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UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Thirty second Session

**Quebec City, Canada
2 – 10 July 2008**

Item 8B of the Provisional Agenda: Nominations to the World Heritage List

Nominations to the World Heritage List

SUMMARY

This Addendum presents the Draft Decisions concerning 5 nominations of properties deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee, 21 minor modifications to the boundaries and 29 revisions of Statements of Significance or Statements of Outstanding Universal Value of already inscribed properties and 1 change of criteria to be examined by the World Heritage Committee at its 32nd session in 2008.

Decision required: The Committee is requested to examine the Draft Decisions presented in this Addendum and take its Decisions in accordance with paragraphs 153, 155, 163 and 164 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

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

The World Heritage Committee at its 30th session (Vilnius, 2006) approved 17 changes of criteria numbering for Natural and Mixed properties inscribed for geological values before 1994 (*Document WHC-06/30.COM/8D*).

For only two properties (see table below), in the group of properties that was inscribed under natural criteria (ii) before 1994, was no change in criteria numbering requested at that time, as the State Party asked for further time to consult the stakeholders concerned.

Following consultations with the stakeholders and IUCN, it was agreed that the criteria should be as shown in the table here below.

Date Inscribed	State Party	World Heritage property	Original criteria	Temporary unified criteria (2005)	Agreed criteria (2008)
1987-1994	Australia	Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park	N (ii) (iii) C (v) (vi)	(v) (vi) (vii) (ix)	(v)(vi)(vii)(viii)
1992	Australia	Fraser Island	N (ii) (iii)	(vii) (ix)	(vii)(viii)(ix)

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.46

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add,*
2. *Recalling its decision to unify into one set of criteria the six cultural and four natural criteria in paragraph 77 of the Operational Guidelines (2005);*
3. *Noting the changes already made to the numbering of geological criteria by its decision 30 COM 8D.1;*
4. *Approve the criteria numbering as presented in Tables 1 of Document WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add.*

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The 6 properties highlighted in **bold** are nominations that have been deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the Committee.

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.	Nature of proposal	Pp	
NATURAL PROPERTIES					
Bulgaria	Srebarna Nature Reserve	219	Bis	Minor Mod. Of Boundaries	1
Hungary / Slovakia	Caves of Aggtelek Karst and Slovak Karst	725	Ter	Minor Mod. Of Boundaries	1
MIXED PROPERTIES					
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of	Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid Region	99	Bis	Minor Mod. Of Boundaries	1
CULTURAL PROPERTIES					
Albania	Historic Centres of Berat and Gjirokastra – Towns of southern Albania, exceptional testimonies of well-preserved Ottoman settlements in the Balkan region	569	Bis	Deferred or referred nomination	3
Austria	Historic Centre of the City of Salzburg	784		Revision of Statement	7
Austria	Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn	786		Revision of Statement	8
Austria	Hallstatt-Dachstein/Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape	806		Revision of Statement	8
Bahrain	Qal'at al Bahrain – Ancient Harbour and Capital of Dilmun	1192		Minor Mod. Of Boundaries	3
Bulgaria	Boyana Church	42		Revision of Statement	9
Bulgaria	Madara Rider	43		Revision of Statement	9
Bulgaria	Thracian Tomb of Kazanlak	44		Revision of Statement	10
Bulgaria	Rock-Hewn Churches of Ivanovo	45		Revision of Statement	10
Bulgaria	Rila Monastery	216		Revision of Statement	10
Bulgaria	Ancient City of Nessebar	217		Revision of Statement	11
Bulgaria	Thracian Tomb of Sveshtari	359		Revision of Statement	11
Cambodia	The Sacred Site of the Temple of Preah Vihear <i>see Document WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add2</i>	1224	Rev	Deferred or referred nomination	2
China	Old Town of Lijiang	811		Minor Mod. Of Boundaries	3
Czech Republic	Historic Centre of Prague	616		Revision of Statement	12
Estonia	Historic Centre (Old Town) of Tallinn	822		Minor Mod. Of Boundaries	4
Germany	St Mary's Cathedral and St Michael's Church at Hildesheim	187	Rev	Minor Mod. Of Boundaries	4
Germany	Cologne Cathedral	292	Rev	Minor Mod. Of Boundaries	5
Germany	Mines of Rammelsberg and Historic Town of Goslar	623		Minor Mod. Of Boundaries	5
India	River Island of Majuli in midstream of Brahmaputra River in Assam	1206	Rev	Deferred or referred nomination	2
Israel	Bahá'í Holy Places in Haifa and Western Galilee	1220	Rev	Deferred or referred nomination	4
Kenya	Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forests	1231	Rev	Deferred or referred nomination	2
Kyrgyzstan	Sulamain-Too Sacred Mountain	1230	Rev	Deferred or referred nomination	2
Lithuania	Vilnius Historic Centre	541		Minor Mod. Of Boundaries	5
Morocco	Archaeological Site of Volubilis	836		Minor Mod. Of Boundaries	3
Philippines	Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras	722		Revision of Statement	7
Poland	Cracow's Historic Centre	29		Revision of Statement	13
Poland	Historic Centre of Warsaw	30		Revision of Statement	13
Poland	Old City of Zamość	564		Revision of Statement	14
Poland	Castle of the Teutonic Order in Malbork	847		Revision of Statement	14
Poland	Wieliczka Salt Mine	32		Revision of Statement	14
Poland	Wieliczka Salt Mine	32		Minor Mod. Of Boundaries	5
Portugal	Historic Centre Évora	361		Minor Mod. Of Boundaries	5
Portugal	Monastery of the Hieronymites and Tower of Belém in Lisbon	263		Minor Mod. Of Boundaries	5

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.		Nature of proposal	Pp
Spain	Old Town of Avila with its Extra-Muros Churches	348	Bis	Minor Mod. Of Boundaries	5
Spain	Palau de la Música Catalana and Hospital de Sant Pau, Barcelona	804		Minor Mod. Of Boundaries	6
Ukraine	Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra	527	Bis	Minor Mod. Of Boundaries	6
Ukraine	L'viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre	865		Minor Mod. Of Boundaries	6
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Durham Castle and Cathedral	370		Minor Mod. Of Boundaries	6
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Durham Castle and Cathedral	370		Revision of Statement	15
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and St Margaret's Church	426	Rev	Minor Mod. Of Boundaries	6
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and St Margaret's Church	426	Rev	Revision of Statement	20
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites	373		Minor Mod. Of Boundaries	6
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites	373		Revision of Statement	17
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Ironbridge Gorge	371		Revision of Statement	16
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Studley Royal Park including the Ruins of Fountains Abbey	372	Rev	Revision of Statement	17
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd	374		Revision of Statement	19
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Blenheim Palace	425		Revision of Statement	19
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	City of Bath	428		Revision of Statement	20
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Tower of London	488		Revision of Statement	21
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey, and St Martin's Church	496		Revision of Statement	22
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Old and New Towns of Edinburgh	728		Revision of Statement	23
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Maritime Greenwich	795		Revision of Statement	24

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

In the presentation below, ICOMOS Recommendations and IUCN Recommendations are both presented in the form of Draft Decisions and are taken from WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1.Add (ICOMOS) and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B2 (IUCN).

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

A. NATURAL PROPERTIES

A.1 EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

A.1.1 Minor modification to the boundaries of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

Property	Srebarna Nature Reserve
Id. N°	219 Bis
State Party	Bulgaria

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.47

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Approves the proposed creation of a 673 ha buffer zone for the 638 ha **Srebarna Nature Reserve, Bulgaria**, in order to strengthen the integrity of the World Heritage property.

Property	Caves of Aggtelek Karst and Slovak Karst
Id. N°	725 Ter
State Party	Hungary / Slovakia

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.48

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Approves the proposed extension of the Esztramos Hill component from 107.2 ha to 195 ha and the proposed creation of a 28,000 ha buffer zone on the Hungarian side of the **Caves of Aggtelek Karst and Slovak Karst, Hungary / Slovakia**, in order to strengthen the integrity of the World Heritage property;

3. Refers the proposed reductions in the surface area of the property and buffer zones on the Slovakian side of the **Caves of Aggtelek Karst and Slovak Karst, Hungary / Slovakia**, back to the State Party of Slovakia to provide further justification and information;
4. Requests the State Party of Slovakia to provide more detailed information on the proposed reductions, including large scale topographic, geological, and in the case of Dobšinská and Ochtinská caves also hydrogeological maps, and their implications for the Outstanding Universal Value and integrity of the property. Based on review of this information, IUCN will recommend whether the proposed modifications can be accepted as minor modifications or will require a full re-nomination including a field evaluation.

B. MIXED PROPERTIES

B.1 EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

B.1.1 Minor modification to the boundaries of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

Property	Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid Region
Id. N°	99 Bis
State Party	Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.49

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add, WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Refers the proposed modification to the boundary of the **Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid Region, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**, back to the State Party for reconsideration;
3. Requests the State Party (following the IUCN evaluation) to consider realigning the boundary of the property, preferably along topographic or other features recognisable in the field, to include all of Galičica National Park and other critical areas, and creating an appropriate buffer zone to protect the catchment of Lake Ohrid;
4. Notes the ICOMOS evaluation recommending approval of the minor modification of boundary under cultural criteria for the Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid Region, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia;
5. Encourages the States Parties of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Albania to cooperate towards a transboundary extension of the property to include the Albanian part of Lake Ohrid and its watershed to strengthen the values and integrity of the property;

6. Requests the State Party to submit a detailed scaled map and figures for the area of the property by 1 February 2009.

C. CULTURAL PROPERTIES

C.1 AFRICA

C.1.1 Properties deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Property	Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forests
Id. N°	1231 Rev
State Party	Kenya
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(v)(vi)

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.50

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the nomination of the **Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forests, Kenya**, back to the State Party to allow it to:
 - a) Undertake a more thorough comparative analysis to appraise all the kayas, in order to justify the smaller number of nominated kayas and to identify which might be added to the serial nomination in due course;
 - b) Withdraw Kaya Kinondo from the nomination;
 - c) Designate Kayas Kambe and Kaya Ribe as National Monuments;
 - d) Enter into formal agreements with kaya Elders to establish them as the responsible guardians of the kayas;
 - e) Modify the Management Plan to reflect the needs of the nominated kayas, in particular integrating the conservation of cultural and natural resources and traditional and non-traditional conservation and management practices;
 - f) Secure resources for the implementation of the management strategy and plan;
 - g) Identify the settings of the kayas and put in place Buffer Zones with protection from major developmental threats, particularly mining extraction and building construction, and other appropriate measures to protect the wider settings;
 - h) Produce more detailed mapping of the kayas.

C.2 ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

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

Property	The Sacred Site of the Temple of Preah Vihear
Id. N°	1224 Rev
State Party	Cambodia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iv)

See Documents WHC- 08/32.COM/8B.Add2
WHC- 08/32.COM/INF.8B1.Add2

Property	River Island of Majuli in midstream of Brahmaputra River in Assam
Id. N°	1206 Rev
State Party	India
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(v)(vi)

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.51

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **River island of Majuli in midstream Brahmaputra River in Assam, India**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) Assemble a complete inventory of the 31 surviving Sattras on the island as a preliminary to considering which Sattras might have the potential to demonstrate outstanding universal value and be nominated as the core zone;
 - b) Allow an ICOMOS evaluation mission to visit the property to consider the extent and scope of the Sattras;
 - c) Undertake an appraisal of the overall river basin in which Majuli lies, and the potential impact of upstream development, deforestation and the building of dams, in order to ascertain whether managed retreat is the only realistic approach to the flooding and erosion processes.

Property	Sulamain-Too Sacred Mountain
Id. N°	1230 Rev
State Party	Kyrgyzstan
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)(vi) + CL

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.52

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,

2. Refers the nomination of **Sulaiman-Too Sacred Mountain, Kyrgyzstan**, back to the State Party to allow it to:

- a) Stop the construction of an aerial ropeway, suspend and then revise the project for a new mosque to reduce its height and impact, and find alternative solutions to the need for more houses in the buffer zone to avoid high-rise buildings;
- b) Create a Site Management Council to implement the Management Plan, and augment the Plan with an Action Plan;
- c) Put in place the formal protection of the nominated site through incorporating it and the Buffer Zone into the city plan to give both of them effect as part of the overall zoning plan for the city, through finalising the Protection Zoning Project document as part of the Urban Master Plan.

C.2.2 Minor modification to the boundaries of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

Property	Old Town of Lijiang
Id. N°	811
State Party	China

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.53

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the consideration of the boundaries and buffer zones for Shuhe and Baisha villages to allow the State Party to consider enlarging the buffer zones and to provide full details of their protective arrangements as part of the overall Master and Management Plans for the property;
3. Recommends that the State Party should considers ways to provide protection to the area between the three main elements of the property, perhaps through planning procedures, to ensure that key elements of the rural landscape that supported the settlements are sustained as well as key views of mountains.

C.3 ARAB STATES

C.3.1 Minor modification to the boundaries of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

Property	Qal'at al Bahrain – Ancient Harbour and Capital of Dilmun
Id. N°	1192
State Party	Bahrain

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.54

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Approves the minor modification to the core zone, and the enlarged buffer zone, of **Qal'at al-Bahrain: Ancient Harbour and Capital of Dilmun, Bahrain**;
3. Recommends that if subsequently surveys by underwater archaeological teams reveal evidence to link the two core zones, the State Party should consider a further enlargement of the core zone.

Property	Archaeological Site of Volubilis
Id. N°	836
State Party	Morocco

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.55

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Approves the proposed buffer zone of the **Archaeological site of Volubilis, Morocco**.

C.4 EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

C.4.1 Properties deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Property	Historic Centres of Berat and Gjirokastra – Towns of southern Albania, exceptional testimonies of well-preserved Ottoman settlements in the Balkan region
Id. N°	569 Bis
State Party	Albania
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.56

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the nomination of the **Historic Centres of Berat and Gjirokastra (well-preserved southern Albanian towns bearing outstanding testimony to the Ottoman period in the Balkans), Albania**, back to the State Party of Albania, to allow it to:
 - a) Provide details of the structure for the coordination of the management plan for the two towns, in accordance with §114 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, and provide guarantees about its setting up and its competencies.
3. Recommends that:
 - a) An inventory should be provided of the illegal constructions dating from the late 1990s, together

with a plan for the removal of these illegal constructions in a medium-term perspective;

- b) Specific monitoring indicators should be defined, together with the intervals of their updating;
- c) A programme of archaeological excavations should be proposed, in accordance with the international standards in force;
- d) The firefighting arrangements in the historic urban zone should be improved;
- e) The medium-term plan for the development of tourist facility capacities should be set out in detail.

Property	Bahá'í Holy Places in Haifa and Western Galilee
Id. N°	1220
State Party	Israel
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(vi)

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.57

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Holy shrine of Bahá'u'lláh with its mansion and gardens, and the Holy shrine of the Báb and its terraced gardens** as part of the Bahá'í Holy Places in Haifa and the Western Galilee, Israel, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (vi)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Bahá'í Holy Places demonstrate outstanding universal value for the Holy shrine of Bahá'u'lláh and the Holy shrine of the Báb, as the most holy places of the Bahá'í faith provide an exceptional testimony to the strong traditions of Bahá'í pilgrimage which have grown up over the last century and draw large numbers of followers from around the world. They also have a profound meaning and value for followers of the Bahá'í faith as sacred sites linked to the faith's two founders.

Criterion (iii): *The Holy shrine of Bahá'u'lláh and the Holy shrine of the Báb, as the most holy places of the Bahá'í faith, and visited by thousands of pilgrims each year from around the world, provide an exceptional testimony to, and are powerful communicators of, the strong cultural tradition of Bahá'í pilgrimage.*

Criterion (vi): *The two holy Bahá'í shrines have a meaning and value for members of the Bahá'í faith all over the world.*

The property demonstrates integrity linked to the history and spiritual home of the Bahá'í faith and it demonstrates authenticity as tangible expression of the body of doctrine and system of values and beliefs that form the Bahá'í faith.

The legal protection of the nominated areas and their buffer zones will be improved once the TAMA 35 provisions come into force for Haifa. Conservation approaches are appropriate and the management system for the property provides high quality management.

4. Recommends that the name of the property be changed to: **"Bahá'í Holy Places"**;
5. Further recommends that, in order to reinforce the protection of the properties, measures should be put in place to mitigate adequately the effects of urban development.

C.4.2 Minor modification to the boundaries of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

Property	Historic Centre (Old Town) of Tallinn
Id. N°	822
State Party	Estonia

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.58

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Approves the minor modification to the boundaries of the core and buffer zones of the **Historic Centre (Old Town) of Tallinn, Estonia**;
3. Urges the State Party to develop a comprehensive Management Plan for the enlarged area and its buffer zone as a framework for other strategic plans for the city;
4. Recommends that development in the wider setting beyond the buffer zone be interrogated for its impact on the values of the core zone.

Property	St Mary's Cathedral and St Michael's Church at Hildesheim
Id. N°	187 Rev
State Party	Germany

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.59

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Approves the minor modification to the boundaries of **St. Mary's Cathedral and St. Michael's Church in Hildesheim, Germany**;
3. Requests the State Party to specify all the administrative and legal measures which will apply to the buffer zone, as a complementary item to the management plan, and that as soon as they have been completed, they should be sent to the World Heritage Centre.

Property	Cologne Cathedral
Id. N°	292 Rev
State Party	Germany

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.60

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Approves the minor modification to the boundaries of **Cologne Cathedral, Germany**;
3. Requests that the protection measures which apply to the new buffer zone should be specified in more detail, thereby supplementing the management plan;
4. Recommends that reflection should continue concerning the limits of an extended buffer zone based on historic criteria.

Property	Mines of Rammelsberg and Historic Town of Goslar
Id. N°	623
State Party	Germany

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.61

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Approves the minor modification to the boundaries of **Rammelsberg mines and the historic town of Goslar, Germany**.

Property	Vilnius Historic Centre
Id. N°	541
State Party	Lithuania

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.62

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Notes the progress made towards defining and providing protection for a buffer zone for the **Vilnius Historic Centre, Lithuania**;
3. Requests the State Party to submit the buffer zone as a minor modification, once the Special Protection Plan has been approved which gives it legal protection.

Property	Wieliczka Salt Mine
Id. N°	32
State Party	Poland

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.63

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Approves the minor modification to the buffer zone of **Wieliczka Salt Mine, Poland**, which extends to cover the area of the projection of the mine workings;
3. Recommends the State Party to clarify the extent of the underground working – whether 7 or 9 levels and that all of the levels and their connecting shafts should be part of the core zone. There was no indication to the contrary at the time of inscription.
4. Requests an adequate map showing the extent and area of the underground levels.

Property	Historic Centre Évora
Id. N°	361
State Party	Portugal

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.64

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the proposed buffer zone for the **Historic Centre of Évora, Portugal**, back to the State Party to allow it to provide a defined buffer zone that responds to the setting of the city.

Property	Monastery of the Hieronymites and Tower of Belém in Lisbon
Id. N°	263
State Party	Portugal

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.65

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Approves the enlarged buffer zone for the Tower of Belém and thus the enlarged buffer zone for the **Monastery of the Hieronymites and Tower of Belém in Lisbon, Portugal**;
3. Notes that the proposed enlarged buffer zone greatly increases protection of the settings of the two components of the World Heritage site, but not the entire setting – particularly when the two monuments are viewed from the sea – thus recommends the relevant authorities to protect this wider setting.

Property	Old Town of Avila with its Extra-Muros Churches
Id. N°	348 Bis
State Party	Spain

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.66

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,

2. Refers the decision on the proposed buffer zone for the **Old Town of Ávila with its Extra-Muros Churches, Spain**, back to the State Party to allow it to provide more details on the justification for the boundaries for the close surroundings of the property and visual identity as well as for the protective policies in place in its buffer zone.

Property	Palau de la Música Catalana and Hospital de Sant Pau, Barcelona
Id. N°	804
State Party	Spain

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.67

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Approves the minor modification to the buffer zone of the **Palau de la Música Catalana and Hospital de Sant Pau, Barcelona, Spain**.

Property	Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra
Id. N°	527 Bis
State Party	Ukraine

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.68

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Considers that the current proposals are not a minor modification;
3. Recommends that the State Party be invited to submit a full nomination for the proposed extensions of St Cyril's church and St Andrew's church to **Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra, Ukraine**.

Property	L'viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre
Id. N°	865
State Party	Ukraine

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.69

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Approves the minor modification to the boundary of the buffer zone of **L'viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre, Ukraine**;
3. Requests the State Party to provide, as soon as possible, details of the overall area of the adjusted buffer zone.

Property	Durham Castle and Cathedral
Id. N°	370
State Party	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.70

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Approves the minor modification to the boundaries of **Durham Cathedral and Castle, United Kingdom**.

Property	Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites
Id. N°	373
State Party	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.71

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Approves the minor modification to the boundaries of **Stonehenge, Avebury and associated sites, United Kingdom**.

Property	Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and St Margaret's Church
Id. N°	426 Rev
State Party	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.72

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Approves the minor modification to the boundaries of the **Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and St. Margaret's Church, United Kingdom**;
3. Recommends that a buffer zone with a view to protecting the visual integrity of the inscribed property in its environment be created, on completion of the impact studies and the coordination projects for building developments south of the Thames in London, in keeping with the expression of the outstanding universal value of the Westminster site.

III. Revision of Statements of Significance and of Statements of Outstanding Universal Value

D.1 ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Property	Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras
Id. N°	722
State Party	Philippines

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.73

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Adopts the following Statement of Significance for the **Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras, Philippines:**

The Ifugao Rice Terraces epitomize the absolute blending of the physical, socio-cultural, economic, religious, and political environment. Indeed, it is a living cultural landscape of unparalleled beauty.

The Ifugao Rice Terraces are the priceless contribution of our ancestors to humanity. Built 2000 years ago and passed on from generation to generation, the Ifugao Rice Terraces represent an enduring illustration of an ancient civilization that surpassed various challenges and setbacks posed by modernization.

Reaching a higher altitude and being built on steeper slopes than many other terraces, the Ifugao complex of stone or mud walls and the careful carving of the natural contours of hills and mountains to make terraced pond fields, coupled with the development of intricate irrigation systems, harvesting water from the forests of the mountain tops, and an elaborate farming system, reflect a mastery of engineering that is appreciated to the present.

The terraces illustrate a persistence of cultural traditions and remarkable continuity and endurance, since archaeological evidence reveals that this technique has been in use in the region for 2000 years virtually unchanged. They offer many lessons for application in similar environments elsewhere.

Maintenance of the living rice terraces reflects a primarily cooperative approach of the whole community which is based on detailed knowledge of the rich diversity of biological resources existing in the Ifugao agro-ecosystem, a finely tuned annual system respecting lunar cycles, zoning and planning, extensive soil conservation, mastery of a most complex pest control regime based on the processing of a variety of herbs, accompanied by religious rituals.

Criterion (iii): *The rice terraces are a dramatic testimony to a community's sustainable and primarily communal system of rice production, based on harvesting water from the forest clad mountain tops and creating stone terraces and ponds, a system that has survived for two millennia.*

Criterion (iv): *The rice terraces are a memorial to the history and labour of more than a thousand generations of*

small-scale farmers who, working together as a community, have created a landscape based on a delicate and sustainable use of natural resources.

Criterion (v): *The rice terraces are an outstanding example of land-use resulting from a harmonious interaction between people and their environment which has produced a steep terraced landscape of great aesthetic beauty, now vulnerable to social and economic changes.*

3. Considers that, as no methodology has been adopted for Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for inscribed properties, or for whether they should have statements of authenticity, integrity, or protection and management, as required by Article 155 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, for properties at the time of inscription, this text should at this time be considered as a Statement of Significance.

D.2 EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

Property	Historic Centre of the City of Salzburg
Id. N°	784
State Party	Austria

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.74

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Adopts the following Statement of Significance for the **Historic Centre of the City of Salzburg, Austria:**

The city of Salzburg originated as a Roman settlement known as Iuvavum. Situated in the heart of Europe, Salzburg has a rich history of ecclesiastical leadership since medieval times. As the residence of elected Prince-Archbishops, Salzburg played an important role in western culture and civilisation.

The city grew around a number of significant buildings and institutions that still survive, such as the Cathedral, the Archbishop's Residence, the Abbey of St Peter, and the Nunnery on the Nonnberg, two monastic establishments dating back to pre-Carolingian times which preserve their living tradition to the present day. As sovereign rulers through the ages, the Archbishops employed highly regarded contemporary artists, many of them Italians, such as Vincenzo Scamozzi, a pupil of Palladio, and Santino Solari, who provided Salzburg with an Italian air.

Medieval and Baroque monuments that are impressive in their diversity form a unique urban ensemble with an outstanding skyline of the spires and domes of churches, closely spaced rows of burghers' residences lining the squares, and crooked lanes, running along both banks of the river Salzach

Criterion (ii): *Salzburg is an exceptionally important example of a European ecclesiastical city-state, with a remarkable number of high-quality buildings, both secular and ecclesiastical, from periods ranging from*

the late Middle Ages to the 20th century. It forms a dramatic townscape, set in wooded hills and mountains.

Criterion (iv): It contains a variety of buildings of outstanding quality. The centre of the city is an area where Italian and German cultures have met, resulting in a flowering of the two cultures and a long-lasting exchange between them.

Criterion (vi): A rich tradition of the performing arts and renowned annual festivals, closely linked with its resident genius Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, have established Salzburg as the supreme city of music in the world. This tradition is an important part of the special quality that makes Salzburg unique.

3. Recommends that assessment for statements of authenticity and integrity / statements of protection and management should be postponed to the 33rd session of the World Heritage Committee (2009) awaiting adoption of a methodology and an agreed format for Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for inscribed properties.

Property	Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn
Id. N°	786
State Party	Austria

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.75

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Adopts the following Statement of Significance for the **Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn, Austria:**

A previous small hunting lodge and later summer residence of the Habsburg family was rebuilt after total destruction during the last Turkish attack in 1683. During construction work the project was expanded into an Imperial summer residence of the court. As such it represents the ascent and the splendour of the Habsburg Empire. At the peak of Habsburg power at the beginning of the 18th century, when imperial Vienna following the Turkish reflected its regained significance in spectacular examples of newly developing Baroque art, Schönbrunn was one of the most important building projects of the capital and residency.

The ample Baroque gardens with their buildings (Gloriette, Roman Ruins etc.) and statuary testify to the palace's Imperial dimensions and functions. Since Emperor Joseph II (1741/80–90) opened the gates to the public, the people have enjoyed free access of the gardens. The Schönbrunn Zoo is incorporated in the garden grounds: founded by Maria Theresia's husband Franz Stephan of Lorraine in 1752, it is the oldest zoo in the world.

In 1918 Schloß Schönbrunn passed into the possession of the Republic of Austria. By legal mandate, the federally owned Schloß Schönbrunn Kultur - und Betriebsgesellschaft mbH (a limited liability operating company) has been assigned responsibility for the curatorial care and conservation of all buildings as well the Bundesgärten for gardens and parks. Since then the palace and park have developed into the nation's foremost cultural site.

Criterion (j): The Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn represent a central work of the outstanding Baroque architect Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach.

Criterion (iv): The Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn are outstanding as one of the most impressive Baroque ensembles of its kind in Europe. Additionally, it is a potent material symbol of the power and the influence of the House of Habsburg over a long period of European history, from the end of the 17th to the early 19th century.

3. Recommends that assessment for statements of authenticity and integrity / statements of protection and management should be postponed to the 33rd session of the World Heritage Committee (2009) awaiting adoption of a methodology and an agreed format for Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for inscribed properties.

Property	Hallstatt-Dachstein/Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape
Id. N°	806
State Party	Austria

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.76

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Adopts the following Statement of Significance for the **Hallstatt-Dachstein/Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape, Austria:**

The Hallstatt-Dachstein cultural landscape is part of the Salzkammergut, and thus of the Eastern Alps. Owing to its varied mountain ranges, numerous lakes, beautiful features, and art historic treasures, as well as the economic outline conditions in both the past and the present, it forms a generic cultural geographical unit.

The Dachstein mountain range is characterised by its massif shape, extensive and highly karsted plateaux, high and often wall-like precipices, and finally the exceptionally wide glaciation. The landscape is joined by the U-shaped valley of the Traun river and the fjord-like Hallstättersee with the market town of Hallstatt wedged between mountain and south-western lake shore.

Favoured by its natural location, the core of the town is a unique example of a Gothic miners' settlement with its still discernible basic structures and Late Baroque additions made after the great fire of 1750. Owing to its high density of historic monuments and expressive material evidence, Hallstatt is an urban monument of the first order. The magnificent scenery grants but little space to the architectural evolution of human settlement. The attempted optimum use of space can be clearly seen within the basically Gothic settlement core and its Baroque additions, the striking silhouette and almost original ensemble of which have been preserved to the present day.

The property also possesses an important archaeological heritage from the time when the prehistoric Hallstatt Culture played a significant role in the shaping of Europe, 2500 years ago. Two sites in particular have yielded major finds: the cemetery that gave the Hallstatt Culture its name and the salt mine.

The greatly diversified, rich flora and fauna of the Hallstatt-Dachstein region is attributable to a changing mountain landscape that reaches up to the snow line, thereby providing numerous small and large ecological niches. It is remarkable for such a mountain region to have so many rare and endangered plant species on the Red Lists. The fact that many large stretches of woodland in inaccessible locations are almost untouched by man is worthy of special mention.

Criterion (iii): Humankind has inhabited the valleys between huge mountains for over three millennia. It is the presence of salt, a natural resource essential to human and animal life, which has given this area its individuality as a result of a profound association between intensive human activity in the midst of a largely untamed landscape.

Criterion (iv): The Hallstein-Dachstein/Salzkammergut alpine region is an outstanding example of a natural landscape of great beauty and scientific interest which also contains evidence of fundamental human economic activity. The cultural landscape of the region boasts a continuing evolution covering 2500 years. Its history from the very beginning is linked primarily with the economic history of salt extraction. Salt mining has always determined all aspects of life as well as the architectural and artistic material evidence. Salt production on a major scale can be traced back in Hallstatt to the Middle Bronze Age.

3. Recommends that assessment for statements of authenticity and integrity / statements of protection and management should be postponed to the 33rd session of the World Heritage Committee (2009) awaiting adoption of a methodology and an agreed format for Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for inscribed properties.

Property	Boyana Church
Id. N°	42
State Party	Bulgaria

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.77

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Adopts the following Statement of Significance for **Boyana Church, Bulgaria**:

There are several layers of wall paintings in the interior, from the 11th, 13th, 15th–17th, and 19th centuries, which testify to the high level of wall painting during the different periods. The paintings with the most outstanding artistic value are those from the 13th century. Whilst they interpret the Byzantine canon, the images have a special spiritual expressiveness and vitality and are painted in harmonious proportion.

Criterion (ii): From an architectural point of view, Boyana Church is a pure example of a church with a Greek cross

ground-plan with dome, richly decorated facades, and decoration of ceramic elements. It is one of the most remarkable medieval monuments with especially fine wall paintings.

Criterion (iii): The Boyana Church is composed of three parts, each built during a different period – 10th century, 13th century, and 19th century which constitute a homogeneous whole.

3. Recommends that assessment for statements of authenticity and integrity / statements of protection and management should be postponed to the 33rd session of the World Heritage Committee (2009) awaiting adoption of a methodology and an agreed format for Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for inscribed properties.

Property	Madara Rider
Id. N°	43
State Party	Bulgaria

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.78

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Adopts the following Statement of Significance for the **Madara Rider, Bulgaria**:

The Madara Rider is a unique relief, an exceptional work of art, created during the first years of the formation of the Bulgarian State, at the beginning of the 8th century. It is the only relief of its kind, having no parallel in Europe. It has survived in its authentic state, with no alteration in the past or the present.

It is outstanding not only as a work of Bulgarian sculpture, with its characteristically realist tendencies, but also as a piece of historical source material dating from the earliest years of the establishment of the Bulgarian state. The inscriptions around the relief are, in fact, a chronicle of important events concerning the reigns of very famous Bulgarian Khans: Tervel, Kormisos and Omurtag.

Criterion (i): The Madara Rider is an exceptional work of art dating from the beginning of the 8th century. It is the only relief of its kind, having no parallel in Europe.

Criterion (iii): The Madara Rider is outstanding not only as a work of realist Bulgarian sculpture but also as a piece of historical source material from the earliest years of the Bulgarian state, since the inscriptions around the relief chronicle events in the reigns of famous Khans.

3. Recommends that assessment for statements of authenticity and integrity / statements of protection and management should be postponed to the 33rd session of the World Heritage Committee (2009) awaiting adoption of a methodology and an agreed format for Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for inscribed properties.

Property	Thracian Tomb of Kazanlak
Id. N°	44
State Party	Bulgaria

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.79

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Adopts the following Statement of Significance for the **Thracian Tomb of Kazanlak, Bulgaria:**

The Thracian Tomb of Kazanlak is a unique aesthetic and artistic work, a masterpiece of the Thracian creative spirit. This monument is the only one of its kind anywhere in the world. The exceptionally well preserved frescoes and the original condition of the structure reveal the remarkable evolution and high level of culture and pictorial art in Hellenistic Thrace.

Criterion (i): *The Thracian tomb of Kazanlak is a masterpiece of the Thracian creative spirit.*

Criterion (iii): *The Kazanlak frescoes testify to the high level of culture and pictorial art in Thrace.*

Criterion (iv): *The Kazanlak frescoes represent a significant stage in the development of Hellenistic funerary art.*

3. Recommends that assessment for statements of authenticity and integrity / statements of protection and management should be postponed to the 33rd session of the World Heritage Committee (2009) awaiting adoption of a methodology and an agreed format for Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for inscribed properties.

Property	Rock-Hewn Churches of Ivanovo
Id. N°	45
State Party	Bulgaria

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.80

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Adopts the following Statement of Significance for the **Rock-hewn Churches of Ivanovo, Bulgaria:**

The frescoes of the Ivanovo churches reveal an exceptional artistry and a remarkable artistic sensitivity, for 14th century painting and Bulgarian medieval art; they are an important achievement in Bulgarian art and in the Christian art of south-eastern Europe. Posterior to the Khora manastir mosaics (Karia Djami) of 1303–10, these frescoes, by their very expressiveness, surpass any other historical monuments discovered, characteristic of the Palaeologues style. Neo-classical in spirit and in elements of their subjects, the frescoes represent a departure from the canons of Byzantine iconography. They show close ties with expressive Hellenistic art and a clear preference for the nude, the landscape, an architectural background in a composition, drama, an emotional atmosphere – qualities which combine to make an exceptional masterpiece of the Tarnovo School of painting and of monumental art.

The five historical monuments in this group (chapels, churches, etc), dating from the 13th and 14th centuries, serve as examples that pave the way for the distinctive character, development, and mastery in the art of the Second Bulgarian State (1187–1396). The richness, the variety of the cells, chapels, monastery complexes, the original architectural solutions – all set in a magnificent natural environment – confirm the value of this extraordinary historic grouping.

Criterion (ii): *Many churches, chapels, monasteries, and cells were cut into the natural rock along the Rusenski Lom river during the 13th–14th centuries. The “Church” frescoes reveal an exceptional artistry and a remarkable artistic sensitivity for 14th century painting and Bulgarian medieval art; they are an important achievement in the Christian art of South-Eastern Europe. Neo-classical in spirit and in the elements of their subjects, the frescoes represent a departure from the canons of Byzantine iconography. They show close ties with expressive Hellenistic art and a clear preference for the nude, the landscape, an architectural background in a composition, drama, an emotional atmosphere – qualities which combine to make an exceptional masterpiece.*

Criterion (iii): *The extensive complexes of monasteries were built between the time of the Second Bulgarian State (1187–1396) and the conquest of Bulgaria by the Ottoman Empire. The five historical monuments in this group, dating from the 13th and 14th centuries, the richness, the variety of the cells, chapels, churches, monastery complexes, the original architectural solutions – all of that set in a magnificent natural environment – confirm the value of this extraordinary historical grouping.*

3. Recommends that assessment for statements of authenticity and integrity / statements of protection and management should be postponed to the 33rd session of the World Heritage Committee (2009) awaiting adoption of a methodology and an agreed format for Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for inscribed properties.

Property	Rila Monastery
Id. N°	216
State Party	Bulgaria

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.81

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Adopts the following Statement of Significance for **Rila Monastery, Bulgaria:**

In its complicated ten-century history the Rila monastery has been the hub of a strong spiritual and artistic influence over the Eastern Orthodox world during medieval times (11th–14th c.). Under Ottoman rule (1400–1878) the monastery influenced the development of the culture and the arts of all Christian nations within the Ottoman Empire. With its

architecture, frescoes etc. it represents a masterpiece of the creative genius of the Bulgarian people.

Architectural styles have been preserved on the property as historical monuments of considerable time span (11th-19th c.). The basic architectural appearance is now one of the peak examples of building craftsmanship of the Balkan peoples from the early 19th c. As such it has exerted considerable influence on subsequent developments of architecture and aesthetics within the Balkan area.

Criterion (vi): Rila Monastery is considered a symbol of the 19th Century Bulgarian Renaissance which imparted Slavic cultural values upon Rila in trying to reestablish an uninterrupted historic continuity.

3. Recommends that assessment for statements of authenticity and integrity / statements of protection and management should be postponed to the 33rd session of the World Heritage Committee (2009) awaiting adoption of a methodology and an agreed format for Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for inscribed properties.

Property	Ancient City of Nessebar
Id. N°	217
State Party	Bulgaria

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.82

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Adopts the following Statement of Significance for the **Ancient City of Nessebar, Bulgaria:**

The ancient city of Nessebar is a unique example of the synthesis of centuries-old human activities in the sphere of culture; it is a location where numerous civilizations have left tangible traces in a single homogeneous whole, which harmoniously fit in with nature.

The different stages of development of its wooden houses reflect the stages of development of the architectural style in the Balkans and in the entire East Mediterranean region;

The urban structure contains elements from the 2nd millennium BC, from classical antiquity, and from the medieval period;

The medieval religious architecture, modified by the imposition of traditional Byzantine forms, illustrates ornamental ceramic art, the characteristic painted decoration of this age;

The town has served for over a thousand of years as a remarkable spiritual hearth of Christian culture.

Criterion (iii): The Ancient City of Nessebar bears outstanding testimony to its multilayered cultural and historical heritage. It is a place where many civilizations have left their tangible traces: archaeological structures from the 2nd millennium BC, a Greek Black Sea colony with surviving remains of its fortifications, a Hellenistic villa and religious buildings, seven preserved churches from the Middle Ages. Nessebar has demonstrated its historical importance as a frontier city on numerous occasions. Having been a remarkable spiritual centre of Christianity

for a thousand years, today it is a developing and vibrant urban organism.

Criterion (iv): The Ancient City of Nessebar is a unique example of an architectural ensemble which preserves its Bulgarian Renaissance structure, and forms a harmonious homogenous entity with the outstanding natural configuration of the rocky peninsula, linked with the continent by a long narrow stretch of land. Its nature and existence is a result of the synthesis of long-term human activity, which has witnessed significant historic periods – an urban structure with elements from the 2nd millennium BC, classical antiquity, and the Middle Ages; the development of medieval religious architecture with rich plastic and polychrome decoration on its facades in the form of ceramic ornamentation typical for the period; the different stages in the development of the characteristic wooden houses, which testify to the supreme mastery of the architecture of the Balkans as well as the entire East Mediterranean region. The vernacular architecture of the urban ensemble, dominated by medieval churches and archaeology, together with the unique coastal relief, combined to produce an urban fabric of high quality.

3. Recommends that assessment for statements of authenticity and integrity / statements of protection and management should be postponed to the 33rd session of the World Heritage Committee (2009) awaiting adoption of a methodology and an agreed format for Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for inscribed properties.

Property	Thracian Tomb of Sveshtari
Id. N°	359
State Party	Bulgaria

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.83

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Adopts the following Statement of Significance for the **Thracian Tomb of Sveshtari, Bulgaria:**

The Thracian Tomb of Sveshtari is an extremely rare and very well preserved monument of sepulchral architecture containing remarkable in terms of their quality and style sculpture and painting. The Tomb is also remarkable for the fact that it represents local art inspired by Hellenism, a rare case of an interrupted creative process which possesses specific characteristics.

Criterion (i): The Thracian Tomb of Sveshtari is a unique artistic achievement with its half human, half vegetable caryatids enclosed in a chiton in the shape of an upside down palmette. The fact the original polychromy has been preserved with its ochre, brown, blue, red, and lilac shades adds to the bewitching charm of an expressive composition where the anthropomorphic supports conjure up the image of a choir of mourners frozen in the abstract positions of a ritual dance.

Criterion (iii): The tomb is an exceptional testimony to the culture of the Getes, Thracian peoples living in the north of Hemus (contemporary Stara Planina), in contact with the Greek and Hyperborean worlds according to the ancient geographers. The Tomb is also remarkable for the fact that it represents local art inspired by Hellenism, a rare case of an interrupted creative process, which possesses specific characteristics. This monument is unique in its architectural décor and in the specific character of the funeral rites revealed by the excavation.

3. Recommends that assessment for statements of authenticity and integrity / statements of protection and management should be postponed to the 33rd session of the World Heritage Committee (2009) awaiting adoption of a methodology and an agreed format for Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for inscribed properties.

Property	Historic Centre of Prague
Id. N°	616
State Party	Czech Republic

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.84

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Adopts the following Statement of Significance for the **Historic Centre of Prague, Czech Republic:**

Prague is one of the most beautiful cities in Europe in terms of its setting on both banks of the Vltava River, its townscape of burger houses and palaces punctuated by towers, and its individual buildings.

The Historic Centre represents a supreme manifestation of Medieval urbanism (the New Town of Emperor Charles IV built as the New Jerusalem). The Prague architectural works of the Gothic Period (14th and 15th centuries), of the High Baroque of the 1st half of the 18th century and of the rising modernism after the year 1900, influenced the development of Central Europe, perhaps even all-European architecture. Prague represents one of the most prominent world centres of creative life in the field of urbanism and architecture across generations, human mentality and beliefs.

Prague belongs to the group of historic cities which have preserved the structure of their development until the present times. Within the core of Prague, successive stages of growth and changes have respected the original grand-scale urban structure of the Early Middle Ages. This structure was essentially and greatly enlarged with urban activities in the High Gothic period with more additions during the High Baroque period and in the 19th century. It has been saved from any large-scale urban renewal or massive demolitions and thus preserves its overall configuration, pattern and spatial composition.

In the course of the 1100 years of its existence, Prague's development can be documented in the architectural expression of many historical periods and their styles. The city is rich in outstanding monuments from all periods of its history. Of particular importance are Prague Castle, the Cathedral of St Vitus, Hradčany Square in front of the Castle, the Valdštejn Palace on the left bank of the river, the Gothic Charles Bridge, the Romanesque Rotunda of

the Holy Rood, the Gothic arcaded houses round the Old Town Square, the High Gothic Minorite Church of St James in the Stark Město, the late 19th century buildings and town plan of the Nave Město.

As early as the Middle Ages, Prague became one of the leading cultural centres of Christian Europe. The Prague University, founded in 1348, is one of the earliest in Europe. The milieu of the University in the last quarter of the 14th century and the first years of the 15th century contributed among other things to the formation of ideas of the Hussite Movement which represented in fact the first steps of the European Reformation. As a metropolis of culture, Prague is connected with prominent names in art, science and politics, such as Charles IV, Petr Parléř, Jan Hus, Johannes Kepler, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Franz Kafka, Antonín Dvořák, Albert Einstein, Edvard Beneš (co-founder of the League of Nations) and Václav Havel.

Criterion (ii): The historic centre of Prague admirably illustrates the process of continuous urban growth from the Middle Ages to the present day. Its important role in the political, economic, social, and cultural evolution of central Europe from the 14th century onwards and the richness of its architectural and artistic traditions meant that it served as a major model for urban development for much of central and eastern Europe.

Criterion (iv): Prague is an urban architectural ensemble of outstanding quality, in terms of both its individual monuments and its townscape, and one that is deservedly world-famous.

Criterion (vi): The role of Prague in the medieval development of Christianity in central Europe was an outstanding one, as was its formative influence in the evolution of towns. By virtue of its political significance in the later Middle Ages and after, it attracted architects and artists from all over Europe, who contributed to its wealth of architectural and artistic treasures. The 15th century foundation of Charles University made Prague a renowned seat of learning, a reputation that it has preserved up to the present day. Since the reign of Charles IV, Prague has also been the intellectual and cultural centre of central Europe, and is indelibly associated with such world-famous names as Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and Franz Kafka.

3. Recommends that assessment for statements of authenticity and integrity / statements of protection and management should be postponed to the 33rd session of the World Heritage Committee (2009) awaiting adoption of a methodology and an agreed format for Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for inscribed properties.

Property	Cracow's Historic Centre
Id. N°	29
State Party	Poland

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.85

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Adopts the following Statement of Significance for **Cracow's Historic Centre, Poland:**

The historic layout of Cracow, with Wawel and Kazimierz, is one of the most outstanding examples of European urban planning, characterised by the harmonious development and accumulation of elements representing all architectural styles from the early Romanesque phase up to Modernism. The importance of the city is evident in the urban layout, numerous churches and monasteries, monumental secular public buildings, the remains of medieval city walls, as well as urban palaces and town houses designed and built by high-class architects and craftsmen. The value of the ensemble is determined by the extraordinary accumulation of monuments from various periods, preserved in their original form, with authentic fittings, which combine to create a uniform urban ensemble in which the tangible and intangible heritage is preserved and nurtured to the present day.

The dominant point of the urban ensemble, Wawel Hill, is the symbol of the crown, a necropolis documenting the dynastic and political links of medieval and modern Europe. Cracow, one of the largest administrative and commercial centres in Central Europe, was a centre of arts and crafts, a place where Eastern and Western culture and art met. The importance of Cracow as a cultural centre of European significance is reinforced by the existence of one of the oldest universities of international renown, the Jagiellonian University. The picture of the city's cultural richness is supplemented by Jewish monuments of Cracow's Kazimierz.

Criterion (iv): *Cracow is an urban architectural ensemble of outstanding quality, in terms of both its townscape and its individual monuments. The historic centre of the town admirably illustrates the process of continuous urban growth from the Middle Ages to the present day.*

3. Considers that, as no methodology has been adopted for Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for inscribed properties, or for whether they should have statements of authenticity, integrity, or protection and management, as required by Article 155 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, for properties at the time of inscription, this text should at this time be considered as a Statement of Significance.

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

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.86

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Adopts the following Statement of Significance for the **Historic Centre of Warsaw, Poland:**

Warsaw was deliberately annihilated in 1944 as a repression of the Polish resistance to the German occupation. The capital city was reduced to ruins with the intention of obliterating the centuries-old tradition of Polish statehood. The rebuilding of the historic city, 85% of which was destroyed, was the result of the determination of the inhabitants and the support of the whole nation. The reconstruction of the Old Town in its historic urban and architectural form was the manifestation of the care and attention taken to assure the survival of one of the most important testimonials of Polish culture. The city – the symbol of elective authority and tolerance, where the first democratic European constitution, the Constitution of 3 May 1791, was adopted – was rebuilt. The reconstruction included the holistic recreation of the urban plan, together with the Old Town Market, the town houses, the circuit of the city walls, as well as the Royal Castle and important religious buildings. The reconstruction of Warsaw's historical centre was a major contributor to the changes in the doctrines related to urbanisation and conservation of urban development in most of the European countries after the destruction of World War II. Simultaneously, this example illustrates the effectiveness of conservation activities in the second half of the 20th Century, which permitted the integral reconstruction of the complex urban ensemble.

Criterion (ii): *The initiation of comprehensive conservation activities on the scale of the entire historic city was a unique European experience and contributed to the verification of conservation doctrines and practices.*

Criterion (vi): *The historic centre of Warsaw is an exceptional example of the comprehensive reconstruction of a city that had been deliberately and totally destroyed. The foundation of the material reconstruction was the inner strength and determination of the nation, which brought about the reconstruction of the heritage on a unique scale in the history of the world.*

3. Considers that, as no methodology has been adopted for Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for inscribed properties, or for whether they should have statements of authenticity, integrity, or protection and management, as required by Article 155 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, for properties at the time of inscription, this text should at this time be considered as a Statement of Significance.

Property	Wieliczka Salt Mine
Id. N°	32
State Party	Poland

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.87

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Adopts the following Statement of Significance for **Wieliczka Salt Mine, Poland**:

The salt mine in Wieliczka is a unique development in the history of mining, because the rock salt deposits were mined without interruption uninterruptedly from the 13th to the end of the 20th centuries. The scale of excavation in this mine is very large, with corridors, galleries, and chambers, as well as underground lakes, totalling more than 200km in length on seven levels between 57m and 198m below ground. The largest collection of original tools and mining equipment illustrating the development of mining technology from the Middle Ages to modern times has been preserved here.

Not only was the Wieliczka salt mine a valuable economic raw material was mined, it also inspired the creation of exceptional works of art, such as chapels with altars and figures made of this atypical material.

Wieliczka attracted visitors because of its uniqueness and beauty almost from the beginning of its existence. The first tourist route was opened in the middle of the 19th century.

Criterion (iv): The Wieliczka salt mine reflects all the historic stages of development in mining techniques from the 13th to the 20th centuries, while the devices and tools preserved there document the old systems of working the deposits, drainage, lighting, and ventilation of the mine in a unique manner by world standards.

3. Considers that, as no methodology has been adopted for Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for inscribed properties, or for whether they should have statements of authenticity, integrity, or protection and management, as required by Article 155 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, for properties at the time of inscription, this text should at this time be considered as a Statement of Significance.

Property	Old City of Zamość
Id. N°	564
State Party	Poland

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.88

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Adopts the following Statement of Significance for the **Old City of Zamość, Poland**:

Zamość is a unique example of a Renaissance town in Central Europe, consistently designed and built in

accordance with the Italian theories of the “ideal town,” on the basis of a plan which was the result of perfect cooperation between the open-minded founder, Jan Zamoyski, and the outstanding architect, Bernardo Morando. Zamość is an outstanding example of an innovative approach to town planning, combining the functions of an urban ensemble, a residence, and a fortress in accordance with a consistently implemented Renaissance concept. The result of this is a stylistically homogeneous urban composition with a high level of architectural and landscape values. A real asset of this great construction was its creative enhancement with local artistic architectural achievements.

Located on the trade route linking western and northern Europe with the Black Sea, the town was conceived from the beginning as an economic centre based on trade.

The community of this town, which from the outset was planned to be multinational, had a high level of religious tolerance.

Zamość is the tangible reflection of the social and cultural ideas of the Renaissance, which were strongly accepted in Poland. This can be exemplified by the establishment of a university (Zamość Academy) by the founder and owner of the town.

Criterion (iv): Zamość is an outstanding example of a Renaissance planned town of the late 16th century, which retains its original layout and fortifications and a large number of buildings of particular interest, blending Italian and Central European architectural traditions.

3. Considers that, as no methodology has been adopted for Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for inscribed properties, or for whether they should have statements of authenticity, integrity, or protection and management, as required by Article 155 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, for properties at the time of inscription, this text should at this time be considered as a Statement of Significance.

Property	Castle of the Teutonic Order in Malbork
Id. N°	847
State Party	Poland

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.89

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Adopts the following Statement of Significance for the **Castle of the Teutonic Order in Malbork, Poland**:

Malbork Castle is the most complete and elaborate example of the Gothic brick castle complex in the characteristic and unique style of the Teutonic Order, which evolved independently from the contemporary castles of western Europe and the Near East. The spectacular fortress represents the phenomenon of the monastic state in Prussia, founded in the 13th

century and developed in the 14th century by the German communities of military monks who carried out crusades against the pagan Prussians on the south Baltic coast. The fortified monastery on the River Nogat represents the drama of Christianity in the late Middle Ages, stretched between extremes of sanctity and violence.

Over a span of two hundred years, since the 18th Century, the Malbork Castle has remained one of the major objects of European fascination with medieval history and its material remains. It also became a sign of the tendency to treat history and its monuments as instruments in the service of political ideologies.

From the 19th century onwards Malbork Castle has been the subject of restoration that contributed in an exceptional way to the development of research and conservation theory and practice. At the same time many forgotten medieval art and craft techniques were rediscovered. Extensive conservation works were carried out in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Following the severe damage that it incurred in the final stage of World War II, the castle was restored once again.

Criterion (ii): Malbork Castle is an architectural work of unique character. Many of the methods used by its builders in handling technical and artistic problems greatly influenced not only subsequent castles of the Teutonic Order but also other Gothic buildings in a wide region of north-eastern Europe. The castle also provides perfect evidence of the evolution of modern philosophy and practice in the field of restoration and conservation. It is a historic monument to conservation itself, both in its social aspect and as a scientific and artistic discipline.

Criterion (iii): Malbork Castle, a symbol of power and cultural tradition, is the most important monument to the monastic state of the Teutonic Knights, a unique phenomenon in the history of western civilization. The Castle is at the same time the major material manifestation of the Crusades in eastern Europe, the forced baptism of the Baltic peoples, and the colonization of their tribal territories, which played a vital role in the history of Europe.

Criterion (iv): Malbork Castle is an outstanding example of the castles of the Teutonic Order, which evolved in the frontiers of medieval western Europe. It is a unique, perfectly planned architectural creation, with no equivalent in Gothic architecture. It was built with the use of the rich repertoire of medieval constructional methods; these were applied on an exceptionally large scale and resulted in the magnificent seat of the Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights.

3. Considers that, as no methodology has been adopted for Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for inscribed properties, or for whether they should have statements of authenticity, integrity, or protection and management, as required by Article 155 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, for properties at the time of inscription, this text should at this time be considered as a Statement of Significance.

Property	Durham Castle and Cathedral
Id. N°	370
State Party	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.90

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Approves the following Statement of Significance for **Durham Cathedral and Castle, United Kingdom:**

The Site's outstanding universal value can be summarised as:

The Site has exceptional architecture demonstrating architectural innovation;

The visual drama of the Cathedral and Castle on the peninsula and the associations of the Site with notions of romantic beauty;

The physical expression of the spiritual and secular powers of the medieval Bishops Palatine that the defended complex provides;

The relics and material culture of the three saints buried at the Site.

The continuity of use and ownership of the Site over the past 1000 years as a place of religious worship, learning and residence;

The Site's role as a political statement of Norman power imposed upon a subjugate nation, as one of the country's most powerful symbols of the Norman Conquest of Britain;

The importance of the site's archaeological remains, which are directly related to the Site's history and continuity of use over the past 1000 years;

The cultural and religious traditions and historical memories associated with the relics of St Cuthbert and the Venerable Bede, and with the continuity of use and ownership of the Site over the past millennium.

Criterion (ii): Durham Cathedral is the largest and most perfect monument of 'Norman' style architecture in England. The small castral chapel for its part marks a turning point in the evolution of 11th century Romanesque sculpture.

Criterion (iv): Though some wrongly considered Durham Cathedral to be the first 'Gothic' monument (the relationship between it and the churches built in the Île-de-France region in the 12th century is not obvious), this building, owing to the innovative audacity of its vaulting, constitutes, as do Spire [Speyer] and Cluny, a type of experimental model which was far ahead of its time.

Criterion (vi): Around the relics of Cuthbert and Bede, Durham crystallized the memory of the

evangelising of Northumbria and of primitive Benedictine monastic life.

3. *Considers* that, as no methodology has been adopted for Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for inscribed properties, or for whether they should have statements of authenticity, integrity, or protection and management, as required by Article 155 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, for properties at the time of inscription, this text should at this time be considered as a Statement of Significance.

Property	Ironbridge Gorge
Id. N°	371
State Party	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.91

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined* Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. *Adopts* the following Statement of Significance for **Ironbridge Gorge, United Kingdom:**

The Ironbridge Gorge World Heritage Site covers an area of 5.5 km² (550ha) and is located in Telford, Shropshire, approximately 50km north-west of Birmingham. The Industrial Revolution had its 18th century roots in the Ironbridge Gorge before spreading across the world, bringing with it some of the most far-reaching changes in human history.

The Site incorporates a 5km length of the steep-sided, mineral-rich Severn Valley from a point immediately west of Ironbridge downstream to Coalport, together with two smaller river valleys extending northwards to Coalbrookdale and Madeley.

The Ironbridge Gorge offers a powerful insight into the origins of the Industrial Revolution and also contains extensive evidence and remains of that period when the area was the focus of international attention from artists, engineers, and writers. The Site contains substantial remains of mines, foundries, factories, workshops, warehouses, ironmasters' and workers' housing, public buildings, infrastructure, and transport systems, together with traditional landscape and forests of the Severn Gorge. In addition, there also remain extensive collections of artefacts and archives relating to the individuals, processes and products that made the area so important.

Today, the Site is a living, working community with a population of approximately 4000 people. It is also a historic landscape that is interpreted and made accessible through the work of a number of organisations, in particular, the Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust (established in 1967 to preserve and interpret the remains of the Industrial Revolution within the Ironbridge Gorge) and the Severn Gorge Countryside Trust (established in 1991 to manage the woodland and grassland in the Gorge).

Within the Site, five features are highlighted as of particular interest:

1. Coalbrookdale: It was here in 1709 that the Quaker Abraham Darby I developed the coke iron production

technique which began the great 18th century iron revolution. There still remains a high concentration of 18th and 19th century dwellings, warehouses and public buildings in Coalbrookdale.

2. Ironbridge: The community draws its name from the famous Iron Bridge erected in 1779 by Abraham Darby III. At the eastern end of Ironbridge stand the remains of two 18th century blast furnaces, the Bedlam Furnaces, built in 1757.

3. Hay Brook Valley: South of Madeley lies a large open-air museum which incorporates the remains of the former Blists Hill blast furnaces and Blists Hill brick and tile works. Also of importance is the spectacular Hay Inclined Plane which connected the Shropshire Canal to the Coalport Canal, which in turn linked with the River Severn.

4. Jackfield: This small community on the south bank of the River Severn was important for navigation, coal mining, clay production, and the manufacture of decorative tiles.

5. Coalport: Located at the eastern end of the Site and on the north bank of the River Severn, industrialisation came to Coalport in the late 18th century and the area is remembered principally for the Coalport China Works.

Criterion (i): The Coalbrookdale blast furnace perpetuates *in situ* the creative effort of Abraham Darby I who discovered coke iron in 1709. It is a masterpiece of man's creative genius in the same way as the Iron Bridge, which is the first known metal bridge. It was built in 1779 by Abraham Darby III from the drawings of the architect Thomas Farnolls Pritchard.

Criterion (ii): The Coalbrookdale blast furnace and the Iron Bridge exerted great influence on the development of techniques and architecture.

Criterion (iv): Ironbridge Gorge provides a fascinating summary of the development of an industrial region in modern times. Mining centres, transformation industries, manufacturing plants, workers' quarters, and transport networks are sufficiently well preserved to make up a coherent ensemble whose educational potential is considerable.

Criterion (vi): Ironbridge Gorge, which opens its doors to in excess of 600,000 visitors yearly, is a world renowned symbol of the 18th century Industrial Revolution.

3. *Considers* that, as no methodology has been adopted for Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for inscribed properties, or for whether they should have statements of authenticity, integrity, or protection and management, as required by Article 155 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, for properties at the time of inscription, this text should at this time be considered as a Statement of Significance.

Property	Studley Royal Park including the Ruins of Fountains Abbey
Id. N°	372 Rev
State Party	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.92

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Approves the following Statement of Significance for **Studley Royal Park including the Ruins of Fountains Abbey, United Kingdom:**

Studley Royal Park, including the ruins of Fountains Abbey, combines into one harmonious whole buildings, gardens and landscapes constructed over a period of 800 years. All, important in their own right, have been integrated into a continuous landscape of exceptional merit and beauty. Its principal components are:

Studley Royal: one of the few great 18th Century 'green gardens' to survive substantially in its original form: arguably the most spectacular water garden in England. The landscape garden is an outstanding example of the development of the 'English' garden style throughout the 18th century, which influenced the rest of Europe. The garden contains canals and ponds, cascades, lawns and hedges, with elegant temples and statues used as eye-catchers. The layout of the gardens is determined by the form of the natural landscape, rather than a design that is imposed upon it. The Aislabies' design survives substantially in its original form.

Fountains Abbey ruins: a key element in the garden scheme, providing the spectacular culmination to the principal vista, but also of outstanding importance in its own right. It is one of the few Cistercian houses surviving from the 12th Century and provides an unrivalled picture of a great religious house in all its parts. Fountains Abbey, founded in 1132, soon became one of the largest and richest Cistercian abbeys in Britain, before being closed by Henry VIII in 1539 during the Dissolution of the Monasteries. It was partially demolished soon after.

Jacobean Fountains Hall: an outstanding example of a building of its period and partially built with stone from the Abbey. It has a distinctive Elizabethan facade and is enhanced by a formal garden with shaped hedges. The interior of the Hall has been adapted for successive uses, including a courthouse.

St. Mary's Church: an outstanding example of High Victorian Gothic architecture by one of its leading exponents, William Burges, in 1871, and considered to be one of his finest works. A building of importance in its own right, it has also been successfully integrated into the landscape of the Park. The church is one of a pair: its twin is Christ the Consoler at Skelton-on-Ure. They were both designed by Burges and built using the same craftsmen.

Criterion (i): Studley Royal Park including the ruins of Fountains Abbey owes its originality and striking beauty to the fact that a humanised landscape was created around the largest medieval ruins in the United Kingdom. The use of these features, combined with the planning of the water

garden itself, is a true masterpiece of human creative genius

Criterion (iv): Combining the remains of the richest abbey in England, the Jacobean Fountains Hall, and Burgess's miniature neo-Gothic masterpiece of St Mary's, with the water gardens and deer park into one harmonious whole, Studley Royal Park including the ruins of Fountains Abbey illustrates the power of medieval monasticism, and the taste and wealth of the European upper classes in the 18th century

3. Considers that, as no methodology has been adopted for Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for inscribed properties, or for whether they should have statements of authenticity, integrity, or protection and management, as required by Article 155 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, for properties at the time of inscription, this text should at this time be considered as a Statement of Significance.

Property	Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites
Id. N°	373
State Party	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.93

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Adopts the following Statement of Significance for **Stonehenge, Avebury, and Associated Sites, United Kingdom:**

The Stonehenge, Avebury, and Associated Sites World Heritage Site is internationally important for its complexes of outstanding prehistoric monuments.

It comprises two areas of chalkland in Southern Britain within which complexes of Neolithic and Bronze Age ceremonial and funerary monuments and associated sites were built. Each area contains a focal stone circle and henge and many other major monuments. At Stonehenge these include the Avenue, the Cursuses, Durrington Walls, Woodhenge, and the densest concentration of burial mounds in Britain. At Avebury, they include Windmill Hill, the West Kennet Long Barrow, the Sanctuary, Silbury Hill, the West Kennet and Beckhampton Avenues, the West Kennet Palisaded Enclosures, and important barrows.

The World Heritage Site is of Outstanding Universal Value for the following qualities:

Stonehenge is one of the most impressive prehistoric megalithic monuments in the world on account of the sheer size of its megaliths, the sophistication of its concentric plan and architectural design, the shaping of the stones, uniquely using both Wiltshire Sarsen sandstone and Pembroke Bluestone, and the precision with which it was built.

At Avebury, the massive Henge, containing the largest prehistoric stone circle in the world, and Silbury Hill, the largest prehistoric mound in Europe, demonstrate the outstanding engineering skills which were used to create masterpieces of earthen and megalithic architecture.

There is an exceptional survival of prehistoric monuments and sites within the World Heritage site including settlements, burial grounds, and large constructions of earth and stone. Today, together with their settings, they form landscapes without parallel. These complexes would have been of major significance to those who created them, as it is apparent by the huge investment of time and effort they represent. They provide an insight into the mortuary and ceremonial practices of the period, and are evidence of prehistoric technology, architecture, and astronomy. The careful siting of monuments in relation to the landscape helps us to further understand the Neolithic and Bronze Age.

Criterion (i): The monuments of the Stonehenge, Avebury, and Associated Sites World Heritage Site demonstrate outstanding creative and technological achievements in prehistoric times.

Stonehenge is the most architecturally sophisticated prehistoric stone circle in the world. It is unrivalled in its design and unique engineering, featuring huge horizontal stone lintels capping the outer circle and the trilithons, locked together by carefully shaped joints. It is distinguished by the unique use of two different kinds of stones (Bluestones and Sarsens), their size (the largest weighing over 40t), and the distance they were transported (up to 240km). The sheer scale of some of the surrounding monuments is also remarkable: the Stonehenge Cursus and the Avenue are both about 3km long, while Durrington Walls is the largest known henge in Britain, around 500m in diameter, demonstrating the ability of prehistoric peoples to conceive, design and construct features of great size and complexity.

Avebury prehistoric stone circle is the largest in the world. The encircling henge consists of a huge bank and ditch 1.3km in circumference, within which 180 local, unshaped standing stones formed the large outer and two smaller inner circles. Leading from two of its four entrances, the West Kennet and Beckhampton Avenues of parallel standing stones still connect it with other monuments in the landscape. Another outstanding monument, Silbury Hill, is the largest prehistoric mound in Europe. Built around 2400 BC, it stands 39.5m high and comprises half a million tonnes of chalk. The purpose of this imposing, skilfully engineered monument remains obscure.

Criterion (ii): The World Heritage Site provides an outstanding illustration of the evolution of monument construction and of the continual use and shaping of the landscape over more than 2000 years, from the early Neolithic to the Bronze Age. The monuments and landscape have had an unwavering influence on architects, artists, historians, and archaeologists, and still retain a huge potential for future research.

The megalithic and earthen monuments of the World Heritage Site demonstrate the shaping of the landscape through monument building for around 2000 years from c 3700 BC, reflecting the importance and wide influence of both areas.

Since the 12th century when Stonehenge was considered one of the wonders of the world by the chroniclers Henry de Huntington and Geoffrey de Monmouth, the Stonehenge and Avebury sites have excited curiosity and been the subject of study and speculation. Since early investigations by John Aubrey, Inigo Jones, and William Stukeley, they have had an unwavering influence on architects, archaeologists, artists, and historians. The two parts of the World Heritage Site provide an excellent opportunity for further research.

Today, the Site has spiritual associations for some.

Criterion (iii): The complexes of monuments at Stonehenge and Avebury provide an exceptional insight into the funerary and ceremonial practices in Britain in the Neolithic and Bronze Age. Together with their settings and associated sites, they form landscapes without parallel.

The design, position, and inter-relationship of the monuments and sites are evidence of a wealthy and highly organised prehistoric society able to impose its concepts on the environment. An outstanding example is the alignment of the Stonehenge Avenue (probably a processional route) and Stonehenge stone circle on the axis of the midsummer sunrise and midwinter sunset, indicating their ceremonial and astronomical character. At Avebury the length and size of some of the features such as the West Kennet Avenue, which connects the Henge to the Sanctuary over 2km away, are further evidence of this.

A profound insight into the changing mortuary culture of the periods is provided by the use of Stonehenge as a cremation cemetery, by the West Kennet Long Barrow, the largest known Neolithic stone-chambered collective tomb in southern England, and by the hundreds of other burial sites illustrating evolving funerary rites.

The State Party also proposes the revision of the brief description as follows:

The Stonehenge, Avebury, and Associated Sites World Heritage Site is internationally important for its complexes of outstanding prehistoric monuments. Stonehenge is the most architecturally sophisticated prehistoric stone circle in the world, while Avebury is the largest in the world. Together with inter-related monuments and their associated landscapes, they help us to understand Neolithic and Bronze Age ceremonial and mortuary practices. They demonstrate around 2000 years of continuous use and monument building between c. 3700 and 1600 BC. As such they represent a unique embodiment of our collective heritage.

3. Considers that, as no methodology has been adopted for Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for inscribed properties, or for whether they should have statements of authenticity, integrity, or protection and management, as required by Article 155 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, for properties at the time of inscription, this text should at this time be considered as a Statement of Significance.

Property	Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd
Id. N°	374
State Party	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.94

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
4. Adopts the following Statement of Significance for the **Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd, United Kingdom**:

The four castles of Beaumaris, Conwy, Caernarfon, Harlech and the attendant fortified towns at Conwy and Caernarfon are the finest examples of late 13th century and early 14th century military architecture in Europe, as demonstrated through their completeness, pristine state, evidence for organized domestic space, and extraordinary repertory of their medieval architectural form.

The castles as a stylistically coherent groups are a supreme example of medieval military architecture designed and directed by James of St George, King Edward I of England's chief architect, and the greatest military architect of the age.

The extensive and detailed contemporary technical, social, and economic documentation of the castles, and the survival of adjacent fortified towns at Caernarfon and Conwy, makes them one of the major references of medieval history

The castles of Beaumaris and Harlech are unique artistic achievements for the way they combine characteristic 13th century double-wall structures with a central plan, and for the beauty of their proportions and masonry.

Criterion (i): Beaumaris and Harlech represent a unique achievement in that they combine the double-wall structure which is characteristic of late 13th century military architecture with a highly concerted central plan and in terms of the beauty of their proportions and masonry. These are the masterpieces of James de St George who, in addition to being the king's chief architect, was constable of Harlech from 1290 to 1293.

Criterion (iii): The royal castles of the ancient principality of Gwynedd bear a unique testimony to construction in the Middle Ages in so far as this royal commission is fully documented. The accounts by Taylor in Colvin (ed.), The History of the King's Works, London (1963), specify the origin of the workmen, who were brought in from all regions of England, and describe the use of quarried stone on the site. They outline financing of the construction works and provide an understanding of the daily life of the workmen and population and thus constitute one of the major references of medieval history.

Criterion (iv): The castles and fortifications of Gwynedd are the finest examples of late 13th century and early 14th century military architecture in Europe. Their construction, begun in 1283 and at times hindered by the Welsh uprisings of Madog ap Llywelyn in 1294, continued until

1330 in Caernarfon and 1331 in Beaumaris. They have only undergone minimal restoration and provide, in their pristine state, a veritable repertory of medieval architectural form: barbicans, drawbridges, fortified gates, chicanes, redoubts, dungeons, towers, and curtain walls.

5. Considers that, as no methodology has been adopted for Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for inscribed properties, or for whether they should have statements of authenticity, integrity, or protection and management, as required by Article 155 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, for properties at the time of inscription, this text should at this time be considered as a Statement of Significance.

Property	Blenheim Palace
Id. N°	425
State Party	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.95

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Adopts the following Statement of Significance for **Blenheim Palace, United Kingdom**:

Blenheim Palace near Oxford was inscribed as a World Heritage Site in 1987 for its architectural importance, as the design and building of the Palace between 1705 and 1722 represented the beginning of a new style of architecture and for its landscaped Park designed by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown which is considered as "a naturalistic Versailles".

In tangible form Blenheim is an outstanding example of the work of John Vanburgh and Nicholas Hawksmoor, two of England's most notable architects. Blenheim represents a unique architectural achievement celebrating the triumph of the English armies over the French. Blenheim and its associated Park has exerted great influence on the English Romantic movement which was characterised by the eclecticism of its inspiration, its return to national sources and its love of nature. The original landscape set out by John Vanburgh who regulated the course of the River Glyme was later modified by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown who created two lakes seen as one of the greatest examples of naturalistic landscape design. Blenheim Palace was built by the nation to honour one of its heroes the first Duke of Marlborough and is also closely associated with Sir Winston Churchill.

Criterion (ii): By their refusal of the French models of classicism, the Palace and Park illustrate the beginnings of the English Romantic movement which was characterised by the eclecticism of its inspiration, its return to national sources and its love of nature. The influence of Blenheim on the architecture and organisation of space in the 18th and 19th centuries was greatly felt in both England and abroad.

Criterion (iv): Built by the nation to honour one of its heroes, Blenheim is, above all, the home of an English aristocrat, the 1st Duke of Marlborough, who was also Prince of the Germanic Holy Roman Empire, as we are reminded in the decoration of the Great Drawing Room by Louis Laguerre (1719–20).

In virtue of this criterion, just like the Residence of Wurzburg (included in 1981) and the Castles of Augustusburg and Falkenlust in Brühl (included in 1984), Blenheim is typical of 18th century European princely residences, a category which is still under-represented on the World Heritage List.

3. Considers that, as no methodology has been adopted for Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for inscribed properties, or for whether they should have statements of authenticity, integrity, or protection and management, as required by Article 155 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, for properties at the time of inscription, this text should at this time be considered as a Statement of Significance.

Property	Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and Saint Margaret's Church
Id. N°	426 Rev
State Party	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.96

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Adopts the following Statement of Significance for the **Palace of Westminster, Westminster Abbey, and St Margaret's Church, United Kingdom:**

Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey, and St Margaret's Church together encapsulate the history of one of the most ancient of parliamentary monarchies of present times and the growth of parliamentary and constitutional institutions.

In tangible form Westminster Abbey is a striking succession of the successive phases of English Gothic art and the inspiration of the work of Barry and Pugin on the Palace of Westminster.

The Palace of Westminster illustrates in colossal form the grandeur of constitutional monarchy and the principle of the bicameral parliamentary system, as envisaged in the 19th century, constructed by English architectural reference to show the national character of the monument

The Palace is one of the most significant monuments of neo-Gothic architecture, as an outstanding, coherent and complete example of neo-Gothic style

Westminster Hall is a key monument of the Perpendicular style and its admirable oak roof is one of the greatest achievements of medieval construction in wood

Westminster is a place in which great historical events have taken place which have shaped the English and British nation

The church of St Margaret, a charming perpendicular style construction, continues to be the parish church of the House of Commons and is an integral part of the complex.

Criterion (i): Westminster Abbey is a unique artistic construction representing a striking sequence of the successive phases of English Gothic art.

Criterion (ii): Other than its influence on English architecture during the Middle Ages, the Abbey has played another leading role by influencing the work of Charles Barry and Augustus Welby Pugin in Westminster Palace, in the "Gothic Revival" of the 19th century.

Criterion (iv): The Abbey, the Palace, and St Margaret's illustrate in a concrete way the specificities of parliamentary monarchy over a period of time as long as nine centuries. Whether one looks at the royal tombs of the Chapterhouse, the remarkable vastness of Westminster Hall, of the House of Lords, or of the House of Commons, art is everywhere present and harmonious, making a veritable museum of the history of the United Kingdom.

3. Considers that, as no methodology has been adopted for Statements of OUV for inscribed properties, or for whether they should have statements of authenticity, integrity, or protection and management, as required by Article 155 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention for properties at the time of inscription, this text should at this time be considered as a Statement of Significance. .

Property	City of Bath
Id. N°	428
State Party	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.97

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Adopts the following Statement of Significance for the **City of Bath, United Kingdom:**

The City of Bath is of outstanding universal value for the following cultural attributes:

The Roman remains, especially the Temple of Sulis Minerva and the baths complex (based around the hot springs at the heart of the Roman city of Aquae Sulis, which have remained at the heart of the City's development ever since) are amongst the most famous and important Roman remains north of the Alps, and marked the beginning of Bath's history as a spa town.

The Georgian city reflects the ambitions of John Wood Senior, Ralph Allen and Richard 'Beau' Nash to make Bath into one of the most beautiful cities in Europe, with architecture and landscape combined harmoniously for the enjoyment of the spa town's cure takers.

The Neo-classical style of the public buildings (such as the Assembly Rooms and the Pump Room) harmonises with the grandiose proportions of the monumental ensembles (such as Queen Square, Circus, and Royal Crescent) and collectively reflects the ambitions, particularly social, of the spa city in the 18th century.

The individual Georgian buildings reflect the profound influence of Palladio, and their collective scale, style, and the organisation of the spaces between buildings epitomises the success of architects such as the John Woods, Robert Adam, Thomas Baldwin, and John Palmer in transposing Palladio's ideas to the scale of a complete city, situated in a hollow in the hills and built to a Picturesque landscape aestheticism creating a strong garden city feel, more akin to the 19th century garden cities than the 17th century Renaissance cities.

Criterion (i): Bath's grandiose Neo-classical Palladian crescents, terraces, and squares spread out over the surrounding hills and set in its green valley are a demonstration par excellence of the integration of architecture, urban design, and landscape setting, and the deliberate creation of a beautiful city. Not only are individual buildings such as the Assembly Rooms and Pump Room of great distinction, they are part of the larger overall city landscape that evolved over a century in a harmonious and logical way, drawing together public and private buildings and spaces in a way that reflects the precepts of Palladio tempered with picturesque aestheticism.

Bath's quality of architecture and urban design, its visual homogeneity and its beauty is largely testament to the skill and creativity of the architects and visionaries of the 18th and 19th centuries who applied and developed Palladianism in response to the specific opportunities offered by the spa town and its physical environment and natural resources (in particular the hot springs and the local Bath Oolitic limestone). Three men – architect John Wood Senior, entrepreneur and quarry owner Ralph Allen, and celebrated social shaper and Master of Ceremonies Richard "Beau" Nash – together provided the impetus to start this social, economic, and physical rebirth, resulting in a city that played host to the social, political, and cultural leaders of the day. That the architects who followed were working over the course of a century, with no master plan or single patron, did not prevent them from contriving to relate each individual development to those around it and to the wider landscape, creating a city that is harmonious and logical, in concord with its natural environment and extremely beautiful.

Criterion (ii): Bath exemplifies the 18th century move away from the inward-looking uniform street layouts of Renaissance cities that dominated through the 15th–17th centuries, towards the idea of planting buildings and cities in the landscape to achieve picturesque views and forms, which could be seen echoed around Europe, particularly in the 19th century. This unifying of nature and city, seen throughout Bath, is perhaps best demonstrated in the Royal Crescent (John Wood Younger) and Lansdown Crescent (John Palmer). Bath's urban and landscape spaces are created by the buildings that enclose them, providing a series of interlinked spaces that flow organically, and that visually (and at times physically) draw in the green surrounding countryside to create a distinctive garden city feel, looking forward to the principles of garden cities developed by the 19th century town planners.

Criterion (iv): Bath reflects two great eras in human history: Roman and Georgian. The Roman Baths and temple complex, together with the remains of the city of Aquae Sulis that grew up around them, make a significant contribution to the understanding and appreciation of Roman social and religious society. The 18th century redevelopment is a unique combination of outstanding urban architecture, spatial arrangement, and social history. Bath exemplifies the main themes of the 18th century neoclassical city; the monumentalisation of ordinary houses, the integration of landscape and town, and the creation and interlinking of urban spaces, designed and developed as a response to the growing popularity of Bath as a society and spa destination and to provide an appropriate picturesque setting and facilities for the cure takers and social visitors. Although Bath gained greatest importance in Roman and Georgian times, the city nevertheless reflects continuous development over two millennia with the spectacular medieval Abbey Church sat beside the Roman temple and baths, in the heart of the 18th century and modern city.

3. Considers that, as no methodology has been adopted for Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for inscribed properties, or for whether they should have statements of authenticity, integrity, or protection and management, as required by Article 155 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, for properties at the time of inscription, this text should at this time be considered as a Statement of Significance.

Property	Tower of London
Id. N°	488
State Party	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.98

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Adopts the following Statement of Significance for the **Tower of London, United Kingdom:**

The Tower of London, founded by William the Conqueror in 1066 has outstanding universal value for the following cultural qualities:

Its landmark siting, for both protection and control of the City of London: As the gateway to the capital, the Tower was in effect the gateway to the new Norman kingdom. Sited strategically at a bend in the River Thames, it has been a crucial demarcation point between the power of the developing City of London, and the power of the monarchy. It had the dual role of providing protection for the City through its defensive structure and the provision of a garrison, and of also controlling the citizens by the same means. The Tower literally 'towered' over its surroundings until the 19th century.

As a symbol of Norman power: The Tower of London was built as a demonstration of Norman power. The

Tower represents more than any other structure the far-reaching significance of the mid 11th-century Norman Conquest of England, for the impact it had on fostering closer ties with Europe, on English language and culture and in creating one of the most powerful monarchies in Europe. The Tower has an iconic role as reflecting the last military conquest of England.

As an outstanding example of late 11th-century innovative Norman military architecture: As the most complete survival of an 11th-century fortress palace remaining in Europe, the White Tower, and its later 13th and 14th century additions, belong to a series of edifices which were at the cutting edge of military building technology internationally. They represent the apogee of a type of sophisticated castle design, which originated in Normandy and spread through Norman lands to England and Wales.

As a model example of a Medieval fortress palace which evolved from the 11th to 16th centuries: The additions of Henry III and Edward I, and particularly the highly innovative development of the palace within the fortress, made the Tower into one of the most innovative and influential castle sites in Europe in the 13th and early 14th centuries, and much of their work survives. Palace buildings were added to the royal complex right up until the 16th century, although few now stand above ground. The survival of palace buildings at the Tower allows a rare glimpse into the life of a medieval monarch within their fortress walls. The Tower of London is a rare survival of a continuously developing ensemble of royal buildings, evolving from the 11th to the 16th centuries, and as such has great significance nationally and internationally.

For its association with State institutions: The continuous use of the Tower by successive monarchs fostered the development of several major State Institutions. These incorporated such fundamental roles as the nation's defence, its records, and its coinage. From the late 13th century, the Tower was a major repository for official documents, and precious goods owned by the Crown. The presence of the Crown Jewels, kept at the Tower since the 17th century, are a reminder of the fortress's role as a repository for the Royal Wardrobe.

As the setting for key historical events in European history: The Tower has been the setting for some of the most momentous events in European and British History. Its role as a stage upon which history is enacted is one of the key elements which have contributed towards the Tower's status as an iconic structure. Arguably the most important building of the Norman Conquest, the White Tower symbolised the might and longevity of the new order. The imprisonments in the Tower, of Edward V and his younger brother in the 15th century, and then in the 16th century of four English queens, three of them executed on Tower Green – Anne Boleyn, Catherine Howard and Jane Grey – with only Elizabeth I escaping, shaped English history. The Tower also helped shape the Reformation in England, as both Catholic and Protestant prisoners (those that survived) recorded their experiences and helped define the Tower as a place of torture and execution.

Criterion (ii): A monument symbolic of royal power since the time of William the Conqueror, the Tower of London served as an outstanding model throughout the kingdom from the end of the 11th century. Like it, many keeps were built in stone: e.g. Colchester, Rochester, Hedingham, Norwich, or Carisbrooke Castle on the Isle of Wight.

Criterion (iv): The White Tower is the example par excellence of the royal Norman castle in the late 11th century. The ensemble of the Tower of London is a major reference for the history of medieval military architecture.

3. Considers that, as no methodology has been adopted for Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for inscribed properties, or for whether they should have statements of authenticity, integrity, or protection and management, as required by Article 155 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, for properties at the time of inscription, this text should at this time be considered as a Statement of Significance.

Property	Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey, and St Martin's Church
Id. N°	496
State Party	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.99

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Adopts the following Statement of Significance for **Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey, and St Martin's Church, United Kingdom:**

St Martin's Church, the ruins of St Augustine's Abbey, and Christ Church Cathedral together reflect milestones in the history of Christianity in Britain. They reflect in tangible form:

The reintroduction of Christianity to southern Britain by St Augustine, commencing at St Martin's Church where Queen Bertha already worshipped, and leading to the conversion of King Ethelbert.

The successive architectural responses to Canterbury's developing role as focus of the Church in England – adaptation of Roman buildings, the development of Anglo-Saxon building in mortared brick and stone, and the flowering of Romanesque and Gothic.

The development, under St Augustine and the monks from Rome, of early Benedictine monasticism, which spread from its cradle in Canterbury throughout Britain and had a profound impact on English society.

The Abbey scriptorium, which was one of the great centres of insular book production, and whose influence extended far beyond the boundaries of Kent and Northumbria. The development of literacy, education, and scholarship at the Abbey meant that Canterbury became the most important medieval centre of learning in the country.

Canterbury's importance as a pilgrimage centre based on Augustine and its other early saints was transformed by the murder and canonization of Archbishop Thomas Becket, whose Cathedral shrine attracted pilgrims from all over Europe.

The wealth and power of the Cathedral in the 12th century, when the offerings of large numbers of pilgrims helped the building of the magnificent enlargement of the east end, with its exceptional stained glass windows and the rebuilding of the choir and transepts following the fire of 1174. These features form one of the finest examples of Early Gothic art.

The Cathedral's rich panorama of Romanesque, early Gothic, and late Gothic art and architecture.

The establishment of Canterbury as the seat of the spiritual leader of the Church of England.

Criterion (i): Christ Church Cathedral, especially the east sections, is a unique artistic creation. The beauty of its architecture is enhanced by a set of exceptional early stained glass windows which constitute the richest collection in the United Kingdom.

Criterion (ii): The influence of the Benedictine abbey of St Augustine was decisive throughout the High Middle Ages in England. The influence of this monastic centre and its scriptorium extended far beyond the boundaries of Kent and Northumbria.

Criterion (vi): St Martin's Church, St Augustine's Abbey, and the Cathedral are directly and tangibly associated with the history of the introduction of Christianity to the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.

3. Considers that, as no methodology has been adopted for Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for inscribed properties, or for whether they should have statements of authenticity, integrity, or protection and management, as required by Article 155 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, for properties at the time of inscription, this text should at this time be considered as a Statement of Significance.

Property	Old and New Towns of Edinburgh
Id. N°	728
State Party	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.100

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Adopts the following Statement of Significance for the **Old and New Towns of Edinburgh, United Kingdom**:

The remarkable juxtaposition of two clearly articulated urban planning phenomena. The contrast between the organic medieval Old Town and the planned Georgian New Town provides a clarity of urban structure unrivalled in Europe. The juxtaposition of these two distinctive townscapes, each of exceptional historic and architectural interest, which are linked across the landscape divide, the "great area" of Sir Walter Scott's Waverley Valley, by the urban viaduct, North Bridge, and by the Mound, creates the outstanding urban landscape.

The Old Town stretches along a high ridge from the Castle on its dramatically situated rock down to the Palace of Holyrood. Its form reflects the burgh plots of the Canongate, founded as an "abbatial burgh" dependent on the Abbey of Holyrood, and the national tradition of building tall on the narrow "tofts" or plots separated by lanes or "closes" which created some of the world's tallest buildings of their age, the dramatic, robust, and distinctive tenement buildings. It contains many 16th and 17th century merchants' and nobles' houses such as the early 17th century restored mansion house of Gladstone's Land which rises to six storeys, and important early public buildings such as the Canongate Tolbooth and St Giles Cathedral.

The Old Town is characterized by the survival of the little-altered medieval "fishbone" street pattern of narrow closes, wynds, and courts leading off the spine formed by the High Street, the broadest, longest street in the Old Town, with a sense of enclosed space derived from its width, the height of the buildings lining it, and the small scale of any breaks between them.

The New Town, constructed between 1767 and 1890 as a collection of seven new towns on the glacial plain to the north of the Old Town, is framed and articulated by an uncommonly high concentration of planned ensembles of ashlar-faced, world-class, neo-classical buildings, associated with renowned architects, including John and Robert Adam, Sir William Chambers, and William Playfair. Contained and integrated with the townscape are gardens, designed to take full advantage of the topography, while forming an extensive system of private and public open spaces. The New Town is integrated with large green spaces. It covers a very large area, is consistent to an unrivalled degree, and survives virtually intact.

Some of the finest public and commercial monuments of the New-classical revival in Europe survive in the city, reflecting its continuing status as the capital of Scotland since 1437, and a major centre of thought and learning in the 18th century Age of Enlightenment, with its close cultural and political links with mainland Europe.

The successive planned extensions from the first New Town, and the high quality of the architecture, set standards for Scotland and beyond, and exerted a major influence on the development of urban architecture and town planning throughout Europe.

The dramatic topography of the Old Town combined with the planned alignments of key buildings in both the Old and the New Town, results in spectacular views and panoramas and an iconic skyline.

The renewal and revival of the Old Town in the late 19th century, and the adaptation of the distinctive Baronial style of building for use in an urban environment, influenced the development of conservation policies for urban environments.

Edinburgh retains most of its significant buildings and spaces in better condition than most other historic cities of comparable value.

Criterion (ii): The successive planned expansions of the New Town, and the high quality of its architecture, set standards for Scotland and beyond, and exerted a major influence on the development of urban architecture and town planning throughout Europe in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Criterion (iv): The Old and New Towns together form a dramatic reflection of significant changes in European urban planning, from the inward-looking, defensive, wall medieval city of royal palaces, abbeys, and organically developed small burgage plots in the Old Town, through the expansive format Enlightenment planning of the 18th and 19th centuries in the New Town, to the 19th century rediscovery and revival of the Old Town with its adaptation of a distinctive Baronial style of architecture in an urban setting.

3. Considers that, as no methodology has been adopted for Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for inscribed properties, or for whether they should have statements of authenticity, integrity, or protection and management, as required by Article 155 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, for properties at the time of inscription, this text should at this time be considered as a Statement of Significance.

Property	Maritime Greenwich
Id. N°	795
State Party	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.101

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Adopts the following Statement of Significance for **Maritime Greenwich, United Kingdom:**

Symmetrically arranged alongside the River Thames, the ensemble of the 17th century Queen’s House, part of the last Royal Palace at Greenwich, the palatial Baroque complex of the Royal Hospital for seamen, and the Royal Observatory founded in 1675 and surrounded by the Royal Park laid out in the 1660s by André Le Nôtre, reflects two centuries of Royal patronage and represents a high point of the work of the architects Inigo Jones and Christopher Wren, and more widely European architecture at an important stage in its evolution. It also symbolises English artistic and scientific endeavour in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Greenwich town, which grew up at the gates of the Royal Palace, provides, with its villas and formal stuccoed terraces set around Nicholas Hawksmoor’s St Alphege’s church, a setting and approach for the main ensemble.

Inigo Jones’ Queen’s House as the first Palladian building in Britain was also the direct inspiration for classical houses and villas all over the country in the two centuries after it was built.

The Royal Hospital, laid out to a master plan developed by Christopher Wren and built over many decades by him and other leading architects, including Nicholas Hawksmoor, is

among the most outstanding group of Baroque buildings in England.

The Royal Park is a masterpiece of the application of symmetrical landscape design to irregular terrain by André Le Nôtre.

The Royal Observatory’s astronomical work, particularly of the scientist Robert Hooke, and John Flamsteed, the first Astronomer Royal, permitted the accurate measurement of the earth’s movement and also contributed to the development of global navigation. The Observatory is now the baseline for the world’s time zone system and for the measurement of longitude around the globe.

Criterion (i): The public and private buildings and the Royal Park at Greenwich form an exceptional ensemble that bears witness to human artistic and creative endeavour of the highest quality.

Criterion (ii): Maritime Greenwich bears witness to European architecture at an important stage of its evolution, exemplified by the work of great architects such as Inigo Jones and Christopher Wren who, inspired by developments on the continent of Europe, each shaped the architectural development of subsequent generations, while the Park exemplifies the interaction of man and nature over two centuries.

Criterion (iv): The Palace, Royal Naval College, and Royal Park demonstrate the power, patronage, and influence of the Crown in the 17th and 18th centuries and its illustration through the ability to plan and integrate culture and nature into an harmonious whole.

Criterion (vi): Greenwich is associated with outstanding architectural and artistic achievements as well as with scientific endeavour of the highest quality through the development of navigation and astronomy at the Royal Observatory, leading to the establishment of the Greenwich Meridian and Greenwich Mean Time as world standards.

3. Considers that, as no methodology has been adopted for Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for inscribed properties, or for whether they should have statements of authenticity, integrity, or protection and management, as required by Article 155 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, for properties at the time of inscription, this text should at this time be considered as a Statement of Significance.