

SNo	Site	Location	Criteria	Area ha (acre)	Year	Description
1	Aachen Cathedral	GermanyAachen, Germany 50°46'28"N 6°5'4"E / 50.77444°N 6.08444°E	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iv), (vi)	—	1978	An iconic feat of architecture that sparked copies around Germany for centuries to come, Aachen's cathedral became the first-built vaulted structure since antiquity. The town itself was closely tied to Charlemagne during the cathedral's inception, which explains why it became his burial place when he died in 814.
2	Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch	GermanyLorsch, Germany 49°39'13.284"N 8°34'6.888"E / 49.65369000°N 8.56858000°E	Cultural: (iii), (iv)	—	1991	The abbey and gate or 'Torhall', are from the Carolingian era. The notable Carolingian sculptures and paintings are still in good condition.
3	Abbey Church of Saint-Savin sur Gartempe	FranceVienne, France 46°33'52.992"N 0°51'57.996"E / 46.56472000°N 0.86611000°E	Cultural: (i), (iii)	0.16 (0.40)	1983	Often referred to as the "Romanesque Sistine Chapel", the church features well-preserved murals from the 11th and 12th centuries.
4	Amiens Cathedral	FranceAmiens, France 49°53'42"N 2°18'6"E / 49.89500°N 2.30167°E	Cultural: (i), (ii)	1.37 (3.4)	1981	Amiens Cathedral is known as one of the classic Gothic churches of the 13th century. Following a devastating fire in 1218, it spent almost an entire 200 years under construction before taking on its current form in 1401, after which it has remained in great shape.
5	Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne	IrelandCounty Meath, Ireland 53°41'30.012"N 6°27'0"W / 53.69167000°N 6.45000°W	Cultural: (i), (iii), (iv)	770 (1,900)	1993	The site is a unique testament to the longevity of several prehistoric and medieval settlements, featuring various cultural, artistic and scientific advancements that span four millennia.
6	Arles, Roman and Romanesque Monuments	FranceBouches-du-Rhône, France 43°40'39.5"N 4°37'50.5"E / 43.677639°N 4.630694°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	65 (160)	1981	The city, originally built in the 6th century BCE by Phocaeen settlers from Greece, was remodelled by the Romans and slowly grew into an important metropolis, both politically and religiously. By 480, however, Arles was conquered by Barbarians and suffered a decline in its status until the 9th century, when Boso founded what would later become the Kingdom of Arles, where it regained its importance.
						Formed in 1919, the original

7	Bauhaus and its sites in Weimar and Dessau	GermanyDessau and Weimar Germany 50°58'29.172"N 11°19'46.164"E / 50.97477000°N 11.32949000°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv), (vi)	—	1996	Bauhaus school in Weimar was known for its role in the progression of modern art through its architecture. Although it was shut down in 1925 for political reasons, Walter Gropius was able to establish a second and much more influential Bauhaus in Dessau months later, eventually attracting world-renowned artists to teach at the school before once again closing in 1933.
8	Beemster Polder	NetherlandsNorth Holland, Netherlands 52°32'56"N 4°54'40"E / 52.54889°N 4.91111°E	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iv)	—	1999	The early 17th century Beemster Polder, is a series of fields, roads, canals, dykes and settlements all built on land reclaimed from the sea.
9	Belfries of Belgium and France	Belgium Belgium* France* 50°10'27.984"N 3°13'53.004"E / 50.17444000°N 3.23139000°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	—	1999	The UNESCO entry covers 56 culturally significant belfries across France and Belgium, built over a period of several centuries.
10	Benedictine Convent of St John at Müstair	SwitzerlandMüstair, Switzerland 46°37'46.02"N 10°26'51.54"E / 46.6294500°N 10.4476500°E	Cultural: (iii)	2,036 (5,030)	1983	The Convent of Müstair is a Christian monastery from the Carolingian period. It has Switzerland's greatest series of figurative murals, painted c. 800 AD, along with other Romanesque art and designs.
11	Bergpark Wilhelmshöhe	GermanyKassel, Germany 51°18'57"N 9°23'35"E / 51.31583°N 9.39306°E	Cultural: (iii), (iv)	559 (1,380)	2013	Bergpark Wilhelmshöhe is the largest European hillside park, and second largest park on a mountain slope in the world. Its waterworks along with the towering Hercules statue constitute an expression of the ideals of absolutist Monarchy while the ensemble is a remarkable testimony to the aesthetics of the Baroque and Romantic periods.
12	Berlin Modernism Housing Estates	GermanyBerlin, Germany 52°26'54"N 13°26'59.9"E / 52.44833°N 13.449972°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	88 (220)	2008	The property consists of six housing estates from 1910 to 1933. It is an example of the building reform movement that contributed to improved housing and living conditions for people with low incomes. The estates also showcase a number of new designs, decoration and layouts. The lessons learned here were applied on other projects around the world. Some of the notable architects on these house were; Bruno Taut, Martin Wagner

						and Walter Gropius.
13	Blaenavon Industrial Landscape	United Kingdom Torfaen, Wales, United Kingdom 51°46'35"N 3°5'17"W / 51.77639°N 3.08806°W	Cultural: (iii), (iv)	3,290 (8,100)	2000	In the 19th century, Wales was the world's foremost producer of iron and coal. Blaenavon is an example of the landscape created by the industrial processes associated with the production of these materials. The site includes quarries, public buildings, workers' housing, and a railway.
14	Blenheim Palace	United Kingdom Woodstock, England, United Kingdom 51°50'31"N 1°21'41"W / 51.84194°N 1.36139°W	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	—	1987	Blenheim Palace, the residence of John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough, was designed by architects John Vanbrugh and Nicholas Hawksmoor. The associated park was landscaped by Capability Brown. The palace celebrated victory over the French and is significant for establishing English Romantic Architecture as a separate entity from French Classical Architecture.
15	Bordeaux, Port of the Moon	France Gironde, France 44°50'20"N 0°34'20"E / 44.83889°N 0.57222°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	1,731 (4,280)	2007	A port city world-renowned for its wine industry, Bordeaux is also a coherent blend of classical and neo-classical architectural trends that symbolise the urban transformation from the 18th century onwards.
16	Bourges Cathedral	France Bourges, France 47°4'56"N 2°23'54"E / 47.08222°N 2.39833°E	Cultural: (i), (iv)	0.85 (2.1)	1992	Originally built to confirm the ruling of the archdiocese and rebuilt due to fire, the cathedral is simplistic in its design, yet considered be a unique landmark of the city. Some of the medieval-era houses still surround the church.
17	Canal du Midi	France Southern France, France 43°36'41"N 1°24'59"E / 43.61139°N 1.41639°E	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iv), (vi)	1,172 (2,900)	1996	Called "one of the greatest engineering achievements of the modern age", the 360 km (220 mi) Canal du Midi is the result of 17th-century projects that linked the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean, essentially setting the stage for the Industrial Revolution. Creator Pierre-Paul Riquet also placed heavy emphasis on the aesthetics of the waterway so that it would blend with its surroundings.
18	Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's	United Kingdom Canterbury, England, United Kingdom	Cultural: (i), (ii),	18 (44)	1988	St Martin's Church is the oldest church in England. The church and St Augustine's Abbey were founded during the early stages of the introduction of Christianity to the

	Abbey, and St Martin's Church	51°16'48"N 1°4'59"E / 51.28000°N 1.08306°E	(vi)			Anglo-Saxons. The cathedral exhibits Romanesque and Gothic architecture, and is the seat of the Church of England.
19	Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd	United Kingdom Gwynedd, Wales, United Kingdom 53°8'23"N 4°16'37"W / 53.13972°N 4.27694°W	Cultural: (i), (iii), (iv)	6 (15)	1986	During the reign of Edward I of England (1272–1307), a series of castles were constructed in Wales with the purpose of subduing the population and establishing English colonies in Wales. The World Heritage Site covers many castles including Beaumaris, Caernarfon, Conwy, and Harlech. The castles of Edward I are considered the pinnacle of military architecture by military historians.
20	Castles of Augustusburg and Falkenlust at Brühl	Germany Brühl, North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany 50°49'30.1"N 6°54'35.2"E / 50.825028°N 6.909778°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	89 (220)	1984	Augustusburg Castle, the residence of the prince-archbishops of Cologne, and the Falkenlust hunting lodge are both examples of early German Rococo architecture.
21	Cathedral of Notre-Dame, Former Abbey of Saint-Rémi and Palace of Tau, Reims	France Reims, France 49°15'12"N 4°1'58"E / 49.25333°N 4.03278°E	Cultural: (i), (ii), (vi)	4.16 (10.3)	1991	Notre-Dame in Reims is one of the masterpieces of Gothic art. The former abbey still has its beautiful 9th-century nave, in which lie the remains of Archbishop St Rémi (440–533), who instituted the Holy Anointing of the kings of France. The former archiepiscopal palace known as the Tau Palace, which played an important role in religious ceremonies, was almost entirely rebuilt in the 17th century.
22	The Causses and the Cévennes	France Southern France, France 44°13'13"N 3°28'23"E / 44.22028°N 3.47306°E	Cultural: (iii), (v)	302,319 (747,050)	2011	This site, in the southern part of central France, displays the relationship between local farming and the environment. The region is mountainous with numerous narrow valleys. The local farmers had to adapt to raise food in this difficult landscape. The valleys of the Causses were developed and controlled by large abbeys, starting in the 11th century. Mont Lozère is one of the last places where summer transhumance is still practiced in the traditional way.
23	Chartres Cathedral	France Chartres, France 48°26'51"N 1°29'14"E /	Cultural: (i), (ii),	1.06 (2.6)	1979	The cathedral was started in 1145 and rebuilt after a fire in 1194. It is a masterpiece of French Gothic art. The sculptures are from the 12th

		48.44750°N 1.48722°E	(iv)			century and the stained-glass windows are from the 12th and 13th centuries.
24	La Chaux-de-Fonds / Le Locle, Watchmaking Town Planning	SwitzerlandCanton of Neuchâtel, Switzerland 47°6'14"N 6°49'58"E / 47.10389°N 6.83278°E	Cultural: (iv)	284 (700)	2009	The site consists of two towns situated close to one another in a remote environment in the Swiss Jura mountains. Due to poor agricultural land, the watchmaking industry developed in the towns in the 19th century. After several devastating fires the towns were rebuilt to support this single industry. The town of La Chaux-de-Fonds was described by Karl Marx as a “huge factory-town” in Das Kapital where he analyzed the division of labour in the watchmaking industry of the Jura.
25	Cistercian Abbey of Fontenay	FranceMarmagne, Côte-d'Or, France 47°38'21.984"N 4°23'20.796"E / 47.63944000°N 4.38911000°E	Cultural: (iv)	5.77 (14.3)	1981	The monastery was founded by St Bernard in 1119. The abbey was built to be self-sufficient and to isolate the residents from the outside world. In addition to the church and monks' quarters, it had a bakery and ironworks to help make it independent.
26	City of Bath	United KingdomSomerset, England, United Kingdom 51°22'53"N 2°21'31"W / 51.38139°N 2.35861°W	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iv)	2,900 (7,200)	1987	Founded by the Romans as a spa, an important centre of the wool industry in the medieval period, and a spa town in the 18th century, Bath has a varied history. The city is preserved for its Roman remains and Palladian architecture.
27	City of Graz – Historic Centre and Schloss Eggenberg	AustriaStyria, Austria 47°4'27"N 15°23'30"E / 47.07417°N 15.39167°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	—	1999	A branch of the Habsburg family lived in Graz for centuries. The Habsburgs and other local nobles beautified and expanded Graz over centuries, leading to a city with grand buildings in a number of styles.
28	City of Luxembourg: its Old Quarters and Fortifications	Luxembourg Luxembourg 49°36'36"N 6°7'59.988"E / 49.61000°N 6.13333000°E	Cultural: (iv)	30 (74)	1994	Luxembourg occupies a strategically important location in the region. Over the centuries it was traded back and forth by the great powers in Europe, each of which fortified and expanded the city. Though many of the walls were dismantled in 1867, portions still remain.
29	Classical	GermanyThuringia, Germany 50°58'39"N 11°19'42.996"E	Cultural: —	—	1998	Weimar became a cultural center in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Among the many artists and writers, the city was home to

	Weimar	/ 50.97750°N 11.32861000°E	(iii), (vi)			Goethe and Schiller. During this same period elegant buildings and parks were built in Weimar.
30	Collegiate Church, Castle, and Old Town of Quedlinburg	GermanyHarz, Germany 51°46'59.988"N 11°9'0"E / 51.78333000°N 11.15000°E	Cultural: (iv)	—	1994	The preservation of old Quedlinberg allows tourists to see 16th- and 17th-century timber-framed houses and walk down medieval-patterned streets, while the Romanesque castle and cathedral, housing the bodies of Henry I and his wife, tower over the town.
31	Cologne Cathedral	GermanyCologne, Germany 50°56'28"N 6°57'26"E / 50.94111°N 6.95722°E	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iv)	—	1996	While work on the Cologne Cathedral began in 1248, it remained incomplete until the Prussians picked up the task centuries later, finishing the job in 1880. It was heavily bombed in the Second World War, but restorations allowed it to become the most visited landmark in Germany, boasting 6.5 million visitors per year as of 2011.
32	Convent of St Gall	SwitzerlandSt. Gallen, Switzerland 47°25'23.988"N 9°22'40.008"E / 47.42333000°N 9.37778000°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	—	1983	The Carolingian Convent of St Gall was one of the most important in Europe. It was in operation from the 8th century to its secularization in 1805. Its library is one of the richest and oldest in the world and contains a number of precious manuscripts such as the Plan of Saint Gall. Portions of the building were rebuilt in the Baroque style.
33	Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape	United KingdomSouth West England, United Kingdom 50°8'10"N 5°23'1"W / 50.13611°N 5.38361°W	Cultural: (ii), (iii), (iv)	19,719 (48,730)	2006	Tin and copper mining in Devon and Cornwall boomed in the 18th and 19th centuries, and at its peak the area produced two-thirds of the world's copper. The techniques and technology involved in deep mining developed in Devon and Cornwall were used around the world.
34	Defence Line of Amsterdam	NetherlandsAmsterdam, Netherlands 52°22'28"N 4°53'35"E / 52.37444°N 4.89306°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv), (v)	14,953 (36,950)	1996	Known in Dutch as the Stelling van Amsterdam, the 135-kilometre (84 mi) defence line surrounding the city was completed in 1920 to protect it from naval threats coming through the Markermeer. It was designed to temporarily flood the area comprising the line, enabling the 45 armed forts along it to effectively stage their countermeasures.

35	Derwent Valley Mills	United Kingdom Derbyshire, England, United Kingdom 53°1'44"N 1°29'17"W / 53.02889°N 1.48806°W	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	1,229 (3,040)	2001	The Derwent Valley Mills was the birthplace of the factory system; the innovations in the valley, including the development of workers' housing – such as at Cromford – and machines such as the water frame, were important in the Industrial Revolution. The Derwent Valley Mills influenced North America and Europe.
36	Dorset and East Devon Coast	United Kingdom Dorset, England, United Kingdom 50°42'20"N 2°59'23.6"W / 50.70556°N 2.989889°W	Natural: (viii)	2,550 (6,300)	2001	The cliffs that make up the Dorset and Devon coast are an important site for fossils and provide a continuous record of life on land and in the sea in the area since 185 million years ago.
37	Durham Castle and Cathedral	United Kingdom Durham, England, United Kingdom 54°46'29"N 1°34'34"W / 54.77472°N 1.57611°W	Cultural: (ii), (iv), (vi)	8.79 (21.7)	1986	Durham Cathedral is the "largest and finest" example of Norman architecture in England and vaulting of the cathedral was part of the advent of Gothic architecture. The cathedral houses relics of St Cuthbert and Bede. The Norman castle was the residence of the Durham prince-bishops.
38	Episcopal City of Albi	France Tarn, France 43°55'42"N 2°8'33"E / 43.92833°N 2.14250°E	Cultural: (iv), (v)	19 (47)	2010	The once powerful Albi, originally founded as an agricultural town, gradually shifted its theme from fortifications to a much more classical Renaissance look that survives as a testament to the two eras in human history.
39	Fagus Factory in Alfeld	Germany Alfeld, Germany 51°59'1"N 9°48'40"E / 51.98361°N 9.81111°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	1.88 (4.6)	2011	Built by Walter Gropius in 1910, the factory designed to manufacture shoe last was renowned for redefining decorative values of the time period, particularly in the wide use of glass to render the building much more homogeneous, which foreshadowed his later work with the Bauhaus.
40	Fertő / Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape	Austria Burgenland and Győr-Moson-Sopron County, Austria* Hungary* 47°43'9.4"N 16°43'21.8"E / 47.719278°N 16.722722°E	Cultural: (v)	52 (130)	2001	The Fertő/Neusiedler Lake area has been occupied by different peoples for eight millennia. A number of 18th and 19th century villages and castles were built on top of the ancient settlements and landscape.
	Flemish	Belgium Flanders, Belgium	Cultural:			The communities, called "béguinages", were built by the Béguines, religious women who "dedicated their lives to God without

41	Béguinages	51°1'51.5"N 4°28'25.5"E / 51.030972°N 4.473750°E	(ii), (iii), (iv)	60 (150)	1998	retiring from the world". Entire Flemish towns were created in the 13th century based on this principle of life.
42	Fortifications of Vauban	France France 50°16'57"N 2°45'32"E / 50.28250°N 2.75889°E	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iv)	1,153 (2,850)	2008	The UNESCO entry covers 12 groups of fortified buildings in France engineered by Sébastien Le Prestre, who worked under Louis XIV in the 17th century.
43	The Four Lifts on the Canal du Centre and their Environs, La Louvière and Le Roeulx	BelgiumLa Louvière, Belgium 50°28'51.996"N 4°8'13.992"E / 50.48111000°N 4.13722000°E	Cultural: (iii), (iv)	67 (170)	1998	The hydraulic lifts along the Canal du Centre were made to overcome the 89.46-metre (293.5 ft) height difference between Mons and Charleroi. They are the last functioning lifts built at the turn of the 20th century.
44	Frontiers of the Roman Empire	GermanyCentral Lowlands, Northern England, and Southern Germany Germany* United Kingdom* 54°59'33.4"N 2°36'3.6"W / 54.992611°N 2.601000°W	Cultural: (ii), (iii), (iv)	527 (1,300)	1987	Hadrian's Wall was built in 122 AD and the Antonine Wall was constructed in 142 AD to defend the Roman Empire from "barbarians". The World Heritage Site was previously listed as Hadrian's Wall alone, but was later expanded to include all the frontiers of the Roman Empire at its zenith in the 2nd century, ranging from Antonine's Wall in the north to Trajan's Wall in eastern Europe.
45	Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz	GermanySaxony-Anhalt, Germany 51°50'33"N 12°25'14.988"E / 51.84250°N 12.42083000°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	14,500 (36,000)	2000	"The Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz is an outstanding example of the application of the philosophical principles of the Age of the Enlightenment to the design of a landscape that integrates art, education and economy in a harmonious whole."
46	Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast	United KingdomCounty Antrim, Northern Ireland, United Kingdom 55°15'0"N 6°29'7"W / 55.25000°N 6.48528°W	Natural: (vii), (viii)	70 (170)	1986	The causeway is made up of 40,000 basalt columns projecting out of the sea. It was created by volcanic activity in the Tertiary period.
47	La Grand-Place, Brussels	BelgiumBrussels, Belgium 50°50'48.048"N 4°21'8.712"E / 50.84668000°N 4.35242000°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	—	1998	Featuring Brussels' city hall, houses and other historic buildings, La Grand Place is a well-preserved testament to the social and cultural life of the late-17th century.
48	Gulf of Porto: Calanche of Piana, Gulf of Girolata,	FranceCorsica, France 42°19'30.7"N 8°37'43.8"E /	Natural: (vii), (viii),	11,800 (29,000)	1983	The Gulf of Porto is part of the Corsica Regional Park, hosting a variety of marine and avian life, as

	Scandola Reserve	42.325194°N 8.628833°E	(x)			well as shrubland.
49	Hallstatt-Dachstein / Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape	AustriaSalzkammergut, Austria 47°33'34"N 13°38'47"E / 47.55944°N 13.64639°E	Cultural: (iii), (iv)	28,446 (70,290)	1997	The region built itself around salt mining, which began as early as 2,000 BCE and continued in the modern era. The region is also known for its mountain ranges and caves, the longest of the latter reaching a length of 81 km (50 mi).
50	Hanseatic City of Lübeck	GermanySchleswig-Holstein, Germany 53°52'0.012"N 10°41'30.012"E / 53.86667000°N 10.69167000°E	Cultural: (iv)	81 (200)	1987	Lübeck was the trading capital of the influential Hanseatic League, which monopolised trade in much of the Northern Europe. Although a fifth of the city was entirely destroyed in World War II, much of the original 12th century architecture remains.
51	Heart of Neolithic Orkney	United KingdomMainland, Scotland, United Kingdom 58°59'45.8"N 3°11'19.2"W / 58.996056°N 3.188667°W	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)	15 (37)	1999	A collection of Neolithic sites with purposes ranging from occupation to ceremony. It includes the settlement of Skara Brae, the chambered tomb of Maes Howe and the stone circles of Stenness and Brodgar.
52	Historic Centre of Avignon: Papal Palace, Episcopal Ensemble and Avignon Bridge	FranceVaucluse, France 43°57'10"N 4°48'22"E / 43.95278°N 4.80611°E	Culture: (i), (ii), (iv)	8.2 (20)	1995	Founded in 1612, St George is the oldest English town in the New World and an example of planned urban settlements established in the New World in the 17th century by colonial powers. The fortifications illustrate defensive techniques developed through the 17th to 20th centuries.
53	Historic Centre of Bruges	BelgiumWest Flanders, Belgium 51°12'32.076"N 3°13'30.972"E / 51.20891000°N 3.22527000°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv), (vi)	410 (1,000)	2000	One of the economic and commercial capitals of Europe in the late-Medieval period, Bruges boasts its intact Gothic and neo-Gothic architecture, which respectively documents its style from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance.
54	Historic Centre of Salzburg	AustriaSalzburg, Austria 47°48'2"N 13°2'36"E / 47.80056°N 13.04333°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv), (vi)	236 (580)	1996	Best associated with Austrian composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Salzburg is known for its ecclesiastic city-state qualities only second to Vatican City. It is also where German and Italian cultures intersected, which is reflected by its blend of Gothic- and Baroque-style buildings.
55	Historic Centre	Austria Austria 48°13'0"N 16°22'59"E /	Cultural: (ii), (iv),	371 (920)	2001	"The historic centre of Vienna is rich in architectural ensembles, including Baroque castles and

	of Vienna	48.21667°N 16.38306°E	(vi)			gardens, as well as the late-19th-century Ringstraße lined with grand buildings, monuments and parks."
56	Historic Centres of Stralsund and Wismar	GermanyMecklenburg-Vorpommern, Germany 54°18'9"N 13°5'7"E / 54.30250°N 13.08528°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	168 (420)	2002	The two towns were major Hanseatic League trading centres in the 14th and 15th centuries. They then served as defensive and administrative centres for Sweden two hundred years later, notably during the Thirty Years' War. The architectural styles from both of these periods remain and are well-preserved.
57	Historic Site of Lyon	FranceRhône, France 45°46'1.992"N 4°49'59.988"E / 45.76722000°N 4.83333000°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	427 (1,060)	1998	
58	Historic Fortified City of Carcassonne	FranceAude, France 43°12'38"N 2°21'32"E / 43.21056°N 2.35889°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	11 (27)	1997	
59	Ir.D.F. Woudagemaal (D.F. Wouda Steam Pumping Station)	NetherlandsLemmer, Netherlands 52°50'44.988"N 5°40'44.004"E / 52.84583000°N 5.67889000°E	Culture: (i), (ii), (iv)	7.32 (18.1)	1998	
60	Ironbridge Gorge	United KingdomShropshire, England, United Kingdom 52°37'35"N 2°28'22"W / 52.62639°N 2.47278°W	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iv), (vi)	—	1986	Ironbridge Gorge contains mines, factories, workers' housing, and the transport infrastructure that was created in the gorge during the Industrial Revolution. The development of coke production in the area helped start the Industrial Revolution. The Iron Bridge was the world's first bridge built from iron and was architecturally and technologically influential.
61	Jurisdiction of Saint-Émilion	FranceGironde, France 44°53'41"N 0°9'19"E / 44.89472°N 0.15528°E	Cultural: (iii), (iv)	7,847 (19,390)	1999	The act of cultivating grapes was introduced to the region by the Romans around 27 BCE and became a large and enduring part of its economy over the course of the following millennia, despite wars and the changes of rule. Occupying 67.5% of the total commune, the vineyards accompany historic monuments and buildings in documenting a monocultural community's history.

62	Mill Network at Kinderdijk-Elshout	Netherlands Alblasserdam and Nieuw-Lekkerland, Netherlands 51°52'57"N 4°38'58"E / 51.88250°N 4.64944°E	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iv)	—	1997	The first canals and pumps to drain the land for farming were built here in the Middle Ages. They have continued to be used and expanded into the present day. The network includes a number of dykes, reservoirs, pumping stations, administrative buildings and a series of windmills.
63	Lavaux, Vineyard Terraces	Switzerland Vaud, Switzerland 46°29'31"N 6°44'46"E / 46.49194°N 6.74611°E	Cultural: (iii), (iv), (v)	1,408 (3,480)	2007	The Lavaux Vineyard Terraces stretch for about 30 km (19 mi) along the south-facing northern shores of Lake Geneva from Chillon Castle to the eastern outskirts of Lausanne in the Vaud region. The current terraces can be traced back to the 11th century, when Benedictine and Cistercian monasteries controlled the area.
64	Le Havre, the City Rebuilt by Auguste Perret	France Seine-Maritime, France 49°29'34.008"N 0°6'27"E / 49.49278000°N 0.10750°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	133 (330)	2005	After their city was heavily bombed in World War II, Le Havre officials commissioned Auguste Perret to lead a reconstruction project. Perret's final product was a city blending its original layout and spirit with modern construction methods, urban planning and an innovative exploitation of concrete.
65	Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City	United Kingdom Merseyside, England, United Kingdom 53°24'24"N 2°59'40"W / 53.40667°N 2.99444°W	Cultural: (ii), (iii), (iv)	136 (340)	2004	In the 18th and 19th centuries, Liverpool was one of the largest ports in the world. Its global connections helped sustain the British Empire, and it was a major port involved in the slave trade until its abolition in 1807, and a departure point for emigrants to North America. The docks were the site of innovations in construction and dock management.
66	The Loire Valley between Sully-sur-Loire and Chalonnes	France Loire Valley, France 47°23'56.004"N 0°42'10.008"E / 47.39889000°N 0.70278000°E	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iv)	85,394 (211,010)	2000	The Loire Valley contains historic towns and villages, castles and cultivated lands along the banks of the river Loire.
67	Luther Memorials in Eisleben and Wittenberg	Germany Saxony-Anhalt, Germany 51°51'52.992"N 12°39'10.008"E / 51.86472000°N 12.65278000°E	Cultural: (iv), (vi)	—	1996	

68	Major Mining Sites of Wallonia	BelgiumWallonia, Belgium 50°26'7"N 3°50'18"E / 50.43528°N 3.83833°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	118 (290)	2012	
69	Major Town Houses of the Architect Victor Horta (Brussels)	BelgiumBrussels, Belgium 50°49'41.016"N 4°21'44.028"E / 50.82806000°N 4.36223000°E	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iv)	—	2000	
70	Margravia Opera House Bayreuth	GermanyBayreuth, Bavaria Germany 49°56'40"N 11°34'43"E / 49.94444°N 11.57861°E	Cultural: (i), (iv)	—	2012	
71	Maritime Greenwich	United KingdomLondon, England, United Kingdom 51°28'45"N 0°0'0"E / 51.47917°N 0.00000°E	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iv), (vi)	110 (270)	1997	As well as the presence of the first example of Palladian architecture in England, and works by Christopher Wren and Inigo Jones, the area is significant for the Royal Observatory where the understanding of astronomy and navigation were developed.
72	Maulbronn Monastery Complex	GermanyMaulbronn, Germany 49°0'2.988"N 8°48'47.016"E / 49.00083000°N 8.81306000°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	—	1993	The Cistercian Maulbronn Monastery is considered the most complete and best-preserved medieval monastic complex north of the Alps. The main buildings were constructed between the 12th and 16th centuries, along with the monastery walls. The monastery's church, mainly in Transitional Gothic style, helped spread the Gothic style across northern and central Europe. The monastery also had a large, elaborate water-management system.
73	Messel Pit Fossil Site	GermanyMessel, Germany 49°55'0.012"N 8°45'14.004"E / 49.91667000°N 8.75389000°E	Natural: (viii)	42 (100)	1995	Messel Pit is the richest site in the world for understanding the environment of the Eocene, between 57 million and 36 million years ago. In particular, it shows the early stages of mammalian evolution and includes exceptionally well-preserved mammal fossils. Some of the most notable discoveries include fully articulated skeletons and the contents of the stomachs of animals.
	Mines of					The Upper Harz water management system was developed over a period of some 800 years to assist in mining and extracting ore. The mines and their ponds began under

74	Rammelsberg, Historic Town of Goslar and Upper Harz Water Management System	GermanyGoslar, Upper Harz, Germany 51°49'12"N 10°20'24"E / 51.82000°N 10.34000°E	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)	1,010 (2,500)	1992	the Cistercian monks in the Middle Ages. However, most of the works were built from the end of the 16th century until the 19th century. It is made up of an extremely complex system of artificial ponds, small channels, tunnels and underground drains. The mines were a major site for mining innovation in the western world.
75	Monastic Island of Reichenau	GermanyBaden-Württemberg, Germany 47°41'55.4"N 9°3'40.7"E / 47.698722°N 9.061306°E	Cultural: (iii), (iv), (vi)	—	2000	The site includes traces of the Benedictine monastery, founded in 724, which exercised remarkable spiritual, intellectual and artistic influence throughout the surrounding region. The churches of St Mary and Marcus, St Peter and St Paul, and St George, were mainly built between the 9th and 11th centuries. Their wall paintings and decorations show an impressive artistic activity.
76	Mont-Saint-Michel and its Bay	FranceManche, France 48°38'8.016"N 1°30'38.016"W / 48.63556000°N 1.51056000°W	Cultural: (i), (iii), (vi)	6,558 (16,210)	1979	Perched on a rocky islet in the midst of vast sandbanks exposed to powerful tides between Normandy and Brittany stands a Gothic-style Benedictine abbey, and the village that grew up under its walls. Both the abbey and the village had to overcome a number of challenges due to the small, rocky island. Built between the 11th and 16th centuries, the abbey is an incredible technical and artistic project.
77	Monte San Giorgio	SwitzerlandTicino, Italy* Switzerland* 45°53'20"N 8°54'50"E / 45.88889°N 8.91389°E	Natural: (viii)	3,207 (7,920)	2010	The pyramid-shaped, wooded mountain of Monte San Giorgio beside Lake Lugano is regarded as the best fossil record of marine life from the Triassic Period (245–230 million years ago). The sequence records life in a tropical lagoon environment, sheltered and partially separated from the open sea by an offshore reef. Diverse marine life flourished within this lagoon, including reptiles, fish, bivalves, ammonites, echinoderms and crustaceans. Because the lagoon was near land, the remains also include land-based fossils of reptiles, insects and plants, resulting in an extremely rich source of fossils.

78	Museumsinsel (Museum Island), Berlin	GermanyBerlin, Germany 52°31'11"N 13°23'55"E / 52.51972°N 13.39861°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	—	1999	The five museums on the Museumsinsel in Berlin, built between 1824 and 1930, are a unified but diverse collection of museum collections and buildings. Each museum was built to mesh with the collection and represents the aesthetic of the different times. The collections trace the development of civilizations throughout the ages.
79	Muskauer Park / Park Mużakowski	PolandUpper Lusatia, Germany* Poland* 51°34'45.5"N 14°43'35.2"E / 51.579306°N 14.726444°E	Cultural: (i), (iv)	348 (860)	2004	A landscaped park astride the Neisse River and the border between Poland and Germany, it was created by Prince Hermann von Puckler-Muskau from 1815 to 1844. Designed as a 'painting with plants', it used local plants to enhance the existing landscape. The park spreads into the town of Muskau with parks and other green spaces. The site also features a reconstructed castle, bridges and an arboretum.
80	Neolithic Flint Mines at Spiennes (Mons)	BelgiumSpiennes, Belgium 50°25'50.772"N 3°58'43.644"E / 50.43077000°N 3.97879000°E	Cultural: (i), (iii), (iv)	172 (430)	2000	The Neolithic flint mines at Spiennes are the largest and earliest concentration of ancient mines in Europe. They are also remarkable for the diversity of innovations used in mining and due to a nearby Neolithic settlement.
81	New Lanark	United KingdomLanark, Scotland, United Kingdom 55°39'48"N 3°46'59"W / 55.66333°N 3.78306°W	Cultural: (ii), (iv), (vi)	146 (360)	2001	Prompted by Richard Arkwright's factory system developed in the Derwent Valley, the community of New Lanark was created to provide housing for workers at the mills. Philanthropist Robert Owen bought the site and turned it into a model community, providing public facilities, education, and supporting factory reform.
82	Nord-Pas de Calais Mining Basin	FranceNord-Pas de Calais, France 50°27'45"N 3°32'46"E / 50.46250°N 3.54611°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv), (vi)	3,943 (9,740)	2012	
83	Notre-Dame Cathedral in Tournai	BelgiumTournai, Belgium 50°36'21.708"N 3°23'21.336"E / 50.60603000°N 3.38926000°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	0.5 (1.2)	2000	The Cathedral of Notre-Dame in Tournai was built in the first half of the 12th century. The nave, transept and towers are all in the romanesque style. The choir was rebuilt in the following century in the gothic style. It is one of Wallonia's major heritage sites.

84	Old City of Bern	SwitzerlandBern, Switzerland 46°56'53.016"N 7°27'1.008"E / 46.94806000°N 7.45028000°E	Cultural: (iii)	84,684 (209,260)	1983	Founded in the 12th century on a hill site surrounded by the Aare River, Bern developed along the peninsula. Following a devastating fire, the entire town was rebuilt in a unified style. The early wooden buildings were replaced with sandstone, followed by arcades in the 15th century arcades and fountains in the 16th century. The medieval town was rebuilt in the 18th century, but retained its earlier character.
85	Old and New Towns of Edinburgh	United KingdomEdinburgh, Scotland, United Kingdom 55°57'0"N 3°13'0"W / 55.95000°N 3.21667°W	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	—	1995	The Old Town of Edinburgh was founded in the Middle Ages, and the New Town was developed in 1767–1890. It contrasts the layout of settlements in the medieval and modern periods. The layout and architecture of the new town, designed by luminaries such as William Chambers and William Playfair, influenced European urban design in the 18th and 19th centuries.
86	Old Town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof	GermanyRegensburg, Germany 49°1'14"N 12°5'57"E / 49.02056°N 12.09917°E	Cultural: (ii), (iii), (iv)	183 (450)	2006	This medieval town contains many notable buildings that span almost two millennia and include ancient Roman, Romanesque and Gothic buildings. Regensburg's 11th- to 13th-century architecture created a town of narrow, dark lanes flanked by tall buildings and surrounded by a city wall. It includes medieval patrician houses and towers, a large number of churches and monasteries as well as the 12th-century Old Bridge. Regensburg was a center of the Holy Roman Empire that turned to Protestantism.
87	Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn	AustriaVienna, Austria 48°11'12"N 16°18'48"E / 48.18667°N 16.31333°E	Cultural: (i), (iv)	186 (460)	1996	The residence of the Habsburg emperors from the 18th century to 1918. It was built in the rococo style as a single, unified project. It was designed by the architects Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach and Nicolaus Pacassi and was the site of the world's first zoo.
	Palace and	FranceFontainebleau,				Used by the kings of France from the 12th century, the medieval royal hunting lodge of Fontainebleau was transformed, enlarged and

88	Park of Fontainebleau	France 48°24'7"N 2°41'53"E / 48.40194°N 2.69806°E	Cultural: (ii), (vi)	144 (360)	1981	embellished in the 16th century by François I, who wanted to make a 'New Rome' of it. Surrounded by an immense park, the Italianate palace combines Renaissance and French artistic elements.
89	Palace and Park of Versailles	FranceVersailles, France 48°48'18"N 2°7'10"E / 48.80500°N 2.11944°E	Cultural: (i), (ii), (vi)	1,070 (2,600)	1979	The Palace of Versailles was the principal residence of the French kings from the time of Louis XIV to Louis XVI. Embellished by several generations of architects, sculptors, decorators and landscape architects, it provided Europe with a model of the ideal royal residence for over a century.
90	Palaces and Parks of Potsdam and Berlin	GermanyBerlin, Potsdam, Germany 52°23'59"N 13°1'59"E / 52.39972°N 13.03306°E	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iv)	2,064 (5,100)	1990	This site contains 500 ha (1,200 acres) of parks and 150 buildings constructed between 1730 and 1916. It extends into the district of Berlin-Zehlendorf, with the palaces and parks lining the banks of the River Havel and Lake Glienicke. Voltaire stayed at the Sans-Souci Palace, built under Frederick II between 1745 and 1747.
91	Paris, Banks of the Seine	FranceParis, France 48°51'30"N 2°17'39"E / 48.85833°N 2.29417°E	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iv)	365 (900)	1991	The river Seine runs through the heart of Paris. The banks of the river are lined with many of Paris' most famous sites including the Louvre, the Eiffel Tower, the Place de la Concorde, the Cathedral of Notre-Dame, the Sainte Chapelle and the Grand and Petit Palais. The architecture and Haussmann's design with wide squares and boulevards influenced late 19th- and 20th-century town planning all over the world.
92	Pilgrimage Church of Wies	GermanySteingaden, Germany 47°40'52.6"N 10°54'0.5"E / 47.681278°N 10.900139°E	Cultural: (i), (iii)	0.1 (0.25)	1983	The Church of Wies (1745–54) is the work of architect Dominikus Zimmermann and is a masterpiece of the Bavarian Rococo.
93	Place Stanislas, Place de la Carrière and Place d'Alliance in Nancy	FranceNancy, France 48°41'37"N 6°10'59"E / 48.69361°N 6.18306°E	Cultural: (i), (iv)	—	1983	Nancy is the oldest example of a capital city built as a unified whole and on modern principles. It was built between 1752 and 1756 by a brilliant team led by the architect Héré and is famous for the harmonious suite of axial spaces he developed, extending from the Place Stanislas to the Palais du Gouvernement.

94	Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex	BelgiumAntwerp, Belgium 51°13'5.988"N 4°23'52.008"E / 51.21833000°N 4.39778000°E	Cultural: (ii), (iii), (iv), (vi)	—	2005	The Plantin-Moretus Museum is a printing plant and publishing house dating from the Renaissance and Baroque periods. It is associated with the history of the invention and spread of typography. Its name refers to the greatest printer-publisher of the second half of the 16th century: Christophe Plantin (c. 1520–89). The museum contains a collection made up of the work of the most prolific printing and publishing house in Europe in the late 16th century. The building of the company, which remained in activity until 1867, contains a large collection of old printing equipment, an extensive library, archives and works of art, among them a painting by Rubens.
95	Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal	United KingdomWrexham, Wales, United Kingdom 52°58'13"N 3°5'16"W / 52.97028°N 3.08778°W	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iv)	105 (260)	2009	The aqueduct was built to carry the Ellesmere Canal over the Dee Valley. Completed during the Industrial Revolution and designed by Thomas Telford, the aqueduct made innovative use of cast and wrought iron, influencing civil engineering across the world.
96	Pont du Gard (Roman Aqueduct)	FranceVers-Pont-du-Gard, France 43°56'50"N 4°32'7"E / 43.94722°N 4.53528°E	Cultural: (i), (iii), (iv)	0.33 (0.82)	1985	The Pont du Gard was built shortly before the Christian era in Rome to allow the aqueduct of Nîmes (which is almost 50 km (31 mi) long) to cross the Gard river. The Roman architects and hydraulic engineers who designed this bridge created a technical as well as an artistic masterpiece. The bridge stands almost 50 m (160 ft) high and is on three levels with the longest measuring 275 m (902 ft).
97	Prehistoric pile dwellings around the Alps	Austria Austria*, France*, Germany*, Italy*, Slovenia*, Switzerland* 47°16'42"N 8°12'27"E / 47.27833°N 8.20750°E	Cultural: (iv), (v)	3,961 (9,790)	2011	Contains 111 small individual sites with the remains of prehistoric pile-dwelling (or stilt house) settlements in and around the Alps built from around 5000 to 500 B.C. on the edges of lakes, rivers or wetlands. While only some of the sites have been excavated, they contain a wealth of information on life and trade in agrarian Neolithic and Bronze Age cultures in Alpine Europe. Fifty-six of the sites are located in Switzerland.

98	Prehistoric Sites and Decorated Caves of the Vézère Valley	FranceLascaux, France 45°3'27"N 1°10'12"E / 45.05750°N 1.17000°E	Cultural: (i), (iii)	—	1979	The Vézère valley contains 147 prehistoric sites dating from the Palaeolithic and 25 decorated caves. The most interesting discoveries are the cave paintings, especially those of the Lascaux Cave, whose discovery in 1940 was of great importance for the history of prehistoric art. The hunting scenes show some 100 animal figures with remarkable color and detail.
99	Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and the Ancient Beech Forests of Germany	Germany Germany*, Slovakia*, Ukraine* 49°5'10"N 22°32'10"E / 49.08611°N 22.53611°E	Natural: (ix)	33,670 (83,200)	2007	Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians, are used to study the spread of the beech tree (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) in the Northern Hemisphere across a variety of environments and the environment in the forest. The addition of the Ancient Beech Forests of Germany in 2011 included five forests totaling 4,391 hectares (10,850 acres) that are added to the 29,278 hectares (72,350 acres) of Slovakian and Ukrainian beech forests inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2007.
100	Provins, Town of Medieval Fairs	FranceProvins, France 48°33'35"N 3°17'56"E / 48.55972°N 3.29889°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	108 (270)	2001	The fortified medieval town of Provins is situated in the former territory of the powerful Counts of Champagne. It was a center of international trading fairs and the wool industry. Many parts of the town were built especially for the fairs and markets.
101	Pyrénées – Mont Perdu	FranceHautes-Pyrénées and Province of Huesca, France* Spain* 42°41'7.512"N 0°0'1.8"E / 42.68542000°N 0.000500°E	Mixed: (iii), (iv), (v), (vii), (viii)	30,639 (75,710)	1997	This mountain landscape, which crosses the French and Spanish borders is centred around the peak of Mount Perdu. Mount Perdu is a calcareous massif that rises to 3,352 m (10,997 ft). The site includes two of Europe's largest and deepest canyons on the Spanish side and three major cirque valleys on the French side. In addition to the mountains, the site includes the cultural lifestyle of the seasonal herding migration in the mountains. This was one a common a way of life in the mountain valleys in Europe, but now mostly survives only in isolated ares such as this region in the Pyrénées.
						The Rhaetian Railway in the Albula

102	Rhaetian Railway in the Albula / Bernina Landscapes	SwitzerlandGraubünden and Tirano, Italy* Switzerland* 46°29'54"N 9°50'47"E / 46.49833°N 9.84639°E	Cultural: (ii) (iv)	109,386 (270,300)	2008	/ Bernina Landscapes, brings together two historic railway lines that cross the Swiss Alps through those two passes. The railways provided a rapid and easy route into many formerly isolated alpine settlements. Building the railroads required overcoming a number of technical challenges with bridges and tunnels.
103	Rietveld Schröder House	NetherlandsUtrecht, Netherlands 52°5'7"N 5°8'50"E / 52.08528°N 5.14722°E	Cultural: (i), (ii)	—	2000	The Rietveld Schröder House in Utrecht was built in 1924. A small family house with flexible interior rooms and a unique exterior. It is an example of the De Stijl group of artists and architects from the 1920s, and is an example of the Modern Movement in architecture.
104	Roman Monuments, Cathedral of St. Peter and Church of Our Lady in Trier	GermanyTrier, Germany 49°45'0"N 6°37'59"E / 49.75000°N 6.63306°E	Cultural: (i)(iii), (iv), (vi)	—	1986	The Roman colony at Trier was founded in the 1st century AD. It grew into a major town and became one of the capitals of the Tetrarchy at the end of the 3rd century. Many of the Roman era structures are still standing in Trier. The cathedral is the oldest church in Germany, being built on the ruins of Roman buildings by Maximin of Trier in 329-346.
105	Roman Theatre and its Surroundings and the Triumphal Arch of Orange	FranceOrange, France 44°8'8.6"N 4°48'30.3"E / 44.135722°N 4.808417°E	Cultural: (iii), (vi)	9.45 (23.4)	1981	The ancient theatre of Orange, is one of the best preserved of all the great Roman theatres. The theatre features an intact 103 m (338 ft) facade. The Roman arch was built between A.D. 10 and 25 as a triumphal arch during the reign of Augustus.
106	Routes of Santiago de Compostela in France	France France 45°11'2.6"N 0°43'22.6"E / 45.184056°N 0.722944°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv), (vi)	—	1998	The site consists of a number of churches and hospitals that are places related to the pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostela in Western Spain, a part of the Way of Saint James.
107	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew	United KingdomLondon, England, United Kingdom 51°28'55"N 0°17'38.5"E / 51.48194°N 0.294028°E	Cultural: (ii), (iii), (iv)	132 (330)	2003	Created in 1759, the influential Kew Gardens were designed by Charles Bridgeman, William Kent, Capability Brown, and William Chambers. The gardens were used to study botany and ecology and furthered the understanding of the subjects.
						This site consists of two open pan

108	Royal Saltworks at Arc-et-Senans	FranceArc-et-Senans, Salins-les-Bains, France 46°56'15"N 5°52'35"E / 46.93750°N 5.87639°E	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iv)	—	1982	saltworks. The Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans was built in 1775 during the reign of Louis XVI. It was built according to the principles of the Enlightenment, with a rational organization and layout. The other site, the Great Saltworks of Salins-les-Bains was active for at least 1200 years until stopping activity in 1962. The Saltworks of Salins has an underground gallery from the 13th century along with a 19th-century hydraulic pump and a boiler house. From 1780 to 1895, its salt water traveled through 21 km (13 mi) of wood pipes to the Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans.
109	Saltaire	United KingdomCity of Bradford, England, United Kingdom 53°50'21"N 1°47'18"W / 53.83917°N 1.78833°W	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	20 (49)	2001	Saltaire was founded by mill-owner Titus Salt as a model village for his workers. The site, which includes the Salts Mill, featured public buildings for the inhabitants and was an example of 19th century paternalism.
110	Schokland and Surroundings	NetherlandsNoordoostpolder, Netherlands 52°38'19"N 5°46'18"E / 52.63861°N 5.77167°E	Cultural: (iii), (v)	1,306 (3,230)	1995	Schokland was a peninsula on the Zuider Zee that became an island by the 15th century. When the waters rose, it was abandoned in 1859. However after the draining of the Zuider Zee in the 1940s, it was once again repopulated.
111	Semmering railway	AustriaGloggnitz, Simmering in Styria, Austria 47°38'55.6"N 15°49'40.7"E / 47.648778°N 15.827972°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	156 (390)	1998	The Semmering Railway, was built between 1848 and 1854 and covers 41 km (25 mi) of rugged mountains. This project was undertaken in the early days of railroad construction and required a number of innovations. The tunnels, viaducts and other works are still in use today.
112	Seventeenth-century canal ring area of Amsterdam inside the Singelgracht	NetherlandsAmsterdam, Netherlands 52°21'54"N 4°53'16"E / 52.36500°N 4.88778°E	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iv)	198 (490)	2010	By strategically draining the swamp land surrounding the port city via canal digging, Amsterdam quickly became a force in long-term city-planning, filling concentric voids with housing and infrastructure that would later accommodate the influx of free-thinking Europeans who help the city prosper.
		IrelandCounty Kerry, Ireland				The monastery at Skellig Michael is from the 7th century. It is located on the rocky island of Skellig Michael,

113	Skellig Michael	51°46'18.984"N 10°32'18.996"W / 51.77194000°N 10.53861000°W	Cultural: (iii), (iv)	22 (54)	1996	some 12 km (7.5 mi) off the coast of south-west Ireland. It shows the harsh and spartan lives of the first Irish Christians.
114	Speyer Cathedral	GermanySpeyer, Germany 49°19'0"N 8°26'35"E / 49.31667°N 8.44306°E	Cultural: (ii)	—	1981	The romanesque Speyer Cathedral, was founded by Conrad II in 1030 and remodelled at the end of the 11th century. It was one of the grandest romanesque cathedrals in the Holy Roman Empire and the burial place of German emperors for almost 300 years.
115	St Kilda	United KingdomSt Kilda, Scotland, United Kingdom 57°49'2"N 8°34'36"W / 57.81722°N 8.57667°W	Mixed: (iii), (v), (vii), (ix), (x)	24,201 (59,800)	1986	Although inhabited for over 2,000 years, the isolated archipelago of St Kilda has had no permanent residents since 1930. The islands' human heritage includes various unique architectural features from the historic and prehistoric periods. St Kilda is also a breeding ground for many important seabird species including the world's largest colony of gannets and up to 136,000 pairs of puffins.
116	St Mary's Cathedral and St Michael's Church at Hildesheim	GermanyHildesheim, Germany 52°9'10.008"N 9°56'38.004"E / 52.15278000°N 9.94389000°E	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iii)	0.58 (1.4)	1985	The site consists of two churches in Hildesheim. The Ottonian romanesque St Michael's Church was built between 1010 and 1020. Inside it is decorated with a notable wooden ceiling, painted stucco-work, bronze doors and the Bernward bronze column. The treasures of the romanesque St Mary's Cathedral make up the rest of the site.
117	Stoclet House	BelgiumBrussels, Belgium 50°50'6"N 4°24'58"E / 50.83500°N 4.41611°E	Cultural: (i), (ii)	0.86 (2.1)	2009	This house was built by the architect Josef Hoffmann for the banker Adolphe Stoclet starting in 1905. The house and garden were completed in 1911 and the angular undecorated design marked a turning point in Art Nouveau movement. The house is an excellent example of the Vienna Secession movement in art and architecture. The house is decorated with works by Koloman Moser and Gustav Klimt.
						The Neolithic sites of Avebury and Stonehenge are two of the largest and most famous megalithic

118	Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites	United Kingdom Wiltshire, England, United Kingdom 51°10'44"N 1°49'31"W / 51.17889°N 1.82528°W	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iii)	4,985 (12,320)	1986	monuments in the world. They relate to man's interaction with his environment. The purpose of the henges has been a source of speculation, with suggestions ranging from ceremonial to interpreting the cosmos. "Associated sites" includes Silbury Hill, Beckhampton Avenue, and West Kennet Avenue.
119	Strasbourg – Grande île	France Strasbourg, France 48°34'53"N 7°43'48"E / 48.58139°N 7.73000°E	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iv)	94 (230)	1988	The Grande Ile (Big Island) is the historic center of the Alsatian capital and includes a number of historic buildings. Some of the most notable include the cathedral, the four ancient churches and the Palais Rohan (the former residence of the prince-bishops).
120	Studley Royal Park including the Ruins of Fountains Abbey	United Kingdom North Yorkshire, England, United Kingdom 54°6'58"N 1°34'23"W / 54.11611°N 1.57306°W	Cultural: (i), (iv)	—	1986	Before the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the mid-16th century, Fountains Abbey was one of the largest and richest Cistercian abbeys in Britain and is one of only a few that survives from the 12th century. The later garden, which incorporates the abbey, survives to a large extent in its original design and influenced garden design in Europe.
121	Swiss Alps Jungfrau-Aletsch	Switzerland Cantons of Bern and Valais, Switzerland 46°30'0"N 8°1'59"E / 46.50000°N 8.03306°E	Natural: (vii), (viii), (ix)	82,400 (204,000)	2007	The site includes several of the highest mountains in the Central Alps along with the largest glacier in Eurasia. The landscape provides information on the succession of plants after the retreat of a glacier and allows study of the retreat of glaciers resulting from climate change. The impressive landscape has also played an important role in European art, literature, mountaineering and tourism.
122	Swiss Tectonic Arena Sardona	Switzerland Glarus, St. Gallen and Graubünden, Switzerland 46°55'0"N 9°15'0"E / 46.91667°N 9.25000°E	Natural: (viii)	32,850 (81,200)	2008	The Swiss Tectonic Arena Sardona in the north-eastern part of the country covers a mountainous area which features seven peaks that rise above 3,000 m (9,800 ft). The area displays an exceptional example of mountain building through continental collision and displays a clear example of tectonic thrust, i.e. the process whereby older, deeper rocks are carried onto younger,

						shallower rocks. The site has been a key site for the geological sciences since the 18th century.
123	Three Castles of Bellinzona	Switzerland Bellinzona, Switzerland 46°11'35.304"N 9°1'20.712"E / 46.19314000°N 9.02242000°E	Cultural: (iv)	—	2000	The Bellinzona site consists of a group of fortifications grouped around the castle of Castelgrande, which stands on a rocky peak looking out over the entire Ticino valley. Running from the castle, a series of fortified walls protect the ancient town and block the passage through the valley. A second castle (Montebello) forms an integral part of the fortifications, while a third but separate castle (Sasso Corbaro) was built on an isolated rocky promontory south-east of the other fortifications.
124	Tower of London	United Kingdom London, England, United Kingdom 51°30'29"N 0°4'34"W / 51.50806°N 0.07611°W	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	—	1988	Begun by William the Conqueror in 1066 during the Norman conquest of England, the Tower of London is a symbol of power and an example of Norman military architecture that spread across England. Additions by Henry III and Edward I in the 13th century made the castle one of the most influential buildings of its kind in England.
125	Town Hall and Roland on the Marketplace of Bremen	Germany Bremen, Germany 53°4'33.5"N 8°48'26.9"E / 53.075972°N 8.807472°E	Cultural: (iii), (iv), (vi)	0.29 (0.72)	2004	The site consists of the Town Hall and the statue of Roland that stands near the town hall. The town hall was built in the 15th century when Bremen joined the Hanseatic League. It was renovated in the 17th century and a new Town Hall was built nearby in the early 20th. Under the Holy Roman Empire, Bremen had extensive autonomy which allowed the town to grow and made the town hall a center of power. Both the old and new Town Halls survived bombings during World War II. The statue of Roland was built in 1404. It stands 5.5 m (18 ft) high.
126	Town of Bamberg	Germany Bamberg, Germany 49°53'30"N 10°53'20"E /	Cultural: (ii)(iv)	142 (350)	1993	In 1007, Bamberg became the center of a diocese that was intended to help spread Christianity to the Slavs. During the 12th century the Bishops of Bamberg began a program of monumental public construction. The architecture that developed

		49.89167°N 10.88889°E				influenced construction in northern Germany and Hungary. In the 18th century it became a center of the Enlightenment when writers such as Hegel and Hoffmann settled in the town.
127	Upper Middle Rhine Valley	GermanyRhineland-Palatinate, Hesse, Germany 50°10'25"N 7°41'39"E / 50.17361°N 7.69417°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv), (v)	27,250 (67,300)	2002	A 65 km (40 mi) stretch of the Middle Rhine Valley in Germany. The region is home to many castles, historic towns and vineyards and has been an inspiration for many writers, artists and composers.
128	Vézelay, Church and Hill	FranceVézelay, France 47°27'59"N 3°44'54"E / 47.46639°N 3.74833°E	Cultural: (i), (vi)	183 (450)	1979	The Benedictine abbey of Vézelay has existed since the 9th century and has been an important pilgrimage site since that time. Bernard of Clairvaux preached the crowd into a frenzy to start the Second Crusade in 1146 at Vézelay. Leaders in the Third Crusade Richard the Lion-Hearted and Philip II of France assembled at the abbey before they left on the Crusade.
129	Völklingen Ironworks	GermanyVölklingen, Germany 49°14'39.984"N 6°50'59"E / 49.24444000°N 6.84972°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	—	1994	The recently closed ironworks are the only intact example in western Europe and North America of an intact ironworks built in the 19th and 20th centuries.
130	Wachau Cultural Landscape	AustriaWachau, Austria 48°21'52"N 15°26'3"E / 48.36444°N 15.43417°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	18,387 (45,440)	2000	The Wachau is a 40 km (25 mi) long valley along the Danube river between Melk and Krems. The valley was settled in prehistoric times and has been an important region since then. It is home to a number of historic towns, villages, monasteries, castles and ruins.
131	The Wadden Sea	Germany Germany*, Netherlands* 53°31'43"N 8°33'22"E / 53.52861°N 8.55611°E	Natural: (viii), (ix), (x)	968,393 (2,392,950)	2009	The Wadden Sea contains the Dutch Wadden Sea Conservation Area and the German Wadden Sea National Parks of Lower Saxony and Schleswig-Holstein. The coast line is generally flat and has many mudflats, marshes and dunes. The site covers two-thirds of the entire Wadden Sea and is home to many plant and animal species. It is a breeding ground for up to 12 millions birds annually and supports more than 10 percent of the population of 29 species.
						Wartburg Castle is located on a 410 m (1230 ft) precipice above

132	Wartburg Castle	GermanyEisenach, Germany 50°58'0.4"N 10°18'25.2"E / 50.966778°N 10.307000°E	Cultural: (iii), (vi)	—	1999	Eisenach. It expanded in several sections and only a few of the medieval structures still remain. The castle was rebuilt in the 19th century to its present appearance. Martin Luther translated the New Testament into German while in exile at Wartburg.
133	Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and Saint Margaret's Church	United KingdomLondon, England, United Kingdom 51°29'59"N 0°7'43"W / 51.49972°N 0.12861°W	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iv)	10 (25)	1987	The site has been involved in the administration of England since the 11th century, and later the United Kingdom. Since the coronation of William the Conqueror, all English and British monarchs have been crowned at Westminster Abbey. Westminster Palace, home to the British Parliament, is an example of Gothic Revival architecture; St Margaret's Church is the palace's parish church, and although it predates the palace and was built in the 11th century, it has been rebuilt since.
134	Würzburg Residence with the Court Gardens and Residence Square	GermanyWürzburg, Germany 49°47'34.008"N 9°56'20.004"E / 49.79278000°N 9.93889000°E	Cultural: (i), (iv)	15 (37)	1981	The large and ornate Baroque palace was created under the patronage of the prince-bishops Lothar Franz and Friedrich Carl von Schönborn. It is one of the largest palaces in Germany.
135	Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex	GermanyEssen, Germany 51°29'29"N 7°2'46"E / 51.49139°N 7.04611°E	Cultural: (ii), (iii)	—	2001	The Zollverein industrial complex in Nordrhein-Westfalen contains all the equipment of a historic coal mine which started operation about 150 years ago. Some of the 20th century buildings are also notable.

For other more formats kindly visit www.downloadexcelfiles.com

Original source : en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_World_Heritage_Sites_in_Western_Europe