



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture

World Heritage

37 COM

WHC-13/37.COM/8B

Paris, 3 May 2013

Original: English / French

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Thirty-seventh session

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

16 – 27 June 2013

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 document presents the nominations to be examined by the Committee at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013). It is divided into four sections:

- I Changes to names of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List
- II Examination of nominations of natural, mixed and cultural properties to the World Heritage List
- III Options concerning referral and deferral of nominations (based on Decision 36 COM 13.I)
- IV Record of the physical attributes of each property being discussed at the 37th session

The Document presents for each nomination the proposed Draft Decision based on the recommendations of the appropriate Advisory Body(ies) as included in WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B2 and it provides a record of the physical attributes of each property being discussed at the 37th session. The information is presented in two parts:

- a table of the total surface area of each property and any buffer zone proposed, together with the geographic coordinates of each site's approximate centre point; and
- a set of separate tables presenting the component parts of each of the 12 proposed serial properties.

Decisions required:

The Committee is requested to examine the recommendations and Draft Decisions presented in this Document, and, in accordance with paragraph 153 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.

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

1. At the request of the Cuban authorities, in order to make the English name correspond to the French name, the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English name of **Old Havana and its Fortifications**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1982.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/8B,
2. Approves the name change to **Old Havana and its Fortification** as proposed by the Cuban authorities. The name of the property in English becomes **Old Havana and its Fortification System**.
2. At the request of the Irish authorities, the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English and French names of the **Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1993.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/8B,
2. Approves the name change to the **Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne** as proposed by the Irish authorities. The name of the property becomes **Brú na Bóinne - Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne** in English and **Brú na Bóinne - Ensemble archéologique de la Vallée de la Boyne** in French.
3. At the request of the Polish authorities, the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English and French names of the **Wooden Churches of Southern Little Poland**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2003.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.3

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/8B,
2. Approves the name change to **Wooden Churches of Southern Little Poland** as proposed by the Polish authorities. The name of the property becomes **Wooden Churches of**

Southern Małopolska in English and **Eglises en bois du sud de Małopolska** in French.

4. At the request of the Polish authorities, the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English and French names of **Cracow's Historic Centre**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1978.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.4

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/8B,
2. Approves the name change to **Cracow's Historic Centre** as proposed by the Polish authorities. The name of the property becomes **Historic Centre of Kraków** in English and **Centre historique de Kraków** in French.
5. At the request of the South African authorities, the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English and French names of the **Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai, and Environs**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1999.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.5

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/8B,
2. Approves the name change to the **Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai, and Environs** as proposed by the South African authorities. The name of the property becomes **Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa** in English and **Sites des hominidés fossils d'Afrique du Sud** in French.
6. At the request of the Swiss authorities, the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English and French names of the **Convent of St Gall**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1983.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.6

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/8B,
2. Approves the name change to the **Convent of St Gall** as proposed by the Swiss authorities. The name of the property becomes **Abbey of St Gall** in English and **Abbaye de St-Gall** in French.

7. At the request of the English authorities, the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English and French names of **Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and Saint Margaret's Church**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1987.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.7

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/8B,
2. Approves the name change to Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and Saint Margaret's Church as proposed by the English authorities. The name of the property becomes **Palace of Westminster and Westminster Abbey including Saint Margaret's Church** in English and **Palais de Westminster et l'abbaye de Westminster incluant l'église Sainte-Marguerite** in French.

II. EXAMINATION OF NOMINATIONS OF NATURAL, MIXED AND CULTURAL PROPERTIES TO THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

Summary

At its 37th session, the Committee will be examining a total of **36** nominations.

Out of the total of 36 nominations, **27** are new nominations, having not been presented previously, **3** are extension of boundaries and **6** nominations were deferred or referred by previous sessions of the Committee.

Of these nominations, ICOMOS and IUCN are recommending **15*** for inscription on the World Heritage List and are recommending for approval 2 extensions.

* Please note that the draft decisions of 3 nominations referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee are not included in this Document [See Addendum: WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add].

Nominations withdrawn at the request of the State Party

At the time of preparation of this document, no nomination has been withdrawn.

Presentation of Nominations

Within the natural, mixed and cultural groups, nominations are being presented by IUCN and ICOMOS in English alphabetical and regional order: Africa, Arab States, Asia and Pacific, Europe and North America, Latin America and the Caribbean. The printed Advisory Bodies' evaluation documents and this working document are presented in this order. As in the past, for ease of reference, an alphabetical summary table and index of recommendations is presented at the beginning of this Document (pp. 3-4).

**Alphabetical Summary Table and Index of Recommendations by IUCN and ICOMOS
to the 37th session of the World Heritage Committee (16 - 27 June 2013)**

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.	Recommendation	Criteria proposed by the State Party	Pp	
NATURAL PROPERTIES						
China	Xinjiang Tianshan	1414	I	(vii)(ix)	9	
India	Great Himalayan National Park	1406	D	(vii)(x)	11	
Italy	Mount Etna	1427	I	(vii)(viii)(ix)	13	
Kenya	Mount Kenya-Lewa Wildlife Conservancy [extension of "Mount Kenya National Park/Natural Forest", (vii)(ix), 1997]	800	Bis	OK	(vii)(ix)	6
Mexico	El Pinacate and Gran Desierto de Altar Biosphere Reserve	1410	I	(vii)(viii)(x)	15	
Namibia	Namib Sand Sea	1430	I	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)	5	
Philippines	Mount Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary	1403	D	(x)	11	
Tajikistan	Tajik National Park (Mountains of the Pamirs)	1252	Rev	I	(vii)(viii)(x)	12
Viet Nam	Cat Tien National Park	1323	N	(x)	12	
MIXED NATURAL AND CULTURAL PROPERTIES						
Canada	Pimachiowin Aki	1415		D / D	(v)(ix)	19
Guinea Bissau	Archipel des Bijagós – Motom Moranghajogo	1431		D / D	(v)(vii)(ix)(x)	17
Lesotho	Sehlabathebe National Park [extension of "uKhahlamba / Drakensberg Park" (South Africa), (i)(iii)(vii)(x), 2000]	985	Bis	OK / D	(i)(iii)(vii)(x)	18
Russian Federation	Sviyazhsk Historical, Architectural, Natural and Landscape complex	1419		N / N	(iv)(vi)(vii)	20
CULTURAL PROPERTIES						
Canada	Red Bay Basque Whaling Station	1412		I	(iii)(iv)(v)	32
China	Cultural Landscape of Honghe Hani Rice Terraces	1111		I	(i)(ii)(iv)(v)(vi)	22
Croatia	Sacral Complex on the remains of the Roman Forum in Zadar	1395	Rev	See 8B.Add	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	41
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong	1278	Rev	I	(ii)(iii)(iv)	30
Fiji	Levuka Historical Port Town	1399		I	(ii)(iv)	25
Germany	Water features and Hercules within the Bergpark Wilhelmshöhe	1413		I	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	33
India	Hill Forts of Rajasthan	247	Rev	See 8B.Add	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	32
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Golestan Palace	1422		R	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	27
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Cultural Landscape of <i>Maymand</i>	1423		D	(iii)(iv)(v)	27
Italy	Medici Villas and Gardens	175		I	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	34
Japan	Kamakura, Home of the Samurai	1417		N	(iii)(iv)	27
Japan	Fujisan	1418		I	(iii)(iv)(vi)	28
Luxembourg	Town and Castle of Vianden	1420		N	(iv)(vi)	35
Madagascar	Isandra Zoma	1428		D	(iii)(v)	20
Netherlands	Teylers, Haarlem	1421		N	(iii)(iv)(vi)	36
Niger	Agadez (Historic Centre of Agadez)	1268		I	(i)(ii)(iii)	21
Poland	Wieliczka and Bochnia Royal Salt Mines [extension of "Wieliczka Salt Mine", (iv), 1978/2008]	32	Ter	OK	(iv)	40
Poland / Ukraine	Wooden Tserkvas of the Carpathian Region in Poland and Ukraine	1424		I	(iii)(iv)	36
Portugal	University of Coimbra – Alta and Sofia	1387		R	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	37
Qatar	Al Zubarah Archaeological Site	1402	Rev	See 8B.Add	(iii)(iv)	22

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.		Recommendation	Criteria proposed by the State Party	Pp
Russian Federation	Bolgar Historical and Archaeological Complex	981	Rev	N	(iii)	41
Turkey	Historic city of Alanya	1354		N	(iii)(iv)	38
Ukraine	Ancient City of Tauric Chersonese and its Chora (5th century BC – 14th century AD)	1411		I	(ii)(iv)(v)(vi)	38

KEY

- I Recommended for inscription
- R Recommended for referral
- D Recommended for deferral
- OK Approval Recommended of an extension or a modification
- N Not recommended for inscription
- NA Not approved extension
- (i) (ii) etc Cultural and/or Natural criteria proposed by the State Party

Nominations highlighted in **bold** are considered "new", having not been presented to the Committee previously.

In the presentation below, **IUCN Recommendations** and **ICOMOS Recommendations** are both presented in the form of **Draft Decisions** and are abstracted from WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1 (ICOMOS) and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B2 (IUCN).

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

A. NATURAL PROPERTIES

A.1. AFRICA

A.1.1. New Nominations

Property	Namib Sand Sea
Id. N°	1430
State Party	Namibia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 15.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.8

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes the **Namib Sand Sea, Namibia**, on the World Heritage list on the basis of criteria **(vii)**, **(viii)**, **(ix)** and **(x)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief Synthesis

The Namib Sand Sea lies along the arid African coast of the South Atlantic lying wholly within Namibia's Namib-Naukluft Park. It covers an area of 3,077,700 hectares, with an additional 899,500 hectares designated as a buffer zone.

The Namib Sand Sea is a unique coastal fog desert encompassing a diverse array of large, shifting dunes. It is an outstanding example of the scenic, geomorphological, ecological and evolutionary consequences of wind-driven processes interacting with geology and biology. The sand sea includes most known types of dunes together with associated landforms such as inselbergs, pediplains, and playas, formed through aeolian depositional processes. It is a place of outstanding natural beauty where atmospheric conditions provide exceptional visibility of landscape features by day and the dazzling southern hemisphere sky at night.

Life in the fog-bathed coastal dunes of the Namib Sand Sea is characterised by very rare behavioural, morphological and physiological adaptations that have evolved throughout its specialist communities. The large number of

endemic plants and animals are globally-important examples of evolution and the resilience of life in extreme environments.

Criterion (vii): The nominated property is the world's only coastal desert that includes extensive dune fields influenced by fog. This alone makes it exceptional at a global scale, but it also represents a superlative natural phenomenon on account of the three-part 'conveyor system' which has produced the massive dune field from material transported over thousands of kilometres from the interior of the African continent by river erosion, ocean currents and wind. Most dune fields elsewhere in the world are derived from bedrock eroded in situ. The age, extent and height of the dunes are outstanding and the property also exhibits a range of features that give it exceptional aesthetic qualities. The diversity of dune formations, their ever-changing form and the range of colour and texture create landscapes of outstanding natural beauty.

Criterion (viii): The property represents an exceptional example of ongoing geological processes involving the formation of the world's only extensive dune system in a coastal fog desert through transport of material over thousands of kilometres by river, ocean current and wind. Although the nominated area encompasses only the Aeolian elements of this ongoing geological process the other elements of the 'conveyor system' are assured. The diversity of the ever-changing dune formations, sculpted by pronounced daily and seasonal changes in dominant wind directions is also exceptional at a global scale within such a relatively small area.

Criterion (ix): The property is an exceptional example of ongoing ecological process in a coastal fog desert where plant and animal communities are continuously adapting to life in a hyper arid environment. Fog serves as the primary source of water and this is harvested in extraordinary ways while the ever-mobile wind-blown dunes provide an unusual substrate in which well-oxygenated subsurface sand offers respite and escape for 'swimming' and 'diving' invertebrates, reptiles and mammals. The outstanding combination and characteristics of the physical environment – loose sand, variable winds and fog gradients across the property – creates an ever-changing variety of micro-habitats and ecological niches that is globally unique on such a scale.

Criterion (x): The property is of outstanding importance for the in-situ conservation of an unusual and exceptional array of endemic species uniquely adapted to life in a hyper-arid desert environment in which fog serves as the primary source of water. These are mostly invertebrate animals and display a range of very rare behavioural and physiological adaptations to the desert environment where they live that contributes significantly to the property's OUV.

Integrity

The boundaries of the property encompass all the elements of the Namib Sand Sea that exemplify its Outstanding Universal Values. These elements are well conserved and included at a scale appropriate to maintaining ongoing dynamic processes. The large size of the area (30,777 km²) ensures that all the active and underlying (fossilized) dune formations and features, causative processes and ancillary habitats are included. The extensive dune-scapes are unspoilt and continuously refreshed and maintained by wholly natural processes. Because of its vast size, difficulty of access and current management within the protected Namib-Naukluft Park (49,768 km²), the Namib Sand Sea is well conserved and in an excellent, undamaged state. Permanent visitor and management infrastructure is non-existent within the boundaries of the property and visitation is restricted to small, temporary point locations that have no measurable effect on the area.

Protection and management requirements

The Namib Sand Sea has been under conservation management for more than 50 years with well-established management and resource allocation systems, based on regularly revised and updated management plans and long-term budgetary planning. Prior to establishment of conservation management, the area was protected for its potential as a diamond-mining area, but this was never realised. Key management issues today include managing the increasing demand for visitor access to pristine areas and precluding mineral exploration rights that would impact on the values and attributes of the area. There is potential for serial extension of the Namib Sand Sea beyond the Namib-Naukluft Park and beyond national borders to include other significant dune systems within other protected areas of the larger Namib Desert.

4. Commends the State Party for its landmark decision to terminate all existing mineral exploration licenses within the property, thus eliminating the threat of any future mining operations that would affect its integrity;
5. Requests the State Party to provide a finalized management plan and map showing the intended zonation of the property and the institutional arrangements for its implementation and monitoring to the World Heritage Centre by **31 December 2013**;
6. Considers that inscription of the property on the World Heritage List provides an opportunity to further enhance a number of protection and management arrangements for the property and therefore requests the State Party to:
 - a) Confirm as soon as possible, through a letter to the World Heritage Centre, the termination of all remaining mineral prospecting licenses within the property at the earliest opportunity, noting that none of these old licences will be activated, and all

will be extinguished by the end of January 2014;

- b) Strengthen further participatory management arrangements with the indigenous peoples with rights related to the property, including to maintain traditional access and sustainable use of natural resources within the property and its buffer zone;
 - c) Improve visitor interpretation facilities to foster an appreciation of the unique values of the property;
 - d) Establish and implement a long-term programme to monitor key ecological and management effectiveness indicators and the State of Conservation of the property;
 - e) Strengthen management capacity in terms of financial and human resources, including the highly effective support provided to the property by the Gobabeb Training and Research Centre;
 - f) Enhance arrangements for the identification, allocation, management and monitoring of tourism concessions; and
 - g) Further strengthen efforts to control and eliminate invasive alien species within the property.
7. Further requests the State Party to provide a report to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2015** on progress in implementing the above recommendations for possible consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015;
 8. Encourages the State Party, and neighbouring States Parties, to consider options to nominate further outstanding areas of the Namib Desert, including the potential for nominations to form serial extensions of the present property.

A.1.2. Extensions of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

Property	Lewa Wildlife Conservancy and Ngare Ndare Forest Reserve [extension of "Mount Kenya National Park/Natural Forest", (vii)(ix), 1997]
Id. N°	800 Bis
State Party	Kenya
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(ix)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 3.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.9

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B2,

2. Approves the extension of **Mount Kenya National Park/Natural Forest, Kenya**, to include the **Lewa Wildlife Conservancy and Ngare Ndare Forest Reserve**, on the basis of criteria (vii) and (ix);
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Mount Kenya straddles the equator about 193 km north-east of Nairobi and about 480 km from the Kenyan coast. At 5,199 m, Mount Kenya is the second highest peak in Africa and is an ancient extinct volcano. There are 12 remnant glaciers on the mountain, all receding rapidly, and four secondary peaks that sit at the head of the U-shaped glacial valleys. With its rugged glacier-clad summits and forested middle slopes, Mount Kenya is one of the most impressive landscapes in East Africa. The evolution and ecology of its afro-alpine flora also provide an outstanding example of ecological processes.

The property includes the Lewa Wildlife Conservancy and Ngare Ndare Forest Reserve (LWC-NNFR) to the north. The two component parts of the property are connected via a wildlife corridor which is part of the buffer zone for the property, and which provides vital connectivity for elephants moving between Mount Kenya and the larger conservation complex of the Somali/Maasai ecosystem. The LWC-NNFR extension incorporates the forested foothills and steep valleys of the lower slopes of Mount Kenya and extends northwards onto the relatively flat, arid, volcanic soils supporting grassland and open woodland communities on the Laikipia plain.

Criterion (vii): At 5,199 m, Mount Kenya is the second-highest peak in Africa. It is an ancient extinct volcano, which during its period of activity (3.1-2.6 million years ago) is thought to have risen to 6,500 m. The entire mountain is deeply dissected by valleys radiating from the peaks, which are largely attributed to glacial erosion. There are about 20 glacial tarns (small lakes) of varying sizes and numerous glacial moraine features between 3,950 m and 4,800 m asl. The highest peaks are Batian (5,199 m) and Nelion (5,188 m). There are 12 remnant glaciers on the mountain, all receding rapidly, and four secondary peaks that sit at the head of the U-shaped glacial valleys.

With its rugged glacier-clad summits and forested middle slopes, Mount Kenya is one of the most impressive landscapes in East Africa. This setting is enhanced by the visual contrast and diversity of landscapes created between the Kenyan Highlands and Mount Kenya looming over the flat, arid, grassland and sparse wooded plains of the Lewa Wildlife Conservancy extension to the north.

Mount Kenya is also regarded as a holy mountain by all the communities (Kikuyu and Meru) living adjacent to it. They use the mountain for traditional rituals based on the belief that their

traditional God Ngai and his wife Mumbi live on the peak of the mountain.

Criterion (ix): The evolution and ecology of the afro-alpine flora of Mount Kenya provides an outstanding example of ecological processes in this type of environment. Vegetation varies with altitude and rainfall and the property supports a rich alpine and subalpine flora. *Juniperus procera* and *Podocarpus* species are predominant in the drier parts of the lower zone (below 2,500 m asl). *Cassipourea malosana* predominates in wetter areas to the south-west and north-east. Higher altitudes (2,500-3,000 m) are dominated by bamboo and *Podocarpus milanjianus*. Above 3,000 m, the alpine zone offers a diversity of ecosystems including grassy glades, moorlands, tussock grasslands and sedges. Continuous vegetation stops at about 4,500 m although isolated vascular plants have been found at over 5,000 m.

In the lower forest and bamboo zone mammals include giant forest hog, tree hyrax, white-tailed mongoose, elephant, black rhinoceros, suni, black-fronted duiker and leopard. Moorland mammals include the localized Mount Kenya mouse shrew, hyrax and common duiker. The endemic mole-rat is common throughout the northern slopes and the Hinder Valley at elevations up to 4,000 m. Lewa Wildlife Conservancy and Ngare Ndare Forest Reserve enhance the species diversity within the property including being home to the largest resident population of Grevys' Zebra in the world. An impressive array of birdlife includes green ibis (local Mount Kenya race); Ayres hawk eagle; Abyssinian long-eared owl; scaly francolin; Rüppell's robin-chat; numerous sunbirds (Nectariniidae); the locally threatened scarce swift; and near endemic alpine swift.

The Lewa Wildlife Conservancy and Ngare Ndare Forest Reserve component of the property incorporates lower lying, scenic foothills and arid habitats of high biological richness and diversity. The component lies at the ecological transition zone between the Afro Tropical Mountain ecosystem and the semi-arid East African Savannah Grasslands. Lewa Wildlife Conservancy and Ngare Ndare Forest Reserve also lie within the traditional migration route of the African elephant population of the Mount Kenya – Somali/Maasai ecosystem and has always been the traditional dry season feeding area for elephants.

Integrity

The serial property comprises Mount Kenya National Park managed by the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) and parts of the Mount Kenya Forest Reserve managed by the Kenya Forest Service (KFS). Both these protected areas are designed to protect the main natural values and the watershed of the mountain above the 2,000 - 2,500m elevations. To the north the property is connected via a 9.8 km elephant

corridor to the Lewa Wildlife Conservancy and Ngare Ndare Forest Reserve (LWC-NNFR) which adds lowland drier ecosystems and habitats and a suite of additional species to the property. The corridor is within the buffer zone but critical to maintain ecological connectivity between the two components of the property. Despite a number of threats to the property, wildlife populations, though reduced from the years prior to the first inscription of the property on the World Heritage List, are still considered healthy.

The boundaries of the property on the main area of Mount Kenya are limited to the upper reaches of the mountain above the montane forest zone and most of the forest destruction, illegal grazing, poaching and other human activities which impact the broader ecosystem are occurring outside the property, in the area of forest/national reserve that serves as a 'buffer zone'. Understanding and mitigating these threats to the broader ecosystem is important because they impact the long-term viability of the property.

Climate change is probably one of the most serious long-term threats to the site. Glaciers are melting fast and appear destined to disappear altogether within a few decades. As the climate warms the vegetation zones can be expected to shift higher up the mountain. For example, the lower parts of the bamboo zone (which occur at the lower limit of the property) will likely gradually be replaced with mixed montane forest. It is essential that the threat of climate change is buffered through enhanced connectivity and ensuring that natural habitats covering the full range of altitude are maintained as a continuum, thus providing ecosystem resilience and allowing for adaptation to the inevitable change. The LWC-NNFR by establishing the corridor and regional linkages via several conservancies to link with Samburu National Park, Shaba National Reserve and Buffalo Springs to the north and beyond to the Matthew's Range is a significant proactive intervention to mitigate climate change impacts on the biodiversity of this region of East Africa providing mobility for biodiversity to adapt to changing temperature and rainfall regimes.

Protection and management requirements

The property's legislative framework is generally sound and provides for adequate protection of the site. The most relevant legislation is provided by the Wildlife Act, the Environment Management and Coordination Act (1999), the Water Act (2002), and the Forest Act (2005). The Government of Kenya, through KWS has promoted the formation of wildlife conservancies amongst owners of large tracks of land especially amongst local communities as a long-term strategy to increase range for biodiversity conservation and management in the country. LWC is managed for the conservation of biological diversity and thus has met the national legal requirements for designation as a conservancy. In addition the National Land Policy of the Ministry of

Lands supports the establishment of corridors for biodiversity conservation.

Three institutions require close coordination to manage the serial property. These include KWS and KFS as well as the Lewa Wildlife Conservancy managed through a Board of Trustees. KWS and KFS are signatories to the Mount Kenya Ecosystem Management Plan which provides an overarching management planning framework. It is essential that the separate management plans applying to the components of the property are harmonised in terms of management approaches and timeframes.

More sustainable management of various sections of the forest has been supported through the establishment of Community Forestry Associations (CFAs) and the production of operational forest management plans and related agreements signed between KFS and the CFAs.

There is a major problem with crop damage caused by elephant, buffalo and other large mammals moving into fields along the lower boundary of the Mount Kenya National/Forest Reserve. Various attempts have been made to mitigate this human-wildlife conflict problem by fencing and construction of other barriers to stop animals moving out of the reserve. These have had mixed results, nevertheless, as experience has shown elsewhere, effective and well considered fencing is likely to be the best option for mitigating human/wildlife conflict in such a densely populated landscape.

Past threats from commercial tree plantation development and associated cultivation/habitat destruction have been alleviated through long term efforts. Government policy not to convert any more natural forest for plantation development has significantly reduced the threat to the property from plantation development and associated cultivation in the adjacent buffer zone. Nevertheless, the ecological consequences of the failed plantation development activities of past decades remain. Areas which were cleared for plantations, but never planted, have been colonised by grasses and are being maintained as open grazing lands, rather than being allowed to revert to natural forest.

Threats from illegal logging, grazing, poaching and tourism are being managed and appear to be stable notwithstanding on-going issues. Continued monitoring and effective management of these issues will be needed. Fire is a major threat, especially in the high altitude moorlands of the World Heritage property. The threat is exacerbated by the increasing number of people living around the periphery of the forest, and making daily incursions up the mountain to graze livestock and collect non-timber forest products. Stakeholders have jointly developed a Mount Kenya Hotspot Strategic Fire Plan to guide future fire preparedness within the ecosystem.

The maintenance of the 9.8km elephant corridor connecting Mount Kenya to the lowland areas of the LWC-NNFR is critical to provide a contiguous link between the two components of the property, thereby supporting wildlife movements and buffering against climate change impacts. It is also critical to explore other opportunities to create connectivity within the larger ecosystem complex to enhance the ecological viability of the property.

4. Emphasizes the critical importance of maintaining the wildlife and elephant corridor between the Lewa Wildlife Conservancy - Ngare Ndare Forest Reserve and the Mount Kenya National Park/Natural Forest World Heritage Site as vital to conservation connectivity and the viability of the property's Outstanding Universal Value;
5. Commends the State Party of Kenya for enhancing the ecological connectivity and habitat diversity of the Mount Kenya National Park/Natural Forest through this serial extension;
6. Encourages the State Party to consider further extension of the boundary of Mount Kenya National Park/Natural Forest World Heritage Site, so as to include the lower natural forests and to achieve broader ecological connectivity and coherence;
7. Recommends that the name of the property remain **Mount Kenya National Park/Natural Forest** to accommodate future extensions.

A.2. ASIA / PACIFIC

A.2.1. New Nominations

Property	Xinjiang Tianshan
Id. N°	1414
State Party	China
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(ix)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 27.

Draft Decision: 37COM 8B.10

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B2;
2. Inscribes the **Xinjiang Tianshan, China**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (vii) and (ix);
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Xinjiang Tianshan is a serial property consisting of four components totaling 606,833 hectares, with buffer zones totaling 515,592 hectares located in the People's Republic of China in the Xinjiang Tianshan, the eastern portion of the Tianshan mountain range. The four components are located

along the 1,760 kilometers of the Xinjiang Tianshan, a temperate arid zone surrounded by Central Asian deserts. The property was nominated under criterion (vii) for its outstanding beauty and superlative natural features and criterion (ix) for capturing a range of biological and ecological processes.

The property has outstanding scenic values and many superlative natural features – from red bed canyons to high peaks and glaciers to beautiful wetlands, meadows and steppe. The visual impact of these features is magnified by the stark contrasts between the mountain areas and vast Central Asian deserts, and between the dry south slopes and the much wetter north slope. Xinjiang Tianshan is also an outstanding example of ongoing biological and ecological evolutionary process in a temperate arid zone. Altitudinal vegetation distributions, significant differences between north and south slopes, and diversity of flora, all illustrate the biological and ecological evolution of the Pamir-Tian Shan Highlands. Xinjiang Tianshan has outstanding biodiversity and is important habitat for relic species, and numerous rare and endangered species, as well as endemic species. It provides an excellent example of the gradual replacement of the original warm and wet flora by modern xeric Mediterranean flora.

Criterion (vii): The Tianshan is a large mountain range in Central Asia stretching about 2,500 kilometers. It is the largest mountain chain in the world's temperate arid region, and the largest isolated east-west mountain range globally. The Xinjiang portion of the Tianshan runs east-west for 1,760km and is a mountain range of outstanding natural beauty. The Xinjiang Tianshan is anchored in the west by the highest peak in the Tianshan, Tomur Peak at 7,443 meters, and in the east by Bogda Peak at 5,445 meters. The range lies between two Central Asian deserts, Junggar Desert in the north and the Tarim Desert in the south. The beauty of the Xinjiang Tianshan lies not only in its spectacular snow-capped mountains and glacier-capped peaks, beautiful forests and meadows, clear rivers and lakes and red bed canyons, but also in the combination and contrast between the mountain elements and the vast deserts. The stark difference of bare rocks on its south slope and luxuriant forest and meadow on the north creates a striking visual contrast of environments which are hot and cold, dry and wet, desolate and luxuriant – and of exceptional beauty.

Criterion (ix): Xinjiang Tianshan is an outstanding example of ongoing biological and ecological evolutionary process in a temperate arid zone. The landforms and ecosystems have been preserved since the Pliocene epoch because of the Tianshan's position between two deserts and its Central Asian arid continental climate, which is unique among the world's mountain ecosystems. Xinjiang Tianshan has all the typical mountain altitudinal zones of a temperate arid zone,

reflecting the moisture and heat variations at different altitudes, gradients and slopes. The property is an outstanding example for the study of biological community succession in mountain ecosystems in an arid zone undergoing global climate change. Xinjiang Tianshan is also an outstanding representative of biological and ecological evolution in the Pamir-Tian Shan Highlands. Altitudinal vegetation distributions, significant differences between north and south slopes, and diversity of flora, all illustrate the biological and ecological evolution of the Pamir-Tian Shan Highlands. The property is also an important habitat for relic species, and numerous rare and endangered species, as well as endemic species. It is representative of the process whereby the original warm and wet flora has gradually been replaced by modern xeric Mediterranean flora.

Integrity

The property is a serial property consisting of four components totaling 606,833 hectares, with buffer zones totaling 515,592 hectares. The four components include: Tomur, Kalajun-Kuerdening, Bayinbuluke and Bogda. The four components follow the boundaries of existing protected areas, except in the case of the Kalajun-Kuerdening component, where two parks have been merged. The boundaries of the various components follow prominent natural features including ridgelines, rivers, vegetation zones, etc.

The property is representative of the many superlative features and ecological processes in the Xinjiang Tianshan. The property includes spectacular landscapes from red bed canyons to the highest peaks and largest glaciers in the entire range, to highly scenic and ecologically rich alpine meadows, to areas of rivers, lakes and wetlands. The property captures the full range of altitudinal zones of a temperate arid zone and the evolutionary processes of the Pamir-Tian Shan highlands.

The area benefits from a very low degree of threat. There are no permanent inhabitants in the property. Extractive industries and infrastructure development is limited in the region and does not exist within the property. There is no record of invasive species. The entire property is legally protected and all of the components have buffer zones.

Protection and management requirements

The components of the property range from IUCN Categories I-IV, though several of the units, including the largest component (Tomur) are managed as Category Ia. The property has been under conservation management for some time. The Tomur Peak National Nature Reserve in particular has been under conservation management since 1985. A broad range of environmental and natural resource use laws governs and the property therefore benefits from a high level of legal protection.

Each of the components has a management plan, and a management plan also exists for the property as a whole. A new management plan for the whole property will come into effect in 2014. The property has an adequate staff and is well funded. Extensive research has been conducted in the property giving park staff a strong knowledge base to work from.

Special attention needs to be given to ensuring effective management planning and coordination across the components of the property which are geographically well separated from each other. Future efforts should focus upon opportunities to extend or add to the property to increase its size and integrity given the overall very large scale of the Tianshan Mountain Range system. This should also consider initiatives with neighbouring countries to consider transnational opportunities to extend protection of the Tianshan system.

Attention should also be given to working with IUCN and other partners to better understand the implications of grazing on the natural ecosystems of Tianshan and to explore the potential of integrating local communities and in particular traditional herdsman into the management of the property.

4. Requests the State Party to:

- a) Complete a revised management plan for the entire property by 2014;
- b) Complete gazettal and legal protection of the areas merging Kalajun and Kuerdening;
- c) Consider progressive extensions and additions to the property noting the relative small size given the very large size of the Tianshan range;
- d) Initiate collaboration with neighbouring countries to explore the potential for a transnational serial nomination;
- e) Work with IUCN and other partners to explore the potential of integrating local communities and in particular traditional herdsman into management of the property; and
- f) Cooperate with neighbouring State Parties, the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to undertake a regional comparative biodiversity and geodiversity study of Inner Asian high mountains and deserts and to conduct a regional expert workshop with a view to developing opportunities for future transnational potentially serial nominations.

Property	Great Himalayan National Park
Id. N°	1406
State Party	India
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 41.

Draft Decision: 37COM 8B.11

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B2;
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Great Himalayan National Park, India**, in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) Finalize the addition of Tirthan and Sainj Wildlife Sanctuaries to the nominated property to create a single area thereby increasing the overall size of the site and improving its integrity and potential to meet World Heritage criteria;
 - b) Continue to resolve rights-based issues with respect to local communities and indigenous peoples in the site including the Tirthan and Sainj Wildlife Sanctuaries;
 - c) Confirm the outstanding universal value of an enlarged property through further detailed comparative analysis of the values of the site with reference to other sites within the Western Himalayas and, in particular, the Nanda Devi and Valley of the Flowers National Parks World Heritage property;
 - d) Consider undertaking a comparative study with the support of the IUCN and other partners such as the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) to fully assess the relative values of the nominated property against other sites in the Himalayas and adjacent mountain regions with a view to assessing potential World Heritage candidate areas and boundary configurations in this region, including potential serial nominations/extensions; and
 - e) Continue longer term plans to progressively increase the size of the nominated property with the addition of other surrounding protected areas to form an aggregated property that potentially includes the Rupi Bhabha Wildlife Sanctuary, Pin Valley National Park, Khirganga National Park and the Kanawar Wildlife Sanctuary.

Property	Mt. Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary
Id. N°	1403
State Party	Philippines
Criteria proposed by State Party	(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 53.

Draft Decision: 37COM 8B.12

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B2;
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Mount Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary, Philippines**, taking note of the potential for this site to meet criteria (x), in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) Work with the National Commission for Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) to resolve any outstanding land claims to ensure there is broad based support for the nomination of the site and that any future use of the area does not compromise the Outstanding Universal Value of the site;
 - b) Finalise a Memorandum of Understanding with stakeholders to secure cooperation on the protection and management of the site;
 - c) Consider future expansion of the site to include important nesting habitat for endangered species such as the Philippine Eagle and to furthermore expand the buffer zone in order to enhance the integrity of the site;
 - d) Prepare a detailed Visitor and Tourism Management Plan as a sub plan to the Management Plan in recognition of the potential for increasing pressure for access and higher numbers of park visitors. Such a plan should be prepared in consultation with local communities to anticipate and plan for the impact of opening the site to increased visitation and to ensure that local people share in the benefits of future tourism use of the site;
 - e) Develop and implement a research and monitoring programme to assess and adapt to the impacts of climate change on the site; and
 - f) Consider the progressive nomination of further serial extensions to the site, to include other significant reserves on Mindanao.
3. Commends the State Party, and the range of stakeholders in the nominated property for their commitment to this nomination, and encourages the State Party to resubmit the nomination, with appropriate assistance from IUCN.

Property	Cat Tien National Park
Id. N°	1323
State Party	Viet Nam
Criteria proposed by State Party	(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 63.

Draft Decision: 37COM 8B.13

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B2;
2. Decides not to inscribe Cat Tien National Park, Viet Nam, under natural criteria;
3. Takes note that the nomination covers part of the larger protected area of Cat Tien National Park, which is also recognised as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, and a Ramsar Site, and recommends the State Party to utilise these existing forms of international recognition of the site to build stronger protection measures and management plans for this site, and to take action against key threats such as hydroelectric power development; quarrying; unregulated tourism; and, in particular, including effective action to urgently counter illegal trade and poaching which has seriously impacted on the natural values of this park.

A.2.2. Properties deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Property	Tajik National Park (Mountains of the Pamirs)
Id. N°	1252 Rev
State Party	Tajikistan
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 99.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.14

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B2;
2. Inscribes the Tajik National Park (Mountains of the Pamirs), Tajikistan, to the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (vii) and (viii);
3. Adopts the following Statements of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Tajik National Park (2,611,674 ha in area) encompasses almost the entire Pamir Mountains, the third highest mountain ecosystem in the world after the Himalaya and Karakorum Mountains. The Pamir Mountains lie at the centre of the 'Pamir Knot', the term used by geographers to

describe the tangle of the highest mountain ranges on the Eurasian continent. Huge tectonic forces stemming from the collision of the Indian-Australian plate with the Eurasian Plate have progressively thrown up the Himalaya, Karakoram, Hindu Kush, Kunlun and Tien Shan – all radiating out from the Pamir Mountains. Along with the Karakoram Mountains, the Pamir region is one of the most tectonically-active locations in the world.

Tajik National Park stands out as a very large protected area, with a stark treeless landscape of exceptional natural beauty. The outstanding scenic values are enhanced by the landform juxtaposition of heavily-glaciated high peaks and high plateaux with an alpine desert character. The property contains a number of superlative natural phenomena, including: Fedchenko Glacier (the longest glacier in the world outside of the Polar Regions); Lake Sarez (a very high, deep lake impounded just over a century ago by a severe earthquake which generated a huge landslide forming the Uzoï Dam, the highest natural dam in the world); and Karakul Lake, likely to be the world's highest large lake of meteoric origin.

Criterion (vii): Tajik National Park is one of the largest high mountain protected areas in the Palearctic Realm. The Fedchenko Glacier, the largest valley glacier of the Eurasian Continent and the world's longest outside of the Polar Regions, is unique and a spectacular example at the global level. The visual combination of some of the deepest gorges in the world, surrounded by rugged glaciated peaks, as well as the alpine desert and lakes of the Pamir high plateaux adds up to an alpine wilderness of exceptional natural beauty. Lake Sarez and Lake Karakul are superlative natural phenomena. Lake Sarez, impounded behind the highest natural dam in the world, is of great geomorphic interest. Lake Karakul is likely to be the highest large lake of meteoric origin.

Criterion (viii): The Pamir Mountains are a major centre of glaciation on the Eurasian continent and Tajik National Park illustrates within one protected area an outstanding juxtaposition of many high mountains, valley glaciers, and deep river gorges alongside the cold continental desert environment of the high Pamir Plateau landforms. An outstanding landform feature of the property's geologically dynamic terrain is Lake Sarez. It was created by an earthquake-generated landslide of an estimated six billion tonnes of material and is possibly the youngest deep water alpine lake in the world. It is of international scientific and geomorphological hazard significance because of the on-going geological processes influencing its stability, and the sort of lacustrine ecosystem which will develop over time. Tajik National Park furthermore offers a unique opportunity for the study of plate tectonics and continental subduction phenomena thereby contributing to our fundamental understanding of earth building processes.

Integrity

The property comprises the entire area of the Tajik National Park and, because of its large size, mountainous and alpine desert character, and remoteness from human settlements, the property is considered to have an outstandingly high level of physical integrity. Consequently there is no need for a formal buffer zone. The defined core zone of TNP makes up nearly 78% of the property, with the other three sustainable 'limited use' zones ranged around the periphery of the park. Tajik National Park is owned by the State and, as a national park, it has the highest legal protection status in Tajikistan.

Protection and management requirements

The legislative framework and management arrangements for the property are comprehensive and clear and all activities that could threaten the integrity of the property, including mining, are legally prohibited.

There is a medium-term management plan approved by the Government and the State Agency of Natural Protected Areas is responsible for coordination of all activities in the park. The implementation of the management plan involves the participation of local communities and their traditional rights over the use of natural resources are respected. The zoning of the property accommodates both traditional and biodiversity conservation needs. The financing for the park comes largely from national sources with a minor contribution from donor funded projects.

Inscription on the World Heritage list presents an increased opportunity to the State Party to develop ecotourism. Therefore, long-term protection and management requirements for the property include the need to prevent negative impacts from tourism whilst accommodating any increased visitation to the property through the provision of quality visitor services.

There is a need for secured and adequate financing for the park to fully implement the management plan and carry out law enforcement measures. Since Government sources are limited, alternative sources of funding need to be investigated. In this respect, the concept of trophy hunting management needs to be developed, as trophy hunting could be an important supplementary income source for the management of the park. However, it should encompass all necessary elements of a science-based approach to game and habitat management, involve independent and external experts, and have a tight regulatory framework.

The property requires an effective long-term monitoring programme, including defined key indicators of the conservation and habitat health of the property.

4. Commends the State Party on its continued and responsive efforts to improve protection and management of the property, in particular for the development and future implementation of the management plan;
5. Recommends the State Party to marshal the necessary human and financial resources to ensure effective long term protection and management in accordance with the property's management plan and to explore options to secure additional international financial assistance for capacity building;
6. Encourages the State Party to cooperate with the neighbouring State Party of Kyrgyzstan to develop improved and sustainable tourism programmes which enhance visitor services, income and which foster community-based tourism development;
7. Also encourages the State Party to cooperate with neighbouring State Parties, the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to undertake a regional comparative biodiversity and geodiversity study of Inner Asian high mountains and deserts and to conduct a regional expert workshop with a view to developing opportunities for future transnational potentially serial nominations.

A.3. EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

A.3.1. New Nominations

Property	Mount Etna
Id. N°	1427
State Party	Italy
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)(ix)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 75.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.15

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B2;
2. Inscribes **Mount Etna, Italy**, on the World Heritage List under **criteria (viii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Mount Etna World Heritage Site (19,237 ha) comprises the most strictly protected and scientifically important area of Mount Etna, and forms part of the Parco dell'Etna Regional Nature Park. Mount Etna is renowned for its exceptional level of volcanic activity, and the documentation of its activity over at least 2,700 years. Its notoriety, scientific importance, and cultural and educational value are of global significance.

Criterion (viii): Mount Etna is one of the world's most active and iconic volcanoes, and an outstanding example of ongoing geological processes and volcanic landforms. The stratovolcano is characterized by almost continuous eruptive activity from its summit craters and fairly frequent lava flow eruptions from craters and fissures on its flanks. This exceptional volcanic activity has been documented by humans for at least 2,700 years – making it one of the world's longest documented records of historical volcanism. The diverse and accessible assemblage of volcanic features such as summit craters, cinder cones, lava flows, lava caves and the Valle de Bove depression have made Mount Etna a prime destination for research and education. Today Mount Etna is one of the best-studied and monitored volcanoes in the world, and continues to influence volcanology, geophysics and other earth science disciplines. Mount Etna's notoriety, scientific importance, and cultural and educational value are of global significance.

Integrity

The boundaries of the property are clearly defined and encompass the most outstanding geological features of Mount Etna. The property includes very little infrastructure: a few forest / mountain tracks, a number of basic mountain shelters along the main forest tracks, and over 50 small seismic monitoring stations and a scientific observatory.

A buffer zone of 26,220 ha surrounds the property, including parts of Mount Etna Regional Nature Park, and two tourism zones. These tourism zones include accommodation (hotels, huts), car parks, restaurants, cafes, a cableway, chair and drag lifts for ski tourism, information points, and ticket kiosks for guided drives, hikes and horse/donkey safaris.

Protection and management requirements

The Parco dell'Etna (Etna Park) was established as a Regional Nature Park by Decree of the President of the Sicilian Regional Authority in May 1987. The property includes part of this Park, comprising the zone defined as an integral reserve. In addition, nine Natura 2000 sites overlap the property to various degrees, providing additional protection for 77% of the area under European legislation.

The regulations provided within the Decree provide for adequate protection of the key values of the property. Since the completion of a land acquisition process in 2010, 97.4% of the property's area is in public ownership (region or communities). In contrast, 56.6% of the buffer zone is privately owned.

The management of the property is coordinated by Ente Parco dell' Etna, established as the managing authority of Etna Park by Decree of the President of the Sicilian Regional Authority in May 1987, working in close cooperation with the Regional Authority of State Forests and the Regional Corps of Forest Rangers (Corpo

Forestale). Management is guided by a long-term management plan and Triennial Intervention Programmes.

The property has no permanent population, is free of roads, and its use restricted to research and recreation. Vehicle access to the limited network of forest and mountain tracks appears to be strictly controlled (e.g. through gates and fences) and is only permitted for park management purposes and authorised activities such as research and organized 4x4 drives on the main track from the tourism facilities in the buffer zone to the INGV observatory. Except for possible maintenance of the observatory, no construction projects are permitted or planned within the property. Public access to the top of Mount Etna may be officially prohibited for safety reasons, although this regulation has been difficult to enforce. Organized recreational activities such as mountain biking and horse / donkey riding require advance authorisation. Although they appear to be limited at present, they need to be well monitored and managed to avoid negative impacts such as erosion and disturbance of wildlife. No dogs are allowed in the property and illegal hunting appears to be under control. Low-intensity grazing is permitted and occurs in parts of the property in the summer season. Limited silvicultural interventions are implemented in the property to reduce the risk from forest fires and maintain access routes. Climate change has the potential to increase the risk of forest fires in the region and impact the species and communities on Mount Etna. Natural hazards resulting from the volcanic activity of the property will always pose a risk to certain features and facilities of the park and beyond. Strengthened park visitor facilities are needed, taking into account best practice and lessons learned at other comparable World Heritage properties.

4. Commends the local, regional and national government authorities, park staff, forest rangers, cooperating scientists and scientific institutions, and non-governmental organizations for their commitment and support to the nominated property;
5. Requests the State Party to coordinate regional and national authorities to maintain and strengthen their support to the property, to further increase the management capacity of the property;
6. Recommends the State Party to review and update the management plan, to:
 - a) Strengthen harmonization between the various management organizations and private sector partners in the use of the proposed property to ensure that the outstanding geological features are not adversely impacted by increasing tourism pressures.
 - b) Strengthen mechanisms to monitor visitor use that balance the protection of natural

heritage values with enhanced visitor experience and safety.

- c) Encourage improved research and monitoring of the values with the inclusion of technical staff (geologist, geomorphologist and volcanologist) as an integral part of the management team on the site.
 - d) Encourage the exchange of management experience and promotion of scientific and educational opportunities between Mount Etna and Isole Eolie (Aeolian Islands, Italy).
7. Also recommends the park, regional and national authorities work together with relevant funding and technical partners in order to enhance the visitor experience of the property. This should include improvements to the environmental education and ecotourism facilities in the property, and tourism facilities in the buffer zone and wider park area;
 8. Encourages the State Party improve the integration of the property and its buffer zone into the wider landscape, to recognize and promote existing education, monitoring, research and training activities, and to improve the prospects for sustainable development of the region, including through possible adoption of experience from the UNESCO Man and Biosphere Programme;
 9. Recalling Decision 31 COM 8B.12 adopted at its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007), reiterates that “there is increasingly limited potential for further inscriptions of volcanic sites on the World Heritage List”, and further requests IUCN to revisit and update its thematic study on “World Heritage Volcanoes”, with input from reviewers expert in volcanic sites, to clearly articulate a short and appropriately balanced list of the strongest remaining candidate volcanic sites with potential for inscription on the World Heritage List.

A.4. LATIN AMERICA / CARIBBEAN

A.4.1. New Nominations

Property	El Pinacate and Gran Desierto de Altar Biosphere Reserve
Id. N°	1410
State Party	Mexico
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 85.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.16

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B2;
2. Inscribes the **El Pinacate and Gran Desierto de Altar Biosphere Reserve, Mexico, on the World**

Heritage List on the basis of criteria (vii), (viii), and (x);

3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

El Pinacate and Gran Desierto de Altar Biosphere Reserve (EPGDABR) is located in the Sonoran Desert. The Sonoran Desert is one of four great North American deserts along with the Chihuahuan Desert, the Great Basin Desert and the Mojave Desert. EPGDABR has a surface of 715,567 hectares with 354,871 hectares of buffer zone. It is a large and relatively undisturbed protected area which comprises two very distinct broad landscape types. To the East, there is a dormant volcanic area of around 200,000 ha, comprised of the Pinacate Shield with extensive black and red lava flows and desert pavement. The volcanic shield boasts a wide array of volcanic phenomena and geological formations, including a small shield-type volcano. The most visually striking feature is the concentration of a total of 10 enormous, deep and almost perfectly circular Maar (steam blast) craters.

In the West towards the Colorado River Delta and South towards the Gulf of California, is the Gran Altar Desert, North America's largest field of active sand dunes and only active Erg dunes. The dunes can reach 200 meters in height and contain a variety of dunes types. The dunes originate from sediments from the nearby Colorado Delta and local sources. In addition, there are several arid granite massifs emerging like islands from the sandy desert flats, ranging between 300 and 650 m.a.s.l., which represent another remarkable landscape feature harbouring distinct plant and wildlife communities.

The variety of landscapes results in extraordinary habitat diversity. The diversity of life forms across many different taxa is notable with many species endemic to the Sonoran Desert or more locally restricted to parts of the property. All feature sophisticated physiological and behavioural adaptations to the extreme environmental conditions. The subtropical desert ecosystem reportedly hosts more than 540 species of vascular plants, 44 mammals, more than 200 birds, over 40 reptiles, as well as several amphibians and even two endemic species of freshwater fish.

Criterion (vii): The property presents a dramatic combination of desert landforms, comprising both volcanic and dune systems as dominant features. The volcanic shield in the property boasts a wide array of volcanic phenomena and geological formations, including a small shield-type volcano. The most visually striking feature is the concentration of a total of 10 enormous, deep and almost perfectly circular Maar (steam blast) craters, believed to originate from a combination of eruptions and collapses. The property is visually outstanding through the stark contrast of a dark-coloured area comprised of a volcanic shield

and spectacular craters and lava flows within an immense sea of dunes. The dunes can reach 200 meters in height and contain linear dunes, star dunes and dome dunes, displaying enormous and constantly changing contrasts in terms of form and color. In addition to these predominant features there are several arid granite massifs emerging like islands from the sandy desert flats, ranging between 300 and 650m high. The combination of all these features results in a highly diverse and visually stunning desert landscape.

Criterion (viii): The property's desert and volcanic landforms provide an exceptional combination of features of great scientific interest. The vast sea of sand dunes that surrounds the volcanic shield is considered the largest and most active dune system in North America. It includes a diverse range of dunes that are nearly undisturbed, and include spectacular and very large star-shaped dunes that occur both singly and in long ridges up to 48km in length. The volcanic exposures provide important complementary geological values, and the desert environment assures a dramatic display of a series of impressive large craters and more than 400 cinder cones, lava flows, and lava tubes. Taken together the combination of earth science features is an impressive laboratory for geological and geomorphological studies.

Criterion (x): The highly diverse mosaic of habitats is home to complex communities and surprisingly high species diversity across many taxonomic groups of flora and fauna. More than 540 species of vascular plants, 44 mammals, more than 200 birds and over 40 reptiles inhabit the seemingly inhospitable desert. Insect diversity is high despite not being fully documented. Several endemic species of plants and animals exist, including two freshwater fish species. One local endemic plant is restricted to a small part of the volcanic shield within the area. Large maternity caves of the migratory Lesser Long-Nosed Bat, which is an important pollinator and seed dispersal vector are found within the property. Noteworthy species include the Sonoran Pronghorn, an endemic subspecies restricted to the South-western Arizona and North-western Sonora and threatened by extinction.

Integrity

El Pinacate and Gran Desierto de Altar Biosphere Reserve is relatively undisturbed and has an outstandingly high level of physical integrity to a greater extent related to its harsh environment. Whilst there are a limited number of private land ownership (Ejidos) areas, the entire property is under the authority of the Federal Agency for Protected Areas (CONANP).

Protection and management requirements

The property counts on an effectively enforced adequate legal framework and its management is well supported in terms of human and financial resources. Management of the property is guided by a long-term management plan supported by annual operational plans and implementation is

supported by local governments, NGOs and indigenous peoples. Future revisions of the existing management plan should consider ways and means to maintain and enhance the Outstanding Universal Values and conditions of integrity of the property. It should also propose new options and mechanism to ensure the financial sustainability required for the effective long term management of the property. In addition the management plan should establish enhanced mechanisms to effectively involve indigenous peoples in the planning and management of the property.

Special attention should be given to avoid the indirect impacts of nearby tourism development including from increased traffic, which creates ecological disturbance, littering and wildlife road kills. More importantly, tourism can create pressure to extend existing road infrastructure which could facilitate entry points for alien invasive species. Increasing impact from off-road vehicles has been observed, requiring monitoring and effective law enforcement in EPGDABR. However the most critical long term management issue is to address potential problems derived from tourism-related water consumption.

Long term protection and management of the property also includes the need to minimize and/or mitigate impacts derived from existing or proposed roads; to ensure effective implementation of measures to avoid further depletion of scarce water resources; to maintain and enhance ecological connectivity so as to buffer against climate change impacts and to effectively control and eradicate alien invasive species. Transboundary cooperation to maintain and enhance the management of the property is essential and therefore the formal establishment of a Transboundary Protected Area with adjoining protected areas in the United States is highly recommended.

4. Commends the State Party on the decision to not locate electricity transmission infrastructure along the coast, in order to conserve the visual integrity of the area, and requests the State Party to apply the highest environmental standards to be applied in the alternative corridor in the northern part of the property;
5. Requests the State Party to ensure full compliance with Environmental Impact Assessment requirements as regards the ongoing expansion of the Route 2 road development;
6. Encourages the State Party to consider the future expansion of the property to include the adjacent Ramsar site of Bahia de Adair;
7. Also encourages the State Parties of Mexico and the United States of America to strengthen cooperation on the conservation and management of the shared Greater Sonoran Desert Ecosystem, building upon the existing agreements and working relationships at all levels, which may eventually lead to the formal establishment of a transboundary protected area;

8. *Further encourages* the State Parties of Mexico and the United States of America to further cooperate on the saving of the Sonoran Pronghorn from possible extinction;
9. *Furthermore encourages* the State Party, and the neighbouring State Party of the United States of America, to fully consider environmental concerns in security efforts along the international border that forms the northern boundary of the property.

B. MIXED PROPERTIES

B.1. AFRICA

B.1.1. New Nominations

Property	Bijagós Archipelago – Motom Moranghajogo
Id. N°	1431
State Party	Guinea Bissau
Criteria proposed by State Party	(v)(vii)(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 113.

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 21.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.17

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined* Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B, WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B2,
2. *Defers* the examination of the nomination of the **Bijagós Archipelago – Motom Moranghajogo, Guinea Bissau**, to the World Heritage List to allow the State Party to:
 - a) *Strengthen the legal protection status of the property, to ensure that all areas nominated have adequate legal and/or customary protection;*
 - b) *Consider modification of the boundaries of areas to be nominated within the overall biosphere reserve to conform to integrity requirements and exclude heavily modified areas that do not contain attributes that contribute to the OUV of the property. These areas, including the towns of Bolama and Bubaque, could be included in a buffer zone for the property as defined in paragraph 103 of the Operational Guidelines;*
 - c) *Deepen the comparative analysis so as to ascertain whether the property might be considered to have the potential to demonstrate Outstanding Universal Value for cultural criteria.*
 - d) *Ensure that an overall management plan/system is established for the nominated site with appropriate institutional and financial means and measures in place, including an overall coordination body for the whole property;*
 - e) *Ensure that this management plan/system includes a clear and agreed strategy for sustainable tourism, including appropriate policies, programmes and tourism infrastructure that does not degrade the integrity of the property and its OUV;*
 - f) *Update, detail and strengthen management plans for the existing legally protected areas included within the property in a way*

that is compatible with the overall management plan/system of the property;

- g) *Establish effective protection and management measures and activities that minimize the effects of the non-native species, including those considered as invasive, and restore degraded areas where appropriate;*
 - h) *Ensure that new shipping routes are not be established through the nominated site;*
 - i) *Ensure that oil exploration and exploitation operations do not take place within the nominated property and that operations outside of the site do not have any significant impact on the nominated site; and*
 - j) *Ensure that human and financial resources are sufficient to maintain the integrity of the property and the long-term preservation of its Outstanding Universal Value; in particular raise sufficient financial resources for the trust fund project (the "Fondation Bioguinée"), and take all measures to ensure that an adequate proportion of this fund is earmarked for the proposed site.*
3. Recommends that the State Party move forward plans to designate either the National Parks, or possibly the entire Biosphere Reserve, as a Ramsar site, to strengthen national and local protection and management and international recognition;
 4. Commends the State Party and its partner organisations for its committed and innovative work in participatory community management in this important protected area;
 5. Considers that the evaluation of any revised nomination would need to include an expert mission to the site;
 6. Encourages the State Party, under the principles of the Upstream Process, with the assistance of the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, to seek advice on the potential of the site to satisfy cultural criteria and on reframing the nomination for natural criteria to address the concerns above.

Property	Sehlabathebe National Park [extension of "uKhahlamba / Drakensberg Park", South Africa, (i)(iii)(vii)(x), 2000]
Id. N°	985 Bis
State Party	Lesotho
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(iii)(vii)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 125.

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 27.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.18

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B, WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Defers the examination of the extension of uKhahlamba / Drakensberg Park, South Africa, to include **Sehlabathebe National Park, Lesotho**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to address the following concerns regarding the cultural values of the proposed extension:
 - a) *Conduct, on the basis of the ARAL project findings, sufficient updated research on rock art in Sehlabathebe National Park and its surroundings to create an inventory, which will allow informed assessment of the property's cultural significance, special characteristics and features;*
 - b) *Include in this inventory the state of conservation of the documented rock art sites;*
 - c) *Study the potential cultural contribution of landscape elements, such as rock pools, to the significance of Sehlabathebe;*
 - d) *Define the characteristics of the Southern Style and demonstrate how the representation of this style in Sehlabathebe differs from the other rock art sites already inscribed;*
 - e) *Designate on the basis of the revised inventory and the research, the most significant rock art sites as national historic sites through public gazetting;*
 - f) *Establish and adopt a comprehensive management plan for the cultural elements of Sehlabathebe, including a risk preparedness and disaster response plan;*
 - g) *Establish more specific monitoring indicators on the new inventory and the specific requirements and conditions of the rock art sites;*
 - h) *Train staff of the Sehlabathebe management base and the Department of Culture in the documentation and conservation of rock art, provide significantly enhanced qualified staff within Sehlabathebe National Park*

- and increase finances to improve its protection;
- i) Allocate a specific and adequate annual budget to allow for medium-term planning in conservation, inventorying and monitoring.
3. Takes note of the conclusions of the evaluation of IUCN that the proposed extension is appropriate for approval on the basis of natural criteria;
 4. Considers that the evaluation of any revised nomination would need to include an ICOMOS expert mission to the site;
 5. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to:
 - a) Submitting an International Assistance request to conduct the surveys and studies required to strengthen the justification of Outstanding Universal Value and to prepare the revised nomination dossier;
 - b) Conducting an oral history survey aimed at collecting further knowledge to assist the understanding and interpretation of San rock art;
 - c) Continuing a cautious approach towards conservation interventions on rock art sites and restrict such interventions to exceptional cases where rock art would otherwise become very fragile and vulnerable;
 - d) Improving the presentation of cultural aspects and in particular the rock art sites within the Environmental Centre;
 - e) Continuing the involvement of the local communities in the buffer zone and assisting them in establishing small-scale visitor services to generate direct revenues for the community.
 6. Requests the State Party of Lesotho to carefully consider any proposed development of wind farms in areas neighbouring the Sehlabathebe National Park and to ensure that such developments do not adversely impact on the potential Outstanding Universal Value of the transboundary site in particular on populations of Bearded Vultures and Cape Vultures in the Lesotho Highlands and the surrounding escarpment of South Africa;
 7. Also requests the States Parties to:
 - a) Finalize revisions, amendments and enactment of relevant laws pertinent to the property, in particular to approve and enact the draft Nature Conservation Act 2005 in Lesotho;
 - b) Update the current Sehlabathebe National Park and joint Sehlabathebe National Park/uKhahlamba Drakensberg Park management and business plans which expire by 2013 and to ensure they provide for enhanced cooperation and joint management of both natural and cultural World Heritage values;

- c) Finalize without delay the formal gazettal of the buffer zones surrounding the property and continue their cooperative attempts towards providing a buffer zone to the south of Sehlabathebe located in the territory of South Africa;
 - d) Strengthen transnational collaboration to share technical capacity and ensure improved management capacity within Sehlabathebe National Park;
8. Congratulates both States Parties on their cooperation in the nomination of the extension to create a new transboundary World Heritage property, and their collaborative approach to protect and manage the property to the highest international standards.
 9. Encourages the State Party of Lesotho, under the principles of the Upstream Process, with the assistance of the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, to reframe the nomination to address the concerns above.

B.2. EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

B.2.1. New Nominations

Property	Pimachiowin Aki
Id. N°	1415
State Party	Canada
Criteria proposed by State Party	(v)(ix)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 135.

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 35.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.19

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B, WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Pimachiowin Aki, Canada**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) Consider options, in collaboration with the First Nations and the partners in the nomination, to refine and strengthen the boundaries of the nominated property to meet integrity requirements in relation to the operation of ecological processes within the property and surrounding areas;
 - b) Explore whether there is a way that the relationship with nature that has persisted for generations between the Anishinaabe First Nations and Pimachiowin Aki, might be seen to have the potential to satisfy one or more of the cultural criteria and allow a fuller understanding of the inter-relationship between culture and nature within

Pimachiowin Aki and how this could be related to the World Heritage Convention.

3. *Recommends that the State Party invite a joint ICOMOS and IUCN Advisory Mission, under the principles of the Upstream Processes, in order to address the above mentioned issues;*
4. *Commends the State Party, the First Nations and other stakeholders for their exemplary efforts to develop a nomination that will protect, maintain and restore the significant cultural and natural assets and values associated with Pimachiowin Aki.*

Property	Sviyazhsk Historical, Architectural, Natural and Landscape complex
Id. N°	1419
State Party	Russian Federation
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iv)(vi)(vii)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 145.

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 47.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.20

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B, WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B2,*
2. *Decides not to inscribe the **Sviyazhsk Historical, Architectural, Natural and Landscape Complex, Russian Federation**, on the World Heritage List;*
3. *Commends the State Party for its efforts towards the effective protection and management of the Great Volzhsko Kamsky UNESCO Biosphere Reserve.*

C. CULTURAL PROPERTIES

C.1. AFRICA

C.1.1. New Nominations

Property	Isandra Zoma
Id. N°	1428
State Party	Madagascar
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(v)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 55.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.21

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Defers the examination of the nomination of **Isandra Zoma, Madagascar**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party, with the advice of ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, if requested, to:*
 - a) *Complete the comparative analysis at the national level (historic areas of the Betsileo people and of the central highlands), to determine whether the property is the most representative and best preserved in Madagascar and in what way it is outstanding; and complete the comparative analysis at the regional level, notably in Africa;*
 - b) *Review the property boundaries to include its various attributes currently in the buffer zone: tombs, vatolahy, defensive trenches, etc.;*
 - c) *Update the property data with up-to-date archaeological surveys and regular scientific monitoring;*
 - d) *Implement a conservation plan for the property based on regular monitoring;*
 - e) *Put in place the temporary Management Unit and then the Office; provide these with a permanent local set-up with significant human resources (director and guard-guides), and an interpretation centre for tourists and to improve awareness of the property's values among the local population;*
 - f) *Prepare and implement a management plan for the property by the overarching management body, which must include a tourism development and management plan, and be able to be incorporated into the local community development plans;*
 - g) *Review and expand the notion of indicators for the property's monitoring and conservation.*

3. Considers that the evaluation of any revised nomination would need to include an expert mission to the site;
4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Making the property's map boundaries identifiable on the ground;
 - b) Developing tourism facilities and accommodation involving the local population.

Property	Agadez (Historic Centre of Agadez)
Id. N°	1268
State Party	Niger
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iii)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 63.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.22

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Noting that the State Party agreed to a revised name of property;
3. Inscribes the Historic Centre of Agadez, Niger, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (ii) and (iii);
4. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The historic centre of Agadez dates back to the 15th and 16th centuries, when the Sultanate of Air established itself there, encouraging the consolidation of Tuareg tribes and the development of trans-Saharan economic and cultural exchanges. Sedentarisation took place based around the former encampments, which led to an original street plan, which is still respected today. The historic centre includes a large amount of housing, and a well preserved palatial and religious ensemble, including a tall minaret made entirely of mudbrick. The old town is characterised by mudbrick architecture and a decorative style that are specific to the Air region. The traditional sultanate system is still in place, ensuring social unity and economic prosperity. It is a living historic centre inhabited by about 20,000 people.

Criterion (ii): From the 15th century, Agadez, “the gateway to the desert”, became an exceptional crossroads for the caravan trade. It bears witness to an early historic town, forming a major centre for trans-Saharan cultural interchanges. Its architecture embodies a synthesis of stylistic influences in an original urban ensemble, made

entirely of mudbrick and which is specific to the Air region.

Criterion (iii): The historic town and its outstanding monumental ensemble, including the Grand Mosque, with its minaret, the tallest ever constructed in mudbrick, and the Sultan's Palace, bear witness to an exceptional architectural tradition, based on sophisticated use of mudbrick. For more than five centuries, the city has developed a cultural, commercial and handicraft tradition, based on the continuity of the Sultanate of Air, up to the present day.

Integrity

The boundaries of the nominated property are those of the historic centre. The overall urban fabric is well preserved, and is spatially organised around the politico-religious monuments linked to the Sultanate of Air. A significant number of houses (easily a majority) have been preserved, which allows the satisfactory expression of the specific values linked to the mudbrick architecture and decoration specific to the Air region. The nominated property has good visual unity from many observation points, and gives the visitor the sense of being in an historic town of great integrity. There are however some significant local alterations: inappropriate buildings made of breeze blocks, the use of corrugated iron for roofs, an overhead electricity cable network which is particularly visible and unsightly, and the appearance of large advertisements painted on walls.

Authenticity

The authenticity of the component parts of the property is generally satisfactory, particularly for the monuments and palaces, except for the window and door frames, which have often been renewed using non-traditional materials. The authenticity of the housing is good, but it is also threatened by the use of modern materials which do not respect tradition: breeze blocks, cement-based plasters, metal elements and corrugated metal, and the appearance of painted advertisements in aggressive colours.

Management and protection requirements

The property is in a good general state of conservation. The religious monuments and palaces are well maintained, under the responsibility of the sultan and of the neighbourhood chiefs. In the case of the houses, the situation is more variable. The property is protected by national legislation and by the traditional local power of the sultanate, with its system of neighbourhood chiefs and committees. Town planning regulations were recently instituted for the property inside the protected perimeter; the building permit regulations must however be implemented in a way that is both homogeneous and educational, so that the population is informed about the values of the property and the maintenance efforts required for its conservation. The putting in place of the Property Conservation and Management Unit

must be completed, and the Unit must be provided with sufficient staffing and material resources to carry out its missions. The definition and organisation of the monitoring of the property must be specifically stated.

5. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) Continuing working on the inventory of monuments and housing, and on the intangible heritage;
- b) Establishing restoration standards to ensure the conservation of the authenticity of the property;
- c) Monitoring the results of the recently introduced policy to ban the use of non-traditional materials for walls, rendering, roofs and the renovation of door and window frames;
- d) Paying particular attention to the situation of advertisements inside the property and buffer zone limits, and the effectiveness of the measures taken to curb this phenomenon;
- e) Describing in a unified and practical form the indicators for monitoring the property and the results of their application;

6. Requests the State Party to submit by **1 February 2014** a report to the World Heritage Centre about the progress made in implementing the above recommendations, to be examined by the Committee at its 38th session in 2014;

7. Also recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) Putting in place procedures for engagement with the population and for raising the population's awareness about the conservation of the property;
- b) Paying particular attention to the transmission of knowhow concerning traditional construction practices;
- c) Paying particular attention to the question of traditional wood species which are now becoming rare;
- d) Paying more attention to the question of sanitation in general, both in technical and health terms.

C.2. ARAB STATES

C.2.1. Properties deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Property	Al Zubarah Archaeological Site
Id. N°	1402 Rev
State Party	Qatar
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(v)

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.23

[See Addendum: WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add]

C.3. ASIA / PACIFIC

C.3.1. New Nominations

Property	Cultural Landscape of Honghe Hani Rice Terraces
Id. N°	1111
State Party	China
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 74.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.24

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Cultural Landscape of Honghe Hani Rice Terraces, China**, as a cultural landscape on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (v)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

On the south banks of the Hong River in the mountainous terrain of southern Yunnan, the Honghe Hani Rice terraces cascade down the towering slopes of the Ailao mountains. Carved out of dense forest over the past 1,300 years by Hani people who migrated here from further to the north-west, the irrigated terraces support paddy fields overlooking narrow valleys. In some places there are as many as 3,000 terraces between the lower edges of the forest and the valley floor.

Responding to the difficulties and opportunities of their environment of high mountains, narrow valleys criss-crossed by ravines, extremely high rainfall (around 1400mm) and sub-tropical valley climate, the Hani people have created out of dense forest an extraordinarily complex system of irrigated rice terraces that flows around the contours of the mountains.

The property extends across an area of some 1,000 square kilometres. Three areas of terraces, Bada, Duoyishu and Laohuzui, within three river basins, Malizhai, Dawazhe and Amengkong-Geta, reflect differing underlying geological characteristics. The gradient of the terraces in Bada is gentle, in Douyishu steeper, and in Laohuzui very steep.

The landscape reflects an integrated four-fold system of forests, water supply, terraces and houses. The mountain top forests are the lifeblood of the terraces in capturing and sustaining the water needed for the irrigation. There are four types of forests, the ancient 'water recharge' forest, sacred forest, consolidation forests, and village forests for the provision of timber for building, food and firewood. The sacred forests still have strong connotations. Above the village are places for the Village God "Angma" (the soul of the village) and for the Land Protection God "Misonong", where villagers pray for peace, health and prosperity.

Clefts in the rocks channel the rain, and sandstone beneath the granite mountains traps the water and then later releases it as springs. A complex system of channels has been developed to spread this water around the terraces in and between different valleys. Four trunk canals and 392 branch ditches which in length total 445.83km are maintained communally.

Eighty-two relatively small villages with between 50 and 100 households are constructed above the terraces just below the mountain top forests. The traditional vernacular buildings have walls built of rammed earth, of adobe bricks or of earth and stone under a tall, hipped, roof thatched with straw that gives the houses a distinctive 'mushroom' shape. At least half the houses in the villages are mainly or partly of traditional materials.

Each household farms one or two 'plots' of the rice terraces. Red rice is produced on the basis of a complex and integrated farming and breeding system involving buffalos, cattle, ducks, fish and eels. This system is underpinned by long-standing traditional social and religious structures, based on symbiotic relationships between plants and animals that reinforce communal obligations and the sacredness of nature and reflect a duality of approach between the individual and the community, and between people and gods, one reinforcing the other.

The Honghe Hani rice terraces are an exceptional reflection of a resilient land management system that optimises social and environmental resources, demonstrates an extraordinary harmony between people and their environment in spiritual, ecological and visual terms, and is based on a spiritual respect for nature and respect for both the individual and the

community, through a system of dual interdependence known as the 'Man-God Unity social system'.

Criterion (iii): The Honghe-Hani terraces are an outstanding reflection of elaborate and finely tuned agricultural, forestry and water distribution systems that are reinforced by long-standing and distinctive socio-economic-religious systems.

Red rice, the main crop of the terraces is farmed on the basis of a complex, integrated farming and breeding system within which ducks fertilise the young rice plants, while chickens and pigs contribute fertiliser to more mature plants, water buffalo slough the fields for the next year's planting and snails growing in the water of the terraces consume various pests. The rice growing process is sustained by elaborate socio-economic-religious systems that strengthen peoples' relationship with the environment, through obligations to both their own lands and to the wider community, and affirm the sacredness of nature. This system of dual interdependence known as the 'Man-God Unity social system' and its physical manifestation in the shape of the terraces together form an exceptional still living cultural tradition.

Criterion (v): The Honghe Hani Rice terraced landscape reflects in an exceptional way a specific interaction with the environment mediated by integrated farming and water management systems, and underpinned by socio-economic-religious systems that express the dual relationship between people and gods and between individuals and community, a system that has persisted for at least a millennium, as can be shown by extensive archival sources.

Integrity

The overall boundary encompasses a large area within which the overall terraced system can be appreciated and all its attributes, forests, water system, villages and terraces are present to a sufficient degree. None of the key physical attributes are under threat and the traditional farming system is currently robust and well protected. The buffer zone protects the watersheds and the visual setting and contains enough space to allow for coordinated social and economic development.

The terraces are said to have high resilience against climate change and drought – as has been demonstrated during the major drought of 2005. They are however vulnerable to landslides as on average the terraces are constructed on 25% slopes.

There is an overall vulnerability of the integrated farming and forestry system in relation to how far they are capable of providing an adequate living for farmers that will allow them to remain on the land. The overall farming system is also vulnerable to fluctuations in the price of red rice,

but there are strategies in place to increase the price of organic agricultural products.

Currently there are no adverse impacts from tourism as this is only just beginning and some of the villages are currently off the tourist trails. But tourist number are increasing rapidly and it is acknowledged that the provision of tourism facilities and overall tourism management are challenges for the property in order that the villages are not over-whelmed by the more damaging impacts of tourism.

Authenticity

The terraced landscape has maintained its authenticity in relation to the traditional form of the landscape elements, continuity of landscape function, practices and traditional knowledge, and continuity of rituals, beliefs and customs.

An area where authenticity is or could be vulnerable is in the traditional materials for traditional houses, as these are said to be difficult to obtain. New materials in houses – such as concrete bricks that replace adobe or tiles that replace thatched roofs to – are beginning to have a marked impact on the overall image of villages in the landscape as the colour as well as the forms of the buildings are subject to change. There is a potential conflict between sustaining traditional houses and continuing to support traditional building materials and techniques and meeting modern aspirations for domestic spaces. In recent decades, extraneous architectural styles have entered into the villages, causing some negative effects.

Overall traditional farming practices are also vulnerable to increasing expectations amongst farmers which could draw them away from the valleys, and to the potential impact of tourism which currently does not have an overall defined strategy to ensure its sustainable development.

Management and protection requirements

The property is protected by law as a State Priority Protected Site designated by the State Council of China. The property was also designated in 2008 as a protected historic site by Yuanyang County People's government.

Along with all inscribed properties in China the property is protected within the Measures for Conservation and Management of World Cultural Heritage Sites, issued by the Ministry of Culture, and the supreme legislation issued by the national authority of China. This legal instrument, along with conservation and management plans, special local laws and regulations, and village rules, are combined to constitute a complete system for identification, conservation, management and monitoring of World Heritage sites. This means that these sites need to be managed in line with requirements of the Ministry of Culture.

The local government has issued the Measures for Protection and Management of the Villages

and Residences of the Cultural Landscape of Honghe Hani Rice Terraces and Guidelines for Conservation, Renovation and Environmental Treatment of Traditional Hani Residences in Honghe. These two legal documents set out technical standards to be followed within all the villages to control development and construction activities. They cover the rice terraces, forests, irrigation systems, traditional villages and residences, and the traditional culture in the region. These measures are ways of delivering the obligations of the national protection for World Heritage. New construction projects within the property will be strictly examined and controlled, by the provincial authority. The Guidelines were developed in association with School of Architecture, Tsinghua University. They stress the need to acknowledge that buildings in different villages and areas have their own characteristics that need to be respected. It is anticipated that buildings that are inconsistent with traditional style but not to the extent seriously threatening the overall landscape will be gradually improved in accordance with these guidelines.

Each of the villages is under the administration of village committees. The Tusi Native Chieftain System is still an important part of the terrace culture in Ailao Mountain. Two Tusi governments, namely, Mengnong Government and Zongwazhai Government in Yuanyang County, are involved in the planned area. As the basic unit of Hani People society, each village has developed a series of customary laws for managing natural resources and solving the inner discords of villagers and exterior grievances against other villages.

A Management Plan has been written for the property. After legal approval, it will be accepted as a legal and technical document for the protection, conservation and management of the property and included in Honghe Hani & Yi Autonomous Prefecture's Urban System Plan, Master Plan for Towns and related plans of local social and economic development. The plan runs from 2011 to 2030, and is divided into short term, from 2011 to 2012, medium term from 2013 to 2020, and long term from 2021 to 2030, aims. The Hani Rice Terraces Cultural Heritage Protection and Development Management Committee is responsible for implementing the Plan. This includes members from many departments of the Honghe Prefecture. The Hani Terraces Administration of Honghe Prefecture set up in 2007 with 12 staff members services the Committee, oversees the day-to-day administration carried out at County level and liaises with local stakeholders.

Local authorities are formulating specific plans for tourism management and development of the region and these plans are expected to be completed by the end of 2013. A major information centre is being developed at Xinjie Town that will focus on the terraces and their social and religious structures and this will be completed by 2020.

So as to ensure there is a clear understanding of what is being sustained and how tourists can support the overall management process, it would be desirable if the Management Plan could be supported by a detailed Sustainable Eco-Tourism Strategy for the property and its buffer zone and by an Interpretation Strategy that allows understanding of the complex farming and water management systems and the distinctive social-economic and religious systems of the Hani communities.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Putting in place a sustainable eco-tourism strategy for the property and its buffer zone;
 - b) Providing an interpretation strategy that allows understanding of the complex farming and water management systems and the distinctive social-economic and religious systems of the Hani communities;
5. Requests the State Party to submit by **1 February 2015**, a report to the World Heritage Centre outlining progress made in the implementation of the abovementioned recommendations to be examined by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015, given the considerable pressure that the rice terraces could face from increased tourism;
6. Also recommends that consideration is given to arranging an international workshop on the management of extensive terraced landscapes so that the work done on putting in place sustainable management of the Hani Honghe terraces might be shared with other properties in Asia that face similar challenges.

Property	Levuka Historical Port Town
Id. N°	1399
State Party	Fiji
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 87.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.25

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Levuka Historical Port Town, Fiji**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Levuka Historical Port Town is set amongst coconut and mango trees along the beach front of Ovalau Island against the forested slopes of the island's extinct volcano. From the 1820s

onwards the port was developed as a centre of commercial activity by American and European colonisers and the town became the first colonial capital of Fiji, peacefully ceded to the British by Tui (King) Cakobau in 1874. A stone and concrete sea wall runs the length of Beach Street, from which other streets and lanes branch inland in a radial pattern following the contours of the land. Inland are the sites of two former indigenous villages Totoga (Vitoga) and Nasau located on one of the three creeks draining the slopes above the coastal plain. Copra sheds, warehouses, bond stores, port facilities and commercial buildings developed along Beach Street, and residences, religious, educational and social institutions grew up around the villages of the indigenous population. These are generally single or two storied corrugated iron or weatherboard clad timber buildings with hipped or gable roofs. Development continued beyond removal of the capital to Suva in 1882 as companies continued to establish bases at Levuka, reflecting all stages of colonial development in the South Pacific. Key elements include the former Totoga and Nasau village sites, the former Cakobau Parliament House site (now the European Memorial), Morris Hedstrom bond store, the Baba indentured labour settlement, the Hennings residence, Captain Robbie's bungalow, Sacred Heart Cathedral and Presbytery dating from the 1860s, the Royal Hotel founded in the late 1860s, Deed of Cession site, former Government (Nasova) House site, Port Authority, Post and Customs buildings together with their remnant tram tracks to the wharf, former Methodist Church and mission, Levuka Public School, Town Hall, Masonic Lodge, Ovalau Club, Bowling Club, workers cottages and the shell button factory site.

Criterion (ii): Levuka Historical Port Town exhibits the important interchange of human values and cultural contact that took place as part of the process of European maritime expansion over the 19th century in the geo-cultural region of the Pacific Islands. It is a rare example of a late colonial port town, which illustrates the cultural hybridity of non-settler communities in the Pacific, with an urban plan that merges local settlement traditions with colonial standards. As such, the town exhibits the processes of the late, industrialized stage of colonization, which was based on maritime extraction and export processes.

Criterion (iv): The urban typology of Levuka Historical Port Town reflects the global characteristics and institutions of European colonization in the 19th century. As a specific type of Pacific port settlement, which reflects the late 19th century stages of maritime colonization, Levuka provides insights to the adaptation of European naval powers to a specific oceanic social, cultural and topographic environment. The combination of colonial settlement typologies with the local building tradition has

created a special type of Pacific port town landscape.

Integrity

All of the elements necessary to express the full range of relevant themes and values in terms of Levuka's Outstanding Universal Value are included in the property. The buildings are remarkably intact, largely due to the attention paid to the town's historic values since these were first recognised in 1973. Some commercial buildings are vulnerable to underuse, lack of maintenance and lack of fire protection. The setting of the property depends on strict protection of the cliff terrain behind the town, which is vulnerable to storm damage and tourism development.

Authenticity

The ensemble of heritage elements of Levuka Historical Port Town in its setting possesses an inherently high authenticity as a primary source of information in terms of materials, form, layout and function. This is supported by documentary and photographic data in Fijian and overseas archives. The main street and the lanes, bridges, footpaths, and steps follow the topography, and have remained substantially unchanged since they were first laid out. Established building uses generally persist.

Management and protection requirements

Levuka Historical Port Town will be protected under the Fiji World Heritage Decree 2013, approved by Cabinet in April 2013 and subsequently implemented. The Decree will be administered by the Fiji World Heritage Council in conjunction with the Town Council and the Director of Town and Country Planning. The National Trust of Fiji has no regulatory power but is compiling the National Heritage Register, which includes Levuka Historical Port Town and is required to be consulted by the Town Councils, the Department of Town and Country Planning, and the Department of Environment in the administration of their regulatory responsibilities. The Levuka Town Planning Scheme under the Fijian Town Planning Act is the primary mechanism for regulating the development of new buildings and the alteration of existing buildings within the Levuka town boundary and requires that any exterior changes, demolition, or new construction shall be considered by a review body comprising the Levuka Town Council, the Levuka Historical and Cultural Society, the Director of Town and Country Planning, and the National Trust of Fiji, and approval of a development proposal may be subject to conditions based on recommendations from the National Trust of Fiji or the Fiji Museum, such as requiring an archaeological management plan or a prior archaeological investigation. Tourism developments constitute a major risk for potential negative impact on the property and have to be strictly regulated, and where approved carefully designed and evaluated by Heritage Impact Assessments

following the ICOMOS Guidance for world cultural heritage properties (2011). The Environment Act regulates activities which would be likely to alter the land or water in Levuka Historical Port Town or in the surrounding marine or terrestrial areas, including those which may harm cultural or historic resources. The Preservation of Objects of Archaeological and Palaeontological Interest Act empowers the Fiji Museum to declare any area of land in which any objects of archaeological interest are believed to exist as a monument. Revision of the Act is now being considered to also encompass Maritime Heritage and provide the necessary protection mechanism.

Under the Fiji World Heritage Decree, a World Heritage Council comprising 13 members representing relevant government, statutory, and non-governmental organisations, and chaired by the Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Education, National Heritage, and Culture & Arts oversees a Core Group of the Levuka and Ovalau Management Forum which comprises representatives of the National Trust of Fiji; Department of National Heritage, Culture and the Arts; Fiji Museum; Levuka Town Council; Lomaiviti Provincial Council; Levuka Heritage Society; Levuka and Ovalau Tourism Association and other groups as required. The role of the Core Group is to implement the Management Plan, and report to the Fiji World Heritage Council. A Management Plan was prepared for the historic town of Levuka and the island of Ovalau between November 2009 and July 2010, amended in February 2013 with the involvement of stakeholders and has been approved by the Minister for Education, National Heritage, Culture and Arts.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Approving, promulgating and implementing the Fiji World Heritage Decree which provides for legal protection of the property and the buffer zone;
 - b) Developing a medium-term plan for the conservation of structures in poor condition and for the professional development of expertise in conservation;
 - c) Including archaeological sites in the inventory and completing it as soon as possible;
 - d) Keeping the maximum building height and building density specified for hotel development to the prevalent level of existing buildings and integrating the requirement of Heritage Impact Assessments for any type of tourism developments in the property, buffer zone and wider setting;
 - e) Finalising the Levuka town planning scheme.

Property	Golestan Palace
Id. N°	1422
State Party	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 97.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.26

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the nomination of **Golestan Palace, Iran (Islamic Republic of)**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Expand the buffer zone to a wider area which will allow for long-term protection of the property from potential negative visual impacts;
 - b) Integrate within the management system a comprehensive risk preparedness and disaster management plan, a public participation and outreach strategy as well as the management of the wider surroundings of the property with the focus on an extended buffer zone.
3. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Reducing the recent six-storey construction to the east of Golestan Palace to ensure that it does not constitute a negative visual impact on the property;
 - b) Identifying an alternative location for the storage yard and plant nursery north of Shams-ol Imareh to allow for adequate conservation of this section of Golestan Palace as well as future public access.

Property	Cultural Landscape of Maymand
Id. N°	1423
State Party	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)(v)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 106.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.27

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Cultural Landscape of Maymand, Iran (Islamic Republic of)**, to the World Heritage List, in order to allow the State Party, with the advice of

ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, if requested, to:

- a) Set the property into its wider agro-pastoral context, preferably through convening an international expert workshop, and/or through developing an international Thematic Study, on transhumance in the Eastern Mediterranean and South-West Asia, in order to understand whether the property might be considered to be an outstanding reflection of transhumance in its geo-cultural region;
3. Recommends that the State Party, if the abovementioned study suggests that a robust case could be made to justify the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, to:
 - a) Put in place national protection for the landscape;
 - b) Develop a land-use strategy that integrates traditional agro-pastoralism into an economic development strategy;
 - c) Involve local communities in decision making processes;
 - d) Put in place a management and conservation strategy for the troglodytic village, in order that interventions respect traditional practices and conservation principles.
4. Considers that the evaluation of any revised nomination would need to include an expert mission to the site.

Property	Kamakura, Home of the Samurai
Id. N°	1417
State Party	Japan
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 116.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.28

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Decides not to inscribe **Kamakura, Home of the Samurai, Japan**, on the World Heritage List.

Property	Fujisan
Id. N°	1418
State Party	Japan
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 126.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.29

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes Fujisan, Japan, excluding the Mihonomatsubara site, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (iii) and (vi);
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The solitary, often snow-capped Mount Fuji (Fujisan), rising above villages and tree-fringed sea and lakes, has inspired artists and poets and been the object of pilgrimage for centuries. Fujisan is a solitary strato-volcano, around 100 km south-west of Tokyo that rises to 3,776 meters in height. The base of its southern slopes extends to the sea shores of Suruga Bay.

The awe that Fujisan's majestic form and intermittent volcanic activity has inspired was transformed into religious practices that linked Shintoism and Buddhism, people and nature, and symbolic death and re-birth, with worship ascents and descents to and from the summit, formalised in routes and around shrines and lodging houses at the foot of the mountain. And the almost perfect, snow-capped conical form of Fujisan inspired artists in the early 19th century to produce images that transcended cultures, allowed the mountain to be known around the world, and had a profound influence on the development of Western art.

From ancient times, pilgrims carrying a long staff, set off from the compounds of the Sengenjinja shrines at the foot of the mountain to reach the crater at its summit where it was believed that the Shinto deity, Asama no Okami resided. At the summit, they carried out a practice called ohachimeguri (literally, "going around the bowl"), processing around the crater wall. There were two types of pilgrims, those who were led by mountain ascetics, and from the 17th century onwards, those in greater numbers who belonged to Fuji-ko societies that flourished in the prosperous and stable Edo period.

As pilgrimages became more popular from the 18th century onwards, organizations were established to support the pilgrims' needs and routes up the mountain were delineated, huts provided, and shrines and Buddhist facilities built. Curious natural volcanic features at the foot of the mountain, created by lava flowing down after

volcanic eruptions, came to be revered as sacred sites, while the lakes and springs were used by pilgrims for cold ablutions, Mizugori, to purify their bodies prior to climbing the mountain. The practice of making a circuit of eight lakes, Hakkaimeguri - including the five lakes included in the Fujigoko (Fuji Five Lakes) - became a ritual among many Fuji-ko adherents. Pilgrims progressed up the mountain through what they recognised as three zones; the grass area around the base, above that the forest area and beyond that the burnt or bald mountain of its summit.

From the 14th century, artists created large numbers of images of Fujisan and between the 17th to the 19th century, its form became a key motif not only in paintings but also in literature, gardens, and other crafts. In particular the wood block prints of Katsushika Hokusai, such as the Thirty-Six Views of Mount Fuji, had a profound impact on Western art in the 19th century and allowed the form of Fujisan to become widely known as the symbol of 'Oriental' Japan.

The serial property consists of the top zone of the mountain, and spread out around its lower slopes shrines, lodging houses and a group of revered natural phenomena consisting of springs, a waterfall, and lava tree moulds, which together form an exceptional testimony to the religious veneration of Fujisan, and encompass enough of its majestic form to reflect the way its beauty as depicted by artists had such a profound influence on the development of Western art.

Criterion (iii): The majestic form of Fujisan as a solitary strato-volcano, coupled with its intermittent volcanic activity, has inspired a tradition of mountain worship from ancient times to the present day. Through worship- ascents of its peaks and pilgrimages to sacred sites around its lower slopes, pilgrims aspired to be imbued with the spiritual powers possessed by the gods and buddhas believed to reside there. These religious associations were linked to a deep adoration of Fujisan that inspired countless works of art depicting what was seen as its perfect form, gratitude for its bounty, and a tradition that emphasised co-existence with the natural environment. The series of sites are an exceptional testimony to a living cultural tradition centred on the veneration of Fujisan and its almost perfect form.

Criterion (vi): Images of Fujisan as a solitary strato-volcano, rising above lakes and sea, have been a font of inspiration for poetry, prose and works of art since ancient times. In particular the images of Fujisan in early 19th-century Ukiyo-e prints by Katsushika Hokusai and Utagawa Hiroshige had an outstanding impact on the development of Western art, and have allowed the majestic form of Fujisan, which can still be appreciated, to be known around the world.

Integrity

The series contains all the necessary components needed to express the majesty of Fujisan and its spiritual and artistic associations. However, because of development in the lower part of the mountain, the relationship between pilgrims' routes and supporting shrines and lodging houses cannot readily be appreciated. The serial property currently does not clearly project itself as a whole, nor does it allow a clear understanding of how each of the component sites contributes to the whole in a substantial way. There is a need to strengthen the inter-connectedness between the component sites and to introduce interpretation that allows a more accessible understanding of the value of the whole ensemble and the functions of the various parts in relation to pilgrimages.

In terms of spiritual integrity, the pressure from very large numbers of pilgrims in two summer months, and the infrastructure that supports them in terms of huts, tractor paths to supply the huts and large barriers to protect the paths from falling stones, works against the spiritual atmosphere of the mountain. The Fuji Five Lakes (Fujigoko), and especially the two larger lakes – Lake Yamanakako and Lake Kawaguchiko, face increasing pressure from tourism and development, and the springs and ponds also face threats from low-rise development.

Authenticity

In terms of the ability of the series as a whole to convey its spiritual and aesthetic value, currently this is limited in relation to the way individual sites project their meaning in relation to each other, and to the whole mountain. The component parts need to be better integrated into the whole, with the relationship between shrines, and lodging houses and the pilgrim routes being clearly set out.

In terms of the authenticity of individual sites, the physical attributes relating to the upper routes, shrines and lodging houses are intact. The renewal of shrines on a periodic basis is a living tradition. The Ise Shrine is renewed on a 20-year cycle while some shrines (or parts of some shrines) associated with Fujisan are renewed on a 60-year cycle. This means their authenticity rest on their siting, design, materials and function as well as on the age of their component parts. However the location and setting of some of the component parts, such as between the five lakes, ponds and waterfall, is compromised by development that interferes with their inter-visibility.

Management and protection requirements

Various parts of the property have been officially designated as an Important Cultural Property, a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, a Special Natural Monument, a Historic Site, a Place of Scenic Beauty, and a Natural Monument, in addition to it being designated as a National Park. The overall landscape of the summit is protected as part of the Fuji-Hakone National Park and this includes

the lava tree molds and Lakes Yamanakako and Lake Kawaguchiko. Most component sites, including the ascending routes, shrines and lakes within the summit, have been given national protection as important cultural properties, historic sites or places of scenic beauty – within the last two years. The Murayama and Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrines and the Oshino Hakkai springs were protected in September 2012.

For the buffer zone protection is provided by the Landscape Act and Guidelines for Land Use Projects (and related legislation). All component parts and the buffer zones are planned to be covered by Landscape Plans around 2016. These provide the framework within which Municipalities undertake development control.

What needs strengthening is how these various measures in practice control the scale and location of buildings that might impact on the sites. In principle they relate to the need for harmonious development (in colour, design, form, height, materials and sometimes scale). However, the strictest controls seem to relate primarily to colour and height. There is a need to control more tightly the scale of buildings, as well as the location of buildings, especially the siting of buildings, including hotels, on the lower flanks of mountains.

The two prefectures, Yamanashi and Shizuoka with relevant municipal governments have established the Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council to create a comprehensive management system for the property. These bodies also work in close cooperation with the main relevant national agencies that are the Agency for Cultural Affairs, which is the competent authority charged with preserving and managing Japan's cultural heritage properties, the Ministry of the Environment and the Forest Agency. This Council is also receiving input from an academic committee of experts for the surveying, preservation and management of Fujisan.

The Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan was established in January 2012, to coordinate the actions of all parties, including local residents. The plan lays out not only methods for the preservation, management, maintenance, and utilization of the property overall but also for each individual component site and also sets out the respective roles that the national and local public bodies and other relevant organizations should play. In addition there are park plans under the Natural Parks Law and the National Forest Law that provide measures for the management of the visual landscape from important viewpoints.

The property is subject to conflicting needs between access and recreation on the one hand and maintaining spiritual and aesthetic qualities on the other hand. A 'vision' for the property will be adopted by the end of 2014 that will set out approaches to address this necessary fusion and to show how the overall series can be managed in

a way that draws together the relationships between the components and stresses their links with the mountain. This vision will then over-arch the way the property is managed as a cultural landscape and inform the revision of the Management Plan by around the end of 2016.

An overall conservation approach is needed for the upper routes and for the associated mountain huts in order to stabilize the paths, manage the erosion caused by visitors and water, and manage delivery of supplies and energy.

The Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council is planning to complete the development of a Visitor Management Strategy and adopt it by the end of 2014. This is needed as a basis for decisions on carrying capacities for the heavily used upper routes, parking, service buildings and visual clutter, but also on how visitors may perceive the coherence of the sites and their associations. This is particularly crucial for the sites in the lower parts of the mountain where their relationship with the pilgrim routes is unclear. An Interpretation Strategy will be adopted around the end of 2014.

4. Recommends that the State Party operationalize the management system in order to manage the property as an entity and as a cultural landscape with respect to the following:

- a) Put in place an overall vision for the property related to its conflicting needs to offer access and recreation and to maintain spiritual and aesthetic qualities;
- b) Delineate the pilgrim routes on the lower slopes of the mountain in relation to the shrines and lodging sites and to their links to the upper ascent routes, and consider how these might be perceived and understood;
- c) Develop a visitor management strategy based on researched carrying capacities for the upper access routes;
- d) Develop an overall conservation approach for the upper access routes and their associated huts and tractor routes;
- e) Develop an interpretation strategy that informs how each of the individual sites can be appreciated and understood as part of the overall property and of the overall pilgrimage routes around both the upper and lower slopes of the mountain, in order to guide the development of visitor centres and interpretation at individual sites;
- f) Strengthen the monitoring indicators to reflect spiritual and aesthetic aspects of the landscape.

5. Also recommends broadening the name of the property to allow it to reflect its sacred and artistic associations;

6. Requests the State Party to submit a state of conservation report to the World Heritage Centre by the **1 February 2016** in order to provide an update on the progress with the development of an overall vision for the property, a tourism strategy, a conservation approach for the access routes, an Interpretation strategy, a risk management strategy with the overall revision of the management plan to reflect a cultural landscape approach to be examined by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016 and encourages the State Party to ask ICOMOS advice on these approaches.

C.3.2. Properties deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Property	Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong
Id. N°	1278 Rev
State Party	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 140.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.30

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong, Democratic People's Republic of Korea**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (iii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Within the mountain-ringed basin of Kaesong City and extending into the foothills to the west, the Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong comprise an ensemble representing the ruling base of the Koryo dynasty (918-1392) with its associated tombs. The ensemble embodies the political, cultural, philosophical and spiritual values of the capital of the unified Koryo state as it transitioned from Buddhist to Confucian philosophy, through the geomantic layout of the city, palace and tomb complexes, the urban defence system of walls and gates, and educational institutions. The serial property consists of twelve separate property components, five of which are separate sections of the Kaesong City Walls forming parts of the triple-walled Koryo defence system. This included the innermost Palocham Wall of 896, within which the palace was later built; the Outer Wall built 1009-1029 to surround the city, connecting the mountains that protect it

according to geomancy (Mt Songak, Mt Puhung, Tokam Peak, Mt Ryongsu and Mt Jine); and the Inner Wall of 1391-3. The other seven components are the Manwoldae Palace archaeological site and remains of the Kaesong Chomsongdae (an astronomical and meteorological observatory); the Kaesong Namdae Gate (the main southern city gate in the Inner Wall); Koryo Songgyungwan (a former high state education institute which educated Koryo national officials); Sungyang Sowon (a Confucian private school on the site of the former residence of Jong Mong Ju, 1337-1392, a Koryo minister whose assassination marked the overthrow of the Koryo); Sonjuk Bridge (where Jong Mong Ju was assassinated) and Phyochung Monuments (two stelae commemorating Jong Mong Ju); the Mausoleum of King Wang Kon with associated Seven Tombs Cluster and Myongrung Tombs Cluster; and the Mausoleum of King Kongmin.

Criterion (ii): The Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong exhibit the assimilation of the cultural, spiritual and political values of the various states that existed on the Peninsula prior to the Koryo, and the interchange of such values with other neighbouring kingdoms over five centuries.

Criterion (iii): The Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong are exceptional testimony to the unified Koryo civilisation as Buddhism gave way to neo-Confucianism in East Asia.

Integrity

The property components individually and together ensure the complete representation of the values of the Koryo state as it transitioned from Buddhism to neo-Confucianism and do not suffer from development or neglect. The excavated remains of Manwoldae Palace express credibly and truthfully its value in demonstrating the Buddhist foundation and geomantic beliefs of the Koryo dynasty and the property component is of sufficient size to include areas yet to be excavated which may contribute further to the understanding of the palace and observatory. Its natural environment has remained intact. The geomantic setting of the property is contained within the buffer zone, which encloses all the property components and covers the basin in which Kaesong City is sited including areas of traditional architecture, and the hilly areas to the west where the royal tombs are located. It includes the geomantic markers around the city: Mt Songak to the north, Mt Jine to the west, Mt Puhung and Tokam Peak to the east and Mt Ryongsu to the south. Strict management of the buffer zone will ensure that these elements that constitute the existence of this site and unite the property components as a reflection of the Koryo dynasty continue to dominate.

Authenticity

The authenticity of the individual nominated property components is retained in terms of form, design, materials, spirit and feeling, location and the overall geomantic setting of surrounding mountains.

Management and protection requirements

The serial property components are protected at the national level by the Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the Protection of Cultural Property (1994) and its Regulations (2009), administered by the National Bureau for Cultural Property Conservation (NBCPC). All except the Seven Tombs Cluster and the Myongrung Tombs Cluster are designated as National Treasure Sites; these two are protected as Preservation Sites. The mountains and forests in the buffer zone are protected by the Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Environmental Protection (1986) and the Forest Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (1992). The urban land within the buffer zone is administered under the Land Law of the DPR Korea (1977) and the Law of the DPR Korea on City Management (1992). The amended Law on Protection of Cultural Property, the Regulation for the Implementation of the Law on Protection of Cultural Property and the newly prepared Guidelines for Protection and Management of the Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong to be approved and implemented in September 2013 will ensure protection of the buffer zone as a contiguous property, and will cover specific protection of the area of traditional houses located immediately north-northwest of the Namdae Gate.

Management of the serial property components as a whole is overseen by the Kaesong City Cultural Heritage Preservation Committee, which includes the head officials of the institutions that are involved in the implementation of national laws and policies related to the protection of cultural property in Kaesong. Individual property components are managed by the Cultural Preservation Department of the Kaesong People's Committee, of which the Cultural Property Management Office and the Management Office for the Mausoleum of King Wang Kon are responsible for executing the Management Plan. Under these offices, site managers are assigned to each site, with their corresponding monitors and caretakers. The site managers oversee actions related to the daily maintenance of the sites, including restoration and repair works, as well as convening the communities who are engaged to assist in the regular activities and maintenance of the properties.

The Management Plan for the property was prepared by the Korean Cultural Preservation Centre (KCPC) as authorised by the National Bureau for Cultural Property Conservation (NBCPC), and was approved by the Government of DPR Korea on 15 January 2011. The

Management Plan has 5 and 10 year objectives and was drawn up in consultation with both the Kaesong City People's Committee and the Kaesong City Cooperative Farm Management Committee. It will be supplemented by guidelines for development in the buffer zone and should be taken into account by the local government organs in framing and implementing their regional development plans. The guidelines will specify that heights will be controlled on the basis of sightlines between key elements of the nominated property components and natural features; the original alignment of ancient roads in Kaesong city will be preserved; the visual harmony in form and colour of buildings will be controlled; the layout of waterways and volume of water flowing in the vicinity of the historical sites will be controlled; new development will be prohibited in the surrounding natural landscape that shows the relationship of feng shui with individual historical sites, including Mt Songak, Mt Jine, Mt Ryongsu, Mt Puhung, Tokam peak, Mt Janam, Jujak hill, Mt Mansu and Acha peak; any unnecessary and obtrusive structures or facilities will be removed and the natural landscape recovered as much as possible by promoting forestation where appropriate, and factory construction will be prohibited in the urban area. Tourism management and interpretation plans are also required.

4. **Recommends** that the State Party give consideration to the following:
- a) Developing tourism management and interpretation plans for the nominated property components;
 - b) Further developing the monitoring system to ensure coordination between the monitoring bodies.

Property	Hill Forts of Rajasthan
Id. N°	247 Rev
State Party	India
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.31

[See Addendum: WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add]

C.4. EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

C.4.1. New Nominations

Property	Red Bay Basque Whaling Station
Id. N°	1412
State Party	Canada
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)(v)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 152.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.32

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the Red Bay Basque Whaling Station, Canada, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (iii) and (iv);
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Situated in Labrador, in north-eastern Canada, on the shores of the Strait of Belle Isle, Red Bay was an Arctic maritime base for Basque mariners in the 16th century. It is the earliest, most comprehensive and best preserved archaeological testimony of a pre-industrial whaling station. It was used for coastal whale hunting in the summer, the butchery of the whales, and the rendering of the oil and its storage. The whale oil was sold in Europe primarily for lighting purposes. The property includes the remains of rendering ovens, cooperages, a wharf, living quarters and a cemetery, together with the underwater wrecks of vessels and whale bone deposits.

Criterion (iii): Red Bay Basque Whaling Station is an outstanding example of the tradition of whale hunting established by the Basques in the 16th century for the production of oil which was transported for sale in Europe. In terms of the diversity of its archaeological remains, this is the most extensive, best preserved and most comprehensive whaling station of this type.

Criterion (iv): Red Bay Basque Whaling Station constitutes a fully intelligible ensemble of archaeological elements illustrating the establishment of a proto-industrial process of large-scale production of whale oil, during the 16th century.

Integrity

The property includes all the terrestrial and underwater elements that illustrate all the major phases of the whale hunting process. The various attributes of the property are generally well preserved, and their relationships with the

land remain engraved on and visible in the landscape. They therefore satisfactorily express the Outstanding Universal Value of the property; however, as visibility of the remains is limited, a policy of active and thorough interpretation is necessary. The knowledge of the socio-technical system involved is sufficient to allow full interpretation of the ensemble of preserved remains at Red Bay.

Authenticity

The various attributes of the property are of unquestionable authenticity, as is the general landscape around the present-day village of Red Bay. However, the authenticity perceived by the visitor remains limited to an impression of the landscape, as the tangible attributes have been reburied, which is however justified in view of the need for conservation. The Visitor Interpretation Centre is essential to enable an understanding of the site and its authenticity.

Management and protection requirements

Red Bay was listed as a National Historic Site of Canada in 1979. The property management and protection plan has been in place for a long time; it is effective, and the responsibilities of each of the players are clearly identified. The Management Committee was set up at the end of the preparation of the nomination dossier, between the four institutional property management partners. The Management Plan for Red Bay, the National Historic Site of Canada is designed to be used in conjunction with the Management Plan for the Red Bay Whaling Station, which brings together all the partners involved in the management of the property. At present, the protection of the property – following an intensive phase of archaeological research from the 1970s to the 1990s - is ensured by the permanent covering and reburying of both terrestrial and underwater remains. Current management thus consists of monitoring the state of conservation and developing structures for visitor interpretation and reception.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) *Notifying the World Heritage Committee of any agricultural or mining project which could possibly arise in the surroundings of the property and which could potentially have a negative impact on it, in accordance with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines;*
 - b) *Improving and deepening the interpretation of the site for visitors, in view of the inexplicit nature of the remains preserved on land and in the bay.*

Property	Water features and Hercules within the Bergpark Wilhelmshöhe
Id. N°	1413
State Party	Germany
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 161.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.33

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Noting that the State Party agreed to a revised name of property;
3. Inscribes the **Bergpark Wilhelmshöhe, Germany**, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (iv)**;
4. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Inspired by the dramatic topography of its site, the Hercules monument and water features of the Bergpark Wilhelmshöhe created by the Landgrave Carl from 1689 combine in an outstanding demonstration of man's mastery over nature. The monumental display of rushing water from the Octagon crowned by the massive Hercules statue via the Vexing Grotto and Artichoke Basin with their hydro pneumatic acoustic effects, Felsensturz Waterfall and Giant's Head Basin down the Baroque Cascade to Neptune's Basin and on towards the crowning glory of the Grand Fountain, a 50 metre high geyser that was the tallest in the world when built in 1767, is focused along an east-west axis terminating in the centre of the city of Kassel. Complemented by the wild Romantic period waterfalls, rapids and cataracts created under Carl's great-grandson the Elector Wilhelm I, as part of the 18th century landscape in the lower part of the Bergpark, the whole composition is an outstanding demonstration of the technical and artistic mastery of water in a designed landscape. Together with the 11.5m high bronze Hercules statue towering above the park and visible from many kilometres, which represents an extraordinary sculptural achievement, they are testimony to the wealth and power of the 18th & 19th century European ruling class.

Criterion (iii): The towering statue of Hercules and the water displays of the Bergpark Wilhelmshöhe are an exceptional symbol of the era of European Absolutism.

Criterion (iv): The water displays of Bergpark Wilhelmshöhe are an outstanding and unique example of monumental water structures. Cascades of similar size and artificial waterfalls of comparable height can be found nowhere else. The Hercules statue, towering over the 560

hectare park, is both technically and artistically the most sophisticated and colossal statue of the Early Modern era. The ensemble of water features with their monumental architectural settings is unparalleled in the garden art of the Baroque and Romantic periods.

Integrity

The nominated property includes all elements necessary to express its values and does not suffer from adverse effects of development or neglect. All water features except the New Waterfall are still operable and together with the Hercules Monument preserve their visual integrity and setting.

Authenticity

The nominated property is authentic in terms of its form and design, materials and substance, use and function, techniques, location and setting. The technology required for the water features has been preserved, complete and functional.

Management and protection requirements

The property is protected by laws of the Federal Republic of Germany including the Regional Planning Act, Town and Country Planning Code, Federal Nature Conservation Act, the Environmental Impact Assessment Act, and the Federal Forest Act, as well as by the laws of the Federal State of Hesse including the Act on the Protection of Cultural Monuments, the Hessian State Planning Act, Hessian Forest Act, the Hessian Act on the Implementation of the Federal Nature Conservation Act, and the Hessian building regulations. The property is protected in its entirety by the Hessian Act on the Protection of Cultural Monuments. The property is managed under the direction of a Steering Committee comprising representatives of the Hessian Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Arts, the City of Kassel, the Museumslandschaft and Kassel County and served by a Steering Board, which is a panel of experts that appoints specialised task groups as required to work with the World Heritage Hesse Staff Unit within the Hessian State Office for the Preservation of Historical Monuments. The woods and open spaces of the water catchment areas of the Habichtswald are managed by the Hessen-Forst State Forestry Administration, Wolfhagen forestry office.

The Bergpark is considered as a protected complex in the Regional Plan North Hesse 2009, and as having recreational value within a pristine environment. According to the City of Kassel's Urban Development Concept (2006) the traffic situation around the Bergpark will be improved, Wilhelmshöher Allee's periphery will be finalised as a boulevard and certain roads through the park will be closed. The Management Plan for the Water features and Hercules within the Bergpark Wilhelmshöhe, prepared in 2008-2010 jointly by representatives of the State of Hesse, the city and county of Kassel, and citizens'

representatives is being implemented by the Steering Committee and focuses on protection and preservation of the monuments, garden buildings, natural resources, views and vistas, sustainable tourism and public use. Local citizens are involved in working groups and residents in the buffer zone are consulted on all planning matters relating to the Bergpark. Management will be improved by inclusion of a risk preparedness strategy.

Property	Medici Villas and Gardens
Id. N°	175
State Party	Italy
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 169.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.34

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Medici Villas and Gardens, Italy**, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of **criteria (ii), (iv) and (vi)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The economic, financial and political fortunes of the Medici were behind extensive patronage that had a decisive effect on the cultural and artistic history of modern Europe. Among the resulting architectural and aesthetic forms, the Medici villas in deep harmony with their gardens and rural environment are among the most original of the Italian Renaissance. The nominated property is a selection of twelve complete villas with their gardens and two additional pleasure gardens spread across the Tuscan countryside and near to Florence. The Medici villa and its gardens embody an ideal of the princely residence in the country where it was possible to live in harmony with nature, and dedicate as much to leisure pastimes as to the arts and knowledge.

Criterion (ii): The Medici villas and gardens in Tuscany are testimony to a synthesis of the aristocratic rural residence, at the end of the Middle Ages, which made material a series of new political, economic and aesthetic ambitions. Villas and gardens formed models that spread widely throughout Italy during the Renaissance and then to the whole of modern Europe.

Criterion (iv): The Medici baronial residences provide eminent examples of the rural aristocratic villa dedicated to leisure, the arts and knowledge. Over a period spanning almost three centuries, the Medici developed many innovative architectural and decorative forms. The

ensemble is testimony to the technical and aesthetic organisation of the gardens in association with their rural environment, giving rise to a landscape taste specific to Humanism and the Renaissance.

Criterion (vi): The villas and gardens, together with the Tuscan landscapes of which they are a part, made an early and decisive contribution to the birth of a new aesthetic and art of living. They are testimony to exceptional cultural and artistic patronage developed by the Medici. They form a series of key locations for the emergence of the ideals and tastes of the Italian Renaissance followed by their diffusion throughout Europe.

Integrity

Despite some reservations due to the changes made to certain of the sites and their environment, at times affected by changes in use and modern development, the serial nomination forms an ensemble with sufficient integrity to testify in a credible and satisfactory manner to its Outstanding Universal Value. The serial composition has been fully justified. A significant effort to preserve the characteristic landscapes associated with the sites, and still surviving today, has been announced by the State Party.

Authenticity

The components of the sites testifying to the preservation of the authenticity of the architectural forms, the preservation of decorative styles and materials, the composition of the gardens, usage of the places respectful of the Medici's achievements and ideals, and the preservation of the main components of the landscapes largely offset the reservations raised during the critical examination of each of the sites that make up the serial property. For those attributes whose authenticity has suffered, many are the subject of a restoration or usage reassignment programme, notably as museums or cultural venues.

Management and protection requirements

The serial property includes villas and gardens listed as national monuments. They are subject to Italian laws on the protection of historic monuments or as cultural sites of national value. These legislative texts are implemented under the Regional Orientation Plan of the Region of Tuscany, then within each municipality through approved structural plans. In addition to the buffer zones, a series of listed or protected landscape zones has been instituted for all the sites, except two (Nos 9 and 10).

An adequate individual management system is in place at each of the sites, together with technical coordination for conservation actions, under the aegis of the Region of Tuscany and the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities. This cooperation for standardised and agreed management was recently extended and formalised in the Memorandum of Understanding, a deed shared by the property's

various partners (Ministry, Region, 4 provinces and 10 municipalities). It has led to the creation of a Steering Committee for the serial property that is scheduled to begin operation starting in fiscal year 2013. It is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Management Plan, and coordinating the property's protection, promotion and communication. The Committee will be supported by a Technical Bureau and an Observatory for the property and its conservation. However, their actual implementation needs to be specified. Furthermore, while the conservation of each of the sites is adequately organised, its overall planning should be better highlighted in the Management Plan.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Confirming the actual operation of the Steering Committee's transversal management system and its two bodies: the Technical Bureau and the Observatory, detailing the human and material resources available to them;
 - b) Establishing precise secondary monitoring indicators; coordinating and analysing the property's monitoring by the transversal management entity;
 - c) Establishing an updated Management Plan, including implementation dates, and in particular add a conservation schedule for the property's constituent components;
 - d) Compiling a table of the available and necessary human resources, levels of qualification and training requirements as part of the management plan.

Property	The Town and the Castle of Vianden
Id. N°	1420
State Party	Luxembourg
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 183.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.35

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Decides not to inscribe the **Town and the Castle of Vianden, Luxembourg**, on the World Heritage List.

Property	Teylers, Haarlem
Id. N°	1421
State Party	Netherlands
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 191.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.36

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Decides not to inscribe Teylers, Haarlem, Netherlands, on the World Heritage List.

Property	Wooden Tserkvas of the Carpathian Region in Poland and Ukraine
Id. N°	1424
State Party	Poland / Ukraine
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 216.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.37

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the Wooden Tserkvas of the Carpathian Region in Poland and Ukraine, Poland and Ukraine, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (iii) and (iv);
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Located at the eastern fringes of Central Europe within the Polish and Ukrainian Carpathian mountain range, the sixteen wooden tserkvas (churches) are outstanding examples of the once widespread Orthodox ecclesiastical timber-building tradition in the Slavic countries that survives to this day. The architectural forms of the tserkvas with tri-partite plans, pyramidal domes, cupolas and bell towers conform to the requirements of Eastern liturgy while reflecting the cultural traditions of the local communities that developed separately due to the mountainous terrain. They include Hutsul types in the Ukrainian south-eastern Carpathians at Nyzhniy Verbizh and Yasynia; Halych types in the northern Carpathians either side of the Polish/Ukrainian border at Rohatyn, Drohobych, Zhovkva, Potelych, Radruż and Chotyniec; Boyko types either side of the Polish/Ukrainian border near the border with Slovakia at Smolnik, Uzhok and Matkiv, and western Lemko types in the Polish west Carpathians at Powroźnik, Brunary Wyżne, Owczary, Kwiatów and

Turzańsk. Built using the horizontal log technique with complex corner jointing, and exhibiting exceptional carpentry skills and structural solutions, the tserkvas were raised on wooden sills placed on stone foundations, with wooden shingles covering roofs and walls. The tserkvas with their associated graveyards and sometimes free-standing bell towers are bounded by perimeter walls or fences and gates, surrounded by trees.

Criterion (iii): The tserkvas bear exceptional testimony to a distinct ecclesiastical building tradition, which is grounded in the mainstream traditions of the Orthodox Church interwoven with local architectural language. The structures, designs and decorative schemes are characteristic for the cultural traditions of the resident communities in the Carpathian region and illustrate a multiplicity of symbolic references and sacred meanings related to the traditions.

Criterion (iv): The tserkvas are an outstanding example of a group of buildings in traditional log construction type which represents an important historical stage of architectural design in the Carpathian Region. Based on building traditions for Orthodox ecclesiastical purposes which were adapted in accordance with the local cultural traditions, the tserkvas, as they evolved from the 16th to the 19th centuries, reflect the sacred references of the resident communities.

Integrity

All elements necessary to express the value of the properties are included within the boundaries, including the perimeter wall or fence with gateways, and may include bell towers, graveyard and secondary buildings. The buildings are not threatened by development or neglect. However, special attention needs to be given to the location of car parks, as the integrity of the properties and the important views to and from thereof are still well maintained. The perimeter walls or fences with trees planted along them constitute a clearly recognizable zone or landmark.

Authenticity

The properties are considered to be authentic in terms of location and setting, use and function, 13 tserkvas are still used as churches, the other three - Radruż, Rohatyn and Drohobych are kept intact as museums. Also the authenticity of materials remains high as the structural timbers have been carefully repaired by traditional methods over the years. The art work has a high degree of authenticity and the timber exterior roof and wall cladding which requires replacement every 20-30 years has in most cases been appropriately restored. Given that periodic replacement of the wall cladding is part of the ongoing maintenance schemes, continuation of technical knowledge related to techniques and workmanship is and essential requirement for future preservation of authenticity in workmanship and maintenance

techniques. Almost all tserkvas retain their original doors and locking devices, with inscriptions on the lintels giving the dates of construction and names of carpenters.

Management and protection requirements

All nominated properties in Poland are protected at the highest level by inclusion in the National Heritage Register under the Act on Preservation and Protection of Historic Monuments (2003). In Ukraine all nominated properties are protected at the highest level by inclusion on the State Register of Immovable Historical Monuments under the State Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage (2000). The properties and buffer zones will be recognised and protected in relevant district and local land use/development plans.

Management of the serial property will be coordinated by a Steering Committee acting on behalf of the Ministers for Culture of both countries, which will work with the administrators of the tserkvas to ensure their conservation and initiate training courses. Experts in various fields will be invited to meetings of the Steering Committee, which is also obliged to invite the owners and curators of properties, as well as ecclesiastical and secular authorities to participate in the ongoing cooperation, together with regional and local self-government authorities and restoration services. The Steering Committee will oversee municipal land use/development plans in cooperation with local authorities. In place of individual management plans, the Steering Committee will also oversee all matters relevant to the continuing maintenance of the properties' cultural value; maintenance of their physical condition and elimination of potential threats, including restrictions of development in land use plans within the immediate vicinity of the properties and their buffer zones. These restrictions are essential in some cases and the State Parties committed to establish adequate protection mechanisms in all concern land-use and development plans. Optimisation of tourist accessibility involving construction of tourist facilities and car parking has to be carefully planned to not compromise the integrity of the property components the important views to and from thereof, and risk prevention involving protection against fire and floods needs to be strong at all times to prevent impacts from potential disasters.

4. Recommends that the States Parties give consideration to the following:

a) Ensuring that all district and local land use and development plans recognise and provide specific protection for the nominated properties and buffer zones in order to provide protection at all levels and prevent any negative impact of future developments;

- b) Completing the establishment of the overarching Steering Committee in accordance with Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, paragraph 114 and the timeframe provided by the States Parties.

Property	University of Coimbra – Alta and Sofia
Id. N°	1387
State Party	Portugal
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 198.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.38

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the nomination of the **University of Coimbra – Alta and Sofia, Portugal**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Strengthen the protection of the wider setting to ensure adequate development regulations for all areas which are visually related to the property and in which developments could have a significant visual impact;
 - b) Complete the process of protecting all components of the property as National Monuments;
 - c) Complete and officially adopt the revised Coimbra Municipal Master Plan to incorporate the nominated property and buffer zone as Special Protection Zones, and integrated height controls for the site's wider setting and important view sheds;
 - d) Extend the management system to integrate the requirement of heritage impact assessments for developments proposed within the property, the buffer zone or the wider setting;
 - e) Augment the monitoring system to include specific indicators, responsibilities and timeframes for monitoring exercises in the different property components.
3. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to creating a consultative forum for community and NGO involvement.

Property	Historic City of Alanya
Id. N°	1354
State Party	Turkey
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 207.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.39

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Decides not to inscribe the Historic City of Alanya, Turkey, on the World Heritage List.

Property	Ancient City of Tauric Chersonese and its Chora (5th century BC – 14th century AD)
Id. N°	1411
State Party	Ukraine
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)(v)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 229.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.40

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Noting that the State Party agreed to a revised name of property;
3. Inscribes the Ancient City of Tauric Chersonese and its Chora, Ukraine, with the exception of serial component no. 7 Cape Vinogradny, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of criteria (ii) and (v);
4. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Tauric Chersonese and its chora are the remains of an ancient city, founded in the 5th century BCE as a colonial settlement of the Dorian Greeks, located on the Heracleian Peninsula in south-west Crimea. The polis and extended chora of Tauric Chersonese form an outstanding example of an ancient cultural landscape, consisting of a Greek polis and its agricultural hinterland established as part of colonist activities in the 4th and 3rd century BCE. The significant archaeological ruins of the city retain physical remains constructed between the 5th century BCE and the 13th century AD laid out on an orthogonal grid system. The basic orientation of this orthogonal grid continues into the wider landscape where fragments of a vast land demarcation system of 400 equal allotments in an area of 10,000 hectares have been preserved.

The Ancient City of Tauric Chersonese and its chora is an exceptional example of a peripheral centre of movement of people which acted as an important gateway to the north-eastern parts of the Greek trade influence, including the Crimea and the Scythian state. The city maintained its strategic role over almost two millennia and provides a unique example for the continuity and longevity of a mercantile outpost connecting the different Black Sea trade routes.

Criterion (ii): Tauric Chersonese provides an outstanding physical testimony to the exchange that took place between the Greek, Roman and Byzantine Empires and the populations north of the Black Sea. The polis and its chora stand out for having retained this role as a centre of exchange of influences and cross-fertilization between these cultures for a very long time and with continuity over millennia.

Criterion (v): Tauric Chersonese and its Chora represents a relict agricultural landscape of a vast and, at locations, well-preserved land allotment system, of formerly over 400 equal allotments connected to a preserved polis. The remains of the division walls, fortifications, farmsteads and the characteristic grid layout embodied the lifestyles of the city's inhabitants and illustrate the agricultural use and continuity of the landscape despite later changes in production.

Integrity

The six property components include the complete ancient polis of Tauric Chersonese as well as fragments of its chora. About half of the chora has been lost due to urban development and yet, only small parts of what remains have been inscribed. This selection provides a sufficient fragment of the chora landscape, but a future expansion of the property to include further chora segments would be desirable and would further strengthen the integrity of the property.

The impact of urban development on the chora setting is significant and the integrity of the wider landscape is fragile and requires decisive and consistent protection and planning mechanisms to prevent further negative impacts by insensitive urban or infrastructure developments. Likewise, the city of Tauric Chersonese has experienced significant developments of intrusive character, some of which have been committed to be relocated.

Authenticity

The condition of authenticity in material, design and substance is good for the archaeological remains of the polis and the chora. About 10 of the 40 hectares of the site of Tauric Chersonese have been excavated leading to a good understanding of the history and development of the town. Less excavations have taken place in the chora but its structure and layout is nevertheless well understood. No major

restoration or conservation projects were carried out with the exception of a few cases of anastylosis. This has retained high degrees of authenticity in material and substance. Authenticity in form and design is well retained in its relations to the urban layout and chora plot division.

The authenticity in setting and location is partly affected, predominantly by the 20th century constructions which destroyed parts of the ancient city but also by urban encroachments and infrastructure projects close to the chora sites. Their impact could be reduced to the extent possible by removing the yacht club and associated structures from its present location and better integrating the cathedral within the archaeological site.

Management and protection requirements

The property enjoys the highest level of national protection according to the Law of Ukraine on Cultural Heritage Protection (No. 2518-VI of 9 September 2010). This status prohibits any activities within the boundaries that may have any negative impact on the state of preservation, or use of any cultural heritage sites and designated monuments. A recently launched project entitled "Boundaries and land use regimes for the protected areas of the monuments of the Tauric Chersonese National Preserve located on the territory of the Heracleian Peninsula in the City of Sevastopol" aims at integrating a more sophisticated zoning and protection concept in the Master Development Plan, which would strengthen the protection status of the extended chora landscape. The official adoption of the draft plan should be given priority.

The authority responsible for the property is the Tauric Chersonese National Preserve which was mandated as the management agency by the Ministry of Culture. Key protection challenges of the property are erosion, in particular shore erosion, the establishment of adequate security measures on all site components and urban development. Urban development has in the past been and will continue to be a key risk as the city of Sevastopol is located at very close distance to the archaeological sites and continues to grow. Inappropriate urban expansions will negatively impact the already fragile integrity of the archaeological landscape. Important works are underway to integrate the archaeological landscape into the wider land-use and protection system. These have to be finalized to cover a wider area beyond the presently designated protected areas and landscape protection zones. Future inclusion of these features through boundary extensions of the property would ensure that the relict landscape of the Chersonese chora could be protected in its larger context.

A revised management plan which is to be finalized in mid 2013 should be officially adopted

and management priority should be given to conservation needs. In view of the critical state of conservation of the ruins in the city of Tauric Chersonese, some of which are highly dilapidated or even close to collapse, budgetary resources need to be increased to respond to the urgent conservation and security challenges. Clear budgetary priority needs to be given to conservation and visitor security rather than interpretation and other tourism projects.

5. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Finalizing and officially adopting the management plan including interpretation, visitor and risk management strategies;
 - b) Approving the project for the revision of boundaries and land use regimes and integration of the protection zones proposed in the municipal zoning and Development Master Plan;
 - c) Launching immediate conservation and stabilization measures for the most fragile section of exposed archaeological remains to prevent collapses and disintegration;
 - d) Attributing adequate financial resources for a medium-term conservation programme and management of the site;
 - e) Developing a schedule and plan for the relocation of the yacht club and a cooperation plan with the church authorities aimed at better integrating the use and activities of the church within the archaeological site;
 - f) Providing an overview of possible later extensions of the landscape property and its anticipated expansion in line with paragraph 139 of the Operational Guidelines;
 - g) Surveying the wider chora landscape with the help of non-destructive remote sensing techniques to gain a better understanding of the extension and significance of further chora components;
 - h) Initiating underwater archaeological surveys of the port bay of Tauric Chersonese to gain better knowledge about the extension and significance of the quay structures;
6. Request the State Party to submit by **1 February 2015** a report to the World Heritage Centre outlining progress made in the implementation of the demands and abovementioned recommendations to be examined by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015;
7. Encourages States Parties to provide international cooperation to assist in financing the most urgent conservation requirements.

C.4.2. Extensions of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

Property	Wieliczka and Bochnia Royal Salt Mines [extension of "Wieliczka Salt Mine", (iv), 1978/2008]
Id. N°	32 Ter
State Party	Poland
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 241.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.41

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Approves the extension of the **Wieliczka Salt Mine** to include the **Bochnia Salt Mine and Wieliczka Saltworks Castle**, and thus become the **Wieliczka and Bochnia Royal Salt Mines**, Poland, on the basis of **criteria (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Wieliczka and Bochnia salt mines are located on the same geological rock salt deposit in southern Poland. Situated close to each other, they were worked in parallel and continuously from the 13th century until the late 20th century, constituting one of the earliest and most important European industrial operations.

The two mines include a large ensemble of early galleries which extend to great depths. The residual excavations have been altered, and made into chapels, workshops and storehouses, etc. A substantial ensemble of statues and decorative elements sculpted into the rock salt has been preserved in both mines, along with an ensemble of tools and machinery. An underground tourist route has existed since the early 19th century.

The two mines, which over a long period were combined as one company with royal status, were administratively and technically run from Wieliczka Saltworks Castle, which dates from the Medieval period, but has been rebuilt several times in the course of its history.

Criterion (iv): The Wieliczka and Bochnia Royal Salt Mines illustrate the historic stages of the development of mining techniques in Europe, from the 13th to the 20th centuries. The galleries, the subterranean chambers arranged and decorated in ways that reflect the miners' social and religious traditions, the tools and machinery, and the Saltworks Castle which administered the establishment for centuries, provide outstanding

testimony about the socio-technical system involved in the underground mining of rock salt.

Integrity

The integrity of the property is significantly strengthened by the proposed extension, particularly with regard to the diversity of the ensemble, in mining, technical and artistic terms, and the completeness of the evidence of the historically ancient working of rock salt in this region of what is today Southern Poland. The extension to include Wieliczka Saltworks Castle, which historically administered the mines and managed sales of the salt for the benefit of the princes and kings of Poland, opens up a new dimension for the Outstanding Universal Value of the ensemble.

Authenticity

The property expresses relatively satisfactory mining authenticity, although the preserved structure is that of the 18th century, and the technical testimony relates essentially to the 19th and 20th centuries. Technical knowledge about earlier periods stems mainly from historic records, and from the resulting reconstructions, which in some cases are slightly over-interpreted, rather than from direct evidence.

Management and protection requirements

The Bochnia salt mine is legally protected both as a registered historic monument (N° A-238, December 1981) and as a historic monument of Poland (presidential decree, September 2000). Wieliczka Saltworks Castle is inscribed on the register of historic monuments of the State Party (N° A-579, March 1988). The protection of the monuments is the responsibility of the National Heritage Board and the Conservator's Office for Protecting Historic Monuments. The application of mining laws and regulations is the responsibility of the Krakow District Mining Office. The system for the individual management of each site has been satisfactorily put in place. Each site can draw on a large number of competent specialists. The functioning of the programmes for the conservation and management of the sites is satisfactory. The mining elements have been fully taken into account, which has led to a lengthy programme of stabilisation of the abandoned galleries, and the selection of the most representative galleries, in historic and heritage terms, for conservation. However, the very recent setting up of a Monitoring and Coordination Team common to the three sites must be confirmed, both in terms of its structure and the way it will function, particularly in order to harmonise the conservation plans and to ensure the involvement of all the partners concerned.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Clarifying and specifying the extent of the subsurface and connecting shafts forming the Wieliczka mine; provide an

adequate map to show the extent and area of the mine;

- b) *Confirming the setting up of the Monitoring and Coordination Team for the property which was recently announced; specify its composition, its human and material resources and how it will function in practice;*
- c) *Paying particular attention to the control of urban development in the buffer zone, in the vicinity of Wieliczka Saltworks Castle, and for the development of the "Pôle Campi" at Bochnia, and keep the World Heritage Committee informed, in accordance with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention;*
- d) *Providing a better description of the safety plan with regard to the operation of the tourism activity;*
- e) *Strengthening the study and monitoring of the risks associated with humidity affecting the underground structure and the sculptures of the Bochnia mine, particularly in view of the high level of tourist visits and the development of the spa;*
- f) *Paying particular attention to the risks of flooding at the Bochnia mine, bearing in mind a possible increase in torrential rain as a result of climate change;*
- g) *Stating the monitoring used for the underground electrical and mechanical systems at the Bochnia mine, and provide details about the emergency evacuation plans;*
- h) *Paying greater attention, in the case of architectural restorations and of technical historical reconstructions, to inaccurate reconstructions and the risk of over-interpretation of existing remains.*

C.4.3. Properties deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Property	Sacral Complex on the remains of the Roman Forum in Zadar
Id. N°	1395 Rev
State Party	Croatia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.42

[See Addendum: WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add]

Property	Bolgar Historical and Archaeological Complex
Id. N°	981 Rev
State Party	Russian Federation
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 251.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.43

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Decides not to inscribe the **Bolgar Historical and Archaeological Complex, Russian Federation,** on the World Heritage List.*

III. OPTIONS CONCERNING REFERRAL AND DEFERRAL OF NOMINATIONS (BASED ON DECISION 36 COM 13.I)

At its 36th session, (Saint Petersburg, 2012), the World Heritage Committee requested the World Heritage Centre, in collaboration with the Advisory Bodies to elaborate further proposals on options concerning deferral and referral and to submit the findings and recommendations for examination at its following session (see Decision **36 COM 13.I**).

The World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies consider that under the current timetable for nominations there are no other options than those presented in Document WHC-12/36.COM/8B. In section I of that document, the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies presented the assessment of the advantages and disadvantages of merging the referral and deferral options for consideration of a nomination into a single mechanism, and gave consideration to elaborating a proposal for draft amendments to paragraphs 159 and 160 of the *Operational Guidelines* in this regard. The assessment prepared by the World Heritage Centre in collaboration with ICOMOS and IUCN is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2012/whc12-36com-8B-en.pdf> .

IV. RECORD OF THE PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES OF EACH PROPERTY BEING DISCUSSED AT THE 37TH SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Of the 36 properties being discussed, 12 are serial proposals containing a total of 102 new component parts.

A total of 10 million hectares is proposed for inscription, of which the majority (99.5%) are for natural and mixed sites, although numerically natural and mixed sites represent only 36 % of the 36 nominations being discussed.

The following table displays the relevant figures for the last eleven years:

Session	Number of properties proposed (including extensions)	Ratio of Natural and Mixed to Cultural properties	Total hectares proposed for inscription	Ratio of Natural and Mixed to Cultural properties	Number of serial nominations (including extensions)
27 COM (2003)	45	33% N/M - 66% C	7.8 mil. ha	94.6% N/M - 5.4% C	22
28 COM (2004)	48	25% N/M - 75% C	6.7 mil. ha	94.4% N/M - 5.6% C	18
29 COM (2005)	47	30% N/M - 70% C	4.5 mil. ha	97.9% N/M - 2.1% C	22
30 COM (2006)	37	27% N/M - 73% C	5.1 mil. ha	81.9% N/M - 18.1% C	16
31 COM (2007)	45	29% N/M - 71% C	2.1 mil. ha	88.5% N/M - 11.5% C	17
32 COM (2008)	47	28% N/M - 72% C	5.4 mil. ha	97% N/M - 3% C	21
33 COM (2009)	37	22% N/M - 78% C	1.3 mil. ha	62% N/M - 38% C	22
34 COM (2010)	42	24% N/M - 76% C	80 mil. ha	99.7% N/M - 0.3% C	18
35 COM (2011)	42	31% N/M - 69% C	3.4 mil. ha	83.5% N/M - 16.5% C	17
36 COM (2012)	38	24% N/M - 76% C	3.4 mil. ha	94.9% N/M - 5.1% C	19
37 COM (2013)	36	36% N/M - 64% C	10 mil. ha	99.5 % N/M - 0.5% C	12

The tables below present the information in two parts:

- A. a table of the total surface area of the property and any buffer zone proposed, together with the geographic coordinates of each site's approximate centre point; and
- B. a set of separate tables presenting the component parts of each of the 12 proposed serial properties.

A. Physical attributes of properties proposed for inscription at the 37th session

A row surrounded by a box indicates a serial nomination, whose details may be found in Table B.

-- = property has no buffer zone
ng = information not given

State Party		ID N	Area (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
	NATURAL PROPERTIES				
China	Xinjiang Tianshan	1414	606 833	491 103	See serial nomination table
India	Great Himalayan National Park	1406	75 440	26 560	See serial nomination table
Italy	Mount Etna	1427	19 237	26 220	N37 45 22 E14 59 48
Kenya	Mount Kenya-Lewa Wildlife Conservancy (extension)	800	Bis 19 834	69 339	See serial nomination table
Mexico	El Pinacate and Gran Desierto de Altar Biosphere Reserve	1410	714 566	763 631	W113 55 00 N32 00 00
Namibia	Namib Sand Sea	1430	3 077 700	899 500	S24 53 07 E15 24 28
Philippines	Mount Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary	1403	6 348.99	783.77	N06 43 1.81 E126 10 24.35
Tajikistan	Tajik National Park (Mountains of the Pamirs)	1252	Rev 2 611 674	--	E72 18 19 N38 45 54
Viet Nam	Cat Tien National Park	1323	8 000	37 000	N11 27 27 E107 18 39
	TOTAL INCREASE to the World Heritage List proposed		7 139 633 ha	2 314 137 ha	

State Party		ID N	Area (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
	MIXED PROPERTIES				
Canada	Pimachiowin Aki	1415	3 340 000	4 400 000	N51 49 35 W95 24 40
Guinea-Bissau	Archipel des Bijagós - Motom Moranghajogo	1431	1 046 950	–	N11 14 20 O16 02 26
Lesotho	Sehlabathebe National Park (extension)	985 Bis	6 500	46 630	S29 54 55 E29 07 23
Russian Federation	Sviyazhsk Historical, Architectural, Natural and Landscape complex	1419	64.37	9 136.63	N55 46 20 E48 39 31
TOTAL	INCREASE to the World Heritage List proposed		3 346 564 ha	4 455 767 ha	
	CULTURAL PROPERTIES				
Canada	Red Bay Basque Whaling Station	1412	312.973	285.2	N51 43 36.93 W56 25 46.28
China	Cultural Landscape of Honghe Hani Rice Terraces	1111	16 603.22	29 501.01	N23 5 35.80 E102 46 47.93
Croatia	Sacral Complex on the remains of the Roman Forum in Zadar	1395 Rev	2.13	242.72	N44 06 56 E15 13 25
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong	1278 Rev	494.2	5 222.1	See serial nomination table
Fiji	Levuka Historical Port Town	1399	69.6	363	E178 50 4 32 S17 41 0 16
Germany	Water features and Hercules within the Bergpark Wilhelmshöhe	1413	558.7	2 665.7	N51 18 57 E9 23 35
India	Hill Forts of Rajasthan	247 Rev	736	2 121	See serial nomination table
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Golestan Palace	1422	5.3	26.2	N35 40 49.32 E51 25 13.84
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Cultural Landscape of <i>Maymand</i>	1423	4 953.85	7 024.65	N30 10 05 E55 22 32
Italy	Medici Villas and Gardens	175	125.40	3 539.08	See serial nomination table
Japan	Kamakura, Home of the Samurai	1417	577.2	1 466	See serial nomination table
Japan	Fujisan	1418	20 702.1	49 627.7	See serial nomination table
Luxembourg	Town and Castle of Vianden	1420	15.80	28.20	N49 56 06 E06 12 10
Madagascar	Isandra Zoma	1428	26.72	36.42	S21 19 57 E46 54 52
Netherlands	Teylers, Haarlem	1421	2.5	10.7	N52 22 49.4 E4 38 25.22
Niger	Agadez (Historic Centre of Agadez)	1268	77.6	98.1	N16 58 25 E7 59 29
Poland	Wieliczka and Bochnia Royal Salt Mines (extension)	32 Ter	1 104.947	580.601	See serial nomination table
Poland / Ukraine	Wooden Tserkvas of the Carpathian Region in Poland and Ukraine	1424	7.03	92.73	See serial nomination table
Portugal	University of Coimbra – Alta and Sofia	1387	35.5	81.5	See serial nomination table
Qatar	Al Zubarah Archaeological Site	1402 Rev	415.66	7 196.4	N25 58 41 E 51 01 47
Russian Federation	Bolgar Historical and Archaeological Complex	981 Rev	424	2 819	N54 58 44 E49 03 23
Turkey	Historic city of Alanya	1354	144.70	38.70	N36 32 07 E31 59 28
Ukraine	Ancient City of Tauric Chersonese and its Chora (5th century BC – 14th century AD)	1411	267.4848	3 158.8676	See serial nomination table
TOTAL	INCREASE to the World Heritage List proposed		47 662.61 ha	116 225.58 ha	

B. Serial properties to be examined by the 37th session of the World Heritage Committee

Serial components names are listed in the language in which they have been submitted by the State Party.

Natural Properties

China				
N 1414 Xinjiang Tianshan				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1414-001	Tomur	344 828	280 120	N41 58 06 E80 21 15
1414-002	Kalajun-Kuerdening	113 818	89 346	N43 00 30 E82 38 10
1414-003	Bayinbuluke	109 448	80 090	N42 47 53 E84 09 50
1414-004	Bogda	38 739	41 547	N43 50 00 E88 17 12
TOTAL		606 833	491 103	

India				
N 1406 Great Himalayan National Park				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1406-001	Great Himalayan National Park (GHNP) part I		26 560	N31 45 E77 35
1406-002	Great Himalayan National Park (GHNP) part II			N31 53 E77 30
TOTAL		75 440	26 560	

Natural Properties – Extensions

Kenya				
N 800 Bis Mount Kenya-Lewa Wildlife Conservancy				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
800-001	Mount Kenya National Park/Natural Forest - inscribed in 1997	182 500	--	S0 09 18 E37 18 56
800bis-002	Lewa Wildlife Conservancy	19 834	69 339	N00 13 20 E37 27 51
TOTAL		202 334	69 339	

Mixed Properties – Extensions

Lesotho				
C/N 985 Bis Sehlabathebe National Park				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
985-001	uKhahlamba Drakensberg Park (South Africa) - inscribed in 2000	242 813	--	S29 22 59.988 E29 32 26.016
985bis-002	Sehlabathebe National Park	6 500	46 630	S29 54 55 E29 07 23
TOTAL		249 313	46 630	

Cultural Properties

Democratic People's Republic of Korea				
C 1278 Rev Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1278rev-001	Manwoldae	43.5	5 222.1	N37 59 01 E126 32 27
1278rev-002	Kaesong Chomsongdae			N37 59 13 E126 32 27

1278rev-003	Kaesong Walls	175.8		N37 58 29 E126 31 50
1278rev-004	Kaesong Namdae Gate	0.5		N37 58 09 E126 33 29
1278rev-005	Koryo Songgyungwan	3.5		N37 59 19 E126 34 22
1278rev-006	Sungyang Sowon	2.9		N37 58 19 E126 33 45
1278rev-007	Sonjuk Bridge & Phyochung Monuments	1.8		N37 58 26 E126 34 04
1278rev-008	Mausoleum of King Wang Kon	214.6		N37 58 54 E126 30 29
1278rev-009	Seven Tombs Cluster			N37 59 13 E126 30 26
1278rev-010	Myongrung Cluster			N37 58 45 E126 30 01
1278rev-011	Mausoleum of King Kongmin	51.6		N37 58 47 E126 28 30
	TOTAL	494.2	5 222.1	

India				
C 247 Rev Hill Forts of Rajasthan				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
247rev-001	Chittorgarh Fort	305	440	N24 53 00 E74 38 46
247rev-002	Kumbhalgarh Fort	268	1 339	N25 08 56 E73 34 49
247rev-003	Ranthambore Fort	102	372	N26 01 13 E76 27 18
247rev-004	Gagron Fort	23	722	N24 37 35 E76 11 14
247rev-005	Amber Fort	30	498	N26 59 05 E75 51 07
247rev-006	Jaisalmer Fort	8	89	N26 54 45 E70 54 45
	TOTAL	736	2 121	

Italy				
C 175 Medici Villas and Gardens				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
175-001	Villa de Cafaggiolo	2.35	649.56	N43 57 53 E11 17 41
175-002	Villa de Il Trebbio	1.6	650.31	N43 57 11 E11 17 13
175-003	Villa de Careggi	3.6	55.71	N43 48 33 E11 14 58
175-004	Villa Medici de Fiesole	2.11	44.88	N43 48 20 E11 17 20
175-005	Villa de Castello	8.33	289.31	N43 49 10 E11 13 41
175-006	Villa de Poggio a Caiano	9.31	135.63	N43 49 03 E11 3 23
175-007	Villa de la Petraia	21.31	276.33	N43 49 08 E11 14 12
175-008	Jardin de Boboli	40	132	N43 45 44 E11 14 51
175-009	Villa de Cerreto Guidi	0.76	4.12	N43 45 31 E10 52 45
175-010	Palais de Seravezza	1.01	50.14	N43 59 38 E10 13 55
175-011	Jardin de Pratolino	26.53	210.35	N43 51 28 E11 18 15
175-012	Villa La Magia	2.1	103.65	N43 51 06 E10 58 22
175-013	Villa de Artimino	1.04	701.66	N43 46 55 E11 2 39
175-014	Villa du Poggio Imperiale	5.35	235.43	N43 44 56 E11 14 52
	TOTAL	125.40	3 539.08	

Japan				
C 1417 Kamakura, Home of the Samurai				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1417-001	Component Part 1 (CP1)	421.6	1 461.3	N35 19 34 E139 33 23
1417-002	Component Part 2 (CP2)	9.8		N35 18 33 E139 31 36
1417-003	Component Part 3 (CP3)	29		N35 20 20 E139 32 55
1417-004	Component Part 4 (CP4)	0.9		N35 19 37 E139 33 05
1417-005	Component Part 5 (CP5)	0.6		N35 19 33 E139 33 51
1417-006	Component Part 6 (CP6)	9		N35 19 36 E139 35 23
1417-007	Component Part 7 (CP7)	65.5		N35 19 05 E139 33 48
1417-008	Component Part 8 (CP8)	23.6		N35 18 39 E139 33 56
1417-009	Component Part 9 (CP9)	10	4.7	N35 20 41 E139 37 51

1417-010	Component Part 10 (CP10)	7.2	*	N35 18 01 E139 33 02
TOTAL		577.2	1 466	

*The component part 1417-010 is included in the same buffer zone as component parts 1417-001 to 1417-008.

Japan				
C 1418				
Fujisan				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1418-001	Fujisan Moutain Area	19 311.9	49 375.7	N35 21 39 E138 43 39
1418-002	Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine	4.8		N35 13 39 E138 36 36
1418-003	Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine	0.5		N35 16 16 E138 38 13
1418-004	Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine	3.6		N35 15 41 E138 39 59
1418-005	Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine	0.9		N35 15 16 E138 50 56
1418-006	Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)	1.8		N35 21 45 E138 51 48
1418-007	Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine	1.6		N35 31 57 E139 46 29
1418-008	Fuji Omuro Segen-jinja Shrine	2.6		N35 30 45 E138 44 43
1418-009	"Oshi" Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family)	0.1		N35 28 48 E138 47 45
1418-010	"Oshi" Lodging House (House of the Osano Family)	0.1		N35 28 34 E138 47 38
1418-011	Lake Yamanakako	698.1		N35 25 16 E138 52 32
1418-012	Lake Kawaguchiko	592.8		N35 30 47 E138 44 48
1418-013	Oshino Hakka springs (Deguchiike Pond)	0.048		N35 27 13 E138 50 12
1418-014	Oshino Hakka (Okamaike Pond)	0.002		N35 27 34 E138 49 53
1418-015	Oshino Hakka (Sokonashiike Pond)	0.006		N35 27 36 E138 49 54
1418-016	Oshino Hakka (Choshiike Pond)	0.005		N35 27 35 E138 49 56
1418-017	Oshino Hakka (Wakuike Pond)	0.078		N35 27 36 E138 49 58
1418-018	Oshino Hakka (Nigoriike Pond)	0.031		N35 27 36 E138 49 56
1418-019	Oshino Hakka (Kagamikke Pond)	0.014		N35 27 39 E138 49 59
1418-020	Oshino Hakka (Shobuike Pond)	0.042		N35 27 41 E138 50 03
1418-021	Funatsu lava tree molds	8.2		N35 27 10 E138 45 15
1418-022	Yoshida lava tree molds	5.8		N35 26 54 E138 45 37
1418-023	Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki	2.8		N35 21 42 E138 35 29
1418-024	Shiraïto no Taki waterfalls	1.8		N35 18 47 E138 35 14
1418-025	Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove	64.4		252.0
TOTAL		20 702.1	49 627.7	

Poland / Ukraine				
C 1424				
Wooden Tserkvas of the Carpathian Region in Poland and Ukraine				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1424-001	Brunary Wyzne-Tserkva of Saint Michael the Archangel - Poland	0.32	3.36	N49 32 02 E21 01 56
1424-002	Chotyńiec-Tserkva of the Birth of the Blessed Virgin Mary - Poland	0.67	4.34	N49 57 10.70 E23 00 10
1424-003	Drohobych-Tserkva of Saint George - Ukraine	0.18	1.06	N49 20 51.85 E23 29 58.08
1424-004	Kwiaton-Tserkva of Saint Paraskeva - Poland	0.26	1.82	N49 30 04.8 E21 10 21.66
1424-005	Matkiv-Tserkva of the Synaxis of the Blessed Virgin Mary - Ukraine	0.16	1.16	N48 54 55.7 E23 06 32
1424-006	Nyzhniy Verbizh-Tserkva of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary - Ukraine	2.22	31.11	N48 29 55.16 E 25 0 41.29
1424-007	Owczary-Tserkva of Our Lady's Protection - Poland	0.38	2.87	N49 35 19 E21 11 28
1424-008	Potelych-Tserkva of the Descent of the Holy Spirit - Ukraine	0.19	1.10	N50 12 31 E23 33 03
1424-009	Powroźnik-Tserkva of Saint James the Less, the Apostle - Poland	0.71	1.10	N49 22 11 E20 57 01.51
1424-010	Radruż-Tserkva of Saint Paraskeva - Poland	0.30	2.11	N50 10 35.05 E23 24 03.84

1424-011	Rohatyn-Tserkva of the Descent of the Holy Spirit - Ukraine	0.49	1.47	N49 24 37.00 E24 36 10.49
1424-012	Smolnik-Tserkva of Saint Michael the Archangel - Poland	0.35	34.85	N49 12 34.70 E22 41 16.00
1424-013	Turzańsk-Tserkva of Saint Michael the Archangel - Poland	0.30	3.02	N49 22 9.10 E22 7 44.20
1424-014	Uzhok-Tserkva of the Synaxis of the Archangel Michael - Ukraine	0.12	1.81	N48 59 01.54 E22 51 15.61
1424-015	Yasynia-Tserkva of Our Lord's Ascension - Ukraine	0.13	0.49	N48 16 30 E24 21 11
1424-016	Zhovkva-Tserkva of the Holy Trinity - Ukraine	0.25	1.06	N50 3 19.22 E23 58 55.97
	TOTAL	7.03 Poland = 3.29 Ukraine = 3.74	92.73 Poland = 53.47 Ukraine = 39.26	

Portugal				
C 1387 University of Coimbra – Alta and Sofia				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1387-001	Porta Férrea, Paço das Escolas (Alta)	29	81.5	N40 12 28.12 W8 25 32.79
1387-002	Santa Clara Monastery (Sofia)	6.5		N40 12 40.26 W8 25 44.96
	TOTAL	35.5	81.5	

Ukraine				
C 1411 Ancient City of Tauric Chersonese and its Chora (5th century BC – 14th century AD)				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1411-001	Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese	42.8106	207.220	N44 36 39 E33 29 29
1411-002	Chora plot in the Yukharina Gully	150.6227	1235.00	N44 33 01 E33 28 12
1411-003	Chora plot in Berman's Gully	19.5574	291.0916	N44 31 26 E33 30 03
1411-004	Chora plot on the Bezmyannaya Height	17.2941	1116.00	N44 31 34 E33 32 48
1411-005	Chora plot in the Streletskaya Gully	15.2664	shared with No. 002	N44 34 15 E33 28 39
1411-006	Chora plot on the isthmus of the Mayachny Peninsula – part I	5.0513	191.7760	N44 33 51 E33 24 41
1411-007	Chora plot on the isthmus of the Mayachny Peninsula – part II	8.5413		N44 33 44 E33 24 35
1411-008	Chora plot on the isthmus of the Mayachny Peninsula – part III	0.2314		N44 33 38 E33 24 30
1411-009	Chora plot on Cape Vinogradny	8.1096	117.780	N44 31 10 E33 28 12
	TOTAL	267.4848	3 158.8676	

Cultural Properties – Extensions

Poland				
C 32 Ter Wieliczka and Bochnia Royal Salt Mines				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
32bis-001	Salt Mine in Wieliczka – inscribed in 1978, 2008	969	244	N49 58 45 E20 03 50
32ter-002	Salt Mine in Bochnia	135.4	322.6	N49 58 09 E20 25 03
32ter-003	Saltworks Castle in Wieliczka	0.547	4.001	N49 59 02 E20 03 34.7
	TOTAL	1 104.947	580.601	



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture

World Heritage

37 COM

WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add

Paris, 17 May 2013

Original: English/French

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Thirty-seventh session

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
16 – 27 June 2013

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 two sections:

- I. Examination of nominations referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee;
- II. Examination of minor boundary modifications of natural, mixed and cultural properties inscribed on the World Heritage List

The Statements of Outstanding Universal Value of the 4 properties inscribed at the 36th session (Saint Petersburg, 2012) and not adopted by the World Heritage Committee will be included in Document WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add.2.

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 both presented in the form of **Draft Decisions** and are abstracted from documents *WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1.Add*, *WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1.Add2* (ICOMOS) and *WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B2* (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. EXAMINATION OF NOMINATIONS REFERRED BACK BY PREVIOUS SESSIONS OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

A. CULTURAL PROPERTIES

A.1. ARAB STATES

Property	Al Zubarah Archaeological Site
Id. N°	1402 Rev
State Party	Qatar
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(v)

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 3.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.23

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents *WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add* and *WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1.Add*,
2. Inscribes **Al Zubarah Archaeological Site, Qatar**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii), (iv) and (v)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The walled coastal town of Al Zubarah in the Arabian Gulf flourished as a pearling and trading centre for a short period of some fifty years in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Founded by Utub merchants from Kuwait, its prosperity related to its involvement in trade of high value commodities, most notably the export of pearls. At the height of its prosperity, Al Zubarah had trading links with the Indian Ocean, Arabia and Western Asia.

Al Zubarah was one of a long line of prosperous, fortified trading towns around the coast in what is now Qatar, and in other parts of the Gulf, that developed from the early Islamic period, around the 9th century AD, onwards and established a symbiotic relationship with inland settlements. Individually these trading towns probably competed with each other over the many centuries during which the India Ocean trade was plied.

Al Zubarah was mostly destroyed in 1811 and finally abandoned in the early 20th century, after which its remaining rubble stone and mortar buildings collapsed and were gradually covered by a protective layer of sand blown from the desert. A small part of the town has been excavated. The property consists of the remains of the town, with its palaces, mosques, streets, courtyard houses, and fishermen's huts, its

harbour and double defensive walls, and, on its land side, of a canal, two screening walls, and cemeteries. A short distance away are the remains of the fort of Qal'at Murair, with evidence of how the desert's supplies of water were managed and protected, and a further fort constructed in 1938.

What distinguished Al Zubarah from the other trading towns of the Gulf is that it lasted a comparatively short space of time, secondly that it was abandoned, thirdly that it has lain largely untouched since being covered by the desert sands, and fourthly that its wider context can still be read through the remains of small satellite settlements and the remains of possibly competing towns nearby along the coast.

The layout of Al Zubarah has been preserved under the desert sands. The entire town, still within its desert hinterland, are a vivid reflection of the development of an eighteenth- and nineteenth-century trading society in the Gulf region and its interaction with the surrounding desert landscape.

Al Zubarah is not exceptional because it was unique or distinguished in some way from these other settlements, but rather for the way that it can be seen an outstanding testimony to an urban trading and pearl-diving tradition which sustained the major coastal towns of the region from the early Islamic period or earlier to the 20th century, and to exemplify the string of urban foundations which rewrote the political and demographic map of the Gulf during the 18th and early 19th centuries and led to the development of small independent states that flourished outside the control of the Ottoman, European, and Persian empires and which eventually led to the emergence of modern day Gulf States.

Criterion (iii): The abandoned settlement of Al Zubarah, as the only remaining complete urban plan of an Arabian pearl-merchant town, is an exceptional testimony to the merchant and pearl trading tradition of the Arabian Gulf during the 18th and 19th centuries, the almost final flourishing of a tradition that sustained the major coastal towns of the region from the early Islamic period or earlier to the 20th century.

Criterion (iv): Al Zubarah, as a fortified town linked to settlements in its hinterland, exemplifies the string of urban foundations that rewrote the political and demographic map of the Gulf during the 18th and early 19th centuries through building on the strategic position of the region as a trading conduit. Al Zubarah can thus be seen as an example of the small independent states that were founded and flourished in the 18th and early 19th centuries outside the control of the Ottoman, European, and Persian empires. This period can now be seen as a significant moment in human history, when the Gulf States that exist today were founded.

Criterion (v): Al Zubarah bears a unique testimony to the human interaction with both the sea and the harsh desert environment of the region. Pearl divers' weights, imported ceramics, depictions of dhows, fish traps, wells and agricultural activity show how the town's development was driven by trade and commerce, and how closely the town's inhabitants were connected with the sea and their desert hinterland.

The urban landscape of Al Zubarah and its relatively intact seascape and desert hinterland are not intrinsically remarkable or unique amongst Gulf settlements, nor do they exhibit unusual land management techniques. What makes them exceptional is the evidence they present as a

result of complete abandonment over the last three generations. This allows them to be understood as a fossilised reflection of the way coastal trading towns harvested resources from the sea and from their desert hinterland at a specific time.

Integrity

Al Zubarah has lain in ruins following its destruction in 1811. Only a small part of the original area was resettled during the late 19th century. As a result, the 18th century urban layout of Al Zubarah has been almost entirely preserved in situ.

The property contains the whole town and its immediate hinterland. The boundary encompasses all the attributes that express siting and functions. The buffer zone encompasses part of its desert setting and context.

The physical remains are highly vulnerable to erosion, both those that are still undisturbed and those that have been excavated. However detailed research and experimentation conducted over the past few seasons, and still on-going is addressing the optimum stabilisation and protection approaches. The whole property is within a strong fence. The integrity of the wider setting is adequately protected.

Authenticity

Only a small part of the town has been excavated in three phases: early 1980s, between 2002 and 2003 and since 2009. Restoration work carried out during the 1980s involved some re-construction of walls and, in some cases, the use of cement which had a destructive effect. Lack of maintenance during the twenty-five years before 2009 also resulted in substantial decay of the exposed walls. Thus the authenticity of the remains revealed by the early excavations has to a degree been compromised. But as this only pertains to a very small percentage of the remains, the overall impact is limited.

Since 2009, new excavations have been back-filled. Starting in 2011 a project has begun to stabilize walls using methods devised following extensive trials and research, and using the latest available information and technologies. These methods should allow parts of the excavated area to be consolidated so that they may be viewed by visitors.

Protection and Management requirements

Al Zubarah is designated as an archaeological site according to the Law of Antiquities no. 2 of 1980, and its amendment, Law no. 23 of 2010. As such, it is a legally protected property.

The buffer zone has been legally approved by the Ministry of Municipality and Urban Planning of Qatar. This ensures that no permits will be granted for any economic or real estate development within the Buffer Zone.

Al Reem Biosphere Reserve and the National Heritage Park of Northern Qatar, in which Al Zubarah Archaeological Site is included, have the status of legally Protected Areas. These effectively extend protection to the wider setting, The Madinat Ash Shamal Structure Plan due to be approved in 2013 will guarantee the protection of the site from any urban encroachment from the north-east.

The Qatar National Master Plan (QNMP) states that the protection of cultural heritage sites, of which Al Zubarah Archaeological Site is the country's largest, is of crucial importance throughout Qatar (Policy BE 16). 'Conservation Areas' are established in order to ensure this protection and the policy actions expressly state that this includes Qatar's northern coastline (Coastal Zone Protection Area) and the area between Al Zubarah and Al Shamal (Al Shamal Conservation Area). The Plan also states that growth will be constrained by the protected areas and that planned road networks shall avoid the Buffer Zone.

A Site Management Unit for the property will until 2015 be run jointly by the Qatar Islamic Archaeology and Heritage (QIAH) project and the Qatar Museums Authority (QMA). A QIAH-appointed Site Manager works in collaboration with a QMA-appointed Deputy Site Manager. A National Committee for the property includes representatives of the various stakeholders groups, including the local community, various Ministries and the Universities of Qatar and Copenhagen, and is chaired by the Vice-Chair of the QMA. Its aim is to facilitate dialogue and to advise the QMA on protection and monitoring of the property.

An approved Management Plan will be implemented in three phases over nine years. The first phase (2011-2015) focuses on archaeological investigation, conservation and the preparation of a master plan for tourism development, including the planning and designing of a visitor centre to be opened in 2015, and capacity building; the second phase (2015-2019) is a medium-term strategy for presentation and capacity building but will include further archaeological investigations and the development of a risk prevention strategy, while in the third phase (2019 onwards), the QMA will take full responsibility for managing the property which should by this time be conserved and presented.

The Qatar Islamic Archaeology and Heritage Project (QIAH) was launched jointly by the QMA and the University of Copenhagen in 2009. This ten year project aims to research the property and its hinterland and preserve its fragile remains.

A Conservation Strategy has been developed that is specifically tailored to the characteristics of earthen architecture and devised to meet the needs of the Al Zubarah ruins. It aims to protect and strengthen the urban remains in order for them to be preserved for future generations; to take a certain amount of annual visitors; and to allow them to be understandable in terms of explaining the town's history. It is acknowledged that owing to the environmental conditions and the composition of the historic buildings, conservation work cannot completely stop deterioration and a regular programme of maintenance and monitoring is planned. A Conservation Handbook has been prepared that includes the Conservation Concept and a Conservation Manual and overall allows the extensive research and analysis that has been undertaken and the agreed conservation strategy to be readily available to all, in a straightforward, readily accessible but highly professional manner.

A group of experts known as the Heritage Conservation Strategy Group meets regularly to follow up on the conservation activities and optimise the implementation of the conservation strategy. A programme of training in conservation techniques has been initiated the programme to create a skilled workforce specifically trained to undertake all restoration activities at the property.

The challenges facing the conservation of the highly fragile remains in a hostile climate are immense. The approaches being devised for survey, analysis and conservation, as well as visitor management, aim to be exemplary.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) Carrying out Heritage Impact Assessments for major infrastructural projects considered in the vicinity of the property, in order to ensure that these do not impact adversely on the town and its wider desert setting;

- b) Continuing its wide-ranging survey, research and analysis of the wider setting of the property, and, in particular, its relationship with other coastal towns and inland settlements.

A.2. ASIA / PACIFIC

Property	Hill Forts of Rajasthan
Id. N°	247 Rev
State Party	India
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 22.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.31

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Inscribes the **Hill Forts of Rajasthan, India**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii)** and **(iii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Within the State of Rajasthan, six extensive and majestic hill forts together reflect the elaborate, fortified seats of power of Rajput princely states that flourished between the 8th and 18th centuries and their relative political independence.

The extensive fortifications up to 20 kilometres in circumference optimised various kinds of hill terrain, specifically the river at Gagron, the dense forests at Ranthambore, and the desert at Jaisalmer, and exhibit an important phase in the development of an architectural typology based on established "traditional Indian principles". The vocabulary of architectural forms and of ornaments shares much common ground with other regional styles, such as Sultanate and Mughal architecture. Rajput style was not 'unique', but the particular manner in which Rajput architecture was eclectic (drawing inspiration from antecedents and neighbours) together with its degree of influence over later regional styles (such as Maratha architecture) do make it distinctive.

Within the defensive walls of the forts, the architecture of palaces and other buildings reflects their role as centres of courtly culture, and places of patronage for learning arts and music. As well as housing for the court and military guard, most had extensive urban settlements within their walls, some of which have persisted to the present day. And some also had mercantile centres as the forts were centres of production and of distribution and trade that formed the basis of their wealth. Most of the forts had temples or sacred buildings, some pre-dating the fortifications and outliving the Rajput kingdoms, and many of these remarkable collections of buildings still attract followers. Collectively the forts contain extensive water harvesting structures, many of which are still in use.

As a former capital of the Sisodia clan and the target of three famous historical sieges, Chittorgarh is strongly associated with Rajput history and folk lore. Furthermore the sheer number and variety of architectural remains of early date (ranging from the 8th to the 16th centuries) mark it as an

exceptional fort in its scale and monumentality comparable to very few other Indian forts. Kumbhalgarh was constructed in a single process and (apart from the palace of Fateh Singh, added later) retains its architectural coherence. Its design is attributed to an architect known by name –Mandan – who was also an author and theorist at the court of Rana Kumbha in Chittorgarh. This combination of factors is highly exceptional. Situated in the middle of forest, Ranthambore is an established example of forest hill fort and in addition, the remains of the palace of Hammir are among the oldest surviving structures of an Indian palace. Gagron is an exemplar of a river-protected fort. In addition its strategic location in a pass in the hills reflects its control of trade routes. Amber Palace is representative of a key phase (17th century) in the development of a common Rajput-Mughal court style, embodied in the buildings and gardens added to Amber by Mirza Raja Jai Singh I. Jaisalmer is an example a hill fort in desert terrain. The extensive township contained within it from the outset, still inhabited today, and the group of Jain temples, make it an important (and in some respects even unique) example of a sacred and secular (urban) fort.

Criterion (ii): The Hill Forts of Rajasthan exhibit an important interchange of Princely Rajput ideologies in fort planning, art and architecture from the early medieval to late medieval period, within the varied physiographic and cultural zones of Rajasthan. Although Rajput architecture shared much common ground with other regional styles, such as Sultanate and Mughal architecture, it was eclectic, drawing inspiration from antecedents and neighbours, and had a degree of influence over later regional styles such as Maratha architecture.

Criterion (iii): The series of six massive hill forts are architectural manifestations of Rajput valour, bravery, feudalism and cultural traditions, documented in several historic texts and paintings of the medieval and late medieval period in India. Their elaborate fortifications, built to protect not only garrisons for defence but also palatial buildings, temples, and urban centres, and their distinctive Rajput architecture, are an exceptional testimony to the cultural traditions of the ruling Rajput clans and to their patronage of religion, arts and literature in the region of Rajasthan over several centuries.

Integrity

As a series, the six components together form a complete and coherent group that amply demonstrate the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value, without depending on future additions to the series.

When considered as individual components, Chittorgarh and Ranthambore include all relevant elements to present their local, fort-related significances. However, ICOMOS is concerned about the surrounding development and industrial activities around Chittorgarh Fort, in particular the pollution and landscape impact of the nearby quarries, cement factories and zinc smelting plants, which, if continued or even expanded, have the potential to adversely affect the property. For Amber and Kumbhalgarh Fort, the strategic functions and evolutions of Rajput military architecture cannot be understood outside of the full context of their military defence structure. For Amber this context includes the outer fortification walls with Jaigarh Fort, and for Kumbhalgarh Fort the outer gate of Halla Pol should be included.

The wider setting of Chittorgarh is vulnerable to urban development as well as industrial and mining activities that cause notable air pollution. At Jaisalmer the wider setting and views to and from the fort could be vulnerable to

certain types of urban development in the surrounding town. While at Gagron the setting could be under threat from unregulated construction.

Within the forts, there are acknowledged development pressures derived from continued encroachment and enlargement of residential communities. The stability of the overall hill on which Jaisalmer rests is vulnerable to water seepage as a result of the lack of adequate infrastructure.

Authenticity

As a series, the six sites have the capacity to demonstrate all the outstanding facets of Rajput forts between the 8th and 18th centuries. Each of the sites is necessary for the series.

For the individual forts, although the structures at each of the sites adequately convey their value, some are vulnerable. The original exterior plaster at Amber Fort and Gagron Fort has been replaced, which has caused a loss of historic material and patina. At Chittorgarh and Kumbhalgarh Forts, there are structures in a state of progressive decay or collapse, which are vulnerable to losing their authenticity in material, substance, workmanship and design. At Jaisalmer within the urban area, individual buildings are in need of improved conservation approaches.

Protection and Management requirements

Chittorgarh, Kumbhalgarh, Ranthambore and Jaisalmer Forts are protected as Monuments of National Importance of India under the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance) Act of 1951 (No. LXXI of 1951 (AMASR)) and the AMASR Amendment of 2010. They were listed in 1951 (Kumbhalgarh, Ranthambore and Jaisalmer) and in 1956 (Chittorgarh) respectively. The 1951 national legislation provides unlimited protection to the monuments designated in its framework and the 2010 amendment establishes a 200 metre protection zone around the area of the designated Monuments of National Importance.

Gagron and Amber Forts are designated as State Protected Monuments of Rajasthan under the Rajasthan Monuments, Archaeological Sites and Antiquities Act of 1968. They were both listed in the very year the act was adopted. The 1968 Act stipulates that no person, including the owner of the property, can carry out any construction, restoration or excavation work, unless permission has been granted by the responsible state authorities. In the case of Amber Palace an additional notification for the protection of a 50 metre buffer zone around the property has been issued. It would be desirable to gain national designation for Gagron and Amber Forts.

All sites have buffer zones designated, but there is a need for clearer planning policies for these and for the wider setting of the forts in order to regulate development.

The overall management of the six properties is steered by the State Level Apex Advisory Committee, which was established through Order A&C/2011/3949 on 11 of May 2011. It is chaired by the Chief Secretary of Rajasthan and comprises members of the concerned ministries, namely Environment & Forests, Urban Development and Housing, Tourism, Art, Literature & Culture, Energy and various representatives of the heritage sector including the ASI. The Apex Advisory Committee meets on a quarterly basis and is designed to constitute the overall management framework of the serial property, guide the local management of the six serial components, coordinate cross-cutting initiatives, share research and documentation, share conservation and management practices and address the requirements of common interpretative resources.

To implement the recommendations of the Apex Advisory Committee, the Amber Development and Management Authority, acts as an overarching authority for management implementation. This was legalized through notification by the Chief Secretary of the Government of Rajasthan dated 14 October 2011.

There are Management Plans designed to cover the period 2011 to 2015 for five of the six sites. For Jaisalmer, the Management Plan for the property along with sub-plans including visitor management, risk preparedness, and livelihood generation for the local population, will be completed by end of 2013. There is a need for policy statements in the Plans to reference Outstanding Universal Value and for more detailed action plans to be produced for the implementation of the management policies, as well as for indicators for management quality assurance during the implementation processes. For the first revision of the Plans, it would be desirable to provide an over-arching volume for the whole series that sets out agreed approaches.

To reverse the vulnerabilities of certain individual structures within the forts, there is a need for short-term conservation actions. For Jaisalmer, there is a need to ensure the major conservation project for infrastructure and conservation of individual buildings is delivered according to the agreed timescale. Conservation of the extremely extensive fortifications and ensembles of palaces, temples and other buildings will call for extensive skills and resources. A capacity building strategy to raise awareness of the importance and value of these skills, as part of an approach to livelihood generation, could be considered.

In order to ensure a clear understanding of how each of the forts contributes to the series as a whole, there is a need for improved interpretation as part of an interpretation strategy for the overall series.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Extending the boundaries at Amber Fort to include Jaigarh Fort, and at Kumbhalgarh to include Halla Pol;
 - b) Designating both Amber and Gagron forts as national monuments;
5. Requests the State Party to submit, by **1 February 2015**, a State of Conservation Report to the World Heritage Centre, reporting on progress with the conservation project at Jaisalmer, and conservation work at Chittorgarh and Kumbhalgarh Forts, to be examined by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

A.3. EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

Property	Sacral Complex on the remains of the Roman Forum in Zadar
Id. N°	1395 Rev
State Party	Croatia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, Additional, May 2013, page 42.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.42

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1.Add,*
2. *Decides not to inscribe the **Sacral Complex on the remains of the Roman Forum in Zadar, Croatia**, on the World Heritage List.*

II. 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 IUCN and ICOMOS to the 37th session of the World Heritage Committee (16-27 June 2013)

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.		Recomm.	Pp
	MIXED NATURAL AND CULTURAL PROPERTIES				
Australia	Tasmanian Wilderness	181	Quinquies	OK / R	6
	CULTURAL PROPERTIES				
France	Amiens Cathedral	162	Bis	OK	7
France	Bourges Cathedral	635	Bis	OK	7
Germany	Aachen Cathedral	3	Bis	R	8
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Town of Luang Prabang	479	Bis	OK	7
Lebanon	Tyre	299	Bis	R	6
Philippines	Baroque Churches of the Philippines	677	Bis	OK & R	7
Poland	Historic Centre of Warsaw	30	Bis	R	8
Portugal	Garrison Border Town of Elvas and its Fortifications	1367	Bis	OK	8
Republic of Korea	Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty	1319	Bis	OK	7
Russian Federation	Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments	540	Bis	OK	8
Spain	Burgos Cathedral	316	Bis	R	9

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.

B. MIXED PROPERTIES

B.1. ASIA / PACIFIC

Property	Tasmanian Wilderness
Id. N°	181 Quinquies
State Party	Australia

See IUCN Additional Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 1.
See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 1.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.44

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add, WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1.Add and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B2.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.41**, Decision **34 COM 7B.38**, Decision **34 COM 8B.46** and Decision **36 COM 8B.45**;
3. Notes that the proposed minor boundary modification has been submitted under natural criteria only although it appears to contain significant cultural attributes that relate to those located within the inscribed property;
4. Refers the proposed minor boundary modification of the **Tasmanian Wilderness, Australia**, back to the State Party in order to address the following concerns regarding the cultural values of the proposed extension:
 - a) Undertake further study and consultation with the Tasmanian Aboriginal community in order to provide more detailed information on the cultural value of the additional areas and how these relate to the Outstanding Universal Value of the existing property;
 - b) Provide detailed information on the legal provisions for the protection of cultural heritage in the extended property;
 - c) Provide detailed information on the management arrangements for cultural heritage and in particular for the control of access to archaeological sites and sites of cultural significance.
5. Takes note of the conclusions of the evaluation of IUCN that the proposed minor boundary modification is appropriate for approval on the basis of natural criteria.

C. CULTURAL PROPERTIES

C.1. ARAB STATES

Property	Tyre
Id. N°	299 Bis
State Party	Lebanon

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 17.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.45

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the proposed minor boundary modification and buffer zone for **Tyre, Lebanon**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Consider including in the property the underwater archaeology following the boundary of the Marine Archaeology Protection Area of the Marine Protection Zone (MPZ), in process of approval, as well as the tower remains located along Hamra Street, the reburied remains of the Byzantine basilica and of the aqueduct;
 - b) Develop a comprehensive and updated archaeological map indicating the physical remains and the areas with archaeological potential, according to the results of the most recent investigations, and the designated protected zones, which could act as a reliable reference for any minor boundary modification;
 - c) Consider the creation of a marine buffer zone on the basis of the marine Buffer Protection Zone (MB), the Coastal Protection Area (MC) and the Marine Environment Protection Area (ME) of the MPZ;
 - d) Prepare a map for the District of Tyre to include adjacent municipalities, the territory of which has yielded archaeological findings or possesses archaeological potential, and depict existing remains and areas as well as enforced protection regimes according to the legal and planning provisions, as a basis for the elaboration of a buffer zone which is functionally related to the property and may therefore contribute to sustaining its Outstanding Universal Value and protecting its integrity;
 - e) Provide detailed information on how the buffer zone would function in contributing to the protection and sustainment of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property

and how the relevant stakeholders are involved.

C.2. ASIA / PACIFIC

Property	Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty
Id. N°	1319 Bis
State Party	Republic of Korea

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 38.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.46

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed minor boundary modification and buffer zone for the **Jeongneung area**, component part of the **Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty, Republic of Korea**.

Property	Town of Luang Prabang
Id. N°	479 Bis
State Party	Lao People's Democratic Republic

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 39.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.47

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed minor boundary modification and buffer zone for the **Town of Luang Prabang, Lao People's Democratic Republic**.

Property	Baroque Churches of the Philippines
Id. N°	677 Bis
State Party	Philippines

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 40.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.48

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1.Add,

2. Approves the proposed minor boundary modification and buffer zone of the **Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustín (Manila)**, component part of the **Baroque Churches of the Philippines, Philippines**;
3. Refers the examination of the proposed minor boundary modification and buffer zone of the component of the **Church of San Agustín (Paoay)** component part of the **Baroque Churches of the Philippines, Philippines**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Justify the specific contribution of the convent ruins to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
 - b) Extend the nominated area of the church to include the convent in order to form one single component;
 - c) Expand the buffer zones towards the directions in which the property component is not yet surrounded by a protective buffer zone or to provide justification for the rationale of not establishing buffer zones in these areas.
4. Refers the examination of the proposed buffer zone for the **Church of Santo Tomas de Villanueva (Miagao)**, component part of the **Baroque Churches of the Philippines, Philippines**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Expand the buffer zones towards the directions in which the property component is not yet surrounded by a protective buffer zone or to provide justification for the rationale of not establishing buffer zones in these areas.
5. Refers the examination of the proposed minor boundary modification and buffer zone of the **Church of Nuestra Señora de la Asunción (Santa Maria)**, component part of the **Baroque Churches of the Philippines, Philippines**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Justify the reduction of the property along the eastern slopes towards the old Spanish cemetery and provide the rationale for expansion of the boundaries towards the south;
 - b) Expand the buffer zones towards the directions in which the property component is not yet surrounded by a protective buffer zone or to provide justification for the rationale of not establishing buffer zones in the respective areas.

C.3. EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

Property	Amiens Cathedral
Id. N°	162 Bis
State Party	France

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 53.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.49

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed buffer zone for **Amiens Cathedral, France**.

Property	Bourges Cathedral
Id. N°	635 Bis
State Party	France

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 54.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.50

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed buffer zone for **Bourges Cathedral, France**.

Property	Aachen Cathedral
Id. N°	3 Bis
State Party	Germany

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 55.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.51

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the examination of the proposed buffer zone for **Aachen Cathedral, Germany**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Explain the rationale which guided the inclusion within the buffer zone of some streets and monuments located outside the city inner ring road;
 - b) Explain in more detail how the protection zones 1 and 2 functions and which protection measures have been established to safeguard the views over the inscribed

property and the related monumental complex and clarify how these regulations relate to the existing legal and/or planning framework;

- c) Explain which will be the authority responsible for the implementation of these regulations within the buffer zone and how this authority will coordinate with the body responsible for the inscribed property.

Property	Historic Centre of Warsaw
Id. N°	30 Bis
State Party	Poland

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 57.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.52

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the examination of the proposed buffer zone for the **Historic Centre of Warsaw, Poland**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Provide detailed information regarding the protection afforded by the buffer zone as a Monument of History and under the Act on the Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments;
 - b) Consider legal protection and regulation of the buffer zone as a whole by inclusion in the National Heritage Register.

Property	Garrison Border Town of Elvas and its Fortifications
Id. N°	1367 Bis
State Party	Portugal

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 58.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.53

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed buffer zone for the **Garrison Border Town of Elvas and its Fortifications, Portugal**.

Property	Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments
Id. N°	540 Bis
State Party	Russian Federation

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 50.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.54

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed minor boundary modification of the **Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments, Russian Federation;**
3. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) *Slightly modifying the protection zones established according to the Saint Petersburg Law no. 820-7 where necessary to cover with the appropriate regime (CZ or DRZ1) those small portions of territory that are proposed to be included in the inscribed property and are currently not covered by the appropriate level of protection (CZ or DRZ1) regime;*
 - b) *Establishing a buffer zone based on the DRZ2 zone according to an agreed timeframe, considering the reiterated requests made by the World Heritage Committee since its 30th Session for boundary clarifications and the need for a robust protection of the cultural historic setting of component 540-001;*
 - c) *Modifying the juridical status of the property component "Historic Centre of Saint*

Petersburg" within the Russian legal framework to become a 'remarkable site' and modifying the detailed provisions of the protection zone regimes established in 2009 by the Saint Petersburg Law no. 820-7 in order to better detail and differentiate them;

- d) *Developing a comprehensive management framework for the entire inscribed property, together with a management plan, on the basis of detailed urban and safeguard plans for the Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg, to be elaborated as early as possible.*

Property	Burgos Cathedral
Id. N°	316 Bis
State Party	Spain

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2013, page 59.

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.55

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the examination of the proposed buffer zone for **Burgos Cathedral, Spain**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) *Provide a detailed overview of the site management arrangements that would be put in place in the proposed buffer zone; and in relation to both World Heritage properties;*
 - b) *Provide a map showing the relationship between the two World Heritage properties of Burgos Cathedral and the Route of Santiago de Compostela within Burgos.*



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture

World Heritage

37 COM

WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add.2

Paris, 10 June 2013

Original: English/French

**UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION**

**CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF
THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Thirty-seventh session

**Phnom Penh, Cambodia
16 – 27 June 2013**

**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 contains the Statements of Outstanding Universal Value not adopted by the World Heritage Committee of 4 properties inscribed at the 36th session (Saint Petersburg, 2012).

Draft Decision: Section I.

I. STATEMENTS OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE NOT ADOPTED BY THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE OF THE FOUR PROPERTIES INSCRIBED AT THE 36TH SESSION (SAINT PETERSBURG, 2012).

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.56

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/8B.Add.2,*
2. *Adopts the Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for the following World Heritage properties inscribed at the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee (Saint Petersburg, 2012):*
 - Brazil: Rio de Janeiro: Carioca Landscapes between the Mountain and the Sea;*
 - India: Western Ghats;*
 - Palestine: Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem;*
 - Russian Federation: Lena Pillars Nature Park.*

Property	Rio de Janeiro: Carioca Landscapes between the Mountain and the Se
State Party	Brazil
Id. N°	1100 Rev
Dates of inscription	2012

Brief Synthesis

The city of Rio de Janeiro, shaped by interaction with mountains and sea, lies in the narrow strip of alluvial plain between Guanabara Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. Its exceptionally dramatic landscape is punctuated by a series of forested mountains that tower over the city, rising to the uppermost peak of the Tijuca massif at 1,021 m high, and cascading down to the coast where the steep cone shapes of Sugar Loaf (Pão de Açúcar), Urca, Cara de Cão and Corcovado frame the wide sweeps of Guanabara Bay that shelters Rio de Janeiro from the Atlantic Ocean.

Cradled between these mountains and Guanabara Bay, the urban landscape of the city has been shaped by significant historical events, influenced by a diversity of cultures, is perceived to be of great beauty, and is celebrated in the arts, through painting and poetry in particular.

The property encompasses all the key natural, structural elements that have constrained and inspired the development of the city. These stretch from the highest points of the mountains of the Tijuca National Park with its restored Atlantic forest, down to the sea, and include the Botanical Gardens established in 1808, Corcovado mountain, with its statue of Christ, and the chain of dramatic steep green hills, Sugar Loaf, Pico, Leme and Glória, around Guanabara Bay, as well as the extensive designed landscapes on reclaimed land along Copacabana Bay which, together with Flamengo and other parks, have contributed to the outdoor living culture of the city.

The boundary includes all the best view points to appreciate the way nature has been shaped to become a significant cultural part of the city as well as the Guanabara Bay system of historic

fortifications that gave Rio de Janeiro the character of a fortified city.

The city's densest buildings sit on the narrow strips of alluvial land between the mountains and the sea laid out in irregular clusters of tall white blocks which contrast vividly with the green vegetation of the mountains and the blue of the sea. None of these buildings are included in the property, but a significant number are included in the buffer zone.

Criterion (v): The development of the city of Rio de Janeiro has been shaped by a creative fusion between nature and culture. This interchange is not the result of persistent traditional processes but rather reflects an interchange based on scientific, environmental and design ideas that led to innovative landscape creations on a major scale in the heart of the city during little more than a century. These processes have created an urban landscape perceived to be of great beauty by many writers and travellers and one that has shaped the culture of the city.

Criterion (vi): The dramatic landscape of Rio de Janeiro has provided inspiration for many forms of art, literature, poetry, and music. Images of Rio, which show the bay, Sugar Loaf and the statue of Christ the Redeemer have had a high worldwide recognition factor, since the middle of the 19th century. Such high recognition factors can be either positive or negative: in the case of Rio, the image that was projected, and still is projected, is one of a staggeringly beautiful location for one of the world's biggest cities.

Integrity

The property encompass all the key natural, structural elements that have constrained and inspired the development of the city of Rio, stretching from the highest points of the Tijuca mountains down to the sea, and including the chain of dramatic steep green hills around the Guanabara Bay, as well as the extensive designed landscapes on reclaimed land around the Bay, that have contributed to the outdoor living culture of the city.

None of these elements is under threat, although the interface between these natural elements and the built-up city is vulnerable to urban pressures, the higher peaks are marred by a profusion of antennae and the Rodrigo da Freitas Lagoon (in the buffer zone) and the sea are subject to a degree of water pollution.

Authenticity

The mountains and open green areas of the Tijuca National Park, together with Corcovado and the hills around the Guanabara Bay still retain a similar combination of forest and open observation points as at the time of colonisation and allow access to vistas of the city from many high vantage points that demonstrate very clearly the extraordinary fusion between culture and nature in the way the city has developed.

The Botanical Gardens have retained their original neoclassical design with its special alignments and the fortresses keep alive the memory of the Portuguese settlements, engraved and described by the travellers that navigated the marine routes that focused on Rio de Janeiro.

The landscape designs of Burle Marx around almost the entire coast of Guanabara Bay, comprising Flamengo Park and the redesign of Copacabana beach conserve entirely the landscape morphology of their original designs and still confer high social benefits to the city.

However, in some instances elements of the designed landscape are vulnerable to incremental change – such as the paving and planting along Copacabana and Flamengo Park,

where missing trees and mosaics need replacing, and in the Botanical Garden where the Imperial Palms along the main avenue are dead and need replacing.

Protection and Management Requirements

The Tijuca National Park was created by Federal Decrees in 1961. The Research Institute of the Botanical Garden was created by a federal autarchy under the auspices of the Ministry of Environment by a Law of 2001, which establishes its legal statutes, objectives, its structure of management and administration. The Pão de Açúcar (Sugar Loaf) and Urca were declared national monuments under the Law N° 9.985, of June 18 of 2000.

The Institute of the National Historical and Artistic Heritage (IPHAN) and its predecessors have catalogued, since 1938, the entirety of the sites and defined individual structures for national protection. They include as well as Tijuca National Park and the Botanical Gardens, the Parque Lage mansion, Flamengo Park, Cara de Cão, Babilônia, Urca, Sugar Loaf, Dois Irmãos and Pedra da Gávea hills, São João fort, Santa Cruz fort, and the urban landscape of Leme, Copacabana, Ipanema and Leblon beaches.

The Decree of IPHAN N° 127 of 30 April 2009 – established the designation of Brazilian Cultural Landscapes and a request has been made to designate Rio de Janeiro Landscape, as a Brazilian Cultural Landscape.

In the 20th century, high buildings were regulated through the creation of a norm establishing that it was not allowed to build more than twelve stories in height. In the 1970, planning instruments were adopted to control urban growth toward the hills in order to protect the nature conservation areas, sanctioned in 1976. This means that construction is not allowed beyond 60 meters above the sea level in the surroundings of the Pão de Açúcar (Sugar Loaf) and in Urca and the limit of no more than 100 meters above the level in the other hills of the city, considered areas of forest reserve.

A new Master Plan for Sustainable Urban Development of the City of Rio de Janeiro came into force in February 2011. The Plan establishes that the Landscape of Rio de Janeiro represents the most valuable asset of the city.

The Plan includes principles and guidelines to promote sustainable development as a means to promote economic development, social equity, and environmental and landscape preservation; sustainable use of the environment, landscape, and natural, cultural, historical, and archaeological heritage in the city's development and management; and conditioning of urban occupation to the preservation of the city's identity and cultural landscapes.

The Plan also allows for land use and occupation to be regulated by limitations of density, of economic activities, of the right to enjoy the natural landscape of the city, and of the quality of the urban environment. Heights of buildings shall be defined by the preservation and conservation of the integrity of the natural landscape.

The implementation of the Plan needs to progress through the adoption of its policies in the different areas of the city, including through specific laws.

The protection offered by the buffer zone needs strengthening with stricter guidelines on preservation, and, if found necessary by the Management Committee, more restrictive soil use and occupation parameters. The buffer zone needs to ensure the protection of views and the broad setting of the property as well as the interface with the property.

All areas of the buffer zone needs to be designated as Cultural Environment Protection Areas (APACs) and management plans for individual APACs developed accordingly further clarification is needed as to what is to be managed within the buffer zone.

A Management Committee to coordinate the management of the serial sites was established by Decree No. 464 of 29 December 2011 to develop and deliver an overall Management Plan for the property. The Management Committee, chaired by IPHAN, draws together the key stakeholders at the Federal, State and Municipal levels involved in the management of the different areas of the property. The Committee will determine the joint management structure and develop the joint management plan for the property and its buffer zone.

The Management Committee will ensure the adoption of possible additional protection measures for the sites, enforced through enhanced preservation structures.

A Management Plan needs to be finalized for the property and its buffer zone that addresses potential threats and possible remaining gaps in protection .so that preservation of the overall cultural landscape might be achieved.

As a basis for the Management Plan, there is a need to put in place a system for defining, recording and inventorying the key components of the overall cultural landscape and for defining monitoring indicators related to the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value.

The management of the property needs to address the issue of water pollution around Guanabara Bay through monitoring and positive action. In order to conserve both long views and the individual details of the property, there is a need to develop an overall Conservation Plan or Conservation approach for the property and for Conservation projects at various sites in order to conserve their important details.

Property	Western Ghats
State Party	India
Id. N°	1342
Dates of inscription	2012

Brief synthesis

The Western Ghats are internationally recognized as a region of immense global importance for the conservation of biological diversity, besides containing areas of high geological, cultural and aesthetic values. A chain of mountains running parallel to India's western coast, approximately 30-50 km inland, the Ghats traverse the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra and Gujarat. These mountains cover an area of around 140,000 km² in a 1,600 km long stretch that is interrupted only by the 30 km Palghat Gap at around 11°N.

Older than the great Himalayan mountain chain, the Western Ghats of India are a geomorphic feature of immense global importance. The Outstanding Universal Value of the Western Ghats is manifested in the region's unique and fascinating influence on large-scale biophysical and ecological processes over the entire Indian peninsula. The mountains of the Western Ghats and their characteristic montane forest ecosystems influence the Indian monsoon weather patterns that mediate the warm tropical climate of the region, presenting one of the best examples of the tropical monsoon system on the planet. The Ghats act as a key barrier, intercepting the rain-laden monsoon winds that sweep in from the south-west during late summer.

A significant characteristic of the Western Ghats is the exceptionally high level of biological diversity and endemism. This mountain chain is recognized as one of the world's eight 'hottest hotspots' of biological diversity along with Sri Lanka. The forests of the Western Ghats include some of the best representatives of non equatorial tropical evergreen forests in the world. At least 325 globally threatened (IUCN Red Data List)

species occur in the Western Ghats. The globally threatened flora and fauna in the Western Ghats are represented by 229 plant species, 31 mammal species, 15 bird species, 43 amphibian species, 5 reptile species and 1 fish species. Of the total 325 globally threatened species in the Western Ghats, 129 are classified as Vulnerable, 145 as Endangered and 51 as Critically Endangered.

Criterion (ix): The Western Ghats region demonstrates speciation related to the breakup of the ancient landmass of Gondwanaland in the early Jurassic period; secondly to the formation of India into an isolated landmass and the thirdly to the Indian landmass being pushed together with Eurasia. Together with favourable weather patterns and a high gradient being present in the Ghats, high speciation has resulted. The Western Ghats is an “Evolutionary Ecotone” illustrating “Out of Africa” and “Out of Asia” hypotheses on species dispersal and vicariance.

Criterion (x): The Western Ghats contain exceptional levels of plant and animal diversity and endemism for a continental area. In particular, the level of endemism for some of the 4-5,000 plant species recorded in the Ghats is very high: of the nearly 650 tree species found in the Western Ghats, 352 (54%) are endemic. Animal diversity is also exceptional, with amphibians (up to 179 species, 65% endemic), reptiles (157 species, 62% endemic), and fishes (219 species, 53% endemic). Invertebrate biodiversity, once better known, is likely also to be very high (with some 80% of tiger beetles endemic). A number of flagship mammals occur in the property, including parts of the single largest population of globally threatened ‘landscape’ species such as the Asian Elephant, Gaur and Tiger. Endangered species such as the lion-tailed Macaque, Nilgiri Tahr and Nilgiri Langur are unique to the area. The property is also key to the conservation of a number of threatened habitats, such as unique seasonally mass-flowering wildflower meadows, Shola forests and Myristica swamps.

Integrity

The property is made up of 39 component parts grouped into 7 sub-clusters. The serial approach is justified in principle from a biodiversity perspective because all 39 components belong to the same biogeographic province, and remain as isolated remnants of previous contiguous forest. The justification for developing a serial approach rather than just identifying one large protected area to represent the biodiversity of the Western Ghats is due to the high degree of endemism, meaning that species composition from the very north of the mountains to 1,600km south varies greatly, and no one site could tell the story of the richness of these mountains. The formulation of this complex serial nomination has evolved through a consultative process drawing on scientific analysis from various sources. The 39 component parts grouped into 7 sub-clusters together reflect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and capture the range of biological diversity and species endemism in this vast landscape.

Protection and management requirements

The 39 component parts of this serial property fall under a number of protection regimes, ranging from Tiger Reserves, National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, and Reserved Forests. All components are owned by the State and are subject to stringent protection under laws including the Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972, the Indian Forest Act of 1927, and the Forest Conservation Act (1980). Through these laws the components are under the control of the Forestry Department and the Chief Wildlife Warden, providing legal protection. 40% of the property lies outside of the formal protected area system, mostly in Reserved Forests, which are legally protected and effectively managed. The Forest Conservation Act (1980) provides the regulatory framework to protect them from infrastructure development.

Integrating the management of 39 components across 4 States is a challenge, for which a 3-tier governance mechanism is required that will operate at the Central, State and Site levels to provide effective coordination and oversight to the 39 components. A Western Ghats Natural Heritage Management Committee (WGNHMC) under the auspices of the Ministry of Environment of Forests (MoEF), Government of India to deal with coordination and integration issues is already functional. All 39 components in the 7 sub-clusters are managed under specific management / working plans duly approved by the State/Central governments. The livelihood concerns of the local communities are regulated by the Forest Rights Acts, 2006 and their participation in governance is ensured through Village Ecodevelopment Committees (VECs).

Property	Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem
State Party	Palestine
Id. N°	1433
Dates of inscription	2012

Brief Synthesis

Bethlehem lies 10 kilometres south of the city of Jerusalem, in the fertile limestone hill country of the Holy Land. Since at least the 2nd century AD people have believed that the place where the Church of the Nativity, Bethlehem, now stands is where Jesus was born. One particular cave, over which the first Church was built, is traditionally believed to be the Birthplace itself. In locating the Nativity, the place both marks the beginnings of Christianity and is one of the holiest spots in Christendom. The original basilica church of 339 AD (St Helena), parts of which survive below ground, was arranged so that its octagonal eastern end surrounded, and provided a view of, the cave. This church is overlaid by the present Church of the Nativity, essentially of the mid-6th century AD (Justinian), though with later alterations. It is the oldest Christian church in daily use. Since early medieval times the Church has been increasingly incorporated into a complex of other ecclesiastical buildings, mainly monastic. As a result, today it is embedded in an extraordinary architectural ensemble, overseen by members of the Greek Orthodox Church, the Custody of the Holy Land and the Armenian Church, under the provisions of the *Status Quo of the Holy Places* established by the Treaty of Berlin (1878).

During various periods over the past 1700 years, Bethlehem and the Church of the Nativity have been, and still are, a pilgrim destination. The eastern end of the traditional route from Jerusalem to the Church, known as the Pilgrimage route, marks the road that connects the traditional entrance of Bethlehem, near King David’s Wells with the Church of the Nativity, and extends along the Star Street through the Damascus Gate, or *Qos Al-Zarara*, the historical gate of the town, towards the Manger Square. The Route continues to be celebrated as the path followed by Joseph and Mary during their trip in Bethlehem during Christmas ceremonies each year, and is followed ceremonially by Patriarchs of the three churches at their several Christmases, and during their official visits to Bethlehem.

The outstanding universal value of the Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem, lies, in its association with the birthplace of the founder of a great religion, which for Believers saw the Son of God made man in Bethlehem.

And for the way the fabric of the Church of the Nativity and its associations have combined to reflect the extraordinary influence of Christianity in spiritual and political terms over 1500 years.

Criterion (iv): The Church of the Nativity is an outstanding example of an early church in a remarkable architectural ensemble; which illustrates two significant stages in human history in the 4th-6th centuries AD the conversion of the Roman Empire to Christianity, which led to the development of the Church of the Nativity on the site believed to be associated with the birth of Jesus; and to the power and influence of Christianity in the period of the Crusades that led to the embellishment of the Church of the Nativity and the development of three major convents in its environs.

Criterion (vi): The Church of the Nativity, and the Pilgrimage Route to it, are directly associated with the birth of Jesus, an event of outstanding universal significance, through the buildings of which were constructed in the 4th century AD and re-constructed in the 6th century AD. These are a strong symbol for more than 2 billion Christian believers in the world; and are Holy to Christians as well as to Muslims.

Integrity

The property encompasses the Church of the Nativity and its architectural ensemble, which is composed of the Armenian, Franciscan and Greek Orthodox Convents, as well as an area of terraced land to the east and a short stretch of the Pilgrimage Route. It thus includes all the buildings that form the focus of pilgrimage and the cave that is believed to be the birthplace of Jesus. It thus includes all the buildings that form the focus of pilgrimage and the cave that is believed to be the birthplace of Jesus.

The small area of land to the east that is directly associated with the ensemble, is known to contain as yet systematically unexamined and largely undisturbed evidence of occupation and burial from the early centuries AD back to at least the mid-2nd millennium BC.

The approach to the Church via Star Street and Paul VI Street retains the street width and line fossilized by urban development since c. 1800 AD. This 'width and line', as well as defining a working street in a busy town, now formalize a commemorative route for a religious ceremony. The traditional 19th and 20th yellow limestone buildings either side of this route incorporate traditional design and appearance, with living accommodation above and workshops at street level opening out on to the street. These are not part of the property but need to be protected and conserved as part of the approach to the church.

The roof structure of the main Church is highly vulnerable to lack of maintenance and repair. The sharp increase in the number of vehicles, inadequate parking, and small industries within the historic town have produced a polluted environment that is negatively affecting the façades of both the Church of the Nativity and the buildings along the Pilgrimage Route.

Great urban pressure is acknowledged in the surrounding urban areas, to which largely unregulated tourism and traffic contribute. New constructions, some large, are disturbing the traditional urban fabric near the Church of the Nativity and are having a negative impact on views to and from the property, and on its sense of place and spiritual associations.

Authenticity

Located on the spot believed to be the Birthplace of Jesus Christ for some 2000 years, the Church of the Nativity is one of the most sacred Christian sites in the world since at least the 4th century AD up to the present. The sanctity of the site is

maintained by the three churches occupying it. The construction of the church in 339 AD above the grotto, and its reconstruction in 533 AD, commemorates the birth of Jesus and attests to seventeen hundred years-long tradition of belief that this grotto was indeed the birthplace of Jesus Christ.

The association of the place that was believed to be the birthplace of Jesus is documented from the 4th century AD and from then on the buildings added to it have been constructed to enhance this religious significance. The majority of the existing church today dates back to the 6th century AD, but retains part of the 4th century floor and some parts of its walls and columns, and have 12th century and later additions that are obvious in the icon painting on the columns of the church. The 12th century additions reflect the Crusades that led to one of the upsurges in pilgrimage activity.

From medieval times the church has been supported by monastic communities for which there is strong material evidence. The buildings of one of the monastic complexes date back to at least the 12th century while there is evidence under the others for earlier monastic buildings dating to the 12th century. Apart from the Armenian Convent, most of their current apparent structures date from the 19th and 20th centuries.

All elements of the church associated with the original church, its re-building in the 6th century, and its alterations in the 12th century need to be clearly identified and a conservation plan agreed to ensure repair and restoration respect as much as possible of the existing fabric that is crucial to understanding its significance.

The Church of the Nativity and its monastic complexes and the town of Bethlehem developed in tandem over the centuries. The current lack of control of development, traffic and tourism in the immediate urban surroundings of the Church is threatening this relationship and the ability of the property to convey fully its spiritual links. The exceptionally high number of people within the Church of the Nativity at any one time is impacting adversely on the conservation of the fabric. The sharp increase in the number of vehicles, inadequate parking, and small industries within the historic town, have produced a polluted environment that is negatively affecting the façades of both the Church and the buildings along the Pilgrimage Route.

Protection and management requirements

The Church of the Nativity is managed under the terms and provisions of the 'Status Quo of the Holy Places', which is implemented by the three churches occupying the place; the Greek Orthodox Church, the Custody of the Holy Land and the Armenian Patriarchate. The management is currently supplemented by an advisory committee formed by the Palestinian President. Each of the three adjacent Convents is maintained under its own arrangement: the Armenian Convent is controlled by the Armenian Patriarchate in the Holy City of Jerusalem; the Greek Orthodox Convent by the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate in the Holy City of Jerusalem; and the Franciscan Convent and the Church of St Catherine by the Custody of the Holy Land, Holy City of Jerusalem.

A technical plan for the restoration of the roof of the Church of the Nativity has been developed by the advisory committee that was formed by the Palestinian president in full cooperation with the three churches in charge of the church. Intervention to restore the roof of the church was indicated as a priority by the international team who worked

on the plan, and the works are expected to start during the year.

A Conservation Strategy needs to be developed for the Church of the Nativity to guide the repair and restoration of the roof and future conservation interventions in order to optimise retention of the fabric relating to the 4th, 6th and 12th century interventions. Such a Strategy should synthesize the conclusions of the detailed investigative reports into a clear statement of the significances of the various elements within a comprehensive conservation philosophy for the proposed work. Conservation Plans also need to be developed for the other ecclesiastical buildings.

The second main component, the Pilgrimage Route, principally Star Street, is part of the Municipality of Bethlehem and is therefore covered by the provisions of 'Building and Planning Law 30, 1996', of 'the 'Bethlehem Charter 2008', of the 'Guidelines for the Conservation and Rehabilitation of the Historic Towns of Bethlehem, Beit Jala and Beit Sahour, 2010, and of the 'General Rules for the Protection of the Historic Area and Historic Individual Buildings, Bethlehem, 2006'. Protection', 'Conservation', and 'Rehabilitation' are the stated objectives of the last two enactments, and the 'Charter', which embodies a statement of principles as well as working practices to achieve those objectives. Nevertheless stronger controls are needed to ensure that the urban context of the property is not eroded. This area is now an Area under Planning, and any interventions are forbidden until the adoption the conservation and management plan and the bylaws that are currently being prepared by CCHP in cooperation with Bethlehem Municipality and MoTA.

A Management Plan will be developed for the overall property by the Committee set up to oversee the roof repairs and this should define an overall management system for the property. This Plan needs to address the urban pressure on the property, tourism and traffic management, protection of views, and the conservation of buildings along the pilgrimage route. The Plan also needs to address the better management of visitors, as the provision of facilities for visitors are impacting adversely on the fabric of the surrounding town.

The municipality of Bethlehem and the Centre for Cultural Heritage Preservation in Bethlehem, in cooperation with the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities and the Ministry of Local Government are working on preparing conservation and management plans for the historic town of Bethlehem. The works are being implanted under the Heritage For Development Project, which is being funded by the European Commission, are expected to finish in December 2013; upon the completion of the works a conservation plan for the historic town of Bethlehem that includes bylaws for intervention within the historic town, a management plan for the historic town and a manual for interventions shall be at indorsed by Bethlehem municipality. In addition, the team of the municipality is involved in the planning process, and is expected to have the full capacity for the handling of the outputs of the project.

Property	Lena Pillars Nature Park
State Party	Russian Federation
Id. N°	1299
Dates of inscription	2012

Brief synthesis

Comprising a vast area of 1,272,150 ha, the property of the Lena Pillars Nature Park occupies the right bank of the middle part of Lena River in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of the Russian Federation. The Lena Pillars Nature Park displays two features of significant international interest in relation to the Earth sciences. The large cryogenically modified pillars in the region are the most notable pillar landscape of their kind known, whilst the internationally renowned and important exposures of Cambrian rocks tell us key stories about our planet and the early evolution of life during the entire Cambrian Explosion, and the story of the emergence of the frozen ground karst phenomenon.

Criterion (viii): The Lena Pillars Nature Park displays two features of significant international interest in relation to the Earth sciences. The large cryogenically modified pillars in the region are the most notable pillar landscape of their kind known, whilst the internationally renowned and important exposures of Cambrian rocks provide a second and important supporting set of values.

The celebrated pillars (up to c.200m in height) that line the banks of the Lena River are rocky buttresses isolated from each other by deep and steep gullies developed by frost shattering directed along intervening joints. The pillars form an outstanding discontinuous belt that extends back from the river's edge along the incised valley sides of some rivers in a zone about 150 m wide.

The Lena Pillars Nature Park property contains among the most significant record of events related to the ' Cambrian explosion ' which was one of the pivotal points in the Earth's life evolution. Due to platformal type of carbonate sedimentation within the tropical belt of the Cambrian Period, without subsequent metamorphic and tectonic reworking, and magnificent impressive outcrops, the property preserves an exceptionally continuous, fully documented, and rich record of the diversification of skeletal animals and other biomineralised organisms from their first appearance until the first mass extinction event they suffered. The Lena Pillars include among the earliest and the largest, in both temporal and spatial senses, fossil metazoan reef of the Cambrian world. The Lena Pillars shows exceptional processes of the fine disintegration of the rocks dominating the shaping of the carbonate pillar relief. These karst phenomena are enriched by thermokarst processes developed in the area of a great permafrost thickness (up to 400-500 m).

Integrity

The property has clear boundaries, which include significant stretches of pillars, and the main Cambrian fossil remains of the region. It is noted that the Sinyaya component of Lena Pillars Nature Park, and relevant areas of the Lena River that are necessary to strengthen the integrity within the property, could be considered for future inclusion in the property.

Through its size (1 272 150 ha) the property is large enough to support the functioning of nature complexes and to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes which convey its significance. Besides, local and republican

resource preserves adjacent to the Park's boundaries give additional integrity guarantees for the nominated property.

The biophysical processes and landform features of the property are intact. Natural ecosystems, numerous nature monuments, and also evidence of human activity from ancient times have been sustainably preserved over a long period of time.

The area of the "Lena Pillars Nature Park" has passed a long and complex period of geological development since Early Cambrian. The property reflects both significant geological processes of surface development and outstanding geomorphological relief features. The significant relief and landforms of the property are interrelated and interdependent elements in their natural relationships.

Protection and management requirements

Lena Pillars Nature Park was established by the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) in 1995. The property has the status of a Nature Park of the Republic Sakha and is owned by the Sakha Republic. There are some land parcels traditionally used by Evenki indigenous people. The boundaries of the land are well known and their validity is respected by the park administration. Limited traditional use of the land includes hay-making and hunting. Co-existence of traditional rights and use, and legal land ownership appears to be appropriately considered.

Lena Pillars Nature Park possesses the status of a non-profit legal entity and established in the form of state-operated nature conservation institution and financed by the state budgetary funds from the Sakha Republic. Legal instruments for the protection of the property are determined by the regulations of the Nature Park (referred as the "Statute of the State Enterprise Lena Pillars Nature Park" 2006 in the Annex B5 of the nomination document) confirmed by the Government of the Sakha Republic. The territory of the nature park is zoned and includes areas termed reserved zone, sacred places, restricted and active recreational zones, traditional nature management zone and zone of breeding for rare and extinct animals.

The whole territory in the limits of the Lena Pillars Nature Park is provided with professional guarding by the Park administration and the staff on the basis of laws and decrees of the Governments of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Sakha.

The property has an active management plan that is kept updated. This plan was developed in accordance with the Direction of the Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation. It identifies primary goals of the park and proposes activities on protection, scientific research, environmental education and recreation. The document is adequately guiding the management of the nominated property. The plan defines the sources of financing, which are mainly from the regional budget with a minor contribution from self-generated revenue. The total annual budget of the park appears to be adequate to conduct nature conservation, patrolling and monitoring activities, but it may need to be increased in the future. Lena Pillars Nature Park has a personnel of c.40 including state environmental inspectors, education and tourism specialists, and a range of administration and support staff.

A long-term strategy needs to be developed that would balance the increasing trend in tourism in one hand whilst respecting the capacity of the area, and realizing benefits to local communities.

Traditional nature management and licensed use of biological resources by local residents from eight communities of small nationalities of the North inhabiting the Park territory (and absolute absence of permanent settlements) ensure the conditions for conservation of nature monuments and biological diversity of ecosystems of the concerned territory.

As far as there is no economic activity around the property, a buffer zone is not required. Besides, the property's boundary on local special protected areas in the south – Verkhneamginsky, Kyrbykan, Munduruchchu resource preserves and republic special protected areas – Verkhneamginsky and Amma resource preserves which serve as buffer zone.