

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD
CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

World Heritage Committee
Fourth session
Paris, 1-5 September 1980

List of cultural and natural properties suitable for inclusion in the World Heritage List

1. At its third session, the Committee decided that each State Party should, as far as possible, submit a provisional list of cultural and natural properties situated within its territory and which it considers suitable for inclusion in the World Heritage List. It furthermore decided that this list, which will constitute the "inventory" provided for in Article 11 of the Convention, does not need to be exhaustive but should comprise those properties which the State intends to nominate during the following five to ten years. The Committee expressed the hope that such lists would be made available for examination at its 4th session.
2. In response to the Committee's request which was transmitted to States Parties on 26 December 1979, the Secretariat has received :
 - a) A list of potential natural and cultural World Heritage sites which Canada may wish to submit to the World Heritage Committee within the next five to ten years, together with a general location map and a brief statement on the universal significance of each property. The Canadian authorities have furthermore indicated that "Canada may wish to submit an additional ten to twelve sites of which two will likely be cultural sites and the remainder natural sites within this five to ten year period". A copy of the document received from Canada is attached (Annex I).
 - b) A tentative list of cultural and natural properties which the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is considering nominating for inscription in the World Heritage List during the next five to ten years. This list is given in Annex II.

List of potential natural and cultural World
Heritage sites which Canada may wish to submit to the
World Heritage Committee within the next five to ten
years

Cultural

1. Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump (Alberta)
2. Anthony Island (Ninstints Haida Village)
(British Columbia)

Natural

1. Lancaster Sound (Northwest Territories)
2. Prince Leopold Island (Northwest Territories)
3. Tuktoyaktuk (MacKenzie Delta) Pingoos
(Northwest Territories)
4. Thomsen River (Northwest Territories)
5. Wood Buffalo National Park (Northwest
Territories)
6. Lac la Ronge (Saskatchewan) or Quetico Park
(Ontario)
7. Georgian Bay Islands National Park and Fathom
Five Provincial Park (Ontario)
8. Funk Island (Newfoundland)
9. Mistaken Point (Newfoundland)
10. Gros Morne National Park (Newfoundland)

Tentative list of the cultural and natural properties which the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is considering nominating for inscription in the World Heritage List during the next five to ten years

Hildesheim :	St. Michaeliskirche	(St. Michael's Church)
Speyer :	Dom	(cathedral)
Marburg :	Elisabethkirche	(Elizabeth Church)
Lübeck :	Altstadt	(the old town)
Heidelberg :	Schloss	(castle)
Würzburg :	Residenz	castle)
Wies :	Wallfahrtskirche	(pilgrimage church)
Regensburg :	Walhalla	(Walhalla monument)
Berlin :	Hufeisensiedlung	(low income housing complex built by the architect Taut from 1926 to 1928 ; an exemplary realization in terms of the application of new housing concepts and building techniques)

POTENTIAL CANADIAN WORLD HERITAGE SITES

NAME OF PROPERTY Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump

TYPE OF NOMINATION

 NATURAL CULTURAL BOTH

CRITERIA SATISFIED

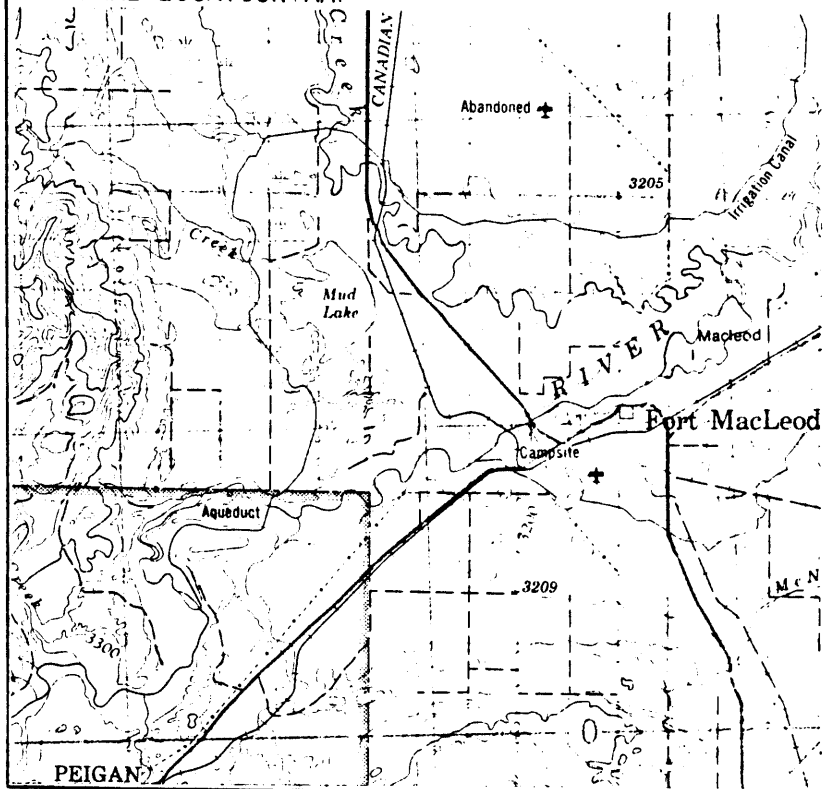
NATURAL

 i ii iii iv

CULTURAL

 i ii iii iv v vi

GENERAL LOCATION MAP



BRIEF STATEMENT OF UNIVERSAL SIGNIFICANCE

Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump is located at approximately 113°39' west longitude, 49°43' north latitude (UTM 12 UUL 089095), some nine miles west of Fort Macleod in southwestern Alberta. It comprises a 1,000 foot long cliff-face kill locality, an associated campsite and processing area of upwards of 100 acres, and a complex gathering basin and drive lane system stretching back at least six miles from the cliff.

It is virtually the oldest surviving example of communal bison jumping on the Northern Plains, the development of which technological and economic system had a massive influence on the lifestyle, culture and social system of the people of this culture area for the last 6,000 years (criteria ii). At 5,700 years minimum age for the occurrence of the first utilization of this site, this represents one of the very earliest examples of communal cliff-type bison drive killing known in North America (criteria iii), and is the pre-eminent surviving example of all such sites known to have been utilized for this purpose (criteria iv).

Although bison driving once dominated the lifestyle of the inhabitants of the Northern Plains for thousands of years, modern developments have eradicated this complex entirely in the last 100 years: The Head-Smashed-In site is the finest surviving archaeological remnant of this major settlement pattern known in North America, and is an outstanding illustration of this now extinct lifestyle (criteria v).

POTENTIAL CANADIAN WORLD HERITAGE SITES

NAME OF PROPERTY

Anthony Island (Ninstints Haida Village)

TYPE OF NOMINATION

NATURAL

CULTURAL

BOTH

CRITERIA SATISFIED

NATURAL

i

ii

iii

iv

CULTURAL

i

ii

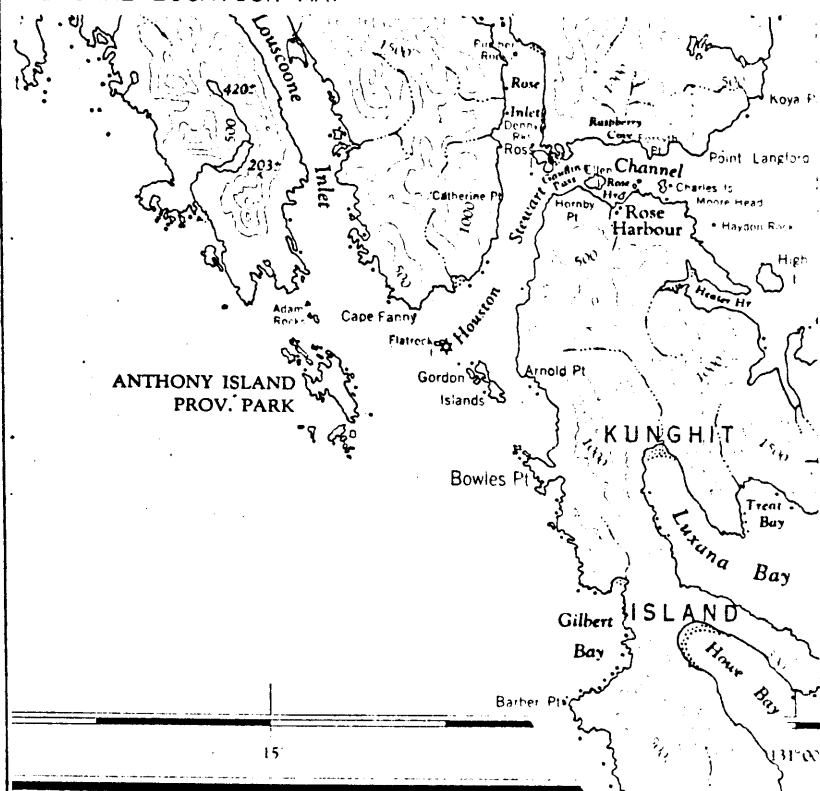
iii

iv

v

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GENERAL LOCATION MAP



BRIEF STATEMENT OF UNIVERSAL SIGNIFICANCE

The abandoned Haida Indian village of Ninstints on Anthony Island Provincial Park in the Queen Charlotte Islands in British Columbia (situated at 52.1N/131.1W) contains the greatest number of totem poles of the best carving tradition on the Pacific Coast of North America which are in a relatively good state of preservation. It also has many mortuary posts and long house remains. Ninstints played a major role in the maritime fur trade and excellent historical documentation and photographic records of the site exist.

The site qualifies under criterion (iv) as a most characteristic example of a type of structure representing an important cultural, social and artistic development and under criterion (v) as a characteristic example of a significant, traditional style of architecture and human settlement that is fragile by nature and has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible socio-cultural change.

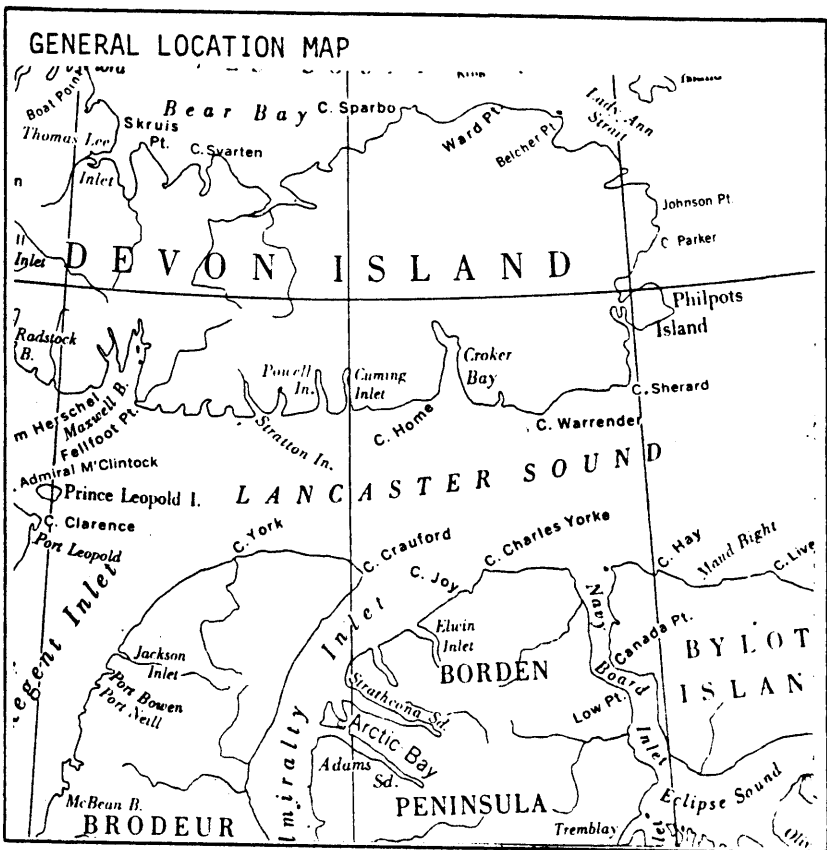
POTENTIAL CANADIAN WORLD HERITAGE SITES

NAME OF PROPERTY
LANCASTER SOUND

TYPE OF NOMINATION
 NATURAL
 CULTURAL
 BOTH

CRITERIA SATISFIED

NATURAL	CULTURAL
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<input type="checkbox"/> ii	<input type="checkbox"/> ii
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> iii	<input type="checkbox"/> iii
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BRIEF STATEMENT OF UNIVERSAL SIGNIFICANCE

Lancaster Sound is located along the Northwest Passage in the eastern Arctic Ocean (74°N 85°W) between Devon and Baffin Islands. It is critical to the reproduction and survival of several million seabirds (criteria iii). The Bowhead Whale (Balaena mysticetus), an endangered species, frequents the Sound in summer to feed (criteria iv). The Sound also supports approximately 10,000 Beluga Whales (Delphinapterus leucas) and several thousand Narwhal (Monodon monoceros), the largest concentrations of these cetacean species in the world. Significant populations of seals and walrus inhabit the waters of the Sound as well, and its coastal reaches are a critical denning and summering area for the largest population of the endangered Polar Bear (Ursus maritimus) in the world.

POTENTIAL CANADIAN WORLD HERITAGE SITES

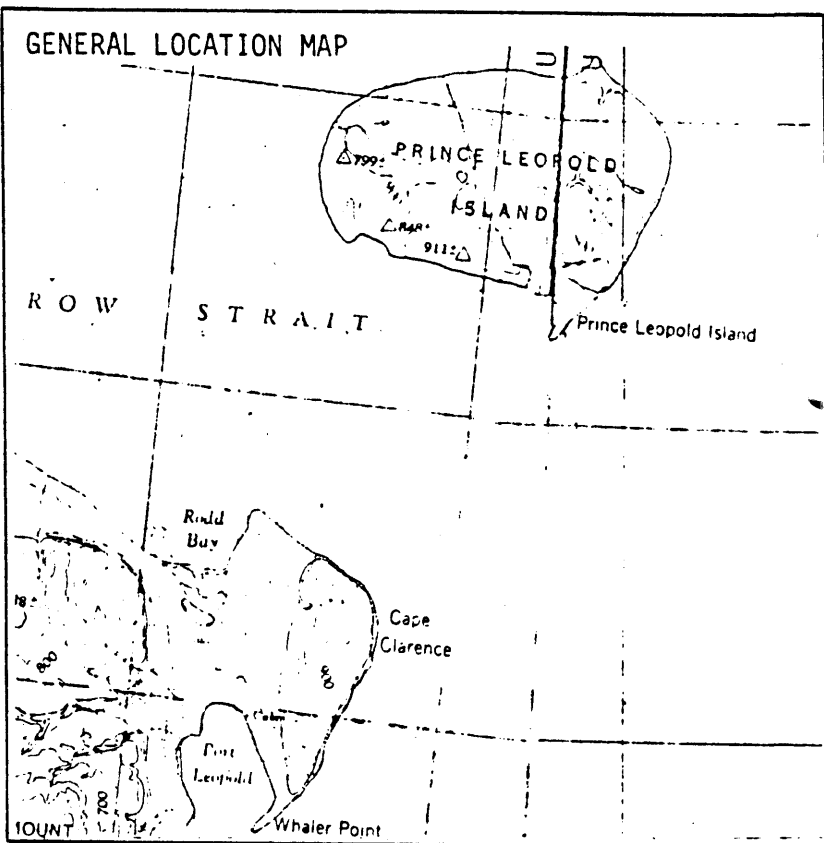
NAME OF PROPERTY PRINCE LEOPOLD ISLAND

TYPE OF NOMINATION

NATURAL

CULTURAL

BOTH



CRITERIA SATISFIED

NATURAL	CULTURAL
<input type="checkbox"/> i	<input type="checkbox"/> i
<input type="checkbox"/> ii	<input type="checkbox"/> ii
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	<input type="checkbox"/> vi

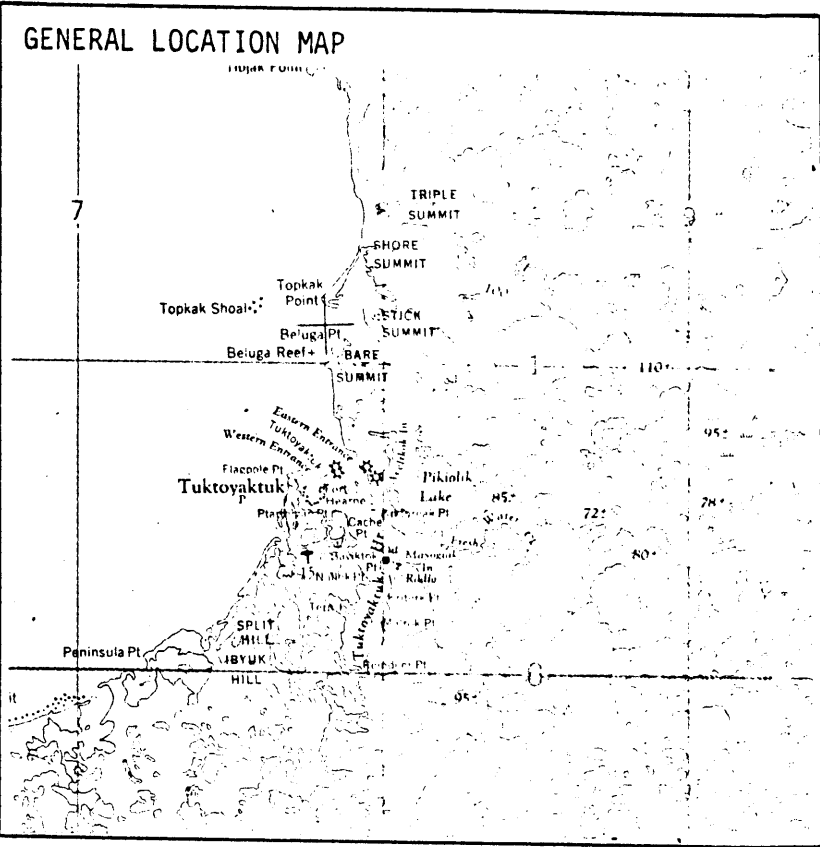
BRIEF STATEMENT OF UNIVERSAL SIGNIFICANCE

Prince Leopold Island (74° 02N, 90° 20W) is located within Lancaster Sound off the northeast corner of Somerset Island, Franklin District, Northwest Territories. This flat topped island with vertical cliffs 245-365 m high is a critical habitat for one of the largest seabird colonies in the circumpolar region of the world (criteria iii). There is a combination of high population densities of individual bird species and a high diversity of species present, a feature not found elsewhere in the Arctic. Preliminary 1975 breeding population numbers are: 140,000 Thick-billed Murres (*Uria lomvia*); 60,000 Northern Fulmars (*Fulmarus glacialis*); 58,000 Black-legged Kittiwakes (*Rissa tridactyla*); 6,000 Black Guillemots (*Cappus grylle*); and 4,000 Glacucous Gulls (*Larus hyperboreus*).

POTENTIAL CANADIAN WORLD HERITAGE SITES

NAME OF PROPERTY TUKTOYAKTUK PINGOES

TYPE OF NOMINATION
 NATURAL
 CULTURAL
 BOTH



CRITERIA SATISFIED

NATURAL	CULTURAL
<input type="checkbox"/> i	<input type="checkbox"/> i
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ii	<input type="checkbox"/> ii
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BRIEF STATEMENT OF UNIVERSAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Tuktoyaktuk Pingo (69° 27'N, 133° 02'W) are situated in the Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula of the MacKenzie River Delta region of the Northwest Territories. This area contains the largest concentration of pingoes (ice-cored hills) in the world (1,400-1,500) and is an outstanding example of ongoing geological processes associated with permafrost conditions (criteria ii). Ibyuk Hill, the largest pingo in Canada and perhaps the world, measures 900 meters in circumference at its base and rises 40 meters above the surrounding tundra. The pingo is deeply fissured and is occupied at its summit by a small crater-like pond.

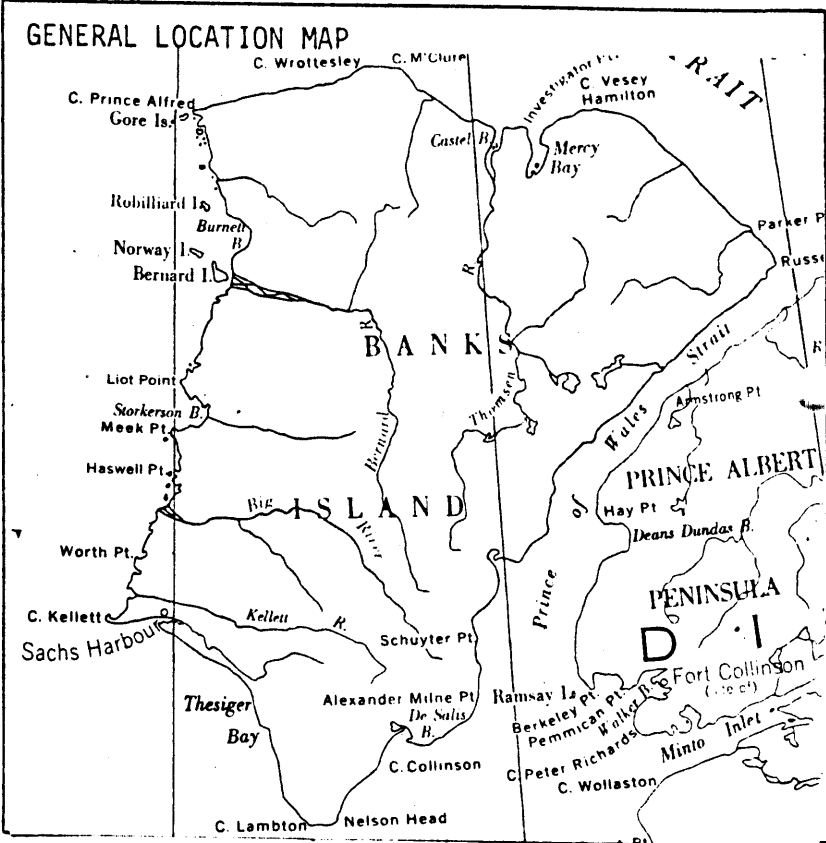
POTENTIAL CANADIAN WORLD HERITAGE SITES

NAME OF PROPERTY THOMSEN RIVER

TYPE OF NOMINATION
 NATURAL
 CULTURAL
 BOTH

CRITERIA SATISFIED

NATURAL	CULTURAL
<input type="checkbox"/> i	<input type="checkbox"/> i
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ii	<input type="checkbox"/> ii
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BRIEF STATEMENT OF UNIVERSAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Thomsen River area lies along the north coast of Banks Island of the Western Arctic Islands, Northwest Territories (73° 23'N, 120° 18'W). The area is a superlative example of the high-Arctic ecosystem (criteria iii). Its scenery is exceptional, including bold sea coasts near Cape Vesey Hamilton, spectacular canyons east of Mercy Bay, austere desert-like badlands west of Castel Bay contrasting with the lush, gentle hills of the Thomsen and Mushox river valleys. These river valleys are the best muskox (*Ovibos moschatus*) range in the world and support the largest remaining herd of this relic of the last Ice Age (10,000-12,000 animals). The relationship between Inuit and Mushoxen in this area is also truly outstanding because it extends 3,400 years into the past and is one of the few instances in the world where a hunting economy developed based on Mushoxen as the staple resource (criteria ii).

POTENTIAL CANADIAN WORLD HERITAGE SITES

NAME OF PROPERTY WOOD BUFFALO NATIONAL PARK

TYPE OF NOMINATION

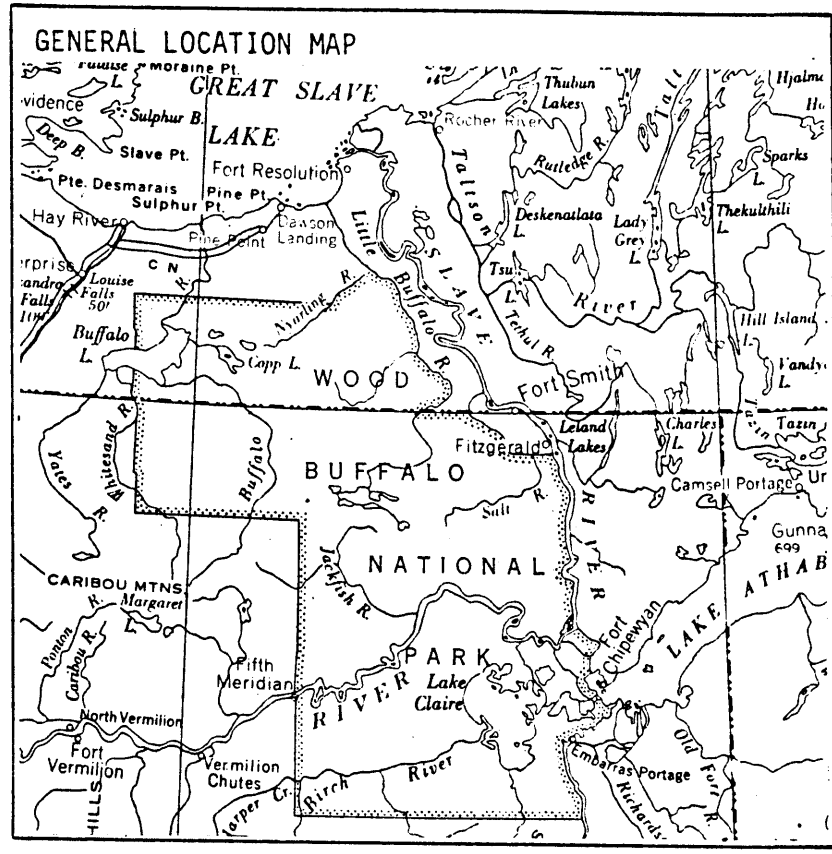
NATURAL

CULTURAL

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CRITERIA SATISFIED

NATURAL	CULTURAL
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BRIEF STATEMENT OF UNIVERSAL SIGNIFICANCE

Wood Buffalo National Park (59°N, 113°W) encompasses an area of 43,250 square kilometres. Among its exceptional features of international importance is the Peace - Athabasca Delta, one of the largest freshwater deltas in the world (criteria iii). The Delta is the most northerly prairie marsh complex in North America and is a critical nesting and migratory habitat for countless waterfowl. The Park is perhaps most noted for its herd of 14,000 to 16,000 bison (*Bison bison*), the largest free-roaming herd in the world, (criteria iii), and as the only known nesting area of the endangered Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*) (criteria iv). The Park encompasses a vast array of ecosystems and outstanding examples of ongoing aeolian, periglacial, semi-arid, fluvial and karst geomorphic processes (criteria ii).

POTENTIAL CANADIAN WORLD HERITAGE SITES

NAME OF PROPERTY (LAC LA RONGE or QUETICO PARKS)

TYPE OF NOMINATION

 NATURAL CULTURAL BOTH

CRITERIA SATISFIED

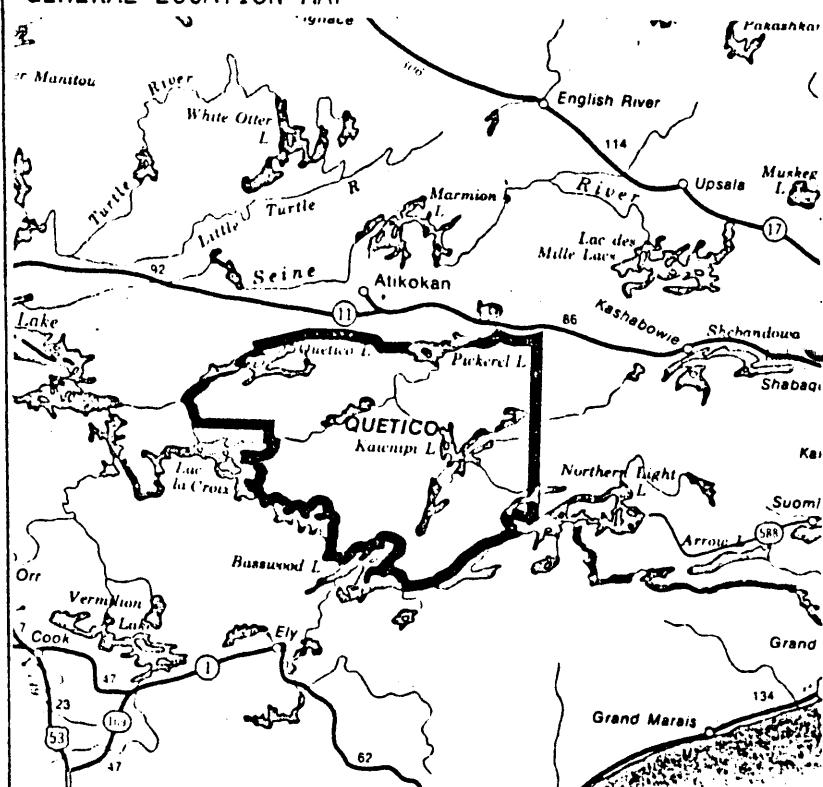
NATURAL

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CULTURAL

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GENERAL LOCATION MAP



BRIEF STATEMENT OF UNIVERSAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Canadian Shield, comprising an area of about 2.8 million square miles, is the largest single exposure of Precambrian rocks in the world and forms the nucleus of the North American continent. While every major continent has a shield nucleus, they are usually concealed beneath rocks of younger age. The Canadian Shield, however, was stripped of its preglacial deposits during continental glaciation exposing the oldest rocks on the earth. This rock reveals 85 per cent of the earth's history and evidence of conditions of the earth's crust and atmosphere that existed when the earth planet was young (criteria i). Lac La Ronge Provincial Park in Saskatchewan ($55^{\circ} 6'N$, $104^{\circ} 12'W$) and Quetico Provincial Park in Ontario ($48^{\circ} 30'N$, $91^{\circ} 31'W$) are outstanding examples representing the Canadian Shield and the Canadian Taiga landscape of boreal forest, interconnected lakes and rivers, bogs and muskeg (criteria iii). Only one of these two sites will be submitted for nomination to the World Heritage List based upon the results of a comparative analysis assessing which of them provides the most outstanding representation of the Canadian Shield.

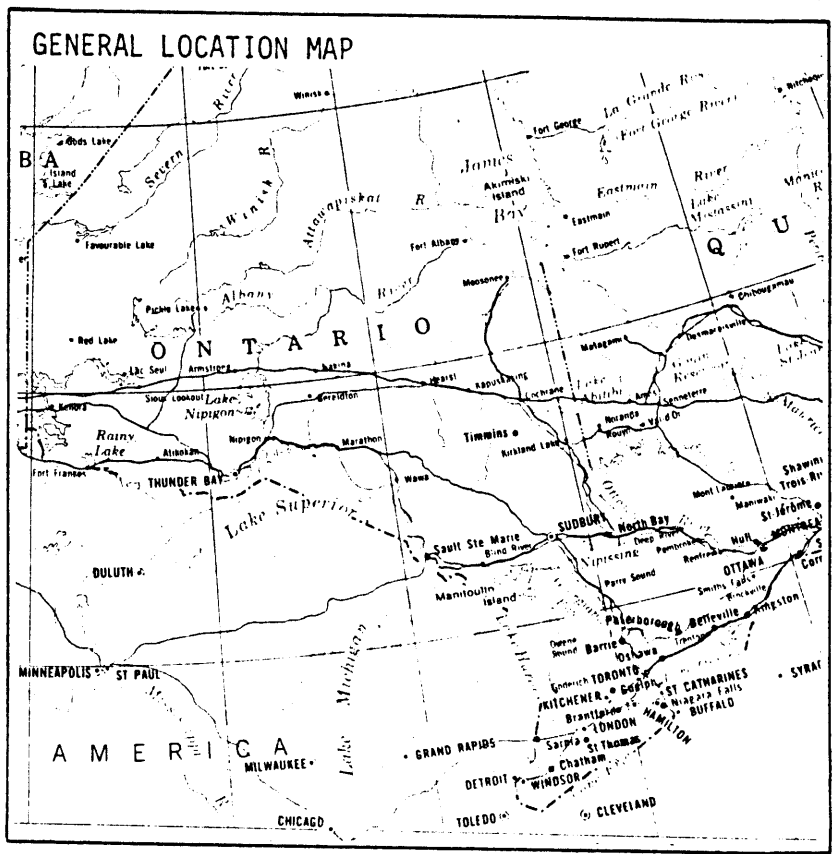
POTENTIAL CANADIAN WORLD HERITAGE SITES

NAME OF PROPERTY GREAT LAKES (Georgian Bay Islands National Park and Fathom Five Provincial Park)

TYPE OF NOMINATION
 NATURAL
 CULTURAL
 BOTH

CRITERIA SATISFIED

NATURAL		CULTURAL
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<input type="checkbox"/> iv		<input type="checkbox"/> iv
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BRIEF STATEMENT OF UNIVERSAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Great Lakes are by far the largest body of fresh water on earth (criteria iii). Though of young age, these sizeable waterbodies have their own climate, life, history and are an outstanding example representing ongoing biological evolution of freshwater ecosystems (criteria ii). Georgian Bay Islands National Park and Fathom Five Underwater Provincial Park located in Lake Huron (45° 16'N, 81° 43'W) together protect a superlative example of this unique natural phenomenon.

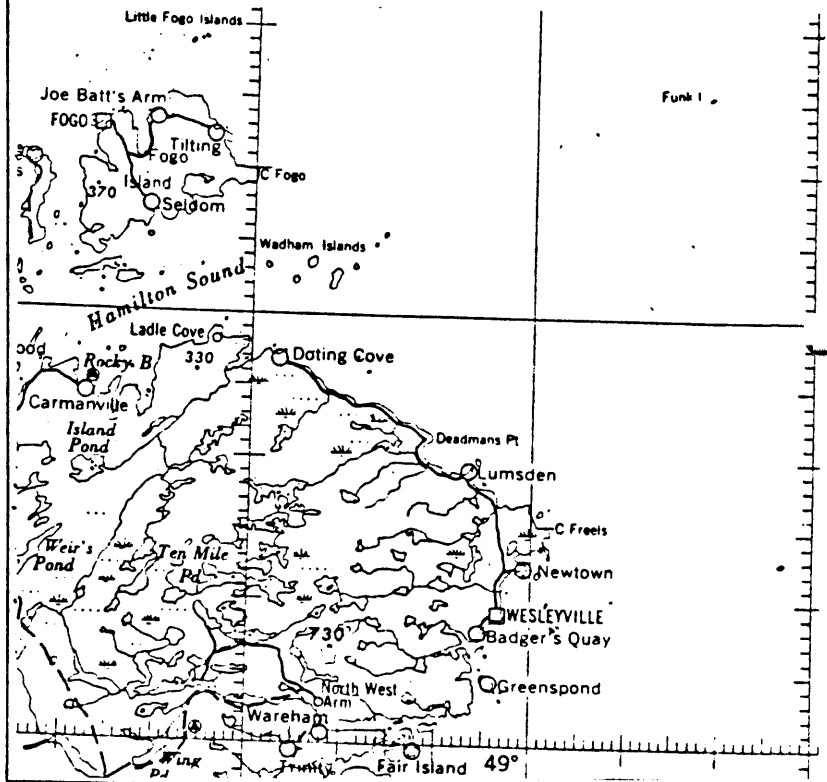
POTENTIAL CANADIAN WORLD HERITAGE SITES

NAME OF PROPERTY FUNK ISLAND

TYPE OF NOMINATION

- NATURAL
 CULTURAL
 BOTH

GENERAL LOCATION MAP



CRITERIA SATISFIED

- | NATURAL | CULTURAL |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------|
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BRIEF STATEMENT OF UNIVERSAL SIGNIFICANCE

Funk Island is located in the North Atlantic Ocean northeast of Notre Dame Bay, Newfoundland at 49° 45'N, 53° 51'W. This small granitic island extends for some 672 m in length; is 330 m at its widest point and is 39 m at its highest point. The island, a recognized Canadian Federal Government bird sanctuary, is a critical breeding, nursing and feeding area for the largest Common Murre (Uria aalge) colony in the northwestern Atlantic and perhaps the world. The island supports over 1.5 million birds. It is also home to one of the largest Gannet (Morus bassanus) colonies in eastern Canada (4,050 pairs). Smaller colonies of Black-legged Kittiwakes (Rissa tridactyla), (+100 pairs), Atlantic Puffins (Fratercula arctica), (+100 pairs), Razorbills (Alca torda), (+200 pairs), and Thick-Billed Murres (Uria lomvia), (+250 pairs) occur in separate distinct communities on the island. This concentration of seabirds was described in 1535 by Jacques Cartier who noted that, "...this island is so exceedingly full of birds that all the ships of France might load a cargo of them without one perceiving that any had been removed." (criteria iii).

POTENTIAL CANADIAN WORLD HERITAGE SITES

NAME OF PROPERTY

MISTAKEN POINT

TYPE OF NOMINATION

- NATURAL
 CULTURAL
 BOTH

CRITERIA SATISFIED

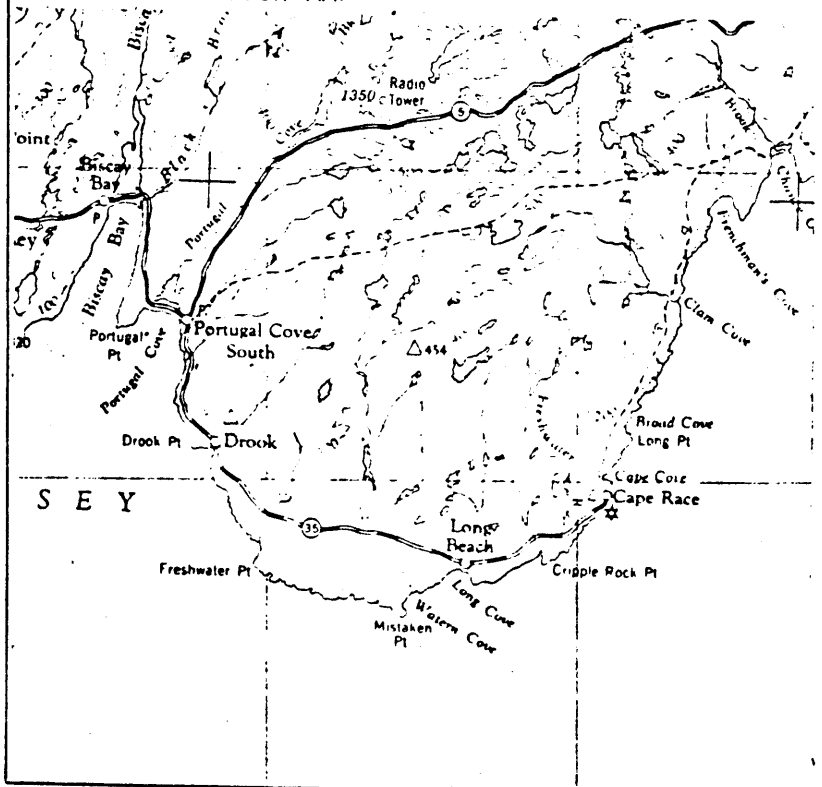
NATURAL

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CULTURAL

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GENERAL LOCATION MAP



BRIEF STATEMENT OF UNIVERSAL SIGNIFICANCE

The site is in the Avalon Peninsula, with bedding surfaces exposed in coastal cliffs at Mistaken Point, 8 kilometres west of Cape Race, Newfoundland ($43^{\circ} 35'N$, $53^{\circ} 10'W$). This site is the only area in the western hemisphere that has yielded fossils of Precambrian age, although similar but not identical metazoan fossils are known from Australia and the U.S.S.R. Some of the Mistaken Point fossils are unknown anywhere else in the world (criteria i). The 20 species (19 genera) collected have not, as yet, been named. Over half are coelenterates: medusoids (jelly fish) and pennatulacean soft corals (sea pens). The remainder represent extinct invertebrate organisms (criteria i).

POTENTIAL CANADIAN WORLD HERITAGE SITES

<p>NAME OF PROPERTY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GROS MORNE NATIONAL PARK</p>			
<p>TYPE OF NOMINATION</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NATURAL</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> CULTURAL</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> BOTH</p>			
<p>CRITERIA SATISFIED</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;"> <p>NATURAL</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> i</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ii</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> iii</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> iv</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;"> <p>CULTURAL</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> i</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ii</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> iii</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> iv</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> v</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> vi</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>NATURAL</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> i</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ii</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> iii</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> iv</p>	<p>CULTURAL</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> i</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ii</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> iii</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> iv</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> v</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> vi</p>	
<p>NATURAL</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> i</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ii</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> iii</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> iv</p>	<p>CULTURAL</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> i</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ii</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> iii</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> iv</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> v</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> vi</p>		
<p>BRIEF STATEMENT OF UNIVERSAL SIGNIFICANCE</p> <p>The scenic hills of Gros Morne National Park at the ocean's edge in western Newfoundland (49° 35'N, 57° 47'W) have been claimed by some geologists as "the Eight Wonders of the World". The rocks which form these hills represent ophiolites, relicts of the Earth's mantle and its overlying deep oceanic crust which were thrust up and over the ancient continental shelf of North America about half a billion years ago (criteria i). Their emplacement was related to a collision of continents which formed the ancient Appalachian Mountain System. The history of that collision is nowhere better told than in the rocky cliffs of the Parks coastline. In the past ten years increasing numbers of geologists have been attracted here to study various aspects of the timing and mechanisms of the collision process which is referred to in current scientific jargon as "plate tectonics" (criteria ii).</p>			