

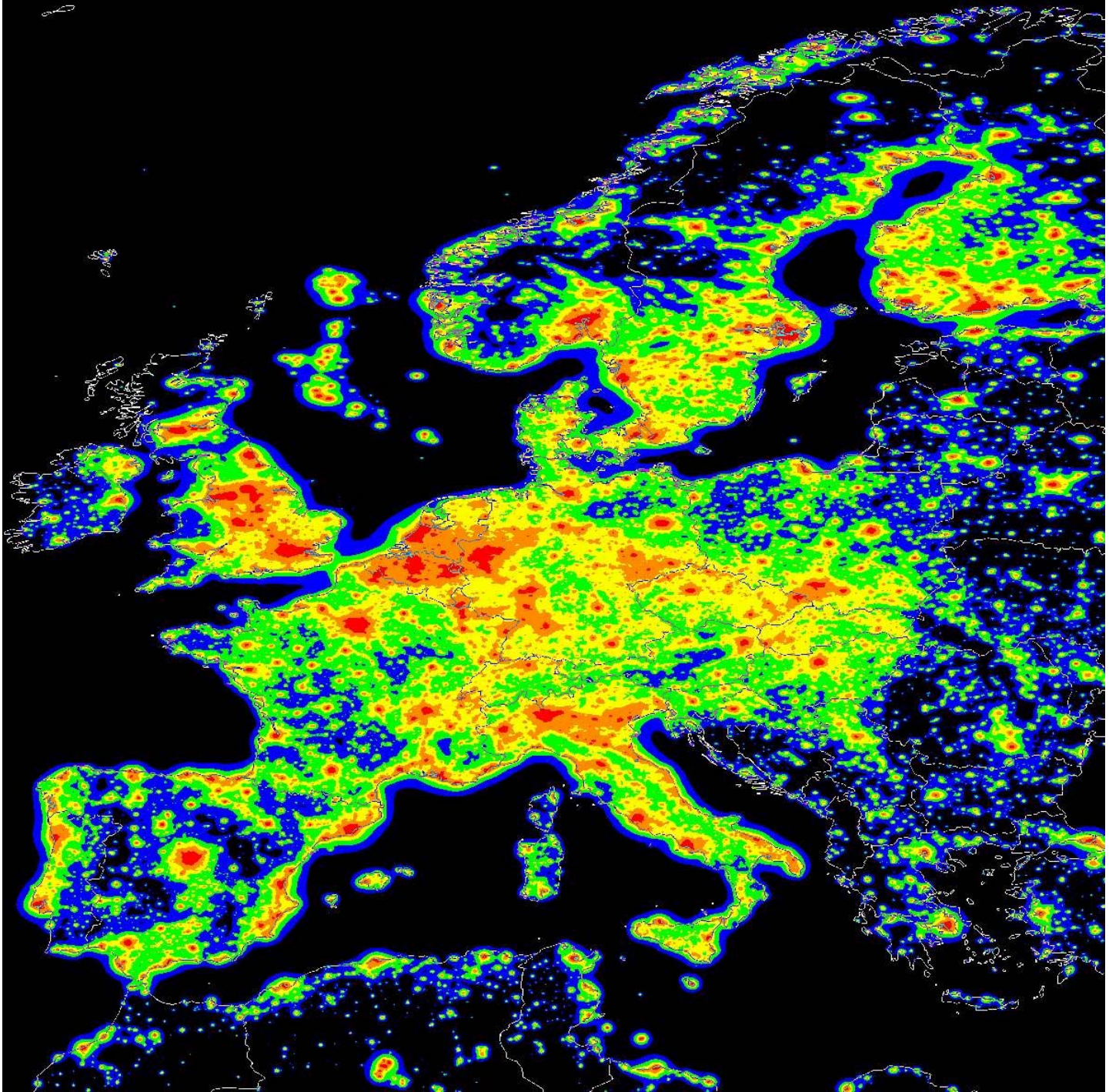
A photograph of a forest with tall, thin trees and a hazy, mountainous background. The trees are mostly bare, with some green leaves still on the branches. The background shows rolling hills and mountains under a bright sky.

**Some Lessons from Nature -  
Conserving the natural heritage at  
the international scale**

*Adrian Phillips*

56% of all World Heritage sites are in Europe  
88% of all World Heritage sites in Europe are cultural sites





**Europe  
at night:**

What room  
for nature in  
such a  
crowded  
continent?



Despite appearances, conservation of the Natural Heritage and of the Cultural Heritage have much in common

Similar values and some of the same challenges





What can happen  
when you try to  
protect individual  
buildings or trees!





So the emphasis switched  
to *groups* of buildings  
and *whole* habitats



Now our interests converge in whole landscapes



Nature Ignores National  
and Cultural Boundaries

Neusiedlersee/Lake Fertő  
- a shared wetland ecosystem





The Mediterranean basin – a shared ecosystem

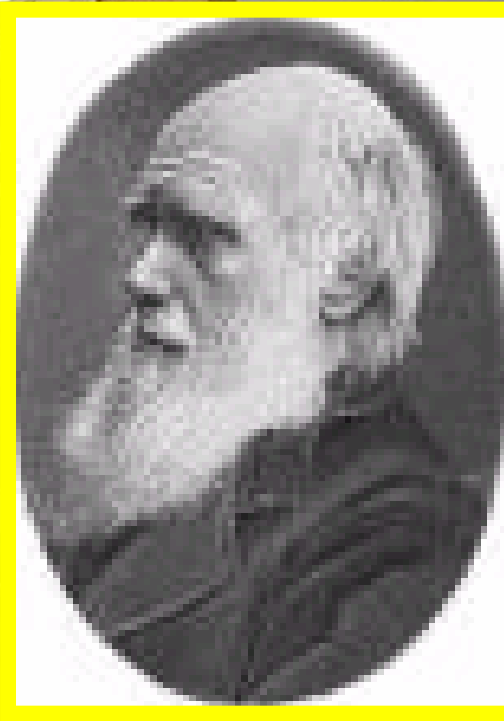


Migratory species require international protection



The management of sustainably used species – like fish – requires international co-operation

Science and nature conservation have a long international tradition





There are many influential international NGOs



PLANTLIFE



Friends of the Earth



The biodiversity crisis is a global challenge



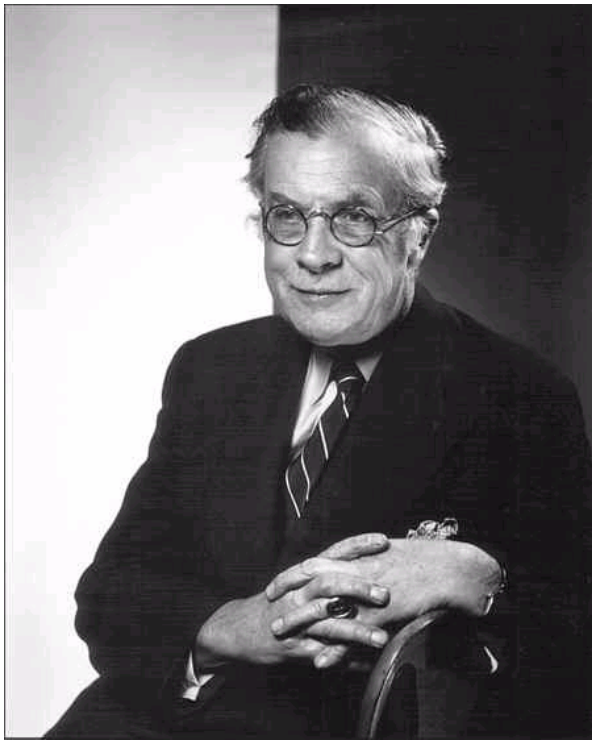
New Forest – created 1079



A tiger shoot c. 1890

# Yellowstone National Park (1872)





Julian Huxley



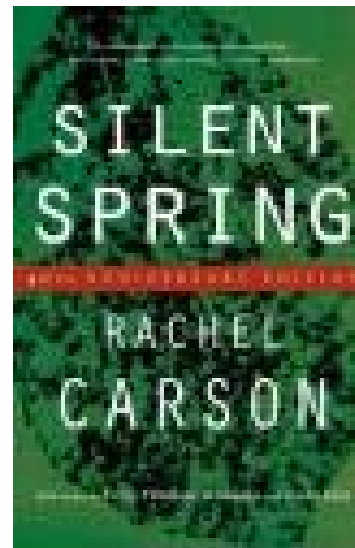
Peter Scott

Jacques Cousteau

Some of the  
founders of the  
modern nature  
conservation  
movement



Rachel Carson



# 1972 – Stockholm UN Conference on the Human Environment



1972: the World Heritage Convention links iconic cultural and natural monuments





1970s – Treaties to protect endangered species





1992 – Rio Conference  
on Environment and Development



1992: Rio Conference  
adopts Conventions on  
Climate Change ...

... and  
Biodiversity





1992: World Heritage adds  
Cultural Landscapes ...

... and the EU adopts its  
Habitats Directive





The European Landscape Convention 2000



The Bureaucrats at work at the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development, 2002

# Building up the global and European framework for co-operation

## **Global:**

- 1971 – Ramsar Wetlands Convention
- 1972 – Stockholm UN Conference
- 1972 – World Heritage Convention
- 1973 – CITES (trade in species) Convention
- 1979 – Migratory Species Convention
- 1992 – Rio UN Conference
- 1992 – Climate Change and Biodiversity Convention
- 1997 – Kyoto protocol
- 2002 – Johannesburg UN summit

## **Europe:**

- 1979 – Berne fauna and flora Convention
- 1979 – EU Birds Directive
- 1992 – EU Habitats Directive
- 2000 – European Landscape Convention

What are the lessons from  
natural heritage conservation  
for the built heritage?





It takes time to  
achieve results

Start small and be pragmatic





You need to be flexible

Adopt an effective campaign strategy





Resources are needed to make agreements work



You need allies and  
new partners



.. and we should co-operate more