

The sites belonging to the memorial sectors are written in italics

WALLONIE

WA01 Fort du Loncin
WA02 Carrés militaires de Robermont

A SECTEUR MÉMORIEL TINTIGNY

WA03 *Cimetière militaire français du Plateau*
WA04 *Cimetière militaire français de l'Orée de la Forêt*
WA05 *Cimetière militaire franco-allemand du Radan*
WA06 Enclos des fusillés à Taminés
WA07 Cimetière militaire français de la Belle Motte
WA08 Cimetière militaire allemand et du Commonwealth de Saint-Symphorien

B SECTEUR MÉMORIEL PLOEGSTEERT

WA09 *Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Hyde Park Corner Cemetery"*
WA10 *Cimetière militaire & monument aux disparus du Commonwealth "Berk's Cemetery Extension" et "Ploegsteert Memorial to the Missing"*
WA11 *Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Strand Military Cemetery"*
WA12 *Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Prowse Point Military Cemetery"*
WA13 *Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Mud Corner Cemetery"*
WA14 *Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Toronto Avenue Cemetery"*
WA15 *Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Ploegsteert Wood Military Cemetery"*
WA16 *Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Rifle House Cemetery"*

FLANDRE

FL01 Monument aux disparus du Commonwealth "Nieupoort Memorial"
FL02 Cimetière militaire allemand de Vlado
FL03 Crypte de la Tour de l'Yser
FL04 Cimetière militaire belge d'Oeren
FL05 Cimetière militaire belge d'Houthulst
FL06 Cimetière militaire allemand de Langemark
FL07 Monument national canadien "The Brooding Soldier"
FL08 Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Tyne Cot Cemetery" et monument aux disparus du Commonwealth "Tyne Cot Memorial"

C SECTEUR MÉMORIEL POLYGOON WOOD

FL09 *Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Polygon Wood Cemetery"*
FL10 *Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Buttes New British Cemetery"*
FL11 Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Essex farm Cemetery"

D SECTEUR MÉMORIEL PILKEM RIDGE

FL12 *Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Welsh Cemetery (Caesar's Nose)"*
FL13 *Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "No Man's Cot Cemetery"*
FL14 *Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Track X Cemetery"*
FL15 *Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Buff's Road Cemetery"*
FL16 Cimetière militaire français "Saint-Charles de Polyeze"
FL17 Monument aux disparus du Commonwealth "Menin Gate"
FL18 Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Bedford House Cemetery"

E SECTEUR MÉMORIEL HILL 60 / THE BLUFF

FL19 *Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Larch Wood Cemetery"*
FL20 *Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Woods Cemetery"*
FL21 *Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "1st D.C.L.I. Cemetery, The Bluff"*
FL22 *Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Hedge Row Trench Cemetery"*

F SECTEUR MÉMORIEL SPANBROEKMOLLEN

FL24 *Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Spanbroekmolen British Cemetery"*
FL25 *Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Lone Tree Cemetery"*
FL26 Monument irlandais "Island of Ireland Peace Tower"
FL27 Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Lijssenthoek military cemetery"

FRANCE

G SECTEUR MÉMORIEL FROMELLES

ND01 *Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Fromelles (Pheasant Wood) Military Cemetery"*
ND02 *Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth & Mémorial australien "V.C. Corner Australian Cemetery and Memorial"*
ND03 Cimetière militaire & mémorial du Commonwealth "Louverval Military Cemetery" & "Cambrai Memorial"
ND04 Cimetière militaire allemand de la Route de Solesmes & cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Cambrai East Military Cemetery"
ND05 Nécropole nationale française d'Assevent & cimetière militaire allemand d'Assevent
ND06 Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Le Quesnoy communal Cemetery extension"

H SECTEUR MÉMORIEL RICHEBOURG

PC01 Mémorial indien du Commonwealth "Neuve Chapelle Memorial"
PC02 Cimetière militaire portugais de Richebourg-l'Avoué

I SECTEUR MÉMORIEL VIMY

PC03 Mémorial national du Canada "Vimy Memorial"
PC04 Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Canadian Cemetery n°2"
PC05 Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Givenchy Road Canadian Cemetery"
PC06 Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Lichfield Crater"

J SECTEUR MÉMORIEL NEUVILLE-SAINT-VAAST

PC07 *Nécropole nationale française de la Targette & cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "La Targette British Cemetery"*
PC08 *Cimetière militaire allemand de la Maison Blanche*
PC09 *Cimetière militaire tchécoslovaque de Neuville-Saint-Vaast*
PC10 Nécropole nationale française de Notre-Dame-de-Lorette
PC11 Cimetière militaire & mémoriaux du Commonwealth "Faubourg d'Amiens Cemetery", "Arras Memorial" et "Arras Flying Services Memorial"
PC12 Cimetière militaire & mémorial du Commonwealth "Dud Corner Cemetery" et "Loos Memorial"
PC13 Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Etaples Military Cemetery"
PC14 Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Wimereux Communal Cemetery"

K SECTEUR MÉMORIEL LA VALLÉE DE L'ANCRE

SE01 Mémoriaux du Commonwealth "Beaumont Hamel (Newfoundland) Memorial" & "29th Division Memorial", Parc du souvenir du Commonwealth "Beaumont Hamel (Newfoundland) Memorial Park" & cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Hunter's Cemetery"
SE02 *Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Mill Road Cemetery"*
SE03 Monument aux disparus du Commonwealth "Thiepval Memorial" & cimetière militaire franco-britannique "Thiepval Anglo-French Cemetery"
SE04 Cimetière militaire & mémorial du Commonwealth "Pozières British Cemetery" & "Pozières Memorial"
SE05 Mémorial national sud-africain "The South Africa (Delville Wood) National Memorial" et cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Delville"

L SECTEUR MÉMORIEL RANCOURT-BOUCHAVESNES-BERGEN

SE06 Nécropole nationale française & chapelle du Souvenir Français de Rancourt
SE07 Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Rancourt Military Cemetery"
SE08 Cimetière militaire allemand de Rancourt
SE09 Mémorial national australien "Villers-Bretonneux Memorial" & cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Villers-Bretonneux Military Cemetery"
SE10 Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Noyelles-sur-mer Chinese Cemetery" & mémorial chinois "Noyelles-sur-Mer Chinese Memorial"
SE11 Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Louvincourt Military Cemetery"
OI01 Nécropole nationale française de Cuts
OI02 Nécropole nationale française de Thiescourt & cimetière militaire allemand de Thiescourt
OI03 Nécropole nationale française de Compiègne (Royalieu)
AI01 Cimetière militaire & mémorial américain "Aisne-Marne American Cemetery and Memorial"
AI02 Cimetière militaire allemand de Saint-Quentin & monument franco-allemand de Saint-Quentin
AI03 Cimetière militaire allemand de Vestud
AI04 Nécropole nationale française de Le Sourd & cimetière militaire allemand de Le Sourd
AI05 Nécropole nationale française de prisonniers d'Effry
AI06 Cimetière militaire danois de Braine

M SECTEUR MÉMORIEL CHEMIN DES DAMES

AI07 *Nécropole nationale française de Cerny-en-Laonnois, cimetière militaire allemand de Cerny-en-Laonnois et chapelle-mémorial du Chemin des Dames*
AI08 *Nécropole nationale française de Craonnelle*
AI09 Mémorial français "Les fantômes"
SM01 Nécropole nationale française "La Grande Tombe de Villeroi"
MA01 Mémorial français des batailles de la Marne
MA02 Cimetière militaire italien "de Bligny"
MA03 Cimetière militaire & chapelle russe de Saint-Hilaire-le-Grand
MA04 Nécropole nationale française, cimetière militaire allemand & cimetière militaire polonais du "Bois du Puits"
MA05 Cimetière communal français & chapelle française de Mondement-Montgivroux

N SECTEUR MÉMORIEL SOUAIN

MA06 *Nécropole nationale française & cimetière militaire allemand de la Crauée*
MA07 *Nécropole nationale française de l'Opéra*
MA08 *Nécropole nationale française de la 28e Brigade "La ferme des Wacques"*
MA09 *Nécropole nationale française du monument-ossuaire de la Légion étrangère (Henri Fansworth)*
MA10 *Ossuaire français de Navarin : monument aux morts des Armées de Champagne*
AR01 Cimetière militaire allemand de Chestres et nécropole nationale française de Chestres
AR02 Monument allemand du cimetière Saint-Charles
AR03 Carré militaire français des morts du 11 novembre 1918 de Vigne-Meuse

O SECTEUR MÉMORIEL ARGONNE

MA11 *Nécropole nationale française de Saint-Thomas en Argonne et nécropole nationale française du monument ossuaire de la Gruerie*
MA12 *Nécropole nationale française de La*

AR04 *Cimetière militaire allemand d'Apremont*
ME01 *Monument ossuaire français de Haute-Chevauchée*
ME02 *Nécropole nationale française de la Forestière*
ME03 Cimetière militaire et mémorial américain "Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery and Memorial"
ME04 Nécropole nationale française de la Maize

P SECTEUR MÉMORIEL VERDUN-DOUAUMONT

ME05 Ossuaire français, nécropole nationale française, monument israélite et monument musulman de Douaumont
ME06 *Fort de Douaumont*
ME07 *Stèle française des fusillés de Fleury-devant-Douaumont*
ME08 *Tranchée des baïonnettes*
ME09 Nécropole nationale française du Faubourg Pavé
ME10 Cimetière militaire allemand de Consenvoye
ME11 Nécropole nationale française du Trottoir
ME12 Cimetière militaire allemand de Gobessart
MM01 Cimetière militaire et mémorial américain "St. Mihiel American Cemetery and Memorial"
MM02 Carré français des victimes civiles de Gerbéviller

Q SECTEUR MÉMORIEL PIERREPONT

MM03 Nécropole nationale française de Pierrepont
MM04 Cimetière militaire allemand de Pierrepont

R SECTEUR MÉMORIEL MORHANGE - RICHE

MS01 *Nécropole nationale française de Riche*
MS02 *Cimetière militaire allemand de l'Hellenwald*
MS03 Nécropole nationale française de l'Espérance
MS04 Cimetière national français de prisonniers de guerre de Sarrebourg
MS05 Nécropole nationale française de Chambière

S SECTEUR MÉMORIEL LAGARDE

MS06 *Nécropole nationale française de Lagarde*
MS07 *Cimetière militaire allemand de Lagarde*
VS01 Nécropole nationale française de la Fontenelle
VS02 Nécropole nationale française de la Chipotte
VS03 Nécropole nationale française des Tiges

T SECTEUR MÉMORIEL LE LINGE

HR01 Nécropole nationale française du Wettstein
HR02 Cimetière militaire allemand de Hohrod-Bärenstall

U SECTEUR MÉMORIEL LA TÊTE DES FAUX

HR03 Cimetière militaire allemand Kahn
HR04 Nécropole nationale française Duchesne

V SECTEUR MÉMORIEL LE VIEIL ARMAND-HARTMANNSWILLERKOPF

HR05 Nécropole nationale française du Silberloch, monument national français & crypte du Hartmannswillerkopf
HR06 *Cimetière militaire allemand des Uhlans*
HR07 *Cimetière militaire roumain de Soultzmatt*
HR08 Cimetière militaire français Germania
HR09 Nécropole nationale française de Moosch
BR01 Ensemble de stèles et d'anciennes tombes individuelles allemandes et françaises du Petit Donon



Canadian National
Vimy Memorial



French Memorial
of the battles of the Marne

"I have often asked myself if there could ever be, on earth in years to come, any more resounding call for peace than this close-knit multitude of witnesses to the devastation of war."

George V, Etaples Cemetery, May 1922

"Wer an Europe zweifelt, der sollte Soldatenfriedhöfe besuchen. Dort kann man sehen wozu das Nicht-Europa, das Gegeneinander der Völker, das NichtMiteinander-Können, führein muss." (Anyone who doubts Europe should visit military cemeteries. There, you can see what Non-Europe - conflict between peoples - must inevitably lead to: the impossibility of co-existence).

Jean Claude Juncker,
former Prime Minister of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg



- 1 - Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery and Memorial
- 2 - Étaples Military Cemetery
- 3 - Neuville-St Vaast German War Cemetery

For the first time in world history, humanity confronted "Mass Death" on an unimaginable scale. 20,543 dead on 22 August 1914, 22,590 on 25 September 1915. This was an undeniable trauma to their comrades and families.

To allow them to mourn in due dignity, the warring States endeavoured during the war, if conditions permitted, but in particular after the conflict, to give each combatant an individual grave reflecting his religion and culture, and to engrave the name of each of the missing, immortalizing their sacrifice and individuality.



- 1 - Civilian victims section (Gerbéviller)
- 2 - Mont Kemmel French ossuary
- 3 - Douaumont ossuary
- 4 - Ploegsteert Memorial to the Missing (WA10)
- 5 - Tyne Cot Cemetery (FL08)
- 6 - Riche French Military Cemetery (MS01)
- 7 - La Maize Military Cemetery (ME04)

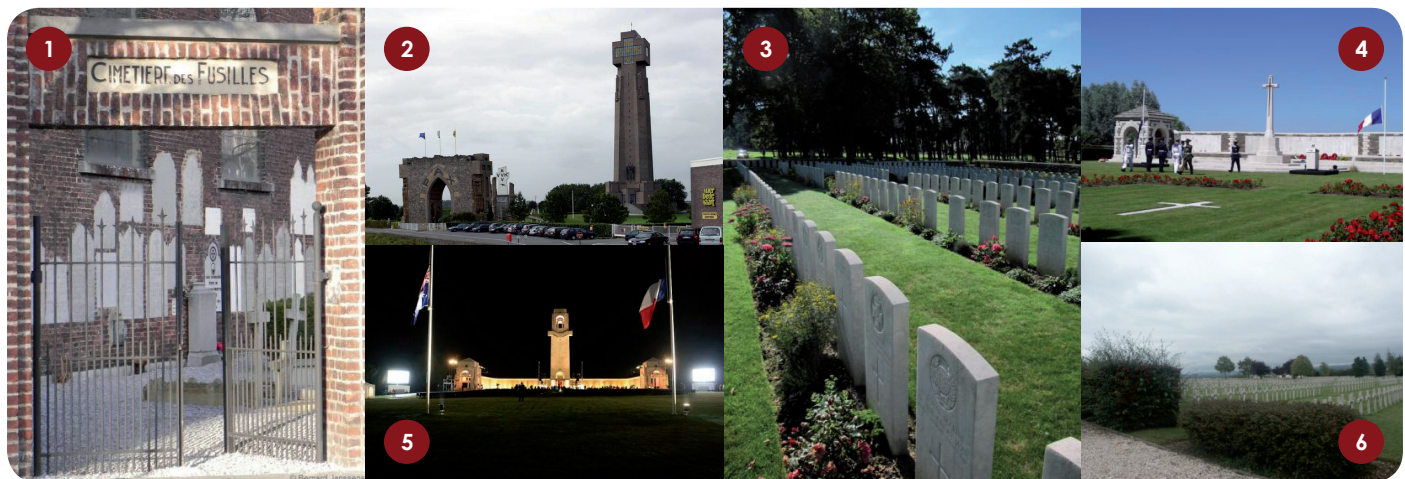
This marked the official recognition, by victors and vanquished alike, of the change in treatment of the fallen, from common grave to individual tomb, even for the soldier "known only to God". However, this objective could not always be achieved, due to the violence of the fighting and the lack of financial resources, which led to the construction of the ossuaries of Douaumont (ME05), Mont Kemmel (FL23) and Navarin (MA10).

A - The Nomination File "Funerary and Memorial Sites of the First World War" or the recognition of the soldier as individual, completing the evolution observed since the end of the 18th century

The Nomination File for inscription of the "Funerary and Memorial Sites of the First World War (Western Front)" on the World Heritage List is the outcome of work carried out jointly since 2009. It is the result of partnership between Belgium and France, the managers of the component parts of the property and the local authorities.

In Belgium, the project is led by the governments of the Flemish and Walloon regions (Flanders and Wallonia), and in France by the association "Paysages et Sites de Mémoire de la Grande Guerre" (Association of Landscapes and Memorials of the Great War). This Association brings together the councils of the administrative counties ("Départements") situated along the Western Front and the individual site managers. The local authorities (municipal and parish-level) are associate partners.

This request for inscription is serial and transnational. The 139 component parts of the proposed series constitute a coherent whole, in view of the historic events and the diverse types of funerary and memorial architecture, which reflect the cultural plurality of the property and its continuing worldwide echo. Being plurinational, these sites have unequalled societal resonance. Citizens of more than 100 States from every continent, including former colonies, now independent States, come to these places to honour their ancestors who now rest in peace in European soil. Most of the component parts and their environment have protected status, or their protection is in progress. All are already inalienable, and their management is under the law of the State in which they are located. All are the object of strong local, national and international attachment.



- 1 - Enclos des Fusillés (WA06)
- 2 - Tour de L'Yser (FL03)
- 3 - Canadian Military Cemetery (Vimy) (PC04)
- 4 - VC Corner Cemetery (ND02)
- 5 - Australian memorial (SE09)
- 6 - French Military Cemetery for Prisoners of War (MS01)

Men from more than one hundred states across the world are buried on this front



- 1 - Portuguese cemetery (PC02)
- 2 - Indian memorial (PC02)
- 3 - New Zealand Memorial (Le Quesnoy Communal Cemetery Extension) (ND06)
- 4 - Romanian Military Cemetery in memory of Romanian prisoners of war (HR07)
- 5 - Italian cemetery (MA02)
- 6 - Polish extension of Bois du Puits (MA04)
- 7 - Chestres French National Necropolis, Czechoslovak section (AR01)
- 8 - Chinese cemetery (SE10)
- 9 - Saint-Hilaire-Le-Grand Russian Military Cemetery and Chapel (MA03)
- 10 - Beaumont Hamel Newfoundland Memorial (SE01)
- 11 - Braine Danish Cemetery (AI06)
- 12 - Delville Wood National Memorial (SE05)
- 13 - French National Necropolis and Henri Fransworth Foreign Legion Memorial (Monument-Ossuaire de la Légion Etrangère) (MA09)

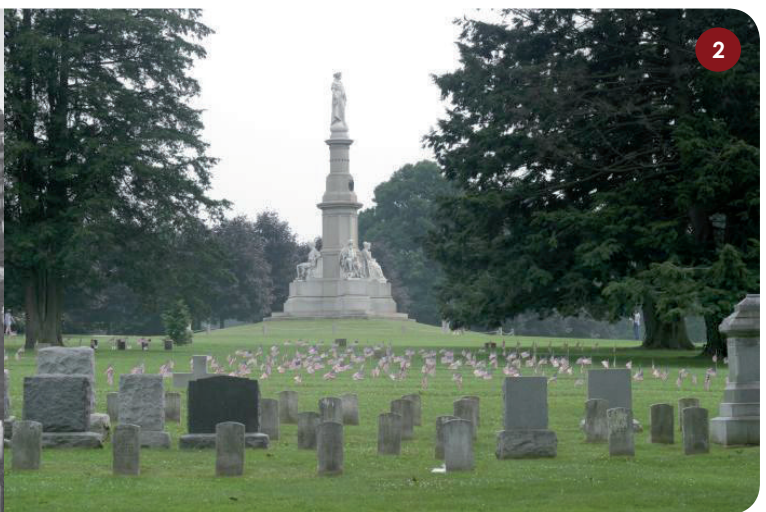
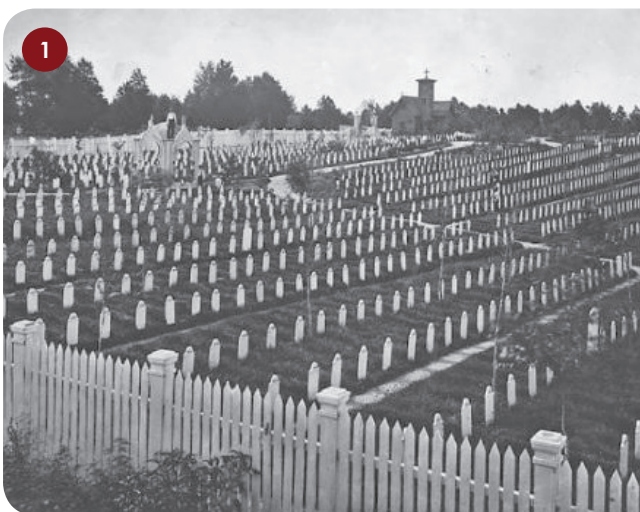
Sites on the Western Front, the most plurinational front of the war

The diversity of the partners in the project, their many nationalities and their willingness to work together are the reasons for the variety of architectural styles in the component parts of the property. These styles express different cultures, beliefs and traditions. However, they all unite in the common wish to render public homage to their dead and missing and to mark their Eternal Memory.

The work done was immense: more than 2000 burial sites have been established all along the front. The selected sites represent only 4.5% of them. The selection was made on the basis of five criteria - historic, architectural and landscape value, visible expressions of religious and cultural identity, the immaterial aspects of the funerary and/or memorial site and geographical location.

Although this work reflects civilizations, cultures and beliefs from all over the world, it is characterized by certain recognizable standard designs. For example, we can perceive the influence of the architecture and scenic disposition of the military cemeteries of the nineteenth century - whether those of the American Civil War, both Unionist and Confederate, or those of the Boer War. However, what distinguishes the First World War from other conflicts is the agreement of the warring States, whether allies or enemies, to provide an individual and permanent grave if circumstances permitted, or, as a last resort, an ossuary. A memorial was established for each of the missing, bearing their name for eternity. Each soldier who died for his country is genuinely acknowledged, as an individual, and his name is preserved for ever. The 1914-18 war rekindles the spirit of Greek antiquity and completes the evolution of the funerary customs that reappeared in 1798.

Although, in the 19th century, President Lincoln, during the American Civil War, declared that everyone who died defending the Union must have an individual grave and, on 17 July 1862, established national legislation instituting the system of national cemeteries (37th Congress Omnibus Act, Section 18), the same system was not established for the Confederates. Their dead were generally not buried in the national cemeteries, with rare exceptions, such as the cemeteries for prisoners or victims of rail accidents (Cypress Hills Cemetery in New York). After the Civil War, a reward was offered to anyone who found the grave of a soldier of the Union, but there was no reward for finding the grave of a Confederate. Although bodies were collected from the battlefields during a period of 5 years, and a total of 73 cemeteries were created, only a very few Confederates were buried there.



1 - Alexandria Military Cemetery
2 - Gettysburg Military Cemetery

In general, their bodies were exhumed in 1879, to be transferred to civilian cemeteries or to cemeteries that were dedicated to Confederates but opened on local initiative, as in the case of Resaca Cemetery (Georgia). By contrast, in the cemeteries of the 1914-18 war, comrades and enemies lie side by side. The burial fields of Bois du Puits (MA04) or La Crouée (MA06) are striking examples.

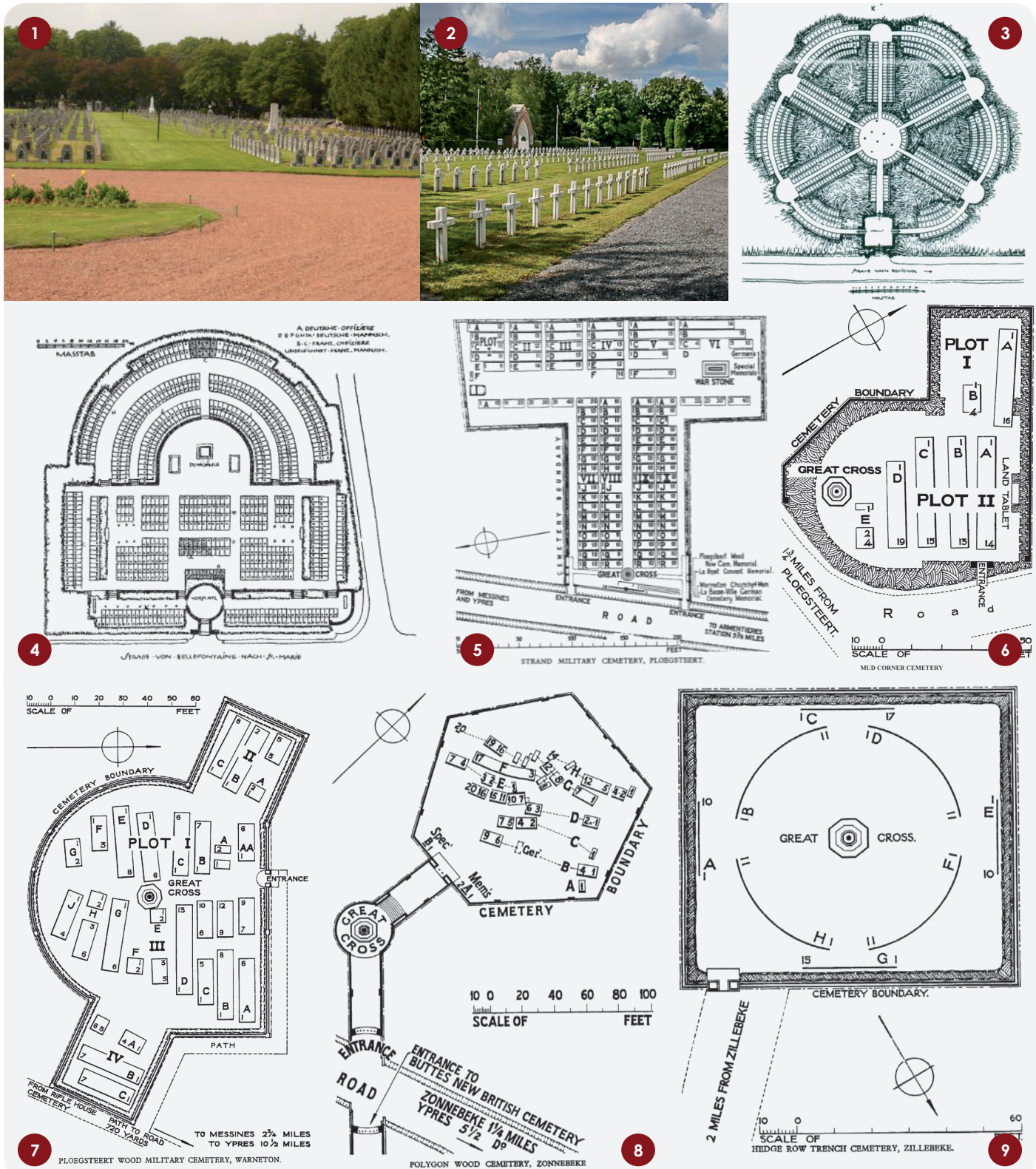


1 - Czech and Slovak Memorial Stone (AR01)
 2 - Czechoslovak Monument (PC09)
 3 - German headstone (AR04)
 4 - Cuts French National Necropolis (MS01)

5 - Aisne-Marne American Cemetery (AI01)
 6 - Island of Ireland Peace Tower (FL26)
 7 - Welsh Cemetery (FL12)
 8 - Nieuport Memorial, Memoria (FL01)
 9 - Robermont Cemetery, military extensions (WA02)

This was observed in both camps, in August 1914, in Moselle and Donon (BR01) as well as in Flanders (Hyde Park Corner Cemetery, WA09) and in the battlefield cemeteries from October 1914 (Prowse Point Military Cemetery (WA12) ; Rifle House Cemetery (WA16). All the dead, without distinction, were collected from the battlefields after the battle and buried, sometimes in ossuaries (MA10, ME05, MA01), because it was impossible to do otherwise, due to the advanced degree of or disintegration of the bodies or their entanglement. These cemeteries or necropoleis differ in their location, layout, architecture and scope.

An interchange of influences can be seen,
from the funerary sites to the spatial arrangement



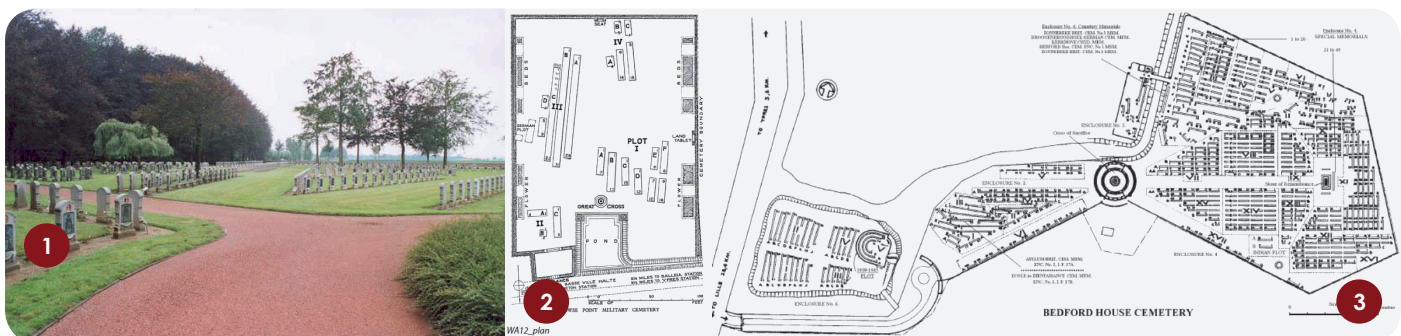
- 1 - Robermont Cemetery military extensions (WA02)
- 2 - L'Orée de la Forêt French National Necropolis (WA04)
- 3 - Le Plateau French Military Cemetery (WA03)
- 4 - Radan Franco-German Military Cemetery (FL05)

- 5 - Strand Military Cemetery (WA11)
- 6 - Mud Corner Cemetery Ploegsteert ((WA13)
- 7 - Wood Military Cemetery (FL20)
- 8 - Ploegsteert Wood Military Cemetery (FL25)
- 9 - Hedge Row Trench Cemetery (FL22)

By their location we can distinguish between:

- Battlefield cemeteries, such as the Riche French Military Cemeteries/Necropoleis (MS01) and Cutting (MS04) : Battles of Morhange, La Belle Motte (WA07), the Commonwealth Cemeteries of the Ypres sector (FL06 to FL17 and 27); the cemetery ensemble of Beaumont Hamel (SE01, SE02), Thiepval, Pozières (SE03 and SE04) and Rancourt-Bouchavesne Bergen (SE06, 07, 08): battle of the Somme; the cemetery ensemble of Neuville-Saint-Vaast and Notre-Dame de Lorette (PC06 to PC09): battles of Artois, and the ensemble of cemeteries of the battle of Vimy (PC03 to PC05).
- Front-line cemeteries, adapted to the Front's fluctuating contours: No Man's Cot Cemetery (FL13), Track X Cemetery (FL14), Buff's Road Cemetery (FL15). These cemeteries are often small. Their layout reflects the original burial ground (Prowse Point Military Cemetery (WA12)).
- War Cemeteries: The Forts of Loncin (WA01) and Douaumont (ME06), original Franco-German steles marking the former graves of Petit Donon (HR01).
- The cemeteries at the intersection of the front line and the support bases: Lijssen Military Cemetery (FL27) or near a crater (Lone Tree Cemetery, FL25) or tunnels (Spanbroekmoken British Cemetery, FL24).
- Hospital cemeteries, behind the front lines, Moosch French National Necropolis (HR09), Étaples Military Cemetery (PC13) and the national necropoleis of Chambièrre (MS05), Faubourg Pavé (ME09) and Royallieu (OI03).

By their design and spatial layout

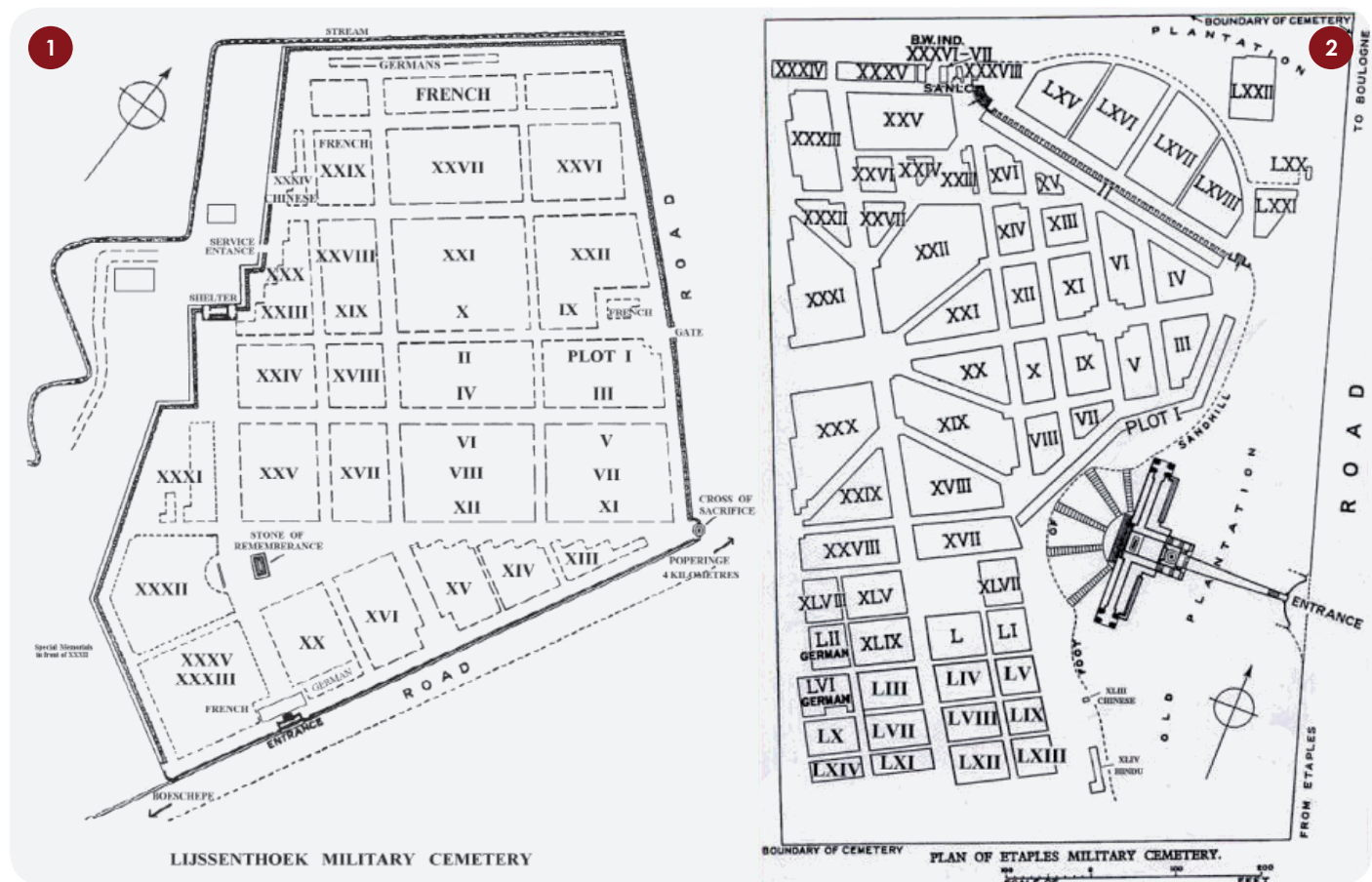


- 1 - Houthulst Belgian Military Cemetery (FL05)
- 2 - Plan of Prowse Point Military Cemetery (WA12)
- 3 - Bedford House Cemetery (FL18)

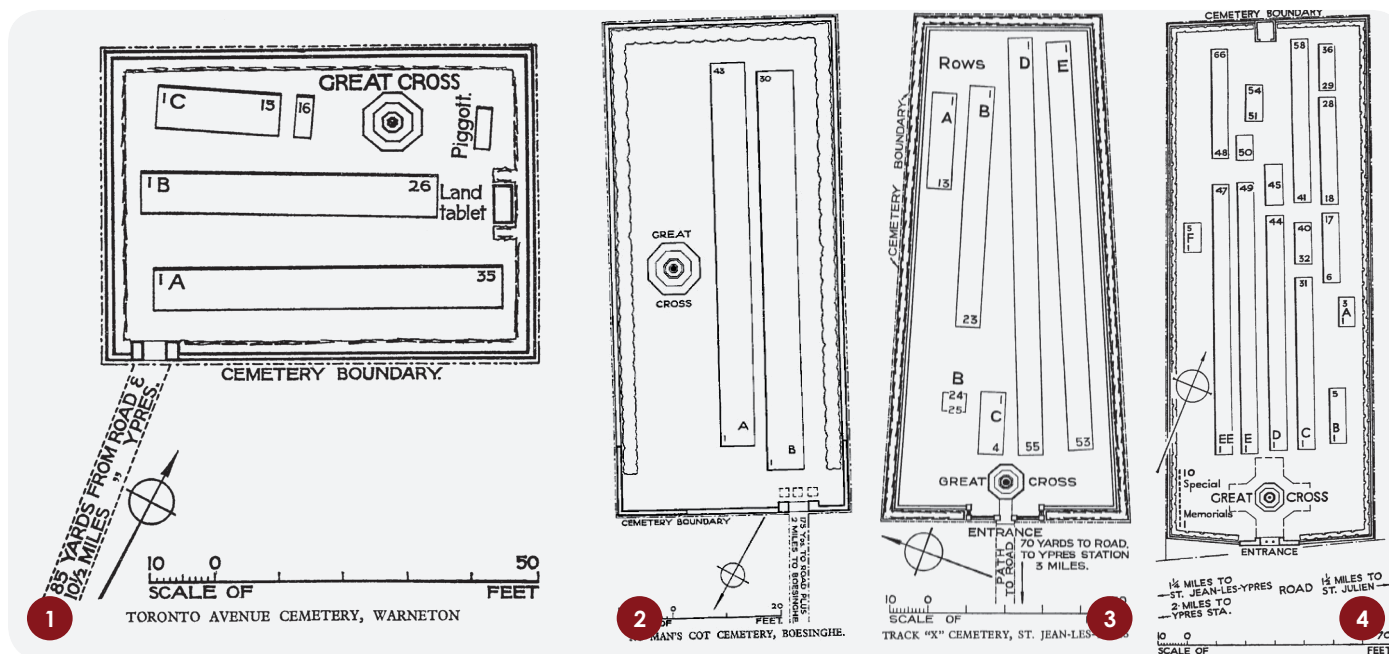
These designs and plans reflect the cultures of those who inaugurated the cemeteries: reflections of German openness: Le Plateau French Cemetery (WA03), Radan Franco-German Cemetery (WA05), Saint-Symphorien German and Commonwealth Military Cemetery (WA08), Kham Cemetery (HR03), the German cemeteries of Veslud (AI03) and Le Sourd (AI04); reflection of Canada: Canadian National Monument "The Brooding Soldier" (FL07); reflection of British culture: Tyne Cot Cemetery (FL08), Delville Wood Memorial (SE05), Ploegsteert Wood Military Cemetery (WA15); reflection of Belgian culture: Belgian Military Cemetery of Oeren (FL04) and Houthulst (FL05); reflection of French culture: French Necropolis of the 28th brigade (MA08) and L'Opéra Cemetery (MA09) and reflection of American culture: Necropolis of the Foreign Legion (IMA09).

The designs are sometimes complex: Bedford House Cemetery (FL18), which consists of a combination of several cemeteries in a park surrounding a group of ambulances, bears witness to the violence of the fighting (2/3 unknown soldiers).

Some of the sites are immense, such as Etaples Military Cemetery (PC013), but this huge scale is by intention and by design, as in the case of the Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery and Memorial (ME03) or Saint-Mihiel American Cemetery and Memorial (MM01), The Douaumont French National Necropolis Ossuary and Muslim Monument (ME05) or the French National Necropolis of Notre-Dame de Lorette (PC10).



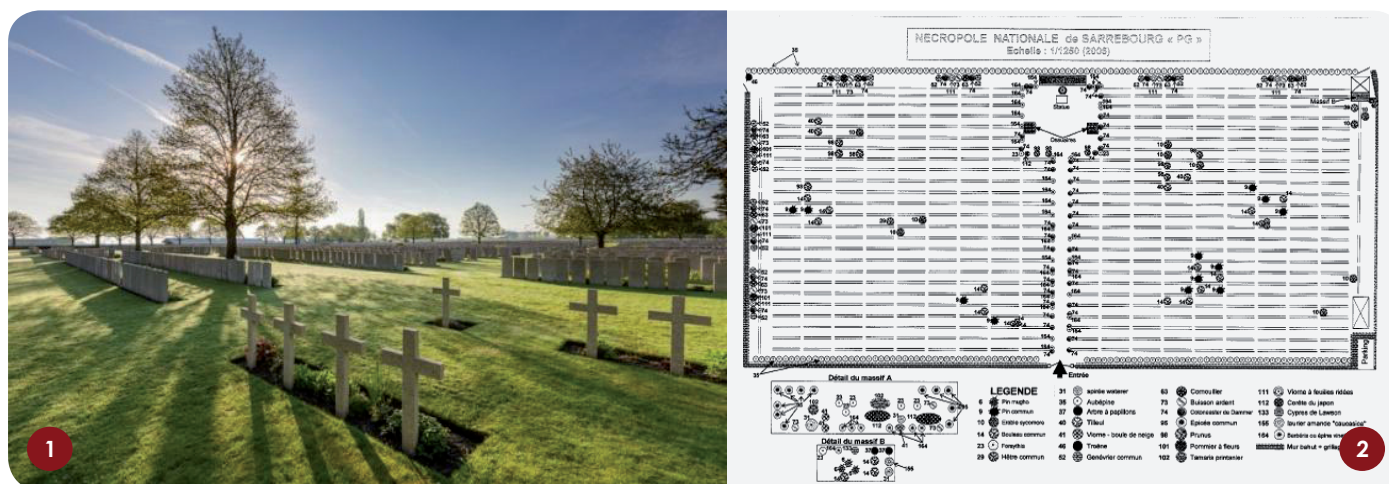
1 - Lijssen Military Cemetery (FL27)
2 - Etaples military cemetery (PC13)



- 1 - Toronto Avenue Cemetery (WA14)
- 2 - No Man's Cot Cemetery (FL13)
- 3 - Track X Cemetery (FL14)
- 4 - Buff's Road Cemetery (FL15)

Through the varying diversity of their headstones and the number of national extensions, these cemeteries reflect varying levels of plurinationality: Lijssen Military Cemetery (FL27), the French National Necropolis for the prisoners of Sarrebourg (MS04), the Chambière Necropolis (MS05) and Étaples Military Cemetery (PC13) are among the funerary sites with the largest number of different nations. The first is dedicated to soldiers from the UK and the British Empire, while the second is for French soldiers and soldiers from France's former colonial empire and overseas territories.

These sites are inalienable and granted to the foreign States concerned by a convention granting perpetual possession and right of use



- 1 - Lijssen Military Cemetery (FL27)
- 2 - French National Necropolis for Prisoners of War (Sarrebourg) (MS04)

In 98% of cases, the owners are the French or Belgian States. The managers of the sites are either Belgian or French (Direction des Patrimoines, de la Mémoire et des Archives - Directorate of Heritage, Memory and Archives - and its operator the Office National des Anciens Combattants - National War Veterans Office), the departments of the French Ministry for the Armed Forces, or in some cases foreign (Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Governments of Canada, South Africa, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Czech Republic, Slovakia etc.). In these cases, usually, the foreign States benefit from accords ("Conventions") granting them use of the land in perpetuity (see table below) or other consensual agreements (Denmark, Poland). In some cases, the owners are private individuals or local communities (Soulzmatt Necropolis (HR07), French Memorial of the Battles of the Marne (MA01), Stosswhir (HR08)), non-government organisations (Ascerf (MA06), Danish (AI06)) or private foundations (Verdun Ossuary (ME05)). All of these entities now work together and organize periodic seminars in France.

The main site managers are integrated as partners in the board of the association "Paysages et Sites de Mémoire de la Grande Guerre" (Association of Landscapes and Memorials of the Great War), the overall coordinator of this project.

CONVENTION	SITE MANAGER AGREEMENTS
United Kingdom and subsequently countries of the Commonwealth - France	France recognizes the Imperial War Graves Commission (1917) and then the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (1960) as exclusive manager of the sites of the Commonwealth.
United Kingdom followed by countries of the Commonwealth - Belgium	
Canada - France	The Canadian Government decides monitors and pays for the construction work and maintenance, which it entrusts to the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.
Canada - Belgium	
Germany - France	Initially verbal agreements were reached on a case-by-case basis, and subsequently formal Conventions were signed with the German Government, which entrusted the management of the German sites outside Germany to Volksbund Deutscher Kriegsgräberfürsorge (German War Graves Commission).
Germany - Belgium	
United States - France	The government of the United States has entrusted management to the American Battle Monuments Commission, an American Federal Agency since 1923.
Italy - France	1st Convention in 1918, renewed on 15 December 1976, (French official gazette - "Journal Officiel" - 26 December 1976).
Denmark - France: no convention	Tacit agreement with the Danish Consulate in France.
Poland - France: no convention	Tacit agreement with the Polish Consulate in France.

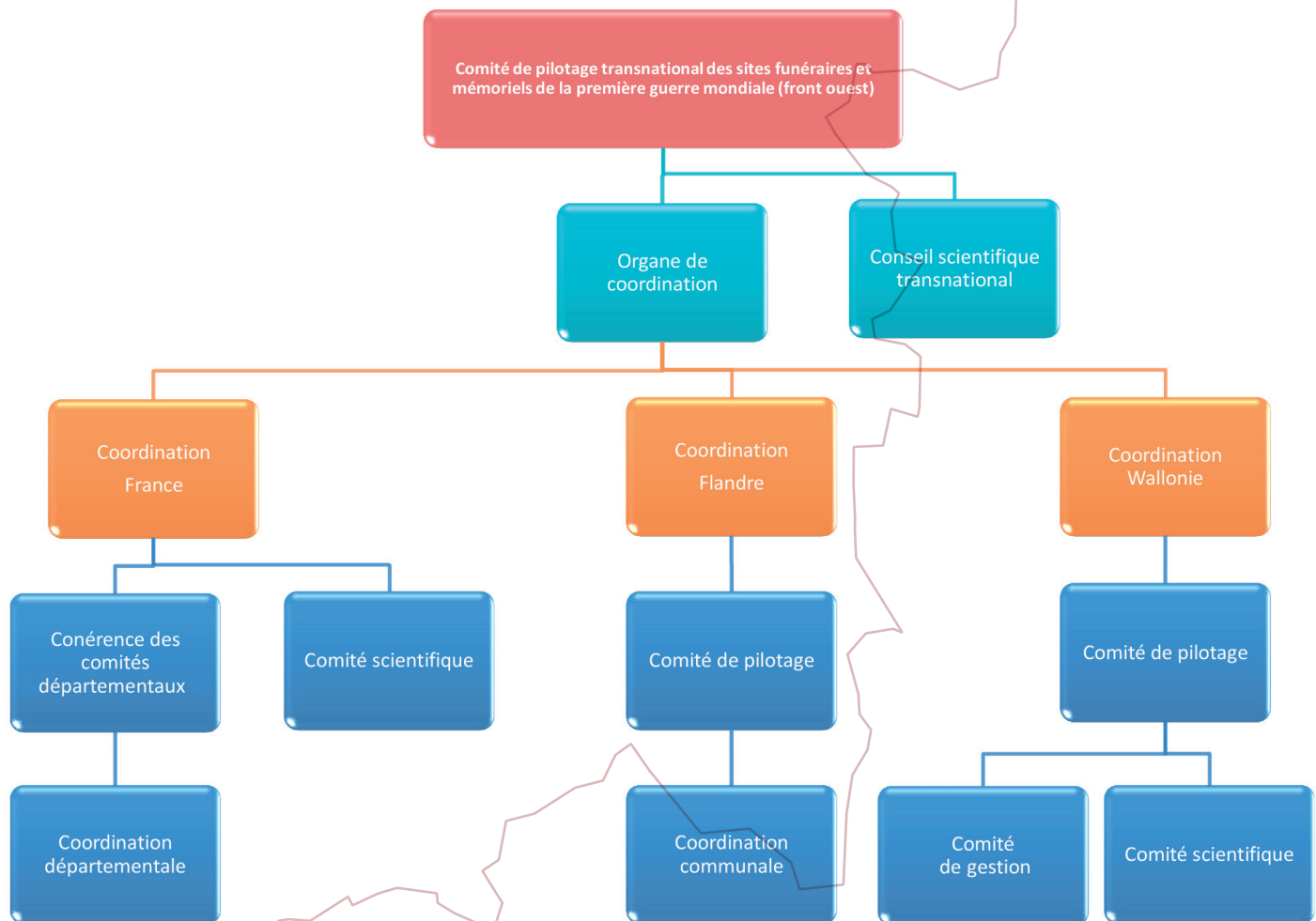
The laws or practices concerning the protection of heritage differ in France and Belgium, but both countries ensure the protection and conservation of these sites in perpetuity.

B - A transnational management plan based on a bilateral

The law of the Belgian State or French State applies to all sites that do not have any extraterritorial status. Protection as Historic Monument or as a listed or classified site in France reinforces the existing regulatory protections (article R. 126-1 of the Urban Planning Code ("Code de l'Urbanisme")).

A transnational management

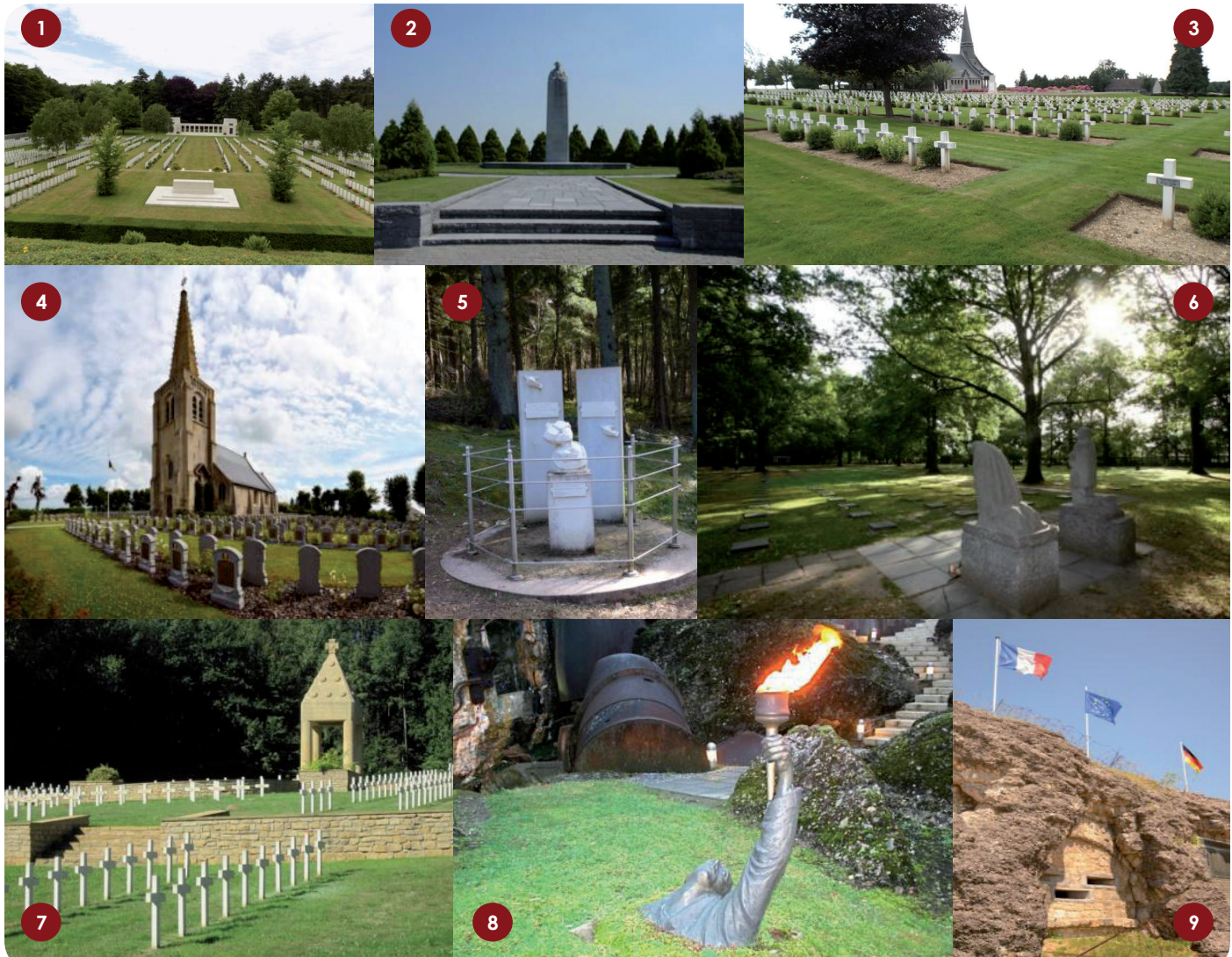
The geographical distribution of the component parts of the property proposed for serial inscription justifies the establishment of a transnational management plan to monitor the legal protection and conservation of the component parts of the property, the sharing of best practices and, when appropriate, the extension of this property to other fronts.



The Transnational Coordination Committee for the Funerary and Memorial Sites of the First World War (Western Front) meets at least once a year. Its aim is to:

- Federate the managers of the component parts and the national (France) and regional (Flanders and Wallonia) authorities to develop common approaches to conservation and management and to ensure clear and homogeneous communication of the OUV.
- Ensure good distribution of the information, by uniform signage, the exchange of best practises, pooling of research and finance and promotion to the national and international public.
- Initiate harmonized thematic studies and research devoted to the sites, to their history and their anthropological, sociological, ethnological and archaeological dimensions.

The foundations of this cooperation were laid by 4 meetings held since 2015 between the project sponsors and the managers of the sites. This work is relayed at State level in each State, and in the case of France by the Conference of Département Committees. A conference of managers was held in April 2018.



- 1 - Buttes New British Cemetery (CWGC)
- 2 - Brooding Soldier (Canada)
- 3 - Rancourt French National Necropolis
- 4 - Oeren Belgian Military Cemetery
- 5 - Memorial Stone to the Executed (French Memorial)
- 6 - Vladslo German Cemetery (VDK)
- 7 - Orée de la Forêt French Military Cemetery
- 8 - Fort de Loncin (City of Liège)
- 9 - Fort Douaumont (Fort de Douaumont)

The Transnational Coordination Committee for the Funerary and Memorial Sites of the First World War (Western Front) is composed of:

- Representative of the Ministry of Culture and Communication (France),
- Representative of the Agentschap Onroerend Erfgoed (Flemish Organization for Immovable Heritage) (Flanders),
- Representative of the Heritage Department of Wallonia,
- Representatives of each military cemetery managing entity: Ministry of the Armed Forces (France), Ministry of Defence (Belgium), CWGC, ABMC, VDK, one representative of the other managers: Ministry of Veterans Affairs Canada, Government of the South African Union, Italian Consulate, Danish Consulate, associations, NGOs, private foundations etc.,
- Representative of the association Paysages et Sites de Mémoire de la Grande Guerre.

Regional management plans - Flanders and Wallonia

A national plan and local (Département-level) management plans in France

A - Operating framework of the French national plan

1 - The monitoring and management of the component parts of the series are implemented via:

- The national and/or local tools for protection of the sites,
- The long-term management programmes of the managing entities of the funerary and memorial sites.

In compliance with the management framework established by the French government and the Association Nationale des Biens Français du Patrimoine Mondial (Association of French World Heritage Sites - ANBFPM), whose charter emphasizes the importance of consultation with the local communities and enlisting their participation.

Application of the principles and obligations of the 1972 Convention

The State has designated "World Heritage" contact persons in the competent decentralized government offices, under the authority of the regional prefects.

Local authorities have broad responsibilities for the management of their territories (land use and urban planning). These responsibilities can also include specifications for the protection of heritage in their own planning documents (territorial cohesion plan, local urban development plan, district map, land use plan etc.)

2 - The National Conference of Département Committees designates the French members of the transnational coordination.

Composition

The National Conference brings together the Committees of the individual French Départements. It comprises:

- The president of the Département council or his/her representative,
- The technical director of each Département Committee,
- The managers of the component parts of the serial property nominated for inscription on the UNESCO list,
- State authorities: Prefect or designated sub-prefect, Ministry of Culture, in particular the person responsible for following-up the Nomination File, the representatives of the regional directorates for culture (DRAC) and for the environment, land use and housing (DREAL) etc.
- A representative of the scientific committee.

Mission

- The National Conference sets up a Committee responsible for Franco-Belgian and international relations and appoints its chair and vice-chair,
- It presides over the establishment and appointment of the 4 Commissions and ensures that they function correctly,
- It draws up the operating and investment budget and ensures its implementation,
- It assumes responsibility for obtaining public subsidies and grants, in particular from Europe, and private sponsorship,
- It declares or ratifies the strategies and actions undertaken by the Commissions,
- It decides and harmonizes the calendar of actions, in consistency with the transnational guidelines.

3 - A permanent secretariat

The inter-Département Conference is supported by a permanent secretariat run by the association Paysages et Sites de Mémoire de la Grande Guerre. Its mission is to monitor relations between the various parties at national and international level (management of meetings, monitoring the adopted decisions and objectives, site files etc.) The secretariat is constituted of: one person recruited by the Conference of Département Committees and is overseen by the General Secretary. It is established in Paris.

4 - Commissions

Organization and operation

- There is a total of 4 Commissions: Protection, Conservation, Knowledge, Valorisation.
- They are supervised by the president of a Département council or by his/her representative. Their structure is based on the organisation of the Département Committees and brings together all the partners taking part in the activities. The local communities can be invited to attend in cases where they have exceptional experience or particular problems.
- They meet as often as necessary.

Missions

- The Commissions are encouraged to meet on a rotating basis in the individual Départements.
- They are required to define their strategy and a programme of actions to be submitted to the Conference of Département Committees.
- They maintain regular relations with the individual Département Committees.
- A voluntary coordinator monitors and coordinates each of the Commissions.

B - Département-level Plans

The entities concerned

- Département-level: The Archives of each Département are generally responsible for coordination: moral and cultural role (archives, exhibition, remembrance etc.) in cooperation with the vice-president in charge of the Nomination File.
- Other stakeholders include the decentralized State authorities and the State: Regional directorates for culture (DRAC), for the environment (DREAL) etc. Culture and Environment Ministries, Ministry for the Armed Forces etc.
- Naturally, the direct managers of the sites are also at the heart of this organization: DPMA and its operator ONAC, ABMC, VDK, CWGC, Parks Canada, South African Union etc., associations and private individuals.
- The local authorities concerned: Communities of Local Authorities ("Commune"-level), individual local authorities in coordination with their Region and with Europe (FEADER, Leader), as the sole financial stakeholders apart from the State and the managers of the component parts.

4 key actions

- Protect
- Conserve
- Know and make known
- Valorise

Expectations

The expectations relate to the component parts of the transnational property and its inscription in the landscape (viewsheds) and its environment: each site has its own management plan for each zone, i.e.:

- Core of the site (component part)
- Buffer zone: the size of this area will depend on the viewsheds,
- 'Interpretation zone': this larger area aims to provide a good understanding of the funerary element concerned and to promote its placing in the local historic, environmental and socio-economic context.

This Nomination File marks an exceptional turning point in knowledge, sharing and cooperation between the managers.

Given these problems, the managers have set up a working group, which meets regularly to share best practises and know-how. Mutual training courses are in progress. The intention of the managers is to harmonize their conservation policies.

With this aim, on 25-26 April 2018, CWGC organised a series of conferences, with the interactive participation of all the partner managers. This marked a major advance in transnational management.

However, we should note that the difficulties of maintaining these sites vary, partly as a result of the choices made after the war.

C - A funerary and memorial architecture as reflection of the cultures and of the inequalities of wealth between the States

These exchanges between partners generate better knowledge of the component parts of the series.

Architectural types and styles as reflections of diverse cultures

A - The architectural types conceived during the war

"War" Cemeteries:

These cemeteries were created on the spot (collection of Franco-German steles and headstones in Donon (BR01), Canadian cemeteries in Vimy (PC06, PC05, PC04) etc.) or as a function of their positions on the front, behind the front lines (sorting cemetery) such as the Rabenbühl German cemetery, or at the rear, such as the cemeteries of Kham (HR03) and Les Ulhans (HR06). Their operation depended on the fluctuations of the front.

Their organisation was spontaneous and dictated by geology (Petit Donon BR01) and by the battles (crater necropoleis PC05 and PC06). The German cemeteries were constructed according to a clearly defined layout plan (Plateau de Tintigny, Veslud and Saint-Symphorien cemeteries, Route de Solesmes Cemetery, Lesourd Cemetery etc.) and placed religious belief in the foreground (chapel, Kham and Rabenbühl altar, calvary etc.) These cemeteries still sometimes have steles and headstones sculpted during the war (Kham at the site, Gobessart and Chambière) and often contain a monument designed to pay homage to all those fallen for their country (German cemeteries of Saint-Quentin, Assevent etc.). Their setting is woodland in the case of the cemeteries created by the Bavarians (cemeteries of Radan, L'Orée de la Forêt, Le Plateau d'Apremont, L'Hellenwald. etc.). The arrangement of circular or semi-circular headstones evokes Celtic customs. This choice is echoed by Father R.R. Doncoeur for the French National Necropolis of the 28th Brigade (MA08).

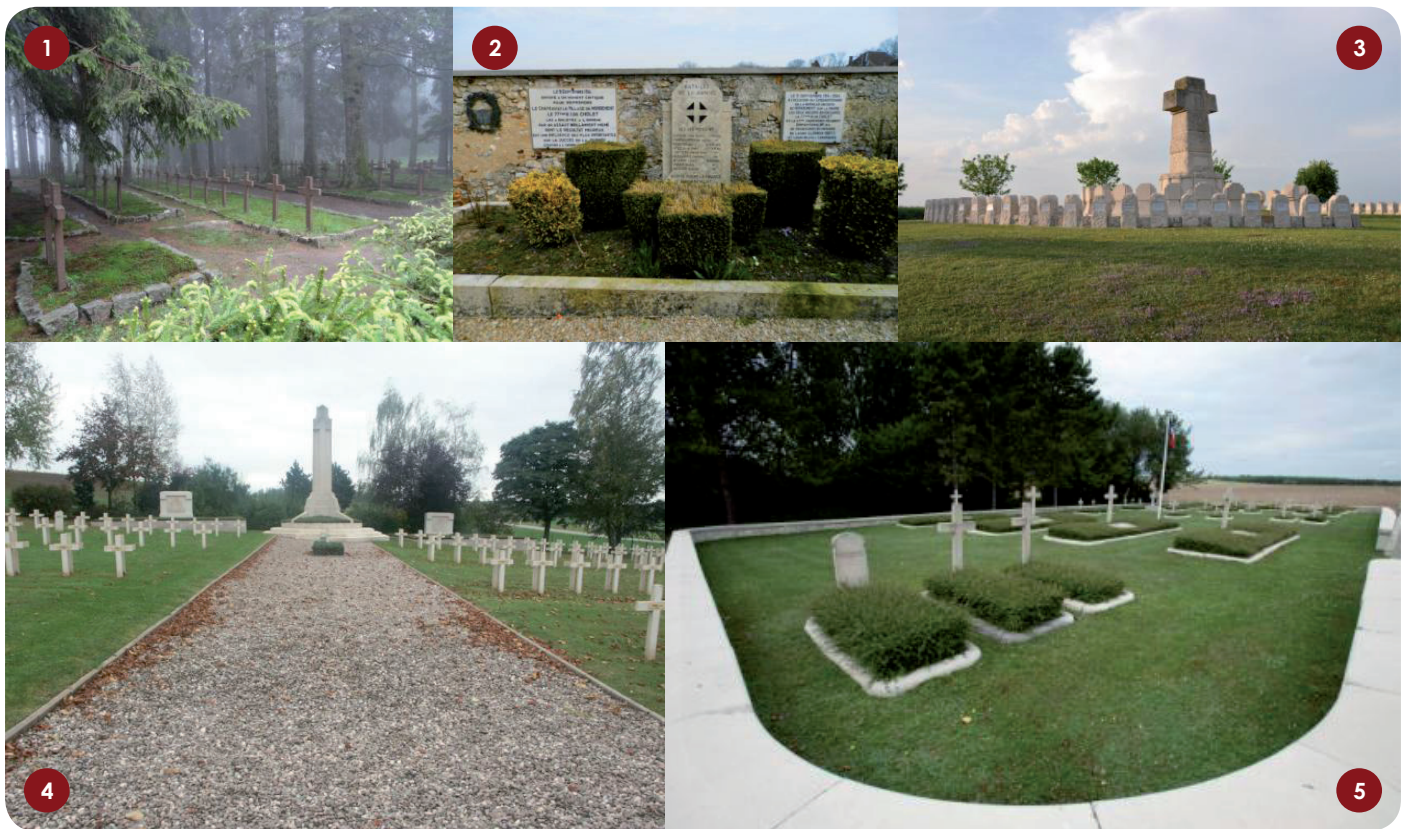


- 1, 2 - Memorial and steles of the original Donon Franco-German Cemetery (BR01)
 3 - Original German Kahm Cemetery (HR03)
 4 - Le Plateau French Military Cemetery (WA03)
 5 - Saint Symphorien Anglo-German Cemetery (WA08)
 6 - Veslud German Cemetery (AI03)
 7 - Le Sourd Franco-German Cemetery (AI04)



- 1 - Kahm Cemetery (HR03)
- 2,3 - Les Uhlans Memorial Stone and Cemetery (HR06)
- 4 - Assevent Franco-German Cemetery (ND05)
- 5 - Monument of the Route de Solesmes German Cemetery (ND04)
- 6 - German Memorial Stones (ND05)
- 7 - Franco-German Monument of the Saitn-Quentin German Cemetery
- 8 - Sedan German Monument (AR02)
- 9 - Hellenwald German Cemetery (MS02)
- 10 - Memorial at the Perrepont German Cemetery (MM04)
- 11 - German headstone, Lagarde (MS07)
- 12 - Gobessart German Cemetery (ME 12)

Some French necropoleis were also created and have been conserved to this day with their exceptional spatial organisation.



- 1 - Duchesne Necropolis (HR04)
- 2 - Mondement-Montgivroux military common tomb (MA05)
- 3 - Necropolis of the 28th Brigade (MA08)
- 4 - Cutting French National Necropolis (MS03)
- 5 - L'Opéra French National Necropolis (MA07)

Hospital cemeteries

Located in an annexed area or behind the front lines, they are all in their original site attached to a hospital or group of hospitals. They were constructed either in the traditional style of military hospital cemeteries, such as the Chambi re French National Necropolis (Metz), which is a veritable funerary museum, or they have preserved the spirit of their original design, such as Morhange German Cemetery, and the Saint-Quentin and Moosch cemeteries. They have preserved their original commemorative monuments, for example Pierrepont German Cemetery and the German monuments at Charleville-M zi res, Saint-Quentin, La Route de Solesmes (Cambrai) etc. All the graves are known (Compi gne,  taples etc.).



- 1 - Moosch French National Necropolis
- 2 -  taples Military Cemetery
- 3 - Royallieu French National Necropolis
- 4 - Chambi re French National Necropolis

B - Post-war architectural styles and memorial installations

After the war, architects were confronted with the task of creating immense cemeteries to provide a proper burial for the soldiers killed during the conflict. More than 2,000 necropoleis exist today on the Western Front. They each have their originality and constitute a single major work developed over a quarter of a century, with the interruption of the Second World War (Neuville-Saint Vaast Czechoslovak Cemetery), and continuing up to this day (Fromelles Pheasant Wood Cemetery, 2009/2011).

The cemeteries, as places of contemplation and commemoration for the living, differ in their form and construction according to the specific architectural language of each nation. They illustrate both mass deaths (size and mass graves or ossuaries) and individual death, by means of emblems. Designed to soothe the wounds of war and restore the landscape, these funerary and memorial sites remind us of the battlefields and the sacrifice of millions of soldiers and speak to us of the horrors of war.

Post-war German cemeteries

The relocated post-war cemeteries, with their simplified architecture and layout, contrast with the German conception of the cemetery. For the most part, they are located where the Belgian and French States desired. Their design is summary. They are vast, bringing together, in Maison Blanche (PC06), 44,833 soldiers killed from 1914 to 1918 (including 8,040 in ossuary) during the battles of Artois and Vimy Ridge. The same is true of Belgium, with the Langemark German Cemetery (44,304 soldiers) and Vladslo (25,644 soldiers), which also contains the memorial of Käthe Kollwitz. The famous German sculptor dedicated this statue to "The Grieving Parents" and to her youngest son, Pieter.

Their location has been carefully considered. In the case of the German cemeteries, they are outside the sacred grounds Consenvoye cemetery is outside the battlefield of Verdun. After signing the 1968 Franco-German Convention, the VDK attempted to give these sites a German spirit. It erected chapels or monuments on the sites and collected the steles, headstones and regimental monuments of the cemeteries exhumed between the wars, as in the case of Gobessart German Cemetery (ME12).



1 - Langemark German Cemetery (FL06)
2 - Consenvoye German Cemetery

The cemeteries of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

The Imperial War Graves Commission (IWGC), established by Fabian Ware, has the mission of organising and constructing war graves. It gives consideration to the geographical origin of the fallen or missing soldiers and adapts the cemetery architecture accordingly, with a preference for retaining and redesigning the cemeteries created during the war. The operations of concentrating the graves were conducted at the request of the French government. The Commission's memorials are impressive in their monumentality (Thiepval Memorial SE03). The French State obliged the Commission to make this memorial bi-national (Franco-British) and to reduce the size of other memorials. So, France induced a change in architectural conception, in favour of the enclosed memorial and the wall of names, such as the Loos Memorial (PC12) and Pozieres Memorial (SE04).

Today, the Commission is responsible for a total of 562,000 individual graves located on the Front, with 410,000 identified and 152,000 unidentified.



- 1 - Polygon Wood Cemetery (FL25)
- 2 - Louverval Military Cemetery & Cambrai Memorial (ND47)
- 3 - Lichfield Crater Cemetery (PC06)
- 4 - Buttes New British Cemetery (FL10)

Of the 2,316 cemeteries of the Commission created on the Western Front, 970 were redesigned by young architects. However, their work remained under the supervision of four master architects: Reginald Blomfield (1856-1942), Edwin Lutyens (1869-1944), Herbert Baker (1862-1946) and Charles Holden (1875-1960). Reginald Blomfield designed the Cross of Sacrifice - an elongated Latin cross of octagonal cross-section, with a longsword inspired by the Celtic cross fastened to the front - as a memorial for all the cemeteries, except for the Chinese Cemetery, Indian Memorial and Étreux Cemetery, which was created on 26 August 1914 and was very early adorned with a Celtic cross, erected in the centre of the cemetery by the Styles family from Munster and inspired by a visit to France during the war. The integration of these sites into the landscape is a high priority: generally, they are characterized by the concept of the cemetery as village garden. The influence of Gertrude Jekyll, architect, landscape designer and friend of Sir Edwin Lutyens, remains permanent. The model of the cathedral cemetery was adopted for the larger cemeteries, while retaining a remarkable landscaped environment. To respect the diversity of religious confessions of the soldiers of the Empire, Lutyens chose to design the Stone of Remembrance, evoking Ancient Greek practices (altar). The Stone of Remembrance is placed in all the larger cemeteries. On one side, they are inscribed with the sentence from Ecclesiastes selected by Kipling: THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE.

American cemeteries

The design of the American national cemeteries is founded on the principal of an individual grave for each soldier and dates back to the American Civil War. In 1923, the American Congress adopted legislation establishing The American Battle Monuments Commission (A.B.M.C.), entirely financed by the State and chaired by General Pershing. Very rapidly, the Commission assumed responsibility for creating necropoleis in France and Belgium and pursued a major policy of relocating and consolidating American war graves. The Commission decided to create very large cemeteries, where the grave area occupies only a limited space.



Saint-Mihiel American Cemetery (MM01)

The American Cemetery is inspired by the memorial park cemeteries created by Abraham Lincoln during the American Civil War. As permanent replacements for several temporary cemeteries, they are vast. The largest of them, Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, covers 52 hectares. Their layout is symbolic, an overturned urn in the case Meuse-Argonne, or they integrate a part of the battlefield, which they overlook, as in the case of Aisne-Marne American Cemetery and Memorial. For the most part, the architects were from New York. Thomas Harlan Ellet conceived the plans for the Saint-Mihiel American Cemetery and Memorial, and the architects York and Sawyer those of the Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery.

Belgian cemeteries

The Belgian cemeteries are of classical design and resemble the French cemeteries in their organization.

Compared to their British or German counterparts, the Belgian military cemeteries do not have any special architectural features. Usually, the graves are arranged in narrow rows and sections. Some cemeteries constructed after the war followed an elaborate geometric layout, as is the case of Houthulst Cemetery, in the shape of a star.

Like other countries, the Belgian government decided in 1924 to adopt a uniform headstone style, which was used from 1925 onwards to replace the wooden crosses or private monuments, except if the families expressly wished to retain the old graves. For that reason, some cemeteries (Oeren, Adinkerke, Hooglede and La Panne) have private monuments or a few stones disposed in the shape of a Celtic cross, conferring specific symbolic value. The Belgian tombstones are imposing and heavy: they are made of blue stone and bear a bronze plaque with the name of the individual, the unit, place and date of birth and the inscription "stierf voor België" or "mort pour la Belgique" (died for Belgium). The families chose the language. In the case of unidentified soldiers, the text is in both Flemish and French, and any decorations evoke both cultures. An enamel plaque shows the colours of the national flag in oblique or vertical stripes. The old plaques had a Latin cross or the Belgian lion, but recent plaques no longer bear these emblems.

Headstones of different design and meaning are found in some Belgian military cemeteries in the region (in particular Oeren and Adinkerke). Made of concrete and based on a design created by Flemish artist Joe English, these headstones, in the form of a Celtic cross, bear the inscription AVV-VKK ("Alles Voor Vlaanderen, Vlaanderen voor Christus" (All for Flanders, Flanders for Christ) next to the "Blauwvoet" (the lanner falcon, a symbolic bird of the Flemish Movement, especially students). Also, the foot of the cross provides a space for a special inscription. These headstones were installed from 1916 onwards by the Vlaamse Comité voor Heldenhulde (Flemish Committee for Homage to Heroes) on the tombs of Flemish students or sympathisers of the Flemish Movement. 800 tombs of this type were found in the military cemeteries at the end of the war. 75 remain today. Many of them disappeared during the reorganisation of the cemeteries from 1925, with the installation of standardised headstones. Families had to submit a request to preserve a special monument.

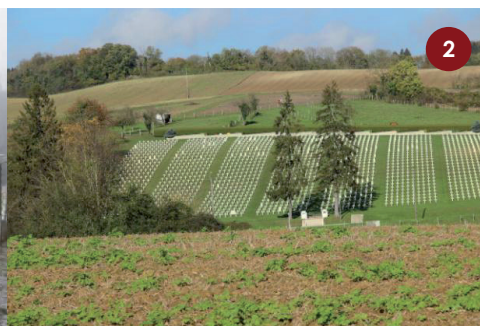
French necropoleis

The necropoleis created during the war were subsequently redesigned, for example in Riche, Saint-Benoît de la Chipotte or Lagarde, which inspired the standard template. Some cemeteries were established at the initiative of local government (Département), as in Fontenelle. Many necropoleis were preserved following petitions by the municipalities and/or inhabitants, despite the desire of the State to regroup and concentrate the graves: this was the case in Pierrepont. Sometimes, the municipalities, such as Cutting, received the support of public personalities such as A. Maginot. This victory was sometimes obtained after long procedures, such as those undertaken for the necropolis of Le Trottoir (les Épargés).



- 1 - La Chipotte French National Necropolis (VS02)
- 2 - La Fontenelle French National Necropolis (VS01)
- 3 - Lagarde French National Necropolis (MS06)
- 4 - Le Trottoir French National Necropolis (ME12)

Subsequently, the large necropolis for the prisoners of Sarrebourg was constructed. Its design inspired the circular of 24 February 1927, in which the Minister of Pensions defined the principles of military cemeteries as national monument and delegated their construction and care to the government and technical experts. In 1928, the government set up the "Commission Nationale des Sépultures militaires" (National War Graves Commission), which drew up a standard template for all the cemeteries concerned.



- 1 - Cuts French National Necropolis (OI01)
- 2 - Craonelle French National Necropolis (AI08)
- 3 - La Crouée French National Necropolis (MA06)



1 - Les Tiges French National Necropolis and Ossuary (VS03)
 2 - Vigne-Meuse Cemetery Military Section (AR03)

In some cases, the authorities decided to transform these cemeteries into major remembrance sites, regrouping smaller cemeteries, as in the case of the necropoleis of Notre-Dame de Lorette (PC10) and Fleury-sous-Douaumont (ME05). Foundations and associations raised subscriptions to erect memorials: French Memorial of the Battle of the Marne (ME01), Douaumont Ossuary (ME05) and l'Hartmannswillerkopf Ossuary (HR05). Many soldiers are now interred in the military extensions of Communal cemeteries, as in the case of Vigne-Meuse (AR03).

The cemeteries and memorials of the other nationalities reflect their customs. Canada opted for the creation of major historic sites and memorial parks commemorating a landscape of exceptional quality, as in the case of Beaumont-Hamel, Newfoundland Memorial (SE01), Newfoundland Park and the Vimy Ridge Canadian Memorial Park and Memorial (PC03 to PC06). This memorial is acknowledged as an outstanding ensemble, at both European and world level, and is the work of the Canadian architect and sculptor Walter Seymour Allward (1876-1955).

South Africa and Australia, although members of the Commonwealth, insisted on their own designs, in the first case with the Delville Wood South Africa Memorial and Cemetery, and in the case of Australia with the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial and Cemetery. Their architectural quality and environmental integration are exceptional. Both sites are major places of national remembrance and history. The first is a national monument and is the work of Sir Herbert Baker. It was constructed in the wood with public subsidies and is dedicated to the memory of the South Africans who died during the Great War in every operating theatre. The second is the work of E. Luytens. Both sites now have a museum, opened in 1986 in the case of South Africa, and in 2018 for Australia. All the other States asked the Belgian and French States for a funerary and memorial site, either directly or through an association, to gather their war dead in one place and to honour their missing.

D - Outstanding Universal Value

The Funerary and Memorial Sites of the First World War constitute a transnational serial inscription. The series comprises 139 component parts distributed along the Western Front, which was a decisive and active front throughout the war. Soldiers from all over the world (more than 80 present-day States) fought against or alongside one another on the front. Located on or near the battlefields, the sites include different types of cemetery - battlefield cemetery, hospital cemetery or permanent consolidation cemetery replacing smaller temporary graves.

They represent all the transnational and worldwide funerary and memorial styles present in France and Belgium.

The property expresses the immense trauma of societies in the early 20th century and the grief of the survivors and their families, on an international scale. It bears witness to a war of a new, industrial type, mobilizing millions of civilians across the world.

On the Western Front alone, more than 2 million men are interred in the cemeteries and necropoleis, with 670,000 missing. The vast majority were civilians mobilized by a system of universal conscription, which broke up families and destroyed entire societies. To these numbers, we can add the civilians killed during the offensives, and the workers who came from the colonies.

The funerary and memorial sites are perpetual and constitute an outstanding architectural heritage, illustrated by national and transnational aesthetic ideals. They express mourning for the dead through architecture, decorative motifs, landscaping and scenic arrangement, representing the diversity of world cultures enlisted in the battles of the Western Front. For a century, this ensemble of sites is the venue for commemorations that remain a living tradition. Reflecting geopolitical changes and the identities and cultures of peoples, these commemorations today mobilise both the local populations and peoples from all over the world. This tradition promotes school exchanges, in the form of inter-generational dialogue. As markers of the war that presaged the atrocities of the 20th century, these funerary and memorial sites have become places for the transmission of knowledge and conscience. As sites of remembrance for Humanity, they contribute to reconciliation and the ideal of peace.

Examples of national and transnational designs



- 1 - Stosswhir original necropolis
- 2 - Wimereux Extension Cemetery
- 3 - Faubourg Pavé French National Necropolis



German steles 1916



Russian headstone



Belgian headstone



German headstone



Belgian headstone



Czech headstone



German headstone



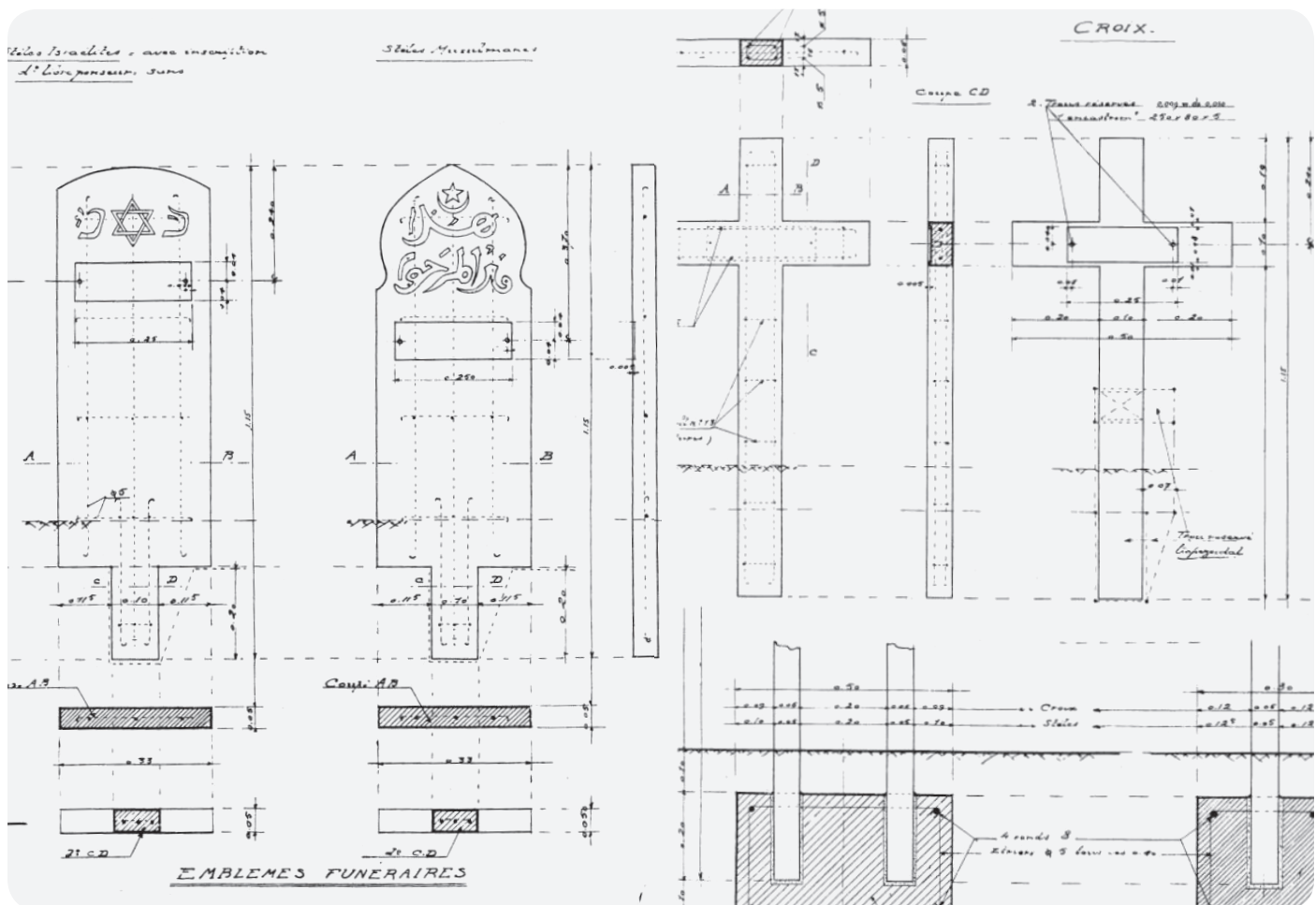
French headstones



Romanian headstone



German VDK headstone



Headstones for French citizens of the Jewish, Muslim and Christian faiths

Justifying criteria

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

The property bears testimony to the establishment and generalization of a transnational procedure for treating war dead, as the origin of a new human right: the identification and interment of the dead in an individual grave. For the first time in history, each victim is interred and acknowledged as an individual, on a universal scale and without national or social distinction, as a matter of principle.

This practice was implemented reciprocally by all parties to the conflict, something that had never been the case in previous wars. The individual killed in combat was recognized in his own right, with specific respect to his religious or philosophical convictions.

The name of each of the dead is engraved on his tomb, if he has been identified, or on a memorial if he is unknown. Most of the individual graves are concentrated in military cemeteries. Monuments to the missing are engraved in the form of gigantic alphabetical lists.

This individual and equal recognition of all the victims became a legal standard for all conflicts after the First World War.

Criterion (IV): To be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.

The Funerary and Memorial sites of the First World War, as component parts of the series bear testimony to the creation of a new typology of decorative, architectural and landscape elements. They were created and organised by all the parties to the conflict - whether victorious or defeated - in accordance with cultural sensibilities and national styles. The attention paid to aesthetics is a constant.

They constitute a new and large-scale example of constructions and sites created and organised to preserve the memory of all those killed in combat and to pay tribute to them; by their location, dimensions and quantity, they express the violence of a war that was for the first time total and global.

The typology of the cemeteries, ossuaries and monuments to the dead of the First World War was adopted for all subsequent conflicts.

Criterion (VI): To be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance.

All the Funerary and Memorial Sites of the First World War that constitute the series reflect without exception the determination to immortalise the individual identity of the war victim and to rehumanise the martyred and traumatised societies. They all bear the same message: human questioning in the face of the horror of war and the defence of the values of peace and equality between humans.

After more than a century, the memory of the dead still preserves its present and dynamic nature.

Millions of visitors of all generations from all over the world come to these sites. Alongside the local inhabitants, they take part in the commemorations and institutional, associative, international, national or local events. At the same time, the sites are the destination of family pilgrimages and millions of school visits. In these sites, history and memory are preserved in perpetuity.

Today, these sites are vectors of reconciliation and friendship between peoples.



1 - Hellenwald German Cemetery (MS02)

2 - Ceremony at Pheasant Wood Cemetery (ND01)

3 - American Jewish headstone, Saint Mihiel American Cemetery (MM01)

4 - Delville Wood Memorial (SE05)

An example of the diversity of the headstones and memorial stones reflecting different cultures



- 1 - French headstone
- 2 - Italian headstone
- 3 - German headstone, standard design
- 4 - Tomb of a junior non-commissioned officer of the Park Company of the 2nd Campaign Battalion of the 2nd Royal Bavarian Regiment
- 5 - Headstone of an infantryman of the 68th regiment of the Landwehr
- 6 - One of the 33 German monuments of the Great War. Each monument is different, and they are positioned among the crosses or aligned on both sides of the alley of headstones.

E - Declaration of integrity

The global integrity of the proposed series is provided by several major themes and concepts to illustrate as fully as possible the different aspects of property's outstanding universal value.

The diversity of the component parts of the series reflects the shared intent of the governments to respond to the expectation of the world populations to ensure that the sacrifice of their loved ones is honoured. This intent was expressed by a vast international movement to create cemeteries with individual tombs and memorials displaying the list of those killed in combat. The series proposes a selection of funerary sites that are among the most emblematic examples of this new devotion to those killed on the Western Front (France-Belgium), in an ensemble comprising more than four thousand cemeteries and monuments.



1 - Dud Corner Cemetery and Loos Memorial (PC11)

2 - Wall of Names at Notre-Dame de Lorette (PC10)

The series reflects the memory of the nations and peoples that took part in the battles.

It bears testimony to the incredible diversity of those involved and the reflection of this diversity in the cultures of the warring parties, fully justifying the term of First World War.

Through its component parts, the series encompasses the nations and peoples involved in this conflict and their wish to pay international tribute to their dead or missing in action.

The series reflects the various zones of the Western Front and the different stages in the history of the war. The overall cartography expresses this dual geographical and chronological balance. The series is designed to respect and illustrate the historic extension of the Western Front.

In addition to the aspect of homage to the dead, the component parts express the cultural pluralism of those mobilized and the history of this funerary and memorial edification. They reflect this pluralism in their stylistic and typological diversity.

Finally, the property represents the culmination of a tradition and of movements of memorial reunions and exchange, evolving over time and perpetuated today on a large scale. The proposed series incorporates these temporal currents in the construction of the sites and bears testimony to their present-day cultural and symbolic importance.

All the individual component parts of the serial Property have good structural integrity, whether as memorial, necropolis, organised military cemetery or monument. Almost all of them, from their inception, were conceived as cohesive ensembles of monuments and landscapes, expressing the values of remembrance in their structure and forms.

Their establishment obeyed the canons of a funerary art defined by the pluricultural and economic context of the war years and of the interwar period. The monuments are integrated in the landscape to varying degrees, sometimes preserving portions of the battlefield. These sites are living and transmit the messages of reconciliation and peace. In themselves, they are witnesses to memory and transmit remembrance to subsequent generations, especially since the disappearance of the last eye witnesses of the First World War.



Menin Gate Memorial (FL17)

F - Declaration of authenticity

The selected sites are cemeteries and monuments participating in their devotion to the principle of homage to the dead, and this is their exclusive purpose. They perform a funerary and memorial function that has been carefully preserved to this day. The memorial sites are mutually complementary and are closely connected to the events of the First World War. They reflect the different national, historic and territorial aspects of these events and their structural, architectural and decorative variants. These funerary and memorial sites have been conserved and maintained in continuous compliance with their initial vocation.

Some of the cemeteries were created in the very early days of the war or during the conflict. They testify to the individualisation of the death of the combatant. In particular, they bear testimony to the fact that individual graves and monuments to the missing were created during the conflict. After the Armistice, the systematic search for the dead began, together with the identification and classification of the remains of both enemies and allies. This process was reflected in the creation of cemeteries and of necropoleis and ossuaries for the human remains that could not be identified. These newly created funerary sites, which were sometimes vast, followed the organisational logic and traditions specific to each nation.

For this purpose, bodies were exhumed from some of the cemeteries created during the war, and the sites were abandoned. However, the memorial function of these cemeteries was often respected, conferring on them an archaeological dimension.

Certain cemeteries were affected by the events of the Second World War, but their rehabilitation was carried out in accordance with their initial funerary vocation. The same applies to the funerary monuments. Although some of them were created in wartime (La Chipotte French National Necropolis (VS02) and German cemeteries), they were more often established during the interwar period, directly expressing the homage to the memory of the dead and missing. Some of these monuments were reconstructed during the years following the Second World War, even occasionally continuing up to relatively recent periods. However, all have kept their initial vocation. With a very few exceptions (monument of the former German military cemetery in Sedan), the sites have been maintained by the international, national or local authorities responsible for them. In summary, they are individual material testimonies that provide a high degree of authenticity.

The cemeteries express a convergence towards new values common to all the warring parties in honouring the individuals who died in combat, while their architecture and sculptural attributes reveal specific national memorial cultures. Additionally, the establishment of monuments commemorating the war and its dead continued in proximity to the former front lines and in the villages and towns of the nations and peoples involved in the fighting.

The most imposing memorial monuments constituting the series visually and symbolically mark the extent of the Western Front. These memorial monuments and the landscape of the cemeteries testify to a deep desire for peace. The complete ensemble of the component parts bears testimony to these material and immaterial values and expresses the living and continuous nature of this homage, which has persisted for one hundred years, and the desire for peace and reconciliation.

These sites benefit from an increasingly marked degree of care, maintenance and conservation. All of the sites and their environment enjoy existing protection, and this protection will be reinforced.

The centenary of the Great War, for some managers and administrative services, has brought a new awareness of the nature of the property as heritage, and no longer simply as historic and memorial site, and of the need to conserve this heritage with respect for its material authenticity and symbolic value. The property is an original serial Property, that very powerfully and transnationally consecrates the individualisation of the death of the combatant and of the missing, perpetuating a movement started in 1798.



1 - Ceremony in Riche (MS01)

2 - Ceremony at Lagarde German military cemetery (MS07)

G - Protection and management requirements

All the component parts of the property are protected in Flanders and Wallonia under the national legislation of Belgium. In France, these properties have already been recognised as imprescriptible since the Finance Law of 1920 and are in some cases protected as Historic Monuments (Ministry of Culture) and as listed or classified environmental heritage sites (Ministry for Ecology and Sustainable Development). Most are the subject of a request for additional national protection currently under review, in particular pursuant to the CAP Law of July 2016.

Most of the component parts in France are owned by the State, which has granted a perpetual right of use of the land concerned to foreign States by specific Convention. These properties are inalienable.

Under French law, the "Code of Military Invalidity Pensions and War Victims" (CPMIVG)

stipulates that the military personnel who "Died for France" must be interred in perpetuity in the national cemeteries created for this purpose or, where applicable, in local authority cemeteries (administered at Commune-level).

The Ministry for the Armed Forces has taken the opportunity of this Nomination File to request reinforced protection and monitoring of the sites. These properties are only rarely owned by private parties. Foundations, non-profit associations and, occasionally, local authorities (Commune-level) may technically be the owners of the sites, but, given their nature, these sites are imprescriptible. All are regularly maintained and restored, and these tasks have now been placed under the supervision of the authorities responsible for heritage protection in the countries concerned.

In each country, national and local management plans have been established in partnership with the public and private managers, local authorities (elected representatives and cultural, heritage and planning departments), memorial associations and educational establishments in the areas of France where the component parts of the property are located. The regional directorates for culture and for the environment (DRAC and DREAL) will also be closely involved in this process. The result is a synergy of new stakeholders working to include the owners of the land in the buffer zones.

Long-term protection and management objectives

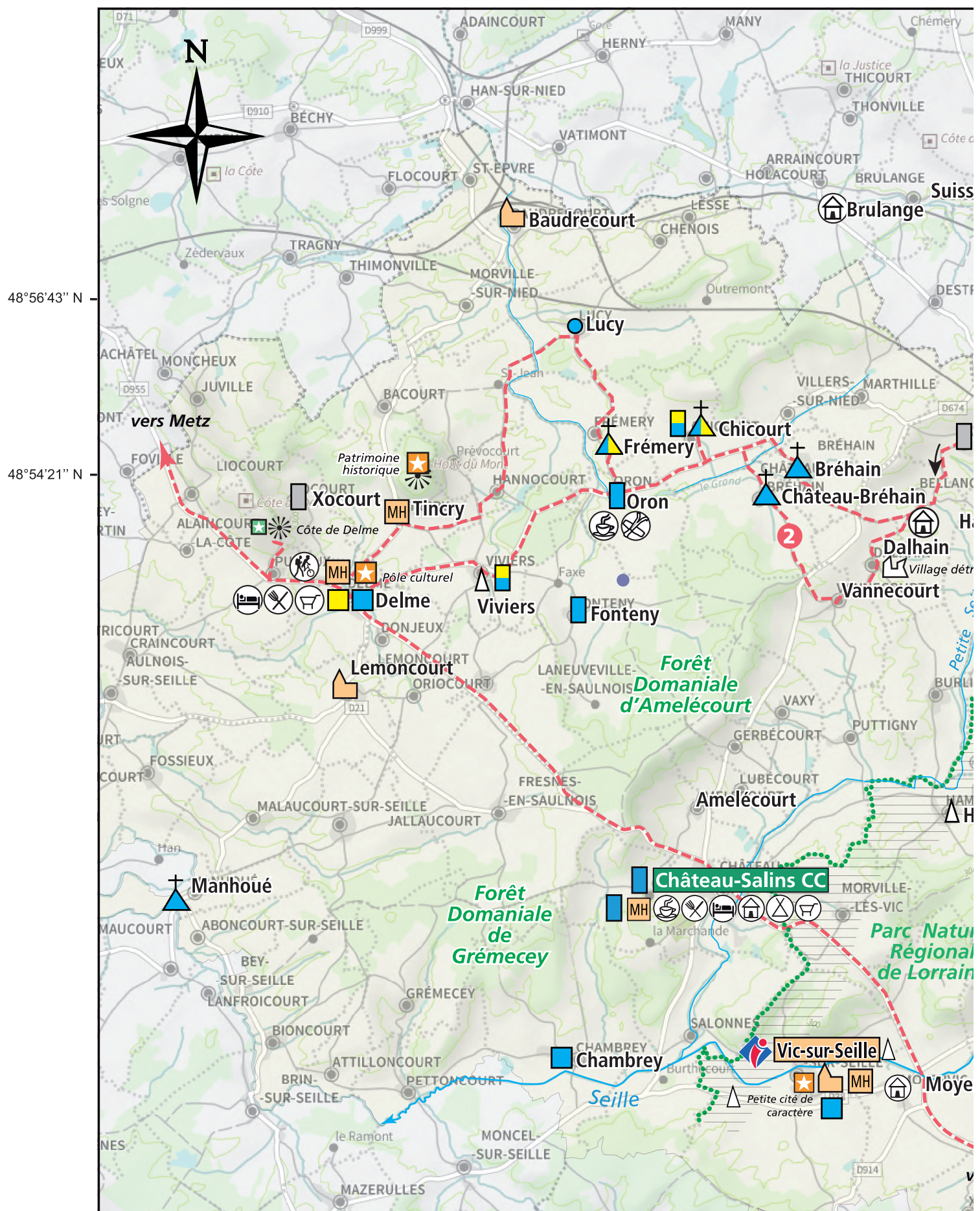
The creation of the Nomination File for inscription of the Funerary and Memorial Sites of the First World War (Western Front) has reinforced the ties between the individual Départements and has strengthened partnership not only with the public and private owners and managers of the component parts of the property but also with the local communities and the State administrative services (DRAC and DREAL) and national forestry office (ONF). This broad cooperation is necessary, because the territories containing the component parts also contain attributes that have not been selected (ruins or necropoleis and cemeteries).

For this reason, the association Paysages et Sites de Mémoire de la Grande Guerre has decided to establish "interpretation zones", which often provide a clearer understanding of the OUV. Also, the association endeavours to integrate the entire territory concerned in the local management plans. This approach strengthens networking between sites and often establishes continuity.

A transnational committee and regional entities in Flanders and Wallonia have been established for this purpose. In France, a permanent conference of the committees of the individual Départements has been established to ensure efficient coordination of site management between the different component parts of the series, while respecting the prerogatives of each country and each manager for the protection, conservation and management of the property. The working structure established in 2011 and consolidated in 2016 for the purpose of drawing up the Nomination File prefigures this Transnational Committee.

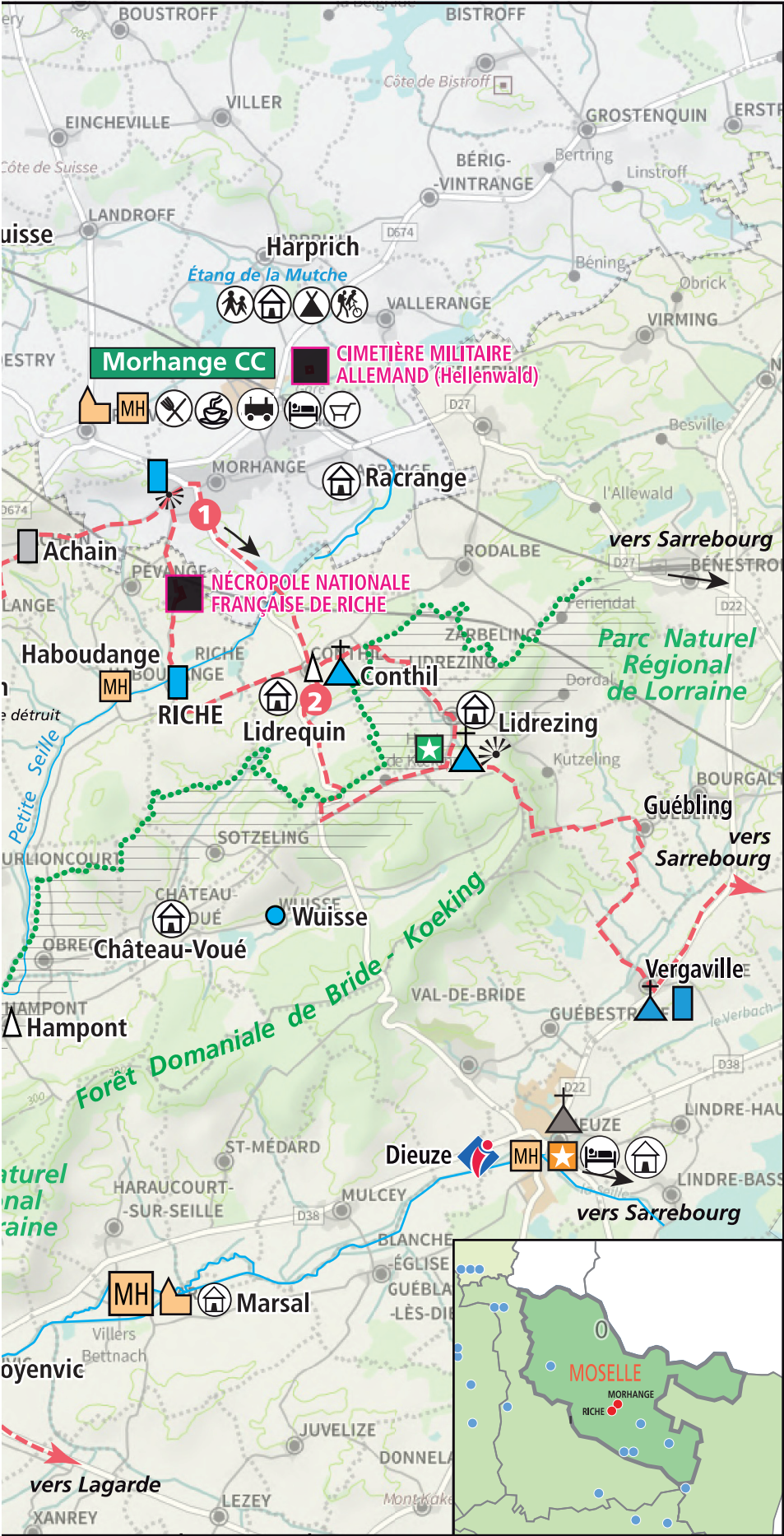
Secteur mémoriel Morhange - Riche - Carte de valoris

MS01: Nécropole nationale française de Riche / MS02 : Cimetière militaire allemand



isation - gestion

mand de l'Hellenwald



Légende

Bien proposé pour inscription

Sites / attributs :

- Nécropole, cimetière
- Mémorial
- Monument
- Fosse commune
- Carré militaire - civil
- Vestiges / Blockhaus / Cratère
- Village détruit

Nationalités

- Français / Allemand
- Commonwealth / Binational...

Valorisation touristique

- Porte d'entrée / Pôle culturel
- Office de Tourisme / Point Info
- Siège d' EPCI
- Musée
- Monument historique classé ou inscrit
- Basilique ou église MH
- Patrimoine historique
- Patrimoine naturel
- Panorama
- Randonnée (à pied, cyclotourisme)
- Base de loisirs
- Port de plaisance
- Circuit existant / projeté
- Hôtel
- Gîte / Camping
- Restaurant
- Café / Épicerie
- Gare / Parking
- Centre commercial

Label

- Cité de caractère

michel le moigne / cartographe 2018

Sources :
Communauté de Communes du Saulnois
Réalisation : janvier 2018
Fonds cartographique :
©IGN-FranceRaster 100 ® - 2015
Coordonnées WGS84

A word from the Director of Heritage, Memory and Archives (Ministry of the Armed Forces)

In 1915, faced with the hecatomb of the Great War, France, like all the other warring parties, subscribed to the general movement that led to the establishment of a formal obligation to honour all those killed in combat, an entirely new concept at the time, by entrusting the State with the creation and preservation in perpetuity of the graves of the French and allied soldiers who died for France.

From the end of the war to the present day, the agency responsible for administrations of veteran affairs, under its various names, has been given the responsibility for guarding and maintaining these graves and guaranteeing their integrity and perpetuity. This agency also progressively identified the principles for the design and conservation of these memorial sites.

These principles, which have become immutable, are based on universal philosophical values:

- respect for the human person and for the identity of the deceased military personnel, interred whenever possible in an individual grave bearing specific identifying information (name, rank, unit, date and place of death) or in a common grave (ossuary), which also bore this identifying information, if known;
- respect for the diversity of origins and philosophical or religious convictions of the dead, through the choice of a corresponding emblem, in particular - as a French particularity - a specific emblem for those who did not identify with any of the three monotheistic religions - animists, Buddhists, atheists etc.;
- desire to mark the equality of every combatant in death, through the rigour of the alignments and uniformity of the graves, without distinction of origin, rank or social status.

These principles are also founded on humanist values, calling for the development of peaceful remembrance, through contemplation, reconciliation and the invitation to peace.

Consequently, the cemeteries were designed to allow for family pilgrimage and the organisation of commemorative ceremonies - permanently open entrance gate containing a register - to help guide visitors around the site - and a visitor's book, the provision of benches for reflection and meditation, the arrangement of a Place d'Armes with the national flag for ceremonies. The landscape design - planting of trees, green areas and floral ornamentation - is designed to create a peaceful atmosphere.

Finally, the choice of emblems in white concrete (sometimes with a pink hue), as a modern material opening to the future, is an invitation to turn to the future and build a world in peace.

Over time, renovations and rearrangements have been implemented, without deviating from these principles or modifying the general aspect of the sites. Emblem designs differing slightly from the originals have been introduced (rounding of sharp corners to prevent frost-chipping), and flowers and trees that are better adapted to the diversity of the terrains and climates have been selected. Also, maintenance methods that ensure respect for biodiversity are now applied.

However, today as yesterday, and tomorrow as today, the State remains the guarantor of their integrity and of the integrity of their environment, so that they continue to stand for the values of humanity, fraternity and peace that dictated their creation.

The Directorate of Heritage, Memory and Archives, which is responsible for the necropoleis on behalf of the Ministry for the Armed Forces, is also entrusted with ensuring the protection of the foreign military cemeteries on French soil. For several years, the Directorate has been assisting APSMGG in the project of classifying the sites and is particularly attached to its success.

Myriam ACHARI

Director of Heritage, Memory and Archives (Ministry of the Armed Forces)



Partners

- Ministry of the Armed Forces / Directorate of Heritage, Remembrance and Archives, France
- CWGC: Commonwealth War Graves Commission
- ABMC: American Battle Monument Commission
- VDK : Volksbund Deutsche Kriegsgräberfürsorge e.v.
- Ministry of Veterans Affairs Canada, Government
- South African Government
- Italian Consulate
- Portuguese Ministry of Defence
- Douaumont Ossuary Foundation
- Associations: Danish, Polish, ASCERF etc.
- Communes of France: Ans, Liège, Tintigny, Sambreville, Fosses-la-Ville, Comines-Warneton, Nieuport, Dixmude, Alveringem, Houthulst, Langemark-Poelkapelle, Zonnebeke, Ypres, Heuvelland, Messines, Poperinge, Fromelles, Doignies, Cambrai, Assevent, le Quesnoy, Richebourg, Givenchy-en-Gohelle, Neuville-Saint-Vaast, Thélus, Ablain-Saint-Nazaire, Arras, Loos-en-Gohelle, Etaples-sur-Mer, Wimereux, Beaumont-Hamel, Auchonvillers, Thiepval, Authuille, Ovillers –la –Boiselle, Longueval, Rancourt, Bouchavesnes-Bergen, Fouilloy, Noyelles-sur-Mer, Louvencourt, Cuts, Thiescourt, Compiègne, Belleau, Saint-Quentin, Veslud, Leme, Effry, Braine, Cerny-en-Laonnois, Craonnelle, Oulchy-le-Château, Chauconin-Neufmoutiers, Dormans, Chambrecy, Saint-Hilaire-le grand, Auberive, Mondement-Montgivroux, Souain-Perthes-les-Hurlus, Vouziers/Chestres, Sedan, Vigne-Meuse, Vienne-le-Château, Saint-Thomas-en-Argonne, Apremont, Lachalade, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Vauquois, Douaumont, Fleury-sous-Douaumont, Verdun, Consenvoye, Les Eparges, Saint-Mihiel, Thiaucourt/Regniéville, Gerbéviller, Pierrepont, Riche, Morhange, Cutting, Sarrebourg, Metz, Lagarde, Ban-de-Sapt, Saint-Benoît-La-Chipotte, Saint-Dié-des-Vosges, Orbey, Horod, Lapoutroie, le Bonhomme, Hartmannswiller, Watwiller, Wuenheim, Sultz, Sultzmatt, Stosswihr, Wisches/Hersbach.

The Nomination File in France is sponsored by the following Départements: Nord, Pas-de-Calais, Somme, Oise, Aisne, Seine-et-Marne, Marne, Ardennes, Meuse, Moselle, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Vosges and Haut-Rhin.

