaeological Earthworks)
UK	Cornish Mining Industry
UK	Darwin's Home and Workplace: Down House and Environs
UK	Manchester and Salford (Ancoats, Castlefield and Worsley)
UK	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
UK	The Cairngorm Mountains
UK	The New Forest
UK	The Wash and North Norfolk Coast
UKRAINE	Dendrological Park "Sofijivka"
USA	Artic National Wildlife Refuge
USA	Robie House
USA	Zion National Park
VENEZUELA	Hacienda Chuao (Chuao Plantation)
VIETNAM	Phong Nha Cave
VIETNAM	The Area of Old Carved Stone in Sapa
ZIMBABWE	Ziwa National Monument

Nomination Procedure for World Heritage Cultural Landscapes

A Note provided by the World Heritage Centre

The nomination procedure for cultural landscapes to the World Heritage List is essentially the same as for any type of property. However, some specific points need to be laid out, which are related to the definition of World Heritage Cultural Landscapes: combined works of nature and humankind, they express a long and intimate relationship between peoples and their natural environment. World Heritage Cultural Landscapes are sites where the interaction between people and their environment is of outstanding universal value.

1. **States Parties** prepare a tentative list of cultural and natural properties that they consider being of outstanding universal value. This list could include cultural landscapes under cultural properties or under mixed properties, in case they envisage nominating these sites also under natural criteria.
2. **States Parties** select properties from their tentative list and prepare a nomination dossier. This dossier should include in the case of cultural landscapes the cultural criteria under which the site would be nominated as well as an explanation concerning the type of site, the cultural landscape categories (paragraph 39 of the Operational Guidelines) and all other provisions required concerning management and protection.
3. The nomination dossier has to be sent by the State Party to the **World Heritage Centre** in 4 copies by the deadline established (1 February each year). The World Heritage Centre checks the completeness of the dossier and establishes an internal list indicating CL (=cultural landscape) in cases where the site is being nominated as such. It then transfers the dossier to the advisory body IUCN/ICOMOS for evaluation. In the case of cultural landscapes the nomination will be evaluated by ICOMOS with inputs by IUCN. It depends on the type of site whether a joint ICOMOS/IUCN mission would be carried out.
4. The **advisory bodies IUCN and ICOMOS** evaluate the dossier, carry out a field visit, review the values of the site, its protection and management and prepare a technical evaluation report. The advisory bodies present their evaluation and assessment whether the site is of outstanding universal value to the World Heritage Bureau. In the case of cultural landscapes the advisory bodies review also "their distinctive character and components" (in comparison to the test of authenticity for cultural sites or the conditions of integrity for natural properties).

5. The **World Heritage Bureau** examines the nomination and makes a recommendation to the World Heritage Committee or defers it to obtain further information from the State Party, to await the outcome of a thematic study or for other reasons.
6. The **World Heritage Committee** makes the final decision, either to inscribe the site, to defer the nomination or not to inscribe it.

Cultural landscapes are sites which are nominated under cultural criteria **and** as cultural landscapes as defined by the categories adopted by the World Heritage Committee. Some cases in the history of the Convention and its implementation show this complexity:

1. sites nominated as cultural landscapes: the site is processed as such and evaluated by both advisory bodies;
2. sites nominated as cultural, mixed and/or natural sites without indicating cultural landscape values: during the evaluation the advisory body may find that the universal value would be in the interaction between people and their environment and not for the values on the basis of which the site was nominated. The nomination would be recommended for deferral to allow the State Party to prepare a new dossier;
3. sites nominated as cultural landscape but where, during the evaluation, the advisory body finds that the universal value lies not in the interaction between people and their environment but in other natural and/or cultural values: the nomination would be recommended for deferral to allow the State Party to prepare a new dossier.

Furthermore, the legal protection of a cultural landscape may differ from a natural property e.g. a National Park, or cultural site e.g. a single monument. The management of cultural landscapes may also need to address specific issues related to the type of property, including traditional management mechanisms.

Guidance is provided through the ICCROM management guidelines series and the World Heritage Manuals series.

In addition, the World Heritage Centre has prepared specific web-pages (www.whc.unesco.org see global strategy, cultural landscape web-pages) for cultural landscapes to provide guidance to States Parties, site managers and the general public.

The Advisory Bodies and World Heritage Cultural Landscapes

Since 1992, ICOMOS and IUCN have worked closely together over cultural landscapes and both have been formally involved in their evaluation. Both were represented at the original 'cultural landscapes' meeting, la Petite Pierre, where it was recognised that, despite their common interest, ICOMOS should for practical purposes be the lead body. ICCROM also has an interest but it has not been so directly or continuously involved, pursuing rather its own projects around the concept of 'territoriality'.

In 2001, both ICOMOS and IUCN produced statements of their experience with, and expectations of, World Heritage cultural landscapes. The two documents are here given in full.

A note by ICOMOS (2001)

Assessment of cultural qualities in cultural landscapes

ICOMOS (the International Council on Monuments and Sites) is the professional and scientific advisor to the World Heritage Committee on all aspects of the cultural heritage. As such, it is responsible for the evaluation of all nominations of cultural properties made to the World Heritage List by States Parties to the World Heritage Convention against the criteria laid down by the World Heritage Committee. In addition to the basic criterion of 'outstanding universal value,' as specified in the Convention, these relate to aspects of authenticity, management, and conservation.

This evaluation process involves consultation of the wide range of expertise represented by the membership of ICOMOS and its National and International Committees, as well as the many other specialist networks with which it is linked. Members are also sent on expert missions to carry out confidential on-site evaluations of all nominated properties. From this extensive consultation and the subsequent consideration of detailed draft evaluations and recommendations by the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel emerge the corporate ICOMOS recommendations, which are submitted to the Committee at its annual meetings.

The ICOMOS evaluation procedure

There is a clearly defined annual procedure for the submission of properties to the World Heritage List. After they are received from the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, the elaborate nomination dossiers, which have to be prepared to a prescribed format, are processed by the small World Heritage Secretariat in the ICOMOS International Headquarters in Paris. The first action involved is the choice of the experts who are to be consulted. This involves two separate groups. First, there are those who can advise on the cultural significance and values of the nominated property. This is essentially a 'library' exercise, and may sometimes involve non-ICOMOS members in

cases where it is appropriate to seek external advice on a specific topic: an example is the occasional nomination of fossil hominid sites, where the services of palaeontologists are required. The second group of experts are those with practical experience of the management, conservation, and authenticity aspects of individual properties.

The process of selecting experts makes full use of the ICOMOS networking potential. The advice of International Scientific Committees and individual members is sought, as is that of specialist bodies with whom ICOMOS has close relationships, such as the International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage (TICCIH) and the International Committee for the Documentation and Conservation of Monuments and Sites of the Modern Movement (DoCoMoMo). In the case of cultural landscapes, ICOMOS can call upon the expert advice of the joint ICOMOS/IFLA Historic Gardens and Cultural Landscapes Committee. The final selection of sources of advice is made by a small group headed by the Secretary General of ICOMOS.

In selecting experts to carry out on-site evaluation missions, the policy of ICOMOS is wherever possible to choose someone from the region in which the nominated property is located. Whatever their academic speciality, such experts are required above all to be experienced in heritage management and conservation. They are expected to be able to talk to site managers on a basis of professional equality and to make informed assessments of such matters as management plans, conservation practices and visitor management.

From the two reports that result from these consultations, together with the nomination dossier prepared by the State Party, the ICOMOS Secretariat produces a draft evaluation. This is a report of some four or five pages which contains a brief description and history of the property, summaries of its legislative protection, management, and state of conservation, comments on these aspects, and recommendations to the World Heritage Committee. These draft evaluations are then presented to a two- or three-day meeting of the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel; the Panel comprises more than thirty ICOMOS members from all parts of the world and with a wide range of skills and experience. Following the conscientious examination of the nominations at this meeting the evaluations are revised and printed, for presentation to the meeting of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee, and then to the full World Heritage Committee, at the meetings of which decisions are taken regarding inscription on the World Heritage List.

This procedure applies in general to cultural landscapes, but there is an additional factor. Primary responsibility for evaluating properties nominated by States Parties specifically as cultural landscapes is assigned to ICOMOS. However, by agreement all such nominations are also sent to the World Conservation Union-IUCN for consideration. These nominations are first discussed between ICOMOS

Table 14. Nominated Cultural Landscapes with High Natural Values Involving a Joint ICOMOS/IUCN Mission

Site	State Party	Date of Inscription	Category of Cultural Landscape
Rice Terraces of the Philippines Cordilleras	Philippines	1995	Continuing organically evolved
Pyrénées-Mont Perdu	France/Spain	1997	Continuing organically evolved
Ouadi Quadisha (the Holy Valley) and the Forest of the Cedars of God (Horsh Arz el-Rab)	Lebanon	1998	Continuing organically evolved/associative
The Cilento and Vallo di Diano National Park and the Archaeological sites of Paestum and Velia and the Certosa di Padula	Italy	1998	Relict organically evolved
Vinales Valley	Cuba	1999	Continuing organically evolved
Hortobágy National Park	Hungary	1999	Relict organically evolved

and IUCN officials, to determine whether there is a need for a joint mission. In some cases this is considered to be unnecessary, in view of the predominantly 'cultural' content of the nominated area, and so the mission is carried out by an ICOMOS expert alone. This is almost invariably the case with historic parks and gardens, and also for certain types of economic landscape (e.g. vineyards, rice terraces, historic riverine landscapes). There are other cases where the nomination relates to a relatively large region managed as a natural park with a small portion that has important cultural values: in such cases the management aspects will be evaluated by the IUCN expert and an ICOMOS expert is not sent. Finally, there are those landscapes where the natural and cultural values appear to be equally or comparably high, and in such cases a joint mission is organized.

The two Advisory Bodies consult closely throughout the procedure and, where appropriate, joint presentations are made to the World Heritage Committee. The results of several years of collaboration in this way have been very encouraging: there is now a greater understanding between the two Advisory Bodies and some beneficial working practices and joint activities have emerged.

Criteria for evaluating cultural values in potential World Heritage cultural landscapes

The single criterion for inscription on the World Heritage List set out in the Convention, that of 'outstanding universal value,' is fundamental to evaluation of cultural landscapes, but it needs to be given some greater precision for practical application. As a result, the World Heritage Committee has defined six specific criteria against which nominated properties should be evaluated; for inscription on the World Heritage List they must conform to one or more of these.

A property may:

- i. represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;
- ii. exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture, monumental arts or town-planning and landscape design; bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a civilization or cultural tradition which is living or which has disappeared;
- iv. be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;
- v. be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement or land-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), especially when it had become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;
- vi. be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considers that this criterion should justify inclusion on the List only in exceptional circumstances and in conjunction with other criteria, cultural or natural).

(Operational Guidelines, para 24.i.a)

The essence of a cultural landscape in World Heritage terms is that it should contain and demonstrate the interaction of humans and the natural environment. A cultural landscape is not one made largely, even entirely, by humans, in contradistinction to one which is 'purely' natural. This definition of cultural landscape, with its emphasis on interaction and not merely on artificiality, in reality embraces much of the world's landscape, so a sharpening of the focus is required to discern those particular landscapes which might qualify for World Heritage status.

Within the framework provided by the World Heritage Committee's six criteria, those acting for ICOMOS, in the field, in desk studies and in committee, are therefore looking to judge a nomination by asking such questions as:

- i. Is the landscape significant? If so, in what respect(s) and how is this expressed? 'Significance' is a fundamental concept in ICOMOS appraisal, and a prime factor in identifying potential World Heritage landscapes from all the rest. A landscape, for example, may be beautiful (but to whom?) without being in any way significant. Had that same landscape been written about and painted, however, by a succession of outstanding artists, who individually and collectively had palpably influenced the course of art and raised human appreciation of landscape, then that landscape is to an extent demonstrably different and arguably significant.
- ii. Is the 'significance' of the landscape of 'universal significance'? Here, ICOMOS is looking for evidence that the landscape bears on, tells about, or is witness to one or more of the great themes common to all or many of the people of the world: e.g. aspect(s) of the natural/human relationship itself and long-term religiosity, themes which in those cases often interlock as in expression of reverence for a 'holy' mountain or river.
- iii. Is the landscape 'outstanding'? If so, in what respect(s)? ICOMOS is here looking for one or more qualities, or a combination of qualities, which lift a particular landscape out of the ordinary. It may, for example, be absolutely outstanding in terms of the engineered reshaping of the landscape and of the aesthetic qualities of the outcome. It may be the site of a great event, such as a battle which was a real turning point significant in world terms. It may be somewhere where outstanding families lived, worked, and created great achievements, even though the landscape itself may not itself be particularly striking in visual terms.
- iv. Alternatively, is the landscape, rather than being absolutely outstanding, a particularly good representative of a 'world-type' of landscape? In this context, ICOMOS values highly comparative studies of such types and/or of examples of landscapes illustrative of a particular theme and/or of potential World Heritage landscapes in a particular region. If a thematic study does not exist, ICOMOS may commission one from an appropriate expert or specialist body. In any case, it greatly appreciates a serious comparative study within a nomination (a requirement of the *Operational Guidelines* that is often overlooked by States Parties) which places a nominated landscape within a broad, demonstrable context of, for example, land-use type, such as rice-growing, landscape function like transhumance, or landscape design. The systematic nomination of European viticultural landscapes, the identification of key industrial landscapes (e.g. of 'world firsts'), and the encouragement of nominations from under-represented regions like sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean, are current examples of what are, whatever their other qualities, in a sense 'representative' landscapes.
- v. What exactly are the qualities of authenticity and integrity possessed by a particular landscape? Is it, for example, in the case of landscaped parks and gardens, the work of one family, one architect, or one landscape designer? If so, where does it stand in their *œuvre*? More generally, qualities ICOMOS would be looking for could include appropriate (the key word) development over the long term, continuity of function (even though structures may change), sustainability of the bio-economic system(s), long-term stability in land management and infrastructural maintenance, adaptability to changing environmental circumstances, and good survival both of structural elements like buildings, original trackways and field systems and of social factors like community structure, religious observance, traditional working practices, and communal activities.
- vi. Is there evidence for a large, even huge, input of human energy and skill, perhaps in moulding an extensive area for a particular function such as worship, irrigation, agriculture, communication, or artistic effect? Was (or is) the effect of such a construct in keeping with or does it even enhance its environment? Was the outcome significantly influential (not just 'influential'), for example technically or aesthetically?
- vii. Is there evidence of long-term management or stewardship? Did this nevertheless end in some form of collapse in the past or has its effect been towards sustainability until the present? What is the significance of this (e.g. historically, technologically, geomorphologically)?
- viii. Is the landscape of great scientific value? This question impinges on IUCN's field of responsibility but nevertheless there are clearly cultural considerations, now and in the future as much as in the past, if a nominated landscape possesses outstanding natural resources such as special floral and faunal communities or scientifically important geological or geomorphological deposits which might well also be, or contain, exploitable minerals. Such may exist now because of past human land management; there may well be local traditions regarding the exploitation of such resources which do not fit comfortably with current conservation thinking. The local community(ies) may itself/themselves be of considerable anthropological interest. Perhaps as an accidental outcome of land-use, a landscape may contain, or itself be, an outstanding ensemble of archaeological survivals of very high academic potential.
- ix. Is there a management plan or evidence of long-term traditional management of the potential site as a World Heritage site, not just as a national designation? Is there evidence of a good, modern understanding of conservation management? Is there partnership (not just consultation) with local interests? How is the tourist potential of the landscape being thought about and handled? Are the resources present, or very likely soon to be acquired, to enable the landscape to flourish as a World Heritage cultural landscape? What are the medium- to long-term prospects for the landscape?
- x. What are the political and intellectual contexts of the nomination? Does the nomination, for example, come from a State Party with few or many World Heritage sites? Is the nominating State Party one with a tradition of academic landscape study? (This question is not to down- or up-grade the nominated landscape or its nomination dossier, but to help evaluators better understand both the landscape and the nature of its nomination dossier.)

Table 15. Nominated Cultural Landscapes Considered to Consist of Mainly Cultural Values Evaluated Solely by ICOMOS

Site	State Party	Date of Inscription	Category of Cultural Landscape
Cultural Landscape of Sintra	Portugal	1995	Intentionally designed
Hallstatt-Dachstein	Austria	1996	Continuing organically evolved
Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape	Czech Republic	1996	Intentionally designed
Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tiretto)	Italy	1997	Continuing organically evolved
Costiera Amalfitana	Italy	1997	Continuing organically evolved
The Jurisdiction of Saint-Emilion	France	1999	Continuing organically evolved
Sukur Cultural Landscape	Nigeria	1999	Continuing organically evolved
Kalwaria Zebrzydowska: the Mannerist architectural and park landscape complex and pilgrimage park	Poland	1999	Intentionally designed

A note by IUCN (2001)

The assessment of natural qualities in cultural landscapes

Background

The inclusion of cultural landscapes within the scope of the World Heritage Convention in 1992 was an important step in recognising the complex and often mutually-supportive role of nature and culture, and helped to bring the natural and cultural elements of the Convention closer together. While cultural landscapes are considered under the cultural rather than the natural criteria, IUCN nonetheless played an important role in introducing this new concept to the Convention and welcomed this development.

ICOMOS, IUCN and the WH Centre have drawn up an agreement on the procedure for the assessment of nominations for cultural landscapes. The main purpose of this note is to assist IUCN in undertaking in such assessments, and in answering two questions in particular:

- what are the natural values of cultural landscapes? and
- how should these values be assessed?

Though mainly prepared for IUCN's own guidance in the assessment of cultural landscapes, the advice may also be helpful to States Parties to the Convention for the nomination of cultural landscapes. It has been tested in draft in recent years, both in the field and at a number of meetings. The present revised draft incorporates the lessons learnt.

The assessment of Natural and Cultural Values in Cultural Landscapes

Under the WH Convention, there are criteria for the assessment of natural sites (paras. 43-47 of the Operational Guidelines). However, cultural landscapes are designated under Article 1 of the Convention (cultural properties), not Article 2 (natural properties) to which the aforesaid criteria apply. Moreover, criteria developed specifically for natural sites are of limited value in assessing nominations for cultural landscapes, whose characteristics are different, (although natural criterion (iii), concerning areas of "exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance", is certainly relevant to the assessment of cultural landscapes).

Thus the situation at present is anomalous. The Operational Guidelines explicitly recognise that cultural landscapes embrace "a diversity of manifestations of the interaction between humankind and its natural environment" (para 37). However, while the criteria for assessing the cultural values of this interaction are clear and explicit (paras. 23 and 24), those for the natural ones are not. It is for this reason that IUCN had developed this informal guidance, with recommended criteria for assessing the natural values of cultural landscapes.

It is important to stress that these criteria do not replace the agreed natural criteria in the Operational Guidelines, which must be used to assess any site nominated as a natural site. Their sole purpose is to identify the extent of IUCN's interest in cultural landscapes, which are sites that will be formally inscribed only under cultural criteria.

Table 16. Natural World Heritage Sites Re-nominated as Cultural Landscapes

Site	State Party	Date of Inscription	Category of Cultural Landscape
Uluru-Kata Tjuṯa National Park	Australia	1987/1994	Associative/ continuing organically evolved
Tongariro National Park	New Zealand	1990/1993	Associative

Nature in Cultural Landscapes

The close interest that IUCN has in cultural landscapes derives from the importance of many cultural landscapes for nature conservation and evolution of nature and natural resources. While this may be a characteristic of any of the types of cultural landscapes listed under para. 39 of the Operational Guidelines, in practice it is likely to be most important in the case of continuing, organically evolved landscapes. On the other hand, there will be some cultural landscapes in which IUCN's interest will be small, or non-existent.

The various natural qualities of cultural landscapes are summarised in the *Operational Guidelines*¹:

"Cultural landscapes often reflect specific techniques of *sustainable* land use, considering the characteristics and limits of the natural environment they are established in, and a specific *spiritual relationship to nature*. Protection of cultural landscapes can contribute to modern techniques of sustainable land use and can maintain or enhance *natural values in the landscape*. The continued existence of traditional forms of land use supports *biological diversity* in many regions of the world. The protection of traditional cultural landscapes is therefore helpful in maintaining biological diversity" (para. 38, with emphasis added).

In addition to these important aspects, there may also be other natural qualities apparent in a cultural landscape:

- outstanding natural beauty and aesthetic values. Some natural World Heritage sites have been inscribed under natural criterion (iii) from the World Heritage *Operational Guidelines*, as areas "of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance". In the case of cultural landscape, such values would derive as much from the contrast, and/or interaction, between the works of nature and of humankind as from the intrinsic quality of the natural features;
- informative evidence of a uniquely significant past relationship between humanity and nature. This may have been a balanced and sustainable relationship, but it might also have been a negative relationship in which a civilisation collapsed after unsustainable exploitation of natural resources;
- important biodiversity resources may be found both in wild species of fauna and flora, and in domesticated animals and cultivated crops.

Natural Criteria for Assessing Cultural Landscapes

Against this background, IUCN will have the following criteria in mind when assessing cultural landscapes.

1. *conservation of natural and semi natural ecosystems, and of wild species of fauna and flora*: and in particular whether the cultural landscape is an outstanding example of how traditional land use patterns can:
 - contribute to the protection of natural ecosystems (e.g. by providing for the protection of watershed forests);
 - help protect wild species of fauna or flora;
 - help protect genetic diversity within wild species;
 - create semi-natural habitats of great importance to biodiversity, i.e. manipulated ecosystems with well-structured and functional interactions between its living components.

1. All references are to the Operational Guidelines as at 1999.

2. conservation of biodiversity within farming systems: and in particular whether the cultural landscape is an outstanding example of how traditional farm systems can:
 - develop and/or conserve a wide range of varieties of domesticated livestock;
 - develop and/or conserve a wide range of varieties of cultivated crops, such as cereals, fruit or root vegetables.
3. sustainable land use: and in particular whether the land use practices are an outstanding example of how to:
 - respect the productive capability of land;
 - conserve the quality and quantity of soil;
 - manage and safeguard water quality;
 - manage streams and rivers so as to reduce damaging floods and run-off;
 - maintain plant cover;
 - restore vegetation, soils and sources of water.
4. enhancement of scenic beauty: that is whether the cultural landscape has outstanding scenic qualities, deriving as much from the contrast and/or interaction between the works of nature and humanity as from the intrinsic quality of the natural features themselves (see above).
5. the presence of an outstanding ex situ collection of plants (herbarium, botanic gardens) or of fauna (e.g. collection of waterfowl).
6. evidence of an outstanding example of humanity's inter-relationship with nature. IUCN may be interested if there is evidence of either a successful or failed relationship between a past civilisation and the natural resources on which it depended.
7. the site of some historically-significant discovery in the natural sciences, i.e. where the associative value derives from such a discovery.

The following Table 17 places each of the above criteria against the categories of cultural landscapes set out in para. 39 of the *Operational Guidelines*, thereby indicating where they are most likely to occur. The absence of a criterion does not mean that it will never be relevant in the landscape type concerned, but it would not normally be significant.

Table 17. Natural Criteria 1-7 (columns) Plotted Against the Four Categories of World Heritage Cultural Landscape (rows)

Cultural Landscape Type	Natural Criteria Most Likely to be Relevant						
Designed landscape					5		
Organically evolving landscape - fossil	1					6	
Organically evolving landscape - continuous	1	2	3	4			
Associative landscape							7

Finally, it should be added that other criteria, e.g. with regard to integrity, and also the existence of a management plan and of long-term legislative, regulatory or institutional protection (*Operational Guidelines*, paras. 44 (v) and (vi)) will be as relevant to IUCN in examining cultural landscapes as in the assessment of natural properties. In other words, IUCN will be looking for evidence that the integrity of the site is well protected, and that there are effective management policies in place that can retain or restore the essential qualities of the cultural landscape. However, the concept of integrity obviously has a different application in lived-in landscapes. It is integrity of the relationship with nature that matters, not the integrity of nature itself.

Conclusion

IUCN has developed the above as guidance on the assessment of the natural qualities of cultural landscapes. It would welcome comment from reviewers and others in order to further refine the advice contained herein.

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Afghanistan:

The Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley

(C i, ii, iii, iv, vi)

This site showcases the artistic and religious developments which from the 1st to the 13th centuries characterized ancient Bakhtria, integrating various cultural influences into the Gandhara school of Buddhist art. The area contains numerous Buddhist monastic ensembles and sanctuaries, as well as fortified edifices from the Islamic period. It also bears testimony to the tragic destruction by the Taliban of the two standing Buddha statues, which shook the world in March 2001.

India:

Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka

(C iii, v)

The Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka are in the foothills of the Vindhyan Mountains on the southern edge of the central Indian plateau. Within massive sandstone outcrops, above comparatively dense forest, are five clusters of natural rock shelters, displaying paintings that appear to date from the Mesolithic period right through to the Historical period. The cultural traditions of the inhabitants of the 21 villages in the buffer zone bear a strong resemblance to those represented in the rock paintings.

Italy:

Sacri Monti of Piedmont and Lombardy

(C ii, iv)

The nine *Sacri Monti* ('Sacred Mountains') of northern Italy are groups of chapels and other architectural features created in the late 16th and 17th centuries and dedicated to different aspects of the Christian faith. In addition to their symbolic spiritual meaning, they are of great beauty by virtue of the skill with which they have been integrated into the surrounding natural landscape of hills, forests, and lakes. They also house much important artistic material in the form of wall paintings and statuary.

South Africa:

Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape

(C ii, iii, iv, v)

Mapungubwe is set hard against the northern border of South Africa joining Zimbabwe and Botswana. It is an open, expansive savannah landscape on the confluence of the Limpopo and Shashe. 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.

United Kingdom:

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

(C ii, iii, iv)

The historic landscape garden features elements that illustrate significant periods of the art of gardens from the 18th to the 20th centuries. The gardens house botanic collections (conserved plants, living plants and documents), which have been considerably enriched through the centuries. Since their creation in 1759, the gardens have made a significant and uninterrupted contribution to the study of plant diversity and botanic economics.

Zimbabwe:

Matobo Hills

(C iii, v, vi)

The area exhibits a profusion of distinctive rock landforms rising above the granite shield that covers much of Zimbabwe. The large boulders provide abundant natural shelters and have been associated with human occupation from the early Stone Age right through to early historical times, and intermittently since. They also feature an outstanding collection of rock paintings. The Matobo Hills continue to provide a strong focus for the local community, which still uses shrines and sacred places, closely linked to traditional, social and economic activities.

Cultural Landscapes: a Select Bibliography

This Bibliography is highly selective, but it attempts to provide at least an introduction to the huge literature about landscape, cultural landscape and World Heritage, theoretical and practical, general and site specific. It contains obvious biases, not least towards publications in English. It owes much to a search of the recently digitised bibliography of the World Heritage/ICOMOS Documentation Centre in Paris and to bibliographies of Dr. Jane Lennon, Professor Adrian Phillips and the author. Though it is clearly not comprehensive, this Bibliography nevertheless might provide the basis for someone to work up into a more substantial compilation. Here, very selectively, some fields related to landscape, such as Nature, research, sense of identity and locality, recreation and tourism, are provided with indicative titles but cannot be pursued. Meanwhile, this bibliography should be useful to students wishing to pursue landscape in a World Heritage context. The synthetic books and conference proceedings quoted themselves contain many other key references. Individual papers in such printed books are not separately referenced here except in a few cases where their title or content is particularly apposite to this Review.

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