



UK Tentative List of Potential Sites for World Heritage Nomination: Application form

Please save the application to your computer, fill in and email to:
UKTL.Application@culture.gsi.gov.uk

The application form should be completed using the boxes provided under each question, and, where possible, within the word limit indicated.

Please read the [Information Sheets](#) before completing the application form. It is also essential to refer to the accompanying [Guidance Note](#) for help with each question, and to the relevant paragraphs of UNESCO's *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, (OG) available at: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines>

Applicants should provide only the information requested at this stage. Further information may be sought in due course.

(1) Name of Proposed World Heritage Site

Turks & Caicos Islands Cultural and Natural Heritage

(2) Geographical Location

Name of country/region

Turks and Caicos Islands (UK Overseas Territory) - Caribbean

Grid reference to centre of site

21 degrees 20 minutes North, 71 degrees 10 minutes West

Please enclose a map preferably A4-size, a plan of the site, and 6 photographs, preferably electronically.

The Turks and Caicos Islands are a group of low-lying islands, part of a geologic massive, the tops of which form the 40 plus islands and cays present today. The islands of Grand Turk, Salt Cay and South Caicos in particular, present a long established timeline of human habitation. Spanning well over a millennium, people have utilized the unique natural resources of these islands, gathering the most important mineral, essential for life, salt. Over the course of time, well established settlements grew around an industry of marvellously engineered salt works that today present a snapshot in time. Grand Turk, Salt Cay and South Caicos present the last remaining examples of 17th and 18th century architecture and ingenuity in the Caribbean, offer an intact glimpse into a place that has withstood the test of time.

It is envisaged that the following locations be included for consideration for UNESCO World Heritage Site status;

The whole of Salt Cay, Big Sand Cay, Penniston Cay, Long Cay, East (Pinzon) Cay and Round Cay, South Caicos including Salinas, the Boiling Hole and the District Commissioner's House, plus at least the following parts of Grand Turk: Matthew Tank, behind St. Thomas Anglican Church, North Wells, North (West Town) Salina, Town Pond and Salina (including "The Island"), Red Salina (all three sections from that adjacent to Town Salina to the 5-way road junction south of the Courthouse and Financial Services building), South Salina, South Wells, and the old town from Duke Street starting at the Osprey Beach Hotel, Front Street northwards to include The National Museum as well as Middle Street, historic district, alleys, follies and roads.

(3) Type of Site

Please indicate category:

Natural Cultural Mixed Cultural Landscape

(4) Description

Please provide a brief description of the proposed site, including the physical characteristics. 200 words

The site comprises several small islands (cays) and part of the largest island, Grand Turk, on the Turks Bank, the smaller of the two banks comprising the Turks and Caicos Islands. South Caicos located just across the Columbus Passage completes the story of the salt industry in the TCI and contains several unique cultural and natural features including the Boiling Hole, a subterranean passageway that was ingeniously incorporated into the overall design of the salt works. Additionally, the District Commissioner's Residence that served as accommodation for Queen Elizabeth during her visit to the islands in 1966. The "salt islands" represent one of the best examples of a continuously working industry spanning nearly 400 years. The islands contain well laid townships with centuries old buildings that reflect some of the finest

examples of Bermudian architecture in the world. The complex design and engineering of the natural environment into working solar salt ponds, complete with canals, sluice gates and windmills are also largely intact and intertwined into the communities. The islands are low lying, being formed by long periods of chemical deposition of chalk. The extremely hot, dry conditions led to natural salt production in the interior wetlands of the islands, leading to exploitation by humans to form one of the first and major international salt industries in the Americas. The smaller cays are hugely important for breeding seabirds, and endemic reptile, invertebrate and plant species. The wetlands are globally important for shorebirds, and provide a unique opportunity for viewing normally elusive birds at close quarters in an urban context. [120 words]

(5) History

Please provide a short summary statement of any significant events in the history of the site. 200 words

Pre Columbian (from about 750AD): important Lucayan / Taino settlements
1492: One of the likely sites (the others being in the neighbouring Bahamas) of Columbus' first landfall in the Americas.

1512: Ponce De Leon visits Grand Turk to collect salt; makes mention of "el viejo", referencing an old indian, the last of the Lucayan / Taino recorded in the Turks & Caicos Islands.

By 1513, extinction of local population due to slavery and disease.

Seasonal collection of sea salt by mariners, from time of European discovery until 1668, when fishermen from Bermuda establish more permanent settlements on Grand Turk and Salt Cay. The era of mechanized collection of salt, allowed for food preservation and control of a valuable commodity for trade. Brilliantly engineered and constructed salt ponds provided the means for development of permanent towns beginning with construction of stepped wells, allowing their donkeys to reach water.

By the early 18th Century, Bermudan salt traders settle permanently developing complex patterns of salt pans, windmills and buildings based on British Colonial styles.

1834 End of slavery announced at Odd Fellows Lodge, Grand Turk

By early 20th Century, Grand Turk and Salt Cay world famous as the source of some of the best salt in the world.

Mid-20th Century: salt Industry becomes unviable due to cheaper sources

elsewhere, and effectively ended by the severe hurricane of 1960.

In the 1950s, US bases established on Grand Turk and South Caicos, in relation to missile tests, and became the first landfall of the US astronauts John Glenn and Scott Carpenter in 1962, splashing down off of Grand Turk after their historic space flight in the Friendship Seven and Aurora space craft.

Late 20th early 21st Century international importance to wildlife becomes apparent, and tourist trade develops [196 words]

(6) Why do you think this site should be inscribed as a World Heritage Site?

Give reasons. 200 words

There is significant evidence of the long interaction of humans utilizing the natural environment in a sustainable way, and adapting to changing conditions. This includes the archaeological sites demonstrating the trade routes used by the Luycayans, and then the internationally renowned development of the salt industry, itself underpinning the early fishing and trading industries, and current development of potentially robust and sustainable tourism product.

The well planned layout of the towns on Salt Cay, Grand Turk and South Caicos provide for a window in time, where the tenacity of the human spirit along with the engineering of the natural environment, allowed for the production of sea salt through solar evaporation, one of the most important minerals known to mankind. The well preserved streets, follies and alleys are all lined with rock walls, mirroring the structure of the salt ponds and containing some of the best known examples of British Colonial and Bermudian architecture worldwide, all within the framework of an intact community, that has been relatively unchanged over the centuries.

The international importance of the site for species of reptiles, birds, insects and plants which are endemic to the Turks and Caicos islands, as well as the international importance for breeding seabirds and both migrant and breeding waterbirds at all times of the year on the smaller cays.

The opportunity for residents and visitors to experience an authentic region rich in cultural, historical and natural surroundings

The ease of close observability in an urban setting of a wide range of species of waterbird, which appears to be unique, or at least extremely rare, in the world [128 words]

(7) Please say why the site has Outstanding Universal Value and specify the main features which underpin its importance. 200 words

The site is of Outstanding Universal Value because of its demonstration in a relatively small area of the ongoing interaction of sustainable human utilization of natural resources which, while modifying the site, nevertheless have maintained and even in some respects enhanced the international value for biodiversity. The structures are mostly intact and include canals, sluice gates, windmills and salt ponds, provide the framework in which well established towns were developed, with some of the best examples of Bermudian architecture found anywhere in the world.

The islands of Grand Turk, Salt Cay and South Caicos each represent a piece of the puzzle that together complete the story of an important global industry. International trade brought knowledge and goods, allowing for the establishment of well planned towns, unique buildings, historic public works. While each island still maintains their unique identity, together they provide an authentic slice of intact living history.

In addition the site allows unique opportunities for a wide public to experience close proximity with wild, normally extremely wary birds and other wildlife in an urban setting. The site is globally important in providing also the habitat for the most important populations of several species of birds in the Caribbean and for several species and subspecies of threatened endemic reptiles, insects, plants and birds. [114 words]

(8) Outstanding Universal Value

Please state which of the [10 UNESCO criteria for Outstanding Universal Value](#) the proposed site meets, and describe briefly why the criteria were chosen. Please see criteria note at the end of the form.

UNESCO criterion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Why was this criterion chosen? 100 words
(i)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	.Recognition by early mariners of the natural production of salt in the salinas of Grand Turk, Salt Cay and South Caicos followed by the engineering,constructive development of a network of mechinized solar salt ponds including the use of windmills, sluice gates, pumps, canals, warehouses, piers, permanent settlement and construction of public and private buildings forming intact and organized city centers. Salt production serving as the basis of preservation for fish and other perishables; By the start of the 20th Century, world recognition of Grand Turk and Salt Cay as the source of the highest quality salt which supported the North Atlantic codfishing industry. [96 words]

UNESCO criterion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Why was this criterion chosen? 100 words
(ii)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sequence of uses from Lucayans about 750AD, through Bermudan seasonal visitation for salt collection from 1668 (including stepped wells allowing donkeys to reach freshwater despite varying levels during human absence), through permanent settlement giving rise to typical Bermudan-style houses - remarkably hurricane-resistant over 300 years. The development of a network of salt-pans, canals, sluice gates, windmills, and the combined warehouse, office and domestic dwellings of the White House of Salt Cay, in context to the overall historic districts at Balfour Town on Salt Cay and Cockburn Town on Grand Turk and South Caicos. The establishment of American military bases in late 1940's for submarine tracking and later for tracking missiles during the space race, where American astronaut, John Glenn splashed down in 1962. Modern developments of a cruise port and tourist destination. [100 words]
(iii)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Established permanent settlements on each inhabited island by the early 1700's. Significant buildings, churches, homes, warehouses and other structures which resulted from (ii) above. These include the wells, cisterns, salt ponds, canals, windmills, planned towns with Bermudian houses including the White House, and individual buildings of significance such as the Oddfellow's Lodge from where the declaration of the abolition of slavery in the British Empire was made in 1834. The iconic feral donkeys on Grand Turk, Salt Cay and South Caicos are descended from the donkeys used in the Salt Industry; characteristic decorative stone and cement walls keep donkeys out of gardens. Several sites identified with Lucayan/Taino artifacts as well as established settlements on all islands. [95 words]
(iv)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>1. Continuous gathering of salt starting with the Taino Lucayans through to the Bermudians and modern times.</p> <p>2. Christopher Columbus-Landfall at Grand Turk marked European discovery of the "new world". Landfall supported by a number of scholars and studies; Taino culture and habitation decimated by slavery and disease soon after landfall and European discovery.</p> <p>3. Development of well planned towns, streets, buildings and structures, including masterfully engineered salt ponds, canals, sluice gates, windmills. Building constructed of cut stone, which could withstand hurricanes better than modern</p>

UNESCO criterion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Why was this criterion chosen? 100 words
		<p>buildings, as demonstrated by Hurricane Donna in 1960 and Ike in 2008.</p> <p>4. Excellent examples of intact British Colonial and Bermudian architecture and town planning. One of the few remaining sites where one may see intact 18th and 19th century town with industry.</p>
(v)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Through masterful engineering and design the salt islands were transformed into one of the worlds leading producers of sea salt. By utilizing the natural ponds and creeks, the early Bermudians created an intricate system of canals and channels, directing briny seawater by wind power, tidal energy and gravity to produce crystalline sea salt. The finished salt was then raked and stored in large cut stone cellars and warehouses. Generally, the private residences were located above the cellars. On Grand Turk, Salt Cay and South Caicos, orderly towns were skillfully laid out to reflect individual plots enclosed in stone and masonry walls. With the wealth accumulated from the salt trade, along with imported goods and wrecking, the settlers built extremely well constructed homes, churches and public buildings, reflecting some of the best examples of Bermudian architecture in the world. Today, the unique culture and historical elements of the salt islands are threatened by overdevelopment including the back filling of several salt ponds, disrepair of stonework in the salt ponds as well as the disrepair of windmills and important structures from recent hurricanes. Most recently, developers have made plans to terra-form Salt Cay to include a mega yacht marina in the middle of the salt ponds and a golf course along with hotels, private villas and the like. Insensitive development is probably the biggest threat to the preservation of these unique places. While responsible development is encouraged, unbridled development may irreversibly change the essence of the sites.</p> <p>The utilization of the natural resource of salt production and its transportation by canoe, sailing and then steam ships is an outstanding example of human interaction with the environment and both land and sea use. [91 words]</p>
(vi)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>The Turks & Caicos Islands and the salt islands in particular has a long and storied past. Being strategically located at the edge of the Atlantic Ocean, on one of the few deep water passageways into the Caribbean Sea has offered by means of geographical location, a prime place for human habitation. Evidence of early Lucayan settlement is documented on</p>

UNESCO criterion	☒	Why was this criterion chosen? 100 words
		<p>Grand Turk, Salt Cay and South Caicos. Their methodology of working with the environment for the production of sea salt, the trade between Hispanola and Cuba has been established through archeological digs and artifacts found at several sites. The principles of sustainable production of sea salt was elevated by the Bermudians through the ingenious engineering of the natural salt ponds in an efficient way to establish a sea salt industry that lasted for nearly four centuries. The history of salt production in the Turks & Caicos Islands is well documented and the masterful construction works and planning by the Bermudian settlers is very much in tact. Culturally, the salt islands have always been diverse due to the international trade of commodities.</p>
(vii)	☒	<p>The network of salt ponds are uniquely engineered on each of the salt islands, offer unparalleled, close-up bird watching opportunities. Numerous species of water birds (including flamingos, herons, egrets, pelicans, ducks, shorebirds, terns, gulls, cormorants) unusually accustomed to the urban environment surrounding the salinas, can be watched from a few metres. Salina fringes are the essential habitat for the endemic national flower, the Turks & Caicos heather <i>Limonium bahamense</i> (which has been able to adapt its range by growing on salina walls and dikes) and several other endemic and near-endemic plants. Around Cockburn Town in Grand Turk can be found endemic gecko <i>Sphaerodactylus underwoodi</i> and near-endemic <i>S. mariguanae</i>.</p> <p>Waters off Grand Turk, Salt Cay and South Caicos form The Turks Island passage, a means for North Atlantic humpback whale migration from Arctic waters to the Mouchoir and Silver Banks (in TCI and adjacent waters) for calving. Whales are viewable from shore and support small-scale commercial whale watching.</p> <p>The small cays of Big Sand, Penniston, Long and East (formerly Pinzon) each support globally important breeding seabird populations of various species, including White-tailed Tropicbird (<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>), Magnificent Frigatebird (<i>Fregata magnificens</i>), Laughing Gull (<i>Larus atricilla</i>), Sooty Tern (<i>Sterna fuscata</i>), Brown Noddy (<i>Anous stolidus</i>), Bridled Tern (<i>Sterna anaethetus</i>). Numbers of the last two species in TCI are the greatest known from the Caribbean. The Salinas of Salt Cay and Grand Turk support globally important breeding populations of Least Tern (<i>Sterna antillarum</i>), as well as globally important numbers of several waterbird species, some resident and others migrants depending on the areas to refuel for migrations between arctic and tropics. The</p>

UNESCO criterion	☒	Why was this criterion chosen? 100 words
		<p>assemblage of such diverse and individually globally important small islands in a small group is exceptional.</p> <p>The barrier reef surrounding The Turks & Caicos Islands represent the third largest coral reef system in the world, with the Great Barrier Reef off of Australia being the largest and the barrier reef off of Belize and Honduras second. The splendid diversity of corals, sponges, fishes, marine mammals and invertebrates has consistently gained The Turks & Caicos Islands recognition as one of the top 10 diving destinations in the world. Environmental damage due to over-development currently threatens this fragile ecosystem, however measures have been put in place to hopefully restore some of the damage caused by dredging, sand mining and over-fishing.</p>
(viii)	☒	<p>As the Americas moved from Africa by tectonic spreading, giving rise to the Atlantic Ocean, a gap was created in which chemical deposition of chalk matched the descent of the ocean-floor, giving rise to a deposit several kilometers, about 7 miles deep – this is the geological basis of the Turks and Caicos Islands, Bahamas, Florida and the northern parts of Cuba, a rare geological formation. Settlement of plants and animals from other islands (and even trans-Atlantic, in the case of at least a bird and an orchid) and evolution into endemic species happened relatively quickly. Rise and fall of sea level over millennia has resulted in varying degrees of exposure of the two island banks to vary between two large islands to the 40+ islands exposed now. [126 words]</p>
(ix)	☒	<p>Salt tolerant plants and crustacean's including brine shrimp and various juvenile fish specie provide for rich feeding grounds for birds including the Brown Pelican, West Indian Flamingoes, Cranes and sea birds.</p> <p>Numerous halophytic plants including endemic national flower <i>Limonium bahamense</i> and near-endemic <i>Euphorbia wilsonii</i>; also endemic Britton's buttonbush <i>Borreria brittonii</i> and near-endemic <i>Borreria bahamensis</i>. Historically, all of the islands provided habitat for endemic Turks & Caicos rock iguana <i>Cyclura carinata</i>. Additionally, tidal flushing of the salt ponds support conch and lobster populations on the banks, scale fish, which are exploited economically.</p> <p>This important habitat, while supporting a rich variety of wildlife also protect the communities from flooding while regulating the air temperature by naturally cooling the land.</p>

UNESCO criterion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Why was this criterion chosen? 100 words
(x)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Several species of endemic plants, reptiles, insects and birds that depend on the "Salt Islands" and small cays as rich feeding and nesting grounds. Endemic plants like Turks and Caicos heather, Bahamas Buttonbush <i>Borreria bahamensis</i> near-endemic, dunes Britton's Buttonbush <i>Borreria brittonii</i> – endemic, scrub and ridges, Wilson's Pinweed Spurge <i>Euphorbia wilsonii</i> –near-endemic, scrub and salinas White Pussley <i>Heliotropium nanum</i> –near-endemic, dunes and Salinas, Nash's Pepperwort <i>Marsilea nashii</i> –near-endemic, North and South Wells.</p> <p>Iguana and other reptiles include remnant population of iguanas on Salt Cay and South Caicos. Iguanas on Long Cay, Pear Cay, and Penniston Cay, present a more robust population, while endemic boa Constrictor, <i>Epicrates chrysogaster</i> has been documented on Gibb's Cay.</p> <p>The marine environment around the Turks and Caicos Islands are rich with numerous species of fish, coral, sponges, crustaceans, marine mammals including Humpback Whales that migrate annually through the Turks Island Passage towards their breeding grounds at the Mouchoir and Silver Banks, south of Salt Cay. Additionally, the barrier reef system that surrounds the Turks and Caicos Islands represent the third largest barrier reef system in the world.</p>

(9) Authenticity (for cultural or mixed sites only)

Authenticity concerns the current state of conservation of a cultural or mixed site; especially whether its importance, its Outstanding Universal Value, is still obvious from its physical condition. Please outline the condition of the site. 200 words

Historic houses and similar structures are original, in continuous use, though with moderate modification of internal features. Salt pan structures are original but have suffered hurricane damage since 1960, with some scavenging of stones from upper walls, and damage to wooden windmills, most notably by Hurricane Ike in 2008. The Salt pans were working commercially until Hurricane Donna in 1960 but, due to the production of salt by mining, it was not commercially viable to repair the Hurricane Donna damage; so commercial salt production stopped at that time.

Overall, the current state of the salt ponds and the settlements on Grand Turk,

Salt Cay and South Caicos are all mostly intact, present an excellent opportunity for restoration where necessary, in order to foster the growing sustainable tourism market as well as providing an important breeding ground for wildlife including fish, invertebrates, corals, marine mammals, endemic birds and reptiles.

Through initiatives already undertaken by The National Trust, The Turks & Caicos Islands Government, public and private concerns, consideration for and designation of Turks & Caicos Island Cultural and Heritage into The UNESCO World Heritage Sites list should serve as an important step in protecting this unique area of the world and preserve the sites as a living museum.
[93 words]

(10) Integrity

For cultural or mixed sites, please state how much original fabric is included in the proposed site, and its condition. For guidance on how the test of integrity is met for natural sites under criteria (vii) – (x), please refer to the OG 90-94. Information Sheet 6 also provides help on this point. 200 words

Walls and Salinas - everything there is original but there are some parts missing (see 9 above).

For the buildings on Grand Turk and Salt Cay the basic structure is original but internal structures would have been changed over the years (see 9 above)

The salinas represent basically natural wetlands which have been modified to intensify the natural salt production, but have since partly reverted to a more natural state. Although some of the small seabird cays have had relatively brief human usage, they remain in a fairly pristine state. [90 words]

(11) Are there other examples of this kind of site already on the World Heritage List?

Yes No

If yes, please list. 100 words

(12) What distinguishes this site from other similar sites?

150 words

There are no other similar sites. Although there is a small number of salt pan sites (1) check – this /these are cultural. The present site is by its essence a site of mixed cultural and natural heritage with some elements purely cultural, some purely natural, but the main component is the interaction of human creativity utilizing the natural resources and in turn the value of the natural resource benefiting from this interaction in a holistic way. [74 words]

(13) How does the site contribute to meeting UNESCO’s priorities for a balanced World Heritage List?

200 words

This mixed site would contribute towards the great shortage of these in the world list (and the one mixed site in the UK list).

The site also helps to extend the list in relation to demonstrations of human co-existence with the land.

The site contributes to the following ecosystems which are not well represented in the existing world heritage network: desert; sea; coastline / intertidal; permanent saline, brackish or alkaline lakes; seasonal / intermittent saline, brackish lakes / flats; permanent saline, brackish or alkaline marshes / pools; coastal freshwater lagoons.

The site would also help to overcome the shortage of sites in the Caribbean, where there are currently only 12 cultural, 4 natural sites and no mixed sites. [120 words]

(14) What benefits do you think World Heritage Site inscription would bring?

Please indicate the main opportunities and benefits.

Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tourism	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Regeneration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Conservation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Protection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other benefits	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please describe. 100 words.

Inscription would underline for local persons the global importance of their surroundings. It would enhance the sustainable tourism efforts currently being made to regenerate the economy. It would also aid education by stressing the local cultural and natural heritage, often overlooked by people turning their attention to neighbouring large countries. All these would enhance the protection of the natural and cultural heritage by underlining its value to local people.
 [69 words]

(15) Are there any known threats to the proposed World Heritage Site?

Yes No

Please indicate any proposed developments, or other potential impacts on the site.

Impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Please describe. 100 words for each issue.
Development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Parts of the salinas are subject to unplanned infilling. This proposal and the preparatory work for it are part of the strategic approach to overcome this threat.</p> <p>Current plans for development on Salt Cay pose a major threat to the character and heritage of the island where plans for a mega yacht marina dredged out of the Salinas as well as a golf course, hotels, private villas seriously threaten the integrity of this best preserved community.</p>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>There is some potential impact from unplanned visitation to seabird cays, not yet strongly manifest, and this proposal and related work are part of the approach to addressing this.</p> <p>The buildings of the site are subject to the risk of hurricanes, some have been damaged however most have proven generally more resilient to these than modern buildings.</p>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	

(16) Legal Protection

Please list any legal and other protections, including cultural and natural designations, which cover the whole or part of the proposed site. 200 words

The small seabird cays are already protected as sanctuaries or national parks under domestic legislation. This applies also to much of Salt Cay, and there are proposals made by consultants to the Government as well as local working parties commissioned by the Government, making recommendation to extend this protection. The seabird cays, the salt pans and creek of Salt Cay, and the Salinas and Wells of Grand Turk were all identified, in a review commissioned by UK Government, with the support of TCI Government, as proposed wetlands of international importance under the Ramsar Convention. This recommendation was supported by the Government's working party, and is the subject of current consideration.

Protection of the historic buildings has been the subject of negotiation between TCI Government and commercial interests, and also the subject of strategic planning reviews commissioned by TCI Government. Special attention to the restoration of historic buildings have been considered by several private concerns, especially on Grand Turk and Salt Cay, where the potential for tourism use has recently been made viable through cruise ship visitors.
[137 words]

(17) Ownership

Please list the main owners of the site, where possible.

The seabird cays, the salinas and wells are all in national ownership ("Crown Land").

The buildings are, for the most part, in private ownership and, in view of the importance of the heritage to the local tourism-based economy, a strong measure of support is expected from the local community.

Do the owners support the application? Yes No

A statement of support from the principle owners of the proposed site should be attached to the application, preferably electronically.

(18) Local Authority support for the site

Please list all Local Authorities with an interest in the proposed site.

The Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands (a UK Overseas Territory)
The National Trust of the Turks & Caicos Islands

Does the proposed site have local Authority support? Yes No

Please attach a statement of support from each one in relation to the application.

Please indicate whether the site is included in the local plan/s by specific policies.

Yes No Partly

Please describe. 200 words.

Not applicable

(19) Stakeholders

Please list the main parties with an interest in the site. 100 words

The National Trust of the Turks & Caicos Islands

The people of the Turks & Caicos Islands

(20) How will the Site be managed?

Please outline the management arrangements for the proposed World Heritage Site, including where the responsibilities lie. 200 words

The Turks & Caicos Islands National Trust is a non Governmental agency charged with the protection of all of the natural and historical sites of interest throughout The Turks & Caicos Islands. As the recognized agency responsible for preservation of these sites, The National Trust has over the years taken great strides to properly restore where possible and manage the sites of national importance including Wade's Green Plantation, Cheshire Hall Plantation, The Crossing Place Trail, Little Water Cay and Ft. George Cay as well as H.M. Prison, The Lighthouse, The District Commissioners Houses on South Caicos and Salt Cay and continues to promote these and all other sites as venues for educating residents and visitors alike about the history and culture of the Turks and Caicos Islands.

(21) Funding: the nomination

Please indicate how the preparation of the nomination would be funded.
100 words

The National Trust is funded primarily through a Conservation Fund represented by a 1% vat tax on hotel accommodations. Additionally, The National Trust is a membership organisation and is supported by membership dues and private donations, and has recently entered into agreements with private tour operators on Grand Turk and stands to collect substantial funding through the co-operative establishment of various tours that highlight the historical and cultural heritage of the sites.

(22) Funding: management

Please outline how the future management would be funded. 100 words

In addition to the conservation fund, private and public contributions, The National Trust has entered into a number of private initiatives that should allow for a much greater rate of income to be generated for the management of The Turks and Caicos heritage sites and the sites mentioned in this proposal in particular. With emphasis placed on heritage tourism, organized tours to the sites listed in this proposal and supported by a vigorous marketing strategy would be incorporated into the overall management plan. Funding for the ongoing management of the sites would also be sourced from user fees and other activities conducted at the sites.

Name and Contact Details of Applicant

Name	Turks & Caicos National Trust
Status	NGO
Address	P.O. Box 540, Town Center Mall, Butterfield Square Providenciales, Turks & Caicos Islands
Telephone	649-941-5710
Email	tc.nattrust@tcipay.tc

Completed applications should be forwarded, preferably in electronic format, to the World Heritage Team, Department for Culture, Media and Sport at the following email address: UKTL.Application@culture.gsi.gov.uk

Any material that cannot be sent electronically should be sent to the following address:

World Heritage Team, Department for Culture, Media and Sport
2-4 Cockspur Street
London
SW1 5DH

The closing date for applications is 11th June 2010

UNESCO's criteria for the assessment of Outstanding Universal Value (para 77 of the Operational Guidelines)

- (i) represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;
- (ii) exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design;
- (iii) bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;
- (iv) be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;
- (v) be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;
- (vi) be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance.
- (vii) contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;
- (viii) be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;
- (ix) be outstanding examples representing significant ongoing ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;
- (x) contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.