

Cultural landscapes - At its sixteenth session in December 1992 the World Heritage Committee (1976) adopted three main categories of cultural landscapes (UNESCO 14 December 1992: 54-55) and included guidelines concerning their inclusion in the World Heritage List in the Operational Guidelines (UNESCO February 1996: 10-12, Paragraphs 35 to 42). Paragraphs 36 to 38 of the Operational Guidelines provide some definition of cultural landscapes. 36. Cultural landscapes represent the "combined works of nature and of man" designated in Article 1 of the Convention. They are illustrative of the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by their natural environment and of successive social, economic and cultural forces, both external and internal. They should be selected on the basis both of their outstanding universal value and of their representativity in terms of a clearly defined geo-cultural region and also for their capacity to illustrate the essential and distinct cultural elements of such regions. 37. The term "cultural landscape" embraces a diversity of manifestations

of the interaction between humankind and its natural environment 38. Cultural landscapes often reflect specific techniques of sustainable land-use, considering the characteristics and limits of the natural environment they are established in, and a specific spiritual relation to nature. Protection of cultural landscapes can contribute to modern techniques of sustainable land-use and can maintain or enhance natural values in the landscape. The continued existence of traditional forms of land-use supports biological diversity in many regions of the world. The protection of traditional cultural landscapes is therefore helpful in maintaining biological diversity (UNESCO February 1996: 10-11). Paragraph 39 of the Operational Guidelines refers to cultural landscapes as falling into three main categories - the clearly defined landscape, the organically evolved landscape (including relict (or fossil) landscapes and continuing landscapes) and associative cultural landscapes (UNESCO February 1996: 11). Paragraphs 40 to 42 of the Operational Guidelines provide some further guidance concerning the inclusion of cultural landscapes in the World Heritage List

(UNESCO February 1996: 11-12). Since 1992 several regional and thematic meetings on the subject of cultural landscapes of outstanding universal value have been held (see for example, von Droste et al 1995, von Droste et al 1995: Annexes II to VI and UNESCO 21 April 1996). See Associative cultural landscape, Canal, Clearly defined landscape, Continuing landscape, Heritage route, Organically evolved landscape, Relict (or fossil) landscape - UNESCO World Heritage Glossary

Heritage route - In November 1994 a meeting on "Routes as Part of Our Cultural Heritage" was held in Madrid, Spain. The expert meeting defined a heritage route as: ... 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

(von Droste et al 1995: 437, Annex IV). See Cultural landscape - Glossary of World Heritage Terms

Global Strategy - A conceptual framework devised to ensure the representativeness and credibility of the World Heritage List. The Global Strategy was adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its eighteenth session in 1994 (UNESCO 13 October 1994). The Global Strategy was originally devised with particular reference to cultural heritage. In March 1996 a group of experts meeting in the Parc National de la Vanoise, France, affirmed the application of the Global Strategy for natural heritage (UNESCO 15 April 1996). The World Heritage Bureau and Committee will consider the substance of the report of the group of experts at their twentieth sessions in 1996. The regional and thematic meetings held on the subject of cultural landscapes of outstanding universal value (See for example, von Droste et al 1995, von Droste et al 1995: Annexes 11 to VI and UNESCO 21 April 1996) and meetings on authenticity (Larson and Marstein

1994, Larson 1995 and Inter-American Symposium on Authenticity, March 1996) are all important contributions to the aims of the Global Strategy. The first subregional meeting on the Global Strategy was held in Harare, Zimbabwe from 11 to 13 October 1995 (UNESCO 31 January 1996: 53-54). - Glossary of World Heritage Terms

**Global Strategy for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention - See Global Strategy - Glossary of World Heritage Terms**