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CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD  
CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Twenty-eighth session

Suzhou, China  
28 June - 7 July 2004

**Item 14B of the Provisional Agenda: Nominations of properties to the World Heritage List**

**SUMMARY**

This document presents the nominations to be examined by the Committee in 2004. It is divided into three sections:

- I** Changes to names of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List
- II** Examination of nominations of cultural, natural and mixed properties to the World Heritage List
- III** Application of paragraph 67 of the *Operational Guidelines* (July 2002) concerning nominations to be processed on an emergency basis

Separate documents present the Tentative Lists of all States Parties (*WHC-04/28.COM/14A*) and a summary update of nominations proposed for the List of World Heritage in Danger (*WHC-04/28.COM/15C*).

In addition to the technical summary of each nomination prepared by the World Heritage Centre, the document presents for each nomination the recommendations of the appropriate Advisory Body(ies) extracted from *WHC-04/28.COM/INF.14A* and *WHC-04/28.COM/INF.14B* (announced electronically 9 May 2004 and distributed to Committee members 17 May 2004) together with a proposed Draft Decision based on those recommendations.

**Decisions required:**

The Committee is requested to examine the recommendations and Draft Decisions presented in this document, and, in accordance with paragraph 65 of the *Operational Guidelines* (July 2002), take its Decisions concerning inscription on the World Heritage List in the following three categories:

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

## I. Changes to names of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List

At the request of the Canadian authorities the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English and French names of **Miguasha Park**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1999.

*Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.1*

*The World Heritage Committee,*

*Approves the proposed name change to Miguasha Park as proposed by the Canadian authorities . The name of the property becomes **Miguasha National Park** in English and **Parc national de Miguasha** in French.*

## II. Examination of nominations of cultural, natural, and mixed properties to the World Heritage List

### Summary

At its 28th session, the Committee will be examining a total of 53 nominations. For the purposes of the Cairns Decision, **34 nominations** are "new nominations", having not been presented previously,<sup>1</sup> In addition, the Committee will be examining:

- 7 Extensions,
- 10 nominations deferred or referred by previous sessions of the Committee,
- 1 transboundary nomination, and
- 1 nomination proposed on an emergency basis

Of the 34 new nominations, ICOMOS and IUCN recommend 19 for inscription and 7 for deferral. Eight nominations are not recommended. Six of the 7 proposals for extensions are recommended for approval by the Committee. This information is summarized in the table on the following page.

### Presentation of Nominations

This year, within the natural, mixed and cultural groups, nominations are being presented by IUCN and ICOMOS in regional order. Both 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 the document (pp. 2-3).

Revised information on four properties deferred by the Committee at previous sessions was received too late to be included in the ICOMOS Evaluations of nominations of cultural and mixed properties to the World Heritage List (*WHC-04-28.COM/INF.14A*) and will be presented to the

<sup>1</sup> At its 6th extraordinary session (March 2003), the World Heritage Committee decided that it would examine in 2004 36 nominations (Decision **6 EXT.COM 7**). Of these, 35 were "new". (The 36th, accepted after the 1 February 2003 deadline due to *force majeure*, had been before the Committee previously.) One of the "new" nominations was withdrawn by the State Party concerned in January 2004, leaving 34 "new" nominations.

Committee as a separate addendum (*WHC-04/28.COM/INF.14A.ADD*).

### Nominations to be processed on an Emergency Basis

The Committee will be asked to review an "emergency nomination" for **Bam Citadel (Arg-e Bam) and its Related Sites (Islamic Republic of Iran)**, which suffered a catastrophic earthquake on 26 December 2003. This nomination was received from the Iranian authorities on 11 May 2004. Under the provisions of paragraph 67 of the *Operational Guidelines* (July 2002), "the normal deadlines for the submission and processing of nominations will not apply in the case of properties which, in the opinion of the Bureau, after consultation with the competent international non-governmental organization, would unquestionably meet the criteria for inclusion in the World Heritage List and which have suffered damage from disaster caused by natural events or by human activities. Such nominations will be processed on an emergency basis." (See section III.)

### Nominations withdrawn at the request of the State Party

At the time of the preparation of this document, the following nominations had been withdrawn by the State Party concerned on the date indicated.

- **Corcovado National Park and Isla del Caño Biological Reserve** (Costa Rica), 25/05/04
- **Cajas Lakes and Ruins of Paredones** (Ecuador), 07/06/04
- **Primeval Forests of Slovakia** (Slovakia), 09/06/04
- **Ilhas Selvagens** (Portugal), 10/06/04
- **Rock Cities of the Bohemian Paradise** (Czech Republic), 21/06/04

As a result of these withdrawals, the Committee will be examining 48 nominations.

*Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.2*

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. Takes note that the following States Parties had requested that their nominations not be examined at the 28th session of the Committee in 2004:

- *Corcovado National Park and Isla del Caño Biological Reserve (Costa Rica)*
- *Cajas Lakes and Ruins of Paredones (Ecuador)*
- *Primeval Forests of Slovakia (Slovakia)*
- *Ilhas Selvagens (Portugal)*
- *Rock Cities of the Bohemian Paradise (Czech Republic)*

## **Preparation of Draft Decisions**

With the decision by the Committee to adopt a formal *Record of Decisions* at the conclusion of each session of the Committee (Decision **26 COM 3.2**), all working documents for Committee sessions have included draft decisions where appropriate. However, where decisions derive entirely from the recommendations made by the Advisory Bodies, it is proposed in the future, to expedite the production of the nomination working document, that the Advisory Bodies themselves propose draft decisions, based on their recommendations, that can be included in the working document.

### ***Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.3***

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. *Requests that in the future the Advisory Bodies prepare their recommendations in the form of draft decisions, in collaboration with the World Heritage Centre, using the form approved by the Rapporteur, for inclusion in the working document on nominations.*

**Alphabetical Summary Table and Index of Recommendations by IUCN and ICOMOS  
to the 28th session of the World Heritage Committee (28 June - 7 July 2004)<sup>2</sup>**

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.	Recomend.	CRITERIA	Pg	
	<b>Natural Properties</b>					
<b>Bahrain</b>	<b>Hawar Islands</b>	<b>1126</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>N (ii) (iv)</b>	5	
<b>Costa Rica</b>	<b>Corcovado National Park and Isla del Caño Biological Reserve</b>	<b>1128</b>		<b>N (ii)(iii)(iv)</b>	8	
	<i>Withdrawn by request of the State Party</i>					
Costa Rica	Area de Conservación Guancaste (Extension to include the Sector Santa Elena)	928	Bis	<b>OK</b>	N (ii) (iv)	13
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>Rock Cities of the Bohemian Paradise</b>	<b>1129</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>N (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)</b>	6
	<i>Withdrawn by request of the State Party</i>					
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>Ilulissat Icefjord</b>	<b>1149</b>		<b>I</b>	<b>N (i) (iii)</b>	7
Hungary	Paleohabitat of Tarnóc	667	Rev	<b>N</b>	N (i)	9
<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra</b>	<b>1167</b>		<b>I + Danger</b>	<b>N (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)</b>	5
<b>Panama</b>	<b>Coiba National Park</b>	<b>1138</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>N (ii) (iii) (iv)</b>	8
<b>Portugal</b>	<b>Ilhas Selvagens</b>	<b>1151</b>			<b>N (ii) (iv)</b>	8
	<i>Withdrawn by request of the State Party</i>					
Russian Federation	Western Caucasus (Extension to include the Teberdinskiy Reserve)	900	Bis	<b>D</b>	N (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	12
Russian Federation	Natural System of "Wrangel Island" Reserve	1023	Rev	<b>I</b>	N (ii) (iv)	11
<b>Saint Lucia</b>	<b>Pitons Management Area</b>	<b>1161</b>		<b>D</b>	<b>N (i) (iii)</b>	8
<b>Slovakia</b>	<b>Primeval Forests of Slovakia</b>	<b>1133</b>			<b>N (ii) (iii) (iv)</b>	8
	<i>Withdrawn by request of the State Party</i>					
South Africa	Cape Floral Region of South Africa	1007	Rev	<b>I</b>	N (ii) (iv)	9
United Kingdom	Gough Island Wildlife Reserve (extension to include Inaccessible Island)	740	Bis	<b>OK</b>	N (iii) (iv)	12
	<b>Mixed Natural and Cultural Properties</b>					
<b>Ecuador</b>	<b>Cajas Lakes and Ruins of Paredones</b>	<b>1124</b>			<b>N (iii) (iv) C (iii) CL</b>	14
	<i>Withdrawn by request of the State Party</i>					
United Kingdom	St. Kilda (renomination to include cultural criteria and extension to include marine area)	387	Bis	<b>OK - OK</b>	N (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) C (iii) (iv) (v) CL	14
	<b>Cultural Properties</b>					
<b>Andorra</b>	<b>Madriu-Claror-Perafita Valley</b>	<b>1160</b>		<b>D</b>	<b>C (iv) (v) CL</b>	23
<b>Australia</b>	<b>Royal Exhibition Building and Carleton Gardens</b>	<b>1131</b>		<b>D</b>	<b>C (ii) (iv) (vi)</b>	16
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	<b>Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape</b>	<b>1076</b>		<b>D</b>	<b>C (ii) (iii) (vi) CL</b>	23
<b>China</b>	<b>Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom</b>	<b>1135</b>		<b>I</b>	<b>C (ii)(iii)(iv)(v)</b>	16
China	Imperial Palace of the Ming and Qing Dynasties (Extension to include the Imperial Palace of the Qing Dynasty in Shenyang)	439	Bis	<b>OK</b>	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi)	19
China	Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties (Extension to include the Liaoning Tombs)	1004	Ter	<b>OK</b>	C (ii) (iii) (iv)	20
<b>Cyprus</b>	<b>Wine Village Terraces</b>	<b>1122</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>C (iii)(iv)(v) CL</b>	23

<sup>2</sup> On the recommendation of the Committee's Task Force on the Implementation of the Convention (1999-2000), and of the Bureau at its 24th session (2000), a single summary table records the recommendation of the Advisory Bodies for inscription (I), deferral (D), non-inscription (N), or approval of an Extension (OK). The recommendations of both ICOMOS and IUCN are shown for Mixed properties. The 34 properties highlighted in **bold** are considered "new" nominations in the definition of the Cairns Decision, having not been presented to the Committee or its Bureau previously.

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.	Recomend.	CRITERIA	Pg
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Complex of Koguryo Tombs	1091	I	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	21
<b>Estonia</b>	<b>Kuressaare Fortress</b>	<b>1125</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>C (iv)</b>	23
Germany	The Town Hall and Roland on the Marketplace of Bremen	1087	I	C (iii)(iv)(vi)	24
<b>Germany</b>	<b>Dresden Elbe Valley</b>	<b>1156</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>C (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) CL</b>	24
Germany/ Poland	Muskauer Park / Park Muzakowski	1127	I*	C (i)(iv) CL	31
<b>Iceland</b>	<b>Þingvellir National Park</b>	<b>1152</b>	<b>I*</b>	<b>C (iii) (vi) CL</b>	24
<b>India</b>	<b>Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park</b>	<b>1101</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>C (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)</b>	17
India	Brihadisvara Temple, Thanjavur (Extension to include the Great Living Chola Temples)	250 Bis	OK	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	20
India	Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus) Station	945 Rev	I	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi)	22
<b>Iran, Islamic Republic of</b>	<b>Pasargadae</b>	<b>1106</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi)</b>	17
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Bam Citadel (Arg-e Bam) and its Related Sites	1208		C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi)	32
<b>Israel</b>	<b>The Incense and Spice Route and the Desert Cities in the Negev</b>	<b>1107</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>C (iii) (v) CL</b>	25
<b>Italy</b>	<b>Etruscan Necropolises of Cerveteri and Tarquinia</b>	<b>1158</b>	<b>I*</b>	<b>C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi)</b>	26
Italy	Val d'Orcia	1026 Rev	I*	C (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi) CL	29
<b>Japan</b>	<b>Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range, and the Cultural Landscapes that surround them</b>	<b>1142</b>	<b>I*</b>	<b>C (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi) CL</b>	18
<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Um er-Rasas (Kastrom Mefa'a)</b>	<b>1093</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>C (ii)(iv)</b>	15
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	<b>Petroglyphs within the Archaeological Landscape of Tamgaly</b>	<b>1145</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>C (i) (ii)(iii)(iv)(v) CL</b>	19
<b>Lithuania</b>	<b>Kernave Archaeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernave)</b>	<b>1137</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>C (ii) (iii) (iv)</b>	26
<b>Mali</b>	<b>Tomb of Askia</b>	<b>1139</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>C (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi)</b>	14
<b>Mexico</b>	<b>Luis Barragán House and Studio</b>	<b>1136</b>	<b>I*</b>	<b>C (i)(ii)</b>	31
Mongolia	Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape	1081 Rev	I	C (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi) CL	22
Morocco	Portuguese City of Mazagan (El Jadida)	1058 Rev	I	C (ii) (iv)	15
<b>Norway</b>	<b>Vegaøyen -- The Vega Archipelago</b>	<b>1143</b>	<b>I*</b>	<b>C (v) CL</b>	27
Portugal	Landscape of the Pico Island Vineyard Culture	1117 Rev	I	C (i)(iii)(iv)(v) CL	30
<b>Russian Federation</b>	<b>Ensemble of the Novodevichy Convent</b>	<b>1097</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>C (i) (iv) (vi)</b>	28
<b>Serbia and Montenegro</b>	<b>Decani Monastery</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>C (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi)</b>	28
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Varberg Radio Station</b>	<b>1134</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>C (ii) (iv)</b>	28
<b>Togo</b>	<b>Koutammakou the Land of the Batammariba</b>	<b>1140</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>C (i) (iii) (v) (vi) CL</b>	15
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>Liverpool - Maritime Mercantile City</b>	<b>1150</b>	<b>I*</b>	<b>C (ii) (iii) (iv)</b>	29

## KEY

- I Recommended for inscription
- I\* Recommended for inscription with reservations
- D Recommended for deferral
- OK Approval Recommended of an extension or a modification
- N Not recommended for inscription
- C/N (i) (ii) etc Cultural or Natural criteria recommended. *Italicized C/N indicates that the original property has already been inscribed on the World Heritage List*
- CL Proposed as a Cultural Landscape

In the presentation below, **IUCN Recommendations** are abstracted from *WHC-04/28.COM/INF.14B*; **ICOMOS Recommendations** are abstracted from *WHC-04/28.COM/INF.14A*.<sup>3</sup> Both documents were announced electronically to States Parties on 9 May 2004. An addendum to the ICOMOS Recommendations, *WHC-04/28.COM/INF.14A.ADD*, will be published before the Committee session.

Draft Decisions were prepared in consultation with both IUCN and ICOMOS.

Extensions of properties under new criteria are also considered "renominations". For this reason, additional criteria are separately noted in the draft decision.

## A. NATURAL PROPERTIES

### A.1 New nominations

#### ARAB STATES

Property	<b>Hawar Islands</b>
Id. N°	<b>N 1126</b>
State Party	<b>Bahrain</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>N (ii) (iv)</b>

#### Technical Summary:

The Hawar Islands make up an archipelago of 36 desert islands with a total area of 58,100 ha. In response to questions raised by the IUCN mission, supplementary information was submitted by the State Party in February 2004. The State Party submitted a response to the IUCN evaluation on 16 June 2004, which was transmitted to IUCN for its consideration.

#### IUCN Recommendation:

IUCN recommends the World Heritage Committee **not to inscribe** Hawar Islands on the World Heritage List. IUCN would also like to recommend to the Committee to encourage the States Parties of Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia to consider, if they wish to do so, the possibility of preparing a marine transboundary nomination covering, but not limited to, the Gulf of Salwah.

#### Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.4

*The World Heritage Committee,*

- Decides not to inscribe the **Hawar Islands, Bahrain,** on the World Heritage List;*
- Encourages the States Parties of Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia to consider, if they wish to do so, the possibility of preparing a marine transboundary nomination covering, but not limited to, the Gulf of Salwah.*

<sup>3</sup> The document number assigned to the ICOMOS Evaluations, based on the appropriate Agenda item, was changed subsequent to the ICOMOS Evaluations being sent to print. As a result, the correct document number for this document, overprinted on all copies, is WHC-04/ 28.COM/INF.14A.

## ASIA/PACIFIC

Property	<b>Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra</b>
Id. N°	<b>N 1167</b>
State Party	<b>Indonesia</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>N (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)</b>

#### Technical Summary:

This large serial nomination is for three national parks located in the Bukit Barisan Mountain Range, which runs the length of the island of Sumatra.

National Park	Core Zone (ha)
Gunung Leuser NP	862,975.000
Kerinci Seblat NP	1,375,349.867
Bukit Barisan Selatan NP	356,800.000
	<b>2,595,124.867</b>

#### IUCN Recommendation:

1. IUCN recommends that the World Heritage Committee **inscribe** the Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra on the World Heritage List under natural criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv).

2. IUCN further recommends that the Committee should advise the State Party to consider extending the WH site to include other Leuser Ecosystem protected lands surrounding Gunung Leuser National Park, particularly the Singkil Barat Wildlife Reserve, Langsa lowlands and foothills, Aceh Highlands and the Tapaktuan lowlands. Such action should, however, not be proceeded with until the integrity questions referred to in section 3 have been addressed and the mission called for in 4 completed satisfactorily.

3. IUCN also recommends that the World Heritage Committee should at the same time **inscribe the site on the List of World Heritage in Danger** on the basis of *Operational Guidelines* (2002) 83 (i) Ascertained Danger. Given the type and immediacy of the identified threats, it is important that the Government of Indonesia, with the assistance of the international community, responds with urgency to ascertained threats facing the three components of this serial nomination. In particular IUCN recommends:

- a major coordinated effort, to address the serious threats posed to the nominated sites by on-going illegal logging and agricultural encroachment;
- urgent review of the Ladia Galaska Road, especially its likely serious impacts on both the nominated Gunung Leuser National Park and the surrounding Leuser Ecosystem;
- a coordinated effort to secure longer-term international assistance (especially for capacity building) to better protect and manage the nominated sites, with highest priority being for Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park;
- protection of the critical habitat 'missing link' across the Merangin River between the main eastern and western blocks of the Kerinci Seblat National Park;
- a special funding project to urgently replace the many derelict visitor facilities and infrastructure and to develop an ecotourism/visitor management strategy in Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park.

4. IUCN advises the Committee to request the State Party to agree to invite a mission to the site within 2 years of its inscription. Based on the report of that mission, the Committee will need to decide whether to remove the site from the List of World Heritage in Danger, to retain it on that

List of World Heritage in Danger or to remove it from the World Heritage List altogether.

5. Finally, IUCN recommends the Committee to request the State Party to submit detailed topographical maps clearly showing the boundaries for each site as soon as possible.

The Committee is asked to consider two draft decisions, concerning inscription on the World Heritage List and on the List of World Heritage in Danger:

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.5**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Inscribes the **Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra, Indonesia**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of natural criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv):

**Criterion (ii):** The Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra represent the most important blocks of forest on the island of Sumatra for the conservation of the biodiversity of both lowland and mountain forests. This once vast island of tropical rainforest, in the space of only 50 years, has been reduced to isolated remnants including those centred on the three nominated sites. The Leuser Ecosystem, including the Gunung Leuser National Park, is by far the largest and most significant forest remnant remaining in Sumatra. All three parks would undoubtedly have been important climatic refugia for species over evolutionary time and have now become critically important refugia for future evolutionary processes.

**Criterion (iii):** The parks that comprise the Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra are all located on the prominent main spine of the Bukit Barisan Mountains, known as the 'Andes of Sumatra'. Outstanding scenic landscapes abound at all scales. The mountains of each site present prominent mountainous backdrops to the settled and developed lowlands of Sumatra. The combination of the spectacularly beautiful Lake Gunung Tujuh (the highest lake in southeast Asia), the magnificence of the giant Mount Kerinci volcano, numerous small volcanic, coastal and glacial lakes in natural forested settings, fumaroles belching smoke from forested mountains and numerous waterfalls and cave systems in lush rainforest settings, emphasise the outstanding beauty of the Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra.

**Criterion (iv):** All three parks that comprise the Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra are areas of very diverse habitat and exceptional biodiversity. Collectively, the three sites include more than 50% of the total plant diversity of Sumatra. At least 92 local endemic species have been identified in Gunung Leuser National Park. The nomination contains populations of both the world's largest flower (*Rafflesia arnoldi*) and the tallest flower (*Amorphophallus titanum*). The relict lowland forests in the nominated sites are very important for conservation of the plant and animal biodiversity of the rapidly disappearing lowland forests of South East Asia. Similarly, the montane forests, although less threatened, are very important for conservation of the distinctive montane vegetation of the property.

2. Recommends that the State Party consider extending the World Heritage property to include other Leuser

*Ecosystem protected lands surrounding Gunung Leuser National Park, particularly the Singkil Barat Wildlife Reserve, Langsa lowlands and foothills, Aceh Highlands and the Tapaktuan lowlands;*

3. Requests the State Party to submit by the date of the 29th session of the Committee detailed topographical maps clearly showing the boundaries for each site.

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.6**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Considering the ascertained threats to the property as identified by IUCN, and which meet the criteria defined in the Operational Guidelines (2002), para. 83 (i),

2. Decides, to inscribe the **Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra, Indonesia**, on the List of World Heritage in Danger;

3. Recommends that the State Party, with the assistance of the international community, undertake:

- i) a major coordinated effort, to address the serious threats posed to the nominated sites by on-going illegal logging and agricultural encroachment;
- ii) an urgent review of the Ladia Galaska Road, especially its likely serious impacts on both the nominated Gunung Leuser National Park and the surrounding Leuser Ecosystem;
- iii) a coordinated effort to secure longer-term international assistance (especially for capacity building) to better protect and manage the nominated sites, with highest priority being for Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park;
- iv) protection of the critical habitat 'missing link' across the Merangin River between the main eastern and western blocks of the Kerinci Seblat National Park; and
- v) a special funding project to urgently replace the many derelict visitor facilities and infrastructure and to develop an ecotourism/visitor management strategy in Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park.

4. Requests the State Party to invite a mission to the site within two years of its inscription. Based on the report of that mission, the Committee will consider appropriate actions.

**EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA**

Property	<b>Rock Cities of the Bohemian Paradise</b>
Id. N°	<b>N 1129</b>
State Party	<b>Czech Republic</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>N (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)</b>

**Technical Summary:**

At the request of the State Party, this nomination will not be examined by the Committee.

Property	<b>Ilulissat Icefjord</b>
Id. N°	<b>N 1149</b>
State Party	<b>Denmark</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>N (i) (iii)</b>

**Technical Summary:**

The icefjord at Ilulissat (Jakobshavn), on the western coast of Greenland is an area of 4024 km<sup>2</sup> (402,400 ha). Of this area, almost 80% is glacier ice, including the Jakobshavn Glacier, a floating, calving branch of the inland ice cap. Fjord, land, and lakes make up the remainder of this proposed World Heritage property.

**IUCN Recommendation:**

IUCN recommends that the World Heritage Committee **inscribe** the Ilulissat Icefjord on the World Heritage List under natural criteria (i) and (iii).

IUCN also suggests that the Committee recommend the authorities to revise the management plan to better take into account the growing pressures from tourism and to focus more attention on the biological resources of the site. Specific issues that should be taken into account include:

- ensuring that hunting, fishing and tourism activities are undertaken using principles of sustainability and environmental capacity, and
- formulating and implementing a zoning plan to define tourism limits.

A monitoring report on progress achieved should be requested for 2007.

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.8**

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. Inscribes the **Ilulissat Icefjord, Denmark**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of natural criteria (i) and (iii):

**Criterion (i):** *The Ilulissat Icefjord is an outstanding example of a stage in the Earth's history: the last ice age of the Quaternary Period. The ice-stream is one of the fastest (19m per day) and most active in the world. Its annual calving of over 35 cu. km of ice accounts for 10% of the production of all Greenland calf ice, more than any other glacier outside Antarctica. The glacier has been the object of scientific attention for 250 years and, along with its relative ease of accessibility, has significantly added to the understanding of ice-cap glaciology, climate change and related geomorphic processes.*

**Criterion (iii):** *The combination of a huge ice sheet and a fast moving glacial ice-stream calving into a fjord covered by icebergs is a phenomenon only seen in Greenland and Antarctica. Ilulissat offers both scientists and visitors easy access for close view of the calving glacier front as it cascades down from the ice sheet and into the ice-choked fjord. The wild and highly scenic combination of rock, ice and sea, along with the dramatic sounds produced by the moving ice, combine to present a memorable natural spectacle.*

2. Recommends that the authorities revise the management plan to better take into account the growing pressures from tourism and to focus more attention on the biological resources of the site. Specific issues that should be taken into account include:

- ensuring that hunting, fishing and tourism activities are undertaken using principles of sustainability and environmental capacity, and
- formulating and implementing a zoning plan to define tourism limits; and

3. Requests that the State Party submit a report on progress achieved for examination by the Committee at its 31st session in 2007.

Property	<b>Ilhas Selvagens</b>
Id. N°	<b>N 1151</b>
State Party	<b>Portugal</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>N (ii) (iv)</b>

**Technical Summary:**

At the request of the State Party, this nomination will not be examined by the Committee.

Property	<b>Primeval Forests of Slovakia</b>
Id. N°	<b>N 1133</b>
State Party	<b>Slovakia</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>N (ii) (iii) (iv)</b>

**Technical Summary:**

At the request of the State Party, this nomination will not be examined by the Committee.

**LATIN AMERICA / CARIBBEAN**

Property	<b>Corcovado National Park and Isla del Caño Biological Reserve</b>
Id. N°	<b>N 1128</b>
State Party	<b>Costa Rica</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>N (ii)(iii)(iv)</b>

**Technical Summary:**

At the request of the State Party, this nomination will not be examined by the Committee.

Property	<b>Coiba National Park</b>
Id. N°	<b>N 1138</b>
State Party	<b>Panama</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>N (ii) (iii) (iv)</b>

**Technical Summary:**

Coiba Island, 30 km from the Panamanian mainland, is the largest island (50,314 ha) in the Central American Pacific. In the nominated area are 38 other islands and a large marine area. The total area nominated consists of 270,125 ha.

On 23 June 2004, the State Party submitted supplementary information in response to the evaluation by IUCN. This information has been transmitted to IUCN for its consideration.

**IUCN Recommendation:**

IUCN considers that the nominated site on its own does not meet natural criteria and recommends the World Heritage Committee **not to inscribe** Coiba National Park in the World Heritage List under natural criteria. However, once legal protection under national law is provided and the boundaries of the site are substantially expanded to provide greater coverage of the key marine and coastal areas of the Gulf of

Chiriquí, the State Party may wish to consider submitting a new nomination.

The World Heritage Committee may wish to encourage the State Party to continue its participation in the development of the proposed Cocos Islands – Galapagos Marine Biological Corridor where Coiba National Park can play an important role as a stepping-stone core area for marine conservation.

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.10**

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. ***Decides*** not to inscribe **Coiba National Park, Panama**, on the World Heritage List;
2. ***Encourages*** the State Party to continue its participation in the development of the proposed Cocos Islands – Galapagos Marine Biological Corridor where Coiba National Park can play an important role as a stepping-stone core area for marine conservation.

Property	<b>Pitons Management Area</b>
Id. N°	<b>N 1161</b>
State Party	<b>Saint Lucia</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>N (i) (iii)</b>

**Technical Summary:**

The Pitons Management Area is a 2,909-ha reserve on the southwest coast of the island of Saint Lucia dominated by the volcanic spires of Gros Piton and Petit Piton, rising to 777m and 743m respectively. An amended nomination form, landuse and approved management plans were submitted 4 July 2003.

**IUCN Recommendation:**

IUCN recommends the Committee to **defer** the nomination of Pitons Management Area under natural criterion (i).

IUCN notes that the Committee has, since 1992, inscribed a number of remarkable landscapes under the cultural landscape category. Although the lead for cultural landscapes lies with ICOMOS, IUCN believes that the associative values of this site may support a nomination as a cultural landscape.

IUCN also notes that the site has potential to be developed as a Biosphere Reserve under the UNESCO Man and Biosphere programme. The State Party may also wish to consider an alternative way of securing international recognition for the site's earth science values through recognition under the emerging Geoparks initiative, supported by UNESCO and the international earth science unions.

Notwithstanding the recommendation above, IUCN:

- advises the Committee to commend the State Party for developing strong support among the local residential and commercial communities for the establishment and management of the Pitons Management Area.
- recommends the State Party to:
  - i) Provide adequate staff and budget for the PMA;
  - ii) Complete the process of acquiring additional private lands within the PMA;
  - iii) Complete the operational plan; and
  - iv) Ensure that power generation is not developed in the Sulphur Springs Area.

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.11**

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. ***Defers*** the nomination of the **Pitons Management Area, Saint Lucia**, under natural criterion (i) to allow the State Party to prepare an in-depth geological study of the site and the processes that led to its formation;
2. ***Commends*** the State Party for developing strong support among the local residential and commercial communities for the establishment and management of the Pitons Management Area;
3. ***Encourages*** the State Party to continue supporting the conservation of the park by:
  - i) Providing adequate staff and budget for the Pitons Management Area;
  - ii) Completing the process of acquiring additional private lands within the area;
  - iii) Completing the operational plan; and
  - iv) Ensuring that power generation is not developed in the Sulphur Springs Area;
4. ***Encourages*** the State Party examine other options for international recognition under the Man and Biosphere Programme of UNESCO or the Geoparks Initiative; and
5. ***Further encourages*** the State Party to consider nominating the property as an associative cultural landscape.

**A.2 Deferred nominations for which additional information has been received**

**AFRICA**

Property	<b>Cape Floral Region of South Africa</b>
Id. N°	<b>N 1007 Rev</b>
State Party	<b>South Africa</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>N (ii) (iv)</b>

**Technical Summary:**

The original nomination of the Cape Peninsula National Park (N 1007) was received in July 1999 as the first phase of two-phase nomination of the Cape Floral Region. The June 2000 Bureau referred the nomination back requesting that the State Party "ensure that the core area of the Cape Peninsula Protected Natural Environment is under one effective and consolidated management regime. The Bureau also encouraged the State Party to complete the preparatory work associated with Phase 2 of the nomination and to submit this when the boundaries of the complementary areas within the CFR are finalised." Phase 2 of the nomination (N 1007 Bis) was submitted in January 2002 but returned to the State Party after consultation with IUCN to be combined in a single nomination with Phase 1. The present nomination, submitted in January 2003, represents this consolidation.

The nominated property consists of nine protected areas in the Western Cape and Eastern Cape provinces. The total area proposed for inscription is 553,254 ha and buffer zones totalling 1,315,000 ha.

By e-mail received 25 May 2004, the South African authorities agreed to the change of name proposed by IUCN, **Cape Floral Region Protected Areas**.

**IUCN Recommendation:**

IUCN recommends the World Heritage Committee to **inscribe** the Cape Floral Region under natural criteria (ii) and (iv). A revised formal name of the site should be requested from the State Party.

The Committee may wish to commend the State Party for the progress made in preparing the management plans for the various clusters. The Committee may also wish to commend the State Party for their innovative work under CAPE and other projects to build public support for conservation of the area. The State Party should be encouraged to carefully consider developing innovative socio-economic programmes for poverty alleviation as well as public education and outreach.

#### ICOMOS Comments

[...] The cultural qualities of the nominated sites are very strong, particularly for what they reveal about the pre-colonial history of the area, and for the specific iconic value of Table Mountain. For these reasons, it is suggested that it would be desirable if the State Party might consider in the future re-nominating these sites as cultural landscapes.

#### **Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.12**

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. Noting the agreement of the State Party to a modification of the original name,
2. Inscribes the **Cape Floral Region Protected Areas, South Africa**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of natural criteria (ii) and (iv):

**Criterion (ii):** *The Cape Floral Region is considered of outstanding universal value for representing ongoing ecological and biological processes associated with the evolution of the unique Fynbos biome. These processes are represented generally within the Cape Floral Region and captured in the eight protected areas. Of particular scientific interest are the plant reproductive strategies including the adaptive responses to fire of the flora and the patterns of seed dispersal by insects. The pollination biology and nutrient cycling are other distinctive ecological processes found in the site. The Cape Floral Region forms a centre of active speciation where interesting patterns of endemism and adaptive radiation are found in the flora.*

**Criterion (iv):** *The Cape Floral Region is one of the richest areas for plants than for any similar sized area in the world. The number of species per genus within the region (9:1) and per family (52) are among the highest given for various species-rich regions in the world. The species density in the Cape Floral Region is also amongst the highest in the world. It displays the highest levels of endemism at 31.9 % and it has been identified as one of the world's 18 biodiversity hot spots.*

*The property consists of the following protected areas:*

Protected area	Province	Core Zone (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)
Cape Peninsula National Park	Western Cape	17,254	21,787
Cederberg Wilderness Area	Western Cape	64,000	470,000
Groot Winterhoek Wilderness Area	Western Cape	26,000	410,000
Boland Mountain Complex	Western Cape	113,000	285,000
De Hoop Nature Reserve	Western Cape	32,000	50,300
Boosmansbos Nature Reserve	Western Cape	15,000	72,100
Swartberg Complex	Western Cape	112,000	60,000
Baviaanskloof	Eastern Cape	174,000	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>553,254</b>	<b>1,315,000</b>

3. Commends the State Party for the progress made in preparing the management plans for the various clusters;
4. Further commends the State Party for their innovative work under CAPE (Cape Action for People & the Environment) and other projects to build public support for conservation of the area;
5. Encourages the State Party to carefully consider developing innovative socio-economic programmes for poverty alleviation as well as public education and outreach; and
6. Further encourages the State Party to consider re-nominating the property in the future as a cultural landscape, associated with the early occupation of the region by humans and the iconic value of Table Mountain.

#### EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

Property	<b>Paleohabitat of Tarnóc</b>
Id. N°	<b>N 667 Rev</b>
State Party	<b>Hungary</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>N (i)</b>

#### Technical Summary:

This nomination was submitted in 1992 as the "Fossil Findings of Ipolytarnóc". In 1993, the World Heritage Committee "recognized the importance of this site on a national level, however it did not meet criteria for inscription on the World Heritage List." In response to a request from the World Heritage Centre requesting information on the difference between the original 1992 nomination and that submitted in 2003, the State Party submitted on 26 September 2003 a detailed Annotation and global comparative analysis.

The nomination is for 106 ha of a nature conservation area in the northern part of County Nógrád, on the Slovak-Hungarian state border.

On 18 June 2004, the World Heritage Centre received an 11-page response by the Hungarian authorities to the IUCN evaluation, which was transmitted to IUCN for its consideration.

**IUCN Recommendation:**

IUCN recommends the Committee **not to inscribe** the Palaeohabitat of Tarnóc on the World Heritage List.

IUCN recommends the Committee congratulate the Hungarian State Party on its exemplary approach to managing an in situ fossil resource, and its effective provision of visitor interpretation.

IUCN recommends that the State Party be invited to consider the option of nominating the site under the emerging Geoparks Initiative supported by UNESCO and the International Geoscience Programme. Such status would seem to certainly be warranted in view of both the level of importance of the site, and the high quality of its management.

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.13**

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. Noting that the Committee did not inscribe the previous nomination of "Fossil Findings of Ipolytarnóc" at its 17th session,
2. Decides not to inscribe the **Paleohabitat of Tarnóc, Hungary**, on the World Heritage List;
3. Congratulates the Hungarian authorities on its exemplary approach to managing an in situ fossil resource, and its effective provision of visitor interpretation; and
4. Encourages the State Party to consider nominating the site under the Geoparks Initiative supported by UNESCO and the International Geoscience Programme.

Property	<b>Natural System of "Wrangel Island" Reserve</b>
Id. N°	<b>N 1023 Rev</b>
State Party	<b>Russian Federation</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>N (ii) (iv)</b>

**Technical Summary:**

The original nomination was received on 23 June 2000. However, for climatic and other logistical reasons, a field visit by IUCN was not possible until July/August 2002. The nomination was withdrawn by the Russian authorities during the 27th session of the Committee (2003). A revised nomination was received in February 2004. The nomination is for two islands located well above the Arctic Circle, 140 km off the northeast coast of the Chukota mainland. Each island, separated by approximately 40km, has its own marine sanctuary of radius 12 nautical miles (22.2 km). The total protected area is 1,916,300 ha (19,163 km<sup>2</sup>).

**IUCN Recommendation:**

IUCN recommends that the Committee **inscribe** the Natural System of Wrangel Island Reserve on the World Heritage List under natural criteria (ii) and (iv).

The Committee may wish to recommend the State Party to urgently prepare a management plan and implementation strategy, supported by adequate financial resources, that incorporates *inter alia*: technical and management communications; a tourism and visitor strategy; options for alternative energy supply; transportation; a monitoring and research programme; options to preserve the site's cultural

and palaeontological features; a human resources policy for the staff working at the site; and a plan to remove unwanted debris from Doubtful Village. The Committee may wish to encourage the State Party to submit, if it wishes to do so, an international technical assistance request to help undertake the actions proposed above. The Committee is advised to request the State Party to invite a mission in 2-3 years time to report on the status of the management plan and to review its implementation.

Finally the Committee may wish to encourage the State Party to consider the possibility of extending the marine component of this site a further 12 nautical miles as proposed in 1999 by the Government of the Chukot Autonomous Region. This extension would add significantly to the protection of the marine biodiversity of the Wrangel Island Reserve.

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.14**

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. Inscribes the **Natural System of "Wrangel Island" Reserve, Russian Federation**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of natural criteria (ii) and (iv):

**Criterion (ii):** *The Wrangel Island Reserve is a self-contained island ecosystem and there is ample evidence that it has undergone a long evolutionary process uninterrupted by the glaciation that swept most other parts of the Arctic during the Quaternary period. The number and type of endemic plant species, the diversity within plant communities, the rapid succession and mosaic of tundra types, the presence of relatively recent mammoth tusks and skulls, the range of terrain types and geological formations in the small geographic space are all visible evidence of Wrangel's rich natural history and its unique evolutionary status within the Arctic. Furthermore, the process is continuing as can be observed in, for example, the unusually high densities and distinct behaviours of the Wrangel lemming populations in comparison with other Arctic populations or in the physical adaptations of the Wrangel Island reindeers, where they may now have evolved into a separate population from their mainland cousins. Species interaction strategies are highly-honed and on display throughout the island, especially near Snowy owl nests which act as protectorates for other species and beacons for migratory species and around fox dens.*

**Criterion (iv):** *The Wrangel Island Reserve has the highest level of biodiversity in the high Arctic. The island is the breeding habitat of Asia's only Snow goose population which is slowly making a recovery from catastrophically low levels. The marine environment is an increasingly important feeding ground for the Gray whale migrating from Mexico (some from another World Heritage site, the Whale Sanctuary of El Vizcaino). The islands have the largest sea-bird colonies on the Chukchi Sea, are the northernmost nesting grounds for over 100 migratory bird species including several that are endangered such as the Peregrine falcon, have significant populations of resident tundra bird species interspersed with migratory Arctic and non-Arctic species and have the world's highest density of ancestral polar bear dens. Wrangel Island boasts the largest population of Pacific walrus with up to 100,000 animals congregating at any given time at one of the island's important coastal rookeries. Since Wrangel*

Island contains a high diversity of habitats and climates and conditions vary considerably from one location to another, total reproductive failure of a species in any given year is practically unheard of. Given the relatively small size of the area, this is very unusual in the high Arctic;

The property consists of the following land and marine areas:

Name of Island	Land Area (ha)	Marine Sanctuary (ha)
Wrangel Island	760,870	1,096,600
Herald Island	1,130	57,700
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>762,000</b>	<b>1,154,300</b>
<b>TOTAL PROTECTED AREA</b>	<b>1,916,300 ha</b>	

- Recommends that the State Party urgently prepare a management plan and implementation strategy, supported by adequate financial resources, that incorporates inter alia: technical and management communications; a tourism and visitor strategy; options for alternative energy supply; transportation; a monitoring and research programme; options to preserve the site's cultural and palaeontological features; a human resources policy for the staff working at the site; and a plan to remove unwanted debris from Doubtful Village;
- Encourages the State Party to submit an international technical assistance request to help undertake the actions proposed above;
- Requests the State Party to invite a mission in 2006/2007 to report on the status of the management plan and to review its implementation;
- Further encourages the State Party to consider the possibility of extending the marine component of this site a further 12 nautical miles as proposed in 1999 by the Government of the Chukot Autonomous Region. This extension would add significantly to the protection of the marine biodiversity of the Wrangel Island Reserve.

### A.3 Extension of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List

#### EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

Property	<b>Western Caucasus (Extension to include the Teberdinskiy Reserve)</b>
Id. N°	<b>N 900 Bis</b>
State Party	<b>Russian Federation</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>N (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)</b>

#### Technical Summary:

The Western Caucasus was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1999. This serial extension would add two separate portions of the Teberdinskiy State Biosphere Reserve, the Teberda site and the Arkhyz site, to the Western Caucasus World Heritage property, located 50-80km to the northeast.

Name of the area	Core Zone (ha)	Buffer zone
Western Caucasus (inscribed in 1999)	298,903 ha	
Teberdinskiy SBR, Teberda site Excluding: Town of Dombay (104 ha) Town of Teberda (242 ha) Camp of Alibek (6 ha)	67,792 ha	36,350 ha
Teberdinskiy SBR, Arkhyz site	19,272 ha	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>388,132 ha</b>	36,350

#### IUCN Recommendation:

(See Corrigendum WHC-04/28.COM/INF.14B CORR)

IUCN recommends the World Heritage Committee **not to inscribe** the Teberdinskiy State Biosphere Reserve on the World Heritage List at this stage as an extension to the Western Caucasus World Heritage site. The two sites are physically quite separate (40 km) and the assessment of their values points more to the concept of a serial nomination than an extension to the existing property.

The proposed Teberdinskiy State Biosphere Reserve falls within another Republic, with no indication of collaborative management of the two areas. In addition it is unclear how the proposed mechanism of the "biosphere polygon initiative" would establish a functional ecological and landscape linkage between the two sites while promoting collaboration to effectively manage these two areas in an integrated way.

Therefore, IUCN would like to recommend to the Committee to recommend the State Party to carry out a comprehensive assessment of the Western Caucasus to identify all potential sites that may merit inclusion in a serial World Heritage site that would represent all the outstanding universal values of the region. Such a study should be supported by a clear programme on how to integrate the management of all potential sites so as to meet the conditions of integrity required under the Operational Guidelines of the Convention. In doing this assessment the State Party may wish to consider the recommendations from the IUCN Global Theme Study on Mountain Protected Areas.

Finally IUCN also notes that the State Party has not responded to concerns expressed by the 2001 Bureau of the World Heritage Committee over the management problems of the existing WCWH site. Thus IUCN recommends that the World Heritage Committee invite the State Party to:

- Provide information on integrity concerns which have been previously raised with the State Party in relation to the existing WCWH site, including reported illegal trespassing, a weakening of conservation controls, impacts of proposed tourism infrastructure development, including potential changes in the boundaries of the World Heritage site, and the construction of a road.
- Prepare and implement a management plan for the existing Western Caucasus World Heritage site that includes a visitor management plan and a clear policy on tourist development.

The Committee is asked to consider two draft decisions: concerning the extension of the property inscribed in 1999 and a separate decision on the property itself.

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.15**

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. ***Decides not to approve the extension of the **Western Caucasus, Russian Federation.*****

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.16**

*With regard to the **Western Caucasus, Russian Federation**, the World Heritage Committee,*

1. ***Recalling*** the concerns expressed by the 25th session of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee (2001) over the management problems of the existing Western Caucasus World Heritage site,
2. ***Invites*** the State Party to provide information on integrity concerns which have been previously raised with the State Party in relation to the existing Western Caucasus site, including reported illegal trespassing, a weakening of conservation controls, impacts of proposed tourism infrastructure development, including potential changes in the boundaries of the World Heritage site, and the construction of a road;
3. ***Encourages*** the State Party to prepare and implement a management plan for the existing Western Caucasus World Heritage site that includes a visitor management plan and a clear policy on tourist development.

Property	<b>Gough Island Wildlife Reserve (extension to include Inaccessible Island)</b>
Id. N°	<b>N 740 Bis</b>
State Party	<b>United Kingdom</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>N (iii) (iv)</b>

**Technical Summary:**

Gough Island in the South Atlantic Ocean was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1995. The recommendation to include Inaccessible Island, some 350 km distant, was postponed until a management plan had been prepared for Inaccessible Island. A management plan was prepared in 2000, and in the same year the Bureau "invited the State Party to now consider extension of the World Heritage boundary and to report on what it can do to protect the wider marine environment." In addition to the inclusion of Inaccessible Island in the World Heritage site, the State Party has also requested extension of the marine boundary of Gough Island from 3 to 12 nautical miles, and to consider a change of name for the site to *Gough and Inaccessible Islands*. As extended, the property will have a total land and marine area of 397,900 ha.

**IUCN Recommendation:**

The proposed extension is in line with the recommendation of IUCN and the World Heritage Committee at its 19th session (Berlin, 1995). IUCN, therefore, recommends the World Heritage Committee:

- (i) to **extend** the World Heritage site to include the neighbouring Inaccessible Island and the surrounding marine zone extending out to 12 nautical miles, and
- (ii) to **extend** the marine zone around Gough Island from 3 nautical miles to 12 nautical miles, to bring the boundaries of the World Heritage site in line with those of the Nature Reserve.

IUCN also recommends the World Heritage Committee to approve the proposed name change as proposed by the authorities of the UK; that is to *Gough and Inaccessible Islands* World Heritage Site.

The World Heritage Committee may wish to commend the State Party on its policy of conservation-based fishery management in the waters around Gough Island, invite it to maintain current tight regulations in this respect and endeavour to enforce these over illegal fisheries. The State Party should be:

- encouraged to extend its ratification of the Agreement for the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels to include the Tristan da Cunha Archipelago, and
- invited to draw the Committee's attention to any factors that might affect the World Heritage site in future.

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.17**

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. ***Approves*** the extension of the **Gough Island Wildlife Reserve, United Kingdom**, to include the neighbouring Inaccessible Island and the surrounding marine zone extending out to 12 nautical miles,
2. ***Further approves*** the extension of the Gough Island marine zone from 3 nautical miles to 12 nautical miles, to bring the boundaries of the World Heritage site in line with those of the Nature Reserve; and
3. ***Approves*** the change of name proposed by the State Party to **Gough and Inaccessible Islands**.

*The property consists of the following land and marine areas:*

Name	Land area (ha)	Marine area (ha)
Gough Island Wildlife Reserve	6500 ha	230,000 ha
Inaccessible Island	1400 ha	160,000 ha
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7900 ha</b>	<b>390,000 ha</b>

4. ***Commends*** the State Party on its policy of conservation-based fishery management in the waters around Gough Island;
5. ***Invites*** the authorities to maintain the current tight regulations and strict enforcement over illegal fisheries; and
6. ***Encourages*** the State Party to extend its ratification of the Agreement for the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels to include the Tristan da Cunha Archipelago.

## LATIN AMERICA / CARIBBEAN

Property	<b>Area de Conservación Guanacaste (Extension to include the Sector Santa Elena)</b>
Id. N°	<b>N 928 Bis</b>
State Party	<b>Costa Rica</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>N (ii) (iv)</b>

### Technical Summary:

The original **Area de Conservación Guanacaste** inscribed by the Committee in 1999 included 88,000 terrestrial hectares and 43,000 marine hectares, extending 12 miles into the Pacific Ocean. At the time, 15,800 ha of private landholdings in the middle of the protected area ("the Santa Elena property") were excluded, to await the acquisition of the property by the Guanacaste National Park. As this acquisition has now been completed, the authorities have asked that the World Heritage property be extended to include the Santa Elena sector.

### IUCN Recommendation:

IUCN recommends the World Heritage Committee to extend the Area de Conservación Guanacaste to include the Santa Elena Sector as part of the natural World Heritage site. Thus, the total area of the Area de Conservación Guanacaste would be 147,000 ha, comprising 104,000 ha of terrestrial area and 43,000 ha of marine area.

The World Heritage Committee may also wish to commend the State Party for its commitment and efforts in solving the legal process concerning the inclusion of this important sector in the Area de Conservation Guanacaste and encourages the State Party to fully integrate this sector in the overall management of this World Heritage site.

### Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.18

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. Approves the extension of the **Area de Conservación Guanacaste, Costa Rica**, to include the Sector Santa Elena;
2. Commends the State Party for its commitment and efforts in solving the legal process concerning the inclusion of this important sector in the Area de Conservation Guanacaste; and
3. Encourages the State Party to fully integrate this sector in the overall management of this World Heritage site.

## B. MIXED PROPERTIES

### B.1 New nominations

Property	<b>Cajas Lakes and Ruins of Paredones</b>
Id. N°	<b>N/C 1124</b>
State Party	<b>Ecuador</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>N (iii) (iv) C (iii) CL</b>

### Technical Summary:

At the request of the State Party, this nomination will not be examined by the Committee.

### B.3 Extensions of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List to include Natural Criteria

Property	<b>St. Kilda (renomination to include cultural criteria and extension to include marine area)</b>
Id. N°	<b>N/C 387 Bis</b>
State Party	<b>United Kingdom</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>N (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) C (iii) (iv) (v) CL</b>

### Technical Summary:

Although originally proposed under both natural and cultural criteria, St. Kilda was inscribed in 1986 only under natural criteria (iii) and (iv). This revised nomination proposes to add natural criteria (i) and (ii), as well as cultural criteria (iii), (iv) and (v). The original nomination, of 853 ha, included the four islands of Hirta, Dun, Soay and Boreray, plus the sea stacks of Stac an Armin, Stac Lee and Levenish. The extension proposed adds the marine area of 23,346.8 ha, bringing the total area to 24,201.4 ha. The property is also proposed as a cultural landscape.

### IUCN Recommendation:

IUCN recommends the World Heritage Committee **inscribe** St Kilda in the World Heritage List on the basis of natural criterion (ii), as well as the existing criterion (iii) and (iv), and extend the boundaries of the site to include the surrounding marine area of 23,346.8 ha.

IUCN also recommends that the State Party be encouraged to:

- a) prepare a five year business plan and budget;
- b) develop initiatives for collaborative marine research and conservation management for offshore island-marine area workshops with colleagues in New Zealand, Australia and the USA and others in the North Atlantic that are involved with site based design and marine conservation as well and national based strategic planning for offshore areas.

### ICOMOS Recommendation:

That the property be **inscribed** on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria iii and v:

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.19**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Inscribes **St. Kilda, United Kingdom**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of natural criterion (ii), in addition to the property's existing 1986 inscription under criteria (iii) and (iv):

**Natural criterion (ii):** St. Kilda is unique in the very high bird densities that occur in a relatively small area which is conditioned by the complex and different ecological niches existing in the site. There is also a complex ecological dynamic in the three marine zones present in the site that is essential to the maintenance of both marine and terrestrial biodiversity;

2. Inscribes **St. Kilda, United Kingdom**, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of cultural criteria (iii) and (v):

**Cultural criterion (iii):** St. Kilda bears exceptional testimony to over two millennia of human occupation in extreme conditions.

**Cultural criterion (v):** The cultural landscape of St. Kilda is an outstanding example of land use resulting from a type of subsistence economy based on the products of birds, cultivating land and keeping sheep. The cultural landscape reflects age-old traditions and land uses, which have become vulnerable to change particularly after the departure of the islanders;

3. Approves the extension of the World Heritage property to include the surrounding marine area of 23,346.8 ha;
4. Encourages the State Party to:
  - a) prepare a five year business plan and budget;
  - b) develop initiatives for collaborative marine research and conservation management for offshore island-marine area workshops with colleagues in New Zealand, Australia and the United States of America and others in the North Atlantic that are involved with site based design and marine conservation as well and national based strategic planning for offshore areas.

## C. CULTURAL PROPERTIES

### AFRICA

New nominations

Property	<b>Tomb of Askia</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 1139</b>
State Party	<b>Mali</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi)</b>

#### Technical Summary:

The Tomb of Askia occupies 4.25 ha in the town of Gao, adjacent to the river Niger. In November 2003 the Mali Authorities announced the official designation of the Tomb in the cultural heritage of Mali. In response to questions from ICOMOS, in February 2004, the authorities submitted a copy of a new municipal decree providing legal protection for the 82-ha buffer zone.

#### ICOMOS Recommendation:

That the property be **inscribed** on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria ii, iii and iv:

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.20**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Inscribes the **Tomb of Askia, Mali**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of cultural criteria (ii), (iii), and (iv):

**Criterion (ii):** The Tomb of Askia reflects the way local building traditions in response to Islamic needs absorbed influences from North Africa to create a unique architectural style across the West African sahel.

**Criterion (iii):** The Tomb of Askia is an important vestige of the Empire of Songhai, which once dominated the sahel lands of West Africa and controlled the lucrative trans-Saharan trade.

**Criterion (iv):** The Tomb of Askia reflects the distinctive architectural tradition of the West African sahel and in particular exemplifies the way buildings evolve over centuries through regular, traditional, maintenance practices.

Property	<b>Koutammakou the Land of the Batammariba</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 1140</b>
State Party	<b>Togo</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (i) (iii) (v) (vi) CL</b>

#### Technical Summary:

Koutammakou is a 50,000-ha evolving cultural landscape on Togo's northeast border with Benin. No buffer zone is proposed, since natural boundaries define the limits of the large site.

#### ICOMOS Recommendation:

That the property be inscribed on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape and on the basis of criteria v and vi:

[...] However, local management also needs to be supported at a national level. Although the site at the moment reflects traditional practices, there are nevertheless growing pressures which will work against its relatively self-contained status. Management needs to be proactive as well as reactive in order to optimise resources. Nevertheless sanctions do need to be in place as well to counter any major and unforeseen threats that may arise, and this is where protective legislation should support local management.

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.21**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Noting that this property is the first to be inscribed on the World Heritage List from Togo,
2. Inscribes **Koutammakou the Land of the Batammariba, Togo**, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of cultural criteria (v) and (vi):

**Criterion (v):** The Koutammakou is an outstanding example of a system of traditional settlement that is still living and dynamic, and subject to traditional and sustainable systems and practices, and which reflects the singular culture of the Batammariba, particularly the Takienta tower houses.

**Criterion (vi):** The Koutammakou is an eloquent testimony to the strength of spiritual association between people and landscape, as manifested in the harmony between the Batammariba and their natural surroundings.

## ARAB STATES

### New nominations

Property	<b>Um er-Rasas (Kastrom Mefa'a)</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 1093</b>
State Party	<b>Jordan</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (ii)(iv)</b>

### Technical Summary:

The archaeological site of Um er-Rasas, 30 km southeast of Madaba Town, consists of two areas, the Castrum and the "Tower" within a single larger buffer zone.

Property	Area (ha)	Buffer Zone (ha)
Castrum	10.660	90 ha
Tower	13.268	
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.928 ha</b>	<b>90 ha</b>

The State Party submitted supplementary information on 21 June 2004 in response to the recommendations of ICOMOS. This information was transmitted to the Advisory Body for its consideration.

### ICOMOS Recommendation:

That the nomination be **deferred** for the following steps to be taken by the State Party:

- Preparation of a comprehensive management plan, and having a management system in place;
- Preparation of proper conservation plan for the whole site;
- Submitting a comparative analysis for sites of its kind in the region;
- Justify the Outstanding Universal Value and meeting of criteria.

### Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.22

The World Heritage Committee,

#### 1. Defers the nomination of **Um er-Rasas (Kastrom Mefa'a), Jordan**, to allow the State Party to

- Prepare comprehensive management and conservation plans for the site, together with a schedule for their implementation; and
- Submit a revised nomination fully justifying the outstanding universal value, together with a comparative analysis of similar sites in the region and justification of the criteria.

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

Property	<b>Portuguese City of Mazagan (El Jadida)</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 1058 Rev</b>
State Party	<b>Morocco</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (ii) (iv)</b>

### Technical Summary:

The nomination of the "Portuguese City of El Jadida (Mazagan)" was originally submitted in August 2000. The nomination proposed an area of 7.5 ha, limited by the ramparts of the old city. Although the size of the original buffer zone proposed was not given, it would have extended approximately 400m all along the circumference of the nominated property.

At its 26th session in June 2002, the Bureau deferred the nomination, "subject to the redefinition of the site to include the whole area of the defensive system (the ditches), the extension of the buffer zone, the completion and implementation of the management plan and conservation guidelines for the site, and the establishment of planning control for the surrounding area, including the clarification of the impact of proposed new development near the fortification."

A revised nomination, with a modified title as above, was received in January 2004. The area of the property proposed for inscription is unchanged (7.5 ha), and the area of the buffer zone is defined as 150 m from the walls.

### ICOMOS Recommendation:

That the property be **inscribed** on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria ii and iv.

### Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.23

The World Heritage Committee,

#### 1. Inscribes the **Portuguese City of Mazagan (El Jadida), Morocco**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of cultural criteria (ii) and (iv):

**Criterion (ii):** The Portuguese city of Mazagan is an outstanding example of the interchange of influences between European and Moroccan cultures, and one of the early settlements of the Portuguese explorers in West Africa, on the route to India. These influences are well reflected in architecture, technology, and town planning.

**Criterion (iv):** The Portuguese fortified city of Mazagan is an outstanding and early example of the realisation of the Renaissance ideals integrated with Portuguese construction technology. Notable buildings from the Portuguese period include: the cistern, and the church of the Assumption, built in the Manueline style of the early 16th century.

## ASIA / PACIFIC

### New Nominations

Property	<b>Royal Exhibition Building and Carleton Gardens</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 1131</b>
State Party	<b>Australia</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (ii) (iv) (vi)</b>

#### Technical Summary:

The Royal Exhibition Building and Carleton Gardens, laid out in 1879, occupies 26 ha in Melbourne. In June 2003, the State Party supplied additional information concerning the Melbourne Museum, which shares the 26 ha lot with the Royal Exhibition Building. On 9 June 2004, a 43-page response to the ICOMOS Evaluation of the property was received from the Australian authorities. This information was forwarded to ICOMOS for its consideration.

#### ICOMOS Recommendation:

That the nomination be **deferred** in order to allow the State Party to explore further the cultural qualities of the overall site and to consider other potential outstanding universal value, as well as questions of authenticity and integrity. This would allow more research to be undertaken which could consider:

- Comparative analysis of extant exhibition complexes, their qualities and significances and their influence in terms of exchanges of ideas related to technological innovation and change.
- The authenticity and integrity of Carlton Gardens as a part of the overall exhibition site.

#### Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.24

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Defers* the nomination of the **Royal Exhibition Building and Carleton Gardens, Australia**, to allow the State Party an opportunity to explore further the cultural qualities of the overall site and to consider other potential outstanding universal value, as well as questions of authenticity and integrity. This would allow more research to be undertaken which could consider:

- Comparative analysis of extant exhibition complexes, their qualities and significances and their influence in terms of exchanges of ideas related to technological innovation and change.
- The authenticity and integrity of Carlton Gardens as a part of the overall exhibition site.

Property	<b>Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 1135</b>
State Party	<b>China</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (ii)(iii)(iv)(v)</b>

#### Technical Summary:

This is a serial nomination including 3 capital cities, 14 Imperial Tombs and 26 Nobles' Tombs, located in Liaoning and Jilin provinces, northeastern China. All but five of the tombs are located in Wandu Mountain City. The total area proposed for inscription is 4,164.86 ha.

#### ICOMOS Recommendation:

That the property be **inscribed** on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria i, ii, iii, iv and v:

#### Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.25

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Inscribes* the **Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom, China**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of cultural criteria (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v):

**Criterion (i):** *The tombs represent a masterpiece of the human creative genius in their wall paintings and structures.*

**Criterion (ii):** *The Capital Cities of the Koguryo Kingdom are an early example of mountain cities, later imitated by neighbouring cultures. The tombs, particularly the important stele and a long inscription in one of the tombs, show the impact of Chinese culture on the Koguryo (who did not develop their own writing). The paintings in the tombs, while showing artistic skills and specific style, are also an example for strong impact from other cultures.*

**Criterion (iii):** *The Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom represent exceptional testimony to the vanished Koguryo civilization.*

**Criterion (iv):** *The system of capital cities represented by Guonei City and Wandu Mountain City also influenced the construction of later capitals built by the Koguryo regime; the Koguryo tombs provide outstanding examples of the evolution of piled-stone and earthen tomb construction.*

**Criterion (v):** *The capital cities of the Koguryo Kingdom represent a perfect blending of human creation and nature – whether with the rocks or with forests and rivers.*

The property consists of the following elements:

Name of the Property	Province	Core Zone (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)
Wunu Mountain City	Liaoning	276.00	5600.00
Guonei City	Jilin	59.24	8542.44
Wandu Mountain City	Jilin	3219.21	
Ranmou Tomb and Huanwen Tomb	Jilin	216.98	
Changchuan Tomb No. 1, 2, 4	Jilin	393.43	
<b>TOTAL</b>		4164.86	14142.44

2. *Taking note* of the nomination of the Complex of Koguryo Tombs presented by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at its 28th session,
3. *Encourages* the Chinese authorities and the authorities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to consider the possibility of a future joint, transboundary nomination of the Koguryan culture.

Property	<b>Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 1101</b>
State Party	<b>India</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)</b>

#### Technical Summary:

The Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park is proposed as a nomination of 12 separate areas with multiple buffer zones. The total area being proposed for inscription is 1,328.89 ha, with a total buffer area of 2,911.74 ha.

Name with Inventory code	Core Area (ha)	Buffer (ha)	
"Primary Heritage Zone"	983.27	"Primary Peripheral Zone" 2,851 ha	
BRD 02 Kabutarkhana / MJD 10 Khajuri Masjid	31.42		
MQB 04 Maqbara near Panchmahuda Masjid	31.42		
MQB 05 Maqbara Mandvi	31.42		
MQB 10 Maqbara near Patidar Village	31.42		
JLS 09 Malik Sandal Ni Vav	31.42		
MIL 11 Hathikhana	31.42		25.13 ha
JLS 10 Sindh Mata	31.42		25.13 ha
MQB 01 Sikander Ka Reuza	31.42		10.03 ha
MQB 11 Babakhan Ki Dargah	31.42		
JLS 11 Nau Kuan Sat Vavdi	31.42		
JLS 16 Chandrakala Vav	31.42		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,328.89 ha</b>	<b>2911.74 ha</b>	

A management plan for the park submitted by the State Party was transmitted to ICOMOS in February 2004.

#### ICOMOS Recommendation:

That the nomination be **deferred** to allow the State Party to provide:

- A proper management plan which will include a management regime and comprehensive planning. At the moment there are just intentions for such regime expressed in the dossier and there is no management plan in place. 39 individual sites are managed by the Archaeological Survey of India, but these are just components of the nomination.
- An explanation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, through the World Heritage criteria. Such explanation is missing in the dossier.
- A comparative analysis which will show the special qualification and importance of this property over similar ones.
- Detailed plans of the individual sites included in the nomination.

ICOMOS believes that according to nomination dossier, describing the importance of the site for pilgrimage, it would eventually meet also criterion vi.

#### Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.26

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. *Defers the nomination of the Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park, India, to allow the State Party to prepare:*

- a. *comprehensive management and conservation plans for the site, together with a schedule for their implementation;*
- b. *a revised nomination fully justifying the outstanding universal value, together with a comparative analysis of similar sites in the region and justification of the criteria; and*
- c. *detailed plans of the individual sites included in the nomination.*

Property	<b>Pasargadae</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 1106</b>
State Party	<b>Islamic Republic of Iran</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)</b>

#### Technical Summary:

The site consists of the Pasargadae enclosure of 159.65 ha, surrounded by a landscape buffer zone of 7126.97 ha. Within the buffer zone are four additional groupings.

#### ICOMOS Recommendation:

That the property be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria i, ii, iii and iv:

#### Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.27

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. *Inscribes Pasargadae, Islamic Republic of Iran, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv):*

**Criterion (i):** *Pasargadae is the first outstanding expression of the royal Achaemenid architecture.*

**Criterion (ii):** *The dynastic capital of Pasargadae was built by Cyrus the Great with a contribution by different peoples of the empire created by him. It became a fundamental phase in the evolution of the classic Persian art and architecture.*

**Criterion (iii):** *The archaeological site of Pasargadae with its palaces, gardens, and the tomb of the founder of the dynasty, Cyrus the Great, represents an exceptional testimony to the Achaemenid civilisation in Persia.*

**Criterion (iv):** *The 'Four Gardens' type of royal ensemble, which was created in Pasargadae became a prototype for Western Asian architecture and design.*

Property	<b>Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range, and the Cultural Landscapes that surround them</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 1142</b>
State Party	<b>Japan</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi) CL</b>

#### Technical Summary:

This cultural landscape is a complex series of three sacred sites and three pilgrimage routes which link them in the Kii Mountain Range. Both sacred sites and routes are not single areas but made up of multiple components as enumerated below.

The nomination proposal was originally entitled "Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range, and the Cultural Landscapes that surround them". The Japanese authorities have agreed to a modification of the name, as recommended by ICOMOS (see below): **Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range**.

**ICOMOS Recommendation:**

That, subject to the recommendations [below], the property be **inscribed** on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of criteria ii, iii, iv and vi.

It is recommended [...] that the State Party be asked to consider the following issues:

**Inventories:**

Under records in the dossier only publications are listed. No mention is made of inventory surveys of the site or of individual monuments. It is recommended that an inventory of the key elements of the site is carried out over the next five years in order to inform management. This should include an analysis of the wooded mountain landscape.

**Management:**

The site is extremely large and complex and the proposed informal consultation between Prefectures would seem to be less than adequate for the management challenges. It is recommended that the State Party give consideration to setting up a coordinating body to oversee the management of the site and perhaps appoint an overall coordinator.

Furthermore it is suggested that a more detailed management plan is produced for the World Heritage Centre within two years, which will address sustainable management of the natural as well as the cultural aspects of the site.

**Authenticity and Integrity:**

It is recommended that the State Party put in place procedures to allow the issues of overhead wires and visitor facilities to be considered and a medium term strategy put in place.

**Title of nomination:**

It is suggested that the title of the nomination could be amended. In the Japanese, the last phrase 'and the cultural landscapes that surround them' is omitted. As the shrines and pilgrim routes are part of the cultural landscape the phrase could be said to be unnecessary in English or in French.

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.28**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Noting the agreement of the State Party to a modification of the original name,
2. Inscribes the **Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range, Japan**, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of criteria (ii), (iii), (iv) and (vi):

**Criterion (ii):** *The monuments and sites that form the cultural landscape of the Kii Mountains are a unique fusion between Shintoism and Buddhism that illustrates the interchange and development of religious cultures in East Asia.*

**Criterion (iii):** *The Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples in the Kii Mountains, and their associated rituals, bear*

*exceptional testimony to the development of Japan's religious culture over more than a thousand years.*

**Criterion (iv):** *The Kii Mountains have become the setting for the creation of unique forms of shrine and temple buildings which have had a profound influence on the building of temples and shrines elsewhere in Japan.*

**Criterion (vi):** *Together, the sites and the forest landscape of the Kii Mountains reflect a persistent and extraordinarily well-documented tradition of sacred mountains over the past 1200 years.*

The property includes the following segments:

Name	Number of separate sites	Prefecture	Total Area (ha)	Total buffer zone (ha)
<b>Sacred sites</b>				
Yoshino and Ōmine	44	Nara	44.8	916
Kumano Sanzan	11	Wakayama, Mie	94.2	752
Kōyasan	8	Wakayama	63.1	582
<b>Routes</b>				
Ōmine Okugakemichi	35	Nara, Wakayama	149.3 (86.9 km)	9,120
Kumano Sankeimichi	135	Nara, Mie, Wakayama	129.6 (196.7 km)	
Kōyasan Chōishimichi	9	Wakayama	14.3 (24.0 km)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>242</b>		<b>495.3 ha</b>	<b>11,370 ha</b>

3. Recommends that the State Party undertake an inventory of the key elements of the site over the next five years in order to inform management. This should include an analysis of the wooded mountain landscape;
4. Further recommends that the State Party give consideration to setting up a coordinating body to oversee the management of the site and perhaps appoint an overall coordinator;
5. Encourages the authorities to develop a more detailed management plan and medium-term strategy to address the sustainable management of both the natural and cultural aspects of the site. Such a plan might consider the appropriate placement of overhead wires and visitor facilities. This plan should be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for examination by the Committee at its 30th session (2006).

Property	<b>Petroglyphs within the Archaeological Landscape of Tamgaly</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 1145</b>
State Party	<b>Kazakhstan</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (i) (ii)(iii)(iv)(v) CL</b>

**Technical Summary:**

Within the archaeological complex of Tamgaly, in a compact area of 900 ha, are located the remains of more than 100 sites of different types dating from the middle of the 14th cent. BC to the beginning of the 20th cent. AD. A buffer zone of 2,900 ha is proposed. A management plan for the property was submitted by the State Party on 26 May 2004 and immediately forwarded to ICOMOS for its consideration.

**ICOMOS Recommendation:**

It is recommended that the nomination be **referred back** to the State Party to allow it to be re-submitted once the Management Plan has been completed and approved.

The road across the site and the buffer zone, constructed in Soviet times, is clearly a major intrusion into the site which impacts on its authenticity. Commitment should be given to moving this to the outside of the site in the medium term.

The conservation condition of the site is vulnerable because of water ingress into the rocks. The project outline agreed as part of the joint Norwegian-Kazakhstan agreement should if possible be progressed in the medium term.

In order to allow visitors to fully appreciate the site, and understand constraints put in place for access, it would be desirable if information and access strategies could be developed. These may be contained in the forthcoming Management Plan.

The nomination states that the Management Plan is to be completed by spring 2004. Given the complex management issues associated with the site and the need for best practice for the management of rock art sites to be developed, this Plan should be considered before a final decision on inscription is made and adopted by the Ministry of Culture. This Plan had not been submitted by the end of March 2004.

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.29**

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. *Decides to defer the nomination of the **Petroglyphs within the Archaeological Landscape of Tamgaly, Kazakhstan**, requesting that the nomination be re-submitted once the Management Plan has been completed and approved.*

*Extensions of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List*

Property	<b>Imperial Palace of the Ming and Qing Dynasties (Extension to include the Imperial Palace of the Qing Dynasty in Shenyang)</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 439 Bis</b>
State Party	<b>China</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi)</b>

**Technical Summary:**

**The Imperial Palace of the Ming and Qing Dynasties** in Beijing was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1987 on the basis of criteria (iii) and (iv). (Neither the size of the original property inscribed in 1987 nor its precise boundaries are currently known.) This serial extension would include in the property already inscribed the Imperial Palace of the Qing Dynasty in Shenyang, Liaoning Province, approximately 630 km to the northeast of Beijing. The extension proposes that the extended property should also carry criteria (i), (ii), (v) and (vi).

At the time of the preparation of this document, the Chinese authorities had agreed informally on a revised name for the World Heritage property: **Imperial Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Beijing and Shenyang**.

**ICOMOS Recommendation:**

That this extension be approved on basis of the existing criteria iii and iv, and that the criteria i and ii be added to the justification:

It is suggested that the name of the property be changed to reflect the serial nature of the nomination, e.g. 'Imperial Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasties'.

While recognizing the efforts already made by the authorities in the management of the palace complex and in removing some of the problems in the surroundings, it is recommended that special attention be given to risk preparedness, sensitive presentation of the site and tourism control programmes. Rigorous control is recommended on land-use control in the buffer zone in order to avoid any further disturbance in the environment of the property.

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.30**

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. *Noting the agreement of the State Party to a modification of the original name,*
2. *Approves the extension of the **Imperial Palace of the Ming and Qing Dynasties, China**, to include the Imperial Palace of the Qing Dynasty in Shenyang under the existing criteria (iii) and (iv). The name of the property as extended becomes **Imperial Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Beijing and Shenyang**.*

*Criterion (iii): The Imperial Palaces bear exceptional testimony to Chinese civilisation at the time of the Ming and Qing dynasties, being true reserves of landscapes, architecture, furnishings and objects of art, as well as carrying exceptional evidence to the living traditions and the customs of Shamanism practised by the Manchu people for centuries.*

*Criterion (iv): The Imperial Palaces provide outstanding examples of the greatest palatial architectural ensembles in China. They illustrate the grandeur of the imperial institution from the Qing Dynasty to the earlier Ming and Yuan dynasties, as well as Manchu traditions, and present evidence on the evolution of this architecture in the 17th and 18th centuries.*

3. *Inscribes the **Imperial Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Beijing and Shenyang, China**, under criteria (i) and (ii):*

*Criterion (i): The Imperial Palaces represent masterpieces in the development of imperial palace architecture in China.*

*Criterion (ii): The architecture of the Imperial Palace complexes, particularly in Shenyang, exhibits an important interchange of influences of traditional architecture and Chinese palace architecture particularly in the 17th and 18th centuries.*

The World Heritage property includes the following elements:

Name	Municipality	Area (ha)	Buffer (ha)
Imperial Palace of the Ming & Qing Dynasties	Beijing	ng	ng
Imperial Palace in Shenyang	Shenyang	12.96	153.1
<b>TOTAL</b>			

4. Recognizing the efforts already made by the authorities in the management of the Shenyang Palace complex in removing some of the problems in the surroundings,
5. Recommends to the State Party that special attention be given to risk preparedness, sensitive presentation of the Palace in Shenyang and to tourism control programmes there. Rigorous control is recommended on land-use control in the buffer zone in order to avoid any further encroachment in the environment of the property;
6. Requests the State Party to submit a detailed plan indicating the core and buffer areas of the Imperial Palace of the Ming and Qing Dynasties World Heritage property inscribed in 1987.

Property	<b>Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties (Extension to include the Liaoning Tombs)</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 1004 Ter</b>
State Party	<b>China</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi)</b>

#### Technical Summary:

The **Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties** were first inscribed on the World Heritage List at the 24th session of the Committee in 2000. At its 26th session in 2003, an additional group of tombs in Beijing and Jiangsu Province were included in the inscribed site. In this proposed second extension, three tombs in Liaoning Province, would add an additional 338.34 ha of protected area to the tombs already inscribed.

#### ICOMOS Recommendation:

That this extension be approved on the basis of the existing criteria i, ii, iii, iv and vi.

#### Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.31

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Approves the extension of the **Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties, China**, to include the **Liaoning Tombs**, under the existing criteria (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (vi).

The property now includes the following tombs or tomb groups:

ID No.	Tomb(s)	Province	Inscribed	Area (ha)	Buffer Zone
001	Xianling Tomb	Hubei	2000	87.6	226.4
002	Eastern Qing Tombs	Hebei	2000	224	7,800
003	Western Qing Tombs	Hebei	2000	1,842	4,758
<i>Subtotal, 2000</i>				2,153.6	12,784.4
004	Ming Tombs	Changping Dist., Beijing	2003	823	8,100.0
<b>Xiaoling Tombs</b>					
005	Xiaoling Tomb	Jiangsu	2003	116	180
006	Tomb of Chang Yuchun	Jiangsu	2003	0.98	
007	Tomb of Qiu Cheng	Jiangsu	2003	0.55	
008	Tomb of Wu Liang	Jiangsu	2003	0.40	
009	Tomb of Wu Zhen	Jiangsu	2003	0.35	
010	Tomb of Xu Da	Jiangsu	2003	0.85	
011	Tomb of Li Wenzhong	Jiangsu	2003	0.87	
<i>Subtotal, 2003</i>				943.00	8,280.0
<b>Liaoning Tombs</b>					
012	Yongling Tomb of the Qing Dynasty	Liaoning	2004	236.59	1,343.94
013	Fuling Tomb of the Qing Dynasty	Liaoning	2004	53.86	702.36
014	Zhaoling Tomb of the Qing Dynasty	Liaoning	2004	47.89	318.74
<i>Subtotal, 2004</i>				338.34	2365.04
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>3,437.94 ha</b>	<b>23,429.44 ha</b>

Property	<b>Brihadisvara Temple, Thanjavur (Extension to include the Great Living Chola Temples)</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 250 Bis</b>
State Party	<b>India</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)</b>

#### Technical Summary:

The **Brihadisvara Temple, Thanjavur** in the State of Tamil Nadu was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1987 on the basis of criteria (ii) and (iii). This serial extension would include in the property already inscribed two additional temples associated with the Chola period in Indian history. The nomination proposes that the site be inscribed under additional cultural criteria (i) and (iv).

In response to questions raised by ICOMOS in its evaluation, the State Party submitted further information in January 2004.

#### ICOMOS Recommendation:

That the property be **inscribed** on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria i, ii, iii and iv.

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.32**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Approves the extension of the **Brihadisvara Temple, Thanjavur, India**, to include the Brihadisvara Temple Complex in Gangaikondacholapuram and the Airavatesvara Temple Complex in Darasuram/Imperial under existing criteria (ii) and (iii). The name of the property as extended will become the **Great Living Chola Temples**:

**Criterion (ii):** The Brihadisvara Temple at Thanjavur became the first great example of the Chola temples, followed by a development of which the other two properties also bear witness.

**Criterion (iii):** The three Great Chola Temples are an exceptional and the most outstanding testimony to the development of the architecture of the Chola Empire and the Tamil civilisation in Southern India.

2. Inscribes the **Great Living Chola Temples, India**, on the basis of criteria (i) and (iv), in addition to existing criteria (ii) and (iii):

**Criterion (i):** The three Chola temples of Southern India represent an outstanding creative achievement in the architectural conception of the pure form of the dravida type of temple.

**Criterion (iv):** The Great Chola temples at Thanjavur, at Gangaikondacholapuram and Darasuram are outstanding examples of the architecture and the representation of the Chola ideology.

The property now includes the following temples:

Name of the area	District	Core Zone (ha)	Buffer zone
Brihadisvara Temple Complex, Thanjavur ( <i>inscribed 1987</i> )	Thanjavur	18.075	9.58
Brihadisvara Temple Complex, Gangaikondacholapuram	Perambalur	2.54	2.9
Airavatesvara Temple Complex, Darasuram	Thanjavur	1.265	4.235
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>21.88</b>	<b>16.715</b>

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

Property	Complex of Koguryo Tombs
Id. N°	<b>C 1091</b>
State Party	<b>Democratic People's Republic of Korea</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)</b>

**Technical Summary:**

This is a serial nomination of 63 tombs in 12 separate areas of South Phyongan and South Hwanghae provinces.

The nomination was presented to the 27th session of the Committee in 2003. In its decision, **27 COM 8C.19** the Committee deferred the nomination, requesting that "further steps be taken so that the relevant remaining technical issues can be resolved with a view to considering the nomination at the 28th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2004."

**ICOMOS Recommendation:**

That the property be **inscribed** on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria i, ii, iii, and iv.

ICOMOS encourages DPR Korea and PR of China, who is also nominating a site of the Koguryan culture, to look in the future for a possibility of a joint nomination.

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.33**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Noting that this property is the first to be inscribed on the World Heritage List from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,
2. Inscribes the **Complex of Koguryo Tombs, Democratic People's Republic of Korea**, on the basis of criteria (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv):

**Criterion (i):** The wall paintings of the Koguryo Tombs are masterpieces of the culture and period of the Koguryo kingdom; the construction of the tombs demonstrates ingenious engineering solutions.

**Criterion (ii):** The special burial customs of the Koguryo culture had an important influence on other cultures in the region, including those in Japan.

**Criterion (iii):** The Koguryo Tombs are an exceptional testimony of the Koguryo culture, its burial customs as well as its daily life and beliefs.

**Criterion (iv):** The complex of Koguryo Tombs is an important example of burial typology.

The property consists of the following tombs or tomb groups:

Tomb name or group	No. of Tombs	Location	Area (ha)	Buffer (ha)
Tomb of King Tongmyong and Jinpha-ri group of tombs	15	Pyongyang	220	527
Homam-ri Sasin (Four Deities) Tomb	34	Pyongyang	0.8	331
Tokhwa-ri Tombs No. 1,2,3	3	South Phyongan Province (Taedong area)	0.32	92.3
Kangso Three Tombs	3	Nampho (Kangso & Ryonggang areas)	1.9	473
Tokhung-ri Tomb	1	Nampho	2.5	
Yaksu-ri Tomb	1	Nampho	1.1	67
Susan-ri Tomb	1	Nampho	1.2	34.4
Ryonggang Great Tomb	1	Nampho	0.34	
Twin-Column Tomb	1	Nampho	0.29	
Anak Tomb No. 1	1	South Hwanghae Province (Anak area)	0.19	85
Anak Tomb No. 2	1	South Hwanghae Province	0.21	
Anak Tomb No. 3	1	South Hwanghae Province	4.1	91.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63</b>		<b>232.95</b>	<b>1701.2</b>

3. Taking note of the nomination of the Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom presented by the Chinese authorities at its 28th session,
4. Encourages the authorities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the authorities of China to consider the possibility of a future joint, transboundary nomination of the Koguryan culture.

Property	<b>Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus) Station</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 945 Rev</b>
State Party	<b>India</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi)</b>

**Technical Summary:**

The original proposal for the terminus, submitted in 1998, was deferred by the 23rd session of the Bureau (1999), which "informed the State Party that it may wish to undertake a properly formulated conservation programme, to be implemented under the direction of qualified professionals in this specialized field. A relevant comparative study of historic railway termini on a worldwide basis should also be carried out."

In this revised version of the nomination, the core zone is defined as the 2.85 ha of the building itself including the trainshed to the rear of the terminus building. Three buffer zones are proposed totalling 90.21 ha. The State Party is being consulted concerning the change of name proposed by ICOMOS (below).

**ICOMOS Recommendation:**

That the property be **inscribed** on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria ii and iv:

Considering the architectural quality and character of the CST/VT, ICOMOS strongly recommends that restoration be undertaken by appropriately trained and qualified firms and specialists.

Taking note of the high quality of the urban fabric in the Fort Precinct, where the CST/VT is the focal point, ICOMOS stresses the importance for the State Party to make every effort to guarantee its integrity for the future.

ICOMOS welcomes the proposal to extend the buffer zone to cover the entire precinct area which in itself forms a fine example of the development in the 19th century Bombay.

Taking into account that the nomination refers to late 19th century development, when the station was inaugurated as Victoria Terminus, ICOMOS proposes that the State Party consider changing the name back to the first proposal: 'Victoria Terminus (Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus).'

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.34**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Inscribes **Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus) Station, India**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (ii) and (iv):

**Criterion (ii):** Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus of Mumbai (formerly Bombay) exhibits an important interchange of influences from Victorian Italianate Gothic Revival architecture, and from Indian traditional buildings. It became a symbol for Mumbai as a major mercantile port city on the Indian Subcontinent within the British Commonwealth.

**Criterion (iv):** Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus is an outstanding example of late 19th century railway architecture in the British Commonwealth, characterized by Victorian Gothic Revival and traditional Indian features, as well as its advanced structural and technical solutions.

2. Recommends that, considering the high architectural quality and character of Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, restoration be undertaken by appropriately trained and qualified firms and specialists;
3. Taking note of the high quality of the urban fabric in the Fort Precinct where Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus is the focal point, and which forms a fine example of development in the 19th-century Mumbai,
4. Encourages the State Party to make every effort to guarantee the integrity of the Fort Precinct for the future.

Property	<b>Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 1081 Rev</b>
State Party	<b>Mongolia</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (ii) (iii) (iv) CL</b>

**Technical Summary:**

The nomination for the Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape in Central Mongolia was reviewed by the 27th session of the World Heritage Committee (2003). At that time, it consisted of five discrete sites along 100 km of the Orkhon River, surrounded by a single buffer zone.

In its decision, **27 COM 8C.27** the Committee deferred the nomination, "to allow the State Party to clarify the boundaries of the property. A proposal for a wider cultural landscape should include assurances that the protection of natural as well as cultural values will be addressed." Furthermore, the Committee encouraged the State Party "to consider an alternative location for the proposed visitor centre at Kharkhorum."

A revised nomination for the Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape was submitted 30 January 2004 with minor revisions on 22 March 2004. The single nominated area of 121,967.7 ha is now surrounded by a buffer zone of 61,044.2 ha. The revised nomination is proposed only under cultural criteria (ii), (iii), and (iv).

**ICOMOS Recommendation:**

That the property be **inscribed** on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of criteria ii, iii, and iv.

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.35**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Inscribes the **Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape, Mongolia**, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv):

**Criterion (ii):** The Orkhon valley clearly demonstrates how a strong and persistent nomadic culture, led to the development of extensive trade networks and the creation of large administrative, commercial, military and religious centres. The empires that these urban centres supported undoubtedly influenced societies across Asia and into Europe and in turn absorbed influence from both east and west in a true interchange of human values

**Criterion (iii):** Underpinning all the development within the Orkhon valley for the past two millennia has been a strong culture of nomadic pastoralism. This culture is still a revered and indeed central part of Mongolian society and is highly respected as a 'noble' way to live in harmony with the landscape.

**Criterion (iv):** The Orkhon valley is an outstanding example of a valley that illustrates several significant stages in human history. First and foremost it was the centre of the Mongolian Empire; secondly it reflects a particular Mongolian variation of Turkish power; thirdly, the Tuvkhun hermitage monastery was the setting for the development of a Mongolian form of Buddhism; and fourthly, Khar Balgas, reflects the Uighur urban culture in the capital of the Uighur Empire.

**EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA**

*New nominations*

Property	<b>The Madriu-Claror-Perafita Valley</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 1160</b>
State Party	<b>Andorra</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (iv) (v) CL</b>

**Technical Summary:**

The cultural landscape of the Madriu Valley occupies 4,247 ha, nearly one tenth of the territory of the country. On 19 March 2004 the World Heritage Centre received supplementary information in response to questions raised by ICOMOS.

**ICOMOS Recommendation:**

*(incorporating comments by IUCN)*

That the nomination be **deferred** until such time as legal protection is in place.

Further it is recommended that if the nomination is re-submitted consideration should be given to the following aspects:

1. The State Party should confirm that the Buffer Zone covers the plateau west of Pic Negre to Camp Ramonet, to give added protection to the Claror Plateau.
2. A better definition of the zones of the valley to allow for agricultural uses to support conservation and ecological objectives of built and natural assets.
3. The initiation of a complete inventory of built structures and archaeological remain on the site.
4. The initiation of an inventory of invertebrates in relation to meadows and high altitude pastures (and that this study

should be part of the ongoing research undertaken by the Director of Agriculture).

5. The provision of an access strategy which supports the needs of those activities necessary for the sustainable development of the valley.

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.36**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Defers the nomination of the **Madriu-Claror-Perafita Valley, Andorra**, until such time as legal protection is in place;
2. Recommends to the State Party that in a revised nomination consideration be given to points raised by ICOMOS in its evaluation of the nomination.

Property	<b>Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 1076</b>
State Party	<b>Azerbaijan</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (ii) (iii) (vi) CL</b>

**Technical Summary:**

This rock-art and cultural landscape nomination concerns three sites in the Gobustan State Historical-Artistic Reservation, a 3633.56-ha area on the Caspian Sea, 60 km south of Baku. The three rock-art sites are linked by a common buffer zone. A management plan was supplied on 28 January 2004, including revised maps of the proposed World Heritage property. Revised figures for the size of the property were received 18 June 2004.

Name of Site	Area (ha)	Buffer Zone (ha)
Jinghiradagh Mountain & Yazilytepe hill	336.82	2,490.28
Boyukdash Mountain	557.51	
Kichikdash Mountain	463.13	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,357.46</b>	<b>2,490.28</b>

**ICOMOS Recommendation:**

It is recommended that this site be **deferred** to allow the State Party to try and gain support for a research programme for the site, using the methodologies, which are now emerging, in other rock art sites in the region.

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.37**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Defers the nomination of the **Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape, Azerbaijan**, to allow the State Party to undertake a research and analysis programme for the site, using methodologies which are now emerging in other rock art sites in the region, in order to quantify the site's significance in the wider world context.

Property	<b>Wine Village Terraces</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 1122</b>
State Party	<b>Cyprus</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (iii)(iv)(v) CL</b>

**Technical Summary:**

The nomination was received in February 2002; a 5-page proposal for a management plan was received in January 2003. The 6400 ha vineyard landscape consists of a series of limestone hills in southwestern Cyprus covering a substantial part of the wine-producing region of the Limassol district.

**ICOMOS Recommendation:**

That the property should **not be inscribed** on the World Heritage List.

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.38**

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. *Decides not to inscribe the Wine Village Terraces, Cyprus, on the World Heritage List.*

Property	<b>Kuressaare Fortress</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 1125</b>
State Party	<b>Estonia</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (iv)</b>

**Technical Summary:**

The town of Kuressaare is located on the south side of the island of Saaremaa, at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga. The fortress is located at the mouth of the harbour of Kuressaare. By letter received 29 March 2004, on the suggestion of ICOMOS, the area proposed for nomination was enlarged to 22.5 ha and the buffer zone to 188.5 ha. Excerpts from a development plan of Kuressaare Fortress were also provided by the State Party in February 2004.

**ICOMOS Recommendation:**

That the property be **inscribed** on the World Heritage List on the basis of criterion iv:

ICOMOS takes note that the State Party is currently preparing a plan defining the conservation policies and strategies of intervention in Kuressaare Fortress. It is recommended that the plan be finalised as soon as possible as a necessary complement to the management system.

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.39**

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. *Inscribes the Kuressaare Fortress, Estonia, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criterion (iv):*

**Criterion (iv):** *Kuressaare Fortress is a representative and exceptionally well preserved example of a Bishop's Castle in the Baltic states. Built in the 14th century, the Castle was integrated with the fortress from the 15th to 18th centuries, improved to meet Nordic conditions, and surrounded by a historic town that dates from the 17th century.*

2. *Encourages the authorities to finalise the conservation plan as soon as possible as a necessary complement to the management system.*

Property	<b>Dresden Elbe Valley</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 1156</b>
State Party	<b>Germany</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) CL</b>

**Technical Summary:**

The original nomination of the Baroque Ensemble of Dresden was not recommended by the 14th session of the Bureau (1990) when it examined the proposal, and was subsequently withdrawn by the German authorities. The present nomination includes a portion of the old city of Dresden with an additional 18 km of the Elbe Valley upstream of the city. The total area proposed for inscription is 1,930 ha, with a buffer zone of 1,240 ha.

Following the ICOMOS evaluation mission, ICOMOS requested further clarification concerning the management system proposed for the site, an in-depth comparative study, and maps delineating the different degrees of protection afforded. This information was provided by the State Party in December 2003.

**ICOMOS Recommendation:**

That the property be **inscribed** on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria ii, iii, iv and v:

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.40**

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. *Inscribes the Dresden Elbe Valley, Germany, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of criteria (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v):*

**Criterion (ii):** *The Dresden Elbe Valley has been the crossroads in Europe, in culture, science and technology. Its art collections, architecture, gardens, and landscape features have been an important reference for Central European developments in the 18th and 19th centuries.*

**Criterion (iii):** *The Dresden Elbe Valley contains exceptional testimonies of court architecture and festivities, as well as renowned examples of middle-class architecture and industrial heritage representing European urban development into the modern industrial era.*

**Criterion (iv):** *The Dresden Elbe Valley is an outstanding cultural landscape, an ensemble that integrates the celebrated baroque setting and suburban garden city into an artistic whole within the river valley.*

**Criterion (v):** *The Dresden Elbe Valley is an outstanding example of land use, representing an exceptional development of a major Central-European city. The value of this cultural landscape has long been recognized, but it is now under new pressures for change.*

Property	<b>Pingvellir National Park</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 1152</b>
State Party	<b>Iceland</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (iii) (vi) CL</b>

#### Technical Summary:

The park covers an area of 9,270 ha (approximately 93 km<sup>2</sup>). In response to queries from both IUCN and ICOMOS supplemental information was received from the State Party concerning the geological features, and including a decision to extend the buffer zone of the site to include the whole of Lake Þingvallavatn. A map defining this revised buffer zone was received on 19 March 2004, although the precise size has not yet been provided. Further correspondence from the State Party of 20 April 2004, indicated that a proposed new road under consideration will go through the land of Gjabakki and not through the Park and thus have no impact on the area under nomination. Finally in May, the State Party submitted a management plan for the park, 2004-2024.

#### ICOMOS Recommendation:

*(incorporating comments by IUCN)*

That the site be **inscribed** on the World Heritage list as a cultural landscape on the basis of criteria iii and vi, subject to the following recommendations:

- A comprehensive programme of archaeological research, with emphasis on non-destructive recording which be included in the Management Plan.
- Plans should be developed for the progressive acquisition of holiday houses within the Park as and when their leases come to an end. Stricter controls should be put in place for effluent from holiday houses bordering Lake Þingvallavatn.
- A programme to remove non-indigenous conifers from the entire Park (except for a small area of memorial planting) and replace them, where appropriate, by native species should be part of the Management Plan.
- The revised road scheme should be accepted subject to the conditions outlined above.
- It is recommended that the central car park at Flosagjá, on the eastern side of the Öxará, should be closed.
- The steel and concrete bridge over the Öxará river should be replaced by a lighter construction more in harmony with the landscape.

#### Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.41

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. Noting that this property is the first to be inscribed on the World Heritage List from Iceland,
2. Inscribes **Pingvellir National Park, Iceland**, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of criteria (iii) and (vi):

**Criterion (iii):** *The Althing and its hinterland, the Þingvellir National Park, represent, through the remains of the assembly ground, the booths for those who attended, and through landscape evidence of settlement extending back possibly to the time the assembly was established, a unique reflection of mediaeval Norse/Germanic culture and one that persisted in essence from its foundation in 980 AD until the 18th century.*

**Criterion (vi):** *Pride in the strong association of the Althing to mediaeval Germanic/Norse governance, known through the 12th century Icelandic sagas, and reinforced during the fight for independence in the 19th*

*century, have, together with the powerful natural setting of the assembly grounds, given the site iconic status as a shrine for the national.*

3. Congratulates the State Party on the recently drafted management plan, and recommends that the authorities act quickly to give effect to the following programmes:

- a comprehensive programme of archaeological research, with emphasis on non-destructive recording;
- a programme for the progressive acquisition of holiday houses within the Park and stricter controls over the effluent from those structures bordering Lake Þingvallavatn;
- a programme to remove non-indigenous conifers from the entire Park, (except for a small area of memorial planting), replacing them, where appropriate, with native species;.
- closure of the central car park at Flosagjá, on the eastern side of the Öxará; and
- replacement of the steel and concrete bridge over the Öxará River with a lighter construction more in harmony with the landscape.

Property	<b>The Incense and Spice Route and the Desert Cities in the Negev</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 1107</b>
State Party	<b>Israel</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (iii) (v) CL</b>

#### Technical Summary:

The area being proposed for inscription consists of a broad valley on either side of the 50-km route from Avdat to Moa and the smaller archaeological sites of three desert cities, Haluza, Mamshit, and Shivta within 40 km of the western route terminus, Avdat. All are now under the care of the Israel Nature and Parks Authority. In response to suggestions from ICOMOS that the property be considered a cultural landscape, the original proposal was modified to include significant parts of the desert colonization and fossil remains of agricultural systems. Revised information and maps were submitted in December 2003. The total area proposed for inscription is 6,665 ha, with buffer zones amounting to 63,662 ha. By fax received 16 June 2004, the State Party has requested that the name of the proposed property be **The Incense Route and the Desert Cities in the Negev**.

#### ICOMOS Recommendation:

That the property be **inscribed** on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria iii and v:

In order to address concerns over interventions at two of the sites, it is suggested that the State Party put in place an archaeological strategy for the whole site and also for each of the major towns which covers archaeological research, non-destructive recording and approaches to stabilisation and repair.

It is further recommended that there should be active management of Haluza and that steps should be taken to consolidate those parts of the site which have been excavated.

It is also suggested that the State Party amplify existing management plans with more detailed work plans to provide guidance for short-term responsive, conservation projects.

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.42**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Noting the request of the State Party to modify the name of the property,
2. Inscribes the **Incense Route and the Desert Cities in the Negev, Israel**, as a cultural landscape on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (iii) and (v):

**Criterion (iii):** The Nabatean towns and their trade routes bear eloquent testimony to the economic, social and cultural importance of frankincense to the Hellenistic-Roman world. The routes also provided a means of passage not only for frankincense and other trade goods but also for people and ideas.

**Criterion (v):** The almost fossilised remains of towns, forts, caravanserais and sophisticated agricultural systems strung out along the Spice route in the Negev desert, display an outstanding response to a hostile desert environment and one that flourished for five centuries.

The property consists of the following elements:

Name	Town	Core Zone (ha)	Buffer Zone (ha)
Incense & Spice Route	Avdat -Moa	6,314	62,592
Haluza	Ramat Negev	52	278
Mamshit	Dimona	242	514
Shivta	Ramat Negev	47	278
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,665</b>	<b>63,662</b>

3. Recommends that the authorities establish an archaeological strategy for the whole site, addressing research, non-destructive recording and approaches to stabilisation and repair;
4. Further recommends that there should be active management of Haluza and that steps be taken to consolidate those parts of the site which have been excavated;
5. Encourages the authorities to amplify existing management plans with more detailed work plans to provide guidance for short-term responsive, conservation projects.

Property	<b>Etruscan Necropolises of Cerveteri and Tarquinia</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 1158</b>
State Party	<b>Italy</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi)</b>

**Technical Summary:**

Cerveteri and Tarquinia, separated by about 40 km and situated within a few kilometres from the coast of the Tyrrhenian Sea, were among the most important Etruscan city-states. After the visit of, and discussions with, representatives of ICOMOS, the State Party submitted a revised nomination received 22 December 2003, substantially enlarging the areas proposed. Both the original and revised nominations propose including the two site museums as separate core areas within each buffer zone.

Property	Core Zone (ha)	Buffer zone
Cerveteri: Etruscan Necropolis of Banditaccia	197.57	1824.04
Cerveteri: Caerean Archaeological Museum	ng (< 0.1)	
Tarquinia: Etruscan Necropolis of Monterozzi	129.36	3108.07
Tarquinia: National Archaeological Museum	ng (< 0.1)	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>326.93</b>	<b>4932.11</b>

In January 2004, the State Party submitted a 75-page progress report on the Management Plan being prepared.

**ICOMOS Recommendation:**

That these properties be **inscribed** on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria i, iii and iv.

ICOMOS wishes it could recommend the inscription of museums as well. The museums contain the movable elements from these sites, which complement the cultural story of the Etruscans, but the convention does not permit inscription of movable property.

Though the sites are well managed, it is recommended that a proper document, being the sites' "management plan" should be prepared in short time.

The museums, housing the most important movable remains from the sites can not be included in the nomination. ICOMOS recommends a serious discussion on the issue of movable remains, which are complementary aspect of the non movable, as representatives of cultures and cultural values.

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.43**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Inscribes the **Etruscan Necropolises of Cerveteri and Tarquinia, Italy**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (i), (iii) and (iv):

**Criterion (i):** The necropolises of Tarquinia and Cerveteri are masterpieces of creative genius: Tarquinia's large-scale wall paintings are exceptional both for their formal qualities and for their content, which reveal aspects of life, death, and religious beliefs of the ancient Etruscans. Cerveteri shows in a funerary context the same town planning and architectural schemes used in an ancient city.

**Criterion (iii):** The two necropolises constitute a unique and exceptional testimony to the ancient Etruscan civilisation, the only urban type of civilisation in pre-Roman Italy. Moreover, the depiction of daily life in the frescoed tombs, many of which are replicas of Etruscan houses, is a unique testimony to this vanished culture.

**Criterion (iv):** Many of the tombs of Tarquinia and Cerveteri represent types of buildings which no longer exist in any other form. The cemeteries, replicas of Etruscan town planning schemes, are some of the earliest existing in the region.

2. Decides not to include the Caerean Archaeological Museum in Cerveteri or the National Archaeological Museum in Tarquinia in the inscription;

The property consists of two separate components:

Property	Core Zone (ha)	Buffer zone
Cerveteri: Etruscan Necropolis of Banditaccia	197.57	1824.04
Tarquinia: Etruscan Necropolis of Monterozzi	129.36	3108.07
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>326.93</b>	<b>4932.11</b>

3. Requests the State Party to submit revised maps of the property which do not include the two museums;
4. Further Requests the State Party to submit the completed management plan to the World Heritage Centre by the 29th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2005.

Property	<b>Kernavė Archaeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernavė)</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 1137</b>
State Party	<b>Lithuania</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (ii) (iii) (iv) CL</b>

#### Technical Summary:

The Kernavė Archaeological Site is situated in 194 ha on the right bank of the river Neris about 35 km northwest of Vilnius. A buffer zone of 2,455.2 ha is proposed.

#### ICOMOS Recommendation:

That the property be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria iii and iv.

While complimenting the State Party for the respectful presentation of the site, ICOMOS recommends attention to be given to the development of visitor facilities, currently under way. Furthermore, taking into account the various modern structures within the buffer zone, including the farms and the town of Kernavė, ICOMOS stresses the need for continuous monitoring and control of change in respect of the quality and significance of the heritage resources.

#### Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.44

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Inscribes the Kernavė Archaeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernavė), Lithuania, as a cultural landscape on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (iii) and (iv):

**Criterion (iii):** *The archaeological site of Kernavė presents an exceptional testimony to the evolution of human settlements in the Baltic region in Europe over the period of some 10 millennia. The site has exceptional evidence of the contact of Pagan and Christian funeral traditions.*

**Criterion (iv):** *The settlement patterns and the impressive hill-forts represent outstanding examples of the development of such types of structures and the history of their use in the pre-Christian era.*

2. Noting the respectful presentation of the site and visitor facilities already under preparation,
3. Encourages the local authorities to give special attention to the careful siting of modern structures, in both the nominated area and the buffer zones. Continuous

*monitoring of change in respect of the quality and significance of the heritage resources is necessary.*

Property	<b>Vegaøyen -- The Vega Archipelago</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 1143</b>
State Party	<b>Norway</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (v) CL</b>

#### Technical Summary:

The nominated area consists of 103,710 ha of which 93.4% is sea. The remaining 6,930 ha consists of more than 6500 islands, islets, and skerries. The buffer zone, 28,040 ha, is also made up of land and sea. In October 2003, the State Party submitted a report of supplementary actions undertaken since the original nomination was prepared.

#### ICOMOS Recommendation:

*(incorporating comments by IUCN)*

That, subject to the six points mentioned [below], the property be inscribed on the World Heritage list as a cultural landscape and on the basis of criterion v:

This site is undoubtedly of outstanding universal value. At the moment it is a living landscape where – remarkably – the process of eider down farming has persisted in spite of pressures to the contrary over the past hundred years. It is, however, vulnerable to the effects of change. For example, there are currently insufficient people to utilise all the islands' buildings and insufficient farmers who are willing to take sheep to graze the islands rich pastures.

There is evidence of a strong commitment to tackle these problems and a raft of projects has been put in place that could help sustain local processes. Four aspects need attention:

1. Although the Vega Master Plan is being re-written to espouse the aims of this nomination it covers more than the nominated site and includes development proposals for the buffer zone. A specific strategic plan for the nominated site should be prepared which can feed into the Master Plan. It should address:
  - a. Measures to support traditional forms of land management, particularly the grazing of sheep on the islands,
  - b. Sustaining field patterns,
  - c. The interface between conservation and sustainable development in respect of aquaculture,
  - d. Documentation,
  - e. How private land-owners may be engaged in the management processes.
2. There is currently no inventory of the duck nesting houses on the islands. This should be completed as a matter of urgency, a conservation plan drawn up for these unique structures, and ways found to give them protection.
3. There is a need to formalise the collection of traditional, intangible knowledge of the islands' cultural processes and traditions, in order to monitor their survival. A plan to record cultural traditions should be put in place.
4. The large radio mast on Vega Island is a visual intrusion into this dramatic and attractive landscape. If possible, this mast should be re-sited in order to remove, or at least reduce, its damaging impact on the nominated site.

5. The State Party should consider strengthening the boundary of the nominated site to the north and northeast through the inclusion of further islands and marine areas.
6. Consideration should be given to acquiring abandoned islands for public ownership, where appropriate, in order to sustain the cultural landscape and natural qualities of these islands.

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.45**

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. **Inscribes Vegaøyan -- The Vega Archipelago, Norway, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of criterion (v):**

**Criterion (v):** *The Vega archipelago reflects the way generations of fishermen/farmers have, over the past 1500 years, maintained a sustainable living in an inhospitable seascape near the Arctic Circle, based on the now unique practice of eider down harvesting, and it also celebrate the contribution made by women to the eider down process;*

2. **Requests the authorities to develop a specific strategic plan for the World Heritage property that will contribute to the overall Master Plan for the archipelago. It should address:**
  - *measures to support traditional forms of land management, particularly the grazing of sheep on the islands,*
  - *sustaining field patterns*
  - *the interface between conservation and sustainable development in respect of aquaculture*
  - *documentation*
  - *How private land-owners may be engaged in the management processes*
3. **Recommends that the authorities undertake an inventory of the eider duck nesting houses on the islands and develop a conservation plan to ensure the protection of these unique structures;**
4. **Encourages the authorities to formalise the collection of traditional, intangible knowledge of the islands' cultural processes and traditions, in order to monitor their survival;**
5. **Further encourages the State Party to explore ways to minimize the visual impact on the landscape of the large radio mast on Vega Island;**
6. **Recommends that the State Party consider extending the World Heritage area - or its buffer zone - to include islands and marine areas to the north and northeast;**
7. **Further recommends that the State Party consider acquiring abandoned islands for public ownership, where appropriate, in order to sustain the cultural landscape and protect the biodiversity of these islands.**

Property	<b>Ensemble of the Novodevichy Convent</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 1097</b>
State Party	<b>Russian Federation</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (i) (iv) (vi)</b>

**Technical Summary:**

This nomination was received in January 2002 to be considered for the deadline of 1 February 2003. By letter received 31 January 2003, the Russian authorities requested that the nomination be presented as an extension of the Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1990. By fax received 6 February 2004, the State Party informed the World Heritage Centre that they wished the nomination to be presented as its principal nomination, and not as an extension. The convent complex, on the Moscow River, occupies 5.18 ha. The surrounding park forms the 47 ha buffer zone.

**ICOMOS Recommendation:**

That the property be **inscribed** on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria i, iv and vi

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.46**

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. **Inscribes the Ensemble of the Novodevichy Convent, Russian Federation, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (i), (iv) and (vi):**

**Criterion (i):** *The Novodevichy Convent is the most outstanding example of the so-called 'Moscow Baroque', which became a fashionable style in the region of Moscow. Apart from its fine architecture and decorative details, the site is characterised by its town-planning values.*

**Criterion (iv):** *The Novodevichy Convent is an outstanding example of an exceptionally well preserved monastic complex, representing particularly the 'Moscow baroque' style in the architecture of the late 17th century.*

**Criterion (vi):** *The Novodevichy Convent ensemble integrates the political and cultural nature of the existing World Heritage site of Moscow Kremlin. It is itself closely related to Russian Orthodoxy, as well as with the Russian history especially in the 16th and 17th centuries.*

Property	<b>Dečani Monastery</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 724</b>
State Party	<b>Serbia and Montenegro</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi)</b>

**Technical Summary:**

The original nomination was presented by the Yugoslav authorities in 1994. The nomination was not examined by the 19th sessions of the Committee or its Bureau (1995), and consequently this nomination, resubmitted in January 2003, carries the original registration number, C 724. The Monastery occupies 1.8 ha on the Dečanska River gorge in the western part of the province of Kosovo and Metohija. A buffer zone of 111 ha is provided. In April 2004, the State Party submitted further documentation on the reconstruction and adaptation of the monastery dormitory.

**ICOMOS Recommendation:**

That the property be **inscribed** on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria ii and iv:

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.47**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. **Inscribes Dečani Monastery, Serbia and Montenegro, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (ii) and (iv):**

**Criterion (ii):** *Dečani Monastery represents an exceptional synthesis of Byzantine and Western medieval traditions. The monastery and particularly its paintings also exercised an important influence on the development of art and architecture during the Ottoman period.*

**Criterion (iv):** *Dečani Monastery represents an outstanding example of the last phase of the development of the Serbian-Slav architecture. The construction has integrated Eastern Byzantine and Western medieval traditions.*

Property	<b>Varberg Radio Station</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 1134</b>
State Party	<b>Sweden</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (ii) (iv)</b>

**Technical Summary:**

The property, 7 km east of the city of Varberg, is a small complex of buildings on a 109.9-ha lot, surrounded by a buffer zone of protected land of 3,854 ha. In October 2003, in response of ICOMOS recommendations, the Swedish authorities provided additional information concerning the new owner of the property, the Grimeton World Heritage Foundation, and management provisions.

**ICOMOS Recommendation:**

That the property be **inscribed** on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria ii and iv.

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.48**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. **Inscribes the Varberg Radio Station, Sweden, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (ii) and (iv):**

**Criterion (ii):** *The Varberg radio station at Grimeton is an outstanding monument representing the process of development of communication technology in the period following the First World War.*

**Criterion (iv):** *The Varberg radio station is an exceptionally well preserved example of a type of telecommunication centre, representing the technological achievements by the early 1920s, as well as documenting the further development over some three decades.*

Property	<b>Liverpool - Maritime Mercantile City</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 1150</b>
State Party	<b>United Kingdom</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (ii) (iii) (iv)</b>

**Technical Summary:**

The nomination of Liverpool focuses on the earlier surviving docks and their warehouses, the immediate commercial hinterland, and an area of historic town warehouses around the William Brown Street Cultural Quarter. The area of the nominated site is approximately 136 ha. and its buffer zone is 750.5 ha. In December 2003, the State Party provided a management plan for the Liverpool Commercial Centre and Waterfront.

**ICOMOS Recommendation:**

That, subject to satisfying the conditions [below], the property be **inscribed** on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria ii, iii and iv.

ICOMOS recommends particular attention to be given to monitoring the processes of change in the nominated historic areas and their surroundings. This concerns especially changes in use and new constructions.

It is understood that a new construction is planned in the central part of the nominated port area, i.e. the Pier Head, which has the potential to adversely impact its integrity. Considering the sensitivity of this area, ICOMOS recommends that the State Party inform the World Heritage Committee about the project and its impact on the nominated property, prior to decision about its inscription on the World Heritage List.

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.49**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. **Inscribes Liverpool - Maritime Mercantile City, United Kingdom, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv):**

**Criterion (ii):** *Liverpool was a major centre generating innovative technologies and methods in dock construction and port management in the 18th and 19th centuries. It thus contributed to the building up of the international mercantile systems throughout the British Commonwealth.*

**Criterion (iii):** *the city and the port of Liverpool are an exceptional testimony to the development of maritime mercantile culture in the 18th and 19th centuries, contributing to the building up of the British Empire. It was a centre for the slave trade, until its abolition in 1807, and to emigration from northern Europe to America.*

**Criterion (iv):** *Liverpool is an outstanding example of a world mercantile port city, which represents the early development of global trading and cultural connections throughout the British Empire.*

2. **Recommends that the authorities pay particular attention to monitoring the processes of change in the World Heritage areas and their surroundings. This concerns especially changes in use and new construction.**

Property	<b>The Town Hall and Roland on the Marketplace of Bremen</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 1087</b>
State Party	<b>Germany</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (iii)(iv)(vi)</b>

**Technical Summary:**

The property proposed for inscription, the Bremen Town Hall and the adjacent stone statute of Roland, covers 0.287 ha. The inner buffer zone, comprising historical monuments, covers 36,295 ha and the outer buffer zone corresponds to Bremen's old town and city centre.

This nomination was presented to the 27th session of the Committee in 2003. In its decision, **27 COM 8C.20** the Committee deferred the nomination, "to allow for the historical and architectural evaluation of the property in the framework of a comparative study of town halls."

In January 2004, the State Party submitted a study directed by Prof. Dr. Hans-Joachim Manske, *The Town Hall and Roland on the Marketplace of Bremen: Their Special Significance in Comparison to Other Town Halls*.

**ICOMOS Recommendation:**

That this property be **inscribed** on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria iii, iv and vi.

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.50**

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. **Inscribes The Town Hall and Roland on the Marketplace of Bremen, Germany on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (iii), (iv) and (vi):**

**Criterion (iii):** *the Bremen Town Hall and Roland bear an exceptional testimony to the civic autonomy and sovereignty, as these developed in the Holy Roman Empire.*

**Criterion (iv):** *The Bremen Town Hall and Roland are an outstanding ensemble representing civic autonomy and market freedom. The town hall represents the medieval Saalgeschossbau-type of hall construction, as well as being an outstanding example of the so-called Weser Renaissance in Northern Germany. The Bremen Roland is the most representative and one of the oldest of Roland statues erected as a symbol of market rights and freedom.*

**Criterion (vi):** *the ensemble of the town hall and Roland of Bremen with its symbolism is directly associated with the development of the ideas of civic autonomy and market freedom in the Holy Roman Empire. The Bremen Roland is referred to a historical figure, paladin of Charlemagne, who became the source for the French 'chanson de geste' and other medieval and Renaissance epic poetry.*

Property	<b>Val d'Orcia</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 1026 Rev</b>
State Party	<b>Italy</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi) CL</b>

**Technical Summary:**

The nomination of Val d'Orcia was originally submitted in June 2000. At the 25th session of the Bureau in June 2001, the Bureau deferred the nomination, requesting the State Party to reformulate it. "The revised nomination should focus on exactly what is in mind as a cultural landscape in this case, with reasons for the criteria chosen. It should be based on and include evidence of research in landscape history, and it should include a comparative analysis of its significance in relation to similar landscapes, certainly in Italy but ideally further afield, which illustrate significant stages in human history."

A revised nomination submitted in January 2002 was received too late to be examined by ICOMOS for the 26th session of the Committee. Following further comments by the Centre and ICOMOS, a second revision was received in January 2003.

The area proposed (61,187.96 ha) is the *Parco Artistico Naturale e Culturale della Val d'Orcia*. Four small areas at the border of the park on the north, west and south are designated as buffer zones (5,660.077 ha). The **Historic Centre of the City of Pienza**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1996 and which is surrounded on all sides by the Park, is excluded from this nomination.

In response to the evaluation of the nomination by ICOMOS, the Italian authorities submitted further documents on 4 June 2004, which were transmitted to ICOMOS for its consideration.

**ICOMOS Recommendation:**

That the property be **inscribed** on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of criteria iv and vi, [...] subject to the following:

1. The State Party is asked to undertake as soon as possible a landscape survey identifying qualities and features of the planned 'colonial' landscape and their association with traditional practices.
2. The State Party is asked to undertake as soon as possible a survey of vernacular buildings.
3. The State Party is asked to compile an accessible history of the colonisation process drawing on contemporary documentation to explain the political, social, economic and visionary thinking behind the project, the involvement of artists and architects, and the way the area was subsequently managed, in order that the full significances of the area can be understood and sustained.
4. The State Party is asked to put in place an assessment of the condition of natural elements that affect the landscape of the park, such as soil, vegetation and water management, in order to inform sustainable management practices.

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.51**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. **Inscribes Val d'Orcia, Italy, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of criteria (iv) and (vi):**

**Criterion (iv):** *The Val d'Orcia is an exceptional reflection of the way the landscape was re-written in Renaissance times to reflect the ideals of good governance and to create an aesthetically pleasing pictures.*

**Criterion (vi):** *The landscape of the Val d'Orcia was celebrated by painters from the Siennese School, which flourished during the Renaissance. Images of the Val d'Orcia, and particularly depictions of landscapes where people are depicted as living in harmony with nature, have come to be seen as icons of the Renaissance and have profoundly influenced the development of landscape thinking.*

2. **Requests** the State Party to undertake as soon as possible a landscape survey identifying qualities and features of the planned 'colonial' landscape and their association with traditional practices;
3. **Further requests** the State Party to undertake as soon as possible a survey of vernacular buildings;
4. **Encourages** the State Party to compile an accessible history of the colonisation process drawing on contemporary documentation to explain the political, social, economic and visionary thinking behind the project, the involvement of artists and architects, and the way the area was subsequently managed, in order that the full significances of the area can be understood and sustained;
5. **Further encourages** the State Party to put in place an assessment of the condition of natural elements that affect the landscape of the park, such as soil, vegetation and water management, in order to inform sustainable management practices.

Property	<b>Landscape of the Pico Island Vineyard Culture</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 1117 Rev</b>
State Party	<b>Portugal</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (i)(iii)(iv)(v) CL</b>

**Technical Summary:**

Pico Island is the second largest of the nine islands in the archipelago of the Azores, 1,500 km west of mainland Portugal. The nomination was reviewed by the 27th session of the World Heritage Committee (2003). At that time, it consisted of two separate "lajidos" (coastal lava plains), one on the north coast near Santa Luzia and the other on the west coast, Criação Velha, each surrounded by long coastal buffer zones. The total area proposed was 190.2 ha, with buffer zones totalling 2,445.2 ha.

In its decision, **27 COM 8C.14** the Committee decided not to inscribe the property on the basis of natural criteria. Concerning cultural criteria, the Committee referred the nomination back to the State Party "to allow the State Party to nominate a more extensive area and as a cultural landscape, as recommended by ICOMOS."

A revised nomination was submitted by the State Party in January 2004, together with a management plan. In response to further questions from ICOMOS, the State Party provided additional information and maps in March 2004. The two original areas proposed for inscription are considerably extended along the coast.

Name	Area (ha)	Buffer
Lajido Criação Velha and adjacent coast	352	809
Lajido Sta Luzia and adjacent coast	635	1,115
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>1,924 ha</b>

**ICOMOS Recommendation:**

That the property be **inscribed** on the World Heritage list as a cultural landscape on the basis of criteria iii and v.

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.52**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. **Inscribes the Landscape of the Pico Island Vineyard Culture, Portugal, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of criteria (iii) and (v):**

**Criteria (iii) and (v):** *The Pico Island landscape reflects a unique response to viticulture on a small volcanic island and one that has been evolving since the arrival of the first settlers in the 15th century. The extraordinarily beautiful man-made landscape of small, stone walled fields is testimony to generations of small-scale farmers who, in a hostile environment, created a sustainable living and much-prized wine.*

**Transboundary properties**

Property	<b>Muskauer Park / Park Muzakowski</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 1127</b>
State Party	<b>Germany/ Poland</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (i)(iv) CL</b>

**Technical Summary:**

The former estate of Prince Hermann von Pückler-Muskau lies on both sides of the Neisse River, which since 1945 has been the border between Germany (the German Democratic Republic, and after 1990, the Federal Republic of Germany) and Poland. According to the nomination dossier, the area of the nominated property in both States Parties is 348 ha.

State Party	Nominated Area (ha)	Buffer Zone (ha)
Germany	136.10	620.65
Poland	211.90	584.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>348.00 ha</b>	<b>1204.65</b>

**ICOMOS Recommendation:**

That the property be **inscribed** on the World Heritage as a cultural landscape on the basis of criteria i and iv.

The park has become the catalyst for cross-border cultural collaboration between Poland and Germany. It is an exemplary example of such collaboration in the development of a programme of restoration but also in the establishment of an active conservation school, the Muskau School, an international school for landscape management that has put into effect the training ideals of Prince Puckler and his pupil Eduard Petzold.

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.53**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. **Inscribes** *Muskauer Park / Park Muzakowski*, **Germany /Poland**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (i) and (iv):

**Criterion (i):** Muskauer Park is an exceptional example of a European landscape park that broke new ground in terms of development towards an ideal made-made landscape.

**Criterion (iv):** Muskauer Park was the forerunner for new approaches to landscape design in cities, and influenced the development of 'landscape architecture' as a discipline.

2. **Encourages** both State Parties to continue their collaboration and to exchange their experiences with other States developing transboundary nominations.

**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

New nominations

Property	<b>Luis Barragán House and Studio</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 1136</b>
State Party	<b>Mexico</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (i)(ii)</b>

**Technical Summary:**

The nomination is for the house and studio on two adjacent lots in a suburb of Mexico City occupying 1161 m<sup>2</sup>. The buffer zone of 22.9 ha is composed of the adjacent city blocks on three sides of the complex.

**ICOMOS Recommendation:**

That, subject to satisfying the legal and management conditions [noted below], the property be **inscribed** on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria i and ii.

Considering that, at the present, only the residential part of the property is legally protected and that the protection of the studio is in process, it is recommended that legal protection be enforced on the entire nominated property as a precondition for the inscription.

Considering that the urban context of the property is subject to changes, which may undermine the qualities of the site, and taking note of the increased building heights in the neighbourhood, it is recommended that the planning control within the proposed buffer zone be formally enforced and that steps be taken to remove any infringements that could disturb the visual integrity of the nominated property.

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.54**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. **Inscribes** the *Luis Barragán House and Studio*, **Mexico**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (i) and (ii):

**Criterion (i):** The House and Studio of Luis Barragán represents a masterpiece of the new developments in the Modern Movement, integrating traditional, philosophical and artistic currents into a new synthesis.

**Criterion (ii):** The work of Luis Barragán exhibits the integration of modern and traditional influences, which in turn have had an important impact especially on the design of garden and urban landscape design.

2. **Recommends** that the authorities formally enforce planning control within the proposed buffer zone and to take steps to remove any infringements that disturb the visual integrity of the nominated property.

**III. Application of para. 67 of the Operational Guidelines (July 2002) concerning nominations to be processed on an Emergency Basis**

Paragraph 67 of the *Operational Guidelines* (2002 provisional edition):

67. The normal deadlines for the submission and processing of nominations will not apply in the case of properties which, in the opinion of the Bureau, after consultation with the competent international non-governmental organization, would unquestionably meet the criteria for inclusion in the World Heritage List and which have suffered damage from disaster caused by natural events or by human activities. Such nominations will be processed on an emergency basis.

The following nomination was received in 2004 under the conditions of paragraph 67, cited above.

Property	<b>Bam Citadel (Arg-e Bam) and its Related Sites</b>
Id. N°	<b>C 1208</b>
State Party	<b>Islamic Republic of Iran</b>
Criteria proposed	<b>C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi)</b>

**Technical Summary:**

The nomination for the Citadel of Bam and Related Sites was received 11 May 2004 and immediately transmitted to ICOMOS for its examination. In addition to the Citadel itself of 73.16 ha, the proposed property includes multiple core and buffer zones with different levels of protection. The nomination is proposed by the Iranian authorities for inscription on both the World Heritage List and the List of World Heritage in Danger, due to the damage caused to the city by the earthquake of 26 December 2003.

ID No	Name	Core Zone (ha)	Buffer zone 1	Buffer zone 2
001	Arg-e Bam	73.16	279.06	544.09
002	Qal'eh Dokhtar	3.71		
003	Emād School	0.18		
004	Vakil Ensemble	0.76	6.48	
005	Bam Bazaar	1.08		
006	Ahmadiyah School	0.09		
007	Seyyed Abbās Bath	0.03		
008	Emānzādeh Asiri Mausoleum	0.43		
009	Ansāri Residence	0.35	0.93	
010	Emānzādeh Zeyd Mausoleum	1.18	1.62	
011	Mehdzādeh House	0.07	0.11	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>81.04</b>	<b>288.20</b>	<b>544.09</b>

**ICOMOS Recommendation:**

That the property be **inscribed** on the World Heritage List and on the World Heritage List in Danger as a *cultural landscape* on the basis of criteria ii, iii, iv and v:

The Committee will be asked to consider two draft decisions, concerning inscription on the World Heritage List and on the List of World Heritage in Danger:

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.55**

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. ***Inscribes the Bam Citadel (Arg-e Bam) and its Related Sites, Islamic Republic of Iran, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v):***

**Criterion (ii):** *Arg-e Bam developed at the crossroads of important trade routes at the southern side of the Iranian high plateau, and it became an outstanding example of the interaction of the various influences.*

**Criterion (iii):** *Arg-e Bam and its related sites represent a cultural landscape and an exceptional testimony to the development of a trading settlement in the desert environment of the Central Asian region.*

**Criterion (iv):** *Arg-e Bam represents an outstanding example of a fortified settlement and citadel in the Central Asian region, based on the use mud layer technique (Chineh) combined with mud bricks (Khesht).*

**Criterion (v):** *The cultural landscape of Bam is an outstanding representation of the interaction of man and nature in a desert environment, using the qanāts. The system is based on a strict social system with precise tasks and responsibilities, which have been maintained in use until the present, but has now become vulnerable to irreversible change.*

**Draft Decision: 28 COM 14B.56**

1. ***Decides to inscribe the Bam Citadel (Arg-e Bam) and its Related Sites, Islamic Republic of Iran, on the List of World Heritage in Danger.***