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

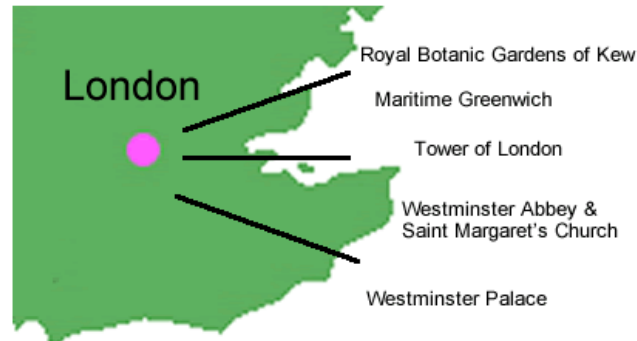
**Christopher Young**  
**Head of International Advice**



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## 28 sites

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



# UK system



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- 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

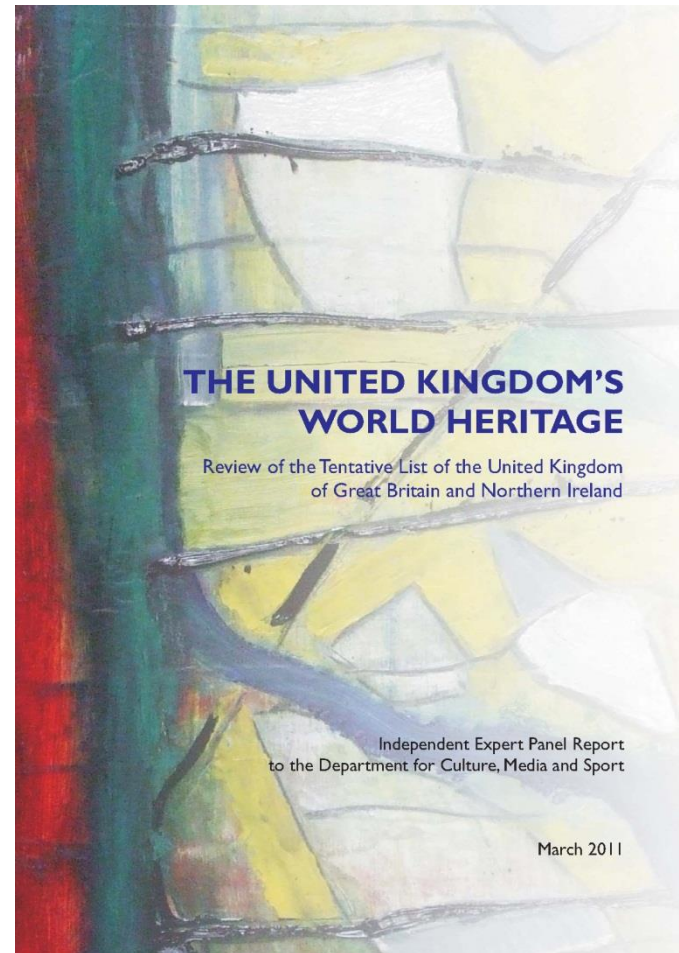
- Too many sites on Tentative List
- Number of nominations possible annually reduced
- Some of these would never make it
- Some no longer wanted to try
- Many nominations took longer than planned
- Cost and time taken in preparing nominations
- Subsequent management concerns, particularly related to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

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

# 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

# Integrity



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- 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