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CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Fortieth session

Istanbul, Turkey
10 - 20 July 2016

**Item 8 of the Provisional Agenda: Establishment of the World Heritage List
and of the List of World Heritage in Danger**

8B. Nominations to the World Heritage List

SUMMARY

This Addendum is divided into four sections:

- I. Changes to names of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List
- II. Examination of nominations referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee
- III. Examination of minor boundary modifications of natural, mixed and cultural properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List
- IV. Statements of Outstanding Universal Value of 7 properties inscribed at the 38th (Doha, 2014) and 39th (Bonn, 2015) sessions and not adopted by the World Heritage Committee

Decisions required:

The Committee is requested to examine the Draft Decisions presented in this Document, and, in accordance with paragraphs 153, 161 and 162 of the *Operational Guidelines*, take its Decisions concerning inscription on the World Heritage List in the following four categories:

- (a) properties which it **inscribes** on the World Heritage List;
- (b) properties which it decides **not to inscribe** on the World Heritage List;
- (c) properties whose consideration is **referred**;
- (d) properties whose consideration is **deferred**.

In the presentation below, ICOMOS Recommendations and IUCN Recommendations are presented in the form of Draft Decisions and are extracted from WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1.Add (ICOMOS) and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B2.Add (IUCN).

Though Draft Decisions were taken from IUCN and ICOMOS evaluation books, in some cases, a few modifications were required to adapt them to this document.

I. CHANGES TO NAMES OF PROPERTIES INSCRIBED ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

- A. At the request of the Singapore authorities, the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English name of the property **Singapore Botanical Gardens**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2015.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.49

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/16/40.COM/8B.Add,
2. Approves the name change to Singapore Botanical Gardens as proposed by the Singapore authorities. The name of the property in English becomes **Singapore Botanic Gardens**.

II. EXAMINATION OF NOMINATIONS REFERRED BACK BY PREVIOUS SESSIONS OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Property	Sanganeb Marine National Park and Dungonab Bay - Mukkawar Island Marine National Park
ID No.	262 Rev
State Party	Sudan
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)

See IUCN Additional Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 13.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.6

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B.Add and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B2.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **39 COM 8B.3** adopted at its 39th session (Bonn, 2015),

3. Refers the nomination of the **Sanganeb Marine National Park and Dungonab Bay – Mukkawar Island Marine National Park, Sudan**, back to the State Party, taking note of the strong potential to meet natural criteria (vii), (ix) and (x), in order to allow it to revise and complete the nomination, addressing the following actions:

- a) review, with the support of IUCN, the boundaries of the nominated property to better define the nominated area and buffer zones to ensure that all the natural attributes which contribute to the globally significant values are appropriately included and that integrity is enhanced; clear maps at a large scale, with a clear and specific description of the nominated property should be provided, and a clear statement on the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value that are confirmed as being located within the property boundary,
 - b) complete the work to update the management plans for Sanganeb Marine National Park and Dungonab Bay Marine National Park and to complete the preparation of an integrated management framework for the whole property that guides coordinated inter-agency policy and management and promotes the effective involvement of different stakeholders including local communities,
 - c) demonstrate increased financial resources to support the operational aspects of effective management of the nominated property and provide assurances to the World Heritage Committee on commitments to maintain ongoing sustainable financing;
4. Urges the State Party to work directly with the World Heritage Centre and IUCN in order to assure that the actions that it undertakes to revise the nomination fully meet the necessary requirements of the Operational Guidelines.

Property	Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex
ID No.	1461 Rev
State Party	Thailand
Criteria proposed by State Party	(x)

See IUCN Additional Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 5.

Technical Note

The Secretariat wishes to inform the World Heritage Committee that the State Party of Myanmar wrote 3 letters concerning the nomination of Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List by Thailand.

Myanmar brought to the Secretariat's attention the issue concerning the boundary which "remains to be defined systematically between Myanmar and Thailand", boundary along which the nominated site Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex extends. In particular, in its letter of 17 March 2016, Myanmar claims that "34 percent of the proposed forest areas of the Kaeng Krachan Complex are located in the territory of Myanmar" and appealed to defer the inscription process."

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.11

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B.Add and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B2.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **39 COM 8B.5** adopted at its 39th session (Bonn, 2015),
3. Refers the nomination of the **Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex, Thailand**, back to the State Party, taking note of the strong potential for this property to meet criterion (x), in order to allow it to more fully address the concerns that have been raised by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights concerning Karen communities within the Kaeng Krachan National Park, including the implementation of a participatory process to resolve rights and livelihood concerns and to achieve a consensus of support for the nomination that is fully consistent with the principle of free, prior and informed consent;
4. Encourages the State Party to consider nominating the property also under criterion (ix);
5. Also encourages the State Party to continue the commendable initiatives on future biological connectivity opportunities, including those between the nominated property and Thungyai - Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuaries in Thailand and, working in partnership with the State Party of Myanmar, between the nominated property and neighbouring transnational protected areas within the Taninthaya Forest Corridor in Myanmar;
6. Commends the State Party and partner NGOs for their increased efforts to address improved conservation management within the nominated property, including improved anti-poaching patrol systems, community engagement in Kui Buri National Park dealing with human/elephant conflict, and enhanced ecological research and monitoring, and further encourages the State Party to continue with these efforts.

3. Decides not to inscribe the **Tectono-volcanic Ensemble of the Chaîne des Puys and Limagne Fault, France**, on the World Heritage List under natural criteria;
4. Expresses its appreciation to the State Party, and the local stakeholders and communities for their on-going commitment towards the protection and management of the landscape and heritage of this region.

Property	Tectono-volcanic Ensemble of the Chaîne des Puys and Limagne Fault
ID No.	1434 Rev
State Party	France
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)

See IUCN Additional Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 21.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.13

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B.Add and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B2.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **38 COM 8B.11** adopted at its 38th session (Doha, 2014),

III. EXAMINATION OF MINOR BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS OF NATURAL, MIXED AND CULTURAL PROPERTIES ALREADY INSCRIBED ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

Alphabetical Summary Table and Index of Recommendations by ICOMOS and IUCN to the 40th session of the World Heritage Committee (10 – 20 July 2016)

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.	Recommendation	Pp	
	NATURAL PROPERTIES				
United Kingdom	Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast	369	Bis	OK	4
	MIXED PROPERTIES				
Viet Nam	Trang An Landscape Complex	1438	Bis	OK	4
	CULTURAL PROPERTIES				
China	The Grand Canal	1443	Bis	OK	5
France	Place Stanislas, Place de la Carrière and Place d'Alliance in Nancy	229	Bis	OK	6
India	Humayun's Tomb, Delhi	232	Bis	OK & OK	5
Japan	Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range	1142	Bis	OK	5
Spain	Mudéjar Architecture of Aragón	378	Ter	OK & R	6
Spain	Old Town of Cáceres	384	Bis	OK	6
Spain	Monuments of Oviedo and the Kingdom of the Asturias	312	Ter	N	6
Syrian Arab Republic	Site of Palmyra	23	Bis	R	4
United States of America	Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site	198	Bis	OK	6
United States of America	La Fortaleza and San Juan National Historic Site in Puerto Rico	266	Bis	OK	7
Uzbekistan	Historic Center of Bukhara	602	Bis	OK & OK	5
Uzbekistan	Itchan Kala	543	Bis	R	5

KEY

- R Referral
 OK Approval Recommended
 NA Approval Not recommended
 OK & R Approval recommended for a component part of a serial property, referral recommended for other component parts

A. NATURAL PROPERTIES

A.1. EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

Property	Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast
ID No.	369 Bis
State Party	United Kingdom

See IUCN Additional Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 35.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.35

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B.Add and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B2.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **38 COM 7B.80** adopted at its 38th session (Doha, 2014),
3. Approves the proposed minor boundary modification of **Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast, United Kingdom**.

B. MIXED PROPERTIES

B.1. ASIA / PACIFIC

Property	Trang An Landscape Complex
ID No.	1438 Bis
State Party	Viet Nam

See IUCN Additional Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 41.

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 1.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.36

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B.Add, WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1.Add and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B2.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **38 COM 8B.14** adopted at its 38th session (Doha, 2014),
3. Approves the proposed minor boundary modification of **Trang An Landscape Complex, Viet Nam**;
4. Requests the State Party to ensure that any developments in the property, its buffer zone, or in any adjacent areas that might threaten the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, are subject to early notice to the World Heritage Centre, as per the requirements of the Operational Guidelines, and in line with the newly adopted Policy Document for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention;
5. Recommends that the State Party finalise the Management Plan and strengthen the management system;

6. Notes with appreciation the progress in enhancing the management of the property, including the further work to complete the management plan, and encourages the State Party and its property managers to continue this work, in close partnership with the local communities.

C. CULTURAL PROPERTIES

C.1. ARAB STATES

Property	Site of Palmyra
ID No.	23 Bis
State Party	Syrian Arab Republic

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 3.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.37

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B.Add and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Noting that the submission of the proposed minor boundary modification was received after the established deadline, accepts on an exceptional basis to examine it;
3. Refers the proposed buffer zone for the **Site of Palmyra, Syrian Arab Republic**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) provide greater clarity on the line of the proposed boundaries,
 - b) provide greater clarity on the protection offered by the various protective zones,
 - c) ensure that protection offered by the buffer zone in relation to the property encompasses not only visual parameters but recognises attributes that are related to Outstanding Universal Value such as palm-groves, Wâhat, underground water channels, Qanât-s, quarries, remains of caravan routes and archaeological sites,
 - d) provide more details as to how the limits of urban development will be defined.

C.2. ASIA / PACIFIC

Property	The Grand Canal
ID No.	1443 Bis
State Party	China

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 7.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.38

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B.Add and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed modification of the buffer zones of six component parts of the **Grand Canal, China**;
3. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) considering whether or not the other component parts forming the Grand Canal serial property necessitate buffer zone adjustments,
 - b) continuing environmental and landscape conservancy efforts, for example by defining prioritised vision cones for the properties and protecting them from the impact of new buildings.

Property	Humayun's Tomb, Delhi
ID No.	232 Bis
State Party	India

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 10.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.39

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B.Add and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed minor modification to the boundary of **Humayun's Tomb, Delhi, India**;
3. Also approves the proposed buffer zone for **Humayun's Tomb, Delhi, India**.

Property	Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range
ID No.	1142 Bis
State Party	Japan

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 5.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.40

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B.Add and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1.Add,

2. Approves the proposed minor modification of the boundaries of the **Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range, Japan**;
3. Recommends that the State Party clarify whether other modifications of a similar nature are being considered.

Property	Historic Center of Bukhara
ID No.	602 Bis
State Party	Uzbekistan

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 14.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.41

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B.Add and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed minor modification to the boundary of **Historic Centre of Bukhara, Uzbekistan**;
3. Also approves the proposed buffer zone for **Historic Centre of Bukhara, Uzbekistan**;
4. Recommends that the State Party gives consideration to the following:
 - a) establishing urban planning regulations for the World Heritage property and its buffer zone,
 - b) integrating the boundaries of the World Heritage property and buffer zone into the state system of land and town-planning cadastre, in the Master Plan for Bukhara city,
 - c) submitting to the World Heritage Centre for consideration by ICOMOS the management plan when it has been finalized.

Property	Itchan Kala
ID No.	543 Bis
State Party	Uzbekistan

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 12.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.42

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B.Add and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the proposed buffer zone for **Itchan Kala, Uzbekistan**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) clarify the management arrangements and measures in place within the buffer zone, particularly if these are different from those that apply to the World Heritage property;
 - b) consider establishing specific management and protection policies and mechanisms that ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value of this

property is given primary importance in urban development approvals within the buffer zone.

C.3. EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

Property	Place Stanislas, Place de la Carrière and Place d'Alliance in Nancy
ID No.	229 Bis
State Party	France

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 20.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.43

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B.Add and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed buffer zone for **Place Stanislas, Place de la Carrière and Place d'Alliance in Nancy, France.**

Property	Mudéjar Architecture of Aragón
ID No.	378 Bis
State Party	Spain

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 21.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.44

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B.Add and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed buffer zones for the component parts Santa Maria de Calatayud and La Seo de Zaragoza, **Mudéjar Architecture of Aragón, Spain;**
3. Refers the proposed buffer zone for the component part San Pablo de Zaragoza, **Mudéjar Architecture of Aragón, Spain, back to the State Party in order to allow it to reconsider the inclusion of all areas in the current buffer zone to be incorporated into the new buffer zone, or to provide a clear rationale for the exclusion of some areas to the far east and west of the current buffer zone in terms of their relevance for supporting the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of this component part.**

Property	Old Town of Cáceres
ID No.	384 Bis
State Party	Spain

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 23.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.45

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B.Add and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed buffer zone for the **Old Town of Cáceres, Spain;**
3. Recommends that the State Party submit to the World Heritage Centre the management plan and the Special Revitalisation and Protection Plan of the Architectural Heritage of the City of Cáceres for consideration by ICOMOS when they have been finalized.

Property	Monuments of Oviedo and the Kingdom of the Asturias
ID No.	312 Ter
State Party	Spain

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 16.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.46

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B.Add and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Does not approve the proposed minor boundary modification to the **Monuments of Oviedo and the Kingdom of Asturias, Spain.**

Property	Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site
ID No.	198 Bis
State Party	United States of America

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 18.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.47

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B.Add and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed minor boundary modification of the **Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site, United States of America.**

Property	La Fortaleza and San Juan National Historic Site in Puerto Rico
ID No.	266 Bis
State Party	United States of America

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 19.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.48

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B.Add and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1.Add,*
2. *Approves the proposed minor boundary modification of **La Fortaleza and San Juan National Historic Site in Puerto Rico, United States of America.***

IV. STATEMENTS OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE OF 7 PROPERTIES INSCRIBED AT THE 38th (DOHA, 2014) AND 39th (BONN, 2015) SESSIONS AND NOT ADOPTED BY THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.50

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/16/40.COM/8B.Add,
2. Adopts the following Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for the following World Heritage properties inscribed at the 38th (Doha, 2014) and the 39th (Bonn, 2015) sessions:
 - France, *Climats, terroirs of Burgundy*;
 - Jordan, *Baptism Site “Bethany Beyond the Jordan” (Al-Maghtas)*;
 - Mongolia, *Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape*;
 - Saudi Arabia, *Rock Art in the Hail Region of Saudi Arabia*;
 - Turkey, *Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape*;
 - Turkey, *Ephesus*;
 - Viet Nam, *Trang An Landscape Complex*.

Property	Climats, terroirs of Burgundy
State Party	France
ID No.	1425
Dates of inscription	2015

Brief synthesis

The *Climats, terroirs of Burgundy*, are small precisely delimited parcels of vineyard located on the slopes of the Côte de Nuits and the Côte de Beaune, natural hillsides with clay-limestone soils of extremely variable composition extending 50 km south of Dijon up to Maranges.

The vineyards of the Burgundy *Climats* are the birthplace and living archetype of terroir vineyards with the particularity of closely associating the gustatory quality of their production with the parcel from which it originates. In Burgundy, since the High Middle Ages, under the impetus of Benedictine and Cistercian monastic orders and the Valois Dukes of Burgundy, the identification of wine with where it was produced has been pushed to the highest degree, giving rise to an exceptional system of land parcels. The many vintages resulting from this mosaic, issued from two unique varieties (Pinot Noir and Chardonnay), illustrate the extreme diversity.

Thus, 1247 different *Climats* are precisely delimited according to their geological, hydrographical and atmospheric characteristics, and prioritized in the

system of Appellations of Controlled Origin (AOC). *Climats* are the product of natural conditions and the accumulated experience of winemaker expertise over almost two millennia. In an exceptional manner they reflect the ancient relationship of local human communities with their territories. Since the Middle Ages, these communities have demonstrated their ability to identify, exploit and gradually distinguish the geological, hydrological, atmospheric and pedological properties, and the productive potential of the *Climats*.

The *Climats* thus exemplify an exceptional wine production model reflecting viticulture traditions and specific know-how. They were shaped by human labour into tiny subdivisions of land parcels. Many of these parcels or *Climats* are still clearly identifiable in the landscape - by paths, stone walls, fences or meurgers - and are defined and regulated by the 1936 appellation of origin decrees.

The regulatory mechanisms and the economic life of the site were structured under the leadership of the cities of Dijon and Beaune, centres of political, cultural, religious and commercial power. The Ducal Palace of Dijon, the Hospices of Beaune and the Clos de Vougeot Chateau represent the tangible trace of these powers. A still active coherent geo-system was gradually set up, consisting of three complementary elements: the vineyards with the wine villages; Dijon, pole of political and regulatory power, as well as scientific and technical support centre; and Beaune, the centre of the wine trade.

The *Climats* are today a unique and living conservatory of centuries-old traditions, an expression of the diversity of its terroirs and producer of wines, the excellence of which is recognized worldwide.

Criterion (iii): The geo-system of the Burgundy *Climats*, in associating the cadastral vineyard parcels, the villages of the Côte and the towns of Dijon and Beaune, is a remarkable example of a vineyard historic landscape the authenticity of which has never been questioned throughout the centuries and where viticulture is still lively. The vitality of this activity rests upon the transmission to future generations of experimented practices and the at least ten-centuries-long accumulation of vine farming and wine-making know-how. The differentiation of the cultivated parcels and terroirs was made possible by the political and commercial impetus of the towns of Dijon and Beaune which still remain lively centres for scientific and technical training, commerce and institutional representation. This distinction is accompanied by the progressive compilation of a body of regulations the completion of which corresponds to the establishment, in the first half of the 20th century, of the appellations of origin.

Criterion (v): *The Burgundy Climats attest to the historical construction of a viticultural territory, with precisely-delimited parcels, which expresses the unique cultural equation of a human community that has chosen the reference to the place (the Climat) and to times (the millesime) as a marker of quality and diversity of a product resulting from the combination of the natural potential and human activity. The Climats represent human interaction with a specific natural environment influenced by the urban poles of Dijon and Beaune. The recognition of specific properties of the soil parcels and the progressive establishment of the Climats are materialised through physical delimitations which still survive in enclosures, walls, stone-piles (meurgers), hedgerows, paths, etc. and attest to the specificities of each Climat. The built heritage of the towns of Dijon and Beaune bear tangible witness to this viticultural construction: it is formed by edifices of power and representation of the institutions which governed the viticultural territory and are closely linked to the places of production and the lives of the viticultural actors. For two thousand years, the human perseverance in alliance with the unique natural conditions has made of this site the exemplary crucible of site-specific vineyards.*

Integrity

Despite its proximity to the A6 highway, urban growth which occurred in delimited areas, and some changes to the landscape, the property maintains a satisfactory level of integrity. The cadastral structure has not been substantially affected, as demonstrated by the historical studies and the permanence of the boundaries and areas of the Climats.

The Burgundian model of cultivation and production, according to the classification established in the AOCs, is in itself a guarantee of integrity and maintenance of the parcels. The high land value of each parcel sustains their function and the stability of the properties. It also helps to control urban sprawl and to maintain the characteristics of the villages and the rural landscape. The permanence of the morphology and the urban fabric (roads, parcels, constructions) of the old centres of Dijon and Beaune bear witness to their integrity. They are protected areas where special monitoring and management measures are implemented. The integrity of the urban sites is also ensured by the permanence of the economic and cultural activity that enables maintenance of the heritage. Thus the geosystem of the Climats remains stable and homogeneous, and the territorial dynamics between the three structural elements (the parcels, Dijon and Beaune) remain operative.

Authenticity

Living witness of a specific natural environment which has been valorised by a stable human community, the Burgundy Climats' authenticity is reflected in the permanence and liveliness of the millennial vine- and wine culture vocation. The cadastral recording of the vineyard parcels attests to their size, location and ownership, reflecting in a credible manner the complex process of formation of the Climats and the persistence of traditions and

ancestral techniques, and farming land management. The continuity of the land use and parcelling is also expressed in the landscape features which articulate the Climats (e.g., stone walls, hedgerows, meurgers, paths, enclosures, etc.) and demonstrate their distinction and specificity. The phylloxera crisis at the end of the 19th century -- in itself a discontinuity which affected all European vine cultivation and wine making -- strengthened the resilience and perseverance of the local communities. The appellations of origin, established in 1936, and the associated specifications drawn up, contributed to maintaining the authenticity of the property, and still serve today as a reference, although, for the preservation of the landscapes and the supervision of their evolution, they need to be accompanied by other ad-hoc measures that are partially in place and partly being developed, and which should cover the entire property. The urban poles of Dijon and Beaune, as living centres for scientific and technical knowledge and education as well as for marketing and institutional representation, share in the same authenticity and still bear witness through their built heritage to the role played throughout the centuries in the construction of the Climats.

Protection and management requirements

The property is protected at national and local level by interrelated and complementary devices. The legal framework includes the Heritage, the Urban Planning, the Environment, the Rural and Forest Codes. In these codes, specific forms of protection are mobilised: classified sites, Natura 2000 sites, historic monuments, the buffer zones of monuments, conservation areas, architecture and heritage enhancement areas.

The entire property is governed by territorial plans entitled Territorial Coherence Schemes (SCOT), a landscape plan for the qualitative management of the landscape of the Côte between Ladoix-Serrigny and Nuits-St-Georges, and local urbanism plans. The perimeter of the property is fully covered by two SCOT (the Dijon SCOT and that of the cities of Beaune and Nuits-Saint-Georges) which provide a comprehensive framework for municipal master plans and local development plans: the coordination of their objectives and regulatory tools contributes to territorial management effectiveness through their sectorial planning instruments. The management framework is completed by the signing of a Territorial Charter by the 53 local decision makers. It engages them to cooperate for the governance of the property, which is ensured by the Mission of Burgundy Climats. The latter comprises a board of directors, the territorial conference and an operational body, the permanent technical commission advised by a scientific committee, and a participatory forum of citizens and civil society. The expertise of the commission relies on the technical competences of the permanent staff and the existing bodies and offices. Financial resources for the functioning of the Mission are allocated by each body, institution and office that is part of the Mission. The management system is documented in a management plan based on the outstanding universal value of the property and identifies

priorities and a strategic action plan detailed with specific operational programmes. Altogether these instruments must ensure that the landscape qualities and the characteristic parcel subdivisions of the property continue to be respected, as well as the transmission of the cultural and landscape values of the property to those most closely involved (professional inhabitants) and the visitors.

Property	Baptism Site "Bethany Beyond the Jordan" (Al-Maghtas)
State Party	Jordan
ID No.	1446
Dates of inscription	2015

Brief synthesis

The Baptism Site "Bethany beyond the Jordan" (Al-Maghtas) is located in the Jordan Valley, north of the Dead Sea. The site contains two distinct archaeological areas, Tell el-Kharrar, also known as Jabal Mar Elias, and the area of the Churches of St. John the Baptist. "Bethany beyond the Jordan" is of immense religious significance to the majority of denominations of Christian faith, who have accepted this site as the location where Jesus of Nazareth was baptised by John the Baptist. This reference encouraged generations of monks, hermits, pilgrims and priests to reside in and visit the site, and to leave behind testimonies of their devotion and religious activities, dating to between the 4th and the 15th century CE. At present, the site has regained a popular status as pilgrimage destination for Christians, who continue to engage in baptism rituals on site.

Physical remains associated with the commemoration of the historic baptism event include a water collection system and pools as well as later built churches, chapels, a monastery, hermit caves, a cruciform baptismal pool, and a pilgrim station. These archaeological structures testify to the early beginnings of this attributed importance which initiated the construction of churches and chapels, habitation of hermit caves and pilgrimage activities. Beyond its key significance, the site is also associated with the life and ascension of Elijah (also called Elias) and Elisha, which is of common relevance to the monotheistic religions.

Criterion (iii): "Bethany beyond the Jordan" represents in an exceptional way the tradition of baptism, an important sacrament in Christian faith, and with it the historic and contemporary practice of pilgrimage to the site. This tradition is illustrated by the archaeological evidence, which references the practice of baptism since the 4th century. The majority of Christian connotations accepted that Bethany beyond the Jordan is the authentic location of Jesus of Nazareth's baptism, a conviction which strongly characterized historic and present practice of the cultural tradition.

Criterion (vi): The Baptism Site, "Bethany Beyond the Jordan" (Al-Maghtas) is directly associated with the Christian tradition of baptism. The property is of

highest significance to the majority of Christian denominations as the baptism site of Jesus of Nazareth and since millennia has been a popular pilgrimage destination. Its association to this historic event, believed to have taken place in the property, and the contemporary rituals which are continued at the Baptism Site illustrate the direct association with the Christian tradition of baptism.

Integrity

The property area corresponds to the area administered by the Baptism Site Commission. It is maintained as a wilderness area and locates within all the known archaeological remains which are attributes of Outstanding Universal Value. All the elements necessary to read and understand the significance conveyed by the property are still present and are encompassed by the area. The size of the property allows the whole valley to be viewed and appreciated by visitors and in most directions integrates the wider setting of the Jordan Valley. The property is well protected through heritage legislation and a construction moratorium has been issued and prevents any new constructions within the property.

Envisaged new structures in the buffer zone are subject to construction guidelines. In addition, the churches and the planned pilgrimage village should further be considered through comprehensive Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA) before any approval is granted for their construction.

Authenticity

The Baptism Site "Bethany beyond the Jordan" (Al-Maghtas) is considered by the majority of the Christian Churches to be the location where John the Baptist baptised Jesus. The continuing pilgrimage and veneration of the site is a credible expression of the spirit and feeling attributed to it and the atmosphere, which the property conveys to the believers. As the location of Jesus' baptism is described as wilderness, the preservation of the Zor, the green wilderness along the Jordan River, is essential to maintain this attribution. Despite the large volume of visitors to the site, a wilderness feeling still exists, which is enhanced by the natural materials and simple local construction technology that was used to build the shelter structures and visitor rest areas.

As an important religious site, several Christian Churches desire to have their presence in places of veneration and accordingly locations just outside the property have been and continue to be allocated for the construction of churches. Although these recent structures could be seen as compromising the authenticity of the setting of the site, they do not presently impinge on or negatively impact the central area containing the archaeological remains.

The archaeological areas have been preserved in their original materials, but have in many places been restored adding similar materials from the area to allow for easier interpretation or use of the structures. In some cases archaeological fragments have been reassembled and at times restoration work undertaken could be seen as reducing the authenticity in material and workmanship. However,

this reduction of material authenticity does not affect the significance or credibility attributed to the site by Christian believers.

Protection and management requirements

The property is designated as an antique site according to Antiquities Law 21/1988, art. 3, par 8. This law prohibits destruction, damage or alteration of the antiquity itself and regulates development works around it, so as to avoid major impact on the antiquity and on its contextual perception. The property and its buffer zone are likewise protected by the Jordan Valley Authority Laws and on the site level by the By-Laws of the Baptism Site Commission. The objective of these laws is to protect the property from potential future threats, focused mainly on development and tourism projects that might jeopardize the nature and character of the site and its immediate surroundings. A construction moratorium was issued for the property preventing any new constructions except those exclusively dedicated to the protection of archaeological remains.

The veneration of the place, the presence of several church communities and the continuing pilgrimage add a level of traditional protection. It is not in the interest of the Christian communities that the property changes its character and accordingly visitation is arranged with respect to the site's significance. The protection measures of both the national level and in particular the Baptism Site Commission are effective and will, if consistently implemented, prevent negative impacts to the property. The World Heritage Committee further encouraged all concerned State Parties to ensure the protection of the western banks of the Jordan River to preserve important vistas and sightlines of the property.

The authority responsible for the management of the Baptism Site "Bethany Beyond the Jordan" is the Baptism Site Commission, which is directed by an independent board of trustees appointed by H.M. King Abdullah II bin al-Hussein and chaired by H.R.H. Prince Ghazi bin Muhammad. Revenues generated on site are utilized for the administration and management of the property. As result of these adequate financial resources, the management team is well staffed and qualified.

The management is guided by a management plan adopted in May 2015. The management plan is a comprehensive analytical tool of the present state of conservation and might require some further streamlining to guide management strategies and activities in the future. The foreseen regular revision in an interval of five years will assist in this context. The current management arrangements already in place are largely adequate. Visitor access is controlled at one single entrance gate, which allows not only for the control of visitor numbers but also for the distribution of information and specific paths are laid out on site for the visitor walks and pilgrim processions to protect the remaining character of wilderness.

Property	Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape
State Party	Mongolia
ID No.	1440
Dates of inscription	2015

Brief synthesis

Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding landscape, lies in the central part of the Khentii mountains chain that forms the watershed between the Arctic and Pacific Oceans, where the vast Central Asian steppe meets the coniferous forests of the Siberian taiga. Water from the permanently snow-capped mountains feed significant rivers flowing both to the north and south. High up the mountains are forests and lower down mountain steppe, while in the valley below are open grasslands dissected by rivers feeding swampy meadows.

Burkhan Khaldun is associated with Chinggis Khan, as his reputed burial site and more widely with his establishment of the Mongol Empire in 1206. It is one of four sacred mountains he designated during his lifetime, as part of the official status he gave to the traditions of mountain worship, based on long standing shamanic traditions associated with nomadic peoples. Traditions of mountain worship declined as Buddhism was adopted in the late 15th century and there appears to have been a lack of continuity of traditions and associations thereafter. Since the 1990s, the revival of mountain worship has been encouraged and old shamanist rituals are being revived and integrated with Buddhist rituals. State sponsored celebrations now take place at the mountain each summer around rivers and three stone ovoo-s (or rock cairns).

The Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain has few structures other than three major stone ovoo-s alongside paths connected to a pilgrimage route. The cairns were apparently destroyed in the 17th century but have now been re-constructed with timber posts on top. The pilgrimage path starts some 20km from the mountain by a bridge over the Kherlen River at the Threshold Pass where there is also a major ovoo. Pilgrims ride on horseback from there to the large Beliin ovoo made of tree trunks and adorned with blue silk prayer scarves and thence to the main ovoo of heaven at the summit of the mountain. The sacredness of the mountain is strongly associated with its sense of isolation, and its perceived 'pristine' nature.

The Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape, as a sacred mountain, were at the centre of events that profoundly changed Asia and Europe between the 12th and 14th and centuries and have direct links with Chinggis Khan and his formal recognition of mountain worship.

Criterion (iv): Burkhan Khaldun Sacred Mountain reflects the formalisation of mountain worship by Chinggis Khan, a key factor in his success in

unifying the Mongol peoples during the creation of the Mongolian Empire, an event of vital historical significance for Asian and world history.

Criterion (vi): The Burkhan Khaldun Sacred Mountain is directly and tangibly associated with *The Secret History of the Mongols*, an historical and literary epic recognised as of world importance in its entry in the Memory of the World Register. The Secret History records the links between the mountain and Chinggis Khan, his formal recognition of mountain worship, and the formal status of Burkhan Khaldun as one of four sacred mountains designated during his lifetime.

Integrity

The property has adequate attributes within its boundaries to reflect the scale and scope of the sacred mountain, although the boundary needs to be marked in relation to natural features. An on-going programme of work needs to be undertaken on documenting and mapping archaeological sites that might strengthen associations with Chinggis Khan or traditions of mountain worship, and lead to their protection.

Authenticity

All the natural and cultural attributes of the Burkhan Khaldun Mountain display their value. Various parts of the mountain are vulnerable to an increase in tourism which could profoundly change its sense of isolation if not well managed, and to over-grazing that could impact on its 'perceived' pristine nature and on archaeological sites.

Protection and management requirements

Although the majority of the Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain is situated on the territory of the Khan Kentii Special Protected Area (KK SPA), a small area to the north-west and a much larger area to the south lie outside this protected zone. There are plans to include the whole property and its buffer zone in the territory of the KK SPA in 2015. The KK SPA offers legal protection, but this is for natural and environmental protection rather than cultural heritage protection. Further protection needs to be established for cultural heritage and to ensure that no mining or extractive industry will be permitted within the property. The buffer zone is included within the buffer zone of the KK SPA. Currently the property buffer zone has no protection for cultural attributes nor does it have any regulatory procedures related to land-use or new construction and both need to be put in place.

Since 1990 and the renewal of older Mongolian practices related to sacred mountains, national traditions and customs of nature protection in Mongolia and the laws associated with "Khalkh Juram" have been revived and are now incorporated into State policy. On 16 May 1995, the first President of Mongolia issued a new Decree "Supporting initiatives to revive the tradition of worshipping Bogd Khan Khairkhan, Burkhan Khaldun (Khan Khentii), and Otgontenger Mountains". The Decree pronounced the State's support for initiatives to revive Mountain worship as described in the original Mongolian Legal Document and as

"set out according to the official Decree". A further Decree of the President on "Regulation of ceremony of worshipping and offering of state sacred mountains and ovoos" provides legal tools for visitor organization during the large state worshipping ceremonies. Any activity on Burkhan Khaldun Mountain itself, other than worshipping rituals, is traditionally forbidden. The KK reserve staff do however undertake fire-fighting, forest protection, forest clearing and renovation, and address illegal hunting and wood cutting.

At the national level, management of the site is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Nature, Environment and Green, and of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism. At the local level, local authorities at the levels of aimak-s, soum-s and bag-s have responsibility for providing local protection. Although soum administrations have people responsible for environmental protection, there appears not to be any formal arrangement for cultural heritage work. An Administration for the Protection of the World Heritage property responsible for both natural and cultural protection and conservation of the property is to be established, although no timescale has been provided for this, nor a commitment to the provision of adequate resources. Traditional protection is supported through the long standing tradition of worshipping nature and sacred places. For example, it is forbidden to disturb earth, waters, trees and all plants, animals and birds in sacred places, or hunt or cut wood for trading.

A draft Management Plan was submitted as part of the nomination dossier. This will run from 2015-2025 and covers both cultural and natural heritage. It includes both long-term (2015-2025), and medium-term (2015-2020) plans. The draft Management Plan has not yet been approved or implemented. Before completion and adoption, more work is needed to augment the Plan to allow it to provide an appropriate framework for management of the property and necessary funding has still to be put in place from stakeholder organisations together with further support from aid and international donor organizations. Archaeological sites on the mountain that may contribute to a wider understanding of mountain worship and have not been formally identified nor are they actively conserved. Both of these aspects should be addressed in the Plan.

Although a management plan exists for the Khan Khentii protected area and this is implemented by the Administration of Khan Khentii Special Protected Area, this is restricted to conservation of the natural environment and it appears that there is currently no active management for its cultural attributes, nor is work guided by specific cultural strategies and policies. These omissions need to be addressed.

Property	Rock Art in the Hail Region of Saudi Arabia
State Party	Saudi Arabia
ID No.	1472
Dates of inscription	2015

Brief synthesis

The serial property of the 'Rock Art in the Hail Region' is comprised of two components: Jabal Umm Sinman at Jubbah, located approximately 90 km northwest of the city of Hail, and Jabal Al-Manjor and Jabal Raat at Shuwaymis, approximately 250 km south of Hail. At Jabal Umm Sinman Jubbah, the ancestors of present-day Arabs left marks of their presence in numerous petroglyph panels and inscriptions within a landscape that once overlooked a freshwater lake; and at Jabal Al-Manjor and Jabal Raat, Shuwaymis, the large number of petroglyphs and inscriptions has been attributed to almost 10,000 years of human history within a valley with flowing water. Together, these components contain the biggest and richest rock art complexes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the wider region. Processes of desertification from the mid-Holocene altered the local environmental context and patterns of human settlement in these areas, and these changes are expressed in the numerous petroglyph panels and rich inscriptions. The attributes of the property include the large number of petroglyphs, inscriptions, archaeological features and the environmental setting.

Criterion (i): The rock art of Jabal Umm Sinman Jubbah and Jabal Al-Major and Jabal Raat near Shuwaymis contain an exceptionally large number of petroglyphs, created by using a range of techniques with simple stone hammers, against a background of gradual environmental deterioration, and are visually stunning expressions of the human creative genius.

Criterion (iii): The rock art at Jabal Umm Sinman at Jubbah and Jabal Al-Major and Jabal Raat at Shuwaymis provide an exceptional testimony to the challenges of past societies in response to environmental catastrophes. In addition, the petroglyphs at Shuwaymis provide an exceptional testimony of a society that vanished, leaving behind an exceptionally detailed record of its existence.

Integrity

The serial approach is justified for this property, and together, the components of the Rock Art of the Hail Region contain all the attributes necessary to express the Outstanding Universal Value. The boundaries of the components of the property are appropriate, and buffer zones have been established. The buffer zone of Jabal Umm Sinman should be extended 1.0 to 1.5 km to the west and south to adequately protect the visual setting and views. Work to lessen the visual impacts on the setting of Jabal Umm Sinman are recommended for the tall water tower and dam constructed by the Municipality of Jubbah. The components of the property have been extensively documented and generally exhibit a good state of conservation,

although vulnerabilities exist due to some threats from vandalism, development in the buffer zone and lack of preparedness for increased future tourism activity.

Authenticity

The authenticity of the serial property and of each component is demonstrated by the diversity and large number of petroglyphs located within the components at Jabal Umm Sinman and Jabal Al-Manjor and Raat, and that all have retained their original location, setting, materials, form and design.

Protection and management requirements

Protection is provided through the new antiquities, museums, and urban heritage law, that was approved by the council of ministers Resolution No. M/3 in 1/9/1436 AH, corresponding to 18/6/2015. The Government of Saudi Arabia, and the Regional government of the Hail Region provide substantial resources for the safeguarding of the two components of the property (Jabal Umm Sinman, Jabal Al-Manjor, and Jabal Raat). The Regional Antiquities & Museums office in Hail is responsible for the protection and management of rock art, inscriptions and archaeological sites in the region, and any noted interference or damage to rock art can be reported directly to the Ministry of the Interior by the Saudi Commission for Tourism and National Heritage (SCTH) or by the inhabitants or reported to the local police by site guards or citizens (including local Bedouin tribes). The local community therefore plays an important role in protecting the sites, and in welcoming visitors.

The property is managed by the Regional Branch of the SCTH in Hail, which operates under the supervision of the SCTH head office in Riyadh. There are on-site staff, and site guards for both sites.

A management plan that considers the long-term development and protection of the component sites was developed with the nomination to the World Heritage List; and there are also Regional and local tourism plans in place (dated 2002 and 2004 respectively). A tourism management strategy that includes provisions for the interpretation of the property has been drafted, and there are plans for improved visitor infrastructure. While there are adequate monitoring arrangements for the rock art, monitoring for development and tourism activities could be further developed, given the expected increase in visitor numbers. Heritage Impact Assessment processes are to be established.

Property	Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape
State Party	Turkey
ID No.	1488
Dates of inscription	2015

Brief synthesis

The Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape is located on an escarpment in the Upper Tigris River Basin. The fortified city with

its associated landscape has been an important centre and regional capital during the Hellenistic, Roman, Sassanid and Byzantine periods, through the Islamic and Ottoman periods to the present. The property includes the impressive Diyarbakır City Walls of 5800 metres – with its many towers, gates, buttresses and 63 inscriptions from different historical periods; and the fertile Hevsel Gardens that link the city with the Tigris River and supplied the city with food and water. The City Walls, and the evidence of their damage, repair and reinforcement since the Roman period, present a powerful physical and visual testimony of the many periods of the region's history. The attributes of this property include the İçkale (Inner Castle), Diyarbakır City Walls (known as the Dışkale or Outer Castle), including its towers, gates and inscriptions, the Hevsel Gardens, the Tigris River and Valley, and the Ten-Eyed Bridge. The ability to view the walls within their urban and landscape settings is significant, as are the hydrological and natural resources that support the functional and visual qualities of the property.

Criterion (iv): The rare and impressive Diyarbakır Fortress and the associated Hevsel Gardens illustrate a number of significant historical periods within this region from the Roman period until the present through its extensive masonry city walls and gates (including many repairs and additions), inscriptions, gardens/fields and the landscape setting in relation to the Tigris River.

Integrity

The boundary of the property encloses all the attributes necessary to express the Outstanding Universal Value, including the importance of the landscape setting of the fortress and the proximity to the Tigris River. The City Walls demonstrate many periods of damage, repair and additions. While a section of the City Walls was demolished in 1930, and there are some examples of poorly planned, executed and documented conservation work completed within the past half century, the Walls are otherwise intact and generally in a good state of conservation. The state of conservation of the Hevsel Gardens is adequate, but vulnerable due to unauthorized settlements and businesses that have been established at the base of the citadel, and by blocked drains, water quality issues, and dams on the Tigris River that divert water upstream. Adequate buffer zones have been delineated. Overall, the integrity of the property is considered to be vulnerable due to development pressures in the city centre and in areas surrounding the property and its buffer zones.

Authenticity

Although the functions of the Fortress and gardens have changed over time, it has survived for many centuries and still clearly encircles the innermost core of the historic city. It is still possible to read the importance of these walls, and to recognise their materials, form and design. A substantial part of the 5.8km-long ring consisting of bastion walls, gates and towers of the old city remain, and meet the requirements for authenticity. The Hevsel Gardens have also maintained their historical and functional

links to the city. While the authenticity of the attributes of the property is clear, the documentation of restoration work needs to be improved to continue to demonstrate the authenticity of restored sections.

Protection and management requirements

The Fortress walls and towers are protected through designation as an "Urban Site" in accordance with the decision of Regional Board of Cultural Heritage Conservation and the Law No. 2863 on Code of Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties. The İçkale (Inner Castle) is designated as a "1st degree Archaeological Site", requiring permission from the Diyarbakır Regional Board of Cultural Heritage Conservation before any new construction or physical intervention can occur. While scientific excavations can be permitted, no building or other development activity is allowed. Special provisions for the historical City Walls, towers and wall gates are provided in the Suriçi Urban Site Conservation Plan; and permission from the responsible municipality is required before any new constructions or physical interventions occur in the settlements outside the City Walls and in Hevsel Gardens. All archaeological studies and excavations in these areas are monitored and controlled by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Diyarbakır Museum Directorate. The Law No. 2872 of Environmental Law controls and administers the agricultural activities in the Tigris Valley and Hevsel Gardens. Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate and State Hydraulic Works are also the responsible institutions. Moreover, the Soil Conservation Board, which is included in decisions about Hevsel Gardens and Tigris Valley, conducts its works in accordance with the "Application Regulations on Soil Conservation and Land Use Law".

Within the buffer zones, legal permission is required from the responsible municipality before any new constructions and/or physical interventions are carried out. Permit mechanisms are administered by the Diyarbakır Regional Board of Cultural Heritage Conservation for any new construction or physical intervention for registered assets in Historical Suriçi District. Permits should be given in accordance with the provisions of Conservation Plan in Suriçi District, although the town planning regulations are advisory provisions for private owners, and the coordination with the management of the World Heritage property is not established. All archaeological studies or excavations carried out in the buffer zones are monitored and controlled by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Diyarbakır Museum Directorate.

Legal protection is in place for the key attributes of the property, although the coordination of these provisions could be improved, and the protection of the buffer zones could be strengthened.

In order to develop suitable policies for the Diyarbakır Fortress and the Hevsel Gardens management components, seven implementation zones have been established – three of these concern the Diyarbakır Fortress, and the remaining

four zones are associated with the Hevsel Gardens. The buffer zone located inside the city walls (Suriçi) has three planning zones based on conservation issues and the ability to directly affect the condition or views to the City Walls. The buffer zone encircling the outside of the property is divided into nine zones based on the area's social and economic functions.

Most of the proposed management structures are yet to be implemented. The property will be managed by the Management Directorate, led by a Site Manager appointed by the Municipality. Supervision of the implementation of the Management Plan will be done by the Supervision Unit. The Site Manager will be supported by the Advisory Board and the Coordination and Supervision Board. The Advisory Board will be charged with reviewing the plan and making suggestions on the revision of the mid-term strategy and revision of the Management Plan every 5 years. The Coordination and Supervision Board has the authority to make decisions about site management and is responsible for the implementation of the Management Plan in relation to Regulations established in 2005 in accordance with the Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Law. The Coordination and Supervision Board is supported by the Education Board – responsible for training of personnel; and the Science Board – responsible for all scientific activities arising from the Management Plan.

The management system is not yet fully operating, and a complex range of organisations are involved. As a result, the overall functioning of the management systems is complex and might need further improvement to clarify responsibilities. The Management Plan for the property consists of 6 themes that focus on restructuring economic activities, conservation processes (for tangible and intangible heritage), planning activities, administrative improvements and risk management. The management of the buffer zones (particularly in relation to the Suriçi District) is not yet well coordinated with the management of the property.

Property	Ephesus
State Party	Turkey
ID No.	1018rev
Dates of inscription	2015

Brief synthesis

Within what was once the estuary of the river Kaystros, a continuous and complex settlement history can be traced in Ephesus beginning from the seventh millennium BCE at Cukurici Mound until the present at Selçuk. Favourably located geographically, it was subject to continuous shifting of the shore line from east to west due to sedimentation, which led to several relocations of the city site and its harbours. The Neolithic settlement of Cukurici Mound marking the southern edge of the former estuary is now well inland, and was abandoned prior to settlement on the Ayasuluk

Hill from the Middle Bronze Age. Founded by the 2nd millennium BCE, the sanctuary of the Ephesian Artemis, originally an Anatolian mother goddess, became one of the largest and most powerful sanctuaries of the ancient world. The Ionian cities that grew up in the wake of the Ionian migrations joined in a confederacy under the leadership of Ephesus. In the fourth century BCE, Lysimachos, one of the twelve generals of Alexander the Great, founded the new city of Ephesus, while leaving the old city around the Artemision. When Asia Minor was incorporated into the Roman Empire in 133 BCE, Ephesus was designated as the capital of the new province Asia. Excavations and conservation over the past 150 years have revealed grand monuments of the Roman Imperial period lining the old processional way through the ancient city including the Library of Celsus and terrace houses. Little remains of the famous Temple of Artemis, one of the 'seven wonders of the world' which drew pilgrims from all around the Mediterranean until it was eclipsed by Christian pilgrimage to the Church of Mary and the Basilica of St. John in the 5th century CE. Pilgrimage to Ephesus outlasted the city and continues today. The Mosque of Isa Bey and the medieval settlement on Ayasuluk Hill mark the advent of the Selçuk and Ottoman Turks.

Criterion (iii): Ephesus is an exceptional testimony to the cultural traditions of the Hellenistic, Roman Imperial and early Christian periods as reflected in the monuments in the centre of the Ancient City and Ayasuluk. The cultural traditions of the Roman Imperial period are reflected in the outstanding representative buildings of the city centre including the Celsus Library, Hadrian's Temple, the Serapeion and Terrace House 2, with its wall paintings, mosaics and marble panelling showing the style of living of the upper levels of society at that time.

Criterion (iv): Ephesus as a whole is an outstanding example of a settlement landscape determined by environmental factors over time. The ancient city stands out as a Roman harbour city, with sea channel and harbour basin along the Kaystros River. Earlier and subsequent harbours demonstrate the changing river landscape from the Classical Greek to Medieval periods.

Criterion (vi): Historical accounts and archaeological remains of significant traditional and religious Anatolian cultures beginning with the cult of Cybele/Meter until the modern revival of Christianity are visible and traceable in Ephesus, which played a decisive role in the spread of Christian faith throughout the Roman Empire. The extensive remains of the Basilica of St. John on Ayasuluk Hill and those of the Church of Mary in Ephesus are testament of the city's importance to Christianity. Two important Councils of the early Church were held at Ephesus in 431 and 449 CE, initiating the veneration of Mary in Christianity, which can be seen as a reflection of the earlier veneration of Artemis and the Anatolian Cybele. Ephesus was also the leading political and intellectual centre, with the second school of philosophy in the Aegean, and Ephesus as a

cultural and intellectual centre had great influence on philosophy and medicine.

Integrity

The serial components contain sites which demonstrate the long settlement history of the place, each making a significant contribution to the overall Outstanding Universal Value. Together the components include all elements necessary to express Outstanding Universal Value and the property is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes which convey the property's significance.

Authenticity

The component properties retain authenticity in terms of location and setting, form and design. The remains at Cukurici Mound retain authenticity in terms of materials and substance. The other two component properties have all been subject to stone robbing in the past and subsequently to varying degrees of anastylosis, reconstruction and stabilisation using modern materials. Recent interventions have rectified damage caused by earlier inappropriate materials where possible and now make use of reversible techniques.

Protection and management requirements

The property is protected by Decisions of the Izmir Regional Conservation Council as empowered by the National Law for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property no. 2863, 23 July 1983, as amended. The Conservation Council has overall responsibility for the urban and archaeological sites within the property and buffer zone that are declared First Degree Archaeological Sites. Some areas within the buffer zone are protected as a Third Degree Archaeological Site and others are protected as an Urban Conservation Area. The legislative protection of the entire buffer zone should be raised to the highest level.

The Supervision and Coordination Council controls the implementation of the management plan for the serial property prepared by Selçuk Municipality with input from the Advisory Council. The Management Plan includes an Action Plan covering conservation, visitor management and risk and crisis preparedness among other activities. It will specifically include the research and conservation programmes for the overall property with provision for findings to be integrated into future management, education and interpretation and the extension of the monitoring system to relate to the inventory/database of the property; and provision for impact assessments of all new management planning proposals including visitor management, infrastructure, landscaping, and transport/coach park proposals.

Property	Trang An Landscape Complex
State Party	Viet Nam
ID No.	1438
Dates of inscription	2014

Brief synthesis

Located within Ninh Binh Province of North Vietnam near the southern margin of the Red River Delta, the Trang An Landscape Complex (Trang An) is a mixed cultural and natural property contained mostly within three protected areas; the Hoa Lu Ancient Capital, the Trang An-Tam Coc-Bich Dong Scenic Landscape, and the Hoa Lu Special-Use Forest. The property covers 6,226 hectares within the Trang An limestone massif, and is surrounded by a buffer zone of 6,026 hectares, mostly rural land with rice paddy fields. There are about 14,000 residents, the majority of whom are families involved in subsistence agriculture, but much of the property is uninhabited and in a natural state.

Trang An is of global significance as an outstanding humid tropical tower-karst landscape in the final stages of geomorphic evolution. It is composed of a variety of classical karst cones and towers and a network of enclosed depressions connected by an intricate system of subterranean waterways, some of which are navigable by small boats. The area is unique in having been invaded by the sea several times in the recent geological past but is now emergent on land. The blend of towering mountains draped in natural rain forest, with large internal basins and narrow cave passages containing quietly flowing waters, creates an extraordinarily beautiful and tranquil landscape.

Archaeological deposits in caves reveal a regionally significant, continuous sequence of human occupation and utilization spanning more than 30,000 years. There is convincing evidence showing how early human groups adapted to changing landscapes in the massif, including some of the most extreme climatic and environmental changes in the planet's recent history.

Criterion (v): Trang An is an outstanding locale within Southeast Asia, for demonstrating the way early humans interacted with the natural landscape and adapted to major changes in climatic, geographical and environmental conditions over a period of more than 30,000 years. The long cultural history is closely associated with geological evolution of the Trang An limestone massif in late Pleistocene and early Holocene times, when the inhabitants endured some of the most turbulent climatic and environmental changes in Earth history, including repeated submergence of the landscape due to oscillating sea levels. Within the one compact landscape there are many sites covering multiple periods and functions, comprising early human settlement systems.

Criterion (vii): The exceptionally beautiful tower-karst landscape of Trang An is dominated by a spectacular array of forest-mantled limestone rock towers up to 200m high, which are linked in places

by sharp ridges enclosing deep depressions filled by waterways that are inter-connected by a myriad of subterranean cave passages. These features all contribute to a multi-sensory visitor experience that is heightened by contrasting and ever-changing colours - the deep green tropical rainforests, grey limestone rocks and cliffs, blue-green waters and the brilliant blue of the sky, and areas of human use including the green and yellow rice paddies. Visitors, conveyed in traditional sampans rowed by local guides, experience an intimate connection with the natural environment and a relaxing sense of serenity and security. The dramatic mountains, secretive caves and sacred places in Trang An have inspired people through countless generations.

Criterion (viii): Trang An is a superb geological property that displays, in a globally exceptional way, the final stages of tower-karst landscape evolution in a humid tropical environment. Deep dissection of an uplifted limestone massif over a period of five million years has produced a series of classical karst landforms, including cones, towers, enclosed depressions (cockpits), interior-draining valleys (poljes), foot-caves and subterranean cave passages decorated with speleothems. The presence of transitional forms between 'fengcong' karst with ridges connecting towers, and 'fenglin' karst where towers stand isolated on alluvial plains, is an extremely significant feature of the property. Trang An is an unusual autogenic karst system, being rain-fed only and hydrologically isolated from rivers in the surrounding terrain. Former inundation by the sea transformed the massif into an archipelago for some periods, though it is fully emergent on land today. Fluctuations of sea level are evidenced by an altitudinal series of erosion notches in cliffs, with associated caves, wave-cut platforms, beach deposits and marine shell layers.

Integrity

The property is of sufficient size and scope to encompass almost the entire limestone massif, with a full range of classic tower-karst landforms and associated geomorphic processes. All caves and other sites known to be of archaeological significance are included. The very rugged topography has generally isolated the property from intensive occupation and utilization, and much of its interior remains in a natural state. Within the extensive natural areas of the property there are no structures that obstruct the scenery or detract from the aesthetic appeal. Occupied areas are mainly small traditional villages and associated gardens and rice paddy fields tended by subsistence farmers. The greater part of the property is enclosed within three officially designated protected areas, and contains a number of other sites protected by Government Decree. A large buffer zone surrounds the property and is designed to protect it from external impacts. It contains many small villages together with gardens, farms and rice paddies, and also the recently reconstructed Bai Dinh Pagoda complex.

Trang An is a relatively small property that supports a resident population and is host to a large and growing number of tourist visitors. Close monitoring,

strict regulation and careful management will be required in the long term to avoid pressures and threats from urban expansion, resource use, village growth and excessive tourist infrastructure and use, and service development. These are among the key issues given priority attention in the property management plan.

Authenticity

Knowledge of the ancient inhabitants of Trang An, their culture and relationship to the landscape comes primarily from archaeological investigation and excavation in caves within the massif, which are still largely in their original condition – a rarity in Southeast Asia. The rich archaeological resources are predominantly midden accumulations containing shells, animal bones, stone tools, hearths, corded-ware pottery and occasionally human remains. The sites are yielding vivid palaeo-environmental records from analysis of pollen, seeds and plant tissue, from fauna, and from geomorphic evidence of ancient shorelines. These studies are supported by sophisticated modern techniques such as geo-chemical analysis of plant carbon isotopes and lipids, and shell oxygen isotopes, and the pioneering use in Southeast Asia of LiDAR (Light Distancing and Ranging) to create millimetre-accurate images of cave sites. All materials are professionally plotted, collected, catalogued, stored and analysed. The results of studies have been communicated through an impressive portfolio of published scientific papers, and are also reported in a definitive monograph on human adaptation in the Asian Palaeolithic, the author of which has conducted research in Trang An for almost a decade.

Protection and management requirements

Trang An is State-owned and is controlled by the Ninh Binh Provincial People's Committee. Most of the property is secured within three statutory protected areas: the Hoa Lu Ancient Capital, the Trang An-Tam Coc-Bich Dong Scenic Landscape and the Hoa Lu Special-Use Forest. Six primary national laws and a series of Government decrees provide measures for: administration and management of the property; protection of cultural heritage, monuments, relics and archaeological sites and resources; biodiversity conservation; environmental protection; eco-tourism and other commercial activities; and sustainable socio-economic development. The property is managed by the Trang An Landscape Complex Management Board, an independent agency with extensive decision-making powers, responsibilities and resources, and with close functional links to Government ministries, research institutes, and commercial and community stakeholders.

Management is guided by a comprehensive, Government-approved and legally binding management plan, prepared in consultation with the public and key stakeholders. The plan adopts a zoning system that allows for management prescriptions to be more effectively aligned to the varying protection and use requirements in different parts of the property. A long-term lease gives delegated authority to a private company for some

aspects of conservation and tourism management in the Trang An-Tam Coc-Bich Dong Scenic Landscape area. There are four small private tourist resort operations within the property. Ongoing management priorities include: extended monitoring and control of tourist operations; development of better visitor centres and services; ongoing research together with improved archaeological site conservation, database development, and collection, storage and display of artefacts; expansion of training, education, awareness-raising and promotion programmes; and support for social and economic development of local communities through employment opportunities, and more effective sustainable use and conservation of natural resources.