

---

# The Burgundy Climats (France) No 1425

---

## Official name as proposed by the State Party

The Climats, terroirs of Burgundy

## Location

Department of the Côte-d'Or  
Department of Saône-et-Loire  
France

## Brief description

The Climats are precisely delimited vineyard parcels located on the slopes of the Côte de Nuits and the Côte de Beaune, extending south of Dijon up to Maranges. The nominated area encompasses the elements that made possible the development and differentiation of the Climats and comprises two separated components: the first covers 1,247 viticultural parcels, each identified by its own name and cadastral data, the associated productive units, the rural villages and the town of Beaune, which represents the commercial dimension of the Burgundy vine/wine production system; the second includes the historic core of Dijon, which materializes the political-regulatory impetus to the formation of the Climats system.

## Category of property

In terms of categories of cultural property set out in Article I of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this is a *site*.

It has not been nominated as a cultural landscape, although ICOMOS considers that, in terms of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* (July 2013) paragraph 47, it is a *cultural landscape*.

## 1 Basic data

### Included in the Tentative List

1 February 2002

### International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund for preparing the Nomination

None

### Date received by the World Heritage Centre

14 March 2013

## Background

This is a new nomination.

## Consultations

ICOMOS consulted its International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes and several independent experts.

## Technical Evaluation Mission

An ICOMOS technical evaluation mission visited the property from 24 to 30 September 2014.

## Additional information received by ICOMOS

On 26 September 2014 ICOMOS requested additional information from the State Party on the following aspects:

- the reasons why the property has not been nominated also as a cultural landscape;
- the rationale for the boundaries of the Dijon component;
- an expanded comparative analysis;
- details on measures and mechanisms for the conservation of rural built heritage;
- additional maps.

The State Party responded on 5 November 2014. The additional information provided has been included in the relevant sections of this report. On 17 November 2014 the State Party also provided an English version of the additional information report.

On 22 December 2014, ICOMOS sent a second letter to the State Party asking for additional information on the following points:

- further justify the selected criteria for the towns of Dijon and Beaune;
- consider reducing the boundaries of the Dijon component;
- strengthen the protection of the nominated property (especially Beaune) and its buffer zone;
- provide updated information on the provisions of the Burgundy regional wind plan;
- the enforcement of the landscape plan for the enhancement of the quarry district at Comblanchien.

The State Party responded on 28 February 2015 and the additional information provided has been incorporated into the relevant sections of the present report.

## Date of ICOMOS approval of this report

12 March 2015

## 2 The property

### Description

The nominated serial property encompasses a series of small hills known as Côte de Nuits and Côte de Beaune – extending in a north-south direction some 60km south of Dijon up to Maranges and in a west-east direction no more than 6km.

The area is marked by micro-differences in soil, basically constituted of calcareous and clay formations. This diversity finds its origins in 30 million-year old tectonic phenomena and in more recent depositional layers of glacial, wind and alluvial origins.

The latitude grants a temperate climate, while the longitude protects from the excesses of continental and of oceanic climates. The orography, on the other hand, favours the mitigating influences of the Mediterranean.

The current territorial layout of the nominated property has been influenced by the disposition of the cadastral parcels and of the municipal territories as well as by the north-south communication routes that border the area and that have long since connected the region to important centres on the Mediterranean and Northern Europe.

Three factors are held as essential and reciprocally complementary in the progressive construction, recognition and differentiation of the Climats: a productive dimension, materialised by the Climats themselves, a political and regulatory aspect, represented by the city of Dijon, and a commercial/ distribution factor, embodied by the town of Beaune.

This is reflected in the selection of the components of the series.

#### Part 1 – The Climats, the landscape and the villages

The Climats – there are 1,247 in total occupying some 8000ha – constitute a mosaic of precisely delimited vineyard parcels, small in size, inscribed in the cadastral limits, identified by specific names and defined by enclosures, walls, hedgerows, and paths still legible in the landscape.

They are distinct from one another due to their specific natural conditions (geology, soil, slope, exposure, meteorological conditions, vine type, etc) that have been shaped by human work and progressively identified in relation to the characteristics of the wine they produce.

The word 'climat' derives from the Greek *klima*, which designates the slope of the ground. In Roman times the word *clima* came to indicate a measurement unit of about 324m<sup>2</sup> used to measure the land to be farmed. The evolution of the word into the Climat thus embodies two crucial aspects for the definition of this entity.

Overall, the nominated area exhibits an open and homogenous character, with distant views towards the plain on the east and the gentle, protective relief of the plateau on the western side. Micro features, e.g., the geometric parcels, the vine-rows, the paths, the dry-stone walls, the terraces, the stone piles (*meurgers*), huts, etc. enrich the landscape mosaic. Four distinct geographical units may however be identified: the Côte de Beaune, the Côte de Nuits, the Hautes-Côtes and the plain.

The Côte de Beaune features smooth slopes extending towards the plain of the Saone River; the east-facing sides are covered by vineyards where the vines are mainly laid out perpendicular to the slopes, the ridge is covered by meadows and wooded areas, and parallel ravines separate the slopes. Wide and deep views towards the plain and inter-visibility between villages and vineyards characterise this landscape unit.

The Côte de Nuits exhibits a steeper slope and frequent calcareous outcrops; the vineyards occupy the lower part of the slopes and part of the plain. Sheer wooded ravines cut the hillsides and create visual and ecological links with the Hautes-Côtes. The Comblanchien quarry has left a visible mark on the landscape of the Côte.

The Hautes-Côtes and the plateau contrast with the vineyard mosaic of the hillsides: cut by ravines and mainly covered with woods, they exhibit a wilder character, although in some areas, meadows and cereal cultivation may be found.

The plain extends at the foot of the Côtes. Here the distribution and density of the vineyards vary considerably: in certain areas they appear omnipresent as a monoculture (Corgoloin, Vougeot, Vosne-Romanée, Gevrey-Chambertin, etc.); in other areas vineyards are intermingled with pasture, woods or other crops, e.g., east of the RD974. Here the micro scale of the landscape mosaic is more evident and better preserved.

The villages have grown on the lowest part of the alluvial fans at the mouth of the ravines; whilst in general they exhibit a rural aspect, Beaune and Nuits-Saint-Georges show a more urban character. The villages preserve their historic fabric and their street network with a varied urban organisation including linear or radial layouts, that reflect the topography of the site.

#### Beaune

The town of Beaune is encompassed within the Climat component; however the nomination dossier deals with it as a specific urban element of the Climats system related to commercial activities.

The urban fabric of Beaune developed around a Roman fortification – a *castrum* – and still exhibits a radial organisation coupled with urban districts grown up along the main communication axes. The town built up around three main poles – the Market Place, the Carnot Square and the Notre-Dame collegiate district, witnessing the successive developments of the city. Former abbeys and convents have marked the urban structure of Beaune while the outer districts feature the architecture associated with the specialised professions of wine (cellars, wineries, trading houses, etc.)

#### Part 2 - Dijon

Dijon is located immediately north of the Côtes. It developed from the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD onwards when the

bishops of Langres decided to reside within the existing Gallo-Roman *castrum*.

The radial form of the city demonstrates its progressive growth around the ancient core. The streets are narrow, the urban fabric is compact although its texture is not homogeneous, following the different cadastral subdivision of the ancient urban articulation.

The nominated component preserves several edifices and complexes associated with the role played by Dijon in sustaining and promoting viticulture and wine-making on the Côtes, e.g., the Palace of the Dukes and of the States of Burgundy, the Parliament building (Palace of Justice), the Municipal Archives and Library, the Abbey Church of Saint-Bénigne, the Monastery of the Cistercian Nuns (*Monastère des Bernardines*), the numerous private residences and the *maisons de négoce* (trading houses).

### History and development

Vine cultivation is attested to in the area since the 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD. However, findings show that vineyards were rather located in the plain and not on the hillsides. The shift of vineyards onto the slopes of the Côtes probably occurred in the Early Middle Ages, since the 5<sup>th</sup> - 6<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, with the spread of Christianity and the establishment of monasteries and bishoprics which pursued the colonisation of the territory and the reinstatement of agricultural activities, particularly vine-growing.

The establishment of the Cistercian order further contributed to the diffusion of viticulture. The Cistercian self-sufficient mode of production is materialised in a specific production unit – the *clos* - where the vineyard, the *cuvée*, equipped with the winepress, the cellar, the residential area and the chapel and even the quarry for the building stones were all enclosed within one single precinct. The *clos* spread throughout the Côtes and imprinted itself on the structure of the region and of the *Climats*.

Also, the laws of Burgundy contributed to the diffusion of vineyards onto the slopes, by allowing the occupation of abandoned plots to reinstate the vineyards.

During the 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, while large estates still belonged to religious orders and to the nobility, members of the bourgeoisie and of the professions also started owning vineyards. This fragmentation determined the fine subdivision of parcels, which has been transmitted as the cadastral base for the successive formation of the *Climats*.

The wine from Beaune was already famed in the 13<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> centuries but the action of the Valois Dukes of Burgundy, enhanced its quality even further: an order issued in 1395 prohibited growing vine-types of lower quality, e.g., *Gamay*, which had to be removed and replaced by *pineau* (pinot), recommended since 1375.

This regulation along with the knowledge of vine-farming techniques and of the adaptation of vine-types to specific

soil conditions disclosed the potential and diversity of expression of the finer vine-types in relation to each parcel. It was only after this order that the good places for vine-growing began to be identified and distinguished from those yielding grapes and wines with lesser quality.

However, at the beginning, the distinction among wines of better quality was not made with specific reference to places or parcels, but was rather associated with the vicinity of their origin to major towns: in 1446 an order was issued limiting entry into Dijon and Beaune only to wines from certain areas close to these two towns. The place names of wine provenance – Dijon or Beaune – were marked on the barrels, based on the judgement of appointed experts. It was specifically in the 15<sup>th</sup> century that the process of diversification of separate *cuvées* commenced.

In the 16<sup>th</sup> century the fragmentation of the large monastic estates and of ducal properties, which had entered into the Royal domain, led to the acquisition of land plots by Burgundy parliament representatives or by the Dijon bourgeoisie. This process facilitated the progressive identification of specific places – the *Climats*. Their identification is witnessed by the appearance of the word in juridical acts and by their early cartographic representation.

The first appellation distinct from those of Dijon or Beaune dates back to the 17<sup>th</sup> century; it identifies the Climat de Beze and Chambertin, and marks the end of the proximity of the vineyard to Beaune or Dijon as an indicator of wine quality.

While the system of *Climats* had been consolidating during the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the commercialisation of wine also changed: from the system of appointed 'courtiers-gourmets' to expert sellers with their trading houses (*maisons de négoce*) through the commissioners, independent intermediaries able to recognise the specific provenance of the wines. An order issued in 1766 marked the official beginning of the recognition and distinction of wines on a micro-geographic basis.

During the 18<sup>th</sup> century the description and classification of the *Climats* and of their qualities in relation to the characteristics of the wines produced there began, to be systematized in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The devastation caused by phylloxera at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup>, early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries prompted a new impetus to viticulture and the construction of an updated body of knowledge as traditional practices were no longer useful or sufficient: technical schools were then established in Beaune and Dijon.

After this crisis, the model of the *Climats* system was consciously chosen and re-established as the way to regain the level of excellence and reputation of the Burgundy wines.

In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the trade unions played a central role in guarding against the temptation of monopolies and to protect the differentiation of wines, eventually by promoting and participating in the preparation of the first law for the Appellation of Origin (1919) and then for the appellation of Controlled Origin (1935), in which the linkage between the Appellation of a wine type and the *Climats* fell into place.

### 3 Justification for inscription, integrity and authenticity

#### Comparative analysis

The comparative analysis presented in the nomination dossier first examines the possible areas of comparison to be considered, concluding that three macro categories are relevant in this case: vineyards and viticultural properties, where the formation of parcels has been relevant to define wine specificity, and areas where the interaction between geo-morphological and pedological features of a given territory with a specific crop give rise to a product recognised for its specificities, that is to say, with areas corresponding to denominations of controlled origin (DOC).

The comparative analysis is then developed by examining properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List, properties on the Tentative Lists and finally with other properties. For the purpose of the comparison 23 benchmarks have been identified for the vineyards, 10 for the comparison with parcelled sites and 13 for the comparison with DOC areas. Overall the properties examined encompass 35 properties of which 11 are inscribed on the World Heritage List and 6 on the Tentative Lists of State Parties.

ICOMOS nevertheless requested the State Party to expand the comparative analysis by including three further properties. The State Party provided the additional comparison which strengthens the conclusions presented in the nomination dossier.

While the ancientness and role of land parcelling is not unique to the *Climats* (e.g., Douro Wine Region, Portugal) ICOMOS considers that the comparative analysis with its addendum meets its objectives and provides an extensive examination of the *Climats* vis-à-vis other properties, both at the national and international levels and highlighting their specificity.

ICOMOS considers that the serial approach is justified by the arguments presented in the nomination dossier and particularly in the additional information.

---

ICOMOS considers that the comparative analysis justifies consideration of this property for the World Heritage List.

---

#### Justification of Outstanding Universal Value

The nominated property is considered by the State Party to be of Outstanding Universal Value as a cultural property for the following reasons:

- The 1,247 *Climats* outstandingly materialise a vine/wine production model which has been developed since the early middle ages thanks to the actions of the Benedictine monasteries of Cluny and Cîteaux as well as to the informed rule of the Dukes of Burgundy;
- The *Climats* exceptionally illustrate the profound knowledge and expert use of the specific soil micro-conditions and the viticultural know-how built up in a continuing tradition passed on, in most cases, within the same families of farmers and wine-makers;
- The site of the *Climats* is the outstanding result of a centuries-long work that has marked the territory with a clearly readable imprint made up of paths, boundary walls, *clos* (enclosed plots) and *lieux-dits* (named places);
- The *Climats*, with the organisation of settlements, the production places/buildings, the architecture of power that made this territory thrive, bear witness in a unique manner to the construction of a culture rooted in the territory;
- The *Climats* constitute a unique and living repository of technical know-how which has been continuously transmitted and enriched and to which the contemporary homologation may pose a threat.

The State Party considers that the "geo-system" encompassing the *Climats* has been modelled in a long-term historic process by different inextricable geographic, historic, institutional, technical and cultural factors which are embodied by three complementary elements: the *Climats*, as the productive component; Dijon, as the element representing the political impulse; and Beaune, materialising the commercial component.

Whilst considering the justification appropriate, ICOMOS nevertheless notes that, if the Dukes of Burgundy's role is clearly explained, the action of the monastic community in Cîteaux appears only marginally in the nomination dossier: the abbey of Cîteaux disseminated agricultural practices, winemaking techniques and land management methods, which were fundamental for the development of vine-growing and wine-making in Burgundy and throughout Europe, thanks to monastic networks.

The serial approach is justified by the State Party on the ground that the geo-system of the *Climats* site results from different interacting factors among which the role of the Dukes of Burgundy, and of Dijon as their capital, through their political, regulatory and personal support, greatly contributed to the development of the region as an important wine-making hub.

ICOMOS considers that the proposed Outstanding Universal Value is well sustained by a specific *terroir*, combined with a system of classified agricultural parcels (the *climats*), which have progressively come to express the characteristics of the wines therein produced since the 15<sup>th</sup> century AD.

The approach of the nomination dossier sets the ground for ICOMOS to recognise that the nominated property could also be understood as a vineyard cultural landscape, the basic matrix element of which are the *Climats*.

While this dimension may not necessarily be reflected in the category under which the property is proposed, ICOMOS considers anyway that the landscape nature of the *Climats* needs to be reflected in the scope and objectives of the management.

### **Integrity and authenticity**

#### **Integrity**

Overall, in ICOMOS' view the nominated property is of an adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and the processes that convey the property's significance.

The area does not suffer from major adverse effects of neglect; the energy and commitment of the vineyard owners ensure the maintenance of the *Climats*, as this is their primary interest. The great economic importance of the vineyards has also contributed to the containment of urban sprawl and to maintaining most of the original features of the villages and the rural landscape.

ICOMOS however observes that, since the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the structure of the land use has undergone some changes, namely the afforestation with conifers of areas no longer cultivated, and the reduction of the fine-grained structure of the landscape with the disappearance of small features caused by mechanisation in farming practices. These changes have not occurred to such an extent to undermine the integrity of structure of the *Climats*, but require careful monitoring.

ICOMOS also notes that large existing active quarries may negatively affect the landscape values of the nominated property as they impact on its visual integrity, due to their numerousness and concentration.

While ICOMOS recognises that the most relevant aspect of the integrity of the property concerns the retention of the functional linkages and processes that made possible the formation of the *Climats* system and continue to sustain their existence, visual integrity is also an important aspect of the *Climats*.

Finally, in some specific areas, e.g., near Beaune and Chagny or Nuits-Saint-Georges and Gevrey-Chambertin, urban growth and industrial infrastructure require careful attention through adequate urban planning regulations.

Some tall buildings in Dijon cause visual disturbance: stringent monitoring of planning provisions as well as of new building permissions appears necessary.

---

ICOMOS considers that the integrity of the whole series has been justified. Overall the property does not suffer from neglect, although changes that have occurred to the landscape mosaic need to be monitored and their reversal is advisable. As for the visual integrity, the major issue is represented by some large quarries. Urban development has also caused some impact in some specific areas and requires control.

---

#### **Authenticity**

ICOMOS considers that authenticity has been assessed in a comprehensive way by the State Party. This particularly relies on the continuity of the vine-growing and wine-making business over several centuries, which is visible in the structure of the territory and especially in the *Climats*. Their delimitations are clearly recorded in the cadastre, which is the document attesting to the formal evidence of the *Climats*' localization, extension and ownership, as well as in the AOC (*Appellations d'Origine Contrôlée* – controlled denomination of origin). These reflect in a credible manner the historical process of formation of the *Climats* and the persistence of tradition and ancestral techniques, as well as models of land management associated with agricultural activity.

ICOMOS, however, also believes that the historical process of formation of the *Climats* is evidenced by the several and diverse features scattered throughout the cultivated territory, which have witnessed some loss due to modern farming practices: their conservation, particularly of those elements that make clear the distinction of one climat from the other, is of crucial importance to retain the specificity and micro-diversity of this site.

There is still an alliance between old and modern knowledge, upheld by the persistence of the local vine-growers/wine-makers, who transmit traditional knowledge from one generation to another: this activity still constitutes the basic socio-economic fabric of the region.

In ICOMOS' view, the socio-economic profile represents an element of utmost importance for the sustenance of the values and specificity of the Property.

---

ICOMOS considers that the authenticity of the whole series has been justified and that the authenticity of the individual sites that comprise the series has been demonstrated, despite the reduction in variety of the landscape mosaic in certain areas.

---

In conclusion, ICOMOS considers that the conditions of integrity and authenticity of the whole series have been justified. As for individual sites, the conditions of integrity and authenticity are met, despite some reduction in the landscape mosaic variety and the presence of some still-

active quarries. Further issues affecting integrity relate to urban development and tall buildings impacting on some areas.

---

#### **Criteria under which inscription is proposed**

The property is nominated on the basis of cultural criteria (iii) and (v).

Criterion (iii): *bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;*

This criterion is justified by the State Party on the grounds that the geo-system of the viticultural parcels with the villages that have grown up on the Côtés and the towns of Dijon and Beaune is a remarkable example of a historical vineyard site. Vine-growing and wine-making have been continued throughout several centuries thanks to the uninterrupted transmission of tried and tested farming practices as well as to the two-centuries-long scientific and technical knowledge of viticultural practice. The differentiation of the cultivated parcels and of the corresponding *crus* has been accompanied by the progressive formation of a corpus of regulations the outcome of which coincides with the constitution, in France, of the denominations of controlled origin (AOC - *Appellations d'Origine Controlée*) in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

ICOMOS considers that the Burgundy Climats witness an exceptional living tradition which is reflected by the *Climats'* land parcelling, associated with the classification of wines and by the associated productive units and territorial structure. This intimate linkage has been developed along the centuries to be crystallized in the AOCs.

In its second letter, ICOMOS asked the State Party to provide a justification for this criterion that also covers the urban components of the nominated series.

The State Party responded on 28 February 2015 by providing an extended justification for this criterion where it is clarified that the differentiation of the cultivated parcels and of the wines could be achieved thanks to the impetus of Dijon and Beaune, which still play an active role in knowledge building, education, trade and as institutional centres.

ICOMOS concurs with the expanded justification provided by the State Party.

---

ICOMOS considers that this criterion has been justified for the whole series.

---

Criterion (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;*

This criterion is justified by the State Party on the grounds that the Burgundy *Climats* in their historic construction constitute the exceptional materialisation of a centuries-long culture which has grown in the interaction with its environment and the progressively more refined exploitation of the eco-geo-pedological potential and diversity of the territory to achieve a high quality and differentiated product.

The recognition and the progressive establishment of the *Climats* have been made visible through different forms of boundaries that are often still in place (enclosures, hedges, walls, etc.) or paths, which fix the soil specificities of each *Climat*. More than two millennia of human perseverance coupled with the unique natural conditions have transformed this site into the veritable wine-growing region of *terroirs*.

ICOMOS considers that the way the land has been used over several centuries to achieve the specific land parcelling of the *Climats* is an exceptional example of a property justifying this criterion.

In its second letter, ICOMOS requested the State Party to expand the justification of this criterion to also encompass Dijon and Beaune.

The State Party responded on 28 February 2015 providing an expanded justification for this criterion which clarifies that the *Climats* were able to develop under the political, technical and commercial impetus of Dijon and Beaune. Their urban and architectural heritage, associated with the power and the institutions that managed the territory and the production, bears outstanding witness to this cultural construction.

ICOMOS concurs with the proposed expanded justification.

---

ICOMOS considers that this criterion has been justified for the whole series.

---

ICOMOS considers that the nominated property meets criteria (iii) and (v) and conditions of authenticity and integrity.

---

#### **Description of the attributes**

The nomination dossier provides a detailed description of the attributes considered relevant to make manifest and understandable the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated series. Their description should be considered the baseline reference for the protection, conservation, sustenance and monitoring of the property.

In the present report, therefore, only a summary is provided, based on the detailed analysis carried out by the State Party.

Attributes have been grouped according to their functions, i.e., those structuring the organisation of the

site, comprising the layout and distribution of the viticultural villages within the vineyards, the vineyard parcels (the *climats*) with their specific plantation rationale and orientations, the stone walls, and the urban morphologies; the monuments exemplifying the emergence of the *Climats*, e.g., the abbeys and monasteries, the Palace of the Dukes of Burgundy, the Hospitals in Beaune, the Parliament of Burgundy, the State Archives, etc.; the attributes materialising the productive exploitation, e.g., the vineyard settlements, the production units, the cellars and wineries, the stone huts, the stone piles, the trading houses, the quarries; the attributes revealing a scientific culture related to wine, e.g., the oenological institutions; the attributes illustrating a culture of socialisation linked to the *Climats*, e.g., the wine auction, the guild of wine-tasters.

However, ICOMOS does not consider that each and every quarry could be listed as an attribute of the nominated property, particularly as far as those still active and larger quarries (e.g., in Comblanchien) or the continuation of their exploitation are concerned.

#### 4 Factors affecting the property

ICOMOS observes that the urban developments that have occurred in the southern part of Dijon and in Beaune and Chagny, as well as the growth of infrastructures (industries, transportation etc.) in smaller communities, need to be controlled, reducing the risk of further expansion of built areas. Some tall buildings in the southern part of Dijon create a visual disturbance, while in the rest of the nominated property some individual buildings, especially in industrial areas, appear to be not in line with the visual quality of the site.

While the conservation of the *Climats* is not threatened, the internal structure of the landscape mosaic and the single elements scattered in the area (walls, stone piles, trees, etc.) may be subject to degradation or removal in those areas not included in the restricted area (site classé).

Due to the uphill cultivation techniques applied in most of the *Climats*, soil erosion is a frequent occurrence. In certain areas a wider variety of cultivation methods and the smaller size of the cultivated patches alleviate the problem. Traditional techniques, e.g., bringing back up the soil accumulated at the bottom of the slopes can help, as well as allowing the grass to grow between the rows.

Erosion is a natural phenomenon, but climate change and past catastrophic events suggest the need for additional measures, e.g., ensuring maintenance of traditional water drainage systems, stone terraces and stone walls. This would combine well climate change adaptation and conservation of the local traditional knowledge.

While small or abandoned quarries, some of which have been turned into vineyards, may well be considered links between the use of the area and its natural resources,

larger quarries cause visual disturbance to the nominated property.

Upon ICOMOS' request the State Party has provided additional information and a map with the location of all quarries, which are all sited in the buffer zone, in the close vicinity of the boundary of the nominated property.

ICOMOS notes that the density and extension of quarrying areas in the buffer zone and particularly near Comblanchien may negatively affect views towards the nominated property; in addition, the long-term horizons of their exploitation (2040-2050's) suggest that their impacts are likely to last for a long time.

In this respect, it is important that the announced plan for the quarries (*schéma départemental des carrières*) be completed and enforced as soon as possible; limits to the expansion of the quarries, and mitigation/reintegration measures should also be clearly indicated. Finally, consideration should be given by the relevant authorities to the opportunity to not renew expiring extraction concessions.

Tourism is also one of the possible threats to the *Climats*. The number of French visitors appears constant all the year round, while foreign travellers are mostly concentrated during the summer and in the towns (e.g., Beaune). Promoting tourism in the plateau area could be useful in order to reduce excessive tourism pressure on the *Climats*.

Despite the existence of the highway following almost the same line as the regional route RD 974, this is prone to intense traffic, caused by different factors, tourism being one of the most significant.

The dossier recognizes these problems and describes all the tools developed to control them. However, a specific plan for traffic should also be considered by the concerned authorities.

The nomination dossier mentions a project for building 27 wind turbines in the vicinity of the property.

ICOMOS requested additional information in its first letter and the State Party responded by providing a map excerpted from the Burgundy regional wind plan and by specifying that the territory of the municipalities within the nominated property and buffer zone have been identified in the plan as exclusion zones. Additionally, areas located at a distance less than 10km from the buffer zone are also not eligible for wind turbine construction.

In its second letter, ICOMOS requested further updated information on the wind farm Plan for the Burgundy region and the State Party responded explaining that the Plan was adopted in 2012, and the territory of the municipalities included in the nominated property and in the buffer zone has been assessed as areas of exclusion. In the past, 8 turbines were authorised in the buffer zone (Bessey-en-

Chaume) but now this municipality has been excluded from the area of possible development.

---

ICOMOS considers that the main threats to the property are urban development, disappearance of the micro elements of the landscape mosaic, traffic and tourism pressures, energy infrastructure development, and quarrying activity. While establishing regulatory protection may improve the situation for all other threats, traffic and tourism would require specific management strategies that need to be integrated into the enforced planning framework.

---

## 5 Protection, conservation and management

### Boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone

The boundaries of the nominated components have been determined by means of geo-morphological, physical and cultural criteria. The boundaries are said to reflect: the size of the geo-system of *Climats*, including the parcels, the urban centres and villages directly linked to the development of the vineyards and the major communication routes which structured the region; the area with the highest concentration of identified attributes expressing the development and exploitation of the parcelled territory; and the limits of this cultural heritage at its most developed stage, that is, the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The boundaries of the nominated property are shown clearly on the series of maps contained in the nomination dossier. They include the area resulting from the historical evolution of the *Climats*, as can be seen by the series of historical maps presented in the dossier.

In its first letter, ICOMOS requested additional explanation and cartographic documentation concerning the Dijon component. The State Party responded on 5 November 2014, providing the required material.

In its second letter, ICOMOS suggested that the State Party consider reducing the boundaries of the Dijon component to include only the area encompassed by the *secteur sauvegardé*, as the majority of the attributes related to the justification for inscription are concentrated in this area.

The State Party responded on 28 February 2015 concurring with ICOMOS' view on the opportunity to reduce the boundary of the Dijon component to the *secteur sauvegardé*, where the majority of the attributes are located, and providing revised cartographic documentation with the boundaries modified accordingly. The State Party also informed that the late 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century expansions of Dijon will be included in an AVAP (*Aire de Valorisation de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine*), officially decided in June 2014 by the Municipality of Dijon.

ICOMOS considers that the components of the series reflect the proposed Outstanding Universal Value. The *Climats* component can be considered of adequate size to illustrate the processes and their tangible and intangible evidence that supports the proposed Outstanding Universal Value.

---

In conclusion, ICOMOS considers that the boundaries of the nominated component encompassing the *Climats* are adequate and justified and, following the modifications of the boundaries of the Dijon component, the boundaries of the nominated serial property also are adequate and justified. The boundaries of the buffer zone are adequate.

---

### Ownership

The nominated property and particularly the *Climats* are for the most part privately owned, public buildings and land are in the ownership of the Department of Côte-d'Or or of the State.

### Protection

The State protection relates to the Heritage Code, the Urban Code, Environmental Code, the Rural Code and the Forest Code. Several items and areas within the nominated property and its buffer zone are already covered by specific measures according to the laws incorporated into the above-mentioned codes and are listed in the nomination dossier.

The State Party has underlined the role of the Appellations of Controlled Origin and the associated *cahiers des charges* as effective forms of protection for the *Climats*, in that they establish in detail standards for vine farming, wine-making and for the characteristics of the soil.

However, a comprehensive map illustrating protection areas was necessary, therefore ICOMOS asked for additional documentation from the State Party, who responded on 5 November 2014 providing additional maps and explanations.

On the basis of the additional information, ICOMOS observes that a large part of the nominated property is not covered yet by specific regulatory protection measures. The same consideration applies to the buffer zone, as only part of its territory is included in protected areas, which were established mainly for their natural values.

The *cahiers des charges* for the denomination of origin certainly represent a crucial instrument for the protection and the perpetuation of the *Climats*. However, ICOMOS notes that they do not define all necessary measures to protect all the attributes of the nominated property, e.g., stone walls, stone piles, stone huts, water channels, hedgerows, isolated trees, etc., therefore, the protection they grant does not appear currently adequate or complete to ensure effective protection to all relevant attributes of the proposed Outstanding Universal Value.



The urban and built heritage in Beaune is protected by mechanisms set up for the buffer zones of classified monuments (*abords des monuments*). ICOMOS considers that it would be important that the historic urban and built fabric of the town be protected through appropriate measures in their entirety.

With regard to the planning framework, the Schéma de Cohérence Territoriale – SCOT (plan for territorial coherence) is considered the most important instrument that should ensure coordination of the planning system to the area to which it applies.

As explained in the additional information provided by the State Party in November 2014 upon ICOMOS' request, planning provisions and provisions of municipal master plans (PLU) should be compatible with the objectives pursued by the SCOT. One year is allowed to Municipalities for this process, while adaptation of the land-use plans (POS) is immediate upon approval of the SCOT; if this is not enforced by 1<sup>st</sup> January 2016, POS validity ceases and they are replaced by the National Regulations for Urban Planning until a new PLU is approved.

Two SCOT's are said to apply to the nominated property – the SCOT of Dijon region (in force since 2010), the SCOT of the Agglomerations of Beaune and Nuits-Saint-Georges (in force since April 2014); however, small parts of the nominated property and of the buffer zone fall under the SCOT for the Châlonnais and the one for Autunois-Morvan.

It would be equally desirable that the objectives of the various SCOT's covering the nominated property and its buffer zone be consistent with those of the protection and sustenance of the proposed Outstanding Universal Value.

ICOMOS also observes that not all villages are covered by local plans (PLU): some have POS or even municipal charters. It would be desirable that all municipalities within the nominated property and the buffer zone develop a PLU, also in association with other municipalities.

The additional information provided by the State Party explains that mechanisms to strengthen the protection of the buffer zone on its eastern side have been studied and municipalities within a distance less than 10km from the buffer zone have been earmarked as areas of exclusion for wind turbine construction.

ICOMOS considers that this measure is very helpful and should be enforced as soon as possible; nevertheless, careful assessment of the impact of wind turbines planned in farther areas need anyway to be undertaken, due to the open character of the territory towards the east of the nominated property.

In its second letter to the State Party, ICOMOS requested updated information on the advancements made in the protection strengthening process.

The State Party responded on 28 February 2015 informing that Beaune and 9 further municipalities of the agglomeration communities of Beaune, Côte et Sud and of Pays de Nuits-Saint-Georges have initiated the procedures for the establishment of an AVAP, which is planned to be completed by the end of 2017. Additionally, the State Party underlines that currently the protection of the urban fabric of Beaune is granted by multiple tools: buffer zones of 32 protected monuments, 10ha protected as *sites classés* and 45,95ha protected as *sites inscrits*. Additionally the planning provisions aim at improving the architectural, urban and landscape quality of the city and they are accompanied by a local by-law to regulate advertising signs.

ICOMOS considers that the AVAP being established for Beaune and the other municipalities represents a very important instrument for the control of urban development and its quality. During the period of the development of the AVAP, it is however important that safeguarding measures ensure that the historic urban landscape of Beaune is retained.

As for the Climats, the State Party informs that the southern Côte de Beaune was registered as a *site classé* in 1992 and explains in detail the protective mechanisms in force. Additionally, the procedure to set up two further *sites classés* – the extension (8 municipalities concerned, 4,000ha covered) to the north of the existing *site classé* of Côte de Beaune and an area covering the Côte de Nuits (12 municipalities involved, 4,900ha covered) – has been initiated and their finalisation is expected by 2016/2017 and 2017/2018 respectively.

The State Party also informs that 14 municipalities have formally committed themselves to initiating the studies to establish AVAPs, and their regulations (*cahiers des charges*) will foresee the inventory and specific preservation measures of the small elements that delimit the vineyard parcels.

ICOMOS acknowledges the effort made by the concerned authorities at all levels to grant an adequate protection for the nominated property and its buffer zone; the establishment of two additional *sites classés* covering large parts of the Climats and sensitive areas in the buffer zone and of several AVAPs is an important sign of commitment.

However, ICOMOS observes that the area south of Beaune enclosed between the road D974 and the railway is not protected nor is it included in any special project area (as it is the case for a landscape rehabilitation project for the quarry area north of Beaune). The perimeters of the planned AVAPs for the 14 municipalities are not known, so it is not clear whether they will cover the entirety of the municipal territory encompassed within the nominated property, or only concern the built up areas.

ICOMOS also notes that no implementation timeframe is provided for the above mentioned AVAPs.

ICOMOS therefore considers that a process to extend the *site classé* of the Côte de Beaune to also encompass this area should be initiated, so as to achieve the same level of stable protection for the whole of the nominated property.

With regard to the wind farm plan for the Burgundy region, the State Party informs that it was approved in 2012 already with an indication of areas of exclusion for the nominated property and its buffer zone, as well as an area of 'reinforced vigilance' in municipalities located at less than 10km from the area of exclusion. In this area, wind farm projects will be subject to strict control of their possible impacts.

ICOMOS observes that, to the east of the property, 10km as the limit of attention may not suffice, due to the open character of the landscape, with wide views towards the Saône plain, therefore any proposed installation of wind turbines that may impact on the nominated property will require a Heritage Impact Assessment to be submitted to the World Heritage Committee via the World Heritage Centre.

---

In conclusion, ICOMOS considers that the legal protection in place will be fully adequate when the entire nominated property is covered by regulatory protection measures. This applies specifically to the areas not included in the existing or planned *sites classés*. ICOMOS considers that the planning framework, particularly the SCOTs and their landscape quality objectives, is adequate, although adaptation of local plans to the SCOT's objectives and rationale is of utmost importance. It is equally desirable that all municipalities progressively upgrade their planning instruments to the PLU level. ICOMOS considers that the 10km-wide area of reinforced vigilance for wind turbines may not be sufficient in areas to the east of the nominated property, due to the open character of the landscape, therefore a Heritage Impact Assessment for any wind turbine project is necessary.

---

### **Conservation**

Guidelines have been developed for the maintenance of the stone walls and other dry-stone features; however, in some cases techniques adopted in the maintenance or reconstruction of these features do not appear appropriate for the preservation of their specificity.

Inventories and recording have been undertaken on a systematic basis within the nominated property and have already provided considerable results; however the micro elements of the rural territory would need a specific systematic mapping. An updated map of the Climats indicating their physical limits and specific land use would also be useful for monitoring purposes.

With regard to the built heritage, programmes at the municipal level for its rehabilitation are in place in some municipalities following national initiatives.

In this regard, ICOMOS requested additional information from the State Party.

The State Party responded on 5 November 2014 providing detailed information on a variety of conservation programmes, strategies and supporting mechanisms carried out or active within the nominated property.

ICOMOS nevertheless considers that strategies to integrate the conservation of the micro attributes of the landscape mosaic into the programmes of rural policies should be envisaged and extended to the nominated property in its entirety, as currently these elements appear to be effectively cared for only within the *sites classés*. In particular, more attention to the reconstruction methods of the dry-stone walls would be beneficial.

In the additional information provided by the State Party, it is also mentioned that a landscape plan covering 10 municipalities concerned with the quarrying district is envisaged.

ICOMOS considers that its elaboration and implementation is of utmost importance to mitigate the impact of existing quarries and in its second letter, sent in December 2014, ICOMOS requested additional updated information on the advancement of this project and its implementation.

The State Party responded on 28 February 2015, informing that the Landscape Plan for the quarrying area has been developed in agreement with local stakeholders, i.e., the quarrying enterprises, who will also be the co-funders to implement the project. It is structured around three topics – analysis, definition of objectives and of actions – and may include the signing of a 'landscape contract' which engages all actors to carry out identified actions. It is planned to begin in January 2016.

Additionally, the State Party explains that the municipalities of Chenôve, Dijon and Marsannay-la-Côte have begun a rehabilitation project in 2015, with a view to improving the landscape character of the area between Dijon and the Climats.

The objectives of the two SCOTs have been explained and they demonstrate a due consideration for the values of the nominated property, the role of the buffer zone and of its wider setting, particularly towards the east.

ICOMOS considers that the additional information provided by the State Party clarifies important aspects for the overall conservation and maintenance of the nominated property and of its buffer zone.

---

In conclusion, ICOMOS considers that the elaboration and implementation of the Landscape Plan for the quarrying district is crucial for protection of the value of the nominated property. Equally, a Heritage Impact Assessment should be carried out for the Landscape Plan along with the elaboration of the project, and

submitted to the World Heritage Centre. Additionally, elements related to traditional farming would need comprehensive recording and mapping.

## Management

Management structures and processes, including traditional management processes

The overall management system is based on the responsibilities and competences of the different authorities and bodies established by the institutional framework in force in the State Party and include: the peripheral branches of the State, the municipalities, four inter-municipal cooperation bodies, the Agencies for the implementation of the two SCOT's (Dijonnais and Beaune Nuits-Saint-Georges), and representatives of the vine-wine professions.

In order to achieve coordination amongst all actors responsible for the nominated property and its buffer zone, a Territorial Charter was signed in 2011. This defines common objectives and orientations and represents the core document engaging all signatories in the protection and sustenance of the nominated property within its wider territory.

To ensure the effective management of the property and of its buffer zone, an articulated structure was established in 2013 named *Mission Climats de Bourgogne*, which includes a decisional coordinating body (the territorial conference), an operational body (the permanent technical commission), advised by a scientific committee, and a participation forum of citizens and civil society. The expertise of the commission relies on the technical competences of the permanent staff of existing offices.

Financial resources for the functioning of the Mission are allocated by each body and organisation involved within their ordinary budgets. Human resources also come from the respective permanent staff. On the other hand, the resources needed to carry out envisaged management actions come from the multi-annual operational programmes of territorial bodies.

ICOMOS has requested additional information on financial resources from the State Party, who provided an overview of the available programmes and a list of projects carried out or underway within the property and its buffer zone.

Policy framework: management plans and arrangements, including visitor management and presentation

The management system is grounded in the existing legal and planning instruments to ensure the safeguarding of the nominated property and its attributes.

A management document has been elaborated (latest version August 2014) describing the management structure and the strategic action plan. The envisaged actions are accompanied by cards illustrating syntheses of goals, deliverables, implementation timeframe,

responsible institution, and human and financial resources.

Both protection and management, particularly of the buffer zone, relies mainly on protected areas established for natural values. However, ICOMOS observes that the vegetation composition of the buffer zone results from centuries-long human management practices, therefore it would be worthwhile that management embraces the notion of bio-cultural diversity (CBD – UNESCO declaration).

The experiments undertaken by the Forest National Office in the forest of Cîteaux to re-establish the links between woods and the vineyards should be further developed so as to integrate forest management with farming activities.

ICOMOS further notes that, since a minor part of the nominated property and of its buffer zone falls outside the department of Côte-d'Or (Department of Saône-et-Loire), it would be important that steps be undertaken to ensure coordination and harmonisation of regulation and planning provisions between the two departments, to avoid possible negative impacts deriving from activities carried out in or authorised by the Department of Saône-et-Loire.

As for risk management, upon ICOMOS' request the State Party provided additional information, which clarifies that a risk prevention plan does exist and it is the responsibility of the State and that specific flood prevention plans and mappings are under elaboration.

Involvement of the local communities

The management structure set up for the nominated property shows also the level and maturity of engagement of the local communities in their ability to respond to such an undertaking.

In ICOMOS' view, the management architecture that has been set up seems to ensure both dialogue and effective synergy and operational coordination among the actors, including local communities.

In conclusion, ICOMOS considers that the management system for the property is adequate, although it could be extended to take into account the notion of bio-cultural diversity according to the CBD – UNESCO declaration. ICOMOS also underlines that steps undertaken to grant coordination of the planning instruments between of the Departments of Côte-d'Or and Saône-et-Loire should be continued.

## 6 Monitoring

ICOMOS considers that, besides the indicators already proposed in the dossier, a monitoring system capable of taking note of the changes occurring in the landscape mosaics should be developed as a basis for appropriate management strategies.

---

ICOMOS considers that the monitoring system should be extended to all the elements forming the landscape mosaic.

---

## 7 Conclusions

The 1,247 Climats of Burgundy materialise in an outstanding manner the long-lasting relationship of the local human communities with their territory and their ability to identify, exploit and distinguish their differences and potential already centuries ago.

The process of construction and of differentiation of the Climats in relation to the characteristics and qualities of the wine produced has been long and complex, resulting from the action of several actors: the monastic communities stemming from the abbeys of Cluny and Cîteaux, the Dukes of Burgundy, the bourgeoisie, the commissioners and the *maisons de négoce*, the independent vine-growers and wine-makers.

These many factors are convincingly and outstandingly illustrated by the components of the series and the functional role played by the rural areas, with the vineyards, villages and production units, and by the urban elements (Dijon and Beaune). These include attributes illustrating the regulatory and commercial factors that contributed to the growth of the wine-making tradition of the region and to shape progressively the differentiation of the Climats in relation to their features (soil composition, exposure, slope, etc.) and to the peculiarities of the wines obtained from grapes produced therein.

The State Party has decided not to nominate the Climats of Burgundy as a cultural landscape but as a cultural site in that the landscape expression of the Climats would not convey in an adequate manner the specificity of this vineyard model which has been modelled throughout the centuries as a functional and coherent geo-system.

ICOMOS notes that this decision seems to underlie an understanding of cultural landscapes that only refers to aesthetic and visual dimensions, overlooking the importance that this notion assigns to historical processes and to the continued human interactions with a specific territory.

ICOMOS recognises that the major attribute of the *Climats* resides in the permanence and sustenance of the specificity and delimitation of each *Climat* in association with the peculiarities and features of the wine types, a linkage rooted in the continuity of the know-how in vine-growing and wine-making. However, the nomination dossier itself also identifies micro elements that contribute to physically define the *Climats* and their rural territory as a cultural landscape, and includes them among the attributes that make manifest the Outstanding Universal Value.

In ICOMOS' view, these features need particular attention as changes in farming methods may continue to cause their loss, as has already occurred in the past; therefore systematic inventories of these features and of programmes for their maintenance and rehabilitation where needed should be put in place.

In this regards, it is important that the landscape nature of the Climats is reflected in the scope and objectives of the management, even if the property has not been nominated as a cultural landscape.

ICOMOS asked for additional information in two different phases of the evaluation process and the State Party's responses helped clarify a number of aspects. In particular, ICOMOS underlines the exceptional quality and detail of the maps of the nominated property and of its buffer zone prepared by the State Party. However, the legal protection, although being reinforced for some parts of the nominated property, does not cover, at present, its entirety, as the area south of Beaune is not covered by specific designations (e.g., *site classé*, *site inscrit*, etc.).

The planning and management system shows a high level of interconnectedness and articulation that, if well coordinated in relation to the values of the nominated property, constitute the appropriate framework for the compatible and sustainable development of the property within its wider region and for the rehabilitation of areas, the integrity of which has been undermined.

The management structure has been conceived to be representative and inclusive, and represents an important platform for the reinforcement of the political and community vision for the property and for the assumption of clear responsibilities in relation to factors currently affecting the property, namely the quarrying activity, the appropriate location of new energy infrastructures, the protection and reinforcement of the landscape qualities of the *Climats* vis à vis the exigencies of vine-growers and wine-makers, the wise management of tourism and the reduction of traffic.

## 8 Recommendations

### Recommendations with respect to inscription

ICOMOS recommends that the nomination of the Climats, terroirs of Burgundy, France, be **referred back** to the State Party in order to allow it to:

- Extend the protection through regulatory instruments (e.g., sites classés, sites inscrits, AVAPs, etc.) to the entire nominated property, particularly to those areas south of Beaune, between the RD974 and the railway, which do not appear to be included in any existing or planned site classé nor covered by the Landscape Plan of the central zone of the nominated property, so that all attributes that materialise the historical development of the Climats be protected;

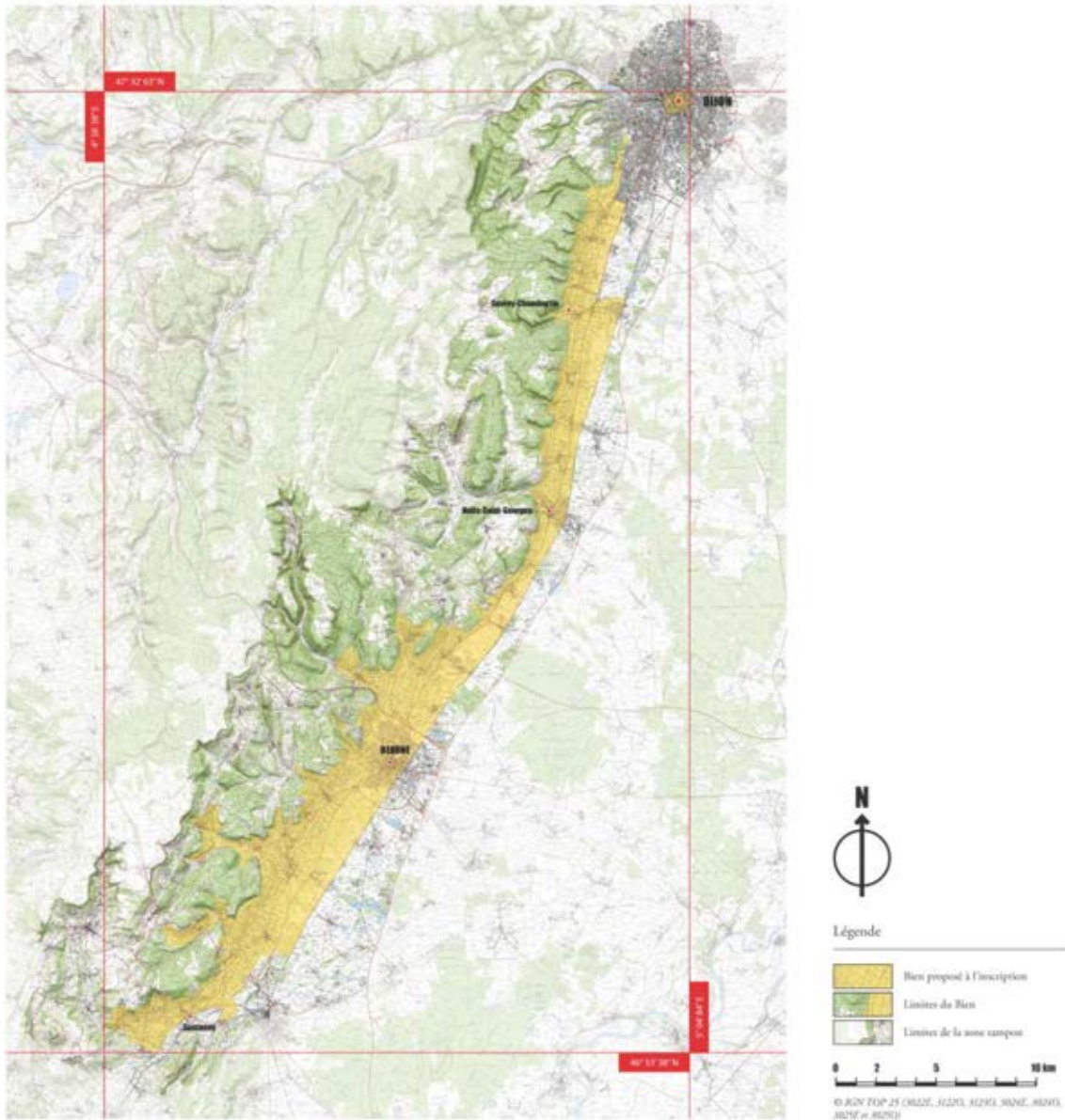
- Finalise the landscape plan and related cahiers des charges for the quarry district within the nominated property and prepare a Heritage Impact Assessment for the plan in accordance with ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties.

**Additional recommendations**

ICOMOS further recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- Developing traffic and tourism-specific management strategies to be integrated into the enforced planning framework;
- Continuing the process of coordination and harmonisation of goals with the Department of Saône-et-Loire for planning provisions and projects to avoid negative impacts on the attributes of the nominated property;
- Ensuring the prompt adaptation of local plans to SCOT objectives and rationale, and sensitizing municipalities to upgrade progressively their planning instruments to the PLU level;
- Including the notion of bio-cultural diversity according to the CBD – UNESCO declaration within management ;
- Operationalising the management system so as to manage the property as one entity and as a cultural landscape, paying special attention to the landscape's man-made elements;
- Extending the monitoring system to the elements of the landscape mosaic and map these elements at an adequate scale of representation for conservation planning and monitoring;
- Considering not renewing expiring quarrying concessions, particularly for quarries impacting, visually or geo-hydrologically, on the nominated property.





© Association pour l'inscription des climats du vignoble de Bourgogne / CIGAMAL Sud - Janvier / Septembre 2012 - Maquette Etienne d'Imagis  
 MODIFIÉE LE 14/02/2015

Map showing the boundaries of the nominated property



Coteau de Beaune and Pommard



Walls and portals of the Montrachet vineyard





Meurger in Chassagne-Montrachet vineyard



Drouhin cellars

---

# The Burgundy Climats (France) No 1425

---

## Official name as proposed by the State Party

The Climats, terroirs of Burgundy

## Location

Department of the Côte-d'Or  
Department of Saône-et-Loire  
France

## Brief description

The Climats are precisely delimited vineyard parcels located on the slopes of the Côte de Nuits and the Côte de Beaune, extending south of Dijon up to Maranges. The nominated area encompasses the elements that made possible the development and differentiation of the Climats and comprises two separated components: the first covers 1,247 viticultural parcels, each identified by its own name and cadastral data, the associated productive units, the rural villages and the town of Beaune, which represents the commercial dimension of the Burgundy vine/wine production system; the second includes the historic core of Dijon, which materializes the political-regulatory impetus to the formation of the Climats system.

## Category of property

In terms of categories of cultural property set out in Article I of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this is a *site*.

It has not been nominated as a cultural landscape, although ICOMOS considers that, in terms of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* (July 2013) paragraph 47, it is a *cultural landscape*.

## 1 Basic data

### Included in the Tentative List

1 February 2002

### International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund for preparing the Nomination

None

### Date received by the World Heritage Centre

14 March 2013

## Background

This is a new nomination.

## Consultations

ICOMOS consulted its International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes and several independent experts.

## Technical Evaluation Mission

An ICOMOS technical evaluation mission visited the property from 24 to 30 September 2014.

## Additional information received by ICOMOS

On 26 September 2014 ICOMOS requested additional information from the State Party on the following aspects:

- the reasons why the property has not been nominated also as a cultural landscape;
- the rationale for the boundaries of the Dijon component;
- an expanded comparative analysis;
- details on measures and mechanisms for the conservation of rural built heritage;
- additional maps.

The State Party responded on 5 November 2014. The additional information provided has been included in the relevant sections of this report. On 17 November 2014 the State Party also provided an English version of the additional information report.

On 22 December 2014, ICOMOS sent a second letter to the State Party asking for additional information on the following points:

- further justify the selected criteria for the towns of Dijon and Beaune;
- consider reducing the boundaries of the Dijon component;
- strengthen the protection of the nominated property (especially Beaune) and its buffer zone;
- provide updated information on the provisions of the Burgundy regional wind plan;
- the enforcement of the landscape plan for the enhancement of the quarry district at Comblanchien.

The State Party responded on 28 February 2015 and the additional information provided has been incorporated into the relevant sections of the present report.

## Date of ICOMOS approval of this report

12 March 2015

## 2 The property

### Description

The nominated serial property encompasses a series of small hills known as Côte de Nuits and Côte de Beaune – extending in a north-south direction some 60km south of Dijon up to Maranges and in a west-east direction no more than 6km.

The area is marked by micro-differences in soil, basically constituted of calcareous and clay formations. This diversity finds its origins in 30 million-year old tectonic phenomena and in more recent depositional layers of glacial, wind and alluvial origins.

The latitude grants a temperate climate, while the longitude protects from the excesses of continental and of oceanic climates. The orography, on the other hand, favours the mitigating influences of the Mediterranean.

The current territorial layout of the nominated property has been influenced by the disposition of the cadastral parcels and of the municipal territories as well as by the north-south communication routes that border the area and that have long since connected the region to important centres on the Mediterranean and Northern Europe.

Three factors are held as essential and reciprocally complementary in the progressive construction, recognition and differentiation of the Climats: a productive dimension, materialised by the Climats themselves, a political and regulatory aspect, represented by the city of Dijon, and a commercial/ distribution factor, embodied by the town of Beaune.

This is reflected in the selection of the components of the series.

#### Part 1 – The Climats, the landscape and the villages

The Climats – there are 1,247 in total occupying some 8000ha – constitute a mosaic of precisely delimited vineyard parcels, small in size, inscribed in the cadastral limits, identified by specific names and defined by enclosures, walls, hedgerows, and paths still legible in the landscape.

They are distinct from one another due to their specific natural conditions (geology, soil, slope, exposure, meteorological conditions, vine type, etc) that have been shaped by human work and progressively identified in relation to the characteristics of the wine they produce.

The word 'climat' derives from the Greek *klima*, which designates the slope of the ground. In Roman times the word *clima* came to indicate a measurement unit of about 324m<sup>2</sup> used to measure the land to be farmed. The evolution of the word into the Climat thus embodies two crucial aspects for the definition of this entity.

Overall, the nominated area exhibits an open and homogenous character, with distant views towards the plain on the east and the gentle, protective relief of the plateau on the western side. Micro features, e.g., the geometric parcels, the vine-rows, the paths, the dry-stone walls, the terraces, the stone piles (*meurgers*), huts, etc. enrich the landscape mosaic. Four distinct geographical units may however be identified: the Côte de Beaune, the Côte de Nuits, the Hautes-Côtes and the plain.

The Côte de Beaune features smooth slopes extending towards the plain of the Saone River; the east-facing sides are covered by vineyards where the vines are mainly laid out perpendicular to the slopes, the ridge is covered by meadows and wooded areas, and parallel ravines separate the slopes. Wide and deep views towards the plain and inter-visibility between villages and vineyards characterise this landscape unit.

The Côte de Nuits exhibits a steeper slope and frequent calcareous outcrops; the vineyards occupy the lower part of the slopes and part of the plain. Sheer wooded ravines cut the hillsides and create visual and ecological links with the Hautes-Côtes. The Comblanchien quarry has left a visible mark on the landscape of the Côte.

The Hautes-Côtes and the plateau contrast with the vineyard mosaic of the hillsides: cut by ravines and mainly covered with woods, they exhibit a wilder character, although in some areas, meadows and cereal cultivation may be found.

The plain extends at the foot of the Côtes. Here the distribution and density of the vineyards vary considerably: in certain areas they appear omnipresent as a monoculture (Corgoloin, Vougeot, Vosne-Romanée, Gevrey-Chambertin, etc.); in other areas vineyards are intermingled with pasture, woods or other crops, e.g., east of the RD974. Here the micro scale of the landscape mosaic is more evident and better preserved.

The villages have grown on the lowest part of the alluvial fans at the mouth of the ravines; whilst in general they exhibit a rural aspect, Beaune and Nuits-Saint-Georges show a more urban character. The villages preserve their historic fabric and their street network with a varied urban organisation including linear or radial layouts, that reflect the topography of the site.

#### Beaune

The town of Beaune is encompassed within the Climat component; however the nomination dossier deals with it as a specific urban element of the Climats system related to commercial activities.

The urban fabric of Beaune developed around a Roman fortification – a *castrum* – and still exhibits a radial organisation coupled with urban districts grown up along the main communication axes. The town built up around three main poles – the Market Place, the Carnot Square and the Notre-Dame collegiate district, witnessing the successive developments of the city. Former abbeys and convents have marked the urban structure of Beaune while the outer districts feature the architecture associated with the specialised professions of wine (cellars, wineries, trading houses, etc.)

#### Part 2 - Dijon

Dijon is located immediately north of the Côtes. It developed from the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD onwards when the

bishops of Langres decided to reside within the existing Gallo-Roman *castrum*.

The radial form of the city demonstrates its progressive growth around the ancient core. The streets are narrow, the urban fabric is compact although its texture is not homogeneous, following the different cadastral subdivision of the ancient urban articulation.

The nominated component preserves several edifices and complexes associated with the role played by Dijon in sustaining and promoting viticulture and wine-making on the Côtes, e.g., the Palace of the Dukes and of the States of Burgundy, the Parliament building (Palace of Justice), the Municipal Archives and Library, the Abbey Church of Saint-Bénigne, the Monastery of the Cistercian Nuns (*Monastère des Bernardines*), the numerous private residences and the *maisons de négoce* (trading houses).

### History and development

Vine cultivation is attested to in the area since the 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD. However, findings show that vineyards were rather located in the plain and not on the hillsides. The shift of vineyards onto the slopes of the Côtes probably occurred in the Early Middle Ages, since the 5<sup>th</sup> - 6<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, with the spread of Christianity and the establishment of monasteries and bishoprics which pursued the colonisation of the territory and the reinstatement of agricultural activities, particularly vine-growing.

The establishment of the Cistercian order further contributed to the diffusion of viticulture. The Cistercian self-sufficient mode of production is materialised in a specific production unit – the *clos* - where the vineyard, the *cuvée*, equipped with the winepress, the cellar, the residential area and the chapel and even the quarry for the building stones were all enclosed within one single precinct. The *clos* spread throughout the Côtes and imprinted itself on the structure of the region and of the *Climats*.

Also, the laws of Burgundy contributed to the diffusion of vineyards onto the slopes, by allowing the occupation of abandoned plots to reinstate the vineyards.

During the 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, while large estates still belonged to religious orders and to the nobility, members of the bourgeoisie and of the professions also started owning vineyards. This fragmentation determined the fine subdivision of parcels, which has been transmitted as the cadastral base for the successive formation of the *Climats*.

The wine from Beaune was already famed in the 13<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> centuries but the action of the Valois Dukes of Burgundy, enhanced its quality even further: an order issued in 1395 prohibited growing vine-types of lower quality, e.g., *Gamay*, which had to be removed and replaced by *pineau* (pinot), recommended since 1375.

This regulation along with the knowledge of vine-farming techniques and of the adaptation of vine-types to specific

soil conditions disclosed the potential and diversity of expression of the finer vine-types in relation to each parcel. It was only after this order that the good places for vine-growing began to be identified and distinguished from those yielding grapes and wines with lesser quality.

However, at the beginning, the distinction among wines of better quality was not made with specific reference to places or parcels, but was rather associated with the vicinity of their origin to major towns: in 1446 an order was issued limiting entry into Dijon and Beaune only to wines from certain areas close to these two towns. The place names of wine provenance – Dijon or Beaune – were marked on the barrels, based on the judgement of appointed experts. It was specifically in the 15<sup>th</sup> century that the process of diversification of separate *cuvées* commenced.

In the 16<sup>th</sup> century the fragmentation of the large monastic estates and of ducal properties, which had entered into the Royal domain, led to the acquisition of land plots by Burgundy parliament representatives or by the Dijon bourgeoisie. This process facilitated the progressive identification of specific places – the *Climats*. Their identification is witnessed by the appearance of the word in juridical acts and by their early cartographic representation.

The first appellation distinct from those of Dijon or Beaune dates back to the 17<sup>th</sup> century; it identifies the Climat de Beze and Chambertin, and marks the end of the proximity of the vineyard to Beaune or Dijon as an indicator of wine quality.

While the system of *Climats* had been consolidating during the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the commercialisation of wine also changed: from the system of appointed 'courtiers-gourmets' to expert sellers with their trading houses (*maisons de négoce*) through the commissioners, independent intermediaries able to recognise the specific provenance of the wines. An order issued in 1766 marked the official beginning of the recognition and distinction of wines on a micro-geographic basis.

During the 18<sup>th</sup> century the description and classification of the *Climats* and of their qualities in relation to the characteristics of the wines produced there began, to be systematized in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The devastation caused by phylloxera at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup>, early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries prompted a new impetus to viticulture and the construction of an updated body of knowledge as traditional practices were no longer useful or sufficient: technical schools were then established in Beaune and Dijon.

After this crisis, the model of the *Climats* system was consciously chosen and re-established as the way to regain the level of excellence and reputation of the Burgundy wines.

In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the trade unions played a central role in guarding against the temptation of monopolies and to protect the differentiation of wines, eventually by promoting and participating in the preparation of the first law for the Appellation of Origin (1919) and then for the appellation of Controlled Origin (1935), in which the linkage between the Appellation of a wine type and the *Climats* fell into place.

### 3 Justification for inscription, integrity and authenticity

#### Comparative analysis

The comparative analysis presented in the nomination dossier first examines the possible areas of comparison to be considered, concluding that three macro categories are relevant in this case: vineyards and viticultural properties, where the formation of parcels has been relevant to define wine specificity, and areas where the interaction between geo-morphological and pedological features of a given territory with a specific crop give rise to a product recognised for its specificities, that is to say, with areas corresponding to denominations of controlled origin (DOC).

The comparative analysis is then developed by examining properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List, properties on the Tentative Lists and finally with other properties. For the purpose of the comparison 23 benchmarks have been identified for the vineyards, 10 for the comparison with parcelled sites and 13 for the comparison with DOC areas. Overall the properties examined encompass 35 properties of which 11 are inscribed on the World Heritage List and 6 on the Tentative Lists of State Parties.

ICOMOS nevertheless requested the State Party to expand the comparative analysis by including three further properties. The State Party provided the additional comparison which strengthens the conclusions presented in the nomination dossier.

While the ancientness and role of land parcelling is not unique to the *Climats* (e.g., Douro Wine Region, Portugal) ICOMOS considers that the comparative analysis with its addendum meets its objectives and provides an extensive examination of the *Climats* vis-à-vis other properties, both at the national and international levels and highlighting their specificity.

ICOMOS considers that the serial approach is justified by the arguments presented in the nomination dossier and particularly in the additional information.

---

ICOMOS considers that the comparative analysis justifies consideration of this property for the World Heritage List.

---

#### Justification of Outstanding Universal Value

The nominated property is considered by the State Party to be of Outstanding Universal Value as a cultural property for the following reasons:

- The 1,247 *Climats* outstandingly materialise a vine/wine production model which has been developed since the early middle ages thanks to the actions of the Benedictine monasteries of Cluny and Cîteaux as well as to the informed rule of the Dukes of Burgundy;
- The *Climats* exceptionally illustrate the profound knowledge and expert use of the specific soil micro-conditions and the viticultural know-how built up in a continuing tradition passed on, in most cases, within the same families of farmers and wine-makers;
- The site of the *Climats* is the outstanding result of a centuries-long work that has marked the territory with a clearly readable imprint made up of paths, boundary walls, *clos* (enclosed plots) and *lieux-dits* (named places);
- The *Climats*, with the organisation of settlements, the production places/buildings, the architecture of power that made this territory thrive, bear witness in a unique manner to the construction of a culture rooted in the territory;
- The *Climats* constitute a unique and living repository of technical know-how which has been continuously transmitted and enriched and to which the contemporary homologation may pose a threat.

The State Party considers that the "geo-system" encompassing the *Climats* has been modelled in a long-term historic process by different inextricable geographic, historic, institutional, technical and cultural factors which are embodied by three complementary elements: the *Climats*, as the productive component; Dijon, as the element representing the political impulse; and Beaune, materialising the commercial component.

Whilst considering the justification appropriate, ICOMOS nevertheless notes that, if the Dukes of Burgundy's role is clearly explained, the action of the monastic community in Cîteaux appears only marginally in the nomination dossier: the abbey of Cîteaux disseminated agricultural practices, winemaking techniques and land management methods, which were fundamental for the development of vine-growing and wine-making in Burgundy and throughout Europe, thanks to monastic networks.

The serial approach is justified by the State Party on the ground that the geo-system of the *Climats* site results from different interacting factors among which the role of the Dukes of Burgundy, and of Dijon as their capital, through their political, regulatory and personal support, greatly contributed to the development of the region as an important wine-making hub.

ICOMOS considers that the proposed Outstanding Universal Value is well sustained by a specific *terroir*, combined with a system of classified agricultural parcels (the *climats*), which have progressively come to express the characteristics of the wines therein produced since the 15<sup>th</sup> century AD.

The approach of the nomination dossier sets the ground for ICOMOS to recognise that the nominated property could also be understood as a vineyard cultural landscape, the basic matrix element of which are the *Climats*.

While this dimension may not necessarily be reflected in the category under which the property is proposed, ICOMOS considers anyway that the landscape nature of the *Climats* needs to be reflected in the scope and objectives of the management.

### **Integrity and authenticity**

#### **Integrity**

Overall, in ICOMOS' view the nominated property is of an adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and the processes that convey the property's significance.

The area does not suffer from major adverse effects of neglect; the energy and commitment of the vineyard owners ensure the maintenance of the *Climats*, as this is their primary interest. The great economic importance of the vineyards has also contributed to the containment of urban sprawl and to maintaining most of the original features of the villages and the rural landscape.

ICOMOS however observes that, since the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the structure of the land use has undergone some changes, namely the afforestation with conifers of areas no longer cultivated, and the reduction of the fine-grained structure of the landscape with the disappearance of small features caused by mechanisation in farming practices. These changes have not occurred to such an extent to undermine the integrity of structure of the *Climats*, but require careful monitoring.

ICOMOS also notes that large existing active quarries may negatively affect the landscape values of the nominated property as they impact on its visual integrity, due to their numerousness and concentration.

While ICOMOS recognises that the most relevant aspect of the integrity of the property concerns the retention of the functional linkages and processes that made possible the formation of the *Climats* system and continue to sustain their existence, visual integrity is also an important aspect of the *Climats*.

Finally, in some specific areas, e.g., near Beaune and Chagny or Nuits-Saint-Georges and Gevrey-Chambertin, urban growth and industrial infrastructure require careful attention through adequate urban planning regulations.

Some tall buildings in Dijon cause visual disturbance: stringent monitoring of planning provisions as well as of new building permissions appears necessary.

---

ICOMOS considers that the integrity of the whole series has been justified. Overall the property does not suffer from neglect, although changes that have occurred to the landscape mosaic need to be monitored and their reversal is advisable. As for the visual integrity, the major issue is represented by some large quarries. Urban development has also caused some impact in some specific areas and requires control.

---

#### **Authenticity**

ICOMOS considers that authenticity has been assessed in a comprehensive way by the State Party. This particularly relies on the continuity of the vine-growing and wine-making business over several centuries, which is visible in the structure of the territory and especially in the *Climats*. Their delimitations are clearly recorded in the cadastre, which is the document attesting to the formal evidence of the *Climats*' localization, extension and ownership, as well as in the AOC (*Appellations d'Origine Contrôlée* – controlled denomination of origin). These reflect in a credible manner the historical process of formation of the *Climats* and the persistence of tradition and ancestral techniques, as well as models of land management associated with agricultural activity.

ICOMOS, however, also believes that the historical process of formation of the *Climats* is evidenced by the several and diverse features scattered throughout the cultivated territory, which have witnessed some loss due to modern farming practices: their conservation, particularly of those elements that make clear the distinction of one climat from the other, is of crucial importance to retain the specificity and micro-diversity of this site.

There is still an alliance between old and modern knowledge, upheld by the persistence of the local vine-growers/wine-makers, who transmit traditional knowledge from one generation to another: this activity still constitutes the basic socio-economic fabric of the region.

In ICOMOS' view, the socio-economic profile represents an element of utmost importance for the sustenance of the values and specificity of the Property.

---

ICOMOS considers that the authenticity of the whole series has been justified and that the authenticity of the individual sites that comprise the series has been demonstrated, despite the reduction in variety of the landscape mosaic in certain areas.

---

---

In conclusion, ICOMOS considers that the conditions of integrity and authenticity of the whole series have been justified. As for individual sites, the conditions of integrity and authenticity are met, despite some reduction in the landscape mosaic variety and the presence of some still-

active quarries. Further issues affecting integrity relate to urban development and tall buildings impacting on some areas.

---

#### **Criteria under which inscription is proposed**

The property is nominated on the basis of cultural criteria (iii) and (v).

Criterion (iii): *bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;*

This criterion is justified by the State Party on the grounds that the geo-system of the viticultural parcels with the villages that have grown up on the Côtés and the towns of Dijon and Beaune is a remarkable example of a historical vineyard site. Vine-growing and wine-making have been continued throughout several centuries thanks to the uninterrupted transmission of tried and tested farming practices as well as to the two-centuries-long scientific and technical knowledge of viticultural practice. The differentiation of the cultivated parcels and of the corresponding *crus* has been accompanied by the progressive formation of a corpus of regulations the outcome of which coincides with the constitution, in France, of the denominations of controlled origin (AOC - *Appellations d'Origine Controlée*) in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

ICOMOS considers that the Burgundy Climats witness an exceptional living tradition which is reflected by the *Climats'* land parcelling, associated with the classification of wines and by the associated productive units and territorial structure. This intimate linkage has been developed along the centuries to be crystallized in the AOCs.

In its second letter, ICOMOS asked the State Party to provide a justification for this criterion that also covers the urban components of the nominated series.

The State Party responded on 28 February 2015 by providing an extended justification for this criterion where it is clarified that the differentiation of the cultivated parcels and of the wines could be achieved thanks to the impetus of Dijon and Beaune, which still play an active role in knowledge building, education, trade and as institutional centres.

ICOMOS concurs with the expanded justification provided by the State Party.

---

ICOMOS considers that this criterion has been justified for the whole series.

---

Criterion (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;*

This criterion is justified by the State Party on the grounds that the Burgundy *Climats* in their historic construction constitute the exceptional materialisation of a centuries-long culture which has grown in the interaction with its environment and the progressively more refined exploitation of the eco-geo-pedological potential and diversity of the territory to achieve a high quality and differentiated product.

The recognition and the progressive establishment of the *Climats* have been made visible through different forms of boundaries that are often still in place (enclosures, hedges, walls, etc.) or paths, which fix the soil specificities of each *Climat*. More than two millennia of human perseverance coupled with the unique natural conditions have transformed this site into the veritable wine-growing region of *terroirs*.

ICOMOS considers that the way the land has been used over several centuries to achieve the specific land parcelling of the *Climats* is an exceptional example of a property justifying this criterion.

In its second letter, ICOMOS requested the State Party to expand the justification of this criterion to also encompass Dijon and Beaune.

The State Party responded on 28 February 2015 providing an expanded justification for this criterion which clarifies that the *Climats* were able to develop under the political, technical and commercial impetus of Dijon and Beaune. Their urban and architectural heritage, associated with the power and the institutions that managed the territory and the production, bears outstanding witness to this cultural construction.

ICOMOS concurs with the proposed expanded justification.

---

ICOMOS considers that this criterion has been justified for the whole series.

---

ICOMOS considers that the nominated property meets criteria (iii) and (v) and conditions of authenticity and integrity.

---

#### **Description of the attributes**

The nomination dossier provides a detailed description of the attributes considered relevant to make manifest and understandable the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated series. Their description should be considered the baseline reference for the protection, conservation, sustenance and monitoring of the property.

In the present report, therefore, only a summary is provided, based on the detailed analysis carried out by the State Party.

Attributes have been grouped according to their functions, i.e., those structuring the organisation of the

site, comprising the layout and distribution of the viticultural villages within the vineyards, the vineyard parcels (the *climats*) with their specific plantation rationale and orientations, the stone walls, and the urban morphologies; the monuments exemplifying the emergence of the *Climats*, e.g., the abbeys and monasteries, the Palace of the Dukes of Burgundy, the Hospitals in Beaune, the Parliament of Burgundy, the State Archives, etc.; the attributes materialising the productive exploitation, e.g., the vineyard settlements, the production units, the cellars and wineries, the stone huts, the stone piles, the trading houses, the quarries; the attributes revealing a scientific culture related to wine, e.g., the oenological institutions; the attributes illustrating a culture of socialisation linked to the *Climats*, e.g., the wine auction, the guild of wine-tasters.

However, ICOMOS does not consider that each and every quarry could be listed as an attribute of the nominated property, particularly as far as those still active and larger quarries (e.g., in Comblanchien) or the continuation of their exploitation are concerned.

#### 4 Factors affecting the property

ICOMOS observes that the urban developments that have occurred in the southern part of Dijon and in Beaune and Chagny, as well as the growth of infrastructures (industries, transportation etc.) in smaller communities, need to be controlled, reducing the risk of further expansion of built areas. Some tall buildings in the southern part of Dijon create a visual disturbance, while in the rest of the nominated property some individual buildings, especially in industrial areas, appear to be not in line with the visual quality of the site.

While the conservation of the *Climats* is not threatened, the internal structure of the landscape mosaic and the single elements scattered in the area (walls, stone piles, trees, etc.) may be subject to degradation or removal in those areas not included in the restricted area (site classé).

Due to the uphill cultivation techniques applied in most of the *Climats*, soil erosion is a frequent occurrence. In certain areas a wider variety of cultivation methods and the smaller size of the cultivated patches alleviate the problem. Traditional techniques, e.g., bringing back up the soil accumulated at the bottom of the slopes can help, as well as allowing the grass to grow between the rows.

Erosion is a natural phenomenon, but climate change and past catastrophic events suggest the need for additional measures, e.g., ensuring maintenance of traditional water drainage systems, stone terraces and stone walls. This would combine well climate change adaptation and conservation of the local traditional knowledge.

While small or abandoned quarries, some of which have been turned into vineyards, may well be considered links between the use of the area and its natural resources,

larger quarries cause visual disturbance to the nominated property.

Upon ICOMOS' request the State Party has provided additional information and a map with the location of all quarries, which are all sited in the buffer zone, in the close vicinity of the boundary of the nominated property.

ICOMOS notes that the density and extension of quarrying areas in the buffer zone and particularly near Comblanchien may negatively affect views towards the nominated property; in addition, the long-term horizons of their exploitation (2040-2050's) suggest that their impacts are likely to last for a long time.

In this respect, it is important that the announced plan for the quarries (*schéma départemental des carrières*) be completed and enforced as soon as possible; limits to the expansion of the quarries, and mitigation/reintegration measures should also be clearly indicated. Finally, consideration should be given by the relevant authorities to the opportunity to not renew expiring extraction concessions.

Tourism is also one of the possible threats to the *Climats*. The number of French visitors appears constant all the year round, while foreign travellers are mostly concentrated during the summer and in the towns (e.g., Beaune). Promoting tourism in the plateau area could be useful in order to reduce excessive tourism pressure on the *Climats*.

Despite the existence of the highway following almost the same line as the regional route RD 974, this is prone to intense traffic, caused by different factors, tourism being one of the most significant.

The dossier recognizes these problems and describes all the tools developed to control them. However, a specific plan for traffic should also be considered by the concerned authorities.

The nomination dossier mentions a project for building 27 wind turbines in the vicinity of the property.

ICOMOS requested additional information in its first letter and the State Party responded by providing a map excerpted from the Burgundy regional wind plan and by specifying that the territory of the municipalities within the nominated property and buffer zone have been identified in the plan as exclusion zones. Additionally, areas located at a distance less than 10km from the buffer zone are also not eligible for wind turbine construction.

In its second letter, ICOMOS requested further updated information on the wind farm Plan for the Burgundy region and the State Party responded explaining that the Plan was adopted in 2012, and the territory of the municipalities included in the nominated property and in the buffer zone has been assessed as areas of exclusion. In the past, 8 turbines were authorised in the buffer zone (Bessey-en-



Chaume) but now this municipality has been excluded from the area of possible development.

---

ICOMOS considers that the main threats to the property are urban development, disappearance of the micro elements of the landscape mosaic, traffic and tourism pressures, energy infrastructure development, and quarrying activity. While establishing regulatory protection may improve the situation for all other threats, traffic and tourism would require specific management strategies that need to be integrated into the enforced planning framework.

---

## 5 Protection, conservation and management

### Boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone

The boundaries of the nominated components have been determined by means of geo-morphological, physical and cultural criteria. The boundaries are said to reflect: the size of the geo-system of *Climats*, including the parcels, the urban centres and villages directly linked to the development of the vineyards and the major communication routes which structured the region; the area with the highest concentration of identified attributes expressing the development and exploitation of the parcelled territory; and the limits of this cultural heritage at its most developed stage, that is, the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The boundaries of the nominated property are shown clearly on the series of maps contained in the nomination dossier. They include the area resulting from the historical evolution of the *Climats*, as can be seen by the series of historical maps presented in the dossier.

In its first letter, ICOMOS requested additional explanation and cartographic documentation concerning the Dijon component. The State Party responded on 5 November 2014, providing the required material.

In its second letter, ICOMOS suggested that the State Party consider reducing the boundaries of the Dijon component to include only the area encompassed by the *secteur sauvegardé*, as the majority of the attributes related to the justification for inscription are concentrated in this area.

The State Party responded on 28 February 2015 concurring with ICOMOS' view on the opportunity to reduce the boundary of the Dijon component to the *secteur sauvegardé*, where the majority of the attributes are located, and providing revised cartographic documentation with the boundaries modified accordingly. The State Party also informed that the late 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century expansions of Dijon will be included in an AVAP (*Aire de Valorisation de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine*), officially decided in June 2014 by the Municipality of Dijon.

ICOMOS considers that the components of the series reflect the proposed Outstanding Universal Value. The *Climats* component can be considered of adequate size to illustrate the processes and their tangible and intangible evidence that supports the proposed Outstanding Universal Value.

---

In conclusion, ICOMOS considers that the boundaries of the nominated component encompassing the *Climats* are adequate and justified and, following the modifications of the boundaries of the Dijon component, the boundaries of the nominated serial property also are adequate and justified. The boundaries of the buffer zone are adequate.

---

### Ownership

The nominated property and particularly the *Climats* are for the most part privately owned, public buildings and land are in the ownership of the Department of Côte-d'Or or of the State.

### Protection

The State protection relates to the Heritage Code, the Urban Code, Environmental Code, the Rural Code and the Forest Code. Several items and areas within the nominated property and its buffer zone are already covered by specific measures according to the laws incorporated into the above-mentioned codes and are listed in the nomination dossier.

The State Party has underlined the role of the Appellations of Controlled Origin and the associated *cahiers des charges* as effective forms of protection for the *Climats*, in that they establish in detail standards for vine farming, wine-making and for the characteristics of the soil.

However, a comprehensive map illustrating protection areas was necessary, therefore ICOMOS asked for additional documentation from the State Party, who responded on 5 November 2014 providing additional maps and explanations.

On the basis of the additional information, ICOMOS observes that a large part of the nominated property is not covered yet by specific regulatory protection measures. The same consideration applies to the buffer zone, as only part of its territory is included in protected areas, which were established mainly for their natural values.

The *cahiers des charges* for the denomination of origin certainly represent a crucial instrument for the protection and the perpetuation of the *Climats*. However, ICOMOS notes that they do not define all necessary measures to protect all the attributes of the nominated property, e.g., stone walls, stone piles, stone huts, water channels, hedgerows, isolated trees, etc., therefore, the protection they grant does not appear currently adequate or complete to ensure effective protection to all relevant attributes of the proposed Outstanding Universal Value.

The urban and built heritage in Beaune is protected by mechanisms set up for the buffer zones of classified monuments (*abords des monuments*). ICOMOS considers that it would be important that the historic urban and built fabric of the town be protected through appropriate measures in their entirety.

With regard to the planning framework, the Schéma de Cohérence Territoriale – SCOT (plan for territorial coherence) is considered the most important instrument that should ensure coordination of the planning system to the area to which it applies.

As explained in the additional information provided by the State Party in November 2014 upon ICOMOS' request, planning provisions and provisions of municipal master plans (PLU) should be compatible with the objectives pursued by the SCOT. One year is allowed to Municipalities for this process, while adaptation of the land-use plans (POS) is immediate upon approval of the SCOT; if this is not enforced by 1<sup>st</sup> January 2016, POS validity ceases and they are replaced by the National Regulations for Urban Planning until a new PLU is approved.

Two SCOT's are said to apply to the nominated property – the SCOT of Dijon region (in force since 2010), the SCOT of the Agglomerations of Beaune and Nuits-Saint-Georges (in force since April 2014); however, small parts of the nominated property and of the buffer zone fall under the SCOT for the Châlonnais and the one for Autunois-Morvan.

It would be equally desirable that the objectives of the various SCOT's covering the nominated property and its buffer zone be consistent with those of the protection and sustenance of the proposed Outstanding Universal Value.

ICOMOS also observes that not all villages are covered by local plans (PLU): some have POS or even municipal charters. It would be desirable that all municipalities within the nominated property and the buffer zone develop a PLU, also in association with other municipalities.

The additional information provided by the State Party explains that mechanisms to strengthen the protection of the buffer zone on its eastern side have been studied and municipalities within a distance less than 10km from the buffer zone have been earmarked as areas of exclusion for wind turbine construction.

ICOMOS considers that this measure is very helpful and should be enforced as soon as possible; nevertheless, careful assessment of the impact of wind turbines planned in farther areas need anyway to be undertaken, due to the open character of the territory towards the east of the nominated property.

In its second letter to the State Party, ICOMOS requested updated information on the advancements made in the protection strengthening process.

The State Party responded on 28 February 2015 informing that Beaune and 9 further municipalities of the agglomeration communities of Beaune, Côte et Sud and of Pays de Nuits-Saint-Georges have initiated the procedures for the establishment of an AVAP, which is planned to be completed by the end of 2017. Additionally, the State Party underlines that currently the protection of the urban fabric of Beaune is granted by multiple tools: buffer zones of 32 protected monuments, 10ha protected as *sites classés* and 45,95ha protected as *sites inscrits*. Additionally the planning provisions aim at improving the architectural, urban and landscape quality of the city and they are accompanied by a local by-law to regulate advertising signs.

ICOMOS considers that the AVAP being established for Beaune and the other municipalities represents a very important instrument for the control of urban development and its quality. During the period of the development of the AVAP, it is however important that safeguarding measures ensure that the historic urban landscape of Beaune is retained.

As for the Climats, the State Party informs that the southern Côte de Beaune was registered as a *site classé* in 1992 and explains in detail the protective mechanisms in force. Additionally, the procedure to set up two further *sites classés* – the extension (8 municipalities concerned, 4,000ha covered) to the north of the existing *site classé* of Côte de Beaune and an area covering the Côte de Nuits (12 municipalities involved, 4,900ha covered) – has been initiated and their finalisation is expected by 2016/2017 and 2017/2018 respectively.

The State Party also informs that 14 municipalities have formally committed themselves to initiating the studies to establish AVAPs, and their regulations (*cahiers des charges*) will foresee the inventory and specific preservation measures of the small elements that delimit the vineyard parcels.

ICOMOS acknowledges the effort made by the concerned authorities at all levels to grant an adequate protection for the nominated property and its buffer zone; the establishment of two additional *sites classés* covering large parts of the Climats and sensitive areas in the buffer zone and of several AVAPs is an important sign of commitment.

However, ICOMOS observes that the area south of Beaune enclosed between the road D974 and the railway is not protected nor is it included in any special project area (as it is the case for a landscape rehabilitation project for the quarry area north of Beaune). The perimeters of the planned AVAPs for the 14 municipalities are not known, so it is not clear whether they will cover the entirety of the municipal territory encompassed within the nominated property, or only concern the built up areas.

ICOMOS also notes that no implementation timeframe is provided for the above mentioned AVAPs.

ICOMOS therefore considers that a process to extend the *site classé* of the Côte de Beaune to also encompass this area should be initiated, so as to achieve the same level of stable protection for the whole of the nominated property.

With regard to the wind farm plan for the Burgundy region, the State Party informs that it was approved in 2012 already with an indication of areas of exclusion for the nominated property and its buffer zone, as well as an area of 'reinforced vigilance' in municipalities located at less than 10km from the area of exclusion. In this area, wind farm projects will be subject to strict control of their possible impacts.

ICOMOS observes that, to the east of the property, 10km as the limit of attention may not suffice, due to the open character of the landscape, with wide views towards the Saône plain, therefore any proposed installation of wind turbines that may impact on the nominated property will require a Heritage Impact Assessment to be submitted to the World Heritage Committee via the World Heritage Centre.

---

In conclusion, ICOMOS considers that the legal protection in place will be fully adequate when the entire nominated property is covered by regulatory protection measures. This applies specifically to the areas not included in the existing or planned *sites classés*. ICOMOS considers that the planning framework, particularly the SCOTs and their landscape quality objectives, is adequate, although adaptation of local plans to the SCOT's objectives and rationale is of utmost importance. It is equally desirable that all municipalities progressively upgrade their planning instruments to the PLU level. ICOMOS considers that the 10km-wide area of reinforced vigilance for wind turbines may not be sufficient in areas to the east of the nominated property, due to the open character of the landscape, therefore a Heritage Impact Assessment for any wind turbine project is necessary.

---

### **Conservation**

Guidelines have been developed for the maintenance of the stone walls and other dry-stone features; however, in some cases techniques adopted in the maintenance or reconstruction of these features do not appear appropriate for the preservation of their specificity.

Inventories and recording have been undertaken on a systematic basis within the nominated property and have already provided considerable results; however the micro elements of the rural territory would need a specific systematic mapping. An updated map of the Climats indicating their physical limits and specific land use would also be useful for monitoring purposes.

With regard to the built heritage, programmes at the municipal level for its rehabilitation are in place in some municipalities following national initiatives.

In this regard, ICOMOS requested additional information from the State Party.

The State Party responded on 5 November 2014 providing detailed information on a variety of conservation programmes, strategies and supporting mechanisms carried out or active within the nominated property.

ICOMOS nevertheless considers that strategies to integrate the conservation of the micro attributes of the landscape mosaic into the programmes of rural policies should be envisaged and extended to the nominated property in its entirety, as currently these elements appear to be effectively cared for only within the *sites classés*. In particular, more attention to the reconstruction methods of the dry-stone walls would be beneficial.

In the additional information provided by the State Party, it is also mentioned that a landscape plan covering 10 municipalities concerned with the quarrying district is envisaged.

ICOMOS considers that its elaboration and implementation is of utmost importance to mitigate the impact of existing quarries and in its second letter, sent in December 2014, ICOMOS requested additional updated information on the advancement of this project and its implementation.

The State Party responded on 28 February 2015, informing that the Landscape Plan for the quarrying area has been developed in agreement with local stakeholders, i.e., the quarrying enterprises, who will also be the co-funders to implement the project. It is structured around three topics – analysis, definition of objectives and of actions – and may include the signing of a 'landscape contract' which engages all actors to carry out identified actions. It is planned to begin in January 2016.

Additionally, the State Party explains that the municipalities of Chenôve, Dijon and Marsannay-la-Côte have begun a rehabilitation project in 2015, with a view to improving the landscape character of the area between Dijon and the Climats.

The objectives of the two SCOTs have been explained and they demonstrate a due consideration for the values of the nominated property, the role of the buffer zone and of its wider setting, particularly towards the east.

ICOMOS considers that the additional information provided by the State Party clarifies important aspects for the overall conservation and maintenance of the nominated property and of its buffer zone.

---

In conclusion, ICOMOS considers that the elaboration and implementation of the Landscape Plan for the quarrying district is crucial for protection of the value of the nominated property. Equally, a Heritage Impact Assessment should be carried out for the Landscape Plan along with the elaboration of the project, and

submitted to the World Heritage Centre. Additionally, elements related to traditional farming would need comprehensive recording and mapping.

---

## Management

Management structures and processes, including traditional management processes

The overall management system is based on the responsibilities and competences of the different authorities and bodies established by the institutional framework in force in the State Party and include: the peripheral branches of the State, the municipalities, four inter-municipal cooperation bodies, the Agencies for the implementation of the two SCOT's (Dijonnais and Beaune Nuits-Saint-Georges), and representatives of the vine-wine professions.

In order to achieve coordination amongst all actors responsible for the nominated property and its buffer zone, a Territorial Charter was signed in 2011. This defines common objectives and orientations and represents the core document engaging all signatories in the protection and sustenance of the nominated property within its wider territory.

To ensure the effective management of the property and of its buffer zone, an articulated structure was established in 2013 named *Mission Climats de Bourgogne*, which includes a decisional coordinating body (the territorial conference), an operational body (the permanent technical commission), advised by a scientific committee, and a participation forum of citizens and civil society. The expertise of the commission relies on the technical competences of the permanent staff of existing offices.

Financial resources for the functioning of the Mission are allocated by each body and organisation involved within their ordinary budgets. Human resources also come from the respective permanent staff. On the other hand, the resources needed to carry out envisaged management actions come from the multi-annual operational programmes of territorial bodies.

ICOMOS has requested additional information on financial resources from the State Party, who provided an overview of the available programmes and a list of projects carried out or underway within the property and its buffer zone.

Policy framework: management plans and arrangements, including visitor management and presentation

The management system is grounded in the existing legal and planning instruments to ensure the safeguarding of the nominated property and its attributes.

A management document has been elaborated (latest version August 2014) describing the management structure and the strategic action plan. The envisaged actions are accompanied by cards illustrating syntheses of goals, deliverables, implementation timeframe,

responsible institution, and human and financial resources.

Both protection and management, particularly of the buffer zone, relies mainly on protected areas established for natural values. However, ICOMOS observes that the vegetation composition of the buffer zone results from centuries-long human management practices, therefore it would be worthwhile that management embraces the notion of bio-cultural diversity (CBD – UNESCO declaration).

The experiments undertaken by the Forest National Office in the forest of Cîteaux to re-establish the links between woods and the vineyards should be further developed so as to integrate forest management with farming activities.

ICOMOS further notes that, since a minor part of the nominated property and of its buffer zone falls outside the department of Côte-d'Or (Department of Saône-et-Loire), it would be important that steps be undertaken to ensure coordination and harmonisation of regulation and planning provisions between the two departments, to avoid possible negative impacts deriving from activities carried out in or authorised by the Department of Saône-et-Loire.

As for risk management, upon ICOMOS' request the State Party provided additional information, which clarifies that a risk prevention plan does exist and it is the responsibility of the State and that specific flood prevention plans and mappings are under elaboration.

Involvement of the local communities

The management structure set up for the nominated property shows also the level and maturity of engagement of the local communities in their ability to respond to such an undertaking.

In ICOMOS' view, the management architecture that has been set up seems to ensure both dialogue and effective synergy and operational coordination among the actors, including local communities.

---

In conclusion, ICOMOS considers that the management system for the property is adequate, although it could be extended to take into account the notion of bio-cultural diversity according to the CBD – UNESCO declaration. ICOMOS also underlines that steps undertaken to grant coordination of the planning instruments between of the Departments of Côte-d'Or and Saône-et-Loire should be continued.

---

## 6 Monitoring

ICOMOS considers that, besides the indicators already proposed in the dossier, a monitoring system capable of taking note of the changes occurring in the landscape mosaics should be developed as a basis for appropriate management strategies.

---

ICOMOS considers that the monitoring system should be extended to all the elements forming the landscape mosaic.

---

## 7 Conclusions

The 1,247 Climats of Burgundy materialise in an outstanding manner the long-lasting relationship of the local human communities with their territory and their ability to identify, exploit and distinguish their differences and potential already centuries ago.

The process of construction and of differentiation of the Climats in relation to the characteristics and qualities of the wine produced has been long and complex, resulting from the action of several actors: the monastic communities stemming from the abbeys of Cluny and Cîteaux, the Dukes of Burgundy, the bourgeoisie, the commissioners and the *maisons de négoce*, the independent vine-growers and wine-makers.

These many factors are convincingly and outstandingly illustrated by the components of the series and the functional role played by the rural areas, with the vineyards, villages and production units, and by the urban elements (Dijon and Beaune). These include attributes illustrating the regulatory and commercial factors that contributed to the growth of the wine-making tradition of the region and to shape progressively the differentiation of the Climats in relation to their features (soil composition, exposure, slope, etc.) and to the peculiarities of the wines obtained from grapes produced therein.

The State Party has decided not to nominate the Climats of Burgundy as a cultural landscape but as a cultural site in that the landscape expression of the Climats would not convey in an adequate manner the specificity of this vineyard model which has been modelled throughout the centuries as a functional and coherent geo-system.

ICOMOS notes that this decision seems to underlie an understanding of cultural landscapes that only refers to aesthetic and visual dimensions, overlooking the importance that this notion assigns to historical processes and to the continued human interactions with a specific territory.

ICOMOS recognises that the major attribute of the *Climats* resides in the permanence and sustenance of the specificity and delimitation of each *Climat* in association with the peculiarities and features of the wine types, a linkage rooted in the continuity of the know-how in vine-growing and wine-making. However, the nomination dossier itself also identifies micro elements that contribute to physically define the *Climats* and their rural territory as a cultural landscape, and includes them among the attributes that make manifest the Outstanding Universal Value.

In ICOMOS' view, these features need particular attention as changes in farming methods may continue to cause their loss, as has already occurred in the past; therefore systematic inventories of these features and of programmes for their maintenance and rehabilitation where needed should be put in place.

In this regards, it is important that the landscape nature of the Climats is reflected in the scope and objectives of the management, even if the property has not been nominated as a cultural landscape.

ICOMOS asked for additional information in two different phases of the evaluation process and the State Party's responses helped clarify a number of aspects. In particular, ICOMOS underlines the exceptional quality and detail of the maps of the nominated property and of its buffer zone prepared by the State Party. However, the legal protection, although being reinforced for some parts of the nominated property, does not cover, at present, its entirety, as the area south of Beaune is not covered by specific designations (e.g., *site classé*, *site inscrit*, etc.).

The planning and management system shows a high level of interconnectedness and articulation that, if well coordinated in relation to the values of the nominated property, constitute the appropriate framework for the compatible and sustainable development of the property within its wider region and for the rehabilitation of areas, the integrity of which has been undermined.

The management structure has been conceived to be representative and inclusive, and represents an important platform for the reinforcement of the political and community vision for the property and for the assumption of clear responsibilities in relation to factors currently affecting the property, namely the quarrying activity, the appropriate location of new energy infrastructures, the protection and reinforcement of the landscape qualities of the *Climats* vis à vis the exigencies of vine-growers and wine-makers, the wise management of tourism and the reduction of traffic.

## 8 Recommendations

### Recommendations with respect to inscription

ICOMOS recommends that the nomination of the Climats, terroirs of Burgundy, France, be **referred back** to the State Party in order to allow it to:

- Extend the protection through regulatory instruments (e.g., sites classés, sites inscrits, AVAPs, etc.) to the entire nominated property, particularly to those areas south of Beaune, between the RD974 and the railway, which do not appear to be included in any existing or planned site classé nor covered by the Landscape Plan of the central zone of the nominated property, so that all attributes that materialise the historical development of the Climats be protected;

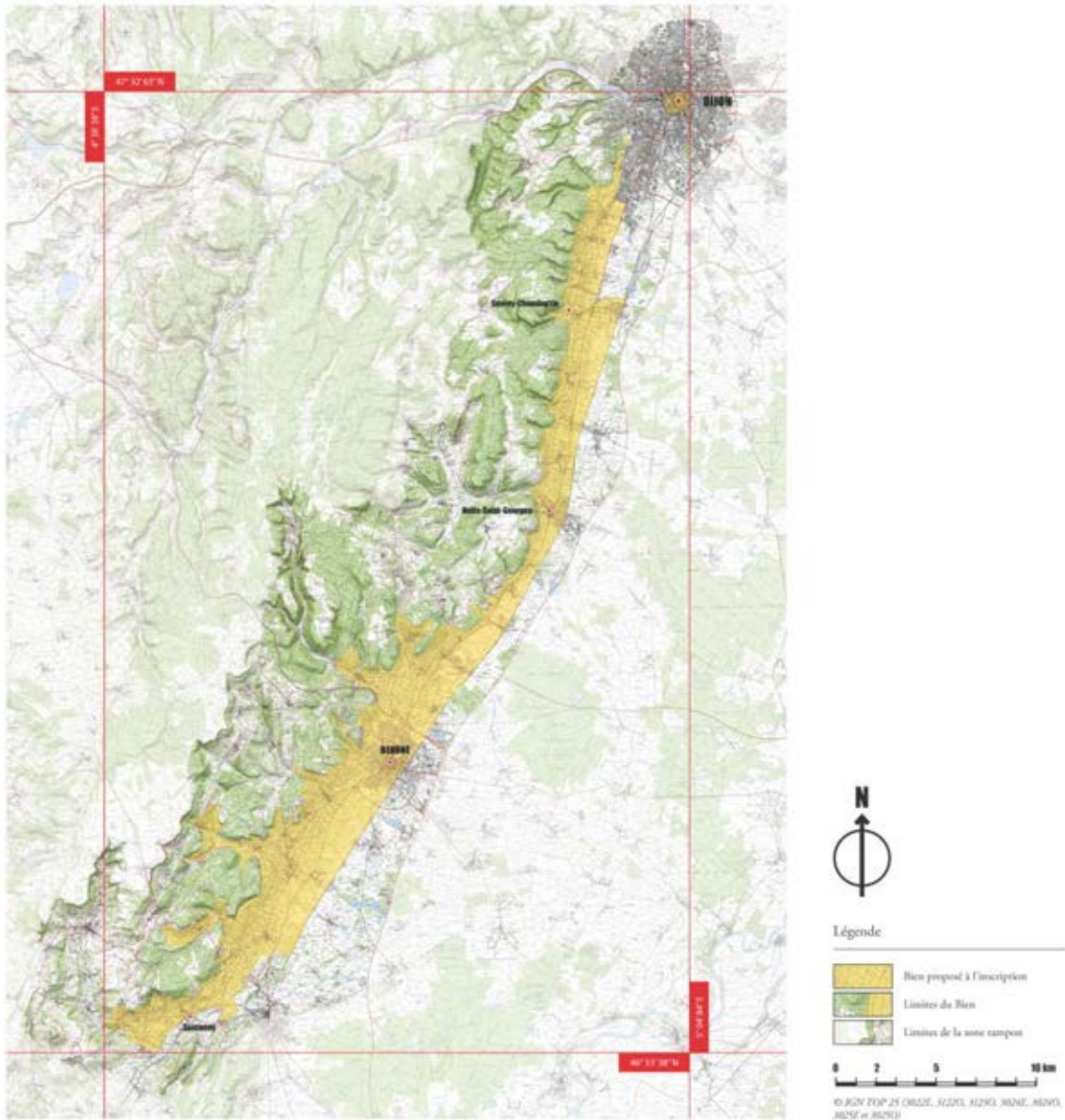
- Finalise the landscape plan and related cahiers des charges for the quarry district within the nominated property and prepare a Heritage Impact Assessment for the plan in accordance with ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties.

**Additional recommendations**

ICOMOS further recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- Developing traffic and tourism-specific management strategies to be integrated into the enforced planning framework;
- Continuing the process of coordination and harmonisation of goals with the Department of Saône-et-Loire for planning provisions and projects to avoid negative impacts on the attributes of the nominated property;
- Ensuring the prompt adaptation of local plans to SCOT objectives and rationale, and sensitizing municipalities to upgrade progressively their planning instruments to the PLU level;
- Including the notion of bio-cultural diversity according to the CBD – UNESCO declaration within management ;
- Operationalising the management system so as to manage the property as one entity and as a cultural landscape, paying special attention to the landscape's man-made elements;
- Extending the monitoring system to the elements of the landscape mosaic and map these elements at an adequate scale of representation for conservation planning and monitoring;
- Considering not renewing expiring quarrying concessions, particularly for quarries impacting, visually or geo-hydrologically, on the nominated property.





© Association pour l'inscription des climats du vignoble de Bourgogne / CRIAMAL Sud - Janvier / Septembre 2012 - Maquette Etienne d'Imago  
 MODIFIÉE LE 14/02/2015

Map showing the boundaries of the nominated property





Coteau de Beaune and Pommard



Walls and portals of the Montrachet vineyard



Meurger in Chassagne-Montrachet vineyard



Drouhin cellars

---

## Les climats de Bourgogne (France) No 1425

---

### Nom officiel tel que proposé par l'État partie

Les climats du vignoble de Bourgogne

### Lieu

Département de la Côte-d'Or  
Département de Saône-et-Loire  
France

### Brève description

Les climats sont des parcelles de vignes précisément délimitées sur les pentes de la côte de Nuits et de la côte de Beaune, s'étendant au sud de Dijon jusqu'aux Maranges. La zone proposée pour inscription comprend les éléments qui ont rendu possible le développement et la différenciation des climats et est constituée de deux éléments distincts : le premier couvre 1 247 parcelles viticoles, chacune identifiée par son propre nom et des données cadastrales, les unités de production associées, les villages ruraux et la ville de Beaune, qui représente la dimension commerciale du système de production viti-vinicole. Le deuxième élément est le centre historique de Dijon, qui matérialise l'impulsion politico-réglementaire donnée à la formation du système des climats.

### Catégorie de bien

En termes de catégories de biens culturels, telles qu'elles sont définies à l'article premier de la Convention du patrimoine mondial de 1972, il s'agit d'un *site*.

Il n'a été pas été proposé pour inscription en tant que paysage culturel, bien que l'ICOMOS considère qu'aux termes des *Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial* (juillet 2013), paragraphe 47, ce soit aussi un *paysage culturel*.

## 1 Identification

### Inclus dans la liste indicative

1er février 2002

### Assistance internationale au titre du Fonds du patrimoine mondial pour la préparation de la proposition d'inscription

Aucune

### Date de réception par le Centre du patrimoine mondial

14 mars 2013

### Antécédents

Il s'agit d'une nouvelle proposition d'inscription.

### Consultations

L'ICOMOS a consulté son Comité scientifique international des paysages culturels et plusieurs experts indépendants.

### Mission d'évaluation technique

Une mission d'évaluation technique de l'ICOMOS s'est rendue sur le bien du 24 au 30 septembre 2014.

### Information complémentaire reçue par l'ICOMOS

Le 26 septembre 2014, l'ICOMOS a demandé des informations complémentaires à l'État partie sur les aspects suivants :

- les raisons pour lesquelles le bien n'a pas été proposé pour inscription également en tant que paysage culturel ;
- les motifs justifiant les délimitations de l'élément constitué par Dijon ;
- une analyse comparative élargie ;
- de plus amples détails sur des mesures et mécanismes pour la conservation du patrimoine rural bâti ;
- des cartes complémentaires.

L'État partie a répondu le 5 novembre 2014. Les informations complémentaires fournies ont été intégrées dans les parties concernées du présent rapport. Le 17 novembre 2014, l'État partie a également fourni une version anglaise du rapport contenant les informations complémentaires.

Le 22 décembre 2014, l'ICOMOS a envoyé une deuxième lettre à l'État partie, lui demandant des informations complémentaires sur les points suivants :

- justifier plus amplement les critères choisis pour les villes de Dijon et de Beaune ;
- envisager de réduire les limites de l'élément constitué par Dijon ;
- renforcer la protection du bien proposé pour inscription (en particulier Beaune) et de sa zone tampon ;
- fournir des informations actualisées sur les prévisions du schéma régional éolien de la Bourgogne ;
- la mise en œuvre du plan paysager pour la valorisation de la zone de carrières de Comblanchien.

L'État partie a répondu le 28 février 2015 et les informations complémentaires fournies ont été intégrées dans les parties concernées du présent rapport.

### Date d'approbation de l'évaluation par l'ICOMOS

12 mars 2015

## 2 Le bien

### Description

Le bien en série proposé pour inscription comprend une série de coteaux connus sous le nom de côte de Nuits et

côte de Beaune – s'étirant dans la direction nord-sud sur près de 60 km de Dijon aux Maranges et dans la direction est-ouest sur une largeur ne dépassant pas 6 km.

La zone est marquée par des micro-différences dans le sol, essentiellement constitué de formations calcaires et argileuses. Cette diversité est le résultat de phénomènes tectoniques datant de 30 millions d'années et de couches de dépôts plus récentes d'origine glaciaire, éolienne et alluviale.

La latitude favorise un climat tempéré, tandis que la longitude protège des excès des climats continental et océanique. D'autre part, l'orographie privilégie les influences modératrices de la Méditerranée.

Le plan territorial actuel du bien proposé pour inscription a été influencé par la disposition des parcelles cadastrales et des territoires municipaux ainsi que par les routes de communication nord-sud bordant cette zone qui, depuis longtemps, ont relié la région à des centres importants de la Méditerranée et de l'Europe septentrionale.

Trois facteurs sont considérés essentiels et mutuellement complémentaires dans le processus progressif de construction, de reconnaissance et de différenciation des climats : une dimension productive, matérialisée par les climats eux-mêmes ; un aspect politique et réglementaire, représenté par la ville de Dijon, et un facteur commercial/de distribution incarné par la ville de Beaune.

Cela se reflète dans la sélection des éléments de la série.

#### Partie 1 – Les climats, le paysage et les villages

Les climats – il sont 1 247 au total, occupant quelque 8 000 ha – constituent une mosaïque de parcelles de vignobles précisément délimitées, de taille réduite, inscrites dans les limites cadastrales, identifiées par des noms spécifiques et définies par des enclos, des murs, des haies, et des chemins encore lisibles dans le paysage.

Elles sont distinctes les unes des autres du fait de leurs conditions naturelles spécifiques (géologie, sol, pente, exposition, conditions météorologiques, cépage, etc.) qui ont été façonnées par le travail humain et progressivement identifiées par rapport aux caractéristiques du vin qu'elles produisent.

Le terme de « climat » vient du grec *klima*, qui désigne l'inclinaison du sol. À l'époque romaine, le terme de *clima* finit par indiquer une unité de mesure d'environ 324 m<sup>2</sup> utilisée pour mesurer la surface de terrains à cultiver. L'évolution de ce terme, qui devint le climat, incarne donc deux aspects essentiels pour la définition de cette entité.

D'une manière générale, la zone proposée pour inscription a un caractère ouvert et homogène, avec des vues lointaines sur la plaine à l'est et le doux relief protecteur du plateau du côté occidental. De micro-caractéristiques, par ex. les parcelles géométriques, les

rangs de vigne, les chemins, les murs de pierre sèche, les terrasses, les amas de pierres (meurgers), cabottes, etc. enrichissent la mosaïque du paysage. Quatre unités géographiques distinctes peuvent cependant être identifiées : la côte de Beaune, la côte de Nuits, les hautes côtes et la plaine.

La côte de Beaune présente un relief de côtes en pente douce s'étirant vers la plaine de la Saône ; les côtés orientés vers l'est sont occupés par des vignobles où les lignes de vignes sont principalement organisées perpendiculairement aux pentes, la ligne de crête est couverte de prairies et de boisements, et des combes parallèles séparent les pentes. Des vues larges et profondes sur la plaine et la visibilité entre villages et vignobles caractérisent cette unité paysagère.

La côte de Nuits se distingue par un relief plus accentué et de fréquents affleurements calcaires ; les vignes occupent la base du versant et une partie de la plaine. Des combes boisées abruptes incisent les versants des coteaux et créent des liens visuels et écologiques avec les hautes côtes. La carrière de Comblanchien a laissé des marques visibles sur le paysage de la côte.

Les hautes côtes et le plateau contrastent avec la mosaïque de vignobles couvrant les pentes : entaillées par des vallons encaissés et fortement boisées, elles ont un caractère plus sauvage, bien que, par endroits, on trouve des prairies et des champs céréaliers.

La plaine s'étend au pied des côtes. Ici, la répartition et la densité des vignobles varient considérablement : dans certaines zones, les vignes semblent omniprésentes comme une monoculture (Corgoloin, Vougeot, Vosne-Romanée, Gevrey-Chambertin, etc.) ; ailleurs, des vignobles se mélangent aux pâturages, aux bois et autres cultures, par ex. à l'est de la départementale RD 974. La micro-échelle de la mosaïque paysagère y est plus flagrante et mieux préservée.

Les villages ont grandi sur les parties les plus basses des cônes alluviaux aux débouchés des combes ; alors que, d'une manière générale, ils ont un aspect rural, Beaune et Nuits-Saint-Georges présentent une image plus urbaine. Les villages ont conservé leur tissu historique et leur réseau viaire avec une organisation urbaine diversifiée, y compris des plans linéaires ou rayonnants qui reflètent la topographie du site.

#### Beaune

La ville de Beaune est comprise dans l'élément des climats ; toutefois, le dossier de proposition d'inscription aborde cette ville en tant qu'élément urbain spécifique du système des climats associé aux activités commerciales.

Le tissu urbain de Beaune s'est développé autour d'une fortification romaine – un *castrum* – et présente encore une organisation radiale associée à des quartiers urbains qui ont poussé le long des principaux axes de communication. La ville s'organisa autour de trois centres principaux – la place du marché, la place Carnot et le

quartier de la collégiale Notre-Dame, témoins des aménagements successifs de la ville. Des abbayes et couvents anciens ont marqué la structure urbaine de Beaune, tandis que les quartiers extérieurs illustrent l'architecture associée aux métiers spécialisés du vin (celliers, cuveries, maisons de négoce, etc.)

## Partie 2 - Dijon

Dijon est situé directement au nord des côtes. La ville commença à se développer à partir du Ve siècle apr. J.-C. lorsque les évêques de Langres décidèrent de résider dans les murs du *castrum* gallo-romain existant.

La forme radiale de la ville témoigne de sa croissance progressive autour du noyau originel. Les rues sont étroites, le tissu urbain compact, bien que sa texture ne soit pas homogène, suivant la subdivision cadastrale différente de l'ancienne articulation urbaine.

L'élément proposé pour inscription conserve plusieurs édifices et ensembles associés au rôle joué par Dijon pour soutenir et promouvoir la viticulture et la vinification sur les côtes, par ex. le palais des Ducs et des États de Bourgogne, le bâtiment du parlement (palais de Justice), les archives et la bibliothèque municipales et l'église abbatiale Saint-Bénigne, le monastère des moniales cisterciennes (monastère des Bernardines), les nombreuses résidences privées et les maisons de négoce.

### Histoire et développement

La culture de la vigne est attestée dans la zone depuis les I<sup>er</sup>-II<sup>e</sup> siècles apr. J.-C. Toutefois, les découvertes ont révélé que les vignobles étaient plutôt situés en plaine et non sur les flancs des coteaux. Le déplacement des vignobles vers les pentes des côtes se produisit probablement au début du Moyen Âge, à partir des Ve-VI<sup>e</sup> siècles apr. J.-C., avec la diffusion du christianisme et la création de monastères et d'évêchés qui poursuivaient la colonisation du territoire et le rétablissement des activités agricoles, en particulier la culture de la vigne.

L'établissement de l'ordre cistercien a également contribué à la diffusion de la viticulture. Le mode de production autonome cistercien est matérialisé par une unité de production spécifique – le clos –, où le vignoble, la cuverie, équipée du pressoir, le cellier, le logis et la chapelle, et même la carrière de pierres de construction, étaient tous renfermés dans une enceinte unique. Le clos se diffusa dans l'ensemble des côtes et s'imprima lui-même sur la structure de la région et des climats.

Les lois de Bourgogne contribuèrent également à la propagation des vignobles sur les pentes, en autorisant l'occupation de parcelles abandonnées pour y réinstaller des vignes.

Au cours des XII<sup>e</sup>-XIII<sup>e</sup> siècles, alors que les grands domaines appartenaient encore aux ordres religieux et à la noblesse, des membres de la bourgeoisie et des gens de tous les métiers commencèrent à posséder des

vignobles. Cette fragmentation détermina la construction d'un parcellaire minutieux, qui a été transmis en tant que base cadastrale pour la formation successive des climats.

Le vin de Beaune était déjà célèbre aux XIII<sup>e</sup>-XIV<sup>e</sup> siècles, mais l'action des ducs Valois de Bourgogne en améliora encore la qualité grâce à une ordonnance publiée en 1395 interdisant la plantation de types de cépages de qualité inférieure, par ex. le gamay, qui dut être arraché et remplacé par le pineau (pinot), recommandé depuis 1375.

Cette règle associée à la connaissance de techniques de viticulture et à l'adaptation des cépages aux conditions spécifiques du sol révéla le potentiel et la diversité d'expression de cépages plus fins en liaison avec chaque parcelle. Ce n'est qu'après cette ordonnance que les bons endroits pour faire croître la vigne commencèrent à être identifiés et distingués de ceux produisant des raisins et des vins de moindre qualité.

Toutefois, au début, la distinction entre les vins de meilleure qualité ne fut pas faite par référence spécifique à des lieux ou des parcelles, mais fut plutôt associée à la proximité de leur lieu d'origine avec des villes importantes : en 1446 fut publiée une ordonnance limitant l'entrée dans Dijon et Beaune aux seuls vins provenant de certaines zones proches de ces deux villes. Le nom des lieux de provenance du vin – Dijon ou Beaune – était marqué sur les tonneaux, sur la base du jugement d'experts nommés. Ce fut spécifiquement au XV<sup>e</sup> siècle que le processus de diversification de cuvées distinctes commença.

Au XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle, le morcellement des grands domaines monastiques et des propriétés ducales, devenues domaine royal, conduisit à l'acquisition de parcelles de terrain par des représentants du parlement de Bourgogne et la bourgeoisie dijonnaise. Ce processus a facilité l'identification progressive de lieux particuliers – les climats. Leur identification est attestée par l'apparition de ce terme dans des actes juridiques et par leur première représentation cartographique.

La première appellation distincte de celles de Dijon ou de Beaune remonte au XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle ; elle identifie le climat de Bèze et Chambertin, et marque la fin de la proximité avec le vignoble de Beaune ou Dijon comme indicateur de la qualité du vin.

Alors que le système des climats avait été consolidé au cours du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle, la commercialisation du vin changea également : depuis le système de « courtiers-gourmets » nommés jusqu'à celui de vendeurs spécialistes avec leurs maisons de négoce en passant par les commissionnaires, des intermédiaires indépendants capables de reconnaître la provenance spécifique des vins. Une ordonnance publiée en 1766 marqua le début officiel de la reconnaissance et de la distinction des vins sur une base micro-géographique.

Au cours du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle, la description et la classification des climats et de leurs qualités par rapport aux caractéristiques des vins qui y sont produits commencent à être appliquées, pour être systématisées au XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle.

Les ravages causés par le phylloxera à la fin du XIX<sup>e</sup> et au début du XX<sup>e</sup> siècle donnèrent un nouvel élan à la viticulture et à la constitution d'un corpus de connaissances actualisées, étant donné que des pratiques traditionnelles n'étaient plus utiles ni suffisantes ; des écoles techniques furent alors créées à Beaune et à Dijon.

Après cette crise, le modèle du système des climats fut consciencieusement choisi et ré-établi comme moyen de retrouver le niveau d'excellence et de réputation des vins de Bourgogne.

Au XX<sup>e</sup> siècle, les syndicats jouèrent un rôle essentiel en prévenant la tentation des monopoles et en protégeant la différenciation des vins, éventuellement en encourageant et en participant à la première loi sur les appellations d'origine (1919) et, ensuite, à la loi sur les appellations d'origine contrôlée (1935) dans laquelle le lien entre l'appellation d'un type de vin et les climats trouva sa place.

### 3 Justification de l'inscription, intégrité et authenticité

#### Analyse comparative

L'analyse comparative présentée dans le dossier de proposition d'inscription examine d'abord les zones susceptibles d'être envisagées pour la comparaison, en concluant que trois macro-catégories sont concernées dans ce cas : des vignobles et propriétés viticoles, où la parcellisation a servi à déterminer la spécificité des vins, et des zones où l'interaction entre des caractéristiques géomorphologiques et pédologiques d'un territoire donné avec une récolte spécifique donne naissance à un produit reconnu pour ses spécificités, c'est-à-dire des zones correspondant à des appellations d'origine contrôlée (AOC).

L'analyse comparative est alors développée en examinant des biens déjà inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial, des biens figurant sur la liste indicative, et enfin d'autres biens. Aux fins de comparaison, 23 repères ont été identifiés pour les vignobles, 10 pour la comparaison avec des sites parcellaires et 13 pour la comparaison avec des zones AOC. D'une manière générale, les biens examinés comprennent 35 biens, dont 11 sont inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial et 6 sur la liste indicative des États parties.

L'ICOMOS a néanmoins demandé à l'État partie d'étendre l'analyse comparative en y incluant trois autres biens. L'État partie a fourni la comparaison complémentaire qui renforce les conclusions présentées dans le dossier de proposition d'inscription.

Alors que l'ancienneté et le rôle de la parcellisation des terres ne sont pas un aspect caractérisant uniquement les climats (mais aussi par ex. la région viticole du Haut-Douro, Portugal), l'ICOMOS considère que l'analyse comparative avec son addendum atteint ses objectifs et fournit un examen étendu des climats par rapport à d'autres biens, aux niveaux national et international, et soulignant leur spécificité.

L'ICOMOS considère que la démarche en série est justifiée par les arguments présentés dans le dossier de proposition d'inscription et, particulièrement, dans les informations complémentaires.

---

L'ICOMOS considère que l'analyse comparative justifie d'envisager l'inscription de ce bien sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial.

---

#### Justification de la valeur universelle exceptionnelle

Le bien proposé pour inscription est considéré par l'État partie comme ayant une valeur universelle exceptionnelle en tant que bien culturel pour les raisons suivantes :

- Les 1 247 climats matérialisent d'une manière exceptionnelle un modèle de production viti-vinicole qui a été développé depuis le haut Moyen Âge grâce aux actions des monastères bénédictins de Cluny et Cîteaux et à l'administration éclairée des ducs de Bourgogne.
- Les climats illustrent de manière exceptionnelle la connaissance profonde et l'usage expert des micro-conditions spécifiques du sol et le savoir-faire viticole construit grâce à une tradition continue transmise, dans la plupart des cas, au sein des mêmes familles de cultivateurs et de viticulteurs.
- Le site des climats est le résultat remarquable d'un travail séculaire qui a marqué le territoire d'une empreinte clairement lisible, constituée de sentiers, murs de délimitation, clos (parcelles encloses) et lieux-dits.
- Les climats, avec l'organisation d'établissements, les lieux/bâtiments de production, l'architecture du pouvoir qui fit prospérer ce territoire, témoignent d'une manière unique de la construction d'une culture enracinée dans le territoire.
- Les climats constituent un conservatoire unique et vivant de savoir-faire techniques transmis et constamment enrichis, sur lequel l'homologation contemporaine pourrait faire peser une menace.

L'État partie considère que le « géo-système » comprenant les climats a été modelé suivant un processus historique à long terme par différents facteurs inextricables, d'ordre géographique, historique, institutionnel, technique et culturel, qui sont représentés par trois éléments complémentaires : les climats, en tant

qu'élément productif ; Dijon, l'élément représentant l'impulsion politique ; et Beaune, matérialisant l'élément commercial.

Tout en considérant la justification appropriée, l'ICOMOS note néanmoins que, si le rôle des ducs de Bourgogne est clairement expliqué, l'action de la communauté monastique de Cîteaux n'est mentionnée que de façon marginale dans le dossier de proposition d'inscription ; l'abbaye de Cîteaux diffusa des pratiques agricoles, des techniques de vinification et des méthodes de gestion des terres, qui furent fondamentales pour le développement de la culture de la vigne et de la production de vin en Bourgogne et dans l'Europe entière, grâce aux réseaux monastiques.

L'approche en série est justifiée par l'État partie au motif que le géo-système du site des climats résulte de l'interaction de plusieurs facteurs, parmi lesquels le rôle des ducs de Bourgogne, et de Dijon, leur capitale, qui a grandement contribué, au travers de leur soutien politique, réglementaire et personnel, au développement de la région en tant que pôle important de production du vin.

L'ICOMOS considère que la valeur universelle exceptionnelle proposée est bien soutenue par un terroir spécifique, associé à un système de parcelles agricoles classifiées (les climats), qui parvinrent progressivement à exprimer les caractéristiques des vins qui y étaient produits depuis le XVe siècle apr. J.-C.

L'approche présentée dans le dossier de proposition d'inscription jette les bases conduisant à ce que l'ICOMOS reconnaisse que le bien proposé pour inscription pourrait également être compris comme un paysage culturel de vignoble dont les climats sont l'élément matriciel élémentaire.

Même si cette dimension n'est pas nécessairement reflétée dans la catégorie selon laquelle le bien est proposé pour inscription, l'ICOMOS considère de toute façon que la nature paysagère des climats doit être reflétée dans le champ et les objectifs de la gestion.

## **Intégrité et authenticité**

### **Intégrité**

D'une manière générale, de l'avis de l'ICOMOS, le bien proposé pour inscription a une taille appropriée pour assurer une représentation complète des caractéristiques et des processus qui transmettent la signification du bien.

La zone ne subit pas d'importants effets négatifs liés au manque d'entretien ; l'énergie et l'engagement des propriétaires de vignes garantissent l'entretien des climats, ce qui est avant tout dans leur intérêt. La grande importance économique des vignobles a également contribué à maîtriser l'étalement urbain et à maintenir la plupart des caractéristiques des villages et du paysage rural.

L'ICOMOS observe cependant que, depuis le XIXe siècle, la structure de l'occupation des sols a connu quelques modifications, notamment le reboisement avec des conifères dans des zones laissées en friche, et la réduction de la structure fine du paysage, avec la disparition de petits éléments due à la mécanisation de pratiques culturelles. Ces modifications n'ont pas été importantes au point de saper l'intégrité de la structure des climats, mais exigent un suivi attentif.

L'ICOMOS note également que les grandes carrières existantes encore en activité pourraient avoir des effets négatifs sur les valeurs du paysage du bien proposé pour inscription, étant donné qu'elles ont un impact sur son intégrité visuelle, du fait de leur grand nombre et de leur concentration.

Alors que l'ICOMOS reconnaît que l'aspect le plus important de l'intégrité du bien concerne le maintien de liens et processus fonctionnels, qui permirent la formation du système des climats et continuent de soutenir son existence, l'intégrité visuelle est également un aspect important des climats.

Enfin, dans certaines zones particulières, par ex. près de Beaune et Chagny ou Nuits-Saint-Georges et Gevrey-Chambertin, la croissance urbaine et l'infrastructure industrielle exigent une grande attention, devant s'exercer par le biais de règlements d'urbanisme appropriés. Certains grands bâtiments de Dijon créent des nuisances visuelles : un suivi strict des prévisions de planification et des nouveaux permis de construire apparaît nécessaire.

---

L'ICOMOS considère que l'intégrité de la série dans son ensemble a été justifiée. D'une manière générale, le bien ne souffre pas d'un manque d'entretien, bien que les changements intervenus dans la mosaïque paysagère exigent un suivi et qu'il soit conseillé de les inverser. Quant à l'intégrité visuelle, le principal problème est posé par quelques grandes carrières. Le développement urbain a également eu quelques effets dans certaines zones spécifiques et exige un contrôle.

---

### **Authenticité**

L'ICOMOS considère que l'authenticité a été évaluée de manière exhaustive par l'État partie. Cette évaluation s'appuie sur la continuité des activités de viticulture et de vinification sur plusieurs siècles, ce qui est visible dans la structure du territoire et, en particulier, dans les climats. Leurs délimitations sont clairement enregistrées dans le cadastre, qui est le document attestant officiellement l'emplacement, l'étendue et le droit de propriété des climats, ainsi que dans les AOC (appellations d'origine contrôlée). Ces dernières reflètent de manière crédible le processus historique de la formation des climats et la persistance de la tradition et des techniques ancestrales, ainsi que les modèles de gestion des terres associés à l'activité agricole.

Toutefois, l'ICOMOS pense également que le processus historique de formation des climats transparaît dans les

nombreux et divers éléments disséminés dans tout le territoire cultivé, qui ont subi quelques pertes dues aux pratiques agricoles modernes ; leur conservation, en particulier celle des éléments qui éclairent ce qui distingue un climat d'un autre, est d'une importance cruciale pour conserver la spécificité et la micro-diversité de ce site.

Il existe encore une alliance entre savoir ancien et moderne, soutenue par la persévérance des viticulteurs/vignerons locaux qui transmettent les connaissances traditionnelles d'une génération à l'autre : cette activité constitue encore le tissu socio-économique élémentaire de la région.

De l'avis de l'ICOMOS, le profil socio-économique représente un élément d'une extrême importance pour le soutien des valeurs et de la spécificité du bien.

---

L'ICOMOS considère que l'authenticité de la série dans son ensemble a été justifiée et que l'authenticité des sites individuels qui composent la série a été démontrée malgré la réduction de la variété caractérisant la mosaïque paysagère dans certaines zones.

---

En conclusion, l'ICOMOS considère que les conditions d'intégrité et d'authenticité de la série dans son ensemble ont été justifiées. En ce qui concerne les sites individuels, les conditions d'intégrité et d'authenticité sont remplies, malgré une certaine réduction de la variété de la mosaïque paysagère et la présence de carrières encore en activité. D'autres problèmes affectant l'intégrité concernent l'aménagement urbain et les grands bâtiments ayant un impact sur certaines zones.

---

#### **Critères selon lesquels l'inscription est proposée**

Le bien est proposé pour inscription sur la base des critères culturels (iii) et (v).

*Critère (iii) : apporter un témoignage unique ou du moins exceptionnel sur une tradition culturelle ou une civilisation vivante ou disparue ;*

Ce critère est justifié par l'État partie au motif que le géosystème des parcelles viticoles avec les villages qui ont grandi sur les côtes et les villes de Dijon et de Beaune est un exemple remarquable d'un site viticole historique. Les activités viti-vinicoles ont été poursuivies sur plusieurs siècles grâce à la transmission sans interruption de pratiques agricoles éprouvées et d'un savoir scientifique et technique accumulé pendant deux siècles dans le domaine de la viticulture. La différenciation des parcelles cultivées et des crus correspondants s'est accompagnée de la mise en place progressive d'un corpus réglementaire dont l'aboutissement correspond à la création en France, dans la première moitié du XXe siècle, des appellations d'origine contrôlée (AOC).

L'ICOMOS considère que les climats de Bourgogne témoignent d'une tradition vivante exceptionnelle qui est illustrée par la parcellisation des terres des climats,

accompagnée de la classification des vins, et par les unités de production et la structure territoriale qui lui sont associées. Ce lien intime s'est développé au fil des siècles pour se cristalliser sous la forme des AOC.

Dans sa deuxième lettre, l'ICOMOS demandait à l'État partie de fournir une justification de ce critère qui couvre également les éléments urbains de la série proposée pour inscription.

L'État partie a répondu le 28 février 2015 en présentant une justification de ce critère élargie, dans laquelle il précise que la différenciation entre les parcelles cultivées et les vins avait pu être faite grâce à l'impulsion de Dijon et de Beaune, qui jouent toujours un rôle actif dans le développement des connaissances, l'éducation, le commerce et en tant que centres institutionnels.

L'ICOMOS approuve la justification élargie fournie par l'État partie.

---

L'ICOMOS considère que ce critère a été justifié pour la série dans son ensemble.

---

*Critère (v): être un exemple éminent d'établissement humain traditionnel, de l'utilisation traditionnelle du territoire ou de la mer, qui soit représentatif d'une culture (ou de cultures), ou de l'interaction humaine avec l'environnement, spécialement quand celui-ci est devenu vulnérable sous l'impact d'une mutation ;*

Ce critère est justifié par l'État partie au motif que les climats de Bourgogne, dans leur construction historique, constituent la matérialisation exceptionnelle d'une culture multiséculaire qui est issue de l'interaction avec son environnement et de l'exploitation devenant progressivement plus raffinée du potentiel éco-géopédologique et de la diversité du territoire pour parvenir à un produit de grande qualité et différencié.

La reconnaissance et l'établissement progressif des climats ont été rendus visibles sous des formes diverses par des limites séparatives souvent toujours en place (clos, haies, murgers, etc.) ou des chemins qui fixent les données du sol qui sont spécifiques à chaque climat. Depuis plus de deux millénaires, la persévérance des hommes alliée au caractère unique des conditions naturelles ont fait de ce site le creuset exemplaire des vignobles de terroirs.

L'ICOMOS considère que la manière dont la terre a été utilisée durant plusieurs siècles pour parvenir au parcellaire spécifique des climats est un exemple exceptionnel de bien justifiant ce critère.

Dans sa deuxième lettre envoyée le 22 décembre 2015, l'ICOMOS demandait à l'État partie de développer la justification de ce critère afin qu'elle porte également sur Dijon et Beaune.

L'État partie a répondu le 28 février 2015 en fournissant une justification de ce critère élargie, qui précise que les



climats furent en mesure de se développer sous l'impulsion politique, technique et commerciale de Dijon et de Beaune. Leur patrimoine urbain et architectural, associé à la puissance et aux institutions qui gèrent le territoire et la production, est un témoignage exceptionnel de cette construction culturelle.

L'ICOMOS approuve la justification élargie proposée.

---

L'ICOMOS considère que ce critère a été justifié pour la série dans son ensemble.

---

---

L'ICOMOS considère que le bien proposé pour inscription remplit les conditions d'intégrité et d'authenticité, et répond aux critères (iii) et (v).

---

#### **Description des attributs de la valeur universelle exceptionnelle**

Le dossier de proposition d'inscription fournit une description détaillée des attributs considérés comme pertinents pour rendre évidente et compréhensible la valeur universelle exceptionnelle proposée pour le bien en série. Leur description devrait être considérée comme la référence de base pour la protection, la conservation, l'entretien et le suivi du bien.

Dans le présent rapport, seul un résumé est donc fourni, basé sur l'analyse détaillée menée par l'État partie.

Les attributs ont été regroupés selon leurs fonctions, c'est-à-dire celles qui structurent l'organisation du site, comprenant le plan et la répartition des villages viticoles au milieu des vignobles, les parcelles de vignoble (les climats) avec leur logique et leurs orientations spécifiques pour la plantation, les murs de pierre et les morphologies urbaines ; les monuments illustrant l'émergence des climats, c'est-à-dire les abbayes et monastères, le palais des ducs de Bourgogne, les Hospices de Beaune, le parlement de Bourgogne, les archives municipales, etc. ; les attributs matérialisant l'exploitation pour la production, par ex. les établissements au milieu des vignobles, les unités de production, les celliers et cuveries, les cabottes, les tas de pierres, les maisons de négoce, les carrières ; les attributs révélant une culture scientifique associée au vin, par ex. les institutions œnologiques ; les attributs illustrant une culture de socialisation liée aux climats, par ex. la vente de vins aux enchères, la confrérie des chevaliers du Tastevin.

Toutefois, l'ICOMOS considère que toutes les carrières ne pourraient pas figurer dans la liste des attributs du bien proposé pour inscription, en particulier en ce qui concerne celles qui sont les plus grandes et celles encore en activité (par exemple à Comblanchien) ou celles dont l'exploitation se poursuit.

## **4 Facteurs affectant le bien**

L'ICOMOS observe qu'il est nécessaire de contrôler les aménagements urbains qui ont été effectués dans la partie méridionale de Dijon et à Beaune et Chagny, de même que le développement d'infrastructures (industries, transport, etc.) dans des communautés plus petites, pour réduire le risque d'une expansion plus grande des zones bâties. Certains grands bâtiments dans la partie méridionale de Dijon créent une nuisance visuelle, tandis que, dans le reste du bien proposé pour inscription, quelques constructions individuelles, en particulier dans les zones industrielles, ne semblent pas s'accorder avec la qualité visuelle du site.

Alors que la conservation des climats n'est pas menacée, la structure interne de la mosaïque paysagère et les éléments individuels disséminés dans la zone (murs, amas de pierre, arbres, etc.) sont susceptibles de subir dégradations ou destructions dans ces zones qui ne sont pas incluses dans le site classé.

En raison des techniques de culture pratiquées sur les flancs de coteaux dans la plupart des climats, l'érosion du sol est un phénomène fréquent. Dans certaines zones, l'emploi d'une plus grande diversité de méthodes culturales et la taille la plus petite des parcelles cultivées atténuent ce problème. Des techniques traditionnelles, par ex. remonter la terre accumulée en bas des coteaux, peuvent aider, de même que laisser pousser l'herbe entre les rangs de vigne.

L'érosion est un phénomène naturel, mais les changements climatiques et les catastrophes naturelles passées donnent à penser que des mesures complémentaires sont nécessaires, par exemple l'entretien du système traditionnel de drainage des eaux, des terrasses en pierre et des murs en pierre. Cela serait une bonne combinaison entre l'adaptation aux changements climatiques et la conservation du savoir traditionnel local.

Alors que des carrières de petite taille ou abandonnées, dont certaines ont été transformées en vignobles, peuvent parfaitement être considérées comme formant des liens entre l'usage de la zone et ses ressources naturelles, les grandes carrières entraînent des nuisances visuelles pour le bien proposé pour inscription.

À la demande de l'ICOMOS, l'État partie a fourni des informations complémentaires et une carte indiquant l'emplacement de l'ensemble des carrières, qui sont toutes situées dans la zone tampon, à proximité immédiate du bien proposé pour inscription.

L'ICOMOS note que la densité et l'extension des zones de carrières dans la zone tampon et, en particulier, près de Comblanchien, sont susceptibles d'avoir un effet négatif sur les vues en direction du bien proposé pour inscription ; de plus, les horizons à long terme de leur exploitation (2040-2050) suggèrent que leur impact sera probablement de longue durée.

À cet égard, il est important que le schéma départemental des carrières annoncé soit complété et mis en œuvre dès que possible ; des limites imposées à l'expansion des carrières et des mesures d'atténuation/réintégration devraient également être clairement indiquées. Enfin, les autorités concernées devraient examiner l'opportunité de ne pas renouveler les concessions d'extraction arrivant à expiration.

Le tourisme est également une des menaces possibles pour les climats. Le nombre de visiteurs français semble constant tout au long de l'année, tandis que les visites des voyageurs étrangers sont essentiellement concentrées sur les mois d'été, et dans les villes (par ex. Beaune). La promotion du tourisme dans la région du plateau pourrait être utile pour réduire la pression excessive des visiteurs sur les climats.

Malgré l'existence d'une autoroute qui suit pratiquement le même tracé que la route départementale RD 974, celle-ci est soumise à un trafic intense, causé par différents facteurs, le tourisme étant l'un des plus importants.

Le dossier reconnaît ces problèmes et décrit tous les outils mis au point pour les contrôler. Toutefois, un plan de circulation spécifique devrait également être envisagé par les autorités concernées.

Le dossier de proposition d'inscription mentionne un projet de construction de 27 éoliennes dans le voisinage du bien.

L'ICOMOS a demandé des informations complémentaires dans sa première lettre et l'État partie a répondu en fournissant une carte extraite du schéma régional éolien de Bourgogne et en spécifiant que le territoire des municipalités au sein du bien proposé pour inscription et de la zone tampon a été identifié sur le plan comme zone d'exclusion. En outre, les zones situées à une distance inférieure à 10 km de la zone tampon ne sont pas non plus éligibles pour la construction d'éoliennes.

Dans sa deuxième lettre, l'ICOMOS demandait d'autres informations actualisées sur le projet de parc éolien pour la région de la Bourgogne et l'État partie a répondu en expliquant que le projet avait été adopté en 2012 et que le territoire des municipalités incluses dans le bien proposé pour inscription et dans la zone tampon avait été évalué en tant que zones d'exclusion. Dans le passé, 8 turbines furent autorisées dans la zone tampon (Bessey-en-Chaume), mais à présent cette municipalité a été exclue de la zone de développement possible.

L'ICOMOS considère que les principales menaces pesant sur le bien sont le développement urbain, la disparition des microéléments de la mosaïque paysagère, les contraintes dues à la circulation et au tourisme, le développement de l'infrastructure énergétique, et les activités d'exploitation de carrières. Alors que l'instauration d'une protection réglementaire pourrait améliorer la situation vis-à-vis de toutes les autres menaces, la circulation et le tourisme exigeraient

des stratégies de gestion spécifiques qu'il est nécessaire d'intégrer dans le cadre de planification en vigueur.

## 5 Protection, conservation et gestion

### Délimitations du bien proposé pour inscription et de la zone tampon

Les délimitations des éléments proposés pour inscription ont été déterminées au moyen de critères géomorphologiques, physiques et culturels. Elles sont censées refléter la taille du géo-système des climats, comprenant les parcelles, les centres urbains et les villages directement liés au développement des vignobles et aux axes majeurs de communication qui ont structuré la région ; la zone avec la plus forte concentration d'attributs identifiés exprimant l'aménagement et l'exploitation du parcellaire ; et les limites de son patrimoine culturel au stade le plus avancé de son évolution, c'est-à-dire la fin du XIXe siècle-début du XXe siècle.

Les délimitations du bien proposé pour inscription sont montrées clairement sur la série de cartes contenue dans le dossier de proposition d'inscription. Elles comprennent la zone résultant de l'évolution historique des climats, telle qu'elle peut être observée sur l'ensemble de cartes historiques présentées dans le dossier.

Dans sa première lettre, l'ICOMOS demandait un complément d'explications et de documentation cartographique concernant l'élément de Dijon. L'État partie a répondu le 5 novembre 2014, en fournissant les documents requis.

Dans sa deuxième lettre, l'ICOMOS suggérait à l'État partie d'envisager de réduire les délimitations de l'élément de Dijon pour ne plus y inclure que la zone englobée dans le secteur sauvegardé, étant donné que la plupart des attributs liés à la justification de l'inscription sont concentrés dans cette zone.

L'État partie a répondu le 28 février 2015, en se rangeant à l'avis de l'ICOMOS sur l'opportunité de réduire la délimitation de l'élément de Dijon à celle du secteur sauvegardé, dans lequel la majeure partie des attributs sont situés, et en fournissant une documentation géographique révisée, avec des délimitations modifiées en conséquence. L'État partie a également indiqué que les extensions de Dijon intervenues fin XIXe-début XXe siècle seraient incluses dans une AVAP (aire de valorisation de l'architecture et du patrimoine), officiellement décidée en juin 2014 par la municipalité de Dijon.

L'ICOMOS considère que les éléments de la série reflètent la valeur universelle exceptionnelle proposée. L'élément des climats peut être considéré avoir une taille appropriée pour illustrer les processus et leur manifestation matérielle et immatérielle qui soutient la valeur universelle exceptionnelle proposée.

---

En conclusion, l'ICOMOS considère que les délimitations de l'élément proposé pour inscription comprenant les climats sont appropriées et justifiées et, après les modifications des délimitations de l'élément de Dijon, celles du bien en série proposé pour inscription sont également appropriées et justifiées. Les délimitations de la zone tampon sont appropriées.

---

### **Droit de propriété**

Le bien proposé pour inscription et particulièrement les climats sont dans leur majeure partie sous propriété privée, les bâtiments et les terrains publics sont la propriété du département de la Côte-d'Or ou de l'État.

### **Protection**

La protection de l'État relève du code du patrimoine, du code de l'urbanisme, du code de l'environnement, du code rural et du code forestier. Plusieurs éléments et zones situés dans le bien proposé pour inscription et sa zone tampon sont déjà couverts par des mesures spécifiques conformément aux lois intégrées dans les codes mentionnés ci-avant et leur liste est donnée dans le dossier de proposition d'inscription.

L'État partie a souligné le rôle des appellations d'origine contrôlée et des cahiers des charges associés comme formes efficaces de protection des climats, dans la mesure où elles fixent en détail des normes pour la viticulture, la vinification et les caractéristiques du sol.

Toutefois, une carte complète indiquant les zones de protection étant nécessaire, l'ICOMOS a par conséquent demandé une documentation complémentaire à l'État partie, qui a répondu le 5 novembre 2014 en fournissant des cartes et explications complémentaires.

Sur la base de ces informations complémentaires, l'ICOMOS observe qu'une grande partie du bien proposé pour inscription n'est pas encore couverte par des mesures de protection réglementaires spécifiques. La même remarque s'applique à la zone tampon, étant donné que seule une partie de son territoire est incluse dans les zones protégées, qui furent établies essentiellement pour leurs valeurs naturelles.

Les cahiers des charges pour l'appellation d'origine représentent certainement un instrument essentiel pour la protection et la perpétuation des climats. Toutefois, l'ICOMOS note qu'ils ne définissent pas toutes les mesures qui sont nécessaires pour protéger l'ensemble des attributs du bien proposé pour inscription, par ex. murs de pierre, amas de pierres, cabottes, canaux, haies, arbres isolés, etc., en conséquence, la protection qu'ils accordent ne semble actuellement pas appropriée ni complète pour garantir une couverture efficace de tous les attributs relatifs à la valeur universelle exceptionnelle proposée.

Le patrimoine urbain et bâti de Beaune est protégé par des mécanismes instaurés pour les abords des monuments classés. L'ICOMOS considère qu'il serait

important que le tissu historique, urbain et bâti de la ville soit protégé par des mesures appropriées dans son intégralité.

En ce qui concerne le cadre de planification, le schéma de cohérence territoriale (SCOT) est considéré comme l'instrument le plus important qui doit assurer la coordination du système de planification dans la zone où il s'applique.

Comme expliqué dans les informations complémentaires fournies par l'État partie en novembre 2014 à la demande de l'ICOMOS, les dispositions et les prévisions des plans locaux d'urbanisme (PLU) doivent être compatibles avec les objectifs poursuivis par les SCOT. Une année est accordée aux municipalités pour ce processus de mise en conformité, alors que l'adaptation des plans d'occupation des sols (POS) intervient immédiatement après approbation des SCOT ; à défaut d'être mis en œuvre d'ici le 1er janvier 2016, les POS cessent d'être valables et sont remplacés par des règlements nationaux d'urbanisme jusqu'à l'approbation d'un nouveau PLU.

Il est indiqué que deux SCOT s'appliquent au bien proposé pour inscription – le SCOT du Dijonnais (en vigueur depuis 2010), le SCOT des agglomérations de Beaune et Nuits-Saint-Georges (en vigueur depuis avril 2014) ; toutefois, des petites parties du bien proposé pour inscription relèvent du SCOT du Châlonnais et de celui de l'Autunois-Morvan.

Il serait tout autant souhaitable que les objectifs des différents SCOT couvrant le bien proposé pour inscription et sa zone tampon soient cohérents avec ceux de la protection et du soutien de la valeur universelle exceptionnelle proposée.

L'ICOMOS observe également que tous les villages ne sont pas couverts par des plans locaux d'urbanisme (PLU) : certains disposent de plans d'occupation des sols (POS) ou même de chartes municipales ; il serait souhaitable que toutes les municipalités situées dans le bien proposé pour inscription et sa zone tampon élaborent un PLU, également en association avec d'autres municipalités.

Les informations complémentaires fournies par l'État partie expliquent que des mécanismes visant à renforcer la protection de la zone tampon sur son côté est ont été étudiés et que les municipalités à une distance inférieure à 10 km de la zone tampon ont été prévues comme zones d'exclusion pour la construction d'éoliennes.

L'ICOMOS considère que cette mesure est très utile et devrait être mise en œuvre dès que possible ; néanmoins, une étude minutieuse de l'impact des éoliennes prévues dans des zones plus éloignées doit de toute façon être entreprise, en raison du caractère ouvert du territoire vers l'est du bien proposé pour inscription.

Dans sa deuxième lettre à l'État partie, l'ICOMOS demandait des informations actualisées sur les progrès

réalisés dans le processus de renforcement de la protection.

L'État partie a répondu le 28 février 2015, en indiquant que Beaune et 9 autres municipalités des communautés d'agglomération de Beaune, côte et sud et du Pays de Nuits-Saint-Georges avaient lancé les procédures d'établissement d'une AVAP, qui devraient se terminer d'ici la fin 2017. De plus, l'État partie souligne qu'actuellement la protection du tissu urbain de Beaune est garantie par de multiples instruments : zones tampons de 32 monuments protégés, 10 ha protégés en tant que sites classés et 45,95 ha protégés comme sites inscrits. En outre, les dispositions de planification visent à améliorer la qualité architecturale, urbaine et paysagère de la ville et elles sont assorties de règlements locaux qui régulent l'installation de panneaux publicitaires.

L'ICOMOS considère que l'AVAP en cours d'établissement pour Beaune et les autres municipalités représente un instrument très important pour le contrôle de l'aménagement urbain et de sa qualité. Pendant la période de mise au point de l'AVAP, il est cependant essentiel que des mesures de sauvegarde garantissent que le paysage urbain historique de Beaune soit conservé.

S'agissant des climats, l'État partie précise que la côte sud de Beaune a été enregistrée comme site classé en 1992 et explique en détail les mécanismes de protection en vigueur. En outre, la procédure a été lancée pour créer deux autres sites classés – l'extension (8 municipalités concernées, 4 000 ha couverts) au nord du site classé existant pour la côte de Beaune et une zone couvrant la côte de Nuits (12 municipalités impliquées, 4 900 ha couverts) – et leur finalisation est attendue respectivement en 2016/2017 et en 2017/2018.

L'État partie précise également que 14 municipalités se sont elles-mêmes formellement engagées à entreprendre les études pour établir des AVAP, et leurs cahiers des charges prévoient un inventaire et des mesures de préservation spécifiques pour les éléments de petite taille qui délimitent les parcelles des vignobles.

L'ICOMOS reconnaît les efforts accomplis par les autorités concernées, à tous les niveaux, pour garantir une protection appropriée au bien proposé pour inscription et à sa zone tampon ; l'établissement de deux sites classés supplémentaires couvrant de grandes parties des climats et des zones sensibles dans la zone tampon et de plusieurs AVAP est un signe d'engagement important.

Toutefois, l'ICOMOS observe que la zone au sud de Beaune, comprise entre la route D974 et la voie de chemin de fer, n'est pas protégée et n'est pas non plus incluse dans une quelconque zone d'aménagement spécial (comme c'est le cas pour un projet de réhabilitation du paysage dans la zone des carrières au nord de Beaune). Les périmètres des AVAP prévues pour les 14 municipalités ne sont pas connus, si bien qu'on ne sait pas si elles couvriront la totalité du territoire municipal

englobé dans le bien proposé pour inscription ou si elles ne concernent que les zones bâties.

L'ICOMOS note également qu'aucun calendrier n'a été fourni pour la mise en œuvre des AVAP mentionnées ci-avant.

L'ICOMOS considère en conséquence qu'un processus visant à étendre le site classé de la côte de Beaune, afin qu'il englobe également cette zone, devrait être lancé pour atteindre le même niveau de protection égal dans l'ensemble du bien proposé pour inscription.

En ce qui concerne le projet de parc éolien pour la région de la Bourgogne, l'État partie signale qu'il a été approuvé en 2012 avec, déjà, une indication sur des zones d'exclusion pour le bien proposé pour inscription et sa zone tampon, de même que des précisions sur une aire de « vigilance renforcée » dans des municipalités situées à moins de 10 km de la zone d'exclusion. Dans cette dernière zone, les projets de parcs éoliens seront soumis à un contrôle strict de leurs impacts possibles.

L'ICOMOS observe qu'à l'est du bien, une distance de 10 km comme limite de précaution pourrait ne pas s'avérer suffisante, en raison du caractère ouvert du paysage, avec de larges vues sur la plaine de la Saône, et que, par conséquent, toute proposition d'installation de turbines éoliennes susceptibles d'avoir un impact sur le bien proposé pour inscription exigera une étude d'impact sur le patrimoine, qui devra être soumise au Comité du patrimoine mondial par l'intermédiaire du Centre du patrimoine mondial.

---

En conclusion, l'ICOMOS considère que la protection légale en place sera pleinement appropriée lorsque l'intégralité du bien proposé pour inscription sera couverte par des mesures de protection réglementaires. Cela vaut spécifiquement pour les zones non comprises dans les sites classés existants ou prévus. L'ICOMOS considère que le cadre de planification, en particulier les SCOT et leur objectifs de qualité paysagère, est approprié, bien que l'adaptation des plans locaux aux objectifs et à la logique des SCOT soit d'une extrême importance. Il est également souhaitable que toutes les municipalités améliorent progressivement leurs instruments de planification pour les mettre au niveau des PLU. L'ICOMOS considère que la zone de vigilance renforcée de 10 km de large concernant les turbines éoliennes pourrait ne pas être suffisante dans des zones situées à l'est du bien proposé pour inscription, en raison du caractère ouvert du paysage, et que par conséquent une étude d'impact sur le patrimoine est nécessaire pour tout projet de turbines éoliennes.

---

### **Conservation**

Des orientations ont été mises au point pour l'entretien des murs de pierres et autres éléments caractéristiques en pierre sèche ; toutefois, dans certains cas, les techniques adoptées pour l'entretien ou la reconstruction de ces éléments ne semblent pas appropriées à la préservation de leur spécificité.

Des inventaires et enregistrements ont été entrepris de façon systématique à l'intérieur du bien proposé pour inscription et ont déjà fourni d'importants résultats ; toutefois, les microéléments du territoire rural nécessiteraient une cartographie systématique spécifique. Une carte des climats actualisée, indiquant leurs limites physiques et l'occupation des sols spécifique, serait également utile aux fins de suivi.

En ce qui concerne le patrimoine bâti, des programmes municipaux concernant sa réhabilitation sont en place dans certaines municipalités, suite à des initiatives nationales.

À cet égard, l'ICOMOS a demandé des informations complémentaires à l'État partie.

L'État partie a répondu le 5 novembre 2014 en fournissant des informations détaillées sur divers programmes de conservation, stratégies et mécanismes de soutien associés, déjà menés ou mis en place dans le bien proposé pour inscription.

L'ICOMOS considère néanmoins qu'il faudrait envisager des stratégies pour intégrer la conservation des micro-attributs de la mosaïque paysagère dans les programmes de politique rurale et les étendre au bien proposé pour inscription dans son intégralité, étant donné qu'actuellement ces éléments semblent n'être efficacement traités que dans les sites classés. En particulier, il serait bénéfique d'accorder plus d'attention aux méthodes de reconstruction des murs en pierre sèche.

Dans les informations complémentaires fournies par l'État partie, il est également indiqué qu'un plan paysager couvrant 10 municipalités concernées par le secteur des carrières est envisagé.

L'ICOMOS considère que l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre de ce plan est d'une extrême importance pour atténuer l'impact des carrières existantes et, dans sa deuxième lettre, envoyée en décembre 2014, l'ICOMOS demandait des informations complémentaires actualisées sur l'avancement de ce projet et sa mise en œuvre.

L'État partie a répondu le 28 février 2015, en indiquant que le plan paysager pour la zone des carrières a été élaboré en accord avec les parties prenantes locales, par ex. les entreprises d'extraction, qui seront également les bailleurs de fonds pour la mise en œuvre du projet. Celui-ci s'articule autour de trois thèmes – analyse, définition d'objectifs et d'actions – et peut inclure la signature d'un « contrat paysager » qui engage tous les acteurs à mener des actions identifiées. Il est prévu que ce projet débute en janvier 2016.

En outre, l'État partie explique que les municipalités de Chenôve, Dijon et Marsannay-la-Côte ont démarré un projet de réhabilitation en 2015, en vue d'améliorer le caractère paysager de la zone située entre Dijon et les climats.

Les objectifs des deux SCOT ont été expliqués et font preuve d'une prise en compte appropriée des valeurs du bien proposé pour inscription, du rôle de la zone tampon et de son environnement plus large, en particulier vers l'est.

L'ICOMOS considère que les informations complémentaires fournies par l'État partie clarifient des aspects importants de l'ensemble de la conservation et de l'entretien de la zone proposée pour inscription et de sa zone tampon.

---

En conclusion, l'ICOMOS considère que l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre du plan paysager pour le secteur des carrières sont d'une importance cruciale pour protéger la valeur du bien proposé pour inscription. De la même manière, une étude d'impact sur le patrimoine devrait être réalisée pour le plan paysager, parallèlement à l'élaboration du projet, et soumise au Centre du patrimoine mondial. De plus, il serait nécessaire d'inventorier et de cartographier de manière exhaustive les éléments liés à l'agriculture traditionnelle.

---

## **Gestion**

Structures et processus de gestion, y compris les processus de gestion traditionnels

Le système de gestion global est basé sur les responsabilités et compétences des autorités et organismes divers instaurés par le cadre institutionnel en vigueur dans l'État partie et comprend : les directions régionales de l'État, les municipalités, quatre organismes de coopération inter-municipale, les services chargés de la mise en œuvre des deux SCOT (Dijonnais et Beaune Nuits-Saint-Georges), et des représentants des professions viti-vinicoles.

Afin d'assurer la coordination entre tous les acteurs responsables du bien proposé pour inscription et de sa zone tampon, une charte territoriale a été signée en 2011. Celle-ci définit des objectifs et orientations communs et représente le document de base engageant tous les signataires à protéger et soutenir le bien proposé pour inscription dans son territoire plus large.

Dans le but de garantir une gestion efficace du bien et de sa zone tampon, une structure organisée a été établie en 2013, intitulée Mission climats de Bourgogne, qui inclut une instance de coordination des décisions (la conférence territoriale), un organisme opérationnel (la commission technique permanente), conseillé par un comité scientifique, et un forum participatif rassemblant des citoyens et des représentants de la société civile. L'expertise de la commission repose sur les compétences techniques du personnel permanent employé dans les services existants.

Les ressources financières pour le fonctionnement de la Mission sont allouées par chaque instance et organisation impliquées dans le cadre de leurs budgets ordinaires. Les ressources humaines proviennent également de leurs

effectifs permanents respectifs. Par ailleurs, les ressources nécessaires pour exécuter les mesures de gestion envisagées sont issues de programmes opérationnels pluriannuels dépendant d'organismes territoriaux.

L'ICOMOS a demandé des informations complémentaires sur les ressources financières à l'État partie, qui a fourni un aperçu des programmes disponibles et une liste des projets exécutés ou en cours dans le bien et sa zone tampon.

Cadre de référence : plans et mesures de gestion, y compris la gestion des visiteurs et la présentation

Le système de gestion s'appuie sur les instruments légaux et de planification existants pour assurer la sauvegarde du bien proposé pour inscription et de ses attributs.

Un document de gestion (dernière version août 2014) décrivant la structure de gestion et le plan d'action stratégique a été élaboré. Les actions envisagées sont accompagnées de fiches illustrant des synthèses d'objectifs, des résultats attendus, un calendrier de mise en œuvre, l'institution responsable, les ressources humaines et financières.

La protection et la gestion, en particulier celles de la zone tampon, reposent principalement sur des zones protégées créées pour leurs valeurs naturelles. Toutefois, l'ICOMOS observe que la composition de la végétation de la zone tampon est le résultat de pratiques de gestion humaines séculaires, il serait par conséquent utile que la gestion adhère à la notion de diversité bio-culturelle (CDB - déclaration de l'UNESCO).

Les expériences entreprises par l'Office national des forêts dans la forêt de Cîteaux pour rétablir les liens entre les bois et les vignobles devraient être développées davantage de sorte que la gestion forestière soit intégrée dans les activités agricoles.

L'ICOMOS note également que, puisqu'une partie mineure du bien proposé pour inscription et de sa zone tampon se trouve à l'extérieur du département de la Côte-d'Or (département de Saône-et-Loire), il importerait de prendre des mesures pour assurer la coordination et l'harmonisation des dispositions de régulation et de planification entre les deux départements, afin d'éviter d'éventuels impacts négatifs découlant des activités menées dans le département de Saône-et-Loire ou autorisées par celui-ci.

S'agissant de la gestion des risques, l'État partie a fourni, à la demande de l'ICOMOS, des informations complémentaires qui précisent qu'un plan de prévention des risques n'existe pas et qu'il relève de la responsabilité de l'État, et que des plans spécifiques de prévention des inondations sont en cours d'élaboration.

Implication des communautés locales

La structure de gestion créée pour le bien proposé pour inscription montre également le niveau et la maturité de l'engagement des communautés locales en ce qui concerne leur capacité de réagir à une telle entreprise.

De l'avis de l'ICOMOS, l'architecture de la gestion qui a été créée semble assurer dialogue, synergie efficace et coordination opérationnelle entre les acteurs, y compris les communautés locales.

---

En conclusion, l'ICOMOS considère que le système de gestion du bien est approprié, même s'il pourrait être étendu pour prendre en compte la notion de diversité bio-culturelle conformément à la CDB - déclaration de l'UNESCO. L'ICOMOS souligne également que les mesures prises pour garantir la poursuite de la coordination des instruments de planification entre les départements de la Côte-d'Or et de Saône-et-Loire doivent être poursuivies.

---

## 6 Suivi

L'ICOMOS considère qu'outre les indicateurs déjà proposés dans le dossier, un système de suivi capable de prendre note des changements se produisant dans la mosaïque paysagère devrait être mis au point pour servir de base à des stratégies de gestion appropriées.

---

L'ICOMOS considère que le système de suivi devrait être étendu à tous les éléments formant la mosaïque paysagère.

---

## 7 Conclusions

Les 1 247 climats de Bourgogne matérialisent d'une manière exceptionnelle la relation de longue date des communautés humaines locales avec leur territoire et leur capacité à identifier, exploiter et distinguer les différences et le potentiel de ces climats depuis déjà plusieurs siècles.

Le processus de construction et de différenciation des climats par rapport aux caractéristiques et aux qualités du vin produit a été long et complexe, résultant de l'action de plusieurs acteurs : les communautés monastiques issues des abbayes de Cluny et de Cîteaux, les ducs de Bourgogne, la bourgeoisie, les commissionnaires et les maisons de négoce, les viticulteurs et vignerons indépendants.

Ces nombreux facteurs sont illustrés d'une manière convaincante et remarquable par les éléments de la série et le rôle fonctionnel joué par les zones rurales, avec les vignobles, les villages et les unités de production, et par les éléments urbains (Dijon et Beaune). Ces éléments comprennent des attributs reflétant les facteurs réglementaires et commerciaux qui contribuèrent à développer la tradition viticole de la région et à donner

corps progressivement à la différenciation des climats par rapport à leurs caractéristiques (composition du sol, exposition, pente, etc.) et aux particularités des vins obtenus avec des raisins produits sur leur sol.

L'État partie a décidé de proposer l'inscription des climats de Bourgogne non pas en tant que paysage culturel, mais comme site culturel dans la mesure où l'expression paysagère des climats ne traduirait pas de manière appropriée la spécificité de ce modèle de vignoble, qui a été façonné au fil des siècles en un géo-système fonctionnel et cohérent.

L'ICOMOS note que cette décision semble mettre en évidence une compréhension des paysages culturels qui se réfère uniquement à des dimensions esthétiques et visuelles, négligeant l'importance que cette notion assigne aux processus historiques et aux interactions continues de l'homme avec un territoire spécifique.

L'ICOMOS reconnaît que le principal attribut des climats réside dans la permanence et le soutien concernant la spécificité et la délimitation de chaque climat en association avec les particularités et caractéristiques des types de vin, un lien ancré dans la continuité du savoir-faire en matière de viticulture et de viniculture. Toutefois, le dossier de proposition d'inscription lui-même identifie des microéléments qui contribuent à définir physiquement les climats et leur territoire rural en tant que paysage culturel, et les inclut parmi les attributs qui rendent manifeste la valeur universelle exceptionnelle.

De l'avis de l'ICOMOS, ces caractéristiques exigent une attention particulière étant donné que des changements dans les méthodes culturelles sont susceptibles de continuer à entraîner leur disparition, comme cela s'est déjà produit dans le passé ; en conséquence, il conviendrait de mettre en place des inventaires systématiques de ces caractéristiques et des programmes prévus pour leur entretien et leur réhabilitation le cas échéant.

À cet égard, il est important que la nature paysagère des climats se reflète dans le champ et les objectifs de la gestion, même si le bien n'a pas été proposé pour inscription en tant que paysage culturel.

L'ICOMOS a demandé des informations complémentaires au cours de deux phases différentes du processus d'évaluation et les réponses de l'État partie ont contribué à clarifier un certain nombre d'aspects. En particulier, l'ICOMOS souligne la qualité exceptionnelle et le niveau de détail des cartes du bien proposé pour inscription et de sa zone tampon préparées par l'État partie. Toutefois, la protection légale, bien que renforcée pour certaines parties du bien proposé pour inscription, ne le couvre pas, pour l'instant, dans son intégralité, dans la mesure où la zone au sud de Beaune ne bénéficie pas de désignations spécifiques (par ex. site classé, site inscrit, etc.).

Le système de planification et de gestion présente un haut niveau d'interconnexion et d'articulation qui, s'il est bien coordonné par rapport aux valeurs du bien proposé pour inscription, constitue le cadre approprié pour le développement compatible et durable de ce bien dans sa région plus large et pour la réhabilitation de zones dont l'intégrité a été diminuée.

La structure de la gestion a été conçue pour être représentative et inclusive, et est une plateforme importante pour le renforcement de la vision politique et communautaire du bien et pour la désignation de responsabilités claires en ce qui concerne des facteurs affectant actuellement le bien, notamment les activités d'extraction, l'emplacement approprié de nouvelles infrastructures énergétiques, la protection et le renforcement des qualités paysagères des climats vis-à-vis des exigences de viticulteurs et vigneronns, la gestion avisée du tourisme et la réduction de la circulation.

## 8 Recommandations

### Recommandations concernant l'inscription

L'ICOMOS recommande que la proposition d'inscription des climats du vignoble de Bourgogne, France, soit **renvoyée** à l'État partie afin de lui permettre de :

- étendre la protection par le biais d'instruments réglementaires (par ex. sites classés, site inscrits, AVAP, etc.) à l'ensemble du bien proposé pour inscription, en particulier aux zones situées au sud de Beaune, entre la route RD974 et la ligne de chemin de fer, qui ne semblent pas être incluses dans l'un des sites classés, existants ou prévus, ni être couvertes par le plan paysager de la zone centrale du bien proposé pour inscription, afin que tous les attributs qui matérialisent l'évolution historique des climats soient protégés ;
- finaliser le plan paysager et les cahiers des charges associés pour le secteur des carrières situé à l'intérieur du bien proposé pour inscription et préparer une étude d'impact sur le patrimoine pour ce projet, conformément aux Orientations sur les études d'impact pour les biens culturels du patrimoine mondial.

### Recommandations complémentaires

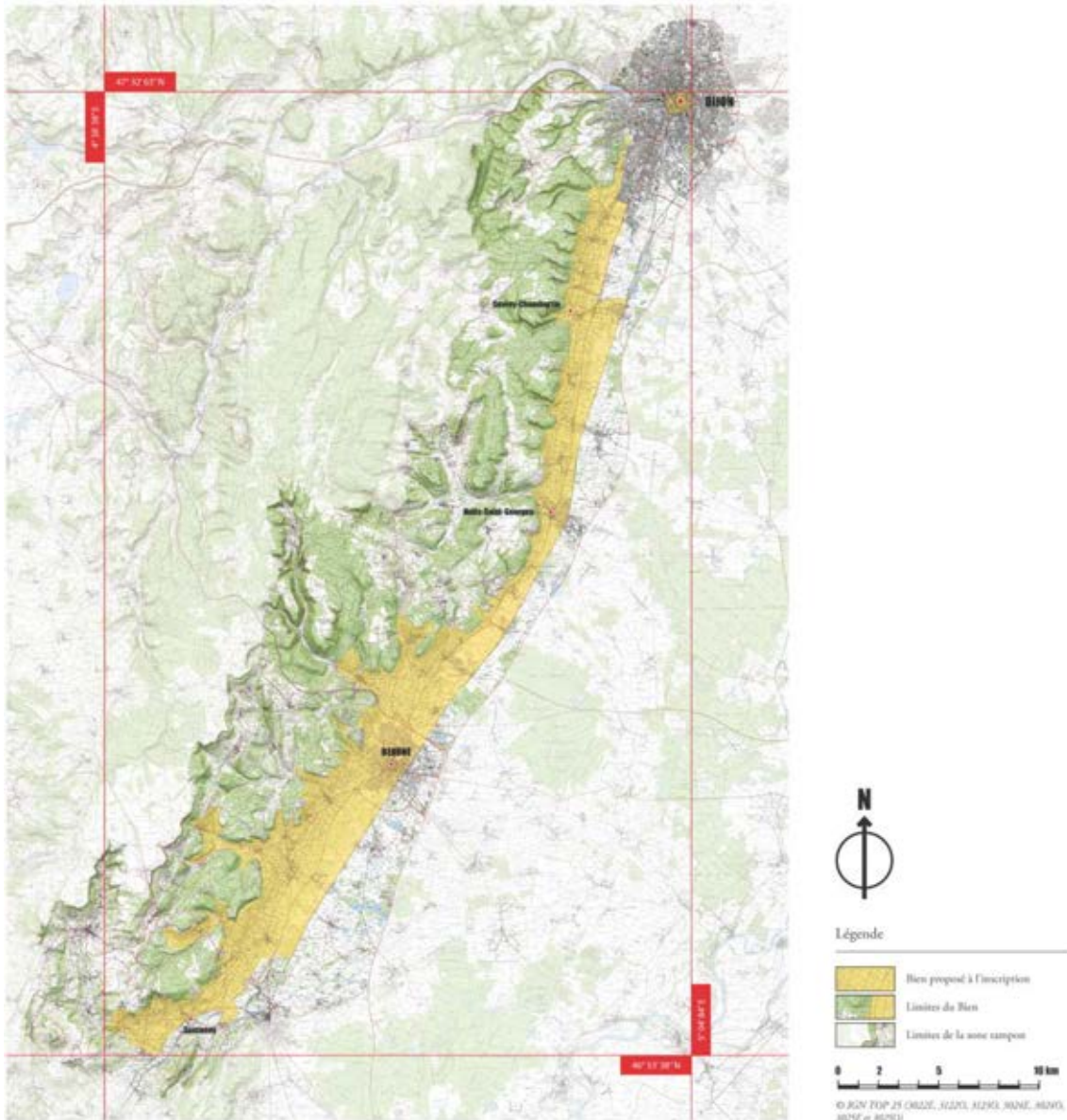
L'ICOMOS recommande également que l'État partie prenne en considération les points suivants :

- développer des stratégies de gestion spécifiques pour la circulation et le tourisme, afin de les intégrer dans le cadre de planification en vigueur ;
- poursuivre le processus de coordination et d'harmonisation des objectifs avec le département de Saône-et-Loire concernant les prévisions de planification et les projets, afin d'éviter des impacts

négatifs sur les attributs du bien proposé pour inscription ;

- assurer l'adaptation rapide des plans locaux aux objectifs et à la logique des SCOT et sensibiliser les municipalités à l'amélioration progressive de leurs instruments de planification pour les mettre au niveau des PLU ;
- inclure dans la gestion la notion de diversité bioculturelle conformément à la CDB - déclaration de l'UNESCO ;
- rendre opérationnel le système de gestion de manière à gérer le bien en tant qu'entité unique et paysage culturel, en accordant une attention particulière aux éléments du paysage créés par l'homme ;
- étendre le système de suivi aux éléments de la mosaïque paysagère et cartographier ces éléments à une échelle de représentation appropriée aux fins de planification de la conservation et de suivi ;
- envisager de ne pas renouveler des concessions d'extraction arrivant à expiration, en particulier pour les carrières ayant un impact visuel ou géo-hydrologique sur le bien proposé pour inscription.





© Association pour l'inscription des climats du vignoble de Bourgogne / GRAPAL Sud - Janvier / Septembre 2012 - Maquette E-tour d'image  
MODIFIÉE LE 14/02/2015

Plan indiquant les délimitations du bien proposé pour inscription



Coteau de Beaune et de Pomard



Mur et portails du clos Montrachet



Meurger à Chassagne-Montrachet



Caves Drouhin