
ANNEX 1

MEETINGS REFERRING TO THE GLOBAL STRATEGY

1. AFRICA

Five meetings were held between 1995 and 2000 that formed part of the implementation of the Global Strategy. These have been analysed using the categories adopted for this report.

1.1. *African Cultural Heritage and the World Heritage Convention, 1st Global Strategy Meeting, Harare (Zimbabwe), 11–13 October 1995

A general overview of the nature and extent of the cultural heritage of Africa, with a bias towards southern Africa. Specific proposals for World Heritage listing. Certain types of cultural property identified as representative of African heritage:

- Early hominid sites;
- Archaeological properties from the Palaeolithic period onwards;
- Rock-art sites;
- Traditional water-management systems;
- Early metallurgical sites (especially iron);
- Natural features (trees, groves, etc) of sacred significance;
- Traditional (vernacular) architecture;
- Agrarian landscapes;
- Exchange routes (including slave routes).

1.2. *African cultural heritage and the World Heritage Convention, 2nd Global Strategy Meeting, Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), 29 July–1 August 1996

A general survey of African cultural heritage and the World Heritage Convention. Series of papers on the cultural heritage in different countries in northern Africa. Emphasis on vernacular sites, religious sites, and cultural landscapes. Paper on Egyptian heritage with over 90 properties listed. All the sites on the Egyptian tentative list figure on this list. Paper on Ethiopian heritage containing the names of 22 historic places of worship. None is on the Ethiopian tentative list. Paper on cultural routes. Specific proposals for World Heritage listing.

1.3. *African cultural heritage and the World Heritage Convention, 4th Global Strategy Meeting, Porto Novo (Bénin), 16–19 September 1998

General papers on African heritage and the Convention. Stress laid on cultural landscapes and links between culture and nature in two papers. Series of papers from fourteen individual countries. Ten of these have submitted tentative lists but some are included in this analysis. The paper from Mali lists 97 sites, but it is not clear whether these are to be proposed in due course for inscription. Specific proposals for World Heritage listing.

1.4. *The World Heritage Convention and cultural landscapes in Africa, Expert Meeting, Tiwi (Kenya), 9–14 March 1999

Papers on the Global Strategy in Africa and on African cultural landscapes. Papers on cultural landscapes from eight African countries. Specific proposals for World Heritage listing. There is a substantial overlap between the properties listed in this table and those in the relevant tentative lists.

➔ See Working Paper WHC-99/CONE209/INF8.

1.5. *Authenticity and Integrity in an African Context, Expert Meeting, Great Zimbabwe, 26–29 May 2000

As its title implies, this meeting concentrated on the definition of authenticity and integrity in the light of the Nara Document and other reports, with special reference to the application of these concepts to the non-monumental heritage of sub-Saharan Africa.

➔ See also Working Document WHC-2000/CONF.204/INF.11.

2. ARAB STATES

2.1. Expert Meeting on Desert Landscapes and Oasis Systems, Kharga Oasis (Egypt), 23–26 September 2001

Papers covered the general theme of cultural landscapes, their relevance to the world's deserts (and in particular to their archaeological contents), and the relationships with natural features. The recommendations emphasized the fact that deserts comprise one-fifth of the earth's surface and that they possess high potential for World Heritage listing within the cultural landscapes context, including that of cultural routes. Considerable stress was laid on the need for training and capacity building. It was strongly recommended that the studies carried out in 1997 and 1999 reviewing potential natural and mixed sites in the Arab States region should be reviewed in order to identify potential desert and oasis cultural landscapes.

➔ See Working Document WHC-01/CONE208/INF.10.

3. ASIA-PACIFIC

Seven meetings were held in the region between 1995 and 2001 within the context of the Global Strategy. The nature of the reports of these meetings did not lend themselves to an analysis using the categories adopted for this report, since most of the papers were general in approach, dealing

with broad categories of special relevance to the region. The only specific recommendations were those which emerged from the Thematic Expert Meeting on Asia-Pacific Sacred Mountains, held in Wakayama City (Japan) in September 2001 (see 3.7 below). At the Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on Associative Cultural Landscapes, held in Australia in April 1995 (see 3.2 below) special consideration was given to linear cultural landscapes, a category which embraces cultural routes.

3.1. Regional Thematic Study Meeting on Asian Rice Culture and its Terraced Landscapes, Manila (Philippines), 28 March–4 April 1995

Presentations were made about rice culture in China, Korea, India, Indonesia, Japan, Myanmar, Philippines, and Thailand.

It was noted that terraced pond-field agriculture was characteristic of other parts of the region, including the high islands of Polynesia and Melanesia.

Among the supporting papers from other regions of the world was one on the Andean terrace culture and pre-Hispanic agricultural traditions.

➔ See Working Paper WHC-95/CONF203/INF8.

3.2. Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on Associative Cultural Landscapes, Australia, 27–29 April 1995 [organized by Australia ICOMOS in association with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre]

The meeting concentrated on the introduction of the concept of the associative cultural landscape to the region and on the further clarification of the definitions in paragraph 39 of the Operational Guidelines.

Emphasis was laid on the concept of the linear cultural landscape (cultural route). Among those proposed were the Aboriginal “dreaming tracks” in Australia, the spread of Polynesian culture across the Pacific, the Silk Route from China to the west, and the slave routes that brought indentured labour from the Pacific islands to Australia.

Other aspects discussed were the definition of boundaries of associative cultural landscapes, evaluation of their authenticity, management, and community involvement.

➔ See Working Paper WHC-95/CONF203/INF9.

3.3. 3rd Global Strategy Meeting: Identification of World Heritage Properties in the Pacific, Suva (Fiji), 15–18 July 1997

The meeting emphasized the inseparable connection between the outstanding seascapes and landscapes in the Pacific Islands region.

The region contains a series of spectacular and highly powerful spiritually valued natural features and cultural places rather than an extensive range of monuments and human-built permanent features.

As a result, potential World Heritage sites in the region were likely to be serial sites and multi-layered cultural landscapes. Preference should be given to serial nominations linked by themes of relevance to the region as a whole extending over vast distances.

Places of origin, spiritual routes, and other sacred places are powerfully bound by spiritual and natural connections with

the life and destiny of Pacific peoples. These may take the form of monumental architecture or natural landscapes.

➔ See Working Document WHC-97/CONF208/INF8.

3.4. 2nd World Heritage Global Strategy Meeting for the Pacific Islands Region, Port Vila (Vanuatu), 24–27 August 1999

No recommendations of specific sites and monuments for World Heritage inscription emerged from this meeting, which was concerned principally with awareness-raising among Pacific Island countries and the development of a regional World Heritage Strategy.

It recommended the urgent preparation of a desk-top review of all data relating to cultural places and cultural landscapes (and serial sites) of conservation significance which might warrant World Heritage status. The need for national comparative and Pacific-wide thematic reviews of potential World Heritage properties was also recognized.

Special reference was made to the possibilities of considering underwater cultural heritage sites, in view of the region’s potential in this respect.

➔ See Working Document WHC-99/CONF209/INF16.

3.5. *Consultative Meeting on Regional Cooperation in Cultural Heritage Protection in Asia and the Pacific, Nara (Japan), 29 February–3 March 2000.

This meeting, which was attended by representatives from 21 countries, addressed general issues relating to the protection and conservation of the cultural heritage of the region.

3.6. *Experts Meeting on Training Programmes for Cultural Heritage Protection in Asia and the Pacific, Nara (Japan), 3–6 March 2000.

This meeting followed on immediately after that referred to in 3.5 and concentrated on the preparation of regional training strategies and capacity building.

3.7. *Thematic Expert Meeting on Asia-Pacific Sacred Mountains, Wakayama City (Japan), 5–10 September 2001

A series of background papers was followed by papers on sacred mountains in specific countries (Australia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, USA). The conclusions of the meeting contained sections relating to the identification of the character, significance, and values of sacred mountains; cultural heritage values; natural heritage values; integrity and authenticity; and a series of recommendations. No general proposals were made for sacred landscapes with potential for World Heritage List inscription. The following were mentioned in the country papers as potential candidates:

- *China* The paper from China, which listed the Five Grand Mountains, the Buddhist and Taoist Sacred Mountains, and the Tibetan Sacred Heritage List
- *India* Badrinath; Ladakh-Spiti Region; Demongjong
- *Indonesia* Besakih

- *Iran* Sabalan
- *Japan* Fuji, Kii Mountain Range
- *Korea* Mount Kyeryongsan
- *Kyrgyzstan* Bogd Khan Khairkhan, Khan Khentii, Otgonenger
- *Nepal* Khang Reinpoche (Mount Kailash); Khangchendzonga; Gauri (Tseringma)

→ See Working Document WHC-01/CONF.208/INF.9.

4. EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

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

A series of papers dealt with aspects of the categories of cultural landscape defined in paragraph 39 of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* and their applicability in Europe.

→ See Working Document WHC-96/CONF.201/INF.9.

4.2. Regional Thematic Expert Meeting on Cultural Landscapes in Eastern Europe, Białystok (Poland), 29 September–3 October 1999

A series of papers dealing with general aspects of cultural landscapes in the World Heritage context was followed by a number of case studies. Recommendations were adopted relating to the development of protection legislation and management of cultural landscapes in the region.

→ See Working Document WHC-99/CONF.209/INF.14.

4.3. World Heritage Expert Meeting on Vineyard Cultural Landscapes, Tokaj (Hungary), 11–14 July 2001

Although ostensibly of global application, this meeting concentrated on vineyard landscapes in Europe, with papers from Austria, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, and Spain. However, it was recognized that vineyard landscapes of historical significance are to be found in other regions – the Arab States, Southern Africa, Latin America, and the Pacific.

5. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Four meetings have been held in the region of direct relevance to the problem of representativity. Specific recommendations were made at the Regional Thematic Meeting on Cultural Landscapes in the Andes held in Peru in May 1998 (see 5.2 below).

5.1. Expert Meeting on Caribbean Fortifications, Cartagena de Indias (Colombia), 31 July–2 August 1996

The participants in the meeting were from Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Mexico, and Venezuela. Papers were given on the general history and evolution of European colonial fortifications in the region.

An inventory of important Caribbean fortifications was compiled, divided into four categories: fortified towns (4);

garrisons (5); forts (21); and defensive systems (8). They are located in 27 Caribbean and Latin countries and in the USA (Florida). Short descriptions were prepared for each: six of them are already inscribed on the World Heritage List, and several others figure on tentative lists.

A proposal was made for the nomination of the entire group as a serial nomination (it is unknown whether any progress has been made with this project).

5.2. *Regional Thematic Meeting on Cultural Landscapes in the Andes/Paisajes Culturales en Los Andes, Arequipa & Chivay (Peru), 17–22 May 1998

A series of scene-setting general papers on the concept of the cultural landscape was followed by an analysis of the topographical and biological diversity of the Andean region. Terracing is especially characteristic of the productive landscapes of the Andes. The oldest examples date back to 900 BC, around Lake Titicaca. Water management is very important and the resulting sophisticated irrigation systems, many of considerable antiquity, play a determinant role in the formation of cultural landscapes. The region is important because it is where a number of important economic crops (maize, potatoes) were developed. The typology of Andean landscapes requires an historical perspective (pre-Inca, Inca, colonial, republican, contemporary), actual and traditional uses (pastoral, agricultural, forestry, spiritual), and ecological. The nature of the cultural landscapes in the Andean region favours the formulation of serial nominations.

A series of country case studies was presented. The significant landscapes illustrated in the presentations included the following:

- *Bolivia* Sajama National Park, with prehistoric sites and sites of religious significance (*chullpas*);
- *Chile* cultural landscape of northern Chile of great spiritual significance to the indigenous peoples; oasis landscapes in the desert region;
- *Colombia* the Sierra Nevada de Santa Maria, which is a sacred place of the Kogi Indians;
- *Peru* the *lomas* of Antiquipa, a relict pre-Hispanic terraced landscape;
- *Venezuela* the *paramos* of the Cordillera Oriental.

→ See Working Paper WHC-98/CONF.203/INF.8.

5.3. Regional Expert Meeting on Cultural Landscapes in Central America, San José de Costa Rica, 27–29 September 2000.

A number of case studies from different parts of the region were presented which demonstrated the diversity of cultural landscapes. These included indigenous reserves, archaeological landscapes, historic railway routes, traditional agricultural techniques, historic natural features such as woodland and individual trees, and historic gardens. A number of recommendations were approved, covering the specific case of Central America and Mexico, the relationship with intangible heritage, and problems of sustainable tourism and management.

➔ See Working Document WHC-2000/CONF.204/WEB.4.

Regional Expert Meeting on Plantation Systems in the Caribbean, Paramaribo (Suriname), 17–19 July 2001

The heritage of plantation systems in the region was explored in depth. Case studies were presented for Antigua and Barbuda, Cuba, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, and Suriname, along with several papers on broader themes, including the UNESCO Slave Route Project. Plantations were defined as ‘The physical boundaries/ground of production of the monocrop, with its internal system within the boundaries of the plantation, i.e. slave hospital, provision ground, works, etc; and plantation systems as ‘The tentacles of activity that fed into the plantations – markets, warehouses, trading houses, etc.’

The following preliminary list of potential World Heritage nominations, which is considered to be indicative of the types of property that fall within this category, was compiled:

- *Antigua* Betty’s Hope Nelson’s Dockyard National Park
- *Barbados* Bayley’s Estate, St Philip

- *Cuba* Angerona [coffee plantation system]
Bolivia Sugar Plantation
- *Curaçao* Zuurzak [plantation and slave holding depot]; Lanhuis Knip
- *Dominican Republic* Boca de Negra and Engombe
- *Grenada* Dougalston [sugar plantation] River Antoine [sugar factory]

The following preliminary list of potential World Heritage nominations, which is considered to be indicative of the types of property that fall within this category, was compiled:

- *Guyana* Fort Zeelandia; Chamber of Policy;
- *Jamaica* Falmouth [seaport for plantations]
- *St Kitts* : Spooner’s Ginnery [industrial heritage – cotton]
- *St Lucia* Soufriere [cultural and natural features]; Mabouya Valley [slave refuge landscape]
- *Suriname* Joden Savanne [Jewish heritage]; Buku Fortress [sacred site]; Amsterdam [18th century fort]; Marienburg [sugar plantation]

ANNEX 2

ICOMOS STUDIES

1. THEMATIC STUDIES

Since 1995 ICOMOS has commissioned a number of thematic studies from acknowledged individual experts and specialist organizations. These have resulted either in response to the nomination of a category of property not hitherto submitted for listing or as a result of the identification of a category that ICOMOS has recognized as likely to be represented in future nominations. It should be noted that these studies are carried out with the object of defining the categories of property under review and special criteria to assist the World Heritage Committee and ICOMOS in evaluating them. They do not constitute formal lists of properties which ICOMOS considers to be necessarily of World Heritage quality. Properties are identified solely for the purpose of illustrating the criteria proposed for evaluation. The following studies have been published to date (those marked with an asterisk were prepared in association with TICCIH):

1.1. *Les villages ouvriers comme éléments du patrimoine de l'industrie (1995, revised 2001)**

A discursive essay by the *Président d'honneur* of TICCIH which makes reference to a number of properties of this type, all from Europe or the USA.

1.2. *The international canal monuments list (1996)**

A number of historic canals are described in this study, prepared by a distinguished member of TICCIH, to illustrate different aspects of these properties to be taken into account in evaluating them. Most are from Europe and North America, but examples are quoted from China (Grand Canal), India (Ganges Canal), Japan (Biwako Canal), and Sri Lanka. Included are the great sea-canals (Panamá, Suez).

1.3. *Potential fossil hominid sites for inscription on the World Heritage List (1997)*

A study by the two leading UK specialists in this field. The sites are divided into four categories, corresponding with major periods of human evolution between 5,000,000 and 10,000 BP. Sites are identified in Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, South Africa), Asia/Pacific (Australia, Indonesia, Iraq, Malaysia), and Europe (Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Ukraine, UK). Of the six properties most strongly recommended, two (South Africa, Spain) are already on the World Heritage List and two (France, Israel) are on tentative lists. Those from Ethiopia and Kenya do not appear on the latter.

1.4. *Context for World Heritage bridges (1997)**

The work of the Director of the US Historic American Engineering Record, this is also a discursive survey, with as an appendix a list of important bridges containing 122 names.

There is a considerable bias towards bridges in Europe and North America, but it includes a number of early bridges in Asia (China, India, Iran, Japan).

1.5. *The Modern Movement and the World Heritage List (1997)*

The format of this study is somewhat different from the others. It is an advisory report prepared by the International Specialist Committee on Registers of the International Working Party for Documentation and Conservation of Buildings, Sites and Neighbourhoods of the Modern Movement (DoCoMoMo). It deals solely with buildings of the International Modern Movement, which began in the early years of the 20th century and was given its definitive form at the Bauhaus in the 1920s. Whilst providing valuable supplementary evaluation criteria, these are essentially subsidiary to a catalogue of buildings considered by DoCoMoMo to be worthy of consideration for inscription on the World Heritage List. The distribution of these is worldwide and located in the following countries: Argentina (3), Australia (1), Austria (3), Brazil (4), Canada (2), Czech Republic (5), Denmark (1), Finland (5), France (9), Germany (9), Greece (2), India (2), Italy (3), Japan (2), Republic of Korea (1), Latvia (1), Mexico (2), Netherlands (6), Poland (2), Russia (6), Slovakia (3), Spain (2), Sweden (7), Switzerland (1), Turkey (1), United Kingdom (3), and USA (18). Of these, five have already been inscribed on the World Heritage List. The study is, however, not fully comprehensive, since there are countries in which there is no DoCoMoMo national group and for which no proposals are made. The study also suggests that consideration be given to the *œuvres* of four major architects: Alvar Aalto, Le Corbusier, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, and Frank Lloyd Wright.

1.6. *The urban architectural heritage of Latin America (1998)*

An important survey by a distinguished Argentine scholar of historic Iberian colonial towns and town centres in Latin America, which extends to smaller settlements, including indigenous townships connected with the development of mining, food production, and trade in the region. An appendix contains details of urban properties that illustrate the proposed specific criteria in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, and Peru, a number of which have been inscribed on the List since the study was prepared in 1998.

1.7. *L'art rupestre (1998, revised 2002)*

The special criteria for selection of rock-art sites, prepared by the former President of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee, in sub-Saharan Africa (Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe), Central and South America (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Vene-

zuela), North America (Canada, USA), Asia (China, India, Indonesia, Russia), Europe (France, Spain), and Oceania (Australia). Several of these appear on relevant tentative lists.

1.8. Railways as World Heritage sites (1999)*

The proposed criteria are illustrated by eight case-studies (Australia, Austria, India, Japan, Russia, UK, USA). The study was the result of an international survey initiated by TICCIH and funded by the Government of Austria.

1.9. Les théâtres et les amphithéâtres romains (1999)

The study, by the leading French researcher in this field, extends to all the provinces of the Roman Empire.

1.10. Southern African rock-art sites (2002)

The study, produced following consultation by the members of the Southern African Rock Art Project, identifies major rock-art sites in the southern Africa, expanding a little upon the proposals in the earlier general rock-art study. Sites are identified as illustrating the criteria from Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Two have been inscribed on the List since the study was completed.

1.11. International collieries list (2002)*

Another TICCIH collaborative project, this study covers major coal-producing sites and landscapes in Europe, Japan, and North America.

1.12. Orthodox monasteries in the Balkans (2002)

A scholarly survey of Orthodox monasteries in the Balkans, with comments on their significance, authenticity, and conservation.

1.13. The following studies were in progress when the final draft of this report was prepared (January 2003):

- Historic fortified towns in central Europe;
 - Colonial architecture in Africa;
 - Historic textile establishments*;
 - Historic non-ferrous metal mines*;
 - Historic vineyard landscapes.
- ➔ TICCIH is also proposing to carry out a study of historic telecommunications sites.

2. MISCELLANEOUS ICOMOS STUDIES AND REPORTS

In the 1970s and 1980s a number of meetings were held and several thematic studies prepared with the objective of identifying properties for inclusion on the World Heritage List. These were variously commissioned by UNESCO from ICOMOS or organized jointly by the two bodies. The following is a selection of those most relevant to the present project. A number of others aimed at the harmonization of tentative lists in certain regions (the Maghreb, the Mediterranean region, the Nordic countries) have been omitted as coming outside the objectives of this project.

2.1. Jesuit missions in America by Jorge O Gazaneo (1977)

An historical and architectural survey of the missions created by the Society of Jesus in the Americas, from Argentina to California. A number of these have been inscribed on the World Heritage List:

Chiquitos (Bolivia) Six missions were inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1990.

Guaraní (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay) Four missions in Argentina and one in Brazil were inscribed on the List in 1983/1984 as a serial nomination and two in Paraguay in 1993.

Córdoba (Argentina) The Jesuit Block in Córdoba and a number of estancias were inscribed on the List in 2000.

The report does not make any recommendations regarding potential World Heritage nominations.

2.2. Archaeological properties of the Mediterranean Basin (1982)

An exhaustive list of archaeological properties in the Mediterranean Basin (and beyond, since Roman sites in Germany, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom are included). They are classified into five groups: protohistoric (43 in 17 countries); Hellenistic (26/6); Phoenician and Roman (59/17); Palaeochristian and Byzantine (36/12); and Islamic (11/35). Over eighty of these are now on the World Heritage List.

2.3. Islamic sites of Africa and Asia (1982)

A list comparable to that of the archaeological properties of the Mediterranean Basin, but in this case the classification is by region. The distribution is as follows: West Africa (20 sites in 8 countries); East Africa (9/5); North Africa (9/5); Near and Middle East (50/10); Central and South Asia (15/3); South-East Asia (11/3). Only 38 are now inscribed on the List. The report makes certain recommendations, including the preparation of serial nominations relating to caravan routes, pilgrimage routes, baths, hydraulic systems, gardens, bridges, ports, mosques, etc.

2.4. Monuments militaires occidentaux en Méditerranée orientale by Nicolas Faucherre (1987)

A scholarly and well documented study of Crusader fortresses and fortifications (1090–1715) in Cyprus (10 monument), Greece (50), Israel (9), Jordan (6), Lebanon (16), Syria (25), and Turkey (32). The following are suggested as candidates for World Heritage inscription:

- *Cyprus* Kyrenia Castle; Famagusta defences; St Hilarion Castle
- *Greece* Acro-Corinth Castle; Rhodes defences (World Heritage List 1988); Navplion fortified town; Iraklion fortified town
- *Israel* Subeiba Castle [now reclassified as an Ottoman structure]
- *Jordan* Kerak Castle
- *Lebanon* Saida Castle; Safita Keep
- *Syria* Krak des Chevaliers; Sahyoun Castle; Marqab Castle and Bor-es-Sabi coastal fort
- *Turkey* Sis Castle; Anavarza Castle; Korykos Castle; Yilan Kale Castle.

2.5. Preparatory Study for Workshop on the World Heritage Convention, New Delhi (India), 14–18 December 1987

A list of cultural properties in eighteen countries of South and South-East Asia, divided into two groups: strong candidates and others. The following are those in the first group, from ten countries:

- *Afghanistan* Bamiyan Buddhas; Minaret of Jam (inscribed 2002); Two mosques at Balkh
- *Bhutan* Dzong of Semthokma
- *Cambodia* Angkor (inscribed 1992); Roluos (inscribed 1992 as part of Angkor site)
- *China* The Great Wall (inscribed 1987); Mogao Caves (inscribed 1987); Imperial Palace and Temple of Heaven, Beijing (inscribed 1987; 1998); Maichishan Sanctuaries; Mount Sung religious ensemble; Potala Palace, Lhasa (inscribed 1994)
- *DPR of Korea* Uhyon tombs
- *India* Sanchi Monuments (inscribed 1989); Karla Caves; Pattadakal (inscribed 1987); Bhuvaneshvara temple ensemble; Brihadisvara Temple, Thanavur (inscribed 1987); Upper Valley of the Indus, Ladakh; Satrunjaya monumental ensemble
- *Indonesia* Borobodur temple complex (inscribed 1991); Prambanan temple complex (inscribed 1991); Dieng Plateau ancient city
- *Japan* Horyu-ji (inscribed 1993); Todai-ji, Nara (inscribed 1998); Byodo-in, Uji (inscribed 1994)
- *Myanmar* Ancient city of Bagan; Shwe-Dagon Pagoda, Rangoon
- *Rep. of Korea* Popjusa Temple; Haeinsa Temple (inscribed 1995); Pulguksa Temple & Sokkuram Grotto (inscribed 1995)
- *Thailand* Sukhothai (inscribed 1991); Pimai; Ayutthaya (inscribed 1991)

2.6. Etude sur les cathédrales gothiques by Peter Kurmann (1988)

The priority list includes the following (date of inscription on the World Heritage List in parentheses). It does not include cathedrals such as Burgos or Chartres that were already on the World Heritage List when this study was prepared.

- *France* Strasbourg (1988, as part of historic centre), Bourges (1992), Reims (1991), Laon.

- *Germany* Köln (1987), Regensburg, Landshut
- *Italy* Siena (1995), Orvieto
- *Spain* León, Seville (1987)
- *United Kingdom* Canterbury (1988), Lincoln, Salisbury, York

The following figure on what is described in the study as a ‘complementary’ list:

- *France* Notre-Dame de Paris (1991 as part of the Berges de la Seine), Troyes, Auxerre, Metz, Evreux, Rouen
- *Germany* Marburg, Freiburg im Breisgau, Nürnberg
- *Spain* Salamanca (1988), Palma de Mallorca,
- *United Kingdom* Wells, Beverley Minster, Exeter

3. OTHER STUDIES

3.1. Expert Meeting on Heritage Canals, Chaffey’s Lock (Canada), 15–19 September 1994

A series of papers was presented on notable historic canals in Africa, Asia, Europe, and North America. The conclusions are summarized in Working Document WHC-94/CONF003/INF10. The ICOMOS-TICCIH thematic study on historic canals (see 1.2 above) was a direct result of this meeting.

3.2. Expert Meeting on Routes as a Part of our Cultural Heritage, Madrid, 24–25 November 1994

This was the seminal meeting on the subject, which produced the key definition: “A heritage route is composed of tangible elements of which the cultural significance comes from exchanges and a multi-dimensional dialogue across countries or regions, and that illustrate the interaction of movement, along the route, in space and time.”

Categories of heritage route that were identified related to trade (silk, spices, salt, slaves, iron), faith (pilgrimage, crusades), military campaigns, and sports events. Some of these define specific moments or events in history (military campaigns, pioneering routes) whilst others were regular routes over long periods. Routes may be continuous, covering the entire physical length, or discontinuous, identified by means of a series of notable settlements or structures along the route. Among the specific routes identified were the Silk Route from China to the Mediterranean, slave routes across Africa and into the New World, the Spice Routes from Asia into Europe, pilgrimage routes (Santiago de Compostela, the *hadj* to Mecca), and Roman roads.

- ➔ See also Working Document WHC-94/CONF003/INF13.

ANNEX 3

BIBLIOGRAPHY

This bibliography is an amended version of that in Working Document WHC-02/CONF.202/9, presented to the World Heritage Committee at its 26th Meeting in Budapest (Hungary) in June 2002.

1. Published ICOMOS comparative and thematic studies

NOTE: These studies are all available on the ICOMOS website (<http://www.icomos.org>).

Bergeron, L, 2001. *Les villages ouvriers comme éléments du patrimoine de l'industrie* (joint publication with TICCIH)

Clottes, J, 1998/2002. *L'art rupestre*

Coulls, A, 1999. *Railways as World Heritage sites* (joint publication with TICCIH)

Deacon, J, 2002. *Southern African rock-art sites* (prepared in collaboration with the Southern African Rock Art Project – SARAP)

DeLony, E, 1997. *Context for World Heritage Bridges* (joint publication with TICCIH)

Gamble, C, and Stringer, C, 1997. Potential fossil hominid sites for inscription on the World Heritage List

Gutiérrez, R, The urban architectural heritage of Latin America

Hughes, S, 1996. *International Canal Monuments List* (joint publication with TICCIH)

Hughes, S, 2002. *International collieries list* (joint publication with TICCIH)

Krestev, T, 2002. Orthodox monasteries in the Balkans

Moretti, J C, 1999. Les théâtres et les amphithéâtres romains

2. Unpublished ICOMOS comparative and thematic studies

NOTE: Unlike the studies and reports above, these early reports have not been published, either in hard copy or on the ICOMOS website, since to a considerable extent they do not correspond in form or in content to the current ICOMOS approach to thematic studies.

Faucherre, N, 1987. Monuments militaires occidentaux en Méditerranée orientale

Gazaneo, J O, 1977. Jesuit missions in America

ICOMOS, 1982a. Archaeological properties of the Mediterranean Basin

ICOMOS, 1982b. Islamic sites of Africa and Asia

ICOMOS, 1987. Preparatory Study for Workshop on the World Heritage Convention, New Delhi, 14–18 December 1987

Kurmann, P, 1988. Étude sur les cathédrales gothiques

3. Reports from regional Global Strategy meetings and other initiatives to identify potential cultural World Heritage Sites

Hajós, G (ed), 1999. *Denkmal–Ensemble–Kulturlandschaft am Beispiel Wachau/Monument–Site–Cultural Landscape exemplified by the Wachau*. Wien: Bundesdenkmalamt.

Hirsch, B, Lévi-Strauss, L, & Saouma-Forero, G (eds), 1997. *African cultural heritage and the World Heritage Convention*, 2nd Global Strategy Meeting, Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), 29 July–1 August 1996. Paris: UNESCO.

Hunter, R (ed), 1996. *Heritage transportation canal corridors/Corridors des canaux patrimoniaux du transport fluvial*. Ottawa: Parks Canada.

Munjeri, D, et al (eds), 1996. *African Cultural Heritage and the World Heritage Convention*, 1st Global Strategy Meeting, Harare (Zimbabwe), 11–13 October 1995. Harare: National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe.

Parent, M, 1983. Speech by M Michel Parent, Chairman of ICOMOS, during the Seventh Session of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee (Paris, 27–30 June 1983), Working Document SC/83/CONF.009/INF.2.

Pressouyre, L, 1992. *La Convention du Patrimoine Mondial: Vingt ans après*. Paris: UNESCO [also available in English].

Rössler, M, & Saouma-Forero, G (eds), 2000. *The World Heritage Convention and cultural landscapes in Africa*, Expert Meeting, Tiwi (Kenya), 9–14 March 1999. Paris: UNESCO.

Saouma-Forero, G (ed), 2001. *Authenticity and Integrity in an African Context*, Expert Meeting, Great Zimbabwe, 26–29 May 2000. Paris : UNESCO.

Saouma-Forero, G, & Le Cour Grandmaison, C (eds), 1998. *African cultural heritage and the World Heritage Convention*, 4th Global Strategy Meeting, Porto Novo (Bénin), 16–19 September 1998. Paris: UNESCO.

UNESCO, 1992. Report of the Expert Group on Cultural Landscapes: La Petite Pierre (France), 24–26 October 1992, Working Document WHC-92/CONF.002/10/Add.

UNESCO, 1994a. Report of the Expert Meeting on the 'Global Strategy' and thematic studies for a representative World Heritage List (UNESCO Headquarters, 20–22 June 1994, Working Document WHC-94/CONF.003/INF.6.

UNESCO, 1994b. Report on the Expert Meeting on Heritage Canals (Chaffey's Lock, Canada, 15–19 September 1994), Working Document WHC-94/CONF.003/INF.10.

UNESCO, 1994c. Report on the Expert Meeting on Routes as Part of Our Cultural Heritage (Madrid, Spain, 24–25

- November 1994), Working Document WHC-94/CONF.003/INF.13.
- UNESCO, 1995a. *Regional Thematic Study Meeting on Asian Rice Culture and its Terraced Landscapes*, Manila (Philippines), 28 March–4 April 1995, Working Document WHC-95/CONF.203/INF.8.
- UNESCO, 1995b. *Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on Associative Cultural Landscapes*, Australia, 27–29 April 1995, Working Document WHC-95/CONF.203/INF.
- UNESCO, 1996a. *Expert Meeting on European Cultural Landscapes of Outstanding Universal Value*, Vienna (Austria), 21 April 1996, Working Document WHC-96/CONF.201/INF.9.
- UNESCO, 1996b. *Expert Meeting on Caribbean Fortifications/Fortificaciones del Caribe: Memorias de la reunion de expertos*, Cartagena de Indias (Colombia), 31 July–2 August 1996.
- UNESCO, 1997. *3rd Global Strategy Meeting: Identification of World Heritage properties in the Pacific*, UNESCO World Heritage Centre in association with the Fiji Museum, Suva, Fiji, 15–18 July 1997, Working Document WHC-97/CONF.208/INF.8.
- UNESCO, 1998. *Regional Thematic Meeting on Cultural Landscapes in the Andes/Paisajes Culturales en Los Andes*, Arequipa & Chivay (Peru), 17–22 May 1998, Working Document WHC-98/CONF.203/INF.8.
- UNESCO, 1999a. *2nd World Heritage Global Strategy Meeting for the Pacific Islands Region*, Port Vila (Vanuatu), 24–27 August 1999, Working Document WHC-99/CONF.209/INF.16.
- UNESCO, 1999b. *Synthetic Report of the Expert Meeting on African Cultural Landscapes*, Tiwi (Kenya), 9–14 March 1999, Working Document WHC-99/CONF.204/INF.4.
- UNESCO, 2000a. *The Regional Expert Meeting on Cultural Landscapes in Eastern Europe*, Białystok (Poland), 29 September–3 October 1999. Warsaw: Ośrodek Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu (see also Working Document WHC-99/CONF.209/INF.14).
- UNESCO, 2000b. *Consultative Meeting on Regional Cooperation in Cultural Heritage Protection in Asia and the Pacific*, Nara (Japan), 29 February–3 March 2000. Nara: ACCU.
- UNESCO, 2000c. *Experts Meeting on Training Programmes for Cultural Heritage Protection in Asia and the Pacific*, Nara (Japan), 3–6 March 2000. Nara : ACCU.
- UNESCO, 2000d. *Regional Expert Meeting on Cultural Landscapes in Central America*, San José de Costa Rica, 27–29 September 2000, Working Document WHC-2000/CONF.204/WEB.4.
- UNESCO, 2001a. *Expert Meeting on Desert Landscapes and Oasis Systems*, Kharga Oasis (Egypt), 23–26 September 2001, Working Document WHC-01/CONF.208/INF.10.
- UNESCO, 2001b. *Thematic Expert Meeting on Asia-Pacific Sacred Mountains*, Wakayama City (Japan), 5–10 September 2001. Tokyo : Agency for Cultural Affairs.
- UNESCO, 2001c. *World Heritage Expert Meeting on Vineyard Cultural Landscapes*, Tokaj (Hungary), 11–14 July 2001. Budapest : Hungarian World Heritage Committee.
- UNESCO, 2001d. *Regional Expert Meeting on Plantation Systems in the Caribbean*, Paramaribo (Suriname), 17–19 July 2001.
- UNESCO, 2001e. Information Document: *Regional Experts Meeting on Plantation Systems in the Caribbean*, Paramaribo (Suriname), 17–19 July 2001, Working Document WHC-01/CONF.208/INF.8.
- Von Droste, B, Plachter, H, & Rössler, M, 1995. *Cultural landscapes of universal value*. Jena: Gustav Fischer Verlag.
- Von Droste, B., Rössler, M, & Titchen, S (eds), 1998. *Linking Nature and Culture: Report of the Global Strategy Natural and Cultural Heritage Expert Meeting*, 25 to 29 March 1998, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. The Hague: OCenW.

4. Other publications consulted

- Australian Heritage Commission, 2001 Australian Historic Themes, *A Framework for use in heritage assessment and management* (Jane Lennon and the Centre for Western Australian History), Canberra
- Historic Environment, vol. 14, n. 5/2000 – *World Heritage, Listing, Management and Monitoring*, Australia ICOMOS Annual Conference, 18-19 November 2000

ANNEX 4

WORLD HERITAGE LIST, CULTURAL AND MIXED SITES WITH NUMBER OF INSCRIPTION AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION (2004)

* = transboundary property

2. **City of Quito (1978) Ecuador.** Quito, the capital of Ecuador, was founded in the 16th century on the ruins of an Inca city and stands at an altitude of 2,850 m. Despite the 1917 earthquake, the city has the best-preserved, least altered historic centre in Latin America. The monasteries of San Francisco and Santo Domingo, and the Church and Jesuit College of La Compañía, with their rich interiors, are pure examples of the 'Baroque school of Quito', which is a fusion of Spanish, Italian, Moorish, Flemish and indigenous art.
3. **Aachen Cathedral (1978) Germany.** Construction of this palatine chapel, with its octagonal basilica and cupola, began c. 790–800 under the Emperor Charlemagne. Originally inspired by the churches of the Eastern part of the Holy Roman Empire, it was splendidly enlarged in the Middle Ages.
4. **L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Site (1978) Canada.** At the tip of the Great Northern Peninsula of the island of Newfoundland, the remains of an 11th-century Viking settlement are evidence of the first European presence in North America. The excavated remains of wood-framed peat-turf buildings are similar to those found in Norse Greenland and Iceland.
10. **Lower Valley of the Awash (1980) Ethiopia.** 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) Ethiopia.** 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.
15. **Aksum (1980) Ethiopia.** The ruins of the ancient city of Aksum are found close to Ethiopia's northern border. They mark the location of the heart of ancient Ethiopia, when the Kingdom of Aksum was the most powerful state between the Eastern Roman Empire and Persia. The massive ruins, dating from between the 1st and the 13th century A.D., include monolithic obelisks, giant stelae, royal tombs and the ruins of ancient castles. Long after its political decline in the 10th century, Ethiopian emperors continued to be crowned in Aksum.
17. **Lower Valley of the Omo (1980) Ethiopia.** 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.
18. **Rock-hewn Churches, Lalibela (1978) Ethiopia.** The 11 medieval monolithic cave churches of this 13th-century 'New Jerusalem' are situated in a mountainous region in the heart of Ethiopia near a traditional village with circular-shaped dwellings. Lalibela is a high place of Ethiopian Christianity, still today a place of pilgrimage and devotion.
19. **Fasil Ghebbi, Gondar Region (1979) Ethiopia.** In the 16th and 17th centuries, the fortress-city of Fasil Ghebbi was the residence of the Ethiopian emperor Fasilides and his successors. Surrounded by a 900-m-long wall, the city contains palaces, churches, monasteries and unique public and private buildings marked by Hindu and Arab influences, subsequently transformed by the Baroque style brought to Gondar by the Jesuit missionaries.
20. **Ancient City of Damascus (1979) Syrian Arab Republic.** Founded in the 3rd millennium B.C., Damascus is one of the oldest cities in the Middle East. In the Middle Ages, it was the centre of a flourishing craft industry, specializing in swords and lace. The city has some 125 monuments from different periods of its history – one of the most spectacular is the 8th-century Great Mosque of the Umayyads, built on the site of an Assyrian sanctuary.
21. **Ancient City of Aleppo (1986) Syrian Arab Republic.** Located at the crossroads of several trade routes from the 2nd millennium B.C., Aleppo was ruled successively by the Hittites, Assyrians, Arabs, Mongols, Mamelukes and Ottomans. The 13th-century citadel, 12th-century Great Mosque and various 17th-century madrasas, palaces, caravanserais and hammams all form part of the city's cohesive, unique urban fabric, now threatened by overpopulation.
22. **Ancient City of Bosra (1980) Syrian Arab Republic.** Bosra, once the capital of the Roman province of Arabia, was an important stopover on the ancient caravan route to Mecca. A magnificent 2nd-century Roman theatre, early Christian ruins and several mosques are found within its great walls.

- 23. Site of Palmyra (1980) Syrian Arab Republic.** An oasis in the Syrian desert, north-east of Damascus, Palmyra contains the monumental ruins of a great city that was one of the most important cultural centres of the ancient world. From the 1st to the 2nd century, the art and architecture of Palmyra, standing at the crossroads of several civilizations, married Graeco-Roman techniques with local traditions and Persian influences.
- 26. Island of Gorée (1978) Senegal.** The island of Gorée lies off the coast of Senegal, opposite Dakar. From the 15th to the 19th century, it was the largest slave-trading centre on the African coast. Ruled in succession by the Portuguese, Dutch, English and French, its architecture is characterized by the contrast between the grim slave-quarters and the elegant houses of the slave traders. Today it continues to serve as a reminder of human exploitation and as a sanctuary for reconciliation.
- 27. Mesa Verde (1978) United States of America.** 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.
- 29. Cracow's Historic Centre (1978) Poland.** The historic centre of Cracow, the former capital of Poland, is situated at the foot of the Royal Wawel Castle. The 13th-century merchants' town has Europe's largest market square and numerous historical houses, palaces and churches with their magnificent interiors. Further evidence of the town's fascinating history is provided by the remnants of the 14th-century fortifications and the medieval site of Kazimierz with its ancient synagogues in the southern part of town, Jagellonian University and the Gothic cathedral where the kings of Poland were buried.
- 30. Historic Centre of Warsaw (1980) Poland.** During the Warsaw Uprising in August 1944, more than 85% of Warsaw's historic centre was destroyed by Nazi troops. After the war, a five-year reconstruction campaign by its citizens resulted in today's meticulous restoration of the Old Town, with its churches, palaces and market-place. It is an outstanding example of a near-total reconstruction of a span of history covering the 13th to the 20th century.
- 31. Auschwitz Concentration Camp (1979) Poland.** The fortified walls, barbed wire, platforms, barracks, gallows, gas chambers and cremation ovens show the conditions within which the Nazi genocide took place in the former concentration and extermination camp of Auschwitz-Birkenau, the largest in the Third Reich. According to historical investigations, 1.5 million people, among them a great number of Jews, were systematically starved, tortured and murdered in this camp, the symbol of humanity's cruelty to its fellow human beings in the 20th century.
- 32. Wieliczka Salt Mine (1978) Poland.** This deposit of rock salt in Wieliczka-Bochnia has been mined since the 13th century. Spread over nine levels, it has 300 km of galleries with works of art, altars, and statues sculpted in the salt, making a fascinating pilgrimage into the past of a major industrial undertaking.
- 34. Forts and Castles, Volta Greater Accra, Central and Western Regions (1979) Ghana.** The remains of fortified trading-posts, erected between 1482 and 1786, can still be seen along the coast of Ghana between Keta and Beyin. They were links in the trade routes established by the Portuguese in many areas of the world during their era of great maritime exploration.
- 35. Asante Traditional Buildings (1980) Ghana.** To the north-east of Kumasi, these are the last material remains of the great Asante civilization, which reached its high point in the 18th century. Since the dwellings are made of earth, wood and straw, they are vulnerable to the onslaught of time and weather.
- 36. Medina of Tunis (1979) Tunisia.** Under the Almohads and the Hafsids, from the 12th to the 16th century, Tunis was considered one of the greatest and wealthiest cities in the Islamic world. Some 700 monuments, including palaces, mosques, mausoleums, madrasas and fountains, testify to this remarkable past.
- 37. Site of Carthage (1979) Tunisia.** Carthage was founded in the 9th century B.C. on the Gulf of Tunis. From the 6th century onwards, it developed into a great trading empire covering much of the Mediterranean and was home to a brilliant civilization. In the course of the long Punic wars, Carthage occupied territories belonging to Rome, which finally destroyed its rival in 146 B.C. A second – Roman – Carthage was then established on the ruins of the first.
- 38. Amphitheatre of El Jem (1979) Tunisia.** The impressive ruins of the largest colosseum in North Africa, a huge amphitheatre which could hold up to 35,000 spectators, are found in the small village of El Jem. This 3rd-century monument illustrates the grandeur and extent of Imperial Rome.
- 42. Boyana Church (1979) Bulgaria.** Located on the outskirts of Sofia, Boyana Church consists of three buildings. The eastern church was built in the 10th century, then enlarged at the beginning of the 13th century by Sebastocrator Kaloyan, who ordered a second two-storey building to be erected next to it. The frescoes in this second church, painted in 1259, make it one of the most important collections of medieval paintings. The ensemble is completed by a third church, built at the beginning of the 19th century. This site is one of the most complete and perfectly preserved monuments of east European medieval art.
- 43. Madara Rider (1979) Bulgaria.** The Madara Rider, representing the figure of a knight triumphing over a lion, is carved into a 100-m-high cliff near the village of

Madara in north-east Bulgaria. Madara was the principal sacred place of the First Bulgarian Empire before Bulgaria's conversion to Christianity in the 9th century. The inscriptions beside the sculpture tell of events that occurred between A.D. 705 and 801.

- 44. Thracian Tomb of Kazanlak (1979) Bulgaria.** Discovered in 1944, this tomb dates from the Hellenistic period, around the end of the 4th century B.C. It is located near Seutopolis, the capital city of the Thracian king Seutes III, and is part of a large Thracian necropolis. The tholos has a narrow corridor and a round burial chamber, both decorated with murals representing Thracian burial rituals and culture. These paintings are Bulgaria's best-preserved artistic masterpieces from the Hellenistic period.
- 45. Rock-hewn Churches of Ivanovo (1979) Bulgaria.** In the valley of the Roussenski Lom river, in north-east Bulgaria, a complex of rock-hewn churches, chapels, monasteries and cells developed in the vicinity of the village of Ivanovo. This is where the first hermits had dug out their cells and churches during the 12th century. The 14th-century murals testify to the exceptional skill of the artists belonging to the Tarnovo school of painting.
- 55. Røros (1980) Norway.** The history of Røros, which stands in a mountainous setting, is linked to the copper mines: they were developed in the 17th century and exploited for 333 years until 1977. Completely rebuilt after its destruction by Swedish troops in 1679, the city has some 80 wooden houses, most of them standing around courtyards. Many retain their dark pitch-log facades, giving the town a medieval appearance.
- 58. Urnes Stave Church (1979) Norway.** The wooden church of Urnes (the stavkirke) stands in the natural setting of Sogn og Fjordane. It was built in the 12th and 13th centuries and is an outstanding example of traditional Scandinavian wooden architecture. It brings together traces of Celtic art, Viking traditions and Romanesque spatial structures.
- 59. Bryggen (1979) Norway.** Bryggen, the old wharf of Bergen, is a reminder of the town's importance as part of the Hanseatic League's trading empire from the 14th to the mid-16th century. Many fires, the last in 1955, have ravaged the beautiful wooden houses of Bryggen but its main structure has been preserved. Many of the remaining 58 buildings are now used as artists' studios.
- 64. Tikal National Park (1979) Guatemala.** 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.
- 65. Antigua Guatemala (1979) Guatemala.** Antigua, the capital of the Captaincy-General of Guatemala, was founded in the early 16th century. Built 1,500 m above sea-level, in an earthquake-prone region, it was largely destroyed by an earthquake in 1773 but its principal monuments are still preserved as ruins. In the space of under three centuries the city, which was built on a grid pattern inspired by the Italian Renaissance, acquired a number of superb monuments.
- 78. Independence Hall (1979) United States of America.** The Declaration of Independence (1776) and the Constitution of the United States (1787) were both signed in this building in Philadelphia. The universal principles of freedom and democracy set forth in these documents are of fundamental importance to American history and have also had a profound impact on law-makers around the world.
- 79. Paphos (1980) Cyprus.** Paphos has been inhabited since the Neolithic period. It was a centre of the cult of Aphrodite and of pre-Hellenic fertility deities. Aphrodite's legendary birthplace was on this island, where her temple was erected by the Myceneans in the 12th century B.C. The remains of villas, palaces, theatres, fortresses and tombs mean that the site is of exceptional architectural and historic value. The mosaics of Nea Paphos are among the most beautiful in the world.
- 80. Mont-Saint-Michel and its Bay (1979) France.** Perched on a rocky islet in the midst of vast sandbanks exposed to powerful tides between Normandy and Brittany stand the 'Wonder of the West', a Gothic-style Benedictine abbey dedicated to the archangel St Michael, and the village that grew up in the shadow of its great walls. Built between the 11th and 16th centuries, the abbey is a technical and artistic tour de force, having had to adapt to the problems posed by this unique natural site.
- 81. Chartres Cathedral (1979) France.** Partly built starting in 1145, and then reconstructed over a 26-year period after the fire of 1194, Chartres Cathedral marks the high point of French Gothic art. The vast nave, in pure ogival style, the porches adorned with fine sculptures from the middle of the 12th century, and the magnificent 12th- and 13th-century stained-glass windows, all in remarkable condition, combine to make it a masterpiece.
- 83. Palace and Park of Versailles (1979) France.** 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.
- 84. Vézelay, Church and Hill (1979) France.** Shortly after its foundation in the 9th century, the Benedictine abbey of Vézelay acquired the relics of St Mary Magdalene and since then it has been an important place of pilgrimage. St Bernard preached the Second Crusade there in 1146 and Richard the Lion-Hearted and Philip II Augustus met there to leave for the Third Crusade in 1190. With

its sculpted capitals and portal, the Madeleine of Vézelay – a 12th-century monastic church – is a masterpiece of Burgundian Romanesque art and architecture.

85. Decorated Grottoes of the Vézère Valley (1979) France.

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.

86. Memphis and its Necropolis - the Pyramid Fields from Giza to Dahshur (1979) Egypt.

The capital of the Old Kingdom of Egypt has some extraordinary funerary monuments, including rock tombs, ornate mastabas, temples and pyramids. In ancient times, the site was considered one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

87. Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis (1979) Egypt.

Thebes, the city of the god Amon, was the capital of Egypt during the period of the Middle and New Kingdoms. With the temples and palaces at Karnak and Luxor, and the necropolises of the Valley of the Kings and the Valley of the Queens, Thebes is a striking testimony to Egyptian civilization at its height.

88. Nubian Monuments from Abu Simbel to Philae (1979) Egypt.

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.

89. Islamic Cairo (1979) Egypt.

Tucked away amid the modern urban area of Cairo lies one of the world's oldest Islamic cities, with its famous mosques, madrasas, hammams and fountains. Founded in the 10th century, it became the new centre of the Islamic world, reaching its golden age in the 14th century.

90. Abu Mena (1979) Egypt.

The church, baptistry, basilicas, public buildings, streets, monasteries, houses and workshops in this early Christian holy city were built over the tomb of the martyr Menas of Alexandria, who died in A.D. 296.

91. Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura (1980, 1990) * Holy See.

Founded, according to legend, by Romulus and Remus in 753 B.C., Rome was first the centre of the Roman Republic, then of the Roman Empire, and it became the capital of the Christian world in the 4th century. The World Heritage site, extended in 1990 to the walls of Urban VIII, includes some of the major monuments of antiquity such as the Forums, the Mausoleum of Augustus, the Mausoleum of Hadrian, the Pantheon, Trajan's

Column and the Column of Marcus Aurelius, as well as the religious and public buildings of papal Rome.

91. Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura (1980, 1990) * Italy.

Founded, according to legend, by Romulus and Remus in 753 B.C., Rome was first the centre of the Roman Republic, then of the Roman Empire, and it became the capital of the Christian world in the 4th century. The World Heritage site, extended in 1990 to the walls of Urban VIII, includes some of the major monuments of antiquity such as the Forums, the Mausoleum of Augustus, the Mausoleum of Hadrian, the Pantheon, Trajan's Column and the Column of Marcus Aurelius, as well as the religious and public buildings of papal Rome.

93. Church and Dominican Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie with "The Last Supper" by Leonardo da Vinci (1980) Italy.

The refectory of the Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie forms an integral part of this architectural complex, begun in Milan in 1463 and reworked at the end of the 15th century by Bramante. On the north wall is The Last Supper, the unrivalled masterpiece painted between 1495 and 1497 by Leonardo da Vinci, whose work was to herald a new era in the history of art.

94. Rock Drawings in Valcamonica (1979) Italy.

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.

95. Old City of Dubrovnik (1979, 1994) Croatia.

The 'Pearl of the Adriatic', situated on the Dalmatian coast, became an important Mediterranean sea power from the 13th century onwards. Although severely damaged by an earthquake in 1667, Dubrovnik managed to preserve its beautiful Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque churches, monasteries, palaces and fountains. Damaged again in the 1990s by armed conflict, it is now the focus of a major restoration programme co-ordinated by UNESCO.

96. Stari Ras and Sopoćani (1979) Serbia and Montenegro.

On the outskirts of Stari Ras, the first capital of Serbia, there is an impressive group of medieval monuments consisting of fortresses, churches and monasteries. The monastery at Sopoćani is a reminder of the contacts between Western civilization and the Byzantine world.

97. Historical Complex of Split with the Palace of Diocletian (1979) Croatia.

The ruins of Diocletian's Palace, built between the late 3rd and the early 4th centuries A.D., can be found throughout the city. The cathedral was built in the Middle Ages, reusing materials from the ancient mausoleum. Twelfth- and 13th-century Romanesque churches, medieval fortifications, 15th-century Gothic palaces and other palaces in Renaissance and Baroque style make up the rest of the protected area.

- 99. Ohrid Region with its Cultural and Historical Aspect and its Natural Environment (1979, 1980) The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.** 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.
- 102. Al Qal'a of Beni Hammad (1980) Algeria.** In a mountainous site of extraordinary beauty, the ruins of the first capital of the Hammadid emirs, founded in 1007 and demolished in 1152, provide an authentic picture of a fortified Muslim city. The mosque, whose prayer room has 13 aisles with eight bays, is one of the largest in Algeria.
- 113. Tchogha Zanbil (1979) Iran (Islamic Republic of).** The ruins of the holy city of the Kingdom of Elam, surrounded by three huge concentric walls, are found at Tchogha Zanbil. Founded c. 1250 B.C., the city remained unfinished after it was invaded by Ashurbanipal, as shown by the thousands of unused bricks left at the site.
- 114. Persepolis (1979) Iran (Islamic Republic of).** Founded by Darius I in 518 B.C., Persepolis was the capital of the Achaemenid Empire. It was built on an immense half-artificial, half-natural terrace, where the king of kings created an impressive palace complex inspired by Mesopotamian models. The importance and quality of the monumental ruins make it a unique archaeological site.
- 115. Meidan Emam, Esfahan (1979) Iran (Islamic Republic of).** Built by Shah Abbas I the Great at the beginning of the 17th century, and bordered on all sides by monumental buildings linked by a series of two-storeyed arcades, the site is known for the Royal Mosque, the Mosque of Sheykh Lotfollah, the magnificent Portico of Qaysariyyeh and the 15th-century Timurid palace. They are an impressive testimony to the level of social and cultural life in Persia during the Safavid era.
- 116. Old Towns of Djenné (1988) Mali.** Inhabited since 250 B.C., Djenné became a market centre and an important link in the trans-Saharan gold trade. In the 15th and 16th centuries, it was one of the centres for the propagation of Islam. Its traditional houses, of which nearly 2,000 have survived, are built on hillocks (toguere) as protection from the seasonal floods.
- 119. Timbuktu (1988) Mali.** Home of the prestigious Koranic Sankore University and other madrasas, Timbuktu was an intellectual and spiritual capital and a centre for the propagation of Islam throughout Africa in the 15th and 16th centuries. Its three great mosques, Djingareyber, Sankore and Sidi Yahia, recall Timbuktu's golden age. Although continuously restored, these monuments are today under threat from desertification.
- 121. Kathmandu Valley (1979) Nepal.** At the crossroads of the great civilizations of Asia, seven groups of Hindu and Buddhist monuments, as well as the three residential and palace areas of the royal cities of Kathmandu, Patan and Bhaktapur, illustrate Nepalese art at its height. Among the 130 monuments are pilgrimage centres, temples, shrines, bathing sites and gardens – all sites of veneration for both religious groups.
- 124. Historic Town of Ouro Preto (1980) Brazil.** Founded at the end of the 17th century, Ouro Preto (Black Gold) was the focal point of the gold rush and Brazil's golden age in the 18th century. With the exhaustion of the gold mines in the 19th century, the city's influence declined but many churches, bridges and fountains remain as a testimony to its past prosperity and the exceptional talent of the Baroque sculptor Aleijadinho.
- 125. Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor (1979) Serbia and Montenegro.** In the Middle Ages, this natural harbour on the Adriatic coast in Montenegro was an important artistic and commercial centre with its own famous schools of masonry and iconography. A large number of the monuments (including four Romanesque churches and the town walls) were seriously damaged by the 1979 earthquake but the town has been restored, largely with UNESCO's help.
- 129. Maya Site of Copan (1980) Honduras.** Discovered in 1570 by Diego García de Palacio, the ruins of Copán, one of the most important sites of the Mayan civilization, were not excavated until the 19th century. The ruined citadel and imposing public squares reveal the three main stages of development before the city was abandoned in the early 10th century.
- 130. Hal Saffieni Hypogeum (1980) Malta.** The Hypogeum is an enormous subterranean structure excavated c. 2500 B.C., using cyclopean rigging to lift huge blocks of coralline limestone. Perhaps originally a sanctuary, it became a necropolis in prehistoric times.
- 131. City of Valletta (1980) Malta.** The capital of Malta is inextricably linked to the history of the military and charitable Order of St John of Jerusalem. It was ruled successively by the Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, Byzantines, Arabs and the Order of the Knights of St John. Valletta's 320 monuments, all within an area of 55 ha, make it one of the most concentrated historic areas in the world.
- 132. Megalithic Temples of Malta (1980, 1992) Malta.** Seven megalithic temples are found on the islands of Malta and Gozo, each the result of an individual development. The two temples of Ggantija on the island of Gozo are notable for their gigantic Bronze Age structures. On the island of Malta, the temples of Hagar Qin, Mnajdra and Tarxien are unique architectural masterpieces, given the limited resources available to

their builders. The Ta'Hagrat and Skorba complexes show how the tradition of temple-building was handed down in Malta.

- 135. Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (1980) Panama.** Magnificent examples of 17th- and 18th-century military architecture, these Panamanian forts on the Caribbean coast form part of the defence system built by the Spanish Crown to protect transatlantic trade.
- 138. Archaeological Ruins at Moenjodaro (1980) Pakistan.** The ruins of the huge city of Moenjodaro – built entirely of unbaked brick in the 3rd millennium B.C. – lie in the Indus valley. The acropolis, set on high embankments, the ramparts, and the lower town, which is laid out according to strict rules, provide evidence of an early system of town planning.
- 139. Taxila (1980) Pakistan.** From the ancient Neolithic tumulus of Saraikala to the ramparts of Sirkap (2nd century B.C.) and the city of Sirsukh (1st century A.D.), Taxila illustrates the different stages in the development of a city on the Indus that was alternately influenced by Persia, Greece and Central Asia and which, from the 5th century B.C. to the 2nd century A.D., was an important Buddhist centre of learning.
- 140. Buddhist Ruins of Takht-i-Bahi and Neighbouring City Remains at Sahr-i-Bahlol (1980) Pakistan.** The Buddhist monastic complex of Takht-i-Bahi (Throne of Origins) was founded in the early 1st century. Owing to its location on the crest of a high hill, it escaped successive invasions and is still exceptionally well preserved. Nearby are the ruins of Sahr-i-Bahlol, a small fortified city dating from the same period.
- 143. Historical Monuments of Thatta (1981) Pakistan.** The capital of three successive dynasties and later ruled by the Mughal emperors of Delhi, Thatta was constantly embellished from the 14th to the 18th century. The remains of the city and its necropolis provide a unique view of civilization in Sind.
- 144. Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara (1981) United Republic of Tanzania.** The remains of two great East African ports admired by early European explorers are situated on two small islands near the coast. From the 13th to the 16th century, the merchants of Kilwa dealt in gold, silver, pearls, perfumes, Arabian crockery, Persian earthenware and Chinese porcelain; much of the trade in the Indian Ocean thus passed through their hands.
- 147. Kakadu National Park (1981, 1987, 1992) Australia.** 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.
- 148. Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls (1981) Jerusalem** (Site proposed by Jordan). As a holy city for Judaism, Christianity and Islam, Jerusalem has always been of great symbolic importance. Among its 220 historic monuments, the Dome of the Rock stands out: built in the 7th century, it is decorated with beautiful geometric and floral motifs. It is recognized by all three religions as the site of Abraham's sacrifice. The Wailing Wall delimits the quarters of the different religious communities, while the Resurrection rotunda in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre houses Christ's tomb.
- 149. Archaeological Park and Ruins of Quirigua (1981) Guatemala.** Inhabited since the 2nd century A.D., Quirigua had become during the reign of Cauac Sky (723–84) the capital of an autonomous and prosperous state. The ruins of Quirigua contain some outstanding 8th-century monuments and an impressive series of carved stelae and sculpted calendars that constitute an essential source for the study of Mayan civilization.
- 157. S'Gaang Gwaii (Anthony Island) (1981) Canada.** The village of Ninstints (Nans Dins) is located on a small island off the west coast of the Queen Charlotte Islands (Haida Gwaii). Remains of houses, together with carved mortuary and memorial poles, illustrate the Haida people's art and way of life. The site commemorates the living culture of the Haida people and their relationship to the land and sea, and offers a visual key to their oral traditions.
- 158. Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump (1981) Canada.** In south-west Alberta, the remains of marked trails and an aboriginal camp, and a tumulus where vast quantities of buffalo (American Bison) skeletons can still be found, are evidence of a custom practised by aboriginal peoples of the North American plains for nearly 6,000 years. Using their excellent knowledge of the topography and of buffalo behaviour, they killed their prey by chasing them over a precipice; the carcasses were later carved up in the camp below.
- 160. Palace and Park of Fontainebleau (1981) France.** 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.
- 162. Amiens Cathedral (1981) France.** Amiens Cathedral, in the heart of Picardy, is one of the largest 'classic' Gothic churches of the 13th century. It is notable for the coherence of its plan, the beauty of its three-tier interior elevation and the particularly fine display of sculptures on the principal facade and in the south transept.

- 163. Roman Theatre and its Surroundings and the “Triumphal Arch” of Orange (1981) France.** Situated in the Rhone valley, the ancient theatre of Orange, with its 103-m-long facade, is one of the best preserved of all the great Roman theatres. Built between A.D. 10 and 25, the Roman arch is one of the most beautiful and interesting surviving examples of a provincial triumphal arch from the reign of Augustus. It is decorated with low reliefs commemorating the establishment of the Pax Romana.
- 164. Roman and Romanesque Monuments of Arles (1981) France.** Arles is a good example of the adaptation of an ancient city to medieval European civilization. It has some impressive Roman monuments, of which the earliest – the arena, the Roman theatre and the cryptoporticus (subterranean galleries) – date back to the 1st century B.C. During the 4th century Arles experienced a second golden age, as attested by the baths of Constantine and the necropolis of Alyscamps. In the 11th and 12th centuries, Arles once again became one of the most attractive cities in the Mediterranean. Within the city walls, Saint-Trophime, with its cloister, is one of Provence’s major Romanesque monuments.
- 165. Cistercian Abbey of Fontenay (1981) France.** This stark Burgundian monastery was founded by St Bernard in 1119. With its church, cloister, refectory, sleeping quarters, bakery and ironworks, it is an excellent illustration of the ideal of self-sufficiency as practised by the earliest communities of Cistercian monks.
- 167. Willandra Lakes Region (1981) Australia.** 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.
- 168. Speyer Cathedral (1981) Germany.** Speyer Cathedral, a basilica with four towers and two domes, was founded by Conrad II in 1030 and remodelled at the end of the 11th century. It is one of the most important Romanesque monuments from the time of the Holy Roman Empire. The cathedral was the burial place of the German emperors for almost 300 years.
- 169. Würzburg Residence with the Court Gardens and Residence Square (1981) Germany.** 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.
- 170. Medina of Fez (1981) Morocco.** Founded in the 9th century and home to the oldest university in the world, Fez reached its height in the 13th–14th centuries under the Marinids, when it replaced Marrakesh as the capital of the kingdom. The urban fabric and the principal monuments in the medina – madrasas, fondouks, palaces, residences, mosques and fountains - date from this period. Although the political capital of Morocco was transferred to Rabat in 1912, Fez has retained its status as the country’s cultural and spiritual centre.
- 171. Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore (1981) Pakistan.** These are two masterpieces from the time of the brilliant Mughal civilization, which reached its height during the reign of the Emperor Shah Jahan. The fort contains marble palaces and mosques decorated with mosaics and gilt. The elegance of these splendid gardens, built near the city of Lahore on three terraces with lodges, waterfalls and large ornamental ponds, is unequalled.
- 173. Stone Town of Zanzibar (2000) United Republic of Tanzania.** The Stone Town of Zanzibar is a fine example of the Swahili coastal trading towns of East Africa. It retains its urban fabric and townscape virtually intact and contains many fine buildings that reflect its particular culture, which has brought together and homogenized disparate elements of the cultures of Africa, the Arab region, India, and Europe over more than a millennium.
- 174. Historic Centre of Florence (1982) Italy.** Built on the site of an Etruscan settlement, Florence, the symbol of the Renaissance, rose to economic and cultural pre-eminence under the Medici in the 15th and 16th centuries. Its 600 years of extraordinary artistic activity can be seen above all in the 13th-century cathedral (Santa Maria del Fiore), the Church of Santa Croce, the Uffizi and the Pitti Palace, the work of great masters such as Giotto, Brunelleschi, Botticelli and Michelangelo.
- 179. Tassili n’Ajjjer (1982) Algeria.** 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’.
- 180. National History Park - Citadel, Sans Souci, Ramiers (1982) Haiti.** These Haitian monuments date from the beginning of the 19th century, when Haiti proclaimed its independence. The Palace of Sans Souci, the buildings at Ramiers and, in particular, the Citadel serve as universal symbols of liberty, being the first monuments to be constructed by black slaves who had gained their freedom.
- 181. Tasmanian Wilderness (1982, 1989) Australia.** In a region that has been subjected to severe glaciation, these parks and reserves, with their steep gorges, cov-

ering 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.

- 183. Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna (1982) Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.** Leptis Magna was enlarged and embellished by Septimius Severus, who was born there and later became emperor. It was one of the most beautiful cities of the Roman Empire, with its imposing public monuments, harbour, market-place, storehouses, shops and residential districts.
- 184. Archaeological Site of Sabratha (1982) Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.** A Phoenician trading-post that served as an outlet for the products of the African hinterland, Sabratha was part of the short-lived Numidian Kingdom of Massinissa before being Romanized and rebuilt in the 2nd and 3rd centuries A.D.
- 187. St. Mary's Cathedral and St. Michael's Church at Hildesheim (1985) Germany.** St Michael's Church was built between 1010 and 1020 on a symmetrical plan with two apses that was characteristic of Ottonian Romanesque art in Old Saxony. Its interior, in particular the wooden ceiling and painted stucco-work, its famous bronze doors and the Bernward bronze column, are – together with the treasures of St Mary's Cathedral – of exceptional interest as examples of the Romanesque churches of the Holy Roman Empire.
- 188. M'Zab Valley (1982) Algeria.** 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.
- 189. Historic Centre of the Town of Olinda (1982) Brazil.** Founded in the 16th century by the Portuguese, the town's history is linked to the sugar-cane industry. Rebuilt after being looted by the Dutch, its basic urban fabric dates from the 18th century. The harmonious balance between the buildings, gardens, 20 Baroque churches, convents and numerous small passos (chapels) all contribute to Olinda's particular charm.
- 190. Archaeological Site of Cyrene (1982) Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.** A colony of the Greeks of Thera, Cyrene was one of the principal cities in the Hellenic world. It was Romanized and remained a great capital until the earthquake of 365. A thousand years of history is written into its ruins, which have been famous since the 18th century.
- 191. Djémila (1982) Algeria.** Situated 900 m above sea-level, Djémila, or Cuicul, with its forum, temples, basilicas, triumphal arches and houses, is an interesting example of Roman town planning adapted to a mountain location.
- 192. Old Walled City of Shibam (1982) Yemen.** Surrounded by a fortified wall, the 16th-century city of Shibam is one of the oldest and best examples of urban planning based on the principle of vertical construction. Its impressive tower-like structures rise out of the cliff and have given the city the nickname of 'the Manhattan of the desert'.
- 193. Tipasa (1982) Algeria.** On the shores of the Mediterranean, Tipasa was an ancient Punic trading-post conquered by Rome and turned into a strategic base for the conquest of the kingdoms of Mauritania. It comprises a unique group of Phoenician, Roman, palaeochristian and Byzantine ruins alongside indigenous monuments such as the Kbor er Roumia, the great royal mausoleum of Mauritania.
- 194. Timgad (1982) Algeria.** Timgad lies on the northern slopes of the Aurès mountains and was created ex nihilo as a military colony by the Emperor Trajan in A.D. 100. With its square enclosure and orthogonal design based on the cardo and decumanus, the two perpendicular routes running through the city, it is an excellent example of Roman town planning.
- 198. Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site (1982) United States of America.** Cahokia Mounds, some 13 km north-east of St Louis, Missouri, is the largest pre-Columbian settlement north of Mexico. It was occupied primarily during the Mississippian period (800–1400), when it covered nearly 1,600 ha and included some 120 mounds. It is a striking example of a complex chiefdom society, with many satellite mound centres and numerous outlying hamlets and villages. This agricultural society may have had a population of 10–20,000 at its peak between 1050 and 1150. Primary features at the site include Monks Mound, the largest prehistoric earthwork in the Americas, covering over 5 ha and standing 30 m high.
- 200. Sacred City of Anuradhapura (1982) Sri Lanka.** This sacred city was established around a cutting from the 'tree of enlightenment', the Buddha's fig tree, brought there in the 3rd century B.C. by Sanghamitta, the founder of an order of Buddhist nuns. Anuradhapura, a Ceylonese political and religious capital that flourished for 1,300 years, was abandoned after an invasion in 993. Hidden away in dense jungle for many years, the splendid site, with its palaces, monasteries and monuments, is now accessible once again.
- 201. Ancient City of Polonnaruwa (1982) Sri Lanka.** Polonnaruwa was the second capital of Sri Lanka after the destruction of Anuradhapura in 993. It comprises, besides the Brahmanic monuments built by the Cholas, the monumental ruins of the fabulous garden-city created by Parakramabahu I in the 12th century.
- 202. Ancient City of Sigiriya (1982) Sri Lanka.** The ruins of the capital built by the parricidal King Kassapa I (477–95) lie on the steep slopes and at the summit of a granite peak standing some 370 m high (the 'Lion's Rock',

which dominates the jungle from all sides). A series of galleries and staircases emerging from the mouth of a gigantic lion constructed of bricks and plaster provide access to the site.

- 203. Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans (1982) France.** The Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans, near Besançon, was built by Claude-Nicolas Ledoux. Its construction, begun in 1775 during the reign of Louis XVI, was the first major achievement of industrial architecture, reflecting the ideal of progress of the Enlightenment. This vast, semicircular complex was designed to permit a rational and hierarchical organization of work and was to have been followed by the building of an ideal city, a project that was never realized.
- 204. Old Havana and its Fortifications (1982) Cuba.** Havana was founded in 1519 by the Spanish. By the 17th century, it had become one of the Caribbean's main centres for ship-building. Although it is today a sprawling metropolis of 2 million inhabitants, its old centre retains an interesting mix of Baroque and neoclassical monuments, and a homogeneous ensemble of private houses with arcades, balconies, wrought-iron gates and internal courtyards.
- 206. Central Zone of the Town of Angra do Heroísmo in the Azores (1983) Portugal.** Situated on one of the islands in the Azores archipelago, this was an obligatory port of call from the 15th century until the advent of the steamship in the 19th century. The 400-year-old San Sebastião and San João Baptista fortifications are unique examples of military architecture. Damaged by an earthquake in 1980, Angra is now being restored.
- 208. Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley (2003) Afghanistan.** The cultural landscape and archaeological remains of the Bamiyan Valley represent 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. The site is also testimony to the tragic destruction by the Taliban of the two standing Buddha statues, which shook the world in March 2001.
- 211. Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam (2002) Afghanistan.** The 65m-tall Minaret of Jam is a graceful, soaring structure, dating back to the 12th century. Covered in elaborate brickwork with a blue tile inscription at the top, it is noteworthy for the quality of its architecture and decoration, which represent the culmination of an architectural and artistic tradition in this region. Its impact is heightened by its dramatic setting, a deep river valley between towering mountains in the heart of the Ghur province.
- 216. Rila Monastery (1983) Bulgaria.** Rila Monastery was founded in the 10th century by St John of Rila, a hermit canonized by the Orthodox Church. His ascetic dwelling and tomb became a holy site and were transformed into a monastic complex, which subsequently played an important role in the spiritual and social life of medieval Bulgaria. Destroyed by fire at the beginning of the 19th century, the complex was rebuilt between 1834 and 1862. The monument is a characteristic example of the Bulgarian Renaissance (18th–19th centuries) and symbolizes an awareness of a Slavic cultural identity following centuries of occupation.
- 217. Ancient City of Nessebar (1983) Bulgaria.** Situated on a rocky peninsula on the Black Sea, the more than 3,000-year-old site of Nessebar was originally a Thracian settlement (Menebria). At the beginning of the 6th century B.C., the city became a Greek colony. The city's remains, which date mostly from the Hellenistic period, include the acropolis, a temple of Apollo, an agora and a wall from the Thracian fortifications. Among other monuments, the Stara Mitropolia Basilica and the fortress date from the Middle Ages, when this was one of the most important Byzantine towns on the west coast of the Black Sea. Wooden houses built in the 19th century are typical of the Black Sea architecture of the period.
- 228. Historic Centre of Avignon (1995) France.** In the 14th century, this city in the South of France was the seat of the papacy. The Palais des Papes, an austere-looking fortress lavishly decorated by Simone Martini and Matteo Giovanetti, dominates the city, the surrounding ramparts and the remains of a 12th-century bridge over the Rhone. Beneath this outstanding example of Gothic architecture, the Petit Palais and the Romanesque Cathedral of Notre-Dame-des-Doms complete an exceptional group of monuments that testify to the leading role played by Avignon in 14th-century Christian Europe.
- 229. Place Stanislas, Place de la Carrière and Place d'Alliance in Nancy (1983) France.** Nancy, the temporary residence of a king without a kingdom – Stanislas Leszczyński, later to become Duke of Lorraine – is paradoxically the oldest and most typical example of a modern capital where an enlightened monarch proved to be sensitive to the needs of the public. Built between 1752 and 1756 by a brilliant team led by the architect Héré, this was a carefully conceived project that succeeded in creating a capital that not only enhanced the sovereign's prestige but was also functional.
- 230. Church of Saint-Savin sur Gartempe (1983) France.** Known as the 'Romanesque Sistine Chapel', the Abbey-Church of Saint-Savin contains many beautiful 11th- and 12th-century murals which are still in a remarkable state of preservation.
- 232. Humayun's Tomb, Delhi (1993) India.** This tomb, built in 1570, is of particular cultural significance as it was the first garden-tomb on the Indian subcontinent. It inspired several major architectural innovations, culminating in the construction of the Taj Mahal.

- 233. Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi (1993) India.** Built in the early 13th century a few kilometres south of Delhi, the red sandstone tower of Qutb Minar is 72.5 m high, tapering from 2.75 m in diameter at its peak to 14.32 m at its base, and alternating angular and rounded flutings. The surrounding archaeological area contains funerary buildings, notably the magnificent Alai-Darwaza Gate, the masterpiece of Indo-Muslim art (built in 1311), and two mosques, including the Quwwatu'l-Islam, the oldest in northern India, built of materials reused from some 20 Brahman temples.
- 234. Churches and Convents of Goa (1986) India.** The churches and convents of Goa, the former capital of the Portuguese Indies – particularly the Church of Bom Jesus, which contains the tomb of St Francis-Xavier – illustrate the evangelization of Asia. These monuments were influential in spreading forms of Manueline, Mannerist and Baroque art in all the countries of Asia where missions were established.
- 239. Group of Monuments at Pattadakal (1987) India.** Pattadakal, in Karnataka, represents the high point of an eclectic art which, in the 7th and 8th centuries under the Chalukya dynasty, achieved a harmonious blend of architectural forms from northern and southern India. An impressive series of nine Hindu temples, as well as a Jain sanctuary, can be seen there. One masterpiece from the group stands out – the Temple of Virupaksha, built c. 740 by Queen Lokamahadevi to commemorate her husband's victory over the kings from the South.
- 240. Khajuraho Group of Monuments (1986) India.** The temples at Khajuraho were built during the Chandella dynasty, which reached its apogee between 950 and 1050. Only about 20 temples remain; they fall into three distinct groups and belong to two different religions – Hinduism and Jainism. They strike a perfect balance between architecture and sculpture. The Temple of Kandariya is decorated with a profusion of sculptures that are among the greatest masterpieces of Indian art.
- 241. Group of Monuments at Hampi (1986) India.** The austere, grandiose site of Hampi was the last capital of the last great Hindu Kingdom of Vijayanagar. Its fabulously rich princes built Dravidian temples and palaces which won the admiration of travellers between the 14th and 16th centuries. Conquered by the Deccan Muslim confederacy in 1565, the city was pillaged over a period of six months before being abandoned.
- 242. Ajanta Caves (1983) India.** The first Buddhist cave monuments at Ajanta date from the 2nd and 1st centuries B.C. During the Gupta period (5th and 6th centuries A.D.), many more richly decorated caves were added to the original group. The paintings and sculptures of Ajanta, considered masterpieces of Buddhist religious art, have had a considerable artistic influence.
- 243. Ellora Caves (1983) India.** These 34 monasteries and temples, extending over more than 2 km, were dug side by side in the wall of a high basalt cliff, not far from Aurangabad, in Maharashtra. Ellora, with its uninterrupted sequence of monuments dating from A.D. 600 to 1000, brings the civilization of ancient India to life. Not only is the Ellora complex a unique artistic creation and a technological exploit but, with its sanctuaries devoted to Buddhism, Hinduism and Jainism, it illustrates the spirit of tolerance that was characteristic of ancient India.
- 244. Elephanta Caves (1987) India.** The 'City of Caves', on an island in the Sea of Oman close to Bombay, contains a collection of rock art linked to the cult of Shiva. Here, Indian art has found one of its most perfect expressions, particularly the huge high reliefs in the main cave.
- 246. Sun Temple, Konarak (1984) India.** On the shores of the Bay of Bengal, bathed in the rays of the rising sun, the temple at Konarak is a monumental representation of the sun god Surya's chariot; its 24 wheels are decorated with symbolic designs and it is led by a team of six horses. Built in the 13th century, it is one of India's most famous Brahman sanctuaries.
- 249. Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram (1984) India.** This group of sanctuaries, founded by the Pallava kings, was carved out of rock along the Coromandel coast in the 7th and 8th centuries. It is known especially for its rathas (temples in the form of chariots), mandapas (cave sanctuaries), giant open-air reliefs such as the famous 'Descent of the Ganges', and the temple of Rivage, with thousands of sculptures to the glory of Shiva.
- 250. Great Living Chola Temples (1987, 2004) India.** Two great Chola Temples of the 11th and 12th centuries have been added to the 11th century Brihadisvara temple of Thanjavur, inscribed in 1987. The Great Living Chola Temples were built by kings of the Chola Empire, which stretched over all of South India and the neighbouring islands. The site now includes the three great 11th and 12th century Chola Temples: the Brihadisvara temple of Thanjavur, the Temple of Gangaikondacholisvaram and the Airavatesvara temple at Darasuram. The Temple of Gangaikondacholisvaram, built by Rajendra I, was completed in 1035. Its 53-m vimana (sanctum tower) has recessed corners and a graceful upward curving movement, contrasting with the straight and severe tower at Thanjavur. It has six pairs of massive, monolithic dvarapalas statues guarding the entrances and bronzes of remarkable beauty inside. The Airavatesvara temple complex, built by Rajaraja II, at Darasuram features a 24-m vimana and a stone image of Shiva. The temples testify to the Cholas brilliant achievements in architecture, sculpture, painting, and bronze casting.
- 251. Agra Fort (1983) India.** Near the gardens of the Taj Mahal stands the important 16th-century Mughal monument known as the Red Fort of Agra. This powerful fortress of red sandstone encompasses, within its 2.5-km-long enclosure walls, the imperial city of the

Mughal rulers. It comprises many fairy-tale palaces, such as the Jahangir Palace and the Khas Mahal, built by Shah Jahan; audience halls, such as the Diwan-i-Khas; and two very beautiful mosques.

- 252. Taj Mahal (1983) India.** An immense mausoleum of white marble, built in Agra between 1631 and 1648 by order of the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his favourite wife, the Taj Mahal is the jewel of Muslim art in India and one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world's heritage.
- 255. Fatehpur Sikri (1986) India.** Built during the second half of the 16th century by the Emperor Akbar, Fatehpur Sikri (the City of Victory) was the capital of the Mughal Empire for only some 10 years. The complex of monuments and temples, all in a uniform architectural style, includes one of the largest mosques in India, the Jama Masjid.
- 263. Monastery of the Hieronymites and Tower of Belem in Lisbon (1983) Portugal.** Standing at the entrance to Lisbon harbour, the Monastery of the Hieronymites – construction of which began in 1502 – exemplifies Portuguese art at its best. The nearby Tower of Belém, built to commemorate Vasco da Gama's expedition, is a reminder of the great maritime discoveries that laid the foundations of the modern world.
- 264. Monastery of Batalha (1983) Portugal.** The Monastery of the Dominicans of Batalha was built to commemorate the victory of the Portuguese over the Castilians at the battle of Aljubarrota in 1385. It was to be the Portuguese monarchy's main building project for the next two centuries. Here a highly original, national Gothic style evolved, profoundly influenced by Manueline art, as demonstrated by its masterpiece, the Royal Cloister.
- 265. Convent of Christ in Tomar (1983) Portugal.** Originally designed as a monument symbolizing the Reconquest, the Convent of the Knights Templar of Tomar (transferred in 1344 to the Knights of the Order of Christ) came to symbolize just the opposite during the Manueline period – the opening up of Portugal to other civilizations.
- 266. La Fortaleza and San Juan Historic Site in Puerto Rico (1983) United States of America.** Between the 15th and 19th centuries, a series of defensive structures was built at this strategic point in the Caribbean Sea to protect the city and the Bay of San Juan. They represent a fine display of European military architecture adapted to harbour sites on the American continent.
- 267. Old City of Berne (1983) Switzerland.** Founded in the 12th century on a hill site surrounded by the Aare river, Berne developed over the centuries in line with an exceptionally coherent planning concept. The buildings in the Old City, dating from a variety of periods, include 15th-century arcades and 16th-century fountains. Most of the medieval town was restored in the 18th century but it has retained its original character.
- 268. Convent of St Gall (1983) Switzerland.** The Convent of St Gall, a perfect example of a great Carolingian monastery, was, from the 8th century to its secularization in 1805, one of the most important in Europe. Its library is one of the richest and oldest in the world and contains precious manuscripts such as the earliest-known architectural plan drawn on parchment. From 1755 to 1768, the conventual area was rebuilt in Baroque style. The cathedral and the library are the main features of this remarkable architectural complex, reflecting 12 centuries of continuous activity.
- 269. Benedictine Convent of St John at Müstair (1983) Switzerland.** The Convent of Müstair, which stands in a valley in the Grisons, is a good example of Christian monastic renovation during the Carolingian period. It has Switzerland's greatest series of figurative murals, painted c. A.D. 800, along with Romanesque frescoes and stuccoes.
- 271. Pilgrimage Church of Wies (1983) Germany.** Miraculously preserved in the beautiful setting of an Alpine valley, the Church of Wies (1745–54), the work of architect Dominikus Zimmermann, is a masterpiece of Bavarian Rococo – exuberant, colourful and joyful.
- 272. Hanseatic City of Lübeck (1987) Germany.** Lübeck – the former capital and Queen City of the Hanseatic League – was founded in the 12th century and prospered until the 16th century as the major trading centre for northern Europe. It has remained a centre for maritime commerce to this day, particularly with the Nordic countries. Despite the damage it suffered during the Second World War, the basic structure of the old city, consisting mainly of 15th- and 16th-century patrician residences, public monuments (the famous Holstentor brick gate), churches and salt storehouses, remains unaltered.
- 273. City of Cuzco (1983) Peru.** Situated in the Peruvian Andes, Cuzco developed, under the Inca ruler Pachacutec, into a complex urban centre with distinct religious and administrative functions. It was surrounded by clearly delineated areas for agricultural, artisan and industrial production. When the Spaniards conquered it in the 16th century, they preserved the basic structure but built Baroque churches and palaces over the ruins of the Inca city.
- 274. Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu (1983) Peru.** 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.
- 277. Hatra (1985) Iraq.** A large fortified city under the influence of the Parthian Empire and capital of the first

Arab Kingdom, Hatra withstood invasions by the Romans in A.D. 116 and 198 thanks to its high, thick walls reinforced by towers. The remains of the city, especially the temples where Hellenistic and Roman architecture blend with Eastern decorative features, attest to the greatness of its civilization.

- 285. Port, Fortresses and Group of Monuments, Cartagena (1984) Colombia.** Situated in a bay in the Caribbean Sea, Cartagena has the most extensive fortifications in South America. A system of zones divides the city into three neighbourhoods: San Pedro, with the cathedral and many Andalusian-style palaces; San Diego, where merchants and the middle class lived; and Gethsemani, the 'popular quarter'.
- 286. Vatican City (1984) Holy See.** The Vatican City, one of the most sacred places in Christendom, attests to a great history and a formidable spiritual venture. A unique collection of artistic and architectural masterpieces lie within the boundaries of this small state. At its centre is St Peter's Basilica, with its double colonnade and a circular piazza in front and bordered by palaces and gardens. The basilica, erected over the tomb of St Peter the Apostle, is the largest religious building in the world, the fruit of the combined genius of Bramante, Raphael, Michelangelo, Bernini and Maderna.
- 287. Rock-Art Sites of Tadrart Acacus (1985) Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.** 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.
- 288. Castles of Augustusburg and Falkenlust at Brühl (1984) Germany.** Set in an idyllic garden landscape, Augustusburg Castle (the sumptuous residence of the prince-archbishops of Cologne) and the Falkenlust hunting lodge (a small rural folly) are among the earliest examples of Rococo architecture in 18th-century Germany.
- 291. Jesuit Missions of the Guaranis: San Ignacio Mini, Santa Ana, Nuestra Señora de Loreto and Santa Maria Mayor (Argentina), Ruins of Sao Miguel das Missoes (Brazil) (1983, 1984) * Argentina.** The ruins of São Miguel das Missões in Brazil, and those of San Ignacio Miní, Santa Ana, Nuestra Señora de Loreto and Santa María la Mayor in Argentina, lie at the heart of a tropical forest. They are the impressive remains of five Jesuit missions, built in the land of the Guaranis during the 17th and 18th centuries. Each is characterized by a specific layout and a different state of conservation.
- 291. Jesuit Missions of the Guaranis: San Ignacio Mini, Santa Ana, Nuestra Señora de Loreto and Santa Maria Mayor (Argentina), Ruins of Sao Miguel das Missoes (Brazil) (1983, 1984) * Brazil.** The ruins of São Miguel das Missões in Brazil, and those of San Ignacio Miní, Santa Ana, Nuestra Señora de Loreto and Santa María la Mayor in Argentina, lie at the heart of a tropical forest. They are the impressive remains of five Jesuit missions, built in the land of the Guaranis during the 17th and 18th centuries. Each is characterized by a specific layout and a different state of conservation.
- 292. Cologne Cathedral (1996) Germany.** Begun in 1248, the construction of this Gothic masterpiece took place in several stages and was not completed until 1880. Over seven centuries, successive builders were inspired by the same faith and a spirit of absolute fidelity to the original plans. Apart from its exceptional intrinsic value and the artistic masterpieces it contains, Cologne Cathedral testifies to the enduring strength of European Christianity.
- 293. Anjar (1984) Lebanon.** The city of Anjar was founded by Caliph Walid I at the beginning of the 8th century. The ruins reveal a very regular layout, reminiscent of the palace-cities of ancient times, and are a unique testimony to city planning under the Umayyads.
- 294. Baalbek (1984) Lebanon.** This Phoenician city, where a triad of deities was worshipped, was known as Heliopolis during the Hellenistic period. It retained its religious function during Roman times, when the sanctuary of the Heliopolitan Jupiter attracted thousands of pilgrims. Baalbek, with its colossal structures, is one of the finest examples of Imperial Roman architecture at its apogee.
- 295. Byblos (1984) Lebanon.** The ruins of many successive civilizations are found at Byblos, one of the oldest Phoenician cities. Inhabited since Neolithic times, it has been closely linked to the legends and history of the Mediterranean region for thousands of years. Byblos is also directly associated with the history and diffusion of the Phoenician alphabet.
- 299. Tyre (1984) Lebanon.** According to legend, purple dye was invented in Tyre. This great Phoenician city ruled the seas and founded prosperous colonies such as Cadiz and Carthage, but its historical role declined at the end of the Crusades. There are important archaeological remains, mainly from Roman times.
- 300. Historic District of Québec (1985) Canada.** Québec was founded by the French explorer Champlain in the early 17th century. It is the only North American city to have preserved its ramparts, together with the numerous bastions, gates and defensive works which still surround Old Québec. The Upper Town, built on the cliff, has remained the religious and administrative centre, with its churches, convents and other monuments like the Dauphine Redoubt, the Citadel and Château Frontenac. Together with the Lower Town and its ancient districts, it forms an urban ensemble which is one of the best examples of a fortified colonial city.
- 306. Matobo Hills (2003) Zimbabwe.** 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.

- 307. Statue of Liberty (1984) United States of America.** Made in Paris by the French sculptor Bartholdi, in collaboration with Gustave Eiffel (who was responsible for the steel framework), this towering monument to liberty was a gift from France on the centenary of American independence in 1886. Standing at the entrance to New York Harbour, it has welcomed millions of immigrants to the United States ever since.
- 309. Historic Centre of Salvador de Bahia (1985) Brazil.** As the first capital of Brazil, from 1549 to 1763, Salvador de Bahia witnessed the blending of European, African and Amerindian cultures. It was also, from 1558, the first slave market in the New World, with slaves arriving to work on the sugar plantations. The city has managed to preserve many outstanding Renaissance buildings. A special feature of the old town are the brightly coloured houses, often decorated with fine stucco-work.
- 310. Altamira Cave (1985) Spain.** This prehistoric site in the province of Santander was inhabited in the Aurignacian period and then in the Solutrean and Magdalenian periods. Most of the stone implements and, in particular, the famous paintings in the great chamber (in ochre, red and black and depicting a variety of wild animals such as bison, horses, fawns and wild boar) date from this latter period.
- 311. Old Town of Segovia and its Aqueduct (1985) Spain.** The Roman aqueduct of Segovia, probably built c. A.D. 50, is remarkably well preserved. This impressive construction, with its two tiers of arches, forms part of the setting of the magnificent historic city of Segovia. Other important monuments include the Alcázar, begun around the 11th century, and the 16th-century Gothic cathedral.
- 312. Monuments of Oviedo and the Kingdom of the Asturias (1985, 1998) Spain.** In the 9th century the flame of Christianity was kept alive in the Iberian peninsula in the tiny Kingdom of the Asturias. Here an innovative pre-Romanesque architectural style was created that was to play a significant role in the development of the religious architecture of the peninsula. Its highest achievements can be seen in the churches of Santa María del Naranco, San Miguel de Lillo, Santa Cristina de Lena, the Cámara Santa and San Julián de los Prados, in and around the ancient capital city of Oviedo. Associated with them is the remarkable contemporary hydraulic engineering structure known as La Foncalada.
- 313. Historic Centre of Cordoba (1984, 1994) Spain.** Cordoba's period of greatest glory began in the 8th century after the Moorish conquest, when some 300 mosques and innumerable palaces and public buildings were built to rival the splendours of Constantinople, Damascus and Baghdad. In the 13th century, under Ferdinand III, the Saint, Cordoba's Great Mosque was turned into a cathedral and new defensive structures, particularly the Alcázar de los Reyes Cristianos and the Torre Fortaleza de la Calahorra, were erected.
- 314. Alhambra, Generalife and Albayzín, Granada (1984, 1994) Spain.** Rising above the modern lower town, the Alhambra and the Albayzín, situated on two adjacent hills, form the medieval part of Granada. To the east of the Alhambra fortress and residence are the magnificent gardens of the Generalife, the former rural residence of the emirs who ruled this part of Spain in the 13th and 14th centuries. The residential district of the Albayzín is a rich repository of Moorish vernacular architecture, into which the traditional Andalusian architecture blends harmoniously.
- 316. Burgos Cathedral (1984) Spain.** Our Lady of Burgos was begun in the 13th century at the same time as the great cathedrals of the Ile-de-France and was completed in the 15th and 16th centuries. The entire history of Gothic art is summed up in its superb architecture and its unique collection of works of art, including paintings, choir stalls, retables, tombs and stained-glass windows.
- 318. Monastery and Site of the Escorial, Madrid (1984) Spain.** Built at the end of the 16th century on a plan in the form of a grill, the instrument of the martyrdom of St Lawrence, the Escorial Monastery stands in an exceptionally beautiful site in Castile. Its austere architecture, a break with previous styles, had a considerable influence on Spanish architecture for more than half a century. It was the retreat of a mystic king and became, in the last years of Philip II's reign, the centre of the greatest political power of the time.
- 320. Parque Güell, Palacio Güell and Casa Mila in Barcelona (1984) Spain.** These works by Antonio Gaudí (1852–1926) may be seen as truly universal in view of the diverse cultural sources that inspired them. They represent an eclectic as well as a very personal style which was given free reign not only in the field of architecture but also in gardens, sculpture and all forms of decorative art.
- 321. Historic Mosque City of Bagerhat (1985) Bangladesh.** Situated in the suburbs of Bagerhat, at the meeting-point of the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers, this ancient city, formerly known as Khalifatabad, was founded by the Turkish general Ulugh Khan Jahan in the 15th century. The city's infrastructure reveals considerable technical skill and an exceptional number of mosques and early Islamic monuments, many built of brick, can be seen there.

- 322. Ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur (1985) Bangladesh.** Evidence of the rise of Mahayana Buddhism in Bengal from the 7th century onwards, Somapura Mahavira, or the Great Monastery, was a renowned intellectual centre until the 12th century. Its layout perfectly adapted to its religious function, this monastery-city represents a unique artistic achievement. With its simple, harmonious lines and its profusion of carved decoration, it influenced Buddhist architecture as far away as Cambodia.
- 323. Royal Palaces of Abomey (1985) Benin.** From 1625 to 1900, 12 kings succeeded one another at the head of the powerful Kingdom of Abomey. With the exception of King Akaba, who had his own separate enclosure, they all had their palaces built within the same cob-wall area, in keeping with previous palaces as regards the use of space and materials. The royal palaces of Abomey are a unique reminder of this vanished kingdom.
- 326. Petra (1985) Jordan.** Inhabited since prehistoric times, this Nabataean caravan-city, situated between the Red Sea and the Dead Sea, was an important crossroads between Arabia, Egypt and Syria-Phoenicia. Petra is half-built, half-carved into the rock, and is surrounded by mountains riddled with passages and gorges. It is one of the world's most famous archaeological sites, where ancient Eastern traditions blend with Hellenistic architecture.
- 327. Quseir Amra (1985) Jordan.** Built in the early 8th century, this exceptionally well-preserved desert castle was both a fortress with a garrison and a residence of the Umayyad caliphs. The most outstanding features of this small pleasure palace are the reception hall and the hammam, both richly decorated with figurative murals that reflect the secular art of the time.
- 330. Chavin (Archaeological Site) (1985) Peru.** The archaeological site of Chavin gave its name to the culture that developed between 1500 and 300 B.C. in this high valley of the Peruvian Andes. This former place of worship is one of the earliest and best-known pre-Columbian sites. Its appearance is striking, with the complex of terraces and squares, surrounded by structures of dressed stone, and the mainly zoomorphic ornamentation.
- 331. Medina of Marrakesh (1985) Morocco.** Founded in 1070–72 by the Almoravids, Marrakesh remained a political, economic and cultural centre for a long period. Its influence was felt throughout the western Muslim world, from North Africa to Andalusia. It has several impressive monuments dating from that period: the Koutoubiya Mosque, the Kasbah, the battlements, monumental doors, gardens, etc. Later architectural jewels include the Bandiâ Palace, the Ben Youssef Madrasa, the Saadian Tombs, several great residences and Place Jamaâ El Fna, a veritable open-air theatre.
- 332. Punic Town of Kerkuane and its Necropolis (1985, 1986) Tunisia.** This Phoenician city was probably abandoned during the First Punic War (c. 250 B.C.) and as a result was not rebuilt by the Romans. The remains constitute the only example of a Phoenicio-Punic city to have survived. The houses were built to a standard plan in accordance with a sophisticated notion of town planning.
- 333. Huascarán National Park (1985) Peru.** Situated in the Cordillera Blanca, the world's highest tropical mountain range, Mount Huascarán rises to 6,768 m above sea-level. The deep ravines watered by numerous torrents, the glacial lakes and the variety of the vegetation make it a site of spectacular beauty. It is the home of such species as the spectacled bear and the Andean condor.
- 334. Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Congonhas (1985) Brazil.** This sanctuary in Minas Gerais, south of Belo Horizonte was built in the second half of the 18th century. It consists of a church with a magnificent Rococo interior of Italian inspiration; an outdoor stairway decorated with statues of the prophets; and seven chapels illustrating the Stations of the Cross, in which the polychrome sculptures by Aleijadinho are masterpieces of a highly original, moving, expressive form of Baroque art.
- 344. Pont du Gard (Roman Aqueduct) (1985) France.** The Pont du Gard was built shortly before the Christian era to allow the aqueduct of Nîmes (which is almost 50 km long) to cross the Gard river. The Roman architects and hydraulic engineers who designed this bridge, which stands almost 50 m high and is on three levels – the longest measuring 275 m – created a technical as well as an artistic masterpiece.
- 345. Historic Fortified City of Carcassonne (1997) France.** Since the pre-Roman period, a fortified settlement has existed on the hill where Carcassonne now stands. In its present form it is an outstanding example of a medieval fortified town, with its massive defences encircling the castle and the surrounding buildings, its streets and its fine Gothic cathedral. Carcassonne is also of exceptional importance because of the lengthy restoration campaign undertaken by Viollet-le-Duc, one of the founders of the modern science of conservation.
- 347. Santiago de Compostela (Old Town) (1985) Spain.** This famous pilgrimage site in north-west Spain became a symbol in the Spanish Christians' struggle against Islam. Destroyed by the Muslims at the end of the 10th century, it was completely rebuilt in the following century. With its Romanesque, Gothic and Baroque buildings, the Old Town of Santiago is one of the world's most beautiful urban areas. The oldest monuments are grouped around the tomb of St James and the cathedral, which contains the remarkable Pórtico de la Gloria.
- 348. Old Town of Avila with its Extra-Muros Churches (1985) Spain.** Founded in the 11th century to protect the Spanish territories from the Moors, this 'City of Saints and Stones', the birthplace of St Teresa and the

burial place of the Grand Inquisitor Torquemada, has kept its medieval austerity. This purity of form can still be seen in the Gothic cathedral and the fortifications which, with their 82 semicircular towers and nine gates, are the most complete in Spain.

351. Painted Churches in the Troodos Region (1985, 2001)

Cyprus. This region is characterized by one of the largest groups of churches and monasteries of the former Byzantine Empire. The complex of 10 monuments included on the World Heritage List, all richly decorated with murals, provides an overview of Byzantine and post-Byzantine painting in Cyprus. They range from small churches whose rural architectural style is in stark contrast to their highly refined decoration, to monasteries such as that of St John Lampadistis.

352. Rock Drawings of Alta (1985) Norway. This group of petroglyphs in the Alta Fjord, near the Arctic Circle, bears the traces of a settlement dating from c. 4200 to 500 B.C. The thousands of paintings and engravings add to our understanding of the environment and human activities on the fringes of the Far North in pre-historic times.

353. Chaco Culture National Historical Park (1987) United States of America. 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 pre-historic 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.

356. Historic Areas of Istanbul (1985) Turkey. With its strategic location on the Bosphorus peninsula between the Balkans and Anatolia, the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, Istanbul has been associated with major political, religious and artistic events for more than 2,000 years. Its masterpieces include the ancient Hippodrome of Constantine, the 6th-century Hagia Sophia and the 16th-century Süleymaniye Mosque, all now under threat from population pressure, industrial pollution and uncontrolled urbanization.

357. Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites of Cappadocia (1985) Turkey. In a spectacular landscape, entirely sculpted 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.

358. Great Mosque and Hospital of Divrigi (1985) Turkey.

This region of Anatolia was conquered by the Turks at the beginning of the 11th century. In 1228–29 Emir Ahmet Shah founded a mosque, with its adjoining hospital, at Divrigi. The mosque has a single prayer room and is crowned by two cupolas. The highly sophisticated technique of vault construction, and a creative, exuberant type of decorative sculpture – particularly on the three doorways, in contrast to the unadorned walls of the interior – are the unique features of this masterpiece of Islamic architecture.

359. Thracian Tomb of Sveshtari (1985) Bulgaria.

Discovered in 1982 near the village of Sveshtari, this 3rd-century B.C. Thracian tomb reflects the fundamental structural principles of Thracian cult buildings. The tomb has a unique architectural decor, with polychrome half-human, half-plant caryatids and painted murals. The 10 female figures carved in high relief on the walls of the central chamber and the decoration of the lunette in its vault are the only examples of this type found so far in the Thracian lands. It is a remarkable reminder of the culture of the Getes, a Thracian people who were in contact with the Hellenistic and Hyperborean worlds, according to ancient geographers.

361. Historic Centre of Evora (1986) Portugal.

This museum-city, whose roots go back to Roman times, reached its golden age in the 15th century, when it became the residence of the Portuguese kings. Its unique quality stems from the whitewashed houses decorated with azulejos and wrought-iron balconies dating from the 16th to the 18th century. Its monuments had a profound influence on Portuguese architecture in Brazil.

362. Old Town of Ghadames (1986) Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Ghadamès, known as ‘the pearl of the desert’, stands in an oasis. It is one of the oldest pre-Saharan cities and an outstanding example of a traditional settlement. Its domestic architecture is characterized by a vertical division of functions: the ground floor used to store supplies; then another floor for the family, overhanging covered alleys that create what is almost an underground network of passageways; and, at the top, open-air terraces reserved for the women.

364. Great Zimbabwe National Monument (1986) Zimbabwe.

The ruins of Great Zimbabwe – the capital of the Queen of Sheba, according to an age-old legend – are a unique testimony to the Bantu civilization of the Shona between the 11th and 15th centuries. The city, which covers an area of nearly 80 ha, was an important trading centre and was renowned from the Middle Ages onwards.

365. Khami Ruins National Monument (1986) Zimbabwe.

Khami, which developed after the capital of Great Zimbabwe had been abandoned in the mid-16th century, is of great archaeological interest. The discovery of objects from Europe and China shows that Khami was a major centre for trade over a long period of time.

- 366. Chan Chan Archaeological Zone (1986) Peru.** The Chimu Kingdom, with Chan Chan as its capital, reached its apogee in the 15th century, not long before falling to the Incas. The planning of this huge city, the largest in pre-Columbian America, reflects a strict political and social strategy, marked by the city's division into nine 'citadels' or 'palaces' forming autonomous units.
- 367. Roman Monuments, Cathedral of St. Peter and Church of Our Lady in Trier (1986) Germany.** Trier, which stands on the Moselle river, was a Roman colony from the 1st century A.D. and then a great trading centre beginning in the next century. It became one of the capitals of the Tetrarchy at the end of the 3rd century, when it was known as the 'second Rome'. The number and quality of the surviving monuments are an outstanding testimony to Roman civilization.
- 370. Durham Castle and Cathedral (1986) UK and Northern Ireland.** Durham Cathedral was built in the late 11th and early 12th centuries to house the relics of St Cuthbert (evangelizer of Northumbria) and the Venerable Bede. It attests to the importance of the early Benedictine monastic community and is the largest and finest example of Norman architecture in England. The innovative audacity of its vaulting foreshadowed Gothic architecture. Behind the cathedral stands the castle, an ancient Norman fortress which was the residence of the prince-bishops of Durham.
- 371. Ironbridge Gorge (1986) UK and Northern Ireland.** 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) UK and Northern Ireland.** 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) UK and Northern Ireland.** 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.
- 374. Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd (1986) UK and Northern Ireland.** The castles of Beaumaris and Harlech (largely the work of the greatest military engineer of the time, James of St George) and the fortified complexes of Caernarfon and Conwy are located in the former principality of Gwynedd, in north Wales. These extremely well-preserved monuments are examples of the colonization and defence works carried out throughout the reign of Edward I (1272–1307) and the military architecture of the time.
- 377. Hattusha (1986) Turkey.** The archaeological site of Hattusha, former capital of the Hittite Empire, is notable for its urban organization, the types of construction that have been preserved (temples, royal residences, fortifications), the rich ornamentation of the Lions' Gate and the Royal Gate, and the ensemble of rock art at Yazılıkaya. The city enjoyed considerable influence in Anatolia and northern Syria in the 2nd millennium B.C.
- 378. Mudéjar Architecture of Aragon (1986, 2001) Spain.** The development in the 12th century of Mudéjar art in Aragon resulted from the particular political, social and cultural conditions that prevailed in Spain after the Reconquista. This art, influenced by Islamic tradition, also reflects various contemporary European styles, particularly the Gothic. Present until the early 17th century, it is characterized by an extremely refined and inventive use of brick and glazed tiles in architecture, especially in the belfries.
- 379. Historic City of Toledo (1986) Spain.** Successively a Roman municipium, the capital of the Visigothic Kingdom, a fortress of the Emirate of Cordoba, an outpost of the Christian kingdoms fighting the Moors and, in the 16th century, the temporary seat of supreme power under Charles V, Toledo is the repository of more than 2,000 years of history. Its masterpieces are the product of heterogeneous civilizations in an environment where the existence of three major religions – Judaism, Christianity and Islam – was a major factor.
- 381. Old City of Salamanca (1988) Spain.** This ancient university town north-west of Madrid was first conquered by the Carthaginians in the 3rd century B.C. It then became a Roman settlement before being ruled by the Moors until the 11th century. The university, one of the oldest in Europe, reached its high point during Salamanca's golden age. The city's historic centre has important Romanesque, Gothic, Moorish, Renaissance and Baroque monuments. The Plaza Mayor, with its galleries and arcades, is particularly impressive.
- 383. Cathedral, Alcazar and Archivo de Indias in Seville (1987) Spain.** Together these three buildings form a remarkable monumental complex in the heart of Seville. The cathedral and the Alcázar – dating from the Reconquest of 1248 to the 16th century and imbued with Moorish influences – are an exceptional testimony to the civilization of the Almohads as well as that of Christian Andalusia. The Giralda minaret is the masterpiece of Almohad architecture. It stands next to the cathedral with its five naves; the largest Gothic building in Europe, it houses the tomb of Christopher

Columbus. The ancient Lonja, which became the Archivo de Indias, contains valuable documents from the archives of the colonies in the Americas.

- 384. Old Town of Cáceres (1986) Spain.** The city's history of battles between Moors and Christians is reflected in its architecture, which is a blend of Roman, Islamic, Northern Gothic and Italian Renaissance styles. Of the 30 or so towers from the Muslim period, the Torre del Bujaco is the most famous.
- 385. Old City of Sana'a (1986) Yemen.** Situated in a mountain valley at an altitude of 2,200 m, Sana'a has been inhabited for more than 2,500 years. In the 7th and 8th centuries the city became a major centre for the propagation of Islam. This religious and political heritage can be seen in the 103 mosques, 14 hammams and over 6,000 houses, all built before the 11th century. Sana'a's many-storeyed tower-houses built of rammed earth (pisé) add to the beauty of the site.
- 389. Studenica Monastery (1986) Serbia and Montenegro.** The Studenica Monastery was established in the late 12th century by Stevan Nemanja, founder of the medieval Serb state, shortly after his abdication. It is the largest and richest of Serbia's Orthodox monasteries. Its two principal monuments, the Church of the Virgin and the Church of the King, both built of white marble, enshrine priceless collections of 13th- and 14th-century Byzantine painting.
- 392. Temple of Apollo Epicurius at Bassae (1986) Greece.** This famous temple to the god of healing and the sun was built towards the middle of the 5th century B.C. in the lonely heights of the Arcadian mountains. The temple, which has the oldest Corinthian capital yet found, combines the Archaic style and the serenity of the Doric style with some daring architectural features.
- 393. Archaeological Site of Delphi (1987) Greece.** The pan-Hellenic sanctuary of Delphi, where the oracle of Apollo spoke, was the site of the omphalos, the 'navel of the world'. Blending harmoniously with the superb landscape and charged with sacred meaning, Delphi in the 6th century B.C. was indeed the religious centre and symbol of unity of the ancient Greek world.
- 394. Venice and its Lagoon (1987) Italy.** Founded in the 5th century and spread over 118 small islands, Venice became a major maritime power in the 10th century. The whole city is an extraordinary architectural masterpiece in which even the smallest building contains works by some of the world's greatest artists such as Giorgione, Titian, Tintoretto, Veronese and others.
- 395. Piazza del Duomo, Pisa (1987) Italy.** Standing in a large green expanse, Piazza del Duomo houses a group of monuments known the world over. These four masterpieces of medieval architecture – the cathedral, the baptistry, the campanile (the 'Leaning Tower') and the cemetery – had a great influence on monumental art in Italy from the 11th to the 14th century.
- 400. Budapest, including the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrassy Avenue (1987, 2002) Hungary.** This site has the remains of monuments such as the Roman city of Aquincum and the Gothic castle of Buda, which have had a considerable influence on the architecture of various periods. It is one of the world's outstanding urban landscapes and illustrates the great periods in the history of the Hungarian capital.
- 401. Old Village of Hollókő and its Surroundings (1987) Hungary.** Hollókő is an outstanding example of a deliberately preserved traditional settlement. This village, which developed mainly during the 17th and 18th centuries, is a living example of rural life before the agricultural revolution of the 20th century.
- 404. Acropolis, Athens (1987) Greece.** Illustrating the civilizations, myths and religions that flourished in Greece over a period of more than 1,000 years, the Acropolis, the site of four of the greatest masterpieces of classical Greek art – the Parthenon, the Propylaea, the Erechtheum and the Temple of Athena Nike – can be seen as symbolizing the idea of world heritage.
- 411. Pre-Hispanic City and National Park of Palenque (1987) Mexico.** A prime example of a Mayan sanctuary of the classical period, Palenque was at its height between A.D. 500 and 700, when its influence extended throughout the basin of the Usumacinta river. The elegance and craftsmanship of the buildings, as well as the lightness of the sculpted reliefs with their Mayan mythological themes, attest to the creative genius of this civilization.
- 412. Historic Centre of Mexico City and Xochimilco (1987) Mexico.** Built in the 16th century by the Spanish on the ruins of Tenochtitlan, the old Aztec capital, Mexico City is now one of the world's largest and most densely populated cities. It has five Aztec temples, the ruins of which have been identified, a cathedral (the largest on the continent) and some fine 19th- and 20th-century public buildings such as the Palacio de las Bellas Artes. Xochimilco lies 28 km south of Mexico City. With its network of canals and artificial islands, it testifies to the efforts of the Aztec people to build a habitat in the midst of an unfavourable environment. Its characteristic urban and rural structures, built since the 16th century and during the colonial period; have been preserved in an exceptional manner.
- 414. Pre-Hispanic City of Teotihuacan (1987) Mexico.** The holy city of Teotihuacan ('the place where the gods were created') is situated some 50 km north-east of Mexico City. Built between the 1st and 7th centuries A.D., it is characterized by the vast size of its monuments – in particular, the Temple of Quetzalcoatl and the Pyramids of the Sun and the Moon, laid out on geometric and symbolic principles. As one of the most powerful cultural centres in Mesoamerica, Teotihuacan extended its cultural and artistic influence throughout the region, and even beyond.

- 415. Historic Centre of Oaxaca and Archaeological Site of Monte Albán (1987) Mexico.** Inhabited over a period of 1,500 years by a succession of peoples – Olmecs, Zapotecs and Mixtecs – the terraces, dams, canals, pyramids and artificial mounds of Monte Albán were literally carved out of the mountain and are the symbols of a sacred topography. The nearby city of Oaxaca, which is built on a grid pattern, is a good example of Spanish colonial town planning. The solidity and volume of the city's buildings show that they were adapted to the earthquake-prone region in which these architectural gems were constructed.
- 416. Historic Centre of Puebla (1987) Mexico.** Puebla, which was founded *ex nihilo* in 1531, is situated about 100 km east of Mexico City, at the foot of the Popocatepetl volcano. It has preserved its great religious structures such as the 16th–17th-century cathedral and fine buildings like the old archbishop's palace, as well as a host of houses with walls covered in tiles (*azulejos*). The new aesthetic concepts resulting from the fusion of European and American styles were adopted locally and are peculiar to the Baroque district of Puebla.
- 417. Ibiza, biodiversity and culture (1999) Spain.** 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.
- 420. City of Potosi (1987) Bolivia.** In the 16th century, this area was regarded as the world's largest industrial complex. The extraction of silver ore relied on a series of hydraulic mills. The site consists of the industrial monuments of the Cerro Rico, where water is provided by an intricate system of aqueducts and artificial lakes; the colonial town with the Casa de la Moneda; the Church of San Lorenzo; several patrician houses; and the *barrios mitayos*, the areas where the workers lived.
- 421. Tongariro National Park (1990, 1993) New Zealand.** In 1993 Tongariro became the first property to be inscribed on the World Heritage List under the revised criteria describing cultural landscapes. The mountains at the heart of the park have cultural and religious significance for the Maori people and symbolize the spiritual links between this community and its environment. The park has active and extinct volcanoes, a diverse range of ecosystems and some spectacular landscapes.
- 425. Blenheim Palace (1987) UK and Northern Ireland.** 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.
- 426. Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and Saint Margaret's Church (1987) UK and Northern Ireland.** Westminster Palace, rebuilt from the year 1840 on the site of important medieval remains, is a fine example of neo-Gothic architecture. The site – which also comprises the small medieval Church of Saint Margaret, built in Perpendicular Gothic style, and Westminster Abbey, where all the sovereigns since the 11th century have been crowned – is of great historic and symbolic significance.
- 428. City of Bath (1987) UK and Northern Ireland.** Founded by the Romans as a thermal spa, Bath became an important centre of the wool industry in the Middle Ages. In the 18th century, under George III, it developed into an elegant town with neoclassical Palladian buildings, which blend harmoniously with the Roman baths.
- 429. New Lanark (2001) UK and Northern Ireland.** New Lanark is a small 18th-century village set in a sublime Scottish landscape where the philanthropist and Utopian idealist Robert Owen moulded a model industrial community in the early 19th century. The imposing cotton mill buildings, the spacious and well-designed workers' housing, and the dignified educational institute and school still testify to Owen's humanism.
- 430. Hadrian's Wall (1987) UK and Northern Ireland.** Built on the orders of the Emperor Hadrian c. A.D. 122 at the northernmost limits of the Roman province of Britannia, the 118-km-long wall is a striking example of the organization of a military zone. It is a good illustration of the defensive techniques and geopolitical strategies of ancient Rome.
- 433. Bahla Fort (1987) Oman.** The oasis of Bahla owes its prosperity to the Banu Nebhan, the dominant tribe in the area from the 12th to the end of the 15th century. The ruins of the immense fort, with its walls and towers of unbaked brick and its stone foundations, is a remarkable example of this type of fortification and attests to the power of the Banu Nebhan.
- 434. Archaeological Sites of Bat, Al-Khutm and Al-Ayn (1988) Oman.** The protohistoric site of Bat lies near a palm grove in the interior of the Sultanate of Oman. Together with the neighbouring sites, it forms the most complete collection of settlements and necropolises from the 3rd millennium B.C. in the world.
- 437. Mount Taishan (1987) China.** The sacred Mount Tai ('shan' means 'mountain') was the object of an impe-

rial 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

- 438. The Great Wall (1987) China.** In c. 220 B.C., under Qin Shi Huang, sections of earlier fortifications were joined together to form a united defence system against invasions from the north. Construction continued up to the Ming dynasty (1368–1644), when the Great Wall became the world's largest military structure. Its historic and strategic importance is matched only by its architectural significance.
- 439. Imperial Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Beijing and Shenyang (1987, 2004) China.** The Imperial Palace of the Qing Dynasty in Shenyang consists of 114 buildings, constructed between 1625–26 and 1783. It contains an important library and testifies to the foundation of the last dynasty that ruled China, before it expanded its power to the centre of the country and moved the capital to Beijing. This palace then became auxiliary to the Imperial Palace in Beijing. This remarkable architectural edifice offers important historical testimony to the history of the Qing Dynasty and to the cultural traditions of the Manchu and other tribes in the north of China.
- 440. Mogao Caves (1987) China.** Situated at a strategic point along the Silk Route, at the crossroads of trade as well as religious, cultural and intellectual influences, the 492 cells and cave sanctuaries in Mogao are famous for their statues and wall paintings, spanning 1,000 years of Buddhist art.
- 441. Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor (1987) China.** No doubt thousands of statues still remain to be unearthed at this archaeological site, which was not discovered until 1974. Qin (d. 210 B.C.), the first unifier of China, is buried, surrounded by the famous terracotta warriors, at the centre of a complex designed to mirror the urban plan of the capital, Xianyan. The small figures are all different; with their horses, chariots and weapons, they are masterpieces of realism and also of great historical interest.
- 442. Monticello and the University of Virginia in Charlottesville (1987) United States of America.** Thomas Jefferson (1743–1826), author of the American Declaration of Independence and third president of the United States, was also a talented architect of neoclassical buildings. He designed Monticello (1769–1809), his plantation home, and his ideal 'academical village' (1817–26), which is still the heart of the University of Virginia. Jefferson's use of an architectural vocabulary based upon classical antiquity symbolizes both the aspirations of the new American republic as the inheritor of European tradition and the cultural experimentation that could be expected as the country matured.
- 444. Ksar of Ait-Ben-Haddou (1987) Morocco.** The ksar, a group of earthen buildings surrounded by high walls, is a traditional pre-Saharan habitat. The houses crowd together within the defensive walls, which are reinforced by corner towers. Ait-Ben-Haddou, in Ouarzazate province, is a striking example of the architecture of southern Morocco.
- 445. Brasilia (1987) Brazil.** Brasilia, a capital created ex nihilo in the centre of the country in 1956, was a landmark in the history of town planning. Urban planner Lucio Costa and architect Oscar Niemeyer intended that every element – from the layout of the residential and administrative districts (often compared to the shape of a bird in flight) to the symmetry of the buildings themselves – should be in harmony with the city's overall design. The official buildings, in particular, are innovative and imaginative.
- 447. Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park (1987, 1994) Australia.** 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.
- 448. Nemrut Dag (1987) Turkey.** The mausoleum of Antiochus I (69–34 B.C.), who reigned over Commagene, a kingdom founded north of Syria and the Euphrates after the breakup of Alexander's empire, is one of the most ambitious constructions of the Hellenistic period. The syncretism of its pantheon, and the lineage of its kings, which can be traced back through two sets of legends, Greek and Persian, is evidence of the dual origin of this kingdom's culture.
- 449. Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian (1987) China.** Scientific work at the site, which lies 42 km south-west of Beijing, is still underway. So far, it has led to the discovery of the remains of *Sinanthropus pekinensis*, who lived in the Middle Pleistocene, along with various objects, and remains of *Homo sapiens sapiens* dating as far back as 18,000–11,000 B.C. The site is not only an exceptional reminder of the prehistorical human societies of the Asian continent, but also illustrates the process of evolution.
- 450. Sacred City of Kandy (1988) Sri Lanka.** This sacred Buddhist site, popularly known as the city of Senkadagalapura, was the last capital of the Sinhala kings whose patronage enabled the Dinahala culture to flourish for more than 2,500 years until the occupation of Sri Lanka by the British in 1815. It is also the site of the Temple of the Tooth Relic (the sacred tooth of the Buddha), which is a famous pilgrimage site.
- 451. Old Town of Galle and its Fortifications (1988) Sri Lanka.** Founded in the 16th century by the Portuguese, Galle reached the height of its development in the 18th century, before the arrival of the British. It is

the best example of a fortified city built by Europeans in South and South-East Asia, showing the interaction between European architectural styles and South Asian traditions.

- 454. Mount Athos (1988) Greece.** An Orthodox spiritual centre since 1054, Mount Athos has enjoyed an autonomous statute since Byzantine times. The 'Holy Mountain', which is forbidden to women and children, is also a recognized artistic site. The layout of the monasteries (about 20 of which are presently inhabited by some 1,400 monks) had an influence as far afield as Russia, and its school of painting influenced the history of Orthodox art.
- 455. Meteora (1988) Greece.** In a region of almost inaccessible sandstone peaks, monks settled on these 'columns of the sky' from the 11th century onwards. Twenty-four of these monasteries were built, despite incredible difficulties, at the time of the great revival of the eremitic ideal in the 15th century. Their 16th-century frescoes mark a key stage in the development of post-Byzantine painting.
- 456. Paleochristian and Byzantine Monuments of Thessalonika (1988) Greece.** Founded in 315 B.C., the provincial capital and sea port of Thessalonika was one of the first bases for the spread of Christianity. Among its Christian monuments are fine churches, some built on the Greek cross plan and others on the three-nave basilica plan. Constructed over a long period, from the 4th to the 15th century, they constitute a diachronic typological series, which had considerable influence in the Byzantine world. The mosaics of the rotunda, St Demetrius and St David are among the great masterpieces of early Christian art.
- 460. Trinidad and the Valley de los Ingenios (1988) Cuba.** Founded in the early 16th century in honour of the Holy Trinity, the city was a bridgehead for the conquest of the American continent. Its 18th- and 19th-century buildings, such as the Palacio Brunet and the Palacio Cantero, were built in its days of prosperity from the sugar trade.
- 474. Hortobágy National Park - the Puszta (1999) Hungary.** 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.
- 479. Town of Luang Prabang (1995) Laos.** Luang Prabang is an outstanding example of the fusion of traditional architecture and Lao urban structures with those built by the European colonial authorities in the 19th and 20th centuries. Its unique, remarkably well-preserved townscape illustrates a key stage in the blending of these two distinct cultural traditions.
- 481. Vat Phou and Associated Ancient Settlements within the Champasak Cultural Landscape (2001) Lao People's Democratic Republic.** The Champasak cultural landscape, including the Vat Phou Temple complex, is a remarkably well-preserved planned landscape more than 1,000 years old. It was shaped to express the Hindu vision of the relationship between nature and humanity, using an axis from mountain top to river bank to lay out a geometric pattern of temples, shrines and waterworks extending over some 10 km. Two planned cities on the banks of the Mekong River are also part of the site, as well as Phou Kao mountain. The whole represents a development ranging from the 5th to 15th centuries, mainly associated with the Khmer Empire.
- 482. Historic Town of Guanajuato and Adjacent Mines (1988) Mexico.** Founded by the Spanish in the early 16th century, Guanajuato became the world's leading silver-extraction centre in the 18th century. This past can be seen in its 'subterranean streets' and the 'Boca del Inferno', a mineshaft that plunges a breathtaking 600 m. The town's fine Baroque and neoclassical buildings, resulting from the prosperity of the mines, have influenced buildings throughout central Mexico. The churches of La Compañía and La Valenciana are considered to be among the most beautiful examples of Baroque architecture in Central and South America. Guanajuato was also witness to events which changed the history of the country.
- 483. Pre-Hispanic City of Chichen-Itza (1988) Mexico.** This sacred site was one of the greatest Mayan centres of the Yucatán peninsula. Throughout its nearly 1,000-year history, different peoples have left their mark on the city. The Maya, Toltec and Iztec vision of the world and the universe is revealed in their stone monuments and artistic works. The fusion of Mayan construction techniques with new elements from central Mexico make Chichen-Itza one of the most important examples of the Mayan-Toltec civilization in Yucatán. Several buildings have survived, such as the Warriors' Temple, El Castillo and the circular observatory known as El Caracol.
- 484. Xanthos-Letoon (1988) Turkey.** This site, which was the capital of Lycia, illustrates the blending of Lycian traditions and Hellenic influence, especially in its funerary art. The epigraphic inscriptions are crucial for our understanding of the history of the Lycian people and their Indo-European language.
- 485. Hierapolis-Pamukkale (1988) Turkey.** Deriving from springs in a cliff almost 200 m high overlooking the plain, calcite-laden waters have created at Pamukkale (Cotton Palace) an unreal landscape, made up of mineral forests, petrified waterfalls and a series of terraced basins. At the end of the 2nd century B.C. the dynasty of the Attalids, the kings of Pergamon, established the thermal spa of Hierapolis. The ruins of the baths, temples and other Greek monuments can be seen at the site.
- 488. Tower of London (1988) UK and Northern Ireland.** The massive White Tower is a typical example of Norman military architecture, whose influence was felt

throughout the kingdom. It was built on the Thames by William the Conqueror to protect London and assert his power. The Tower of London – an imposing fortress with many layers of history, which has become one of the symbols of royalty – was built around the White Tower.

- 491. Archaeological Site of Epidaurus (1988) Greece.** In a small valley in the Peloponnese, the site of Epidaurus sprawls out over several levels. The cult of Asclepius first began there in the 6th century B.C., but the principal monuments, particularly the theatre – considered one of the purest masterpieces of Greek architecture – date from the 4th century. The vast site is a tribute to the healing cults of Greek and Roman times, with temples and hospital buildings devoted to its gods.
- 492. Pueblo de Taos (1992) United States of America.** Situated in the valley of a small tributary of the Rio Grande, this adobe settlement – consisting of dwellings and ceremonial buildings – represents the culture of the Pueblo Indians of Arizona and New Mexico.
- 493. Medieval City of Rhodes (1988) Greece.** The Order of St John of Jerusalem occupied Rhodes from 1309 to 1523 and set about transforming the city into a stronghold. It subsequently came under Turkish and Italian rule. With the Palace of the Grand Masters, the Great Hospital and the Street of the Knights, the Upper Town is one of the most beautiful urban ensembles of the Gothic period. In the Lower Town, Gothic architecture coexists with mosques, public baths and other buildings dating from the Ottoman period.
- 495. Strasbourg - Grande île (1988) France.** Surrounded by two arms of the River Ill, the Grande Ile (Big Island) is the historic centre of the Alsatian capital. It has an outstanding complex of monuments within a fairly small area. The cathedral, the four ancient churches and the Palais Rohan – former residence of the prince-bishops – far from appearing as isolated monuments, form a district that is characteristic of a medieval town and illustrates Strasbourg's evolution from the 15th to the 18th century.
- 496. Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey, and St Martin's Church (1988) UK and Northern Ireland.** Canterbury, in Kent, has been the seat of the spiritual head of the Church of England for nearly five centuries. Canterbury's other important monuments are the modest Church of St Martin, the oldest church in England; the ruins of the Abbey of St Augustine, a reminder of the saint's evangelizing role in the Heptarchy from 597; and Christ Church Cathedral, a breathtaking mixture of Romanesque and Perpendicular Gothic, where Archbishop Thomas Becket was murdered in 1170.
- 498. Medina of Sousse (1988) Tunisia.** Sousse was an important commercial and military port during the Aghlabid period (800–909) and is a typical example of a town dating from the first centuries of Islam. With its kasbah, ramparts, medina (with the Great Mosque), Bu Ftata Mosque and typical ribat (both a fort and a religious building), Sousse was part of a coastal defence system.
- 499. Kairouan (1988) Tunisia.** Founded in 670, Kairouan flourished under the Aghlabid dynasty in the 9th century. Despite the transfer of the political capital to Tunis in the 12th century, Kairouan remained the Maghreb's principal holy city. Its rich architectural heritage includes the Great Mosque, with its marble and porphyry columns, and the 9th-century Mosque of the Three Gates.
- 500. Historic Centre of Lima (1988, 1991) Peru.** Although severely damaged by earthquakes, this 'City of the Kings' was, until the middle of the 18th century, the capital and most important city of the Spanish dominions in South America. Many of its buildings, such as the Convent of San Francisco (the largest of its type in this part of the world), are the result of collaboration between local craftspeople and others from the Old World.
- 502. Historic Town of Vigan (1999) Philippines.** Established in the 16th century, Vigan is the best-preserved example of a planned Spanish colonial town in Asia. Its architecture reflects the coming together of cultural elements from elsewhere in the Philippines, from China and from Europe, resulting in a culture and townscape that have no parallel anywhere in East and South-East Asia.
- 505. Monastery of Alcobaça (1989) Portugal.** The Monastery of Santa Maria d'Alcobaça, north of Lisbon, was founded in the 12th century by King Alfonso I. Its size, the purity of its architectural style, the beauty of the materials and the care with which it was built make this a masterpiece of Cistercian Gothic art.
- 511. Mystras (1989) Greece.** Mystras, the 'wonder of the Morea', was built as an amphitheatre around the fortress erected in 1249 by the prince of Achaia, William of Villehardouin. Reconquered by the Byzantines, then occupied by the Turks and the Venetians, the city was abandoned in 1832, leaving only the breathtaking medieval ruins, standing in a beautiful landscape.
- 514. Heart of Neolithic Orkney (1999) UK and Northern Ireland.** 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.
- 515. Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch (1991) Germany.** The abbey, together with its monumental entrance, the famous 'Torhall', are rare architectural vestiges of the Carolingian era. The sculptures and paintings from this period are still in remarkably good condition.

- 516. Cliff of Bandiagara (Land of the Dogons) (1989) Mali.** 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.
- 517. Archaeological Site of Olympia (1989) Greece.** The site of Olympia, in a valley in the Peloponnesus, has been inhabited since prehistoric times. In the 10th century B.C., Olympia became a centre for the worship of Zeus. The Altis – the sanctuary to the gods – has one of the highest concentrations of masterpieces from the ancient Greek world. In addition to temples, there are the remains of all the sports structures erected for the Olympic Games, which were held in Olympia every four years beginning in 776 B.C.
- 518. Poblet Monastery (1991) Spain.** This Cistercian abbey in Catalonia is one of the largest in Spain. At its centre is a 12th-century church. The austere, majestic monastery, which has a fortified royal residence and contains the pantheon of the kings of Catalonia and Aragon, is an impressive sight.
- 522. Renaissance Monumental Ensembles of Úbeda and Baeza (2003) Spain.** The urban morphology of the two small cities of Úbeda and Baeza in southern Spain dates back to the Moorish 9th century and to the Reconquista in the 13th century. An important development took place in the 16th century, when the cities were subject to renovation along the lines of the emerging Renaissance. This planning intervention was part of the introduction into Spain of new humanistic ideas from Italy, which went on to have a great influence on the architecture of Latin America.
- 524. Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (1989) India.** On a hill overlooking the plain and about 40 km from Bhopal, the site of Sanchi comprises a group of Buddhist monuments (monolithic pillars, palaces, temples and monasteries) all in different states of conservation most of which date back to the 2nd and 1st centuries B.C. It is the oldest Buddhist sanctuary in existence and was a major Buddhist centre in India until the 12th century A.D.
- 526. Colonial City of Santo Domingo (1990) Dominican Republic.** After Christopher Columbus's arrival on the island in 1492, Santo Domingo became the site of the first cathedral, hospital, customs house and university in the Americas. This colonial town, founded in 1498, was laid out on a grid pattern that became the model for almost all town planners in the New World.
- 527. Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra (1990) Ukraine.** Designed to rival Hagia Sophia in Constantinople, Kiev's Saint-Sophia Cathedral symbolizes the 'new Constantinople', capital of the Christian principality of Kiev, which was created in the 11th century in a region evangelized after the baptism of St Vladimir in 988. The spiritual and intellectual influence of Kiev-Pechersk Lavra contributed to the spread of Orthodox thought and the Orthodox faith in the Russian world from the 17th to the 19th century.
- 529. Jesuit Missions of the Chiquitos (1990) Bolivia.** Between 1696 and 1760, six ensembles of reducciones (settlements of Christianized Indians) inspired by the 'ideal cities' of the 16th-century philosophers were founded by the Jesuits in a style that married Catholic architecture with local traditions. The six that remain – San Francisco Javier, Concepción, Santa Ana, San Miguel, San Rafael and San José – make up a living heritage on the former territory of the Chiquitos.
- 530. Delos (1990) Greece.** According to Greek mythology, Apollo was born on this tiny island in the Cyclades archipelago. Apollo's sanctuary attracted pilgrims from all over Greece and Delos was a prosperous trading port. The island bears traces of the succeeding civilizations in the Aegean world, from the 3rd millennium B.C. to the palaeochristian era. The archaeological site is exceptionally extensive and rich and conveys the image of a great cosmopolitan Mediterranean port.
- 532. Palaces and Parks of Potsdam and Berlin (1990, 1992, 1999) Germany.** 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) Germany.** 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.
- 535. Collegiate Church, Castle, and Old Town of Quedlinburg (1994) Germany.** Quedlinburg, in the Land of Sachsen-Anhalt, was a capital of the East Franconian German Empire at the time of the Saxonian-Ottonian ruling dynasty. It has been a prosperous trading town since the Middle Ages. The number and high quality of the timber-framed buildings make Quedlinburg an exceptional example of a medieval European town. The Collegiate Church of St Servatius is one of the masterpieces of Romanesque architecture.
- 537. Monasteries of Daphni, Hossios Lukas and Nea Moni of Chios (1990) Greece.** Although geographically dis-

tant from each other, these three monasteries (the first is in Attica, near Athens, the second in Phocida near Delphi, and the third on an island in the Aegean Sea, near Asia Minor) belong to the same typological series and share the same aesthetic characteristics. The churches are built on a cross-in-square plan with a large dome supported by squinches defining an octagonal space. In the 11th and 12th centuries they were decorated with superb marble works as well as mosaics on a gold background, all characteristic of the 'second golden age of Byzantine art'.

- 540. Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments (1990) Russian Federation.** The 'Venice of the North', with its numerous canals and more than 400 bridges, is the result of a vast urban project begun in 1703 under Peter the Great. Later known as Leningrad (in the former USSR), the city is closely associated with the October Revolution. Its architectural heritage reconciles the very different Baroque and pure neoclassical styles, as can be seen in the Admiralty, the Winter Palace, the Marble Palace and the Hermitage.
- 541. Vilnius Historic Centre (1994) Lithuania.** Political centre of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania from the 13th to the end of the 18th century, Vilnius has had a profound influence on the cultural and architectural development of much of eastern Europe. Despite invasions and partial destruction, it has preserved an impressive complex of Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque and classical buildings as well as its medieval layout and natural setting.
- 543. Itchan Kala (1990) Uzbekistan.** Itchan Kala is the inner town (protected by brick walls some 10 m high) of the old Khiva oasis, which was the last resting-place of caravans before crossing the desert to Iran. Although few very old monuments still remain, it is a coherent and well-preserved example of the Muslim architecture of Central Asia. There are several outstanding structures such as the Djuma Mosque, the mausoleums and the madrasas and the two magnificent palaces built at the beginning of the 19th century by Alla-Kulli-Khan.
- 544. Kizhi Pogost (1990) Russian Federation.** The pogost of Kizhi (i.e. the Kizhi enclosure) is located on one of the many islands in Lake Onega, in Karelia. Two 18th-century wooden churches, and an octagonal clock tower, also in wood and built in 1862, can be seen there. These unusual constructions, in which carpenters created a bold visionary architecture, perpetuate an ancient model of parish space and are in harmony with the surrounding landscape.
- 545. Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow (1990) Russian Federation.** Inextricably linked to all the most important historical and political events in Russia since the 13th century, the Kremlin (built between the 14th and 17th centuries by outstanding Russian and foreign architects) was the residence of the Great Prince and also a religious centre. At the foot of its ramparts, on Red Square, St Basil's Basilica is one of the most beautiful Russian Orthodox monuments.
- 546. Maulbronn Monastery Complex (1993) Germany.** Founded in 1147, the Cistercian Maulbronn Monastery is considered the most complete and best-preserved medieval monastic complex north of the Alps. Surrounded by fortified walls, the main buildings were constructed between the 12th and 16th centuries. The monastery's church, mainly in Transitional Gothic style, had a major influence in the spread of Gothic architecture over much of northern and central Europe. The water-management system at Maulbronn, with its elaborate network of drains, irrigation canals and reservoirs, is of exceptional interest.
- 547. Mount Huangshan (1990) China.** Huangshan, known as 'the loveliest mountain of China', was acclaimed through art and literature during a good part of Chinese history (e.g. the Shanshui 'mountain and water' style of the mid-16th century). Today it holds the same fascination for visitors, poets, painters and photographers who come on pilgrimage to the site, which is renowned for its magnificent scenery made up of many granite peaks and rocks emerging out of a sea of clouds.
- 548. Rio Abiseo National Park (1990, 1992) Peru.** 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.
- 549. 18th-Century Royal Palace at Caserta, with the Park, the Aqueduct of Vanvitelli, and the San Leucio Complex (1997) Italy.** 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.
- 550. Historic Centre of San Gimignano (1990) Italy.** 'San Gimignano delle belle Torri' is in Tuscany, 56 km south of Florence. It served as an important relay point for pilgrims travelling to or from Rome on the Via Francigena. The patrician families who controlled the town built around 72 tower-houses (some as high as 50 m) as symbols of their wealth and power. Although only 14 have survived, San Gimignano has retained its feudal atmosphere and appearance. The town also has several masterpieces of 14th- and 15th-century Italian art.
- 555. Birka and Hovgården (1993) Sweden.** The Birka archaeological site is located on Björkö Island in Lake Mälaren and was occupied in the 9th and 10th centuries. Hovgården is situated on the neighbouring island of

- Adelsö. Together, they make up an archaeological complex which illustrates the elaborate trading networks of Viking-Age Europe and their influence on the subsequent history of Scandinavia. Birka was also important as the site of the first Christian congregation in Sweden, founded in 831 by St Ansgar.
- 556. Engelsberg Ironworks (1993) Sweden.** Sweden's production of superior grades of iron made it a leader in this field in the 17th and 18th centuries. This site is the best-preserved and most complete example of this type of Swedish ironworks.
- 557. Rock Carvings in Tanum (1994) Sweden.** 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) Sweden.** 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.
- 559. Royal Domain of Drottningholm (1991) Sweden.** The Royal Domain of Drottningholm stands on an island in Lake Mälaren in a suburb of Stockholm. With its castle, perfectly preserved theatre (built in 1766), Chinese pavilion and gardens, it is the finest example of an 18th-century north European royal residence inspired by the Palace of Versailles.
- 560. Archeological Zone of Paquimé, Casas Grandes (1998) Mexico.** Paquimé, Casas Grandes, which reached its apogee in the 14th and 15th centuries, played a key role in trade and cultural contacts between the Pueblo culture of the south-western United States and northern Mexico and the more advanced civilizations of Mesoamerica. The extensive remains, only part of which have been excavated, are clear evidence of the vitality of a culture which was perfectly adapted to its physical and economic environment, but which suddenly vanished at the time of the Spanish Conquest.
- 561. Golden Temple of Dambulla (1991) Sri Lanka.** A sacred pilgrimage site for 22 centuries, this cave monastery, with its five sanctuaries, is the largest, best-preserved cave-temple complex in Sri Lanka. The Buddhist mural paintings (covering an area of 2,100 sq. m) are of particular importance, as are the 157 statues.
- 564. Old City of Zamość (1992) Poland.** Zamosc was founded in the 16th century by the chancellor Jan Zamoyski on the trade route linking western and northern Europe with the Black Sea. Modelled on Italian theories of the 'ideal city' and built by the architect Bernardo Morando, a native of Padua, Zamosc is a perfect example of a late-16th-century Renaissance town. It has retained its original layout and fortifications and a large number of buildings that combine Italian and central European architectural traditions.
- 565. Kasbah of Algiers (1992) Algeria.** The Kasbah is a unique kind of medina, or Islamic city. It stands in one of the finest coastal sites on the Mediterranean, overlooking the islands where a Carthaginian trading-post was established in the 4th century B.C. The Kasbah contains the remains of the citadel, old mosques and Ottoman-style palaces as well as the vestiges of a traditional urban structure associated with a deep-rooted sense of community.
- 566. Historic City of Sucre (1991) Bolivia.** Sucre, the first capital of Bolivia, was founded by the Spanish in the first half of the 16th century. Its many well-preserved 16th-century religious buildings, such as San Lázaro, San Francisco and Santo Domingo, illustrate the blending of local architectural traditions with styles imported from Europe.
- 567. Tiwanaku: Spiritual and Political Centre of the Tiwanaku Culture (2000) Bolivia.** The city of Tiwanaku, capital of a powerful pre-Hispanic empire that dominated a large area of the southern Andes and beyond, reached its apogee between 500 and 900 A.D. Its monumental remains testify to the cultural and political significance of this civilisation, which is distinct from any of the other pre-Hispanic empires of the Americas.
- 570. Butrint (1992, 1999) Albania.** Inhabited since prehistoric times, Butrint has been the site of a Greek colony, a Roman city and a bishopric. Following a period of prosperity under Byzantine administration, then a brief occupation by the Venetians, the city was abandoned in the late Middle Ages after marshes formed in the area. The present archaeological site is a repository of ruins representing each period in the city's development.
- 574. Historic Town of Sukhothai and Associated Historic Towns (1991) Thailand.** Sukhothai was the capital of the first Kingdom of Siam in the 13th and 14th centuries. It has a number of fine monuments, illustrating the beginnings of Thai architecture. The great civilization which evolved in the Kingdom of Sukhothai absorbed numerous influences and ancient local traditions; the rapid assimilation of all these elements forged what is known as the 'Sukhothai style'.
- 575. Ban Chiang Archaeological Site (1992) Thailand.** Ban Chiang is considered the most important prehistoric settlement so far discovered in South-East Asia. It marks an important stage in human cultural, social and technological evolution. The site presents the earliest evidence of farming in the region and of the manufacture and use of metals.

- 576. Historic City of Ayutthaya and Associated Historic Towns (1991) Thailand.** Founded c. 1350, Ayutthaya became the second Siamese capital after Sukhothai. It was destroyed by the Burmese in the 18th century. Its remains, characterized by the prang (reliquary towers) and gigantic monasteries, give an idea of its past splendour.
- 579. Bronze Age Burial Site of Sarmallahdenmäki (1999) Finland.** This Bronze Age burial site features more than 30 granite burial cairns, providing a unique insight into the funerary practices and social and religious structures of northern Europe more than three millennia ago.
- 582. Old Rauma (1991) Finland.** Situated on the Gulf of Botnia, Rauma is one of the oldest harbours in Finland. Built around a Franciscan monastery, where the mid-15th-century Holy Cross Church still stands, it is an outstanding example of an old Nordic city constructed in wood. Although ravaged by fire in the late 17th century, it has preserved its ancient vernacular architectural heritage.
- 583. Fortress of Suomenlinna (1991) Finland.** Built in the second half of the 18th century by Sweden on a group of islands located at the entrance of Helsinki's harbour, this fortress is an especially interesting example of European military architecture of the time.
- 584. Petäjävesi Old Church (1994) Finland.** Petäjävesi Old Church, in central Finland, was built of logs between 1763 and 1765. This Lutheran country church is a typical example of an architectural tradition that is unique to eastern Scandinavia. It combines the Renaissance conception of a centrally planned church with older forms deriving from Gothic groin vaults.
- 585. Historic Centre of Morelia (1991) Mexico.** Built in the 16th century, Morelia is an outstanding example of urban planning which combines the ideas of the Spanish Renaissance with the Mesoamerican experience. Well-adapted to the slopes of the hill site, its streets still follow the original layout. More than 200 historic buildings, all in the region's characteristic pink stone, reflect the town's architectural history, revealing a masterly and eclectic blend of the medieval spirit with Renaissance, Baroque and neoclassical elements. Morelia was the birthplace of several important personalities of independent Mexico and has played a major role in the country's history.
- 586. Rohtas Fort (1997) Pakistan.** Following his defeat of the Mughal emperor Humayun in 1541, Sher Shah Suri built a strong fortified complex at Rohtas, a strategic site in the north of what is now Pakistan. It was never taken by storm and has survived intact to the present day. The main fortifications consist of the massive walls, which extend for more than 4 km; they are lined with bastions and pierced by monumental gateways. Rohtas Fort, also called Qila Rohtas, is an exceptional example of early Muslim military architecture in Central and South Asia.
- 592. Borobudur Temple Compounds (1991) Indonesia.** This famous Buddhist temple, dating from the 8th and 9th centuries, is located in central Java. It was built in three tiers: a pyramidal base with five concentric square terraces, the trunk of a cone with three circular platforms and, at the top, a monumental stupa. The walls and balustrades are decorated with fine low reliefs, covering a total surface area of 2,500 sq. m. Around the circular platforms are 72 openwork stupas, each containing a statue of the Buddha. The monument was restored with UNESCO's help in the 1970s.
- 593. Sangiran Early Man Site (1996) Indonesia.** Excavations here from 1936 to 1941 led to the discovery of the first hominid fossil at this site. Later, 50 fossils of *Meganthropus palaeo* and *Pithecanthropus erectus/Homo erectus* were found – half of all the world's known hominid fossils. Inhabited for the past one and a half million years, Sangiran is one of the key sites for the understanding of human evolution.
- 595. Pythagoreion and Heraion of Samos (1992) Greece.** Many civilizations have inhabited this small Aegean island, near Asia Minor, since the 3rd millennium B.C. The remains of Pythagoreion, an ancient fortified port with Greek and Roman monuments and a spectacular tunnel-aqueduct, as well as the Heraion, temple of the Samian Hera, can still be seen.
- 596. Villages with Fortified Churches in Transylvania (1993, 1999) Romania.** 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.
- 597. Monastery of Horezu (1993) Romania.** Founded in 1690 by Prince Constantine Brancovan, the monastery of Horezu, in Walachia, is a masterpiece of the 'Brancovan' style. It is known for its architectural purity and balance, the richness of its sculptural detail, the treatment of its religious compositions, its votive portraits and its painted decorative works. The school of mural and icon painting established at the monastery in the 18th century was famous throughout the Balkan region.
- 598. Churches of Moldavia (1993) Romania.** With their painted exterior walls, decorated with 15th- and 16th-century frescoes that are considered masterpieces of Byzantine art, these seven churches in northern Moldavia are unique in Europe. Far from being merely wall decorations, the paintings represent complete cycles of religious murals on all facades. Their outstanding composition, elegant outline and harmonious colours blend perfectly with the surrounding landscape.
- 599. Island of Mozambique (1991) Mozambique.** The fortified city of Mozambique is located on this island, a

former Portuguese trading-post on the route to India. Its remarkable architectural unity is due to the consistent use, since the 16th century, of the same building techniques, building materials (stone or macuti) and decorative principles.

600. Paris, Banks of the Seine (1991) France. From the Louvre to the Eiffel Tower, from the Place de la Concorde to the Grand and Petit Palais, the evolution of Paris and its history can be seen from the River Seine. The Cathedral of Notre-Dame and the Sainte Chapelle are architectural masterpieces while Haussmann's wide squares and boulevards influenced late 19th- and 20th-century town planning the world over

601. Cathedral of Notre-Dame, Former Abbey of Saint-Remi and Palace of Tau, Reims (1991) France. The outstanding handling of new architectural techniques in the 13th century, and the harmonious marriage of sculptural decoration with architecture, has made Notre-Dame in Reims one of the masterpieces of Gothic art. The former abbey still has its beautiful 9th-century nave, in which lie the remains of Archbishop St Rémi (440–533), who instituted the Holy Anointing of the kings of France. The former archiepiscopal palace known as the Tau Palace, which played an important role in religious ceremonies, was almost entirely rebuilt in the 17th century.

602. Historic Centre of Bukhara (1993) Uzbekistan. Bukhara, which is situated on the Silk Route, is more than 2,000 years old. It is the most complete example of a medieval city in Central Asia, with an urban fabric that has remained largely intact. Monuments of particular interest include the famous tomb of Ismail Samani, a masterpiece of 10th-century Muslim architecture, and a large number of 17th-century madrasas.

603. Samarkand - Crossroads of Cultures (2001) Uzbekistan. The historic town of Samarkand is a crossroad and melting pot of the world's cultures. Founded in the 7th century B.C. as ancient Afrasiab, Samarkand had its most significant development in the Timurid period from the 14th to the 15th centuries. The major monuments include the Registan Mosque and madrasas, Bibi-Khanum Mosque, the Shakhi-Zinda compound and the Gur-Emir ensemble, as well as Ulugh-Beg's Observatory.

604. Historic Monuments of Novgorod and Surroundings (1992) Russian Federation. Situated on the ancient trade route between Central Asia and northern Europe, Novgorod was Russia's first capital in the 9th century. Surrounded by churches and monasteries, it was a centre for Orthodox spirituality as well as Russian architecture. Its medieval monuments and the 14th-century frescoes of Theophanes the Greek (Andrei Rublev's teacher) illustrate the development of its remarkable architecture and cultural creativity.

606. Serra da Capivara National Park (1991) Brazil. 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.

611. Historic Town of Zabid (1993) Yemen. Zabid's domestic and military architecture and its urban plan make it an outstanding archaeological and historical site. Besides being the capital of Yemen from the 13th to the 15th century, the city played an important role in the Arab and Muslim world for many centuries because of its Islamic university.

613. Ruins of León Viejo (2000) Nicaragua. León Viejo is one of the oldest Spanish colonial settlements in the Americas. It did not develop and so its ruins are outstanding testimony to the social and economic structures of the Spanish Empire in the 16th century. Moreover, the site has immense archaeological potential.

614. City of Safranbolu (1994) Turkey. From the 13th century to the advent of the railway in the early 20th century, Safranbolu was an important caravan station on the main East–West trade route. The Old Mosque, Old Bath and Süleyman Pasha Medrese were built in 1322. During its apogee in the 17th century, Safranbolu's architecture influenced urban development throughout much of the Ottoman Empire.

616. Historic Centre of Prague (1992) Czech Republic. Built between the 11th and 18th centuries, the Old Town, the Lesser Town and the New Town speak of the great architectural and cultural influence enjoyed by this city since the Middle Ages. The many magnificent monuments, such as Hradcany Castle, St Vitus Cathedral, Charles Bridge and numerous churches and palaces, built mostly in the 14th century under the Holy Roman Emperor, Charles IV.

617. Historic Centre of Český Krumlov (1992) Czech Republic. Situated on the banks of the Vltava river, the town was built around a 13th-century castle with Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque elements. It is an outstanding example of a small central European medieval town whose architectural heritage has remained intact thanks to its peaceful evolution over more than five centuries.

618. Banská Štiavnica (1993) Slovakia. Over the centuries, the town of Banská Štiavnica was visited by many outstanding engineers and scientists, many of whom 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.

620. Spišský Hrad and its Associated Cultural Monuments (1993) Slovakia. Spišský Hrad has one of the largest ensembles of 13th- and 14th-century military, political and religious buildings in eastern Europe, and its Romanesque and Gothic architecture has remained remarkably intact.

- 621. Historic Centre of Telč (1992) Czech Republic.** The houses in Telč, which stands on a hilltop, were originally built of wood. After a fire in the late 14th century, the town was rebuilt in stone, surrounded by walls and further strengthened by a network of artificial ponds. The town's Gothic castle was reconstructed in High Gothic style in the late 15th century.
- 622. Vlkolínec (1993) Slovakia.** Vlkolínec, situated in the centre of Slovakia, is a remarkably intact settlement of 45 buildings with the traditional features of a central European village. It is the region's most complete group of these kinds of traditional log houses, often found in mountainous areas.
- 623. Mines of Rammelsberg and Historic Town of Goslar (1992) Germany.** Situated near the Rammelsberg mines, Goslar held an important place in the Hanseatic League because of the rich Rammelsberg metallic ore deposits. From the 10th to the 12th century it was one of the seats of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation. Its well-preserved medieval historic centre has some 1,500 half-timbered houses dating from the 15th to the 19th century.
- 624. Town of Bamberg (1993) Germany.** From the 10th century onwards, this town became an important link with the Slav peoples, especially those of Poland and Pomerania. During its period of greatest prosperity, from the 12th century onwards, the architecture of Bamberg strongly influenced northern Germany and Hungary. In the late 18th century it was the centre of the Enlightenment in southern Germany, with eminent philosophers and writers such as Hegel and Hoffmann living there.
- 625. Mir Castle Complex (2000) Belarus.** The construction of this castle began at the end of the 15th century, in Gothic style. It was subsequently extended and reconstructed, first in the Renaissance and then in the Baroque style. After being abandoned for nearly a century and suffering severe damage during the Napoleonic period, the castle was restored at the end of the 19th century, with the addition of a number of other elements and the landscaping of the surrounding area as a park. Its present form is graphic testimony to an often turbulent history.
- 631. El Tajin, Pre-Hispanic City (1992) Mexico.** Located in the state of Veracruz, El Tajin was at its height from the early 9th to the early 13th century. It became the most important centre in north-east Mesoamerica after the fall of the Teotihuacan Empire. Its cultural influence extended all along the Gulf and penetrated into the Maya region and the high plateaux of central Mexico. Its architecture, which is unique in Mesoamerica, is characterized by elaborate carved reliefs on the columns and frieze. The 'Pyramid of the Niches', a masterpiece of ancient Mexican and American architecture, reveals the astronomical and symbolic significance of the buildings. El Tajin has survived as an outstanding example of the grandeur and importance of the pre-Hispanic cultures of Mexico.
- 632. Cultural and Historic Ensemble of the Solovetsky Islands (1992) Russian Federation.** 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.
- 633. White Monuments of Vladimir and Suzdal (1992) Russian Federation.** These two artistic centres in central Russia hold an important place in the country's architectural history. There are a number of magnificent 12th- and 13th-century public and religious buildings, above all the masterpieces of the Collegiate Church of St Demetrius and the Cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin.
- 634. Church of the Ascension, Kolomenskoye (1994) Russian Federation.** The Church of the Ascension was built in 1532 on the imperial estate of Kolomenskoye, near Moscow, to celebrate the birth of the prince who was to become Tsar Ivan IV ('the Terrible'). One of the earliest examples of a traditional wooden tent-roofed church on a stone and brick substructure, it had a great influence on the development of Russian ecclesiastical architecture.
- 635. Bourges Cathedral (1992) France.** The Cathedral of St Etienne of Bourges, built between the late 12th and late 13th centuries, is one of the great masterpieces of Gothic art and is admired for its proportions and the unity of its design. The tympanum, sculptures and stained-glass windows are particularly striking. Apart from the beauty of the architecture, it attests to the power of Christianity in medieval France.
- 642. Prambanan Temple Compounds (1991) Indonesia.** Built in the 10th century, this is the largest temple compound dedicated to Shiva in Indonesia. Rising above the centre of the last of these concentric squares are three temples decorated with reliefs illustrating the epic of the Ramayana, dedicated to the three great Hindu divinities (Shiva, Vishnu and Brahma) and three temples dedicated to the animals who serve them.
- 648. Jesuit Missions of La Santísima Trinidad de Parana and Jesus de Tavarangue (1993) Paraguay.** In addition to their artistic interest, these missions are a reminder of the Jesuits' Christianization of the Río de la Plata basin in the 17th and 18th centuries, with the accompanying social and economic initiatives.
- 657. Architectural Ensemble of the Trinity Sergius Lavra in Sergiev Posad (1993) Russian Federation.** This is a fine example of a working Orthodox monastery, with military features that are typical of the 15th to the 18th century, the period during which it developed. The main church of the Lavra, the Cathedral of the Assumption (echoing the Kremlin Cathedral of the same

- name), contains the tomb of Boris Godunov. Among the treasures of the Lavra is the famous icon, The Trinity, by Andrei Rublev.
- 658. Coro and its Port (1993) Venezuela.** With its earthen constructions unique to the Caribbean, Coro is the only surviving example of a rich fusion of local traditions with Spanish Mudéjar and Dutch architectural techniques. One of the first colonial towns (founded in 1527), it has some 602 historic buildings.
- 659. Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne (1993) Ireland.** The three main prehistoric sites of the Brú na Bóinne Complex, Newgrange, Knowth and Dowth, are situated on the north bank of the River Boyne 50 km 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.
- 660. Buddhist Monuments in the Horyu-ji Area (1993) Japan.** There are around 48 Buddhist monuments in the Horyu-ji area, in Nara Prefecture. Several date from the late 7th or early 8th century, making them some of the oldest surviving wooden buildings in the world. These masterpieces of wooden architecture are important not only for the history of art, since they illustrate the adaptation of Chinese Buddhist architecture and layout to Japanese culture, but also for the history of religion, since their construction coincided with the introduction of Buddhism to Japan from China by way of the Korean peninsula.
- 661. Himeji-jo (1993) Japan.** Himeji-jo is the finest surviving example of early 17th-century Japanese castle architecture, comprising 83 buildings with highly developed systems of defence and ingenious protection devices dating from the beginning of the Shogun period. It is a masterpiece of construction in wood, combining function with aesthetic appeal, both in its elegant appearance unified by the white plastered earthen walls and in the subtlety of the relationships between the building masses and the multiple roof layers.
- 664. Archaeological Ensemble of Mérida (1993) Spain.** The colony of Augusta Emerita, which became present-day Mérida in Extremadura, was founded in 25 B.C. at the end of the Spanish Campaign and was the capital of Lusitania. The well-preserved remains of the old city include, in particular, a large bridge over the Guadiana, an amphitheatre, a theatre, a vast circus and an exceptional water-supply system. It is an excellent example of a provincial Roman capital during the empire and in the years afterwards.
- 665. Royal Monastery of Santa Maria de Guadalupe (1993) Spain.** The monastery is an outstanding repository of four centuries of Spanish religious architecture. It symbolizes two significant events in world history that occurred in 1492: the Reconquest of the Iberian peninsula by the Catholic Kings and Christopher Columbus' arrival in the Americas. Its famous statue of the Virgin became a powerful symbol of the Christianization of much of the New World.
- 666. Lumbini, the Birthplace of the Lord Buddha (1997) Nepal.** Siddhartha Gautama, the Lord Buddha, was born in 623 B.C. in the famous gardens of Lumbini, which soon became a place of pilgrimage. Among the pilgrims was the Indian emperor Ashoka, who erected one of his commemorative pillars there. The site is now being developed as a Buddhist pilgrimage centre, where the archaeological remains associated with the birth of the Lord Buddha form a central feature.
- 668. Angkor (1992) Cambodia.** Angkor is one of the most important archaeological sites in South-East Asia. Stretching over some 400 sq. km, including forested area, Angkor Archaeological Park contains the magnificent remains of the different capitals of the Khmer Empire, from the 9th to the 15th century. These include the famous Temple of Angkor Wat and, at Angkor Thom, the Bayon Temple with its countless sculptural decorations. UNESCO has set up a wide-ranging programme to safeguard this symbolic site and its surroundings.
- 669. Route of Santiago de Compostela (1993) Spain.** 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.
- 670. I Sassi di Matera (1993) Italy.** This is the most outstanding, intact example of a troglodyte settlement in the Mediterranean region, perfectly adapted to its terrain and ecosystem. The first inhabited zone dates from the Palaeolithic, while later settlements illustrate a number of significant stages in human history. Matera is in the southern region of Basilicata.
- 675. Joya de Cerén Archaeological Site (1993) El Salvador.** Joya de Cerén was a pre-Hispanic farming community that, like Pompeii and Herculaneum in Italy, was buried under a volcanic eruption c. A.D. 600. Because of the exceptional condition of the remains, they provide an insight into the daily lives of the Central American populations who worked the land at that time.
- 676. Historic Centre of Zacatecas (1993) Mexico.** Founded in 1546 after the discovery of a rich silver lode, Zacatecas reached the height of its prosperity in the 16th and 17th centuries. Built on the steep slopes of a narrow valley, the town has breathtaking views and there are many old buildings, both religious and civil. The cathedral, built between 1730 and 1760, dominates the centre of the town. It is notable for its harmonious design and the Baroque profusion of its façades, where Eu-

European and indigenous decorative elements are found side by side.

- 677. Baroque Churches of the Philippines (1993) Philippines.** These four churches, the first of which was built by the Spanish in the late 16th century, are located in Manila, Santa Maria, Paoay and Miag-ao. Their unique architectural style is a reinterpretation of European Baroque by Chinese and Philippine craftsmen.
- 678. Complex of Huế Monuments (1993) Viet Nam.** Established as the capital of unified Viet Nam in 1802, Huế was not only the political but also the cultural and religious centre under the Nguyen dynasty until 1945. The Perfume River winds its way through the Capital City, the Imperial City, the Forbidden Purple City and the Inner City, giving this unique feudal capital a setting of great natural beauty.
- 687. Völklingen Ironworks (1994) Germany.** The ironworks, which cover some 6 ha, dominate the city of Völklingen. Although they have recently gone out of production, they are the only intact example, in the whole of western Europe and North America, of an integrated ironworks that was built and equipped in the 19th and 20th centuries and has remained intact.
- 688. Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto (Kyoto, Uji and Otsu Cities) (1994) Japan.** Built in A.D. 794 on the model of the capitals of ancient China, Kyoto was the imperial capital of Japan from its foundation until the middle of the 19th century. As the centre of Japanese culture for more than 1,000 years, Kyoto illustrates the development of Japanese wooden architecture, particularly religious architecture, and the art of Japanese gardens, which has influenced landscape gardening the world over.
- 690. Pilgrimage Church of St John of Nepomuk at Zelená Hora (1994) Czech Republic.** This pilgrimage church, built in honour of St John of Nepomuk, stands at Zelená Hora, not far from Zdar nad Sazavou in Moravia. Constructed at the beginning of the 18th century on a star-shaped plan, it is the most unusual work by the great architect Jan Blazej Santini, whose highly original style falls between neo-Gothic and Baroque.
- 695. Roskilde Cathedral (1995) Denmark.** Built in the 12th and 13th centuries, this was Scandinavia's first Gothic cathedral to be built of brick and it encouraged the spread of this style throughout northern Europe. It has been the mausoleum of the Danish royal family since the 15th century. Porches and side chapels were added up to the end of the 19th century. Thus it provides a clear overview of the development of European religious architecture.
- 696. Kronborg Castle (2000) Denmark.** Located on a strategically important site commanding the Sund, the stretch of water between Denmark and Sweden, the Royal castle of Kronborg at Helsingør (Elsinore) is of immense symbolic value to the Danish people and played a key role in the history of northern Europe in the 16th-18th centuries. Work began on the construction of this outstanding Renaissance castle in 1574, and its defences were reinforced according to the canons of the period's military architecture in the late 17th century. It has remained intact to the present day. It is world-renowned as Elsinore, the setting of Shakespeare's Hamlet.
- 697. Jelling Mounds, Runic Stones and Church (1994) Denmark.** The Jelling burial mounds and one of the runic stones are striking examples of pagan Nordic culture, while the other runic stone and the church illustrate the Christianization of the Danish people towards the middle of the 10th century.
- 699. City of Luxembourg: its Old Quarters and Fortifications (1994) Luxembourg.** Because of its strategic position, Luxembourg was, from the 16th century until 1867, when its walls were dismantled, one of Europe's greatest fortified sites. It was repeatedly reinforced as it passed from one great European power to another: the Holy Roman Emperors, the House of Burgundy, the Habsburgs, the French and Spanish kings, and finally the Prussians. Until their partial demolition, the fortifications were a fine example of military architecture spanning several centuries.
- 700. Lines and Geoglyphs of Nasca and Pampas de Jumana (1994) Peru.** 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.
- 702. Earliest 16th-Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl (1994) Mexico.** These 14 monasteries stand on the slopes of Popocatepetl, to the south-east of Mexico City. They are in an excellent state of conservation and are good examples of the architectural style adopted by the first missionaries – Franciscans, Dominicans and Augustinians – who converted the indigenous populations to Christianity in the early 16th century.
- 703. Mountain Resort and its Outlying Temples, Chengde (1994) China.** 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.
- 704. Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu (1994) China.** The temple, cemetery and family mansion of Confucius, the great

- philosopher, politician and educator of the 6th–5th centuries B.C., are located at Qufu, in Shandong Province. Built to commemorate him in 478 B.C., the temple has been destroyed and reconstructed over the centuries; today it comprises more than 100 buildings. The cemetery contains Confucius' tomb and the remains of more than 100,000 of his descendants. The small house of the Kong family developed into a gigantic aristocratic residence, of which 152 buildings remain. The Qufu complex of monuments has retained its outstanding artistic and historic character due to the devotion of successive Chinese emperors over more than 2,000 years.
- 705. Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains (1994) China.** 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.
- 707. Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa (1994, 2000, 2001) China.** The Potala Palace, winter palace of the Dalai Lama since the 7th century, symbolizes Tibetan Buddhism and its central role in the traditional administration of Tibet. The complex, comprising the White and Red Palaces with their ancillary buildings, is built on Red Mountain in the centre of Lhasa Valley, at an altitude of 3,700m. Also founded in the 7th century, the Jokhang Temple Monastery is an exceptional Buddhist religious complex. Norbulingka, the Dalai Lama's former summer palace, constructed in the 18th century, is a masterpiece of Tibetan art. The beauty and originality of the architecture of these three sites, their rich ornamentation and harmonious integration in a striking landscape, add to their historic and religious interest.
- 708. City-Museum Reserve of Mtskheta (1994) Georgia.** The historic churches of Mtskheta, former capital of Georgia, are outstanding examples of medieval religious architecture in the Caucasus. They show the high artistic and cultural level attained by this ancient kingdom.
- 709. Upper Svaneti (1996) Georgia.** 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.
- 710. Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery (1994) Georgia.** The construction of Bagrati Cathedral, named after Bagrat III, the first king of united Georgia, started at the end of the 10th century and was completed in the early years of the 11th century. Although partly destroyed by the Turks in 1691, its ruins still lie in the centre of Kutaisi. The Gelati Monastery, whose main buildings were erected between the 12th and 17th centuries, is a well-preserved complex, with wonderful mosaics and wall paintings. The cathedral and monastery represent the flowering of medieval architecture in Georgia.
- 712. City of Vicenza and the Palladian Villas of the Veneto (1994, 1996) Italy.** Founded in the 2nd century B.C. in northern Italy, Vicenza prospered under Venetian rule from the early 15th to the end of the 18th century. The work of Andrea Palladio (1508–80), based on a detailed study of classical Roman architecture, gives the city its unique appearance. Palladio's urban buildings, as well as his villas, scattered throughout the Veneto region, had a decisive influence on the development of architecture. His work inspired a distinct architectural style known as Palladian, which spread to England and other European countries, and also to North America.
- 714. Rock Paintings of the Sierra de San Francisco (1993) Mexico.** 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.
- 717. Historic Centre of Siena (1995) Italy.** Siena is the embodiment of a medieval city. Its inhabitants pursued their rivalry with Florence right into the area of urban planning. Throughout the centuries, they preserved their city's Gothic appearance, acquired between the 12th and 15th centuries. During this period the work of Duccio, the Lorenzetti brothers and Simone Martini was to influence the course of Italian and, more broadly, European art. The whole city of Siena, built around the Piazza del Campo, was devised as a work of art that blends into the surrounding landscape.
- 722. Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras (1995) Philippines.** 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.
- 723. Cultural Landscape of Sintra (1995) Portugal.** 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.

- 724. Dečani Monastery (2004) Serbia and Montenegro.** The Dečani Monastery - at the foot of the slopes of the Prokletije mountains, in the western part of the province of Kosovo and Metohija - was built in the mid 14th century for the Serbian King Stefan Decanski. It is also his mausoleum. The monastery represents the last important phase of Byzantine-Romanesque architecture in the region and is the largest of all medieval Balkan churches. It contains exceptional, well-preserved Byzantine paintings, which cover practically the entire interior of the church with over 1,000 compositions and individual depictions of saints. It also has numerous Romanesque-Gothic sculptures. The original marble floor is preserved, as is the interior furniture, and the main 14th century iconostasis. The Dečani treasury is the richest in Serbia, with, notably, about 60 exceptional icons from the 14th to the 17th centuries. The Monastery represents an exceptional synthesis of Byzantine and Western traditions.
- 726. Historic Centre of Naples (1995) Italy.** From the Neapolis founded by Greek settlers in 470 B.C. to the city of today, Naples has retained the imprint of the successive cultures that emerged in Europe and the Mediterranean basin. This makes it a unique site, with a wealth of outstanding monuments such as the Church of Santa Chiara and the Castel Nuovo.
- 728. Old and New Towns of Edinburgh (1995) UK and Northern Ireland.** Edinburgh has been the Scottish capital since the 15th century. It has two distinct areas: the Old Town, dominated by a medieval fortress; and the neoclassical New Town, whose development from the 18th century onwards had a far-reaching influence on European urban planning. The harmonious juxtaposition of these two contrasting historic areas, each with many important buildings, is what gives the city its unique character.
- 729. Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar and Dessau (1996) Germany.** Between 1919 and 1933, the Bauhaus School, based first in Weimar and then in Dessau, revolutionized architectural and aesthetic concepts and practices. The buildings put up and decorated by the school's professors (Walter Gropius, Hannes Meyer, Laszlo Moholy-Nagy and Wassily Kandinsky) launched the Modern Movement, which shaped much of the architecture of the 20th century.
- 730. Crespi d'Adda (1995) Italy.** Crespi d'Adda in Capriate San Gervasio in Lombardy is an outstanding example of the 19th- and early 20th-century 'company towns' built in Europe and North America by enlightened industrialists to meet the workers' needs. The site is still remarkably intact and is partly used for industrial purposes, although changing economic and social conditions now threaten its survival.
- 731. Hanseatic Town of Visby (1995) Sweden.** A former Viking site on the island of Gotland, Visby was the main centre of the Hanseatic League in the Baltic from the 12th to the 14th century. Its 13th-century ramparts and more than 200 warehouses and wealthy merchants' dwellings from the same period make it the best-preserved fortified commercial city in northern Europe.
- 732. Kutná Hora: Historical Town Centre with the Church of St Barbara and the Cathedral of Our Lady at Sedlec (1995) Czech Republic.** Kutná Hora developed as a result of the exploitation of the silver mines. In the 14th century it became a royal city endowed with monuments that symbolized its prosperity. The Church of St Barbara, a jewel of the late Gothic period, and the Cathedral of Our Lady at Sedlec, which was restored in line with the Baroque taste of the early 18th century, were to influence the architecture of central Europe. These masterpieces today form part of a well-preserved medieval urban fabric with some particularly fine private dwellings.
- 733. Ferrara, City of the Renaissance, and its Po Delta (1995, 1999) Italy.** Ferrara, which grew up around a ford over the River Po, became an intellectual and artistic centre that attracted the greatest minds of the Italian Renaissance in the 15th and 16th centuries. Here, Piero della Francesca, Jacopo Bellini and Andrea Mantegna decorated the palaces of the House of Este. The humanist concept of the 'ideal city' came to life here in the neighbourhoods built from 1492 onwards by Biagio Rossetti according to the new principles of perspective. The completion of this project marked the birth of modern town planning and influenced its subsequent development.
- 734. Historic Villages of Shirakawa-go and Gokayama (1995) Japan.** 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 silkworms. 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.
- 736. Seokguram Grotto and Bulguksa Temple (1995) Republic of Korea.** Established in the 8th century on the slopes of Mount T'oham, the Seokguram Grotto contains a monumental statue of the Buddha looking at the sea in the bhumisparsha mudra position. With the surrounding portrayals of gods, Bodhisattvas and disciples, all realistically and delicately sculpted in high and low relief, it is considered a masterpiece of Buddhist art in the Far East. The Temple of Bulguksa (built in 774) and the Seokguram Grotto form a religious architectural complex of exceptional significance.

- 737. Haeinsa Temple Janggyeong Panjeon, the Depositories for the Tripitaka Koreana Woodblocks (1995) Republic of Korea.** The Temple of Haeinsa, on Mount Kaya, is home to the Tripitaka Koreana, the most complete collection of Buddhist texts, engraved on 80,000 woodblocks between 1237 and 1248. The buildings of Janggyeong Pangeon, which date from the 15th century, were constructed to house the woodblocks, which are also revered as exceptional works of art. As the oldest depository of the Tripitaka, they reveal an astonishing mastery of the invention and implementation of the conservation techniques used to preserve these woodblocks.
- 738. Jongmyo Shrine (1995) Republic of Korea.** Jongmyo is the oldest and most authentic of the Confucian royal shrines to have been preserved. Dedicated to the forefathers of the Choson dynasty (1392–1910), the shrine has existed in its present form since the 16th century and houses tablets bearing the teachings of members of the former royal family. Ritual ceremonies linking music, song and dance still take place there, perpetuating a tradition that goes back to the 14th century.
- 739. Schokland and Surroundings (1995) Netherlands.** 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.
- 741. Old Town Lunenburg (1995) Canada.** Lunenburg is the best surviving example of a planned British colonial settlement in North America. Established in 1753, it has retained its original layout and overall appearance, based on a rectangular grid pattern drawn up in the home country. The inhabitants have managed to safeguard the city's identity throughout the centuries by preserving the wooden architecture of the houses, some of which date from the 18th century.
- 742. Historic Centre of Santa Cruz de Mompox (1995) Colombia.** Founded in 1540 on the banks of the River Magdalena, Mompox played a key role in the Spanish colonization of northern South America. From the 16th to the 19th century the city developed parallel to the river, with the main street acting as a dyke. The historic centre has preserved the harmony and unity of the urban landscape. Most of the buildings are still used for their original purposes, providing an exceptional picture of what a Spanish colonial city was like.
- 743. National Archeological Park of Tierradentro (1995) Colombia.** 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 Archeological Park (1995) Colombia.** 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.
- 747. Historic Quarter of the City of Colonia del Sacramento (1995) Uruguay.** Founded by the Portuguese in 1680 on the Río de la Plata, the city was of strategic importance in resisting the Spanish. After being disputed for a century, it was finally lost by its founders. The well-preserved urban landscape illustrates the successful fusion of the Portuguese, Spanish and post-colonial styles.
- 750. Ancient Ksour of Ouadane, Chinguetti, Tichitt and Oualata (1996) Mauritania.** Founded in the 11th and 12th centuries to serve the caravans crossing the Sahara, these trading and religious centres became focal points of Islamic culture. They have managed to preserve an urban fabric that evolved between the 12th and 16th centuries. Typically, houses with patios crowd along narrow streets around a mosque with a square minaret. They illustrate a traditional way of life centred on the nomadic culture of the people of the western Sahara.
- 751. Rapa Nui National Park (1995) Chile.** 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 and 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.
- 751. Verla Groundwood and Board Mill (1996) Finland.** The Verla groundwood and board mill and its associated residential area is an outstanding, remarkably well-preserved example of the small-scale rural industrial settlements associated with pulp, paper and board production that flourished in northern Europe and North America in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Only a handful of such settlements survives to the present day.
- 753. Medina of Essaouira (formerly Mogador) (2001) Morocco.** Essaouira is an exceptional example of a late-18th-century fortified town, built according to the principles of contemporary European military architecture in a North African context. Since its foundation, it has been a major international trading seaport,

linking Morocco and its Saharan hinterland with Europe and the rest of the world.

- 755. Historic Centre of Oporto (1996) Portugal.** The city of Oporto, built along the hillsides overlooking the mouth of the Douro river, is an outstanding urban landscape with a 1,000-year history. Its continuous growth, linked to the sea (the Romans gave it the name *Portus*, or port), can be seen in the many and varied monuments, from the cathedral with its Romanesque choir, to the neoclassical Stock Exchange and the typically Portuguese Manueline-style Church of Santa Clara.
- 757. Skellig Michael (1996) Ireland.** This monastic complex, perched since about the 7th century on the steep sides of the rocky island of Skellig Michael, some 12 km off the coast of south-west Ireland, illustrates the very spartan existence of the first Irish Christians. Since the extreme remoteness of Skellig Michael has until recently discouraged visitors, the site is exceptionally well preserved.
- 758. Millenary Benedictine Abbey of Pannonhalma and its Natural Environment (1996) Hungary.** The first Benedictine monks settled here in 996. They went on to convert the Hungarians, to found the country's first school and, in 1055, to write the first document in Hungarian. From the time of its founding, this monastic community has promoted culture throughout central Europe. Its 1,000-year history can be seen in the succession of architectural styles of the monastic buildings (the oldest dating from 1224), which still today house a school and the monastic community.
- 759. Defence Line of Amsterdam (1996) Netherlands.** Extending 135 km around the city of Amsterdam, this defence line (built between 1883 and 1920) is the only example of a fortification based on the principle of controlling the waters. Since the 16th century, the people of the Netherlands have used their expert knowledge of hydraulic engineering for defence purposes. The centre of the country was protected by a network of 45 armed forts, acting in concert with temporary flooding from polders and an intricate system of canals and locks.
- 761. James Island and Related Sites (2003) Gambia.** James Island and Related Sites present a testimony to the main periods and facets of the encounter between Africa and Europe along the River Gambia, a continuum stretching from pre-colonial and pre-slavery times to independence. The site is particularly significant for its relation to the beginning of the slave trade and its abolition. It also documents early access to the interior of Africa.
- 762. Church Village of Gammelstad, Luleå (1996) Sweden.** Gammelstad, at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, is the best-preserved example of a 'church village', a unique kind of village formerly found throughout northern Scandinavia. The 424 wooden houses, huddled round the early 15th-century stone church, were used only on Sundays and at religious festivals to house worshippers from the surrounding countryside who could not return home the same day because of the distance and difficult travelling conditions.
- 763. Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape (1996) Czech Republic.** 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.
- 770. Canal du Midi (1996) France.** 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.
- 772. Fertő/Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape (2001) * Austria.** The Fertő/Neusiedler Lake area has been the meeting place of different cultures for eight millennia. This is graphically demonstrated by its varied landscape, the result of an evolutionary symbiosis between human activity and the physical environment. The remarkable rural architecture of the villages surrounding the lake and several 18th- and 19th-century palaces adds to the area's considerable cultural interest.
- 772. Fertő/Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape (2001) * Hungary.** The Fertő/Neusiedler Lake area has been the meeting place of different cultures for eight millennia. This is graphically demonstrated by its varied landscape, the result of an evolutionary symbiosis between human activity and the physical environment. The remarkable rural architecture of the villages surrounding the lake and several 18th- and 19th-century palaces adds to the area's considerable cultural interest.
- 773. Pyrénées - Mont Perdu (1997, 1999) * France.** 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 excep-

tional insights into past European society through its landscape of villages, farms, fields, upland pastures and mountain roads.

773. Pyrénées - Mont Perdu (1997, 1999) * Spain. 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.

774. Laponian Area (1996) Sweden. 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.

775. Hiroshima Peace Memorial (Genbaku Dome) (1996) Japan. The Hiroshima Peace Memorial (Genbaku Dome) was the only structure left standing in the area where the first atomic bomb exploded on 6 August 1945. Through the efforts of many people, including those of the city of Hiroshima, it has been preserved in the same state as immediately after the bombing. Not only is it a stark and powerful symbol of the most destructive force ever created by humankind; it also expresses the hope for world peace and the ultimate elimination of all nuclear weapons.

776. Itsukushima Shinto Shrine (1996) Japan. The island of Itsukushima, in the Seto inland sea, has been a holy place of Shintoism since the earliest times. The first shrine buildings here were probably erected in the 6th century. The present shrine dates from the 13th century and the harmoniously arranged buildings reveal great artistic and technical skill. The shrine plays on the contrasts in colour and form between mountains and sea and illustrates the Japanese concept of scenic beauty, which combines nature and human creativity.

777. Monasteries of Haghpat and Sanahin (1996, 2000) Armenia. These two Byzantine monasteries in the Tumanian region from the period of prosperity during the Kiurikian dynasty (10th to 13th century) were important centres of learning. Sanahin in particular was renowned for its school of illuminators and cal-

ligraphers. The two monastic complexes represent the highest flowering of Armenian religious architecture, whose unique style developed from a blending of elements of Byzantine ecclesiastical architecture and the traditional vernacular architecture of the Caucasian region.

778. Lushan National Park (1996) China. 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) China. The first Buddhist temple in China was built here in Sichuan Province in the 1st century A.D. in the beautiful surroundings of the summit Mount Emei. The addition of other temples turned the site into one of Buddhism's holiest sites. Over the centuries, the cultural treasures grew in number. The most remarkable is 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 exceptionally diverse vegetation, ranging from subtropical to subalpine pine forests. Some of the trees there are more than 1,000 years old.

780. Archaeological Site of Vergina (1996) Greece. The city of Aigai, the ancient first capital of the Kingdom of Macedonia, was discovered in the 19th century near Vergina, in northern Greece. The most important remains are the monumental palace, lavishly decorated with mosaics and painted stuccoes, and the burial ground with more than 300 tumuli, some of which date from the 11th century B.C. One of the royal tombs in the Great Tumulus is identified as that of Philip II, who conquered all the Greek cities, paving the way for his son Alexander and the expansion of the Hellenistic world.

781. Historic Walled Town of Cuenca (1996) Spain. Built by the Moors in a defensive position at the heart of the Caliphate of Cordoba, Cuenca is an unusually well-preserved medieval fortified city. Conquered by the Castilians in the 12th century, it became a royal town and bishopric endowed with important buildings, such as Spain's first Gothic cathedral, and the famous *casas colgadas* (hanging houses), suspended from sheer cliffs overlooking the Huécar river. Taking full advantage of its location, the city towers above the magnificent countryside.

782. La Lonja de la Seda de Valencia (1996) Spain. Built between 1482 and 1533, this group of buildings was originally used for trading in silk (hence its name, the Silk Exchange) and it has always been a centre for commerce. It is a masterpiece of late Gothic architec-

ture. The grandiose Sala de Contratación (Contract or Trading Hall), in particular, illustrates the power and wealth of a major Mediterranean mercantile city in the 15th and 16th centuries.

783. Luther Memorials in Eisleben and Wittenberg (1996)

Germany. These places in Saxony-Anhalt are all associated with the lives of Martin Luther and his fellow-reformer Melanchthon. They include Melanchthon's house in Wittenberg, the houses in Eisleben where Luther was born in 1483 and died in 1546, his room in Wittenberg, the local church and the castle church where, on 31 October 1517, Luther posted his famous '95 Theses', which launched the Reformation and a new era in the religious and political history of the Western world.

784. Historic Centre of the City of Salzburg (1996) Austria.

Salzburg has managed to preserve an extraordinarily rich urban fabric, developed over the period from the Middle Ages to the 19th century when it was a city-state ruled by a prince-archbishop. Its Flamboyant Gothic art attracted many craftsmen and artists before the city became even better known through the work of the Italian architects Vincenzo Scamozzi and Santini Solari, to whom the centre of Salzburg owes much of its Baroque appearance. This meeting-point of northern and southern Europe perhaps sparked the genius of Salzburg's most famous son, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, whose name has been associated with the city ever since.

785. Semmering Railway (1998) Austria.

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.

786. Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn (1996) Austria.

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.

787. The Trulli of Alberobello (1996) Italy.

The trulli, limestone dwellings found in the southern region of Puglia, are remarkable examples of drywall (mortarless) construction, a prehistoric building technique still in use in this region. The trulli are made of roughly worked limestone boulders collected from neighbouring fields. Characteristically, they feature pyramidal, domed or conical roofs built up of corbelled limestone slabs.

788. Early Christian Monuments of Ravenna (1996) Italy.

Ravenna was the seat of the Roman Empire in the 5th century and then of Byzantine Italy until the 8th century. It has a unique collection of early Christian mosaics and monuments. All eight buildings – the Mausoleum of Galla Placidia, the Neonian Baptistery, the Basilica of Sant'Apollinare Nuovo, the Arian Baptistery, the Archiepiscopal Chapel, the Mausoleum of Theodoric, the Church of San Vitale and the Basilica of Sant'Apollinare in Classe – were constructed in the 5th and 6th centuries. They show great artistic skill, including a wonderful blend of Graeco-Roman tradition, Christian iconography and oriental and Western styles.

789. Historic Centre of the City of Pienza (1996) Italy.

It was in this Tuscan town that Renaissance town-planning concepts were first put into practice after Pope Pius II decided, in 1459, to transform the look of his birthplace. He chose the architect Bernardo Rossellino, who applied the principles of his mentor, Leon Battista Alberti. This new vision of urban space was realized in the superb square known as Piazza Pio II and the buildings around it: the Piccolomini Palace, the Borgia Palace and the cathedral with its pure Renaissance exterior and an interior in the late Gothic style of south German churches.

790. Archaeological Site of Panamá Viejo and Historic District of Panamá (1997, 2003) Panama.

Founded in 1519 by the conquistador Pedrarias Dávila, Panamá Viejo is the oldest European settlement on the Pacific coast of the Americas. It was laid out on a rectilinear grid and marks the transference from Europe of the idea of a planned town. Abandoned in the mid-17th century, it was replaced by a 'new town' (the 'Historic District'), which has also preserved its original street plan, its architecture and an unusual mixture of Spanish, French and early American styles. The Salón Bolívar was the venue for the unsuccessful attempt made by El Libertador in 1826 to establish a multinational continental congress.

791. Pre-Hispanic Town of Uxmal (1996) Mexico.

The Mayan town of Uxmal, in Yucatán, was founded c. A.D. 700 and had some 25,000 inhabitants. The layout of the buildings, which date from between 700 and 1000, reveals a knowledge of astronomy. The Pyramid of the Soothsayer, as the Spaniards called it, dominates the ceremonial centre, which has well-designed buildings decorated with a profusion of symbolic motifs and sculptures depicting Chaac, the god of rain. The ceremonial sites of Uxmal, Kabah, Labna and Sayil are considered the high points of Mayan art and architecture.

792. Historic Monuments Zone of Querétaro (1996) Mexico.

The old colonial town of Querétaro is unusual in having retained the geometric street plan of the Spanish conquerors side by side with the twisting alleys of the Indian quarters. The Otomi, the Tarasco, the Chichimeca and the Spanish lived together peacefully

in the town, which is notable for the many ornate civil and religious Baroque monuments from its golden age in the 17th and 18th centuries.

793. Historic City of Meknes (1996) Morocco. Founded in the 11th century by the Almoravids as a military settlement, Meknes became a capital under Sultan Moulay Ismail (1672–1727), the founder of the Alawite dynasty. The sultan turned it into a impressive city in Spanish-Moorish style, surrounded by high walls with great doors, where the harmonious blending of the Islamic and European styles of the 17th-century Maghreb are still evident today.

794. Dougga / Thugga (1997) Tunisia. Before the Roman annexation of Numidia, the town of Thugga, built on an elevated site overlooking a fertile plain, was the capital of an important Libyco-Punic state. It flourished under Roman and Byzantine rule, but declined in the Islamic period. The impressive ruins that are visible today give some idea of the resources of a small Roman town on the fringes of the empire.

795. Maritime Greenwich (1997) UK and Northern Ireland. 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.

797. City of Verona (2000) Italy. The historic city of Verona was founded in the 1st century B.C. It particularly flourished under the rule of the Scaliger family in the 13th and 14th centuries and as part of the Republic of Venice from the 15th to 18th centuries. Verona has preserved a remarkable number of monuments from antiquity, the medieval and Renaissance periods, and represents an outstanding example of a military stronghold.

798. Castel del Monte (1996) Italy. When the Emperor Frederick II built this castle near Bari in the 13th century, he imbued it with symbolic significance, as reflected in the location, the mathematical and astronomical precision of the layout and the perfectly regular shape. A unique piece of medieval military architecture, Castel del Monte is a successful blend of elements from classical antiquity, the Islamic Orient and north European Cistercian Gothic.

803. Las Médulas (1997) Spain. In the 1st century A.D. the Roman Imperial authorities began to exploit the gold deposits of this region in north-west Spain, using a technique based on hydraulic power. After two centuries of working the deposits, the Romans withdrew, leaving a devastated landscape. Since there was no subsequent industrial activity, the dramatic traces of this remarkable ancient technology are visible everywhere

as sheer faces in the mountainsides and the vast areas of tailings, now used for agriculture.

804. The Palau de la Música Catalana and the Hospital de Sant Pau, Barcelona (1997) Spain. These are two of the finest contributions to Barcelona's architecture by the Catalan art nouveau architect Lluís Domènech i Montaner. The Palau de la Música Catalana is an exuberant steel-framed structure full of light and space, and decorated by many of the leading designers of the day. The Hospital de Sant Pau is equally bold in its design and decoration, while at the same time perfectly adapted to the needs of the sick.

805. San Millán Yuso and Suso Monasteries (1997) Spain. The monastic community founded by St Millán in the mid-6th century became a place of pilgrimage. A fine Romanesque church built in honour of the holy man still stands at the site of Suso. It was here that the first literature was produced in Castilian, from which one of the most widely spoken languages in the world today is derived. In the early 16th century the community was housed in the fine new monastery of Yuso, below the older complex; it is still a thriving community today.

806. Hallstatt-Dachstein Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape (1997) Austria. 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.

809. Episcopal Complex of the Euphrasian Basilica in the Historic Centre of Poreč (1997) Croatia. The group of religious monuments in Porec, where Christianity was established as early as the 4th century, constitutes the most complete surviving complex of its type. The basilica, atrium, baptistery and episcopal palace are outstanding examples of religious architecture, while the basilica itself combines classical and Byzantine elements in an exceptional manner.

810. Historic City of Trogir (1997) Croatia. Trogir is a remarkable example of urban continuity. The orthogonal street plan of this island settlement dates back to the Hellenistic period and it was embellished by successive rulers with many fine public and domestic buildings and fortifications. Its beautiful Romanesque churches are complemented by the outstanding Renaissance and Baroque buildings from the Venetian period.

811. Old Town of Lijiang (1997) China. The Old Town of Lijiang, which is perfectly adapted to the uneven topography of this key commercial and strategic site, has retained a historic townscape of high quality and authenticity. Its architecture is noteworthy for the blending of elements from several cultures that have come together over many centuries. Lijiang also possesses an ancient water-supply system of great complexity and ingenuity that still functions effectively today.

- 812. Ancient City of Ping Yao (1997) China.** Ping Yao is an exceptionally well-preserved example of a traditional Han Chinese city, founded in the 14th century. Its urban fabric shows the evolution of architectural styles and town planning in Imperial China over five centuries. Of special interest are the imposing buildings associated with banking, for which Ping Yao was the major centre for the whole of China in the 19th and early 20th centuries.
- 813. Classical Gardens of Suzhou (1997, 2000) China.** 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.
- 815. Hospicio Cabañas, Guadalajara (1997) Mexico.** The Hospicio Cabañas was built at the beginning of the 19th century to provide care and shelter for the disadvantaged – orphans, old people, the handicapped and chronic invalids. This remarkable complex, which incorporates several unusual features designed specifically to meet the needs of its occupants, was unique for its time. It is also notable for the harmonious relationship between the open and built spaces, the simplicity of its design, and its size. In the early 20th century, the chapel was decorated with a superb series of murals, now considered some of the masterpieces of Mexican art. They are the work of José Clemente Orozco, one of the greatest Mexican muralists of the period.
- 816. Changdeokgung Palace Complex (1997) Republic of Korea.** In the early 15th century, the Emperor T'aejong ordered the construction of a new palace at an auspicious site. A Bureau of Palace Construction was set up to create the complex, consisting of a number of official and residential buildings set in a garden that was cleverly adapted to the uneven topography of the 58-ha site. The result is an exceptional example of Far Eastern palace architecture and design, blending harmoniously with the surrounding landscape.
- 817. Hwaseong Fortress (1997) Republic of Korea.** When the Choson emperor Chongjo moved his father's tomb to Suwon at the end of the 18th century, he surrounded it with strong defensive works, laid out according to the precepts of an influential military architect of the period, who brought together the latest developments in the field from both East and West. The massive walls, extending for nearly 6 km, still survive; they are pierced by four gates and equipped with bastions, artillery towers and other features.
- 818. Mill Network at Kinderdijk-Elshout (1997) Netherlands.** 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. Construction of hydraulic works for the drainage of 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.
- 819. Historic Area of Willemstad, Inner City and Harbour, Netherlands Antilles (1997) Netherlands.** The people of the Netherlands established a trading settlement at a fine natural harbour on the Caribbean island of Curaçao in 1634. The town developed continuously over the following centuries. The modern town consists of several distinct historic districts whose architecture reflects not only European urban-planning concepts but also styles from the Netherlands and from the Spanish and Portuguese colonial towns with which Willemstad engaged in trade.
- 821. Historic Centre of São Luis (1997) Brazil.** The late 17th-century core of this historic town, founded by the French and occupied by the Dutch before coming under Portuguese rule, has preserved the original rectangular street plan in its entirety. Thanks to a period of economic stagnation in the early 20th century, an exceptional number of fine historic buildings have survived, making this an outstanding example of an Iberian colonial town.
- 822. Historic Centre (Old Town) of Tallinn (1997) Estonia.** The origins of Tallinn date back to the 13th century, when a castle was built there by the crusading knights of the Teutonic Order. It developed as a major centre of the Hanseatic League, and its wealth is demonstrated by the opulence of the public buildings (the churches in particular) and the domestic architecture of the merchants' houses, which have survived to a remarkable degree despite the ravages of fire and war in the intervening centuries.
- 823. Residences of the Royal House of Savoy (1997) Italy.** 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) Italy.** 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.

- 825. Archaeological Area and the Patriarchal Basilica of Aquileia (1998) Italy.** Aquileia (in Friuli-Venezia Giulia), one of the largest and wealthiest cities of the Early Roman Empire, was destroyed by Attila in the mid-5th century. Most of it still lies unexcavated beneath the fields, and as such it constitutes the greatest archaeological reserve of its kind. The patriarchal basilica, an outstanding building with an exceptional mosaic pavement, played a key role in the evangelization of a large region of central Europe.
- 826. Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto) (1997) Italy.** 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.
- 827. Cathedral, Torre Civica and Piazza Grande, Modena (1997) Italy.** The magnificent 12th-century cathedral at Modena, the work of two great artists (Lanfranco and Wiligelmus), is a supreme example of early Romanesque art. With its piazza and soaring tower, it testifies to the faith of its builders and the power of the Canossa dynasty who commissioned it.
- 828. Historic Centre of Urbino (1998) Italy.** The small hill town of Urbino, in the Marche, experienced a great cultural flowering in the 15th century, attracting artists and scholars from all over Italy and beyond, and influencing cultural developments elsewhere in Europe. Owing to its economic and cultural stagnation from the 16th century onwards, it has preserved its Renaissance appearance to a remarkable extent.
- 829. Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata (1997) Italy.** When Vesuvius erupted on 24 August A.D. 79, it engulfed the two flourishing Roman towns of Pompeii and Herculaneum, as well as the many wealthy villas in the area. These have been progressively excavated and made accessible to the public since the mid-18th century. The vast expanse of the commercial town of Pompeii contrasts with the smaller but better-preserved remains of the holiday resort of Herculaneum, while the superb wall paintings of the Villa Oplontis at Torre Annunziata give a vivid impression of the opulent lifestyle enjoyed by the wealthier citizens of the Early Roman Empire.
- 830. Costiera Amalfitana (1997) Italy.** 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.
- 831. Archaeological Area of Agrigento (1997) Italy.** Founded as a Greek colony in the 6th century B.C., Agrigento became one of the leading cities in the Mediterranean world. Its supremacy and pride are demonstrated by the remains of the magnificent Doric temples that dominate the ancient town, much of which still lies intact under today's fields and orchards. Selected excavated areas throw light on the later Hellenistic and Roman town and the burial practices of its early Christian inhabitants.
- 832. Villa Romana del Casale (1997) Italy.** Roman exploitation of the countryside is symbolized by the Villa Romana del Casale (in Sicily), the centre of the large estate upon which the rural economy of the Western Empire was based. The villa is one of the most luxurious of its kind. It is especially noteworthy for the richness and quality of the mosaics which decorate almost every room; they are the finest mosaics in situ anywhere in the Roman world.
- 833. Su Nuraxi di Barumini (1997) Italy.** During the late 2nd millennium B.C. in the Bronze Age, a special type of defensive structure known as nuraghi (for which no parallel exists anywhere else in the world) developed on the island of Sardinia. The complex consists of circular defensive towers in the form of truncated cones built of dressed stone, with corbel-vaulted internal chambers. The complex at Barumini, which was extended and reinforced in the first half of the 1st millennium under Carthaginian pressure, is the finest and most complete example of this remarkable form of prehistoric architecture.
- 835. Medieval Town of Toruń (1997) Poland.** Toruń owes its origins to the Teutonic Order, which built a castle there in the mid-13th century as a base for the conquest and evangelization of Prussia. It soon developed a commercial role as part of the Hanseatic League. In the Old and New Town, the many imposing public and private buildings from the 14th and 15th centuries (among them the house of Copernicus) are striking evidence of Toruń's importance.
- 836. Archaeological Site of Volubilis (1997) Morocco.** The Mauritanian capital, founded in the 3rd century B.C., became an important outpost of the Roman Empire and was graced with many fine buildings. Extensive remains of these survive in the archaeological site, located in a fertile agricultural area. Volubilis was later briefly to become the capital of Idris I, founder of the Idrisid dynasty, who is buried at nearby Moulay Idris.
- 837. Medina of Tétouan (formerly known as Titawin) (1997) Morocco.** Tétouan was of particular importance in the Islamic period, from the 8th century onwards, since it served as the main point of contact between Morocco and Andalusia. After the Reconquest, the town was rebuilt by Andalusian refugees who had been expelled by the Spanish. This is well illustrated by its art and architecture, which reveal clear Andalusian influence. Although one of the smallest of the Moroccan medi-

nas, Tétouan is unquestionably the most complete and it has been largely untouched by subsequent outside influences.

- 840. Viñales Valley (1999) Cuba.** 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.
- 841. San Pedro de la Roca Castle, Santiago de Cuba (1997) Cuba.** Commercial and political rivalries in the Caribbean region in the 17th century resulted in the construction of this massive series of fortifications on a rocky promontory, built to protect the important port of Santiago. This intricate complex of forts, magazines, bastions and batteries is the most complete, best-preserved example of Spanish-American military architecture, based on Italian and Renaissance design principles.
- 842. Cilento and Vallo di Diano National Park with the Archaeological sites of Paestum and Velia, and the Certosa di Padula (1998) Italy.** 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.
- 846. Classical Weimar (1998) Germany.** In the late 18th and early 19th centuries the small Thuringian town of Weimar witnessed a remarkable cultural flowering, attracting many writers and scholars, notably Goethe and Schiller. This development is reflected in the high quality of many of the buildings and of the parks in the surrounding area.
- 847. Castle of the Teutonic Order in Malbork (1997) Poland.** This 13th-century fortified monastery belonging to the Teutonic Order was substantially enlarged and embellished after 1309, when the seat of the Grand Master moved here from Venice. A particularly fine example of a medieval brick castle, it later fell into decay, but was meticulously restored in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Many of the conservation techniques now accepted as standard were evolved here. Following severe damage in the Second World War it was once again restored, using the detailed documentation prepared by earlier conservators.
- 848. Choirokoitia (1998) Cyprus.** The Neolithic settlement of Choirokoitia, occupied from the 7th to the 4th millennium B.C., is one of the most important prehistoric sites in the eastern Mediterranean. Its remains and the finds from the excavations there have thrown much light on the evolution of human society in this key region. Since only part of the site has been excavated, it forms an exceptional archaeological reserve for future study.
- 849. Archaeological Site of Troy (1998) Turkey.** Troy, with its 4,000 years of history, is one of the most famous archaeological sites in the world. The first excavations at the site were undertaken by the famous archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann in 1870. In scientific terms, its extensive remains are the most significant demonstration of the first contact between the civilizations of Anatolia and the Mediterranean world. Moreover, the siege of Troy by Spartan and Achaean warriors from Greece in the 13th or 12th century B.C., immortalized by Homer in the *Iliad*, has inspired great creative artists throughout the world ever since.
- 850. Ouadi Qadisha (the Holy Valley) and the Forest of the Cedars of God (Horsh Arz el-Rab) (1998) Lebanon.** 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.
- 852. Historic Centre of Riga (1997) Latvia.** Riga was a major centre of the Hanseatic League, deriving its prosperity in the 13th–15th centuries from the trade with central and eastern Europe. The urban fabric of its medieval centre reflects this prosperity, though most of the earliest buildings were destroyed by fire or war. Riga became an important economic centre in the 19th century, when the suburbs surrounding the medieval town were laid out, first with imposing wooden buildings in neoclassical style and then in *Jugendstil*. It is generally recognized that Riga has the finest collection of art nouveau buildings in Europe.
- 853. Early Christian Necropolis of Pécs (Sopiana) (2000) Hungary.** In the 4th century, a remarkable series of decorated tombs were constructed in the cemetery of the Roman provincial town of Sopiana (modern Pécs). These are important both structurally and architecturally, since they were built as underground burial chambers with memorial chapels above the ground. The tombs are important also in artistic terms, since they are richly decorated with murals of outstanding quality depicting Christian themes.
- 855. Flemish Béguinages (1998) Belgium.** The Béguines were women who dedicated their lives to God without retiring from the world. In the 13th century they founded the béguinages, enclosed communities designed to meet their spiritual and material needs. The Flemish béguinages are architectural ensembles composed of houses, churches, ancillary buildings and green spaces, with a layout of either urban or rural origin and built in styles specific to the Flemish cultural region. They are

a fascinating reminder of the tradition of the Béguines that developed in north-western Europe in the Middle Ages.

856. The Four Lifts on the Canal du Centre and their Environs, La Louvière and Le Roeulx (Hainault) (1998) Belgium.

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.

857. Grande-Place, Brussels (1998) Belgium.

La Grand-Place in Brussels is a remarkably homogeneous body of public and private buildings, dating mainly from the late 17th century. The architecture provides a vivid illustration of the level of social and cultural life of the period in this important political and commercial centre.

859. Holy Trinity Column in Olomouc (2000) Czech Republic.

This memorial column, erected in the early years of the 18th century, is the most outstanding example of a type of monument specific to central Europe. In the characteristic regional style known as Olomouc Baroque and rising to a height of 35 m, it is decorated with many fine religious sculptures, the work of the distinguished Moravian artist Ondrej Zahner.

860. Gardens and Castle at Kroměříž (1998) Czech Republic.

Kromeríz stands on the site of an earlier ford across the River Morava, at the foot of the Chriby mountain range which dominates the central part of Moravia. The gardens and castle of Kromeríz are an exceptionally complete and well-preserved example of a European Baroque princely residence and its gardens.

861. Holašovice Historical Village Reservation (1998) Czech Republic.

Holašovice is an exceptionally complete and well-preserved example of a traditional central European village. It has a large number of outstanding 18th- and 19th-century vernacular buildings in a style known as 'South Bohemian folk Baroque', and preserves a ground plan dating from the Middle Ages.

862. Historic Monuments Zone of Tlacotalpan (1998) Mexico.

Tlacotalpan, a Spanish colonial river port on the Gulf coast of Mexico, was founded in the mid-16th century. It has preserved its original urban fabric to a remarkable degree, with wide streets, colonnaded houses in a profusion of styles and colours, and many mature trees in the public open spaces and private gardens.

863. Historic Centre of Santa Ana de los Ríos de Cuenca (1999) Ecuador.

Santa Ana de los Ríos de Cuenca is set in a valley surrounded by the Andean mountains in the south of Ecuador. This inland colonial town

(entroterra), now the country's third city, was founded in 1557 on the rigorous planning guidelines issued 30 years earlier by the Spanish king Charles V. Cuenca still observes the formal orthogonal town plan that it has respected for 400 years. One of the region's agricultural and administrative centres, it has been a melting pot for local and immigrant populations. Cuenca's architecture, much of which dates from the 18th century, was 'modernized' in the economic prosperity of the 19th century as the city became a major exporter of quinine, straw hats and other products.

865. L'viv - the Ensemble of the Historic Centre (1998) Ukraine.

The city of L'viv, founded in the late Middle Ages, was a flourishing administrative, religious and commercial centre for several centuries. The medieval urban topography has been preserved virtually intact (in particular, there is evidence of the different ethnic communities who lived there), along with many fine Baroque and later buildings.

866. Prehistoric Rock-Art Sites in the Côa Valley (1998) Portugal.

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.

867. Ir.D.F. Woudagemaal (D.F. Wouda Steam Pumping Station) (1998) Netherlands.

The Wouda Pumping Station at Lemmer in the province of Friesland opened in 1920. It is the largest steam-pumping station ever built and is still in operation. It represents the high point of the contribution made by Netherlands engineers and architects in protecting their people and land against the natural forces of water.

868. Routes of Santiago de Compostela in France (1998) France.

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.

870. Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara (1998) Japan.

Nara was the capital of Japan from 710 to 784. During this period the framework of national government was consolidated and Nara enjoyed great prosperity, emerging as the fountainhead of Japanese culture. The city's historic monuments – Buddhist temples, Shinto shrines and the excavated remains of the great Imperial Palace – provide a vivid picture of life in the Japanese capital in the 8th century, a period of profound political and cultural change.

871. Naval Port of Karlskrona (1998) Sweden.

Karlskrona is an outstanding example of a late-17th-century European planned naval city. The original plan and many of the buildings have survived intact, along with installations that illustrate its subsequent development up to the present day.

- 872. Historic Site of Lyons (1998) France.** The long history of Lyons, which was founded by the Romans in the 1st century B.C. as the capital of the Three Gauls and has continued to play a major role in Europe's political, cultural and economic development ever since, is vividly illustrated by its urban fabric and the many fine historic buildings from all periods.
- 873. Provins, Town of Medieval Fairs (2001) France.** The fortified medieval town of Provins is situated in the former territory of the powerful Counts of Champagne. It bears witness to early developments in the organization of international trading fairs and the wool industry. The urban structure of Provins, which was built specifically to host the fairs and related activities, has been well preserved.
- 874. Rock-Art of the Mediterranean Basin on the Iberian Peninsula (1998) Spain.** The late prehistoric rock-art sites of the Mediterranean seaboard of the Iberian peninsula form an exceptionally large group. Here the way of life during a critical phase of human development is vividly and graphically depicted in paintings whose style and subject matter are unique.
- 875. Archaeological Ensemble of Tàrraco (2000) Spain.** Tàrraco (modern-day Tarragona) was a major administrative and mercantile city in Roman Spain and the centre of the Imperial cult for all the Iberian provinces. It was endowed with many fine buildings, and parts of these have been revealed in a series of exceptional excavations. Although most of the remains are fragmentary, many preserved beneath more recent buildings, they present a vivid picture of the grandeur of this Roman provincial capital.
- 876. University and Historic Precinct of Alcalá de Henares (1998) Spain.** Founded by Cardinal Jiménez de Cisneros in the early 16th century, Alcalá de Henares was the world's first planned university city. It was the original model for the Civitas Dei (City of God), the ideal urban community which Spanish missionaries brought to the Americas. It also served as a model for universities in Europe and elsewhere.
- 880. Summer Palace, an Imperial Garden in Beijing (1998) China.** 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.
- 881. Temple of Heaven: an Imperial Sacrificial Altar in Beijing (1998) China.** The Temple of Heaven, founded in the first half of the 15th century, is a dignified complex of fine cult buildings set in gardens and surrounded by historic pine woods. In its overall layout and that of its individual buildings, it symbolizes the relationship between earth and heaven – the human world and God's world – which stands at the heart of Chinese cosmogony, and also the special role played by the emperors within that relationship.
- 883. Fuerte de Samaipata (1998) Bolivia.** The archaeological site of Samaipata consists of two parts: the hill with its many carvings, believed to have been the ceremonial centre of the old town (14th–16th centuries), and the area to the south of the hill, which formed the administrative and residential district. The huge sculptured rock, dominating the town below, is a unique testimony to pre-Hispanic traditions and beliefs, and has no parallel anywhere in the Americas.
- 884. Three Castles, Defensive Wall and Ramparts of the Market-town of Bellinzona (2000) Switzerland.** The Bellinzona site consists of a group of fortifications grouped around the castle of Castelgrande, which stands on a rocky peak looking out over the entire Ticino valley. Running from the castle, a series of fortified walls protect the ancient town and block the passage through the valley. A second castle (Montebello) forms an integral part of the fortifications, while a third but separate castle (Sasso Corbaro) was built on an isolated rocky promontory south-east of the other fortifications.
- 885. Historic Centre of Shakhrisayabz (2000) Uzbekistan.** The historic centre of Shakhrisayabz contains a collection of exceptional monuments and ancient quarters which bear witness to the city's secular development, and particularly to the period of its apogee, under the rule of Amir Temur and the Timurids, in the 15th–16th century.
- 886. State Historical and Cultural Park (1999) Turkmenistan.** Merv is the oldest and best-preserved of the oasis-cities along the Silk Route in Central Asia. The remains in this vast oasis span 4,000 years of human history. A number of monuments are still visible, particularly from the last two millennia.
- 890. Historic Centre of the Town of Diamantina (1999) Brazil.** Diamantina, a colonial village set like a jewel in a necklace of inhospitable rocky mountains, recalls the exploits of diamond prospectors in the 18th century and testifies to the triumph of human cultural and artistic endeavour over the environment.
- 895. Historic Fortified Town of Campeche (1999) Mexico.** Campeche is a typical example of a harbour town from the Spanish colonial period in the New World. The historic centre has kept its outer walls and system of fortifications, designed to defend this Caribbean port against attacks from the sea.
- 896. Museumsinsel (Museum Island), Berlin (1999) Germany.** The museum as a social phenomenon owes its origins to the Age of Enlightenment in the 18th century. The five museums on the Museumsinsel in Berlin, built between 1824 and 1930, are the realization of a visionary project and show the evolution of approaches

- to museum design over the course of the 20th century. Each museum was designed so as to establish an organic connection with the art it houses. The importance of the museum's collections – which trace the development of civilizations throughout the ages – is enhanced by the urban and architectural quality of the buildings.
- 897. Wartburg Castle (1999) Germany.** Wartburg Castle blends superbly into its forest surroundings and is in many ways 'the ideal castle'. Although it has retained some original sections from the feudal period, the form it acquired during the 19th-century reconstitution gives a good idea of what this fortress might have been at the height of its military and seigneurial power. It was during his exile at Wartburg Castle that Martin Luther translated the New Testament into German.
- 899. Droogmakerij de Beemster (Beemster Polder) (1999) Netherlands.** 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
- 901. Litomyšl Castle (1999) Czech Republic.** Litomyšl Castle was originally a Renaissance arcade-castle of the type first developed in Italy and then adopted and greatly developed in central Europe in the 16th century. Its design and decoration are particularly fine, including the later High-Baroque features added in the 18th century. It preserves intact the range of ancillary buildings associated with an aristocratic residence of this type.
- 902. Historic Centre of Sighișoara (1999) Romania.** Founded by German craftsmen and merchants known as the Saxons of Transylvania, Sighișoara is a fine example of a small, fortified medieval town which played an important strategic and commercial role on the fringes of central Europe for several centuries.
- 904. Wooden Churches of Maramureș (1999) Romania.** 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.
- 905. Kalwaria Zebrzydowska: the Mannerist Architectural and Park Landscape Complex and Pilgrimage Park (1999) Poland.** 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.
- 906. Dacian Fortresses of the Orastie Mountains (1999) Romania.** Built in the 1st centuries B.C. and A.D. under Dacian rule, these fortresses show an unusual fusion of military and religious architectural techniques and concepts from the classical world and the late European Iron Age. The six defensive works, the nucleus of the Dacian Kingdom, were conquered by the Romans at the beginning of the 2nd century A.D.; their extensive and well-preserved remains stand in spectacular natural surroundings and give a dramatic picture of a vigorous and innovative civilization.
- 907. Villa Adriana (Tivoli) (1999) Italy.** The Villa Adriana (at Tivoli, near Rome) is an exceptional complex of classical buildings created in the 2nd century A.D. by the Roman emperor Hadrian. It combines the best elements of the architectural heritage of Egypt, Greece and Rome in the form of an 'ideal city'.
- 910. Brimstone Hill Fortress National Park (1999) Saint Kitts and Nevis.** Brimstone Hill Fortress National Park is an outstanding, well-preserved example of 17th- and 18th-century military architecture in a Caribbean context. Designed by the British and built by African slave labour, the fortress is testimony to European colonial expansion, the African slave trade and the emergence of new societies in the Caribbean.
- 911. Mount Wuyi (1999) China.** 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) China.** 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,
- 913. Shrines and Temples of Nikko (1999) Japan.** The shrines and temples of Nikko, together with their natural surroundings, have for centuries been a sacred site known for its architectural and decorative masterpieces. They are closely associated with the history of the Tokugawa Shoguns.
- 915. Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai, and Environs (1999) South Africa.** 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.

- 916. Robben Island (1999) South Africa.** Robben Island was used at various times between the 17th and 20th centuries as a prison, a hospital for socially unacceptable groups and a military base. Its buildings, particularly those of the late 20th century such as the maximum security prison for political prisoners, witness the triumph of democracy and freedom over oppression and racism.
- 925. Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (2003) India.** 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 twenty-one villages adjacent to the site bear a strong resemblance to those represented in the rock paintings.
- 929. San Cristóbal de La Laguna (1999) Spain.** San Cristóbal de La Laguna, in the Canary Islands, has two nuclei: the original, unplanned Upper Town; and the Lower Town, the first ideal 'city-territory' laid out according to philosophical principles. Its wide streets and open spaces have a number of fine churches and public and private buildings dating from the 16th to the 18th century.
- 930. Palmeral of Elche (2000) Spain.** 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.C., 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.
- 931. City of Graz - Historic Centre (1999) Austria.** Graz is a particularly fine example of a central European urban complex which experienced many centuries of Habsburg rule. The old city is a harmonious blend of the architectural styles and artistic movements that have succeeded each other since the Middle Ages, together with cultural influences from the neighbouring regions
- 932. Jurisdiction of Saint-Emilion (1999) France.** 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. The Loire Valley between Sully-sur-Loire and Chalonnes (2000) France.** 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.
- 936. Cueva de las Manos, Río Pinturas (1999) Argentina.** The Cueva de las Manos, Río Pinturas, contains an exceptional assemblage of cave art, executed between 13,000 and 9,500 years ago. It takes its name (Cave of the Hands) from the stencilled outlines of human hands in the cave, but there are also many depictions of animals, such as guanacos (*Lama guanicoe*), still commonly found in the region, as well as hunting scenes. The people responsible for the paintings may have been the ancestors of the historic hunter-gatherer communities of Patagonia found by European settlers in the 19th century.
- 938. Sukur Cultural Landscape (1999) Nigeria.** 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.
- 939. Archaeological Monuments Zone of Xochicalco (1999) Mexico.** Xochicalco is an exceptionally well-preserved example of a fortified political, religious and commercial centre from the troubled period of 650–900 that followed the break-up of the great Mesoamerican states such as Teotihuacan, Monte Albán, Palenque and Tikal.
- 940. Historic Inner City of Paramaribo (2002) Suriname.** Paramaribo is a former Dutch colonial town from the 17th and 18th centuries planted on the northern coast of tropical South America. The original and highly characteristic street plan of the historic centre remains intact. Its buildings illustrate the gradual fusion of Dutch architectural influence with traditional local techniques and materials.
- 941. Archaeological Sites of Mycenae and Tiryns (1999) Greece.** The archaeological sites of Mycenae and Tiryns are the imposing ruins of the two greatest cities of the Mycenaean civilization, which dominated the eastern Mediterranean world from the 15th to the 12th century B.C. and played a vital role in the development of classical Greek culture. These two cities are indissolubly linked to the Homeric epics, the Iliad and the Odyssey, which have influenced European art and literature for more than three millennia.

- 942. Historic Centre (Chorá) with the Monastery of Saint John “the Theologian” and the Cave of the Apocalypse on the Island of Pátmos (1999) Greece.** The small island of Patmos in the Dodecanese is reputed to be where St John the Theologian wrote both his Gospel and the Apocalypse. A monastery dedicated to the ‘beloved disciple’ was founded there in the late 10th century and it has been a place of pilgrimage and Greek Orthodox learning ever since. The fine monastic complex dominates the island. The old settlement of Chorá, associated with it, contains many religious and secular buildings.
- 943. Belfries of Flanders and Wallonia (1999) Belgium.** The 30 belfries in Flanders and Wallonia, invariably found in an urban setting, are imposing bell-towers of medieval origin, generally attached to the town hall and occasionally to a church. In addition to their outstanding artistic value, the belfries are potent symbols of the transition from feudalism to the mercantile urban society that played a vital role in the development of late medieval Europe.
- 943. Belfries of Flanders and Wallonia (1999) France.** The 30 belfries in Flanders and Wallonia, invariably found in an urban setting, are imposing bell-towers of medieval origin, generally attached to the town hall and occasionally to a church. In addition to their outstanding artistic value, the belfries are potent symbols of the transition from feudalism to the mercantile urban society that played a vital role in the development of late medieval Europe.
- 944. Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (DHR) (1999) India.** 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.
- 945. Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus) (2004) India.** The Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, formerly known as Victoria Terminus in Mumbai, is an outstanding example of Victorian Gothic Revival architecture in India, blended with themes deriving from Indian traditional architecture. The building, designed by the British architect F.W. Stevens, became the symbol of Bombay as the ‘Gothic City’ and the major international mercantile port of India. The terminal was built over ten years starting in 1878 according to a High Victorian Gothic design based on late medieval Italian models. Its remarkable stone dome, turrets, pointed arches, and eccentric ground plan are close to traditional Indian palace architecture. It is an outstanding example of the meeting of two cultures as British architects worked with Indian craftsmen to include Indian architectural tradition and idioms forging a new style unique to Bombay.
- 949. My Son Sanctuary (1999) Viet Nam.** Between the 4th and 13th centuries a unique culture which owed its spiritual origins to Indian Hinduism developed on the coast of contemporary Viet Nam. This is graphically illustrated by the remains of a series of impressive tower-temples located in a dramatic site that was the religious and political capital of the Champa Kingdom for most of its existence.
- 950. Royal Hill of Ambohimanga (2001) Madagascar.** The Royal Hill of Ambohimanga consists of a royal city and burial site, and an ensemble of sacred places. It is associated with strong feelings of national identity, and has maintained its spiritual and sacred character both in ritual practice and the popular imagination for the past 500 years. It remains a place of worship to which pilgrims come from Madagascar and elsewhere.
- 954. Saint Catherine Area (2002) Egypt.** The Orthodox Monastery of St Catherine stands at the foot of Mount Horeb where, the Old Testament records, Moses received the Tablets of the Law. The mountain is known and revered by Muslims as Jebel Musa. The entire area is sacred to three world religions: Christianity, Islam, and Judaism. The Monastery, founded in the 6th century, is the oldest Christian monastery still in use for its initial function. Its walls and buildings of great significance to studies of Byzantine architecture and the Monastery houses outstanding collections of early Christian manuscripts and icons. The rugged mountainous landscape, containing numerous archaeological and religious sites and monuments, forms a perfect backdrop to the Monastery.
- 956. Island of Saint-Louis (2000) Senegal.** Founded as a French colonial settlement in the 17th century, Saint-Louis was urbanised in the mid-19th century. It was the capital of Senegal from 1872 to 1957 and played an important cultural and economic role in the whole of West Africa. The location of the town on an island at the mouth of the Senegal River, its regular town plan, the system of quays, and the characteristic colonial architecture give Saint-Louis its distinctive appearance and identity.
- 958. Hoi An Ancient Town (1999) Viet Nam.** Hoi An Ancient Town is an exceptionally well-preserved example of a South-East Asian trading port dating from the 15th to the 19th century. Its buildings and its street plan reflect the influences, both indigenous and foreign, that have combined to produce this unique heritage site.
- 958. Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshah’s Palace and Maiden Tower (2000) Azerbaijan.** Built on a site inhabited since the Palaeolithic period, the Walled City of Baku reveals evidence of Zoroastrian, Sasanian, Arabic, Persian, Shirvani, Ottoman, and Russian presence in cultural continuity. The Inner City (Icheri Sheher) has preserved much of its 12th-century defensive walls. The 12th-century Maiden Tower (Giz Galasy) is built over earlier structures dating from the 7th to 6th centuries BC, and the 15th-century Shirvanshahs’ Palace is one of the pearls of Azerbaijan’s architecture.

- 959. Historic Quarter of the Seaport City of Valparaíso (2003) Chile.** The colonial city of Valparaíso presents an excellent example of late 19th-century urban and architectural development in Latin America. In its natural amphitheatre-like setting, the city is characterized by a vernacular urban fabric adapted to the hillsides that are dotted with a great variety of church spires. It contrasts with the geometrical layout utilized in the plain. The city has well preserved its interesting early industrial infrastructures, such as the numerous 'elevators' on the steep hillsides.
- 960. Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley (2000) Armenia.** The monastery of Geghard contains a number of churches and tombs, most of them cut into the rock, which illustrate the very peak of Armenian medieval architecture. The complex of medieval buildings is set into a landscape of great natural beauty, surrounded by towering cliffs at the entrance to the Azat Valley.
- 963. The Cathedral of St. James in Šibenik (2000) Croatia.** The Cathedral of St James in Šibenik (1431-1535), on the Dalmatian coast, bears witness to the considerable exchanges in the field of monumental arts between Northern Italy, Dalmatia and Tuscany in the 15th and 16th centuries. The three architects who succeeded one another in the construction of the Cathedral - Francesco di Giacomo, Georgius Mathei Dalmaticus and Niccolò di Giovanni Fiorentino - developed a structure built entirely from stone and using unique construction techniques for the vaulting and the dome of the Cathedral. The form and the decorative elements of the Cathedral, such as a remarkable frieze decorated with 71 sculptured faces of men, women, and children, also illustrate the successful fusion of Gothic and Renaissance art.
- 965. Rietveld Schröderhuis (Rietveld Schröder House) (2000) Netherlands.** The Rietveld Schröder House in Utrecht was commissioned by Ms Truus Schröder-Schräder, designed by the architect Gerrit Thomas Rietveld, and built in 1924. This small family house, with its interior, the flexible spatial arrangement, and the visual and formal qualities, was a manifesto of the ideals of the De Stijl group of artists and architects in the Netherlands in the 1920s, and has since been considered one of the icons of the Modern Movement in architecture.
- 968. Agricultural Landscape of Southern Öland (2000) Sweden.** 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.
- 970. Wachau Cultural Landscape (2000) Austria.** 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.
- 971. Churches of Chiloé (2000) Chile.** The Churches of Chiloé represent a unique example in Latin America of an outstanding form of ecclesiastical wooden architecture. They represent a tradition initiated by the Jesuit Peripatetic Mission in the 17th and 18th centuries, continued and enriched by the Franciscans during the 19th century and still prevailing today. These churches embody the intangible richness of the Chiloé Archipelago, and bear witness to a successful fusion of indigenous and European culture, the full integration of its architecture in the landscape and environment, as well as to the spiritual values of the communities.
- 972. Gusuku Sites and Related Properties of the Kingdom of Ryukyu (2000) Japan.** Five hundred years of Ryukyuan history (12th-17th century) are represented by this group of sites and monuments. The ruins of the castles, on imposing elevated sites, are evidence for the social structure over much of that period, while the sacred sites provide mute testimony to the rare survival of an ancient form of religion into the modern age. The wide-ranging economic and cultural contacts of the Ryukyu Islands over that period gave rise to a unique culture.
- 973. Bardejov Town Conservation Reserve (2000) Slovakia.** Bardejov is a small but exceptionally complete and well-preserved example of a fortified medieval town, which typifies the urbanisation in this region. Among other remarkable features, it also contains a small Jewish quarter around a fine 18th-century synagogue.
- 974. Monastic Island of Reichenau (2000) Germany.** The island of Reichenau on Lake Constance preserves the traces of the Benedictine monastery, founded in 724, which exercised remarkable spiritual, intellectual and artistic influence. The churches of St Mary and Marcus, St Peter and St Paul, and St George, mainly built between the 9th and 11th centuries, provide a panorama of early medieval monastic architecture in central Europe. Their wall paintings bear witness to impressive artistic activity.
- 975. Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex in Essen (2001) Germany.** The Zollverein industrial complex in Land Nordrhein-Westfalen consists of the complete infrastructure of a historical coal-mining site, with some 20th-century buildings of outstanding architectural merit. It constitutes remarkable material evidence of the evolution and decline of an essential industry over the past 150 years.
- 976. Gyeongju Historic Areas (2000) Republic of Korea.** The Gyeongju Historic Areas contain a remarkable concentration of outstanding examples of Korean Buddhist art, in the form of sculptures, reliefs, pagodas, and the remains of temples and palaces from the

flowering, in particular between the 7th and 10th centuries, of this form of unique artistic expression.

- 977. Gochang, Hwasun, and Ganghwa Dolmen Sites (2000) Republic of Korea.** The prehistoric cemeteries at Gochang, Hwasun, and Ganghwa contain many hundreds of examples of dolmens - tombs from the 1st millennium B.C. constructed of large stone slabs. They form part of the Megalithic culture, found in many parts of the world, but nowhere in such a concentrated form.
- 980. Historic and Architectural Complex of the Kazan Kremlin (2000) Russian Federation.** Built on an ancient site, the Kazan Kremlin dates from the Muslim period of the Golden Horde and the Kazan Khanate. It was conquered by Ivan the Terrible in 1552 and became the Christian See of the Volga Land. The only surviving Tatar fortress in Russia and an important place of pilgrimage, the Kazan Kremlin consists of an outstanding group of historic buildings dating from the 16th to 19th centuries, integrating remains of earlier structures of the 10th to 16th centuries.
- 982. The Ensemble of Ferrapontov Monastery (2000) Russian Federation.** The Ferrapontov Monastery, in the Vologda region in northern Russia, is an exceptionally well-preserved and complete example of a Russian Orthodox monastic complex of the 15th-17th centuries, a period of great significance in the development of the unified Russian state and its culture. The architecture of the monastery is outstanding in its inventiveness and purity. The interior is graced by the magnificent wall paintings of Dionisy, the greatest Russian artist of the end of the 15th century.
- 983. Historic Town of St George and Related Fortifications, Bermuda (2000) UK and Northern Ireland.** The Town of St George, founded in 1612, is an outstanding example of the earliest English urban settlement in the New World. Its associated fortifications graphically illustrate the development of English military engineering from the 17th to the 20th century, being adapted to take account of the development of artillery over this period.
- 984. Blaenavon Industrial Landscape (2000) UK and Northern Ireland.** 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.
- 985. UKhahlamba / Drakensberg Park (2000) South Africa.** 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.
- 986. Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas (2000) Venezuela.** The Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas, built to the design of the architect Carlos Raúl Villanueva, between 1940 and 1960, is an outstanding example of the Modern Movement in architecture. The university campus integrates the large number of buildings and functions into a clearly articulated ensemble, including masterpieces of modern architecture and visual arts, such as the Aula Magna with the "Clouds" of Alexander Calder, the Olympic Stadium, and the Covered Plaza.
- 987. Roman Walls of Lugo (2000) Spain.** The walls of Lugo were built in the later part of the 3rd century to defend the Roman town of Lucus. The entire circuit survives intact and is the finest example of late Roman fortifications in western Europe.
- 988. Catalan Romanesque Churches of the Vall de Boí (2000) Spain.** The narrow Vall de Boí is situated in the high Pyrénées, in the Alta Ribagorça region and is surrounded by steep mountains. Each village in the valley contains a Romanesque church, and is surrounded by a pattern of enclosed fields. There are extensive seasonally-used grazing lands on the higher slopes.
- 989. Archaeological Site of Atapuerca (2000) Spain.** The caves of the Sierra de Atapuerca contain a rich fossil record of the earliest human beings in Europe, from nearly one million years ago and extending up to the Common Era. They represent an exceptional reserve of data, the scientific study of which provides priceless information about the appearance and the way of life of these remote human ancestors.
- 990. Assisi, the Basilica of San Francesco and Other Franciscan Sites (2000) Italy.** Assisi, a medieval city built on a hill, is the birthplace of Saint Francis, closely associated with the work of the Franciscan Order. Its medieval art masterpieces, such as the Basilica of San Francesco and paintings by Cimabue, Pietro Lorenzetti, Simone Martini and Giotto, have made Assisi a fundamental reference point for the development of Italian and European art and architecture.
- 993. Historic Centre of the Town of Goiás (2001) Brazil.** Goiás is a testament to the occupation and colonization of the lands of central Brazil in the 18th and 19th centuries. The urban layout is an example of the organic development of a mining town, adapted to the conditions of the site. Although modest, both public and private architecture form a harmonious whole, thanks to the coherent use of local materials and vernacular techniques.

- 994. Curonian Spit (2000) * Lithuania.** 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.
- 994. Curonian Spit (2000) * Russian Federation.** 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.
- 995. Jesuit Block and Estancias of Córdoba (2000) Argentina.** 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. Along with the five estancias, or farming estates, they contain religious and 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.
- 996. Historic Centre of Brugge (2000) Belgium.** Brugge is an outstanding example of a medieval historic settlement, which has maintained its historic fabric as this has evolved over the centuries, and where original Gothic constructions form part of the town's identity. As one of the commercial and cultural capitals of Europe, Brugge developed cultural links to different parts of the world. It is closely associated with the school of Flemish Primitive painting.
- 1001. Mount Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System (2000) China.** 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.
- 1002. Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui - Xidi and Hongcun (2000) China.** 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.
- 1003. Longmen Grottoes (2000) China.** The grottoes and niches of Longmen contain the largest and most impressive collection of Chinese art of the late Northern Wei and Tang Dynasties (316-907). These works, entirely devoted to the Buddhist religion, represent the high point of Chinese stone carving.
- 1004. Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties (2000, 2003, 2004) China.** It represents the addition of three Imperial Tombs of the Qing Dynasty in Liaoning to the Ming tombs inscribed in 2000 and 2003. The Three Imperial Tombs of the Qing Dynasty in Liaoning Province include the Yongling Tomb, the Fuling Tomb, and the Zhaoling Tomb, all built in the 17th century. Constructed for the founding emperors of the Qing Dynasty and their ancestors, the tombs follow the precepts of traditional Chinese geomancy and fengshui theory. They feature rich decoration of stone statues and carvings and tiles with dragon motifs, illustrating the development of the funerary architecture of the Qing Dynasty. The three tomb complexes, and their numerous edifices, combine traditions inherited from previous dynasties and new features of Manchu civilization.
- 1005. Major Town Houses of the Architect Victor Horta (Brussels) (2000) Belgium.** The four major town houses - Hôtel Tassel, Hôtel Solvay, Hôtel van Eetvelde, and Maison & Atelier Horta - located in Brussels and designed by the architect Victor Horta, one of the earliest initiators of Art Nouveau, are some of the most remarkable pioneering works of architecture of the end of the 19th century. The stylistic revolution represented by these works is characterised by their open plan, the diffusion of light, and the brilliant joining of the curved lines of decoration with the structure of the building.
- 1006. Neolithic Flint Mines at Spiennes (Mons) (2000) Belgium.** The Neolithic flint mines at Spiennes, covering more than 100 ha, are the largest and earliest concentration of ancient mines in Europe. They are also remarkable for the diversity of technological solutions used for extraction and for the fact that they are directly linked to a settlement of the same period.
- 1008. Archaeological Landscape of the First Coffee Plantations in the Southeast of Cuba (2000) Cuba.** 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.
- 1009. Notre-Dame Cathedral in Tournai (2000) Belgium.** The Cathedral of Notre-Dame in Tournai was built in the first half of the 12th century. It is especially distinguished by a Romanesque nave of extraordinary dimensions, a wealth of sculpture on its capitals and a transept topped by five towers, all precursors of the Gothic style. The choir, rebuilt in the 13th century, is in the pure Gothic style.
- 1010. The Frankincense Trail (2000) Oman.** The frankincense trees of Wadi Dawkah and the remains of the

caravan oasis of Shisir/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.

1011. Cathedral and Churches of Echmiatsin and the Archaeological Site of Zvartnots (2000) Armenia. The cathedral and churches of Echmiatsin and the archaeological remains at Zvartnots graphically illustrate the evolution and development of the Armenian central-domed cross-hall type of church, which exerted a profound influence on architectural and artistic development in the region.

1016. Historical Centre of the City of Arequipa (2000) Peru. The historic centre of Arequipa, built in volcanic sillar rock, represents an integration of European and native building techniques and characteristics, expressed in the admirable work of colonial masters and Criollo and Indian masons. This combination of influences is illustrated by the city's robust walls, archways and vaults, courtyards and open spaces, and the intricate Baroque decoration of its facades.

1021. Tsodilo (2001) Botswana. With one of the highest concentrations of rock art in the world, Tsodilo has been called the 'Louvre of the Desert'. Over 4,500 paintings are preserved in an area of only 10 sq. km of the Kalahari Desert. The archaeological record of the area gives a chronological account of human activities and environmental changes over at least 100,000 years. Local communities in this hostile environment respect Tsodilo as a place of worship

1022. Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi (2001) Uganda. The Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi constitute a site embracing almost 30 ha of hillside within Kampala district. Most of the site is agricultural, farmed by traditional methods. At its core on the hilltop is the former palace of the Kabakas of Buganda, built in 1882 and converted into the royal burial ground in 1884. Four royal tombs now lie within the Muzibu Azaala Mpanga, the main building, which is circular and surmounted by a dome. It is a major example of an architectural achievement in organic materials, principally wood, thatch, reed, wattle and daub. The site's main significance lies, however, in its intangible values of belief, spirituality, continuity and identity.

1024. Late Baroque Towns of the Val di Noto (South-eastern Sicily) (2002) Italy. The eight towns in south-eastern Sicily: Caltagirone, Militello Val di Catania, Catania, Modica, Noto, Palazzolo, Ragusa and Scicli, were all rebuilt after 1693 on or beside towns existing at the time of the earthquake which took place in that year. They represent a considerable collective undertaking, successfully carried out at a high level of architectural and artistic achievement. Keeping within the late Baroque style of the day, they also depict distinctive innovations in town planning and urban building.

1025. Villa d'Este, Tivoli (2001) Italy. The Villa d'Este in Tivoli, with its palace and garden, is one of the most remarkable and comprehensive illustrations of Renaissance culture at its most refined. Its innovative design along with the architectural components in the garden (fountains, ornamental basins, etc.) make this a unique example of an Italian 16th-century garden. The Villa d'Este, one of the first giardini delle meraviglie, was an early model for the development of European gardens.

1026. Val d'Orcia (2004) Italy. The landscape of Val d'Orcia is part of the agricultural hinterland of Siena, redrawn and developed when it was integrated in the territory of the city-state in the 14th and 15th centuries to reflect an idealized model of good governance and to create an aesthetically pleasing picture. The landscape's distinctive aesthetics, flat chalk plains out of which rise almost conical hills with fortified settlements on top, inspired many artists. Their images have come to exemplify the beauty of well-managed Renaissance agricultural landscapes. The inscription covers: an agrarian and pastoral landscape reflecting innovative land management systems; towns and villages; farmhouses; and the Roman Via Francigena and its associated abbeys, inns, shrines, bridges etc.

1027. Mining Area of the Great Copper Mountain in Falun (2001) Sweden. The enormous mining excavation known as the Great Pit at Falun is the most striking feature of a landscape that illustrates the activity of copper production in this region since at least the 13th century. The 17th-century planned town of Falun with its many fine historic buildings, together with the industrial and domestic remains of a number of settlements spread over a wide area of the Dalarna region, provide a vivid picture of what was for centuries one of the world's most important mining areas.

1028. Saltaire (2001) UK and Northern Ireland. Saltaire, West Yorkshire, is a complete and well-preserved industrial village of the second half of the 19th century. Its textile mills, public buildings and workers' housing are built in a harmonious style of high architectural standards and the urban plan survives intact, giving a vivid impression of Victorian philanthropic paternalism.

1030. Derwent Valley Mills (2001) UK and Northern Ireland. The Derwent Valley in central England contains a series of 18th- and 19th- century cotton mills and an industrial landscape of high historical and technological interest. The modern factory owes its origins to the mills at Cromford, where Richard Arkwright's inventions were first put into industrial-scale production. The workers' housing associated with this and the other mills remains intact and illustrate the socio-economic development of the area.

1031. Historic Centre of Guimarães (2001) Portugal. The historic town of Guimarães is associated with the emergence of the Portuguese national identity in the 12th century. An exceptionally well-preserved and

authentic example of the evolution of a Medieval settlement into a modern town, its rich building typology exemplifies the specific development of Portuguese architecture from the 15th to 19th century through the consistent use of traditional building materials and techniques.

1033. Historic Centre of Vienna (2001) Austria. Vienna developed from early Celtic and Roman settlements into a Medieval and Baroque city, the capital of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It played an essential role as a leading European music centre, from the great age of Viennese Classicism through the early part of the 20th century. The historic centre of Vienna is rich in architectural ensembles, including Baroque castles and gardens, as well as the late-19th-century Ringstrasse lined with grand buildings, monuments and parks.

1039. Yungang Grottoes (2001) China. The Yungang Grottoes, in Datong city, Shanxi Province, with their 252 caves and 51,000 statues, represent the outstanding achievement of Buddhist cave art in China in the 5th and 6th centuries. The Five Caves created by Tan Yao, with their strict unity of layout and design, constitute a classical masterpiece of the first peak of Chinese Buddhist art.

1040. Masada (2001) Israel. Masada is a rugged natural fortress, of majestic beauty, in the Judean Desert overlooking the Dead Sea. It is a symbol of the ancient kingdom of Israel, its violent destruction and the last stand of Jewish patriots in the face of the Roman army, in 73 A.D. It was built as a palace complex, in the classic style of the early Roman Empire, by Herod the Great, King of Judaea, (reigned 37 – 4 B.C.). The camps, fortifications and attack ramp that encircle the monument constitute the most complete Roman siege works surviving to the present day.

1042. Old City of Acre (2001) Israel. Acre is a historic walled port-city with continuous settlement from the Phoenician period. The present city is characteristic of a fortified town dating from the Ottoman 18th and 19th centuries, with typical urban components such as the citadel, mosques, khans and baths. The remains of the Crusader town, dating from 1104 to 1291, lie almost intact, both above and below today's street level, providing an exceptional picture of the layout and structures of the capital of the medieval Crusader kingdom of Jerusalem.

1044. Aranjuez Cultural Landscape (2001) Spain. The Aranjuez cultural landscape is an entity of complex relationships: between nature and human activity, between sinuous watercourses and geometric landscape design, between the rural and the urban, between forest landscape and the delicately modulated architecture of its palatial buildings. Three hundred years of royal attention to the development and care of this landscape have seen it express an evolution of concepts from humanism and political centralization, to

characteristics such as those found in its 18th century French-style Baroque garden, to the urban lifestyle which developed alongside the sciences of plant acclimatization and stock-breeding during the Age of Enlightenment.

1046. Alto Douro Wine Region (2001) Portugal. Wine has been produced by traditional landholders in the Alto Douro region for some 2,000 years. Since the 18th century, its main product, port wine, has been world famous for its quality. This long tradition of viticulture has produced a cultural landscape of outstanding beauty that reflects its technological, social and economic evolution.

1052. Tugendhat Villa in Brno (2001) Czech Republic. The Tugendhat Villa in Brno, designed by the architect Mies van der Rohe, is an outstanding example of the international style in the modern movement in architecture as it developed in Europe in the 1920s. Its particular value lies in the application of innovative spatial and aesthetic concepts that aim to satisfy new lifestyle needs by taking advantage of the opportunities afforded by modern industrial production.

1053. Wooden Churches of Southern Little Poland (2003) Poland. The wooden churches of southern Little Poland represent outstanding examples of the different aspects of medieval church-building traditions in Roman Catholic culture. Built using the horizontal log technique, common in eastern and northern Europe since the Middle Ages, these churches were sponsored by noble families and became status symbols. They offered an alternative to the stone structures erected in urban centres.

1054. Churches of Peace in Jawor and Swidnica (2001) Poland. The Churches of Peace in Jawor and Swidnica, the largest timber-framed religious buildings in Europe, were built in the former Silesia in the mid-17th century, amid the religious strife that followed the Peace of Westphalia. Constrained by the physical and political conditions, the Churches of Peace bear testimony to the quest for religious freedom and are a rare expression of Lutheran ideology in an idiom generally associated with the Catholic Church.

1055. Lamu Old Town (2001) Kenya. Lamu Old Town is the oldest and best-preserved Swahili settlement in East Africa, retaining its traditional functions. Built in coral stone and mangrove timber, the town is characterized by the simplicity of structural forms enriched by such features as inner courtyards, verandas, and elaborately carved wooden doors. Lamu has hosted major Muslim religious festivals since the 19th century, and has become a significant centre for the study of Islamic and Swahili cultures.

1056. Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya (2002) India. The Mahabodhi Temple Complex is one of the four holy sites related to the life of the Lord Buddha, and particularly to the attainment of Enlightenment.

The first temple was built by Emperor Asoka in the 3rd century B.C., and the present temple dates from the 5th or 6th centuries. It is one of the earliest Buddhist temples built entirely in brick, still standing in India, from the late Gupta period.

1058. Portuguese City of Mazagan (El Jadida) (2004) Morocco.

The Portuguese fortification of Mazagan, now part of the city of El Jadida, 90-km southwest of Casablanca, was built as a fortified colony on the Atlantic coast in the early 16th century. It was taken over by the Moroccans in 1769. The fortification with its bastions and ramparts is an early example of Renaissance military design. The surviving Portuguese buildings include the cistern and the Church of the Assumption, built in the Manueline style of late Gothic architecture. The Portuguese City of Mazagan - one of the early settlements of the Portuguese explorers in West Africa on the route to India - is an outstanding example of the interchange of influences between European and Moroccan cultures, well reflected in architecture, technology, and town planning.

1061. Ancient Maya City of Calakmul, Campeche (2002) Mexico.

Calakmul, an important Maya site set deep in the tropical forest of the Tierras Bajas of southern Mexico, played a key role in the history of this region for more than twelve centuries. Its imposing structures and its characteristic overall layout are remarkably well preserved and give a vivid picture of life in an ancient Maya capital.

1063. Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape (2002) Hungary.

The cultural landscape of Tokaj graphically demonstrates the long tradition of wine production in this region of low hills and river valleys. The intricate pattern of vineyards, farms, villages and small towns, with their historic networks of deep wine cellars, illustrates every facet of the production of the famous Tokaj wines, the quality and management of which have been strictly regulated for nearly three centuries.

1066. Upper Middle Rhine Valley (2002) Germany.

The 65km-stretch of the Middle Rhine Valley, with its castles, historic towns and vineyards, graphically illustrates the long history of human involvement with a dramatic and varied natural landscape. It is intimately associated with history and legend and for centuries has exercised a powerful influence on writers, artists and composers.

1067. Historic Centres of Stralsund and Wismar (2002) Germany.

The medieval towns of Wismar and Stralsund, on the Baltic coast of northern Germany, were major trading centres of the Hanseatic League in the 14th and 15th centuries. In the 17th and 18th centuries they became Swedish administrative and defensive centres for the German territories. They contributed to the development of the characteristic building types and techniques of Brick Gothic in the Baltic region, as exemplified in several important

brick cathedrals, the Town Hall of Stralsund, and the series of houses for residential, commercial and crafts use, representing its evolution over several centuries.

1068. Sacri Monti of Piedmont and Lombardy (2003) Italy.

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.

1070. Citadel, Ancient City and Fortress Buildings of Derbent (2003) Russian Federation.

The Citadel, Ancient City and Fortress Buildings of Derbent were part of the northern lines of the Sasanian Persian Empire, which extended east and west of the Caspian Sea. The fortification was built in stone. It consisted of two parallel walls that formed a barrier from the seashore up to the mountain. The town of Derbent was built between these two walls, and has retained part of its medieval fabric. The site continued to be of great strategic importance until the 19th century.

1073. Gebel Barkal and the Sites of the Napatan Region (2003) Sudan.

These five archaeological sites, stretching over more than 60 km in the Nile valley, are testimony to the Napatan (900 to 270 BC) and Meroitic (270 BC to 350 AD) cultures, of the second kingdom of Kush. Tombs, with and without pyramids, temples, living complexes and palaces, are to be found on the site. Since Antiquity, the hill of Gebel Barkal has been strongly associated with religious traditions and folklore. The largest temples are still considered by the local people as sacred places.

1077. Takht-e Soleyman (2003) Iran (Islamic Republic of).

The archaeological site of Takht-e Soleyman, in north-western Iran, is situated in a valley set in a volcanic mountain region. The site includes the principal Zoroastrian sanctuary partly rebuilt in the Ilkhanid (Mongol) period (13th century) as well as a temple of the Sasanian period (6th and 7th centuries) dedicated to Anahita. The site has important symbolic significance. The designs of the fire temple, the palace and the general layout have strongly influenced the development of Islamic architecture.

1078. Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica in Trebíč (2003) Czech Republic.

The ensemble of the Jewish Quarter, the old Jewish cemetery and the Basilica of St Procopius in Trebíč are reminders of the co-existence of Jewish and Christian cultures from the Middle Ages to the 20th century. The Jewish Quarter bears outstanding testimony to the different aspects of the life of this community. St Procopius Basilica, built as part of the Benedictine monastery in the early 13th century, is a remarkable example of the influence of

Western European architectural heritage in this region.

1079. Franciscan Missions in the Sierra Gorda of Querétaro (2003) Mexico. The five Franciscan missions of Sierra Gorda were built during the last phase of the conversion to Christianity of the interior of Mexico in the mid-18th century and became an important reference for the continuation of the evangelization of California, Arizona and Texas. The richly decorated church façades are of special interest as they represent an example of the joint creative efforts of the missionaries and the Indios. The rural settlements that grew around the missions have retained their vernacular character.

1081. Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape (2004) Mongolia. The 121,967-ha Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape encompasses an extensive area of pastureland on both banks of the Orkhon River and includes numerous archaeological remains dating back to the 6th century. The site also includes Kharkhorum, the 13th and 14th century capital of Chingis (Genghis) Khan's vast Empire. Collectively the remains in the site reflect the symbiotic links between nomadic, pastoral societies and their administrative and religious centres, and the importance of the Orkhon valley in the history of central Asia. The grassland is still grazed by Mongolian nomadic pastoralists.

1084. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (2003) UK and Northern Ireland. This 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) that 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 economic botany.

1087. Town Hall and Roland on the Marketplace of Bremen (2004) Germany. The Town Hall and the Statue of Roland on the marketplace of Bremen in northwest Germany are outstanding representations of the civic autonomy and sovereignty, as these developed in the Holy Roman Empire in Europe. The old town hall was built as in the Gothic style in the early 15th century, after Bremen joined the Hanseatic League. The building was renovated in the so-called Weser Renaissance style in the early 17th century. A new town hall was built next to the old one in the early 20th century as part of an ensemble that survived the bombing during the Second World War. The statue stands 5.5m tall and dates back to 1404.

1091. Complex of Koguryo Tombs (2004) Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The site includes several groups and individual tombs - totalling about 30 individual graves - from the later period of the Koguryo Kingdom, one of the strongest kingdoms in northeast China and half of the Korean peninsula between the

3rd century BC and 7th century AD. The tombs, many with beautiful wall paintings, are almost the only remains of this culture. Only about 90 out of more than 10,000 Koguryo tombs discovered in China and Korea so far, have wall paintings. Almost half of these tombs are located on this site and they are thought to have been made for the burial of kings, members of the royal family and the aristocracy. These paintings offer a unique testimony to daily life of this period.

1093. Um er-Rasas (Kastrom Mefa'a) (2004) Jordan. Most of the Um er-Rasas archaeological site has not been excavated. Containing remains from the Roman, Byzantine and Early Moslem periods (end of 3rd to 9th century AD), the site started as a Roman military camp and grew to become a town as of the 5th century. There has been little excavation of the ca 150-m by 150-m fortified military camp. The site also has several churches, some with well preserved mosaic floors. Particularly noteworthy is the mosaic floor of the Church of Saint Stephen with its representation of towns in the region. Two square towers are probably the only remains of the practice, well known in this part of the world, of the stylite monks (i.e. ascetic monks who spent time in isolation atop a column or tower). Um er-Rasas is surrounded by, and dotted with, remains of ancient agricultural cultivation.

1096. White City of Tel-Aviv – the Modern Movement (2003) Israel. Tel Aviv was founded in 1909 and developed as a metropolitan city under the British Mandate in Palestine. The White City was constructed from the early 1930s until the 1950s, based on the urban plan by Sir Patrick Geddes, reflecting modern organic planning principles. The buildings were designed by architects who were trained in Europe where they practised their profession before immigrating. They created an outstanding architectural ensemble of the Modern Movement in a new cultural context.

1097. Ensemble of the Novodevichy Convent (2004) Russian Federation. The Novodevichy Convent, in south western Moscow, built in the 16th and 17th centuries, was part of a chain of monastic ensembles that were integrated into the defence system of the city. The Convent was directly associated with the political, cultural and religious history of Russia, and closely linked to the Moscow Kremlin. It was used by women of the Tsar's family and of the aristocracy. Members of the Tsar's family and entourage were also buried in its cemetery. The Convent provides an example of the highest accomplishments of Russian architecture with rich interiors and an important collection of paintings and artefacts.

1099. Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape (2003) South Africa. Mapungubwe is set hard against the northern border of South Africa, joining Zimbabwe and Botswana. It is an open, expansive savannah landscape at the confluence of the Limpopo and Shashe rivers. Mapungubwe developed into the largest kingdom in the sub-continent before it was abandoned in the

14th century. What survives are the almost untouched remains of the palace sites and also the entire settlement area dependent upon them, as well as two earlier capital sites, the whole presenting an unrivalled picture of the development of social and political structures over some 400 years.

1101. Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park (2004)

India. A concentration of largely unexcavated archaeological, historic and living cultural heritage properties cradled in an impressive landscape which includes prehistoric (chalcolithic) sites, a hill fortress of an early Hindu capital, and remains of the 16th century capital of the state of Gujarat. The site also includes, among other vestiges, fortifications, palaces, religious buildings, residential precincts, agricultural structures and water installations, from the 8th to the 14th centuries. The Kalikamata Temple on top of the Pavagadh Hill is considered to be an important shrine, attracting large numbers of pilgrims throughout the year. The site is the only complete and unchanged Islamic pre-Mughal city.

1103. Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi (2003) Kazakhstan.

The Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi, in the town of Yasi, now Turkestan, was built at the time of Timur (Tamerlane), from 1389 to 1405. In this partly unfinished building, Persian master builders experimented with architectural and structural solutions later used in the construction of Samarkand, the capital of the Timurid Empire. Today, it is one of the largest and best-preserved constructions of the Timurid period.

1106. Pasargadae (2004) Iran (Islamic Republic of).

Pasargadae was the first dynastic capital of the Achaemenid Empire, founded by Cyrus II, the Great, in Pars, homeland of the Persians, in the 6th century BC. Its palaces, gardens, and the mausoleum of Cyrus are outstanding examples of the first phase of royal Achaemenid art and architecture and exceptional testimonies of Persian civilization. Particularly noteworthy vestiges in the 160-ha site include: the Mausoleum of Cyrus II; Tall-e Takht, a fortified terrace; and a royal ensemble of gatehouse, audience hall, residential palace, and gardens. Pasargadae was the capital of the first great multicultural empire in Western Asia. Spanning the Eastern Mediterranean and Egypt to the Hindustan River, it is considered to be the first empire that respected the cultural diversity of its different peoples. This was reflected in Achaemenid architecture, a synthetic representation of different cultures.

1116. Quebrada de Humahuaca (2003) Argentina.

Quebrada de Humahuaca follows the line of a major cultural route, the Camino Inca, along the spectacular valley of the Rio Grande, from its source in the cold high desert plateau of the High Andean lands to its confluence with the Rio Leone some 150 km to the south. The valley shows substantial evidence of its use as a major trade route over the past 10,000 years. It features visible traces of prehistoric hunter-gatherer

communities, of the Inca Empire (15th to 16th centuries) and of the fight for independence in the 19th and 20th centuries.

1117. Landscape of the Pico Island Vineyard Culture (2004) Portugal.

The 987-ha site on the volcanic island of Pico, the second largest in Azores archipelago, consists of a remarkable pattern of spaced-out, long linear walls running inland from, and parallel to, the rocky shore. The walls were built to protect the thousands of small, contiguous, rectangular plots (currais) from wind and seawater. Evidence of this viticulture, whose origins date back to the 15th century is manifest in the extraordinary assembly of the fields, in houses and early 19th century manor houses, in wine-cellars, churches and ports. The extraordinarily beautiful man-made landscape of the site is the best remaining area of a once much more widespread practice.

1127. Muskauer Park / Park Muzakowski (2004) * Germany/Poland.

A landscaped park of 559.90-ha astride the Neisse river and the border between Poland and Germany, it was created by Prince Hermann von Puckler-Muskau from 1815 to 1844. Blending seamlessly with the surrounding farmed landscape, the park pioneered new approaches to landscape design and influenced the development of landscape architecture in Europe and America. Designed as a 'painting with plants', it did not seek to evoke classical landscapes, paradise, or some lost perfection, instead it used local plants to enhance the inherent qualities of the existing landscape. This integrated landscape extends into the town of Muskau with green passages that formed urban parks framing areas for development. The town thus became a design component in a utopian landscape. The site also features a reconstructed castle, bridges and an arboretum.

1130. Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat) (2003) Iraq.

The ancient city of Ashur is located on the Tigris River in northern Mesopotamia in a specific geo-ecological zone, at the borderline between rain-fed and irrigation agriculture. The city dates back to the 3rd millennium BC. From the 14th to the 9th centuries BC it was the first capital of the Assyrian Empire, a city-state and trading platform of international importance. It also served as the religious capital of the Assyrians, associated with the god Ashur. The city was destroyed by the Babylonians, but revived during the Parthian period in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.

1131. Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens (2004) Australia.

The Royal Exhibition Building and its surrounding Carlton Gardens were designed for the great international exhibitions of 1880 and 1888 in Melbourne. The building and grounds were designed by Joseph Reed. The building is constructed of brick and timber, steel and slate. It combines elements from the Byzantine, Romanesque, Lombardic and Italian Renaissance styles. The property is typical of the international exhibition movement which saw over 50

exhibitions staged between 1851 and 1915 in venues including Paris, New York, Vienna, Calcutta, Kingston (Jamaica) and Santiago (Chile). All shared a common theme and aims: to chart material and moral progress through displays of industry from all nations.

- 1134. Varberg Radio Station (2004) Sweden.** The Varberg Radio Station at Grimeton in southern Sweden (built in 1922-24) is an exceptionally well preserved monument to early wireless transatlantic communication. It consists of the transmitter equipment, including the aerial system of six 127-m high steel towers. Though no longer in regular use, the equipment has been maintained in operating condition. The 109.9-ha site comprises buildings housing the original Alexander-son transmitter, including the towers with their antennae, short-wave transmitters with their antennae, and a residential area with staff housing. The architect Carl Åkerblad designed the main buildings in the neoclassical style and the structural engineer Henrik Kreüger was responsible for the antenna towers, the tallest built structures in Sweden at that time. The site is an outstanding example of the development of telecommunications and is the only surviving example of a major transmitting station based on pre-electronic technology.
- 1135. Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom (2004) China.** The site includes archaeological remains of three cities and 40 tombs: Wunu Mountain City, Guonei City and Wandu Mountain City, 14 tombs are imperial, 26 of nobles. All belong to the Koguryo culture, named after the dynasty that ruled over parts of northern China and the northern half of the Korean Peninsula from 37 BC to 668 AD. Wunu Mountain City is only partly excavated. Guonei City, within the modern city of Ji'an, played the role of a supporting capital after the main Koguryo capital moved to Pyongyang. Wandu Mountain City, one of the capitals of the Koguryo Kingdom, contains many vestiges including a large palace and 37 tombs. Some of the tombs have elaborate ceilings, designed to roof wide spaces without columns and carry the heavy load of a stone or earth tumulus (mound) which was placed above them.
- 1136. Luis Barragán House and Studio (2004) Mexico.** Built in 1948, the House and Studio of architect Luis Barragán in the suburb of Mexico City represents an outstanding example of the architect's creative work in the post-Second World War period. The concrete building, totalling 1161-m², consists of a ground floor and two upper stories, as well as a small private garden. Barragán's work integrated modern and traditional artistic and vernacular currents and elements into a new synthesis, which has been greatly influential, especially in the contemporary design of gardens, plazas, and landscapes.
- 1137. Kernavė Archaeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernavė) (2004) Lithuania.** The Kernavė Archaeological Site, in eastern Lithuania about 35 km north-

west of Vilnius, represents an exceptional testimony to some 10 millennia of human settlements in this region. Situated in the valley of the River Neris, the site is a complex ensemble of archaeological properties, encompassing the town of Kernavė, forts, some unfortified settlements, burial sites and other archaeological, historical and cultural monuments from the late Paleolithic period to the Middle Ages. The site of 194.4-ha has preserved the traces of ancient land use, as well as remains of five impressive hill forts, part of an exceptionally large defence system. Kernavė was an important feudal town in the Middle Ages. Although the town was destroyed by the Teutonic Order in the late 14th century, the site remained in use till the modern times.

- 1139. Tomb of Askia (2004) Mali.** The dramatic 17-m pyramidal structure of the Tomb of Askia was built by Askia Mohamed, the Emperor of Songhai, in 1495 in his capital Gao. It bears testimony to the power and riches of the Empire that flourished in the 15th and 16th centuries through its control of the trans Saharan trade, notably in salt and gold. It is also a fine example of the monumental mud-building traditions of the West African Sahel. The complex, including the pyramidal tomb, two flat roofed mosque buildings, the mosque cemetery, and the open air assembly ground, was built when Gao became the capital of the Songhai Empire and after Askia Mohamed had returned from Mecca and made Islam the official religion of the Empire.
- 1140. Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba (2004) Togo.** The Koutammakou landscape in northeastern Togo, which extends into neighbouring Benin, is home to the Batammariba whose remarkable mud Takienta tower-houses have come to be seen as a symbol of Togo. In this landscape, nature is strongly associated with the rituals and beliefs of society. The 50,000-ha cultural landscape is remarkable due to the architecture of its Takienta tower-houses which are a reflection of social structure; its farmland and forest; and the associations between people and landscape. Many of the buildings are two stories high and those with granaries feature an almost spherical form above a cylindrical base. Some of the buildings have flat roofs, others have conical thatched roofs. They are grouped in villages, which also include ceremonial spaces, springs, rocks and sites reserved for initiation ceremonies.
- 1142. Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range (2004) Japan.** Set in the dense forests of the Kii Mountains overlooking the Pacific Ocean, three sacred sites - Yoshino and Omine, Kumano Sanzan, and Koyasan - linked by pilgrimage routes to the ancient capital cities of Nara and Kyoto, reflect the fusion of Shinto, rooted in the ancient tradition of nature worship in Japan, and Buddhism, which was introduced to Japan from China and the Korean peninsula. The sites (495.3-ha) and their surrounding forest landscape reflect a persistent and extraordinarily

well-documented tradition of sacred mountains over 1,200 years. The area, with its abundance of streams, rivers and waterfalls, is still part of the living culture of Japan and is much visited for ritual purposes and hiking, with up to 15 million visitors annually. Each of the three sites contains shrines, some of which were founded as early as the 9th century.

1143. Vegaøyan -- The Vega Archipelago (2004) Norway.

A cluster of dozens of islands centred on Vega, just south of the Arctic Circle, forms a cultural landscape of 103,710-ha, of which 6,930 is land. The islands bear testimony to a distinctive frugal way of life based on fishing and the harvesting of the down of eider ducks, in an inhospitable environment. There are fishing villages, quays, warehouses, eider houses (built for eider ducks to nest in), farming landscapes, lighthouses and beacons. There is evidence of human settlement from the Stone Age on. By the 9th century, the islands had become an important centre for the supply of down which appears to have accounted for around a third of the islanders' income. The Vega Archipelago reflects the way fishermen/farmers have, over the past 1500 years, maintained a sustainable living and celebrates the contribution of women to eiderdown harvesting.

1145. Petroglyphs within the Archaeological Landscape of Tamgaly (2004) Kazakhstan.

Set around the comparatively lush Tamgaly Gorge, amidst the vast, arid Chu-Ili mountains, is a remarkable concentration of some 5,000 petroglyphs (rock carvings) dating from the second half of the second millennium BC to the beginning of the 20th century. Distributed among 48 complexes with associated settlements and burial grounds, they are testimonies to the husbandry, social organization and rituals of pastoral peoples. Human settlements in the site are often multi-layered and show occupation through the ages. A huge number of ancient burials are also to be found including stone enclosures with boxes and cists (middle and late Bronze Age), and mounds (kurgans) of stone and earth built above tombs (early Iron Age to the present). The central canyon contains the densest concentration of engravings and what are believed to be altars, suggesting that these places were used for sacrificial offerings.

1150. Liverpool - Maritime Mercantile City (2004) UK and Northern Ireland.

Six areas in the historic centre and docklands of the maritime mercantile City of Liverpool bear witness to the development of one of the world's major trading centres in the 18th and 19th centuries. Liverpool played an important role in the growth of the British Empire and became the major port for the mass movement of people, e.g. slaves and emigrants from northern Europe to America. Liverpool was a pioneer in the development of modern dock technology, transport systems, and port management. The listed sites feature a great number of significant commercial, civic and public buildings, including St George's Plateau.

1152. Þingvellir National Park (2004) Iceland. Þingvellir (Thingvellir) is the National Park where the Althing - an open-air assembly, which represented the whole of Iceland - was established in 930 and continued to meet until 1798. Over two weeks a year, the assembly set laws - seen as a covenant between free men - and settled disputes. The Althing has deep historical and symbolic associations for the people of Iceland. The property includes the Þingvellir National Park and the remains of the Althing itself: fragments of around 50 booths built of turf and stone. Remains from the 10th century are thought to be buried underground. The site also includes remains of agricultural use from 18th and 19th centuries. The park shows evidence of the way the landscape was husbanded over 1,000 years.

1156. Dresden Elbe Valley (2004) Germany. The 18th and 19th century cultural landscape of Dresden Elbe Valley extends some 18-km along the river from Übigau Palace and Ostragehege fields in the northwest to the Pillnitz Palace and the Elbe River Island in the southeast. It features low meadows, and is crowned by the Pillnitz Palace and the centre of Dresden with its numerous monuments and parks from the 16th to the 20th centuries. The landscape also features 19th and 20th century suburban villas and gardens and valuable natural features. Some terraced slopes along the river are still used for viticulture and some old villages have retained their historic structure and elements from the industrial revolution: notably the 147-m Blue Wonder steel bridge (1891-1893), the single-rail suspension cable railway (1898-1901), and the funicular (1894-1895). The passenger steamships (the oldest from 1879) and shipyard (ca 1900) are still in use.

1158. Etruscan Necropolises of Cerveteri and Tarquinia (2004) Italy.

These two large Etruscan cemeteries reflect different types of burial practices from the 9th to the 1st century BC, and bear witness to the achievements of Etruscan culture. Over nine centuries developed the earliest urban civilization in the northern Mediterranean. Some of the tombs are monumental, cut in rock and topped by impressive tumuli (burial mounds). Many feature carvings on their walls, others have wall paintings of outstanding quality. The necropolis near Cerveteri, known as Banditaccia, contains thousands of tombs organized in a city-like plan, with streets, small squares and neighbourhoods. The site contains very different types of tombs: trenches cut in rock; tumuli; and some, also carved in rock, in the shape of huts or houses with a wealth of structural details. These provide the only surviving evidence of Etruscan residential architecture. The necropolis of Tarquinia, also known as Monterozzi, contains 6,000 graves cut in the rock. It is famous for its 200 painted tombs, the earliest of which date from the 7th century BC.

1160. Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley (2004) Andorra. The Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley offers a microcosmic perspective of the way people have harvested the resources of the high Pyrenees over millennia. Its dra-

matic glacial landscapes of craggy cliffs and glaciers, with high open pastures and steep wooded valleys covers an area of 4,247-ha., 9% of the total area of Andorra. It reflects past changes in climate, economic fortune and social systems, as well as the persistence of pastoralism and a strong mountain culture. The site features houses, notably summer settlements, terraced fields, stone tracks, and evidence of iron smelting

1208. Bam and its Cultural Landscape (2004) Iran (Islamic Republic of). Bam is situated in a desert environment on the southern edge of the Iranian high plateau. The

origins of Bam can be traced back to the Achaemenid period (6th to 4th cent. BC). Its heyday was from the 7th to 11th centuries, being at the crossroads of important trade routes and known for the production of silk and cotton garments. The existence of life in the oasis was based on the underground irrigation canals, the qanāts, of which Bam has preserved some of the earliest evidence in Iran. The Citadel of Bam (Arg-e Bam) is the most representative example of a fortified medieval town built in vernacular technique using mud layers (Chineh).

ANNEX 5

WORLD HERITAGE LIST ACCORDING TO UNESCO REGIONS (2005)

* = transboundary property

AFRICA

Benin

- Royal Palaces of Abomey (1985)

Botswana

- Tsodilo (2001)

Cameroon

- Dja Faunal Reserve (1987)

Central African Republic

- Manovo-Gounda St Floris National Park (1988)

Côte d'Ivoire

- Taï National Park (1982)
- Comoé National Park (1983)

Democratic Republic of the Congo

- Virunga National Park (1979)
- Garamba National Park (1980)
- Kahuzi-Biega National Park (1980)
- Salonga National Park (1984)
- Okapi Wildlife Reserve (1996)

Ethiopia

- Rock-hewn Churches, Lalibela (1978)
- Simien National Park (1978)
- Fasil Ghebbi, Gondar Region (1979)
- Aksum (1980)
- Lower Valley of the Awash (1980)
- Lower Valley of the Omo (1980)
- Tiya (1980)

Gambia

- James Island and Related Sites (2003)

Ghana

- Forts and Castles, Volta Greater Accra, Central and Western Regions (1979)
- Asante Traditional Buildings (1980)

Guinea

- Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve (1981, 1982) *

Kenya

- Lake Turkana National Parks (1997, 2001)
- Mount Kenya National Park / Natural Forest (1997)
- Lamu Old Town (2001)

Madagascar

- Tsingy de Bemaraha Strict Nature Reserve (1990)
- Royal Hill of Ambohimanga (2001)

Malawi

- Lake Malawi National Park (1984)

Mali

- Old Towns of Djenné (1988)
- Timbuktu (1988)
- Cliff of Bandiagara (Land of the Dogons) (1989)
- Tomb of Askia (2004)

Mozambique

- Island of Mozambique (1991)

Niger

- Air and Ténéré Natural Reserves (1991)
- W National Park of Niger (1996)

Nigeria

- Sukur Cultural Landscape (1999)
- Osun-Osogbo Sacred Grove (2005)

Senegal

- Island of Gorée (1978)
- Djoudj National Bird Sanctuary (1981)
- Niokolo-Koba National Park (1981)
- Island of Saint-Louis (2000)

Seychelles

- Aldabra Atoll (1982)
- Vallée de Mai Nature Reserve (1983)

South Africa

- Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai, and Environs (1999, 2005)
- Greater St Lucia Wetland Park (1999)

- Robben Island (1999)
- UKhahlamba / Drakensberg Park (2000)
- Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape (2003)
- Cape Floral Region Protected Areas (2004)
- Vredefort Dome (2005)

Togo

- Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba (2004)

Uganda

- Bwindi Impenetrable National Park (1994)
- Rwenzori Mountains National Park (1994)
- Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi (2001)

United Republic of Tanzania

- Ngorongoro Conservation Area (1979)
- Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara (1981)
- Serengeti National Park (1981)
- Selous Game Reserve (1982)
- Kilimanjaro National Park (1987)
- Stone Town of Zanzibar (2000)

Zimbabwe

- Mana Pools National Park, Sapi and Chewore Safari Areas (1984)
- Great Zimbabwe National Monument (1986)
- Khami Ruins National Monument (1986)
- Mosi-oa-Tunya / Victoria Falls (1989) *
- Matobo Hills (2003)

ARAB STATES

Algeria

- Al Qal'a of Beni Hammad (1980)
- Djémila (1982)
- M'Zab Valley (1982)
- Tassili n'Ajjer (1982)
- Timgad (1982)

- Tipasa (1982)
- Kasbah of Algiers (1992)

Bahrain

- Qal'at al-Bahrain Archaeological Site (2005)

Egypt

- Abu Mena (1979)
- Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis (1979)
- Islamic Cairo (1979)
- Memphis and its Necropolis - the Pyramid Fields from Giza to Dahshur (1979)
- Nubian Monuments from Abu Simbel to Philae (1979)
- Saint Catherine Area (2002)
- Wadi Al-Hitan (Whale Valley) (2005)

Iraq

- Hatra (1985)
- Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat) (2003)

Jerusalem (Site proposed by Jordan)

- Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls (1981)

Jordan

- Petra (1985)
- Quseir Amra (1985)
- Um er-Rasas (Kastrom Mefa'a) (2004)

Lebanon

- Anjar (1984)
- Baalbek (1984)
- Byblos (1984)
- Tyre (1984)
- Ouadi Qadisha (the Holy Valley) and the Forest of the Cedars of God (Horsh Arz el-Rab) (1998)

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

- Archaeological Site of Cyrene (1982)
- Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna (1982)
- Archaeological Site of Sabratha (1982)
- Rock-Art Sites of Tadrart Acacus (1985)
- Old Town of Ghadames (1986)

Mauritania

- Banc d'Arguin National Park (1989)
- Ancient Ksour of Ouadane, Chinguetti, Tichitt and Oualata (1996)

Morocco

- Medina of Fez (1981)
- Medina of Marrakesh (1985)
- Ksar of Ait-Ben-Haddou (1987)
- Historic City of Meknes (1996)
- Archaeological Site of Volubilis (1997)
- Medina of Tétouan (formerly known as Titawin) (1997)
- Medina of Essaouira (formerly Mogador) (2001)
- Portuguese City of Mazagan (El Jadida) (2004)

Oman

- Bahla Fort (1987)
- Archaeological Sites of Bat, Al-Khutm and Al-Ayn (1988)
- Arabian Oryx Sanctuary (1994)
- The Land of Frankincense (2000)

Sudan

- Gebel Barkal and the Sites of the Napatan Region (2003)

Syrian Arab Republic

- Ancient City of Damascus (1979)
- Ancient City of Bosra (1980)
- Site of Palmyra (1980)
- Ancient City of Aleppo (1986)

Tunisia

- Amphitheatre of El Jem (1979)
- Medina of Tunis (1979)
- Site of Carthage (1979)
- Ichkeul National Park (1980)
- Punic Town of Kerkuane and its Necropolis (1985, 1986)
- Kairouan (1988)
- Medina of Sousse (1988)
- Dougga / Thugga (1997)

Yemen

- Old Walled City of Shibam (1982)
- Old City of Sana'a (1986)
- Historic Town of Zabid (1993)

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Afghanistan

- Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam (2002)
- Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley (2003)

Australia

- Great Barrier Reef (1981)

- Kakadu National Park (1981, 1987, 1992)
- Willandra Lakes Region (1981)
- Lord Howe Island Group (1982)
- Tasmanian Wilderness (1982, 1989)
- Central Eastern Rainforest Reserves (Australia) (1986, 1994)
- Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park (1987, 1994)
- Wet Tropics of Queensland (1988)
- Shark Bay, Western Australia (1991)
- Fraser Island (1992)
- Australian Fossil Mammal Sites (Riversleigh/ Naracote) (1994)
- Heard and McDonald Islands (1997)
- Macquarie Island (1997)
- Greater Blue Mountains Area (2000)
- Purnululu National Park (2003)
- Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens (2004)

Bangladesh

- Historic Mosque City of Bagerhat (1985)
- Ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur (1985)
- The Sundarbans (1997)

Cambodia

- Angkor (1992)

China

- Imperial Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Beijing and Shenyang (1987, 2004)
- Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor (1987)
- Mogao Caves (1987)
- Mount Taishan (1987)
- Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian (1987)
- The Great Wall (1987)
- Mount Huangshan (1990)
- Huanglong Scenic and Historic Interest Area (1992)
- Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area (1992)
- Wulingyuan Scenic and Historic Interest Area (1992)
- Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains (1994)
- Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa (1994, 2000, 2001)
- Mountain Resort and its Outlying Temples, Chengde (1994)
- Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu (1994)
- Lushan National Park (1996)

- Mount Emei Scenic Area, including Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area (1996)
- Ancient City of Ping Yao (1997)
- Classical Gardens of Suzhou (1997, 2000)
- Old Town of Lijiang (1997)
- Summer Palace, an Imperial Garden in Beijing (1998)
- Temple of Heaven: an Imperial Sacrificial Altar in Beijing (1998)
- Dazu Rock Carvings (1999)
- Mount Wuyi (1999)
- Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui - Xidi and Hongcun (2000)
- Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties (2000, 2003, 2004)
- Longmen Grottoes (2000)
- Mount Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System (2000)
- Yungang Grottoes (2001)
- Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas (2003)
- Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom (2004)
- Historic Centre of Macao (2005)

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

- Complex of Koguryo Tombs (2004)

India

- Agra Fort (1983)
- Ajanta Caves (1983)
- Ellora Caves (1983)
- Taj Mahal (1983)
- Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram (1984)
- Sun Temple, Konarak (1984)
- Kaziranga National Park (1985)
- Keoladeo National Park (1985)
- Manas Wildlife Sanctuary (1985)
- Churches and Convents of Goa (1986)
- Fatehpur Sikri (1986)
- Group of Monuments at Hampi (1986)
- Khajuraho Group of Monuments (1986)
- Elephanta Caves (1987)
- Great Living Chola Temples (1987, 2004)
- Group of Monuments at Pattadakal (1987)
- Sundarbans National Park (1987)
- Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks (1988, 2005)
- Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (1989)
- Humayun's Tomb, Delhi (1993)
- Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi (1993)

- Mountain Railways of India (1999, 2005)
- Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodhi Gaya (2002)
- Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (2003)
- Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park (2004)
- Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus) (2004)

Indonesia

- Borobudur Temple Compounds (1991)
- Komodo National Park (1991)
- Prambanan Temple Compounds (1991)
- Ujung Kulon National Park (1991)
- Sangiran Early Man Site (1996)
- Lorentz National Park (1999)
- Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra (2004)

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

- Meidan Emam, Esfahan (1979)
- Persepolis (1979)
- Tchogha Zanbil (1979)
- Takht-e Soleyman (2003)
- Bam and its Cultural Landscape (2004)
- Pasargadae (2004)
- Soltaniyeh (2005)

Japan

- Buddhist Monuments in the Horyu-ji Area (1993)
- Himeji-jo (1993)
- Shirakami-Sanchi (1993)
- Yakushima (1993)
- Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto (Kyoto, Uji and Otsu Cities) (1994)
- Historic Villages of Shirakawa-go and Gokayama (1995)
- Hiroshima Peace Memorial (Genbaku Dome) (1996)
- Itsukushima Shinto Shrine (1996)
- Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara (1998)
- Shrines and Temples of Nikko (1999)
- Gusuku Sites and Related Properties of the Kingdom of Ryukyu (2000)
- Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range (2004)
- Shiretoko (2005)

Kazakhstan

- Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi (2003)

- Petroglyphs within the Archaeological Landscape of Tamgaly (2004)

Lao People's Democratic Republic

- Town of Luang Prabang (1995)
- Vat Phou and Associated Ancient Settlements within the Champasak Cultural Landscape (2001)

Malaysia

- Gunung Mulu National Park (2000)
- Kinabalu Park (2000)

Mongolia

- Uvs Nuur Basin (2003) *
- Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape (2004)

Nepal

- Kathmandu Valley (1979)
- Sagarmatha National Park (1979)
- Royal Chitwan National Park (1984)
- Lumbini, the Birthplace of the Lord Buddha (1997)

New Zealand

- Te Wahipounamu - South West New Zealand (1990)
- Tongariro National Park (1990, 1993)
- New Zealand Sub-Antarctic Islands (1998)

Pakistan

- Archaeological Ruins at Moenjodaro (1980)
- Buddhist Ruins of Takht-i-Bahi and Neighbouring City Remains at Sahr-i-Bahlol (1980)
- Taxila (1980)
- Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore (1981)
- Historical Monuments of Thatta (1981)
- Rohtas Fort (1997)

Philippines

- Baroque Churches of the Philippines (1993)
- Tubbataha Reef Marine Park (1993)
- Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras (1995)
- Historic Town of Vigan (1999)
- Puerto-Princesa Subterranean River National Park (1999)

Republic of Korea

- Haeinsa Temple Janggyeong Panjeon, the Depositories for the Tripitaka Koreana Woodblocks (1995)
- Jongmyo Shrine (1995)
- Seokguram Grotto and Bulguksa Temple (1995)
- Changdeokgung Palace Complex (1997)
- Hwaseong Fortress (1997)
- Gochang, Hwasun, and Ganghwa Dolmen Sites (2000)
- Gyeongju Historic Areas (2000)

Solomon Islands

- East Rennell (1998)

Sri Lanka

- Ancient City of Polonnaruwa (1982)
- Ancient City of Sigiriya (1982)
- Sacred City of Anuradhapura (1982)
- Old Town of Galle and its Fortifications (1988)
- Sacred City of Kandy (1988)
- Sinharaja Forest Reserve (1988)
- Golden Temple of Dambulla (1991)

Thailand

- Historic City of Ayutthaya and Associated Historic Towns (1991)
- Historic Town of Sukhotai and Associated Historic Towns (1991)
- Thungyai - Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuaries (1991)
- Ban Chiang Archaeological Site (1992)
- Dong Phrayayen - Khao Yai Forest Complex (2005)

Turkmenistan

- State Historical and Cultural Park (1999)
- Kunya-Urgench (2005)

Uzbekistan

- Itchan Kala (1990)
- Historic Centre of Bukhara (1993)
- Historic Centre of Shakhrisabz (2000)
- Samarkand - Crossroads of Cultures (2001)

Viet Nam

- Complex of Hué Monuments (1993)
- Ha Long Bay (1994, 2000)
- Hoi An Ancient Town (1999)
- My Son Sanctuary (1999)
- Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park (2003)

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

Albania

- Butrint (1992, 1999)
- Museum-City of Gjirokastra (2005)

Andorra

- Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley (2004)

Armenia

- Monasteries of Haghpat and Sanahin (1996, 2000)
- Cathedral and Churches of Echmiatsin and the Archaeological Site of Zvartnots (2000)
- Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley (2000)

Austria

- Historic Centre of the City of Salzburg (1996)
- Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn (1996)
- Hallstatt-Dachstein Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape (1997)
- Semmering Railway (1998)
- City of Graz - Historic Centre (1999)
- Wachau Cultural Landscape (2000)
- Historic Centre of Vienna (2001)

Azerbaijan

- Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshah's Palace and Maiden Tower (2000)

Belarus

- Mir Castle Complex (2000)
- Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family at Nesvizh (2005)

Belgium

- Flemish Béguinages (1998)
- Grand-Place, Brussels (1998)
- The Four Lifts on the Canal du Centre and their Environs, La Louvière and Le Roeulx (Hainault) (1998)
- Historic Centre of Brugge (2000)
- Major Town Houses of the Architect Victor Horta (Brussels) (2000)
- Neolithic Flint Mines at Spiennes (Mons) (2000)
- Notre-Dame Cathedral in Tournai (2000)

- Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex (2005)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

- Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar (2005)

Bulgaria

- Boyana Church (1979)
- Madara Rider (1979)
- Rock-hewn Churches of Ivanovo (1979)
- Thracian Tomb of Kazanlak (1979)
- Ancient City of Nessebar (1983)
- Pirin National Park (1983)
- Rila Monastery (1983)
- Srebarna Nature Reserve (1983)
- Thracian Tomb of Sveshtari (1985)

Canada

- L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Site (1978)
- Nahanni National Park (1978)
- Dinosaur Provincial Park (1979)
- Kluane/Wrangell-St Elias/Glacier Bay/Tatshenshini-Alesk (1979, 1992, 1994) *
- Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump (1981)
- SGAang Gwaii (Anthony Island) (1981)
- Wood Buffalo National Park (1983)
- Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks (1984, 1990)
- Historic District of Québec (1985)
- Gros Morne National Park (1987)
- Old Town Lunenburg (1995)
- Miguasha National Park (1999)

Croatia

- Historical Complex of Split with the Palace of Diocletian (1979)
- Old City of Dubrovnik (1979, 1994)
- Plitvice Lakes National Park (1979, 2000)
- Episcopal Complex of the Euphrasian Basilica in the Historic Centre of Poreč (1997)
- Historic City of Trogir (1997)
- The Cathedral of St James in Šibenik (2000)

Cyprus

- Paphos (1980)
- Painted Churches in the Troodos Region (1985, 2001)
- Choirokoitia (1998)

Czech Republic

- Historic Centre of Český Krumlov (1992)
- Historic Centre of Prague (1992)
- Historic Centre of Telč (1992)
- Pilgrimage Church of St John of Nepomuk at Zelená Hora (1994)
- Kutná Hora: Historical Town Centre with the Church of St Barbara and the Cathedral of Our Lady at Sedlec (1995)
- Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape (1996)
- Gardens and Castle at Kroměříž (1998)
- Holašovice Historical Village Reservation (1998)
- Litomyšl Castle (1999)
- Holy Trinity Column in Olomouc (2000)
- Tugendhat Villa in Brno (2001)
- Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica in Trebíč (2003)

Denmark

- Jelling Mounds, Runic Stones and Church (1994)
- Roskilde Cathedral (1995)
- Kronborg Castle (2000)
- Ilulissat Icefjord (2004)

Estonia

- Historic Centre (Old Town) of Tallinn (1997)

Finland

- Fortress of Suomenlinna (1991)
- Old Rauma (1991)
- Petäjävesi Old Church (1994)
- Verla Groundwood and Board Mill (1996)
- Bronze Age Burial Site of Saimmalla (1999)

France

- Chartres Cathedral (1979)
- Decorated Grottoes of the Vézère Valley (1979)
- Mont-Saint-Michel and its Bay (1979)
- Palace and Park of Versailles (1979)
- Vézelay, Church and Hill (1979)
- Amiens Cathedral (1981)
- Cistercian Abbey of Fontenay (1981)
- Palace and Park of Fontainebleau (1981)
- Roman and Romanesque Monuments of Arles (1981)
- Roman Theatre and its Surroundings and the "Triumphal Arch" of

- Orange (1981)
- Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans (1982)
- Cape Girolata, Cape Porto, Scandola Nature Reserve and the Piana Calanches in Corsica (1983)
- Church of Saint-Savin sur Gartempe (1983)
- Place Stanislas, Place de la Carrière and Place d'Alliance in Nancy (1983)
- Pont du Gard (Roman Aqueduct) (1985)
- Strasbourg - Grande île (1988)
- Cathedral of Notre-Dame, Former Abbey of Saint-Remi and Palace of Tau, Reims (1991)
- Paris, Banks of the Seine (1991)
- Bourges Cathedral (1992)
- Historic Centre of Avignon (1995)
- Canal du Midi (1996)
- Historic Fortified City of Carcassonne (1997)
- Historic Site of Lyons (1998)
- Routes of Santiago de Compostela in France (1998)
- Belfries of Belgium and France (1999, 2005) *
- Jurisdiction of Saint-Emilion (1999)
- The Loire Valley between Sully-sur-Loire and Chalonnes (2000)
- Provins, Town of Medieval Fairs (2001)
- Le Havre, the city rebuilt by Auguste Perret (2005)

Georgia

- Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery (1994)
- Historical Monuments of Mtskheta (1994)
- Upper Svaneti (1996)

Germany

- Aachen Cathedral (1978)
- Speyer Cathedral (1981)
- Würzburg Residence with the Court Gardens and Residence Square (1981)
- Pilgrimage Church of Wies (1983)
- Castles of Augustusburg and Falkenlust at Brühl (1984)
- St Mary's Cathedral and St Michael's Church at Hildesheim (1985)
- Roman Monuments, Cathedral of St Peter and Church of Our Lady in Trier (1986)
- Hanseatic City of Lübeck (1987)
- Palaces and Parks of Potsdam and

- Berlin (1990, 1992, 1999)
- Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch (1991)
- Mines of Rammelsberg and Historic Town of Goslar (1992)
- Maulbronn Monastery Complex (1993)
- Town of Bamberg (1993)
- Collegiate Church, Castle, and Old Town of Quedlinburg (1994)
- Völklingen Ironworks (1994)
- Messel Pit Fossil Site (1995)
- Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar and Dessau (1996)
- Cologne Cathedral (1996)
- Luther Memorials in Eisleben and Wittenberg (1996)
- Classical Weimar (1998)
- Museumsinsel (Museum Island), Berlin (1999)
- Wartburg Castle (1999)
- Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz (2000)
- Monastic Island of Reichenau (2000)
- Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex in Essen (2001)
- Historic Centres of Stralsund and Wismar (2002)
- Upper Middle Rhine Valley (2002)
- Dresden Elbe Valley (2004)
- Town Hall and Roland on the Marketplace of Bremen (2004)

Greece

- Temple of Apollo Epicurius at Bassae (1986)
- Acropolis, Athens (1987)
- Archaeological Site of Delphi (1987)
- Archaeological Site of Epidaurus (1988)
- Medieval City of Rhodes (1988)
- Meteora (1988)
- Mount Athos (1988)
- Paleochristian and Byzantine Monuments of Thessalonika (1988)
- Archaeological Site of Olympia (1989)
- Mystras (1989)
- Delos (1990)
- Monasteries of Daphni, Hossios Lukas and Nea Moni of Chios (1990)
- Pythagoreion and Heraion of Samos (1992)
- Archaeological Site of Vergina (1996)
- Archaeological Sites of Mycenae and Tiryns (1999)
- Historic Centre (Chorá) with the

Monastery of Saint John “the Theologian” and the Cave of the Apocalypse on the Island of Pátmos (1999)

Holy See

- Vatican City (1984)

Hungary

- Budapest, including the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrásy Avenue (1987, 2002)
- Old Village of Hollókő and its Surroundings (1987)
- Millenary Benedictine Abbey of Pannonhalma and its Natural Environment (1996)
- Hortobágy National Park - the Pusztas (1999)
- Early Christian Necropolis of Pécs (Sopianae) (2000)
- Fertő/Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape (2001) *
- Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape (2002)

Iceland

- Þingvellir National Park (2004)

Ireland

- Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne (1993)
- Skellig Michael (1996)

Israel

- Masada (2001)
- Old City of Acre (2001)
- White City of Tel-Aviv -- the Modern Movement (2003)
- Biblical Tels – Megiddo, Hazor, Beer Sheba (2005)
- Incense Route - Desert Cities in the Negev (2005)

Italy

- Rock Drawings in Valcamonica (1979)
- Church and Dominican Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie with “The Last Supper” by Leonardo da Vinci (1980)
- Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura (1980, 1990) *
- Historic Centre of Florence (1982)
- Piazza del Duomo, Pisa (1987)
- Venice and its Lagoon (1987)
- Historic Centre of San Gimignano (1990)

- I Sassi di Matera (1993)
- City of Vicenza and the Palladian Villas of the Veneto (1994, 1996)
- Crespi d’Adda (1995)
- Ferrara, City of the Renaissance, and its Po Delta (1995, 1999)
- Historic Centre of Naples (1995)
- Historic Centre of Siena (1995)
- Castel del Monte (1996)
- Early Christian Monuments of Ravenna (1996)
- Historic Centre of the City of Pienza (1996)
- The Trulli of Alberobello (1996)
- 18th-Century Royal Palace at Caserta, with the Park, the Aqueduct of Vanvitelli, and the San Leucio Complex (1997)
- Archaeological Area of Agrigento (1997)
- Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata (1997)
- Botanical Garden (Orto Botanico), Padua (1997)
- Cathedral, Torre Civica and Piazza Grande, Modena (1997)
- Costiera Amalfitana (1997)
- Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto) (1997)
- Residences of the Royal House of Savoy (1997)
- Su Nuraxi di Barumini (1997)
- Villa Romana del Casale (1997)
- Archaeological Area and the Patriarchal Basilica of Aquileia (1998)
- Cilento and Vallo di Diano National Park with the Archeological sites of Paestum and Velia, and the Certosa di Padula (1998)
- Historic Centre of Urbino (1998)
- Villa Adriana (Tivoli) (1999)
- Assisi, the Basilica of San Francesco and Other Franciscan Sites (2000)
- City of Verona (2000)
- Isole Eolie (Aeolian Islands) (2000)
- Villa d’Este, Tivoli (2001)
- Late Baroque Towns of the Val di Noto (South-eastern Sicily) (2002)
- Sacri Monti of Piedmont and Lombardy (2003)
- Etruscan Necropolises of Cerveteri and Tarquinia (2004)
- Val d’Orcia (2004)
- Syracuse and the Rocky Necropolis of Pantalica (2005)

Latvia

- Historic Centre of Riga (1997)

Lithuania

- Vilnius Historic Centre (1994)
- Curonian Spit (2000) *
- Kernavė Archaeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernavė) (2004)
- Struve Geodetic Arc (2005) *

Luxembourg

- City of Luxembourg: its Old Quarters and Fortifications (1994)

Malta

- City of Valletta (1980)
- Hal Saflieni Hypogeum (1980)
- Megalithic Temples of Malta (1980, 1992)

Netherlands

- Schokland and Surroundings (1995)
- Defence Line of Amsterdam (1996)
- Historic Area of Willemstad, Inner City and Harbour, Netherlands Antilles (1997)
- Mill Network at Kinderdijk-Elshout (1997)
- Ir.D.F. Woudagemaal (D.F. Wouda Steam Pumping Station) (1998)
- Droogmakerij de Beemster (Beemster Polder) (1999)
- Rietveld Schröderhuis (Rietveld Schröder House) (2000)

Norway

- Bryggen (1979)
- Urnes Stave Church (1979)
- Røros (1980)
- Rock Drawings of Alta (1985)
- Vegaøyan -- The Vega Archipelago (2004)
- West Norwegian Fjords - Geirangerfjord and Nærøyfjord (2005)

Poland

- Cracow’s Historic Centre (1978)
- Wieliczka Salt Mine (1978)
- Auschwitz Concentration Camp (1979)
- Belovezhskaya Pushcha / Białowieża Forest (1979, 1992) *
- Historic Centre of Warsaw (1980)
- Old City of Zamość (1992)
- Castle of the Teutonic Order in Malbork (1997)
- Medieval Town of Toruń (1997)
- Kalwaria Zebrzydowska: the Mannerist Architectural and Park Landscape Complex and Pilgrimage Park (1999)
- Churches of Peace in Jawor and

- Swidnica (2001)
- Wooden Churches of Southern Little Poland (2003)
- Muskauer Park / Park Muzakowski (2004) *

Portugal

- Central Zone of the Town of Angra do Heroísmo in the Azores (1983)
- Convent of Christ in Tomar (1983)
- Monastery of Batalha (1983)
- Monastery of the Hieronymites and Tower of Belem in Lisbon (1983)
- Historic Centre of Evora (1986)
- Monastery of Alcobaça (1989)
- Cultural Landscape of Sintra (1995)
- Historic Centre of Oporto (1996)
- Prehistoric Rock-Art Sites in the Côa Valley (1998)
- Laurisilva of Madeira (1999)
- Alto Douro Wine Region (2001)
- Historic Centre of Guimarães (2001)
- Landscape of the Pico Island Vineyard Culture (2004)

Romania

- Danube Delta (1991)
- Churches of Moldavia (1993)
- Monastery of Horezu (1993)
- Villages with Fortified Churches in Transylvania (1993, 1999)
- Dacian Fortresses of the Orastie Mountains (1999)
- Historic Centre of Sighișoara (1999)
- Wooden Churches of Maramureș (1999)

Russian Federation

- Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments (1990)
- Kizhi Pogost (1990)
- Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow (1990)
- Cultural and Historic Ensemble of the Solovetsky Islands (1992)
- Historic Monuments of Novgorod and Surroundings (1992)
- White Monuments of Vladimir and Suzdal (1992)
- Architectural Ensemble of the Trinity Sergius Lavra in Sergiev Posad (1993)
- Church of the Ascension, Kolomenskoye (1994)
- Virgin Komi Forests (1995)
- Lake Baikal (1996)

- Volcanoes of Kamchatka (1996, 2001)
- Golden Mountains of Altai (1998)
- Western Caucasus (1999)
- Historic and Architectural Complex of the Kazan Kremlin (2000)
- The Ensemble of Ferrapontov Monastery (2000)
- Central Sikhote-Alin (2001)
- Citadel, Ancient City and Fortress Buildings of Derbent (2003)
- Ensemble of the Novodevichy Convent (2004)
- Natural System of Wrangel Island Reserve (2004)
- Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl (2005)

Serbia and Montenegro

- Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor (1979)
- Stari Ras and Sopočani (1979)
- Durmitor National Park (1980)
- Studenica Monastery (1986)
- Dečani Monastery (2004)

Slovakia

- Banská Štiavnica (1993)
- Spišský Hrad and its Associated Cultural Monuments (1993)
- Vlkolínec (1993)
- Caves of Aggtelek Karst and Slovak Karst (1995, 2000) *
- Bardejov Town Conservation Reserve (2000)

Slovenia

- Škocjan Caves (1986)

Spain

- Alhambra, Generalife and Al-bayzín, Granada (1984, 1994)
- Burgos Cathedral (1984)
- Historic Centre of Cordoba (1984, 1994)
- Monastery and Site of the Escorial, Madrid (1984)
- Works of Antoni Gaudí (1984, 2005)
- Altamira Cave (1985)
- Monuments of Oviedo and the Kingdom of the Asturias (1985, 1998)
- Old Town of Avila with its Extramuros Churches (1985)
- Old Town of Segovia and its Aqueduct (1985)
- Santiago de Compostela (Old Town) (1985)
- Garajonay National Park (1986)
- Historic City of Toledo (1986)
- Mudéjar Architecture of Aragon

- (1986, 2001)
- Old Town of Cáceres (1986)
- Cathedral, Alcazar and Archivo de Indias in Seville (1987)
- Old City of Salamanca (1988)
- Poblet Monastery (1991)
- Archaeological Ensemble of Mérida (1993)
- Route of Santiago de Compostela (1993)
- Royal Monastery of Santa Maria de Guadalupe (1993)
- Doñana National Park (1994)
- Historic Walled Town of Cuenca (1996)
- La Lonja de la Seda de Valencia (1996)
- Las Médulas (1997)
- Pyrénées - Mont Perdu (1997, 1999) *
- San Millán Yuso and Suso Monasteries (1997)
- The Palau de la Música Catalana and the Hospital de Sant Pau, Barcelona (1997)
- Rock-Art of the Mediterranean Basin on the Iberian Peninsula (1998)
- University and Historic Precinct of Alcalá de Henares (1998)
- Ibiza, biodiversity and culture (1999)
- San Cristóbal de La Laguna (1999)
- Archaeological Ensemble of Tàrraco (2000)
- Archaeological Site of Atapuerca (2000)
- Catalan Romanesque Churches of the Vall de Boí (2000)
- Palmeral of Elche (2000)
- Roman Walls of Lugo (2000)
- Aranjuez Cultural Landscape (2001)
- Renaissance Monumental Ensembles of Úbeda and Baeza (2003)

Sweden

- Royal Domain of Drottningholm (1991)
- Birka and Hovgården (1993)
- Engelsberg Ironworks (1993)
- Rock Carvings in Tanum (1994)
- Skogskyrkogården (1994)
- Hanseatic Town of Visby (1995)
- Church Village of Gammelstad, Luleå (1996)
- Laponian Area (1996)
- Naval Port of Karlskrona (1998)
- Agricultural Landscape of Southern Öland (2000)
- High Coast (2000)
- Mining Area of the Great Copper

- Mountain in Falun (2001)
- Varberg Radio Station (2004)

Switzerland

- Benedictine Convent of St John at Müstair (1983)
- Convent of St Gall (1983)
- Old City of Berne (1983)
- Three Castles, Defensive Wall and Ramparts of the Market-town of Bellinzona (2000)
- Jungfrau-Aletsch-Bietschhorn (2001)
- Monte San Giorgio (2003)

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

- Ohrid Region with its Cultural and Historical Aspect and its Natural Environment (1979, 1980)

Turkey

- Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites of Cappadocia (1985)
- Great Mosque and Hospital of Divriği (1985)
- Historic Areas of Istanbul (1985)
- Hattusha (1986)
- Nemrut Dağ (1987)
- Hierapolis-Pamukkale (1988)
- Xanthos-Letoon (1988)
- City of Safranbolu (1994)
- Archaeological Site of Troy (1998)

Ukraine

- Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra (1990)
- Lviv - the Ensemble of the Historic Centre (1998)

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

- Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd (1986)
- Durham Castle and Cathedral (1986)
- Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast (1986)
- Ironbridge Gorge (1986)
- St Kilda (1986, 2004, 2005)
- Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites (1986)
- Studley Royal Park including the Ruins of Fountains Abbey (1986)
- Blenheim Palace (1987)
- City of Bath (1987)
- Frontiers of the Roman Empire (1987, 2005) *
- Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and Saint Margaret's

- Church (1987)
- Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey, and St Martin's Church (1988)
- Henderson Island (1988)
- Tower of London (1988)
- Gough and Inaccessible Islands (1995, 2004)
- Old and New Towns of Edinburgh (1995)
- Maritime Greenwich (1997)
- Heart of Neolithic Orkney (1999)
- Blaenavon Industrial Landscape (2000)
- Historic Town of St George and Related Fortifications, Bermuda (2000)
- Derwent Valley Mills (2001)
- Dorset and East Devon Coast (2001)
- New Lanark (2001)
- Saltaire (2001)
- Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (2003)
- Liverpool - Maritime Mercantile City (2004)

United States of America

- Mesa Verde (1978)
- Yellowstone (1978)
- Everglades National Park (1979)
- Grand Canyon National Park (1979)
- Independence Hall (1979)
- Redwood National Park (1980)
- Mammoth Cave National Park (1981)
- Olympic National Park (1981)
- Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site (1982)
- Great Smoky Mountains National Park (1983)
- La Fortaleza and San Juan Historic Site in Puerto Rico (1983)
- Statue of Liberty (1984)
- Yosemite National Park (1984)
- Chaco Culture National Historical Park (1987)
- Hawaii Volcanoes National Park (1987)
- Monticello and the University of Virginia in Charlottesville (1987)
- Pueblo de Taos (1992)
- Carlsbad Caverns National Park (1995)
- Waterton Glacier International Peace Park (1995) *

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Argentina

- Los Glaciares (1981)
- Iguazu National Park (1984)
- Cueva de las Manos, Río Pinturas (1999)
- Península Valdés (1999)
- Ischigualasto / Talampaya Natural Parks (2000)
- Jesuit Block and Estancias of Córdoba (2000)
- Quebrada de Humahuaca (2003)

Belize

- Belize Barrier-Reef Reserve System (1996)

Bolivia

- City of Potosi (1987)
- Jesuit Missions of the Chiquitos (1990)
- Historic City of Sucre (1991)
- Fuerte de Samaipata (1998)
- Noel Kempff Mercado National Park (2000)
- Tiwanaku: Spiritual and Political Centre of the Tiwanaku Culture (2000)

Brazil

- Historic Town of Ouro Preto (1980)
- Historic Centre of the Town of Olinda (1982)
- Jesuit Missions of the Guaranis: San Ignacio Mini, Santa Ana, Nuestra Señora de Loreto and Santa Maria Mayor (Argentina), Ruins of Sao Miguel das Missoes (Brazil) (1983, 1984) *
- Historic Centre of Salvador de Bahia (1985)
- Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Congonhas (1985)
- Iguaçu National Park (1986)
- Brasilia (1987)
- Serra da Capivara National Park (1991)
- Historic Centre of São Luis (1997)
- Atlantic Forest Southeast Reserves (1999)
- Discovery Coast Atlantic Forest Reserves (1999)
- Historic Centre of the Town of Diamantina (1999)
- Central Amazon Conservation

- Complex (2000, 2003)
- Pantanal Conservation Area (2000)
- Brazilian Atlantic Islands: Fernando de Noronha and Atol das Rocas Reserves (2001)
- Cerrado Protected Areas: Chapada dos Veadeiros and Emas National Parks (2001)
- Historic Centre of the Town of Goiás (2001)

Chile

- Rapa Nui National Park (1995)
- Churches of Chiloé (2000)
- Historic Quarter of the Seaport City of Valparaíso (2003)
- Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works (2005)

Colombia

- Port, Fortresses and Group of Monuments, Cartagena (1984)
- Los Katios National Park (1994)
- Historic Centre of Santa Cruz de Mompo (1995)
- National Archeological Park of Tierradentro (1995)
- San Agustín Archeological Park (1995)

Costa Rica

- Cocos Island National Park (1997, 2002)
- Area de Conservación Guanacaste (1999, 2004)

Cuba

- Old Havana and its Fortifications (1982)
- Trinidad and the Valley de los Ingenios (1988)
- San Pedro de la Roca Castle, Santiago de Cuba (1997)
- Desembarco del Granma National Park (1999)
- Viñales Valley (1999)
- Archaeological Landscape of the First Coffee Plantations in the Southeast of Cuba (2000)
- Alejandro de Humboldt National Park (2001)
- Urban Historic Centre of Cienfuegos (2005)

Dominica

- Morne Trois Pitons National Park (1997)

Dominican Republic

- Colonial City of Santo Domingo (1990)

Ecuador

- City of Quito (1978)
- Galapagos Islands (1978, 2001)
- Sangay National Park (1983)
- Historic Centre of Santa Ana de los Ríos de Cuenca (1999)

El Salvador

- Joya de Ceren Archaeological Site (1993)

Guatemala

- Antigua Guatemala (1979)
- Tikal National Park (1979)
- Archaeological Park and Ruins of Quirigua (1981)

Haiti

- National History Park - Citadel, Sans Souci, Ramiers (1982)

Honduras

- Maya Site of Copan (1980)
- Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve (1982)

Mexico

- Historic Centre of Mexico City and Xochimilco (1987)
- Historic Centre of Oaxaca and Archaeological Site of Monte Albán (1987)
- Historic Centre of Puebla (1987)
- Pre-Hispanic City and National Park of Palenque (1987)
- Pre-Hispanic City of Teotihuacan (1987)
- Sian Ka'an (1987)
- Historic Town of Guanajuato and Adjacent Mines (1988)
- Pre-Hispanic City of Chichen-Itza (1988)
- Historic Centre of Morelia (1991)
- El Tajin, Pre-Hispanic City (1992)
- Historic Centre of Zacatecas (1993)
- Rock Paintings of the Sierra de San Francisco (1993)
- Whale Sanctuary of El Vizcaino (1993)
- Earliest 16th-Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl (1994)
- Historic Monuments Zone of Querétaro (1996)
- Pre-Hispanic Town of Uxmal (1996)
- Hospicio Cabañas, Guadalajara (1997)
- Archeological Zone of Paquimé, Casas Grandes (1998)
- Historic Monuments Zone of Tlaxcala (1998)

- Archaeological Monuments Zone of Xochicalco (1999)
- Historic Fortified Town of Campeche (1999)
- Ancient Maya City of Calakmul, Campeche (2002)
- Franciscan Missions in the Sierra Gorda of Querétaro (2003)
- Luis Barragán House and Studio (2004)
- Islands and Protected Areas of the Gulf of California (2005)

Nicaragua

- Ruins of León Viejo (2000)

Panama

- Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (1980)
- Darien National Park (1981)
- Talamanca Range-La Amistad Reserves / La Amistad National Park (1983, 1990) *
- Archaeological Site of Panamá Viejo and Historic District of Panamá (1997, 2003)
- Coiba National Park and its Special Zone of Marine Protection (2005)

Paraguay

- Jesuit Missions of La Santísima Trinidad de Paraná and Jesús de Tavarangué (1993)

Peru

- City of Cuzco (1983)
- Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu (1983)
- Chavin (Archaeological Site) (1985)
- Huascarán National Park (1985)
- Chan Chan Archaeological Zone (1986)
- Manu National Park (1987)
- Historic Centre of Lima (1988, 1991)
- Río Abiseo National Park (1990, 1992)
- Lines and Geoglyphs of Nasca and Pampas de Jumana (1994)
- Historical Centre of the City of Arequipa (2000)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

- Brimstone Hill Fortress National Park (1999)

Saint Lucia

- Pitons Management Area (2004)

Suriname

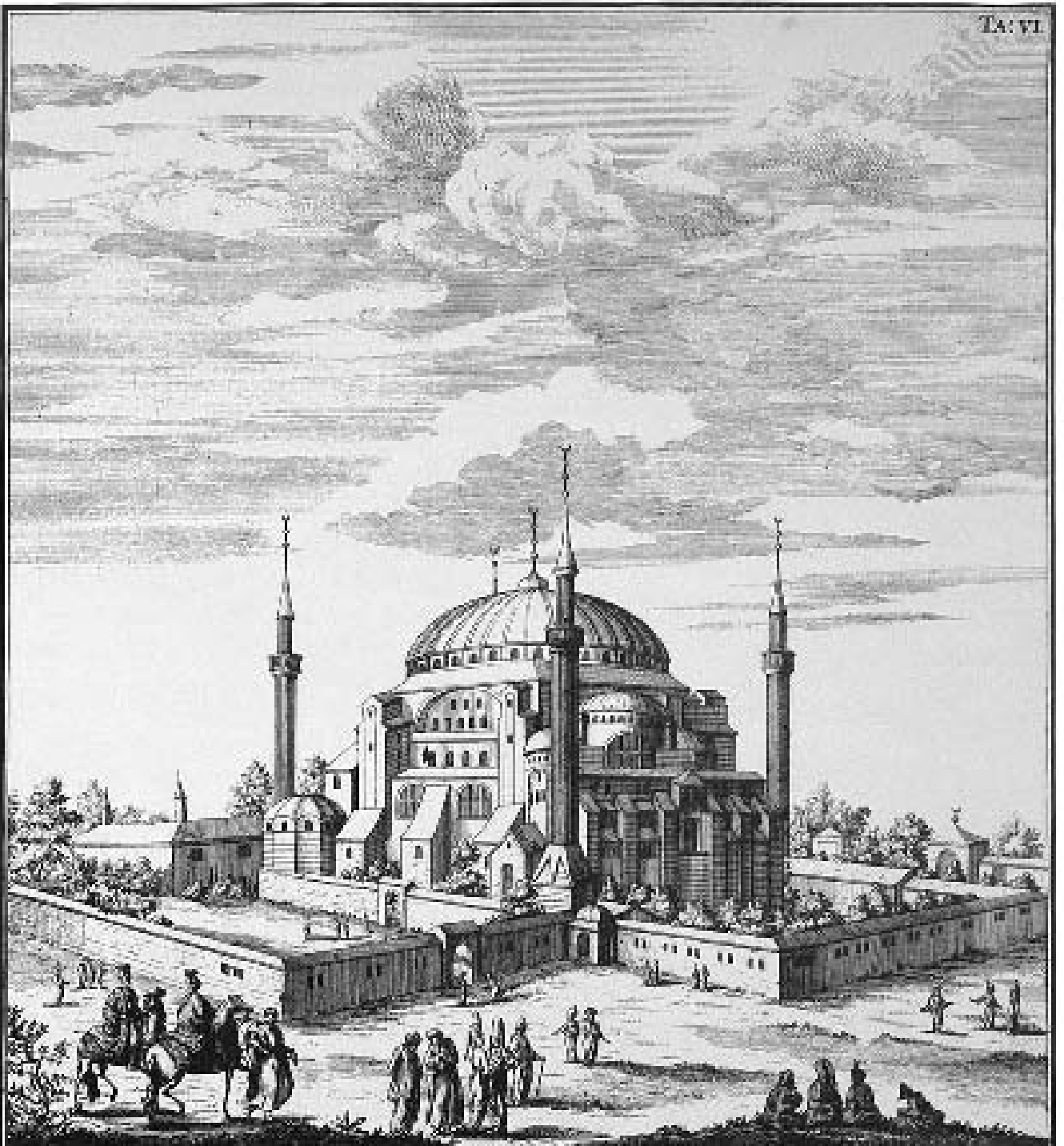
- Central Suriname Nature Reserve (2000)
- Historic Inner City of Paramaribo (2002)

Uruguay

- Historic Quarter of the City of Colonia del Sacramento (1995)

Venezuela

- Coro and its Port (1993)
- Canaima National Park (1994)
- Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas (2000)



Der berühmte Tempel d. Sophia | Le grand et magnifique temple
 zu Constantinopol, nahe bey dem Serail. | de Sainte Sophie proche du Serail.
 1740 C. G. C. G.

MONUMENTS AND SITES / MONUMENTS ET SITES / MONUMENTOS Y SITIOS

Published so far / publiés jusqu'à présent / publicados hasta el momento: Australia, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Hungary, India, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Russia, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Zimbabwe (18 vols.), Colombo 1996 (out of print / épuisés / agotados)

Monumentos y Sitios de Chile, Santiago de Chile 1999

Monuments and Sites: Finland, Helsinki 1999

Monuments and Sites: Indonesia, West Java 1999

NEW SERIES / NOUVELLE SÉRIE / NUEVA SERIE:

- I International Charters for Conservation and Restoration
Chartes Internationales sur la Conservation et la Restauration
Cartas Internacionales sobre la Conservación y la Restauración, 2001, second edition 2004
- II The Terracotta Army of the First Chinese Emperor Qin Shihuang, 2001
- III The Terracotta Army, Studies on the Polychromy of Antique Sculptures, 2001
- IV Puebla, Patrimonio de Arquitectura Civil de Virreinato, 2001
- V Vernacular Architecture / Architecture Vernaculaire / Arquitectura Vernácula, 2002
- VI Magnetic Prospecting in Archaeological Sites, 2001
- VII Building Archaeology, 2002
- VIII Cultural heritage in the Arctic and the Antarctic Regions, 2004
- IX La representatividad en la Lista del Patrimonio Mundial, 2004
- X Itinerarios Culturales. Cultural Routes. Itinéraires Culturels, 2005
- XI The Venice Charter / La Charte de Venise 1964-2004-2044?, 2005
- XII The World Heritage List: Filling the Gaps – An Action Plan for the Future / La Liste du Patrimoine Mondial: Comblar les Lacunes – un plan d'action pour le futur, 2005
- XIII Nuevas Miradas sobre la Autenticidad e Integridad en el Patrimonio Mundial de las Américas / New Views on Authenticity and Integrity in the World Heritage of the Americas (in print)
- XIV Ciudades Históricas Iberoamericanas. Historic Towns in Ibero America. Villes Historiques Ibéro Américaines, 2005