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 and the results are shown in Table 9.


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 hominin 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).


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.


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.


ANNEX 4, Meetings and Studies


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.


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.


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 3.3.3.8 below). At the Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on Associative Cultural Landscapes, held in Australia in April 1995 (see 3.3.3.3. 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.


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.


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 also Working Document WHC-97/CONF.208/INF.8.
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.


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.


This meeting followed on immediately after that referred to in 3.3.3.6 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; Demonjong
- Indonesia: Besakih
- Iran: Sabalan
- Japan: Fuji, Kii Mountain Range
- Korea: Mount Kyeryongsan
- Kyrgyzstan: Bogd Khan Khairkhan, Khan Khentii, Otgonenger
ANNEX 4, Meetings and Studies

Nepal: Khang Reinpoche (Mount Kailash); Khangchendzonga; Gauri (Tseringma)


4. EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA


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.


4.2. Regional Thematic Expert Meeting on Cultural Landscapes in Eastern Europe, Bialystok (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.


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 3.3.5.3 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.
ANNEX 4, Meetings and Studies

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.


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.


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

*Curacao*: Zuurzak [plantation and slave holding depot]; Lanhuis Knip

*Dominican Republic*: Boca de Negra and Engombe

*Grenada*: Dougallston [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]
ICOMOS studies

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):

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).

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).

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

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.

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.

**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.

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.


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, Thanjavur (inscribed 1987); Upper Valley of the Indus, Ladakh; Satrunjaya monumental ensemble
- **Indonesia**: Borobudur temple complex (inscribed 1991); Prambanan temple complex (inscribed 1991); Dieng Plateau ancient city
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Japan  Horyu-ji (inscribed 1993); Todai-ji, Nara (inscribed 1998); Byodo-in, Uji (inscribed 1994)

Myanmar  Ancient city of Bagan; Shwe-Dagon Pagoda, Rangoon


Thailand  Sukhothai (inscribed 1991); Pimai; Ayutthaya (inscribed 1991)


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/CONF.003/INF.10. The ICOMOS-TICCIH thematic study on historic canals (see 3.4.1.3 above) was a direct result of this meeting.

3.2. Expert Meeting on Routes as a Part of our Cultural Heritage, Madrid (Spain), 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/CONF.003/INF.13.