



ENGLISH HERITAGE

What to do once you have a Tentative List – the UK example

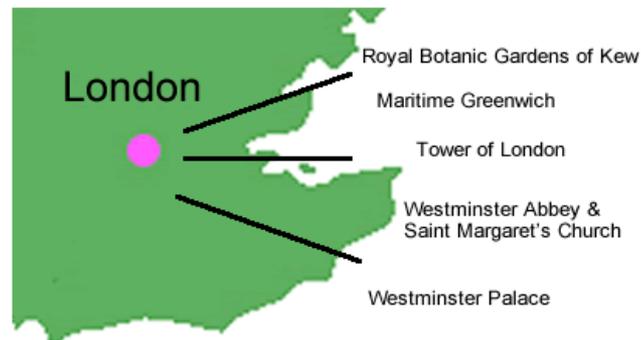
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28 sites

- 18 in England
- 1 in Northern Ireland
- 5 in Scotland
- 3 in Wales
- 3 in Overseas Territories





- DCMS responsible for Convention
- Advised by English Heritage on general policy and on English sites
- Devolved governments deal with their own sites
- Sites protected by existing designations and spatial planning system
- Funding sources varied

1999 UK Tentative List



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- Prepared by experts and then put out to consultation
- Thematic approach
- Deliberate attempt to avoid over represented categories
- Focus on themes where the UK could offer something truly of Outstanding Universal Value

1999 Themes



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- NATURAL SITES
 - Estuarine sites
 - Species-rich habitats – created by the interaction of man and nature
 - Geological Sites
- CULTURAL SITES
 - Cultural landscapes
 - The Origin of Early Man
 - Insular Contribution to early Medieval Europe
 - Landscape Gardens
 - Industrialisation
 - Britain's Global Influence

Outcomes of 1999 Tentative List



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- 25 sites on List
- 10 sites inscribed from List
- 2 sites nominated but did not progress
- Antonine Wall added to list as extension to transnational Frontiers of the Roman Empire
- One existing natural site added cultural criteria
- 13 sites did nothing

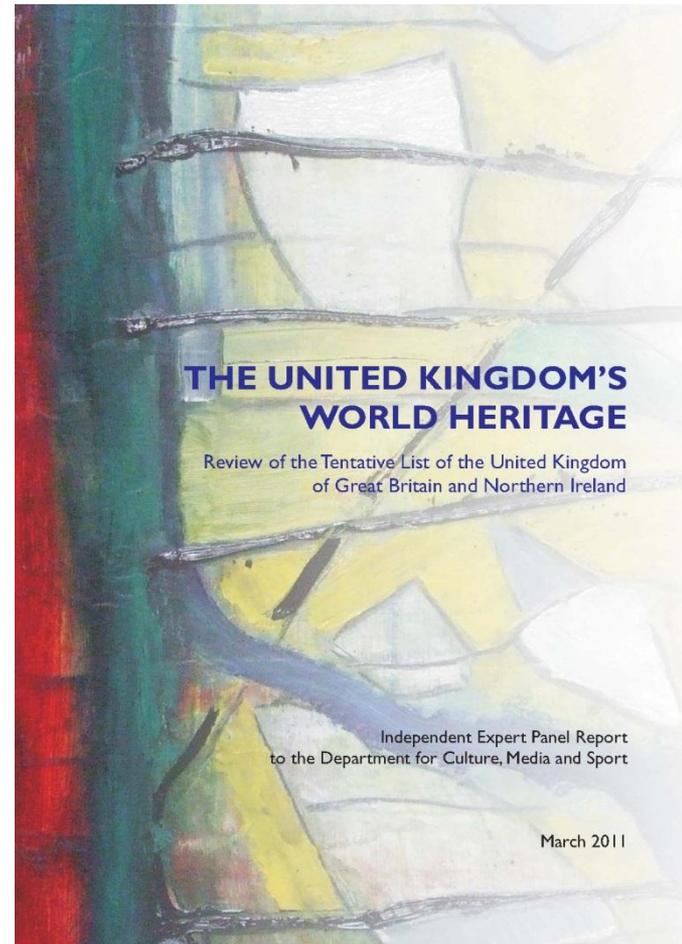
- Too many sites on Tentative List
- Number of nominations possible annually reduced
- Some of these would never make it
- Some no longer wanted to try
- Many nominations took longer than planned
- Cost and time taken in preparing nominations
- Subsequent management concerns, particularly related to development pressure in setting

2011 UK Tentative List



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- Bottom up process
- Applications assessed by independent Expert Panel
- Catalogue of sites which may be nominated over 10 year period
- 13 sites in all – 11 selected by Panel + 2 still being dealt with by UNESCO
- Some may not have OUV



Technical Evaluations



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- Decisions on World Heritage taken by UNESCO World Heritage Committee
- Introduced by UK government to reduce uncertainty in nomination process
- Technical evaluation covers all aspects of nomination in abbreviated form.
- Entries prepared by candidate sites and assessed by government panel
- If it passes the panel, site is allocated provisional nomination year

Technical Evaluation



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Format

Section of Study	Maximum no. pages
1. Draft statement of Outstanding Universal Value	2
2. Description of the site	2
3. Justification of Outstanding Universal Value	2
4. Criteria for Outstanding Universal Value	2
5. Authenticity (cultural sites only)	2
6. Integrity	2
7. Comparative study	4
8. Protection	4
9. Management	3
10. Resourcing	3

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value



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At time of inscription, World Heritage Committee now adopts a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value as baseline for future management

Summarises in one or two pages why a place is on World Heritage List

Basis for future management of site both by UNESCO and by state party

- Summary of factual information
- Summary of qualities (values, attributes)
- Criteria (values and attributes which manifest them)
- Integrity (all sites)
- Authenticity (criteria i – vi)
- Protection, & management & protection requirements

Outstanding Universal Value



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- Have to show your site really is of importance to whole world
- For natural sites have to compare with whole world
- For cultural sites need to show significance at least in geo-cultural region
- Many sites of national or even international importance will not have OUV

Criteria



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- 10 criteria – 6 cultural, 4 natural
- Site has to be justified by at least one criterion

Comparative Study



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- Essential to demonstrate that your site does have OUV and fills a gap on the List
- Too many comparative studies do not look sufficiently outside own country
- Essential to examine comparisons widely and authoritatively
- Good comparative studies are very difficult to do



- Wholeness – is site of sufficient size?
- Intactness – are its components sufficiently complete to show OUV?
- Level of threat – what pressures threaten site and can they be dealt with?

Authenticity = truth of evidence (Cultural sites only)



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- form and design;
- materials and substance;
- use and function;
- traditions, techniques and management systems;
- location and setting;
- language, and other forms of intangible heritage;
- spirit and feeling;
- other internal and external factors

Protection Management and Resources



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- World Heritage Convention is primarily about conservation
- Essential that site is properly protected
- Need to demonstrate that protection will actually work
- Need to show how often complex sites will be managed
- Once inscribed, failures in protection or management can have major consequences
- Adequate resources essential to make system work

Conclusion



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- Technical Evaluation introduced in UK to save resources and help sites
- Technical Evaluations relatively cheap to produce but need promoters of site to address all the major issues
- If they demonstrate *prima facie* case, then government is justified in allowing them to go forward to full nomination process
- Early days and waiting to see how well it works in practice