



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

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

World Heritage

32 COM

Distribution Limited

WHC-08/32.COM/8B
Paris, 22 May 2008
Original: English/French

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Thirty second Session

Quebec City, Canada
2 – 10 July 2008

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

8B. Nominations to the World Heritage List

SUMMARY

This document presents the nominations to be examined by the Committee at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008). It is divided into three sections:

- I Changes to names of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List
- II Examination of nominations of natural, mixed and cultural properties to the World Heritage List
- III Record of the physical attributes of each property being discussed at the 32nd session

The Document presents for each nomination the proposed Draft Decision based on the recommendations of the appropriate Advisory Body(ies) as included in *WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B.1* and *WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B.2* and it provides a record of the physical attributes of each property being discussed at the 32nd session. The information is presented in two parts:

- a table of the total surface area of each property and any buffer zone proposed, together with the geographic coordinates of each site's approximate centre point; and
- a set of separate tables presenting the component parts of each of the 21 proposed serial properties.

Decisions required:

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

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

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

1. The Mexican authorities, proposed a change to the English and French names of the **Historic Centre of Mexico City and Xochimilco**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1987. They wish the name of the property to become **Historical Centre of Mexico City and the cultural landscape of Chinapero de Xochimilco, Tlahuac and Milpa Alta** in English and **Centre historique de Mexico et paysage culturel de Chinapero de Xochimilco, Tlahuac et Milpa Alta** in French.

ICOMOS Comment:

As in 1987 the Xochimilco part of the property was not inscribed as a cultural landscape and the nomination only mentioned Xochimilco and not Tlahuac or Milpa Alta, the proposed name change should not be approved.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-08/32.COM/8B,
 2. Decides not to approve the proposed name change to the **Historic Centre of Mexico City and Xochimilco** as proposed by the Mexican authorities.
2. At the request of the South African authorities, the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English and French names of **Greater St Lucia Wetland Park**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1999. It has to be noted that the change to the name of property was gazetted officially at the national level already on 11 May 2007 and circulated by the State Party on the Internet since then.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-08/32.COM/8B,
2. Approves the proposed name change to **Greater St Lucia Wetland Park** as proposed by the South African authorities. The name of the property becomes **iSimangaliso Wetland Park** in English and **Parc de la zone humide d'iSimangaliso** in French.
3. Notes that decisions regarding changes in the names of properties must be approved by the World Heritage Committee before being published and promoted widely;
4. Reminds States Parties wishing to change the names of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List to comply with the procedure

and calendar of Paragraph 167 of the Operational Guidelines.

3. At the request of the Swedish and Finnish authorities the Committee is asked to take note of the correction to the English and French names of the **Kvarken Archipelago / High Coast**, firstly inscribed on the World Heritage List by Sweden in 2000 and then extended by Finland in 2006.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.3

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-08/32.COM/8B,
 2. Takes note of the correction to the name of the **Kvarken Archipelago / High Coast** as proposed by the Swedish and Finnish authorities. The name of the property becomes **High Coast / Kvarken Archipelago** in English and **Haute Côte / Archipel de Kvarken** in French.
4. At the request of the Swiss authorities, the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English and French names of **Jungfrau-Aletsch-Bietschhorn**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2001 and extended in 2007.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.4

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-08/32.COM/8B,
2. Approves the proposed name change to **Jungfrau-Aletsch-Bietschhorn** as proposed by the Swiss authorities. The name of the property becomes **Swiss Alps Jungfrau-Aletsch** in English and **Alpes suisses Jungfrau-Aletsch** in French.

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

Summary

At its 32nd session, the Committee will be examining a total of **45** nominations.

However, the alphabetical summary table on pages 3 and 4 of this document includes a total of 47 nominations. As the overall limit of nominations that the Committee can examine per session is 45, the prioritization system set out in paragraph 61 of the *Operational Guidelines* was applied. Two nominations were identified, following this system, whose examination by the Committee depends on the potential withdrawals of nominations included on this list. The two nominations that would be examined at this Committee session, should there be withdrawals of other nominations, are (in order of their potential inclusion on the list of nominations to be examined):

- 1) Cultural Landscape of Buenos Aires (Argentina)
- 2) River Island of Majuli in midstream of Brahmaputra River in Assam (India).

Out of the total of 47 nominations, **36** are new nominations, having not been presented previously. In addition, the Committee will be examining:

- 5 extensions of boundaries,
- 6 nominations deferred or referred by previous sessions of the Committee.

Of these nominations, ICOMOS and IUCN are recommending 19 for inscription (note that the recommendations concerning the 6 referred cultural nominations will be included in Document *WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add*).

Nominations withdrawn at the request of the State Party

At the time of preparation of this Document, no nominations had been withdrawn by States Parties.

Presentation of Nominations

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

**Alphabetical Summary Table and Index of Recommendations by IUCN and ICOMOS
to the 32nd session of the World Heritage Committee (2 - 10 July 2008)¹**

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.	Recomm.	Criteria proposed by the State Party	Pp	
NATURAL PROPERTIES						
Bolivia	Quarry of the Fabrica Nacional de Cementos S.A. (FANCESA), Cal Orck'O, Sucre, Departamento Chuquisaca	1284		N	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)	13
Bulgaria	Pirin National Park	225	Bis	OK	(vii)(viii)(ix)	12
Canada	The Joggins Fossil Cliffs	1285		I	(viii)	8
China	Mount Sanqingshan National Park	1292		I	(vii)(viii)(ix)	6
France	Lagoons of New Caledonia: Reef Diversity and Associated Ecosystems	1115		I	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)	9
Iceland	Surtsey	1267		I	(viii)(ix)	10
Italy	Bradysseism in Phlegraean Area	1288		N	(vii)(viii)(x)	11
Kazakhstan	Saryarka – Steppe and Lakes of Northern Kazakhstan	1102	Rev	I	(ix)(x)	7
Mexico	Monarch Butterfly Biosphere Reserve	1290		D	(vii)(x)	13
Mongolia	Hovsgol Lake and its Watershed	1082		N	(viii)(ix)	7
Russian Federation	“The Putorana Plateau” Nature Complex	1234		D	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)	11
Switzerland	Swiss Tectonic Arena Sardona	1179		I	(vii)(viii)	11
Yemen	Socotra Archipelago	1263		I	(x)	5
CULTURAL PROPERTIES						
Albania	Historic Centres of Berat and Gjirokastra – Towns of southern Albania, exceptional testimonies of well-preserved Ottoman settlements in the Balkan region <i>see Document WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add</i>	569	Bis	<i>8B.Add</i>	(iii)(iv)	
Argentina	Cultural Landscape of Buenos Aires	1296		N	(ii)(iv)(vi) + CL	27
Brazil	São Francisco Square in the city of São Cristóvão	1272		D	(ii)(iv)	27
Cambodia	The Sacred Site of the Temple of Preah Vihear <i>see Document WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add</i>	1224	Rev	<i>8B.Add</i>	(i)(ii)(iv)	
China	Fujian Tulou	1113		I	(i)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	15
Croatia	The Stari Grad Plain	1240		R	(i)(ii)(iii)(v) + CL	20
Cuba	Historic Centre of Camagüey	1270		I	(ii)(iv)(v)	28
Czech Republic	Spa of Luhačovice – area with a collection of historic spa buildings and spa-related facilities	1271		D	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	21
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong	1278		D	(ii)(iii)(iv)	16
France	The work of Vauban	1283		I	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	21
Germany	Housing Estates in the Berlin Modern Style	1239		I	(ii)(iv)	21
Hungary / Slovakia	System of Fortification at the Confluence of the Rivers Danube and Váh in Komárno – Komárom	1289		N	(ii)(iii)(iv)	22
India	Kalka Shimla Railway (extension to Mountain Railways of India)	944	Ter	OK	(ii)(iv)	19
India	River Island of Majuli in midstream of Brahmaputra River in Assam <i>see Document WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add</i>	1206	Rev	<i>8B.Add</i>	(ii)(iii)(v)(vi)	
Indonesia	Cultural Landscape of Bali Province	1194		D	(ii)(iii)(v)(vi) + CL	16
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	The Armenian Monastic Ensembles in Iranian Azarbaijan	1262		I	(ii)(iii)(iv)	16
Israel	Triple-arch Gate at Dan	1105		I	(i)(ii)(iv)	
Israel	Bahá'i Holy Places in Haifa and Western Galilee <i>see Document WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add</i>	1220	Rev	<i>8B.Add</i>	(iii)(vi)	
Italy	Mantua and Sabbioneta	1287		I	(i)(ii)(iii)	23

¹ On the recommendation of the Committee's Task Force on the Implementation of the *Convention* (1999-2000), and of the Bureau at its 24th session (2000), a single summary table records the recommendation of the Advisory Bodies for inscription (I), referral (R), deferral (D), non-inscription (N), or approval of an Extension (OK). For Mixed properties, the recommendations of both ICOMOS and IUCN are shown. The 36 properties highlighted in **bold** (withdrawals are not counted) are considered "new" nominations, having not been presented to the Committee or its Bureau previously.

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.		Recomm.	Criteria proposed by the State Party	Pp
Japan	Hiraizumi - Cultural Landscape Associated with Pure Land Buddhist Cosmology	1277		D	(iii)(iv)(v)(vi) + CL	17
Kenya	Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forests <i>see Document WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add</i>	1231	Rev	8B.Add	(iii)(v)(vi)	
Kyrgyzstan	Sulamain-Too Sacred Mountain <i>see Document WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add</i>	1230	Rev	8B.Add	(iii)(iv)(vi) + CL	
Malaysia	Historic Cities of the Straits of Malacca: Melaka and George Town	1223		R	(ii)(iii)(iv)	17
Mauritius	Le Morne Cultural Landscape	1259		I	(iii)(iv)(vi) + CL	14
Mexico	Protective town of San Miguel and the Sanctuary of Jesús de Nazareno de Atotonilco	1274		I	(ii)(iv)	29
Nicaragua	León Cathedral	1236		R	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	30
Papua New Guinea	Kuk Early Agricultural Site	887		I	(iii)(iv)(v) + CL	18
San Marino	San Marino Historic Centre and Mount Titano	1245		R	(iii)(iv)(vi)	24
Saudi Arabia	Al-Hijr Archaeological Site (Madâin Sâlih)	1293		R	(ii)(iii)	14
Slovakia	Wooden Churches of the Slovak part of Carpathian Mountain Area	1273		I	(iii)(iv)	24
Spain	Palaeolithic Cave Art of Northern Spain (extension to Altamira Cave)	310	Bis	OK	(i)(iii)(iv)	26
Switzerland / Italy	Rhaetian Railway in the Albula / Bernina Cultural Landscape	1276		I	(i)(ii)(iv)	25
United Kingdom	The Antonine Wall (extension to the Frontiers of the Roman Empire)	430	Ter	OK	(ii)(iii)(iv)	27
Vanuatu	Chief Roi Mata's Domain	1280		D	(iii)(iv)(vi) + CL	19

KEY

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

In the presentation below, **ICOMOS Recommendations** and **IUCN Recommendations** are both presented in the form of **Draft Decisions** and are abstracted from *WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B.1* (ICOMOS) and *WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B.2* (IUCN).

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

A. NATURAL PROPERTIES

A.1 ARAB STATES

A.1.1 New Nominations

Property	Socotra Archipelago
Id. N°	1263
State Party	Yemen
Criteria proposed by State Party	(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2008.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.5

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes the Socotra Archipelago, Yemen, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criterion (x);
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Values

Socotra is globally important for biodiversity conservation because of its exceptionally rich and distinct flora and fauna. 37% of Socotra's plant species, 90% of its reptile species and 95% of its land snail species do not occur anywhere else in the world. Socotra is of particular importance to the Horn of Africa biodiversity hotspot and, as one of the most biodiversity rich and distinct islands in the world, has been termed the "Galápagos of the Indian Ocean".

Criterion (x): Biological diversity and threatened species: Socotra is globally important for biodiversity conservation because of its exceptional level of biodiversity and endemism in many terrestrial and marine groups of organisms. Socotra is particularly important for its diversity of plants and has 825 plant species of which 307 (37%) are endemic. Socotra has high importance for bird species as underlined by the identification by Birdlife International of 22 Important Bird Areas on Socotra. Socotra also supports globally significant populations of other land and sea birds, including a number of threatened species. Extremely high levels of endemism occur in Socotra's reptiles (34

species, 90% endemism) and land snails (96 species, 95% endemism). The marine life of Socotra is also very diverse, with 253 species of reef-building corals, 730 species of coastal fish and 300 species of crab, lobster and shrimp, and well represented in the property's marine areas.

Integrity

The property is of sufficient size to adequately represent all the terrestrial and marine features and processes that are essential for the long term conservation of the archipelago's rich and distinct biodiversity. The terrestrial nature sanctuaries, national parks and areas of special botanical interest included in the property encompass about 75% of the total land area. They protect all the major vegetation types, areas of high floral and faunal values, and important bird areas. The marine nature sanctuaries included in the property encompass the most important elements of marine biodiversity. The property's integrity is further enhanced by terrestrial and marine buffer zones that are not part of the inscribed property.

Requirements for Protection and Management

All component areas of the property have legal protection; however there is a need to strengthen the legislative framework, and management and enforcement capacity. Whilst the property's terrestrial and marine habitats are generally still in good condition, management planning needs to deal more effectively with current threats including roading, overgrazing and overharvesting of terrestrial and marine natural resources. Potential future threats include unsustainable tourism and invasive species. Impacts of these threats on Socotra's biodiversity need to be closely monitored and minimized. A sustainable financing strategy is required to ensure the necessary human and financial resources for the long term management of the property. Appropriate linkages need to be developed between the management of the property, its buffer zones and the Socotra Biosphere Reserve.

4. Commends the State Party for its major efforts for the long term conservation of the property; and recognises in particular the positive commitments from the State Party as set out in the Government of Yemen's Cabinet Decrees No. 45-49 of 12 February 2008 which relate to the conservation and sustainable development of the Socotra Archipelago;
5. Requests the State Party to implement these Decrees as quickly as possible and, in particular, that:
 - a) management planning for the World Heritage property be enhanced to deal more effectively with key threats, in particular ensuring that:
 - future roading works minimise environmental impacts on biodiversity and where possible are located outside the property;
 - grazing impacts on biodiversity are monitored and effective measures taken to reduce environmental impacts from grazing; and
 - invasive species are effectively controlled, including through limiting the entry of invasive species at ports and the airport;
 - b) a separate management authority be established for the World Heritage property which would give

priority attention to the conservation of the unique biodiversity of the property. This Authority should have adequate sustained human and financial resources, and enforcement capacity;

- c) the buffer zones (which are not part of the inscribed property) be managed in a complementary manner to the property, with appropriate linkages developed with the management of the Socotra Biosphere Reserve; and
 - d) a sustainable financing strategy be developed for the World Heritage property, which includes ongoing and adequate support from the Government of Yemen and international support from donors and partners;
6. Further requests the State Party to invite a mission to the property in 2012 to assess progress with the above recommendations and report back to the World Heritage Committee.

A.2 ASIA / PACIFIC

A.2.1 New Nominations

Property	Mount Sanqingshan National Park
Id. N°	1292
State Party	China
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)(ix)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2008.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.6

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes **Mount Sanqingshan National Park, China**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (vii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Values

Mount Sanqingshan National Park displays a unique array of forested, fantastically shaped granite pillars and peaks concentrated in a relatively small area. The looming, intricate rock formations intermixed with delicate forest cover and combined with ever-shifting weather patterns create a landscape of arresting beauty.

Criterion (vii): Superlative natural phenomena or natural beauty: Mount Sanqingshan's remarkable granite rock formations combine with diverse forest, near and distant vistas, and striking meteorological effects to create a landscape of exceptional scenic quality. The most notable aspect is the concentration of fantastically shaped pillars and peaks. The closest comparison in terms of natural features is nearby Mount Huangshan which has similar values; however its granite features are less fine in detail due to the

influence of past glaciation. The natural beauty of Mount Sanqingshan also derives from the juxtaposition of its granite features with the mountain's vegetation enhanced by meteorological conditions which create an ever-changing and arresting landscape. The access afforded by suspended walking trails in the park permits visitors to appreciate the park's stunning scenery and enjoy its serene atmosphere.

Integrity

The park boundaries are appropriately drawn to protect the naturalness of the landscape and the areas required to maintain the scenic qualities of the property. The property, although relatively small, includes all of the granite peaks and pillars which provide the framework for its aesthetic values. Boundaries are accurately surveyed and demarcated. The property's integrity is enhanced by the designation of a buffer zone that is not part of the inscribed property.

Requirements for Protection and Management

The property has effective legal protection, a sound planning framework and is currently well managed. The park benefits from strong government support and funding. The park's natural resources are in good condition and threats are considered manageable. There is an effective management regime in place for the park. The key requirement is to manage the property to retain its aesthetic values, and a delicate balance will need to be maintained with the provision of visitor access. The most significant threat relates to the future increase in tourism, and careful and sensitive planning of the related infrastructure and access development is required.

4. Recommends the State Party, in order to strengthen the integrity and management of the property, to:
 - a) develop and implement, in recognition of increasing numbers of park visitors, a visitor management plan as a sub-plan of the Management and Conservation Plan for Mount Sanqingshan National Park. Such a plan should anticipate and address the need to manage the environmental impact of additional visitors, the need to maintain and develop a zoned use plan, and the need to provide appropriate additional visitor facilities in suitable and sensitively selected locations;
 - b) ensure that any development of new visitor facility infrastructure in relation to increasing use be limited and subject to rigorous environmental impact assessment. Construction of additional cable car systems or the development of additional roads in the park should not be supported; and
 - c) establish research and monitoring programmes to monitor visitor numbers and their impacts, and assess and adapt to the impacts of climate change on the park including the potentially adverse impact of fire and invasive alien species on the park's aesthetic and natural values;
5. Recalls the decision of the Committee at its 16th session (Santa Fé, 1992) regarding the separate listing of similar sites; and notes that further values of Mount Sanqingshan could warrant recognition on the

World Heritage List only if re-nominated as a serial property in combination with similar and nearby sites, in particular Mount Huangshan, which is currently inscribed as a mixed site;

6. Notes that there are a number of other potential sites with similar values currently on the Tentative List of the State Party of China which might be put forward for separate consideration by the World Heritage Committee; and therefore invites the Chinese authorities to consider carefully, in consultation with the Advisory Bodies, the future strategy for nominations and the potential to develop a wider range of serial approaches in order to reduce the potential for nominations that do not meet the requirements of the Convention. The serial nomination of the South China Karst, inscribed in 2007, provides a model that could be of value in other inter-provincial nominations within China;
7. Further notes that the nomination of Mount Sanqingshan illustrates the importance of considering the full range of natural and cultural values that may be relevant for World Heritage inscription during the planning phases of nominations, and potential synergies with similar nearby sites; and encourages States Parties to give fuller consideration to rigorous, global comparative analysis and to consider the use of the mechanism of extensions (including serial and transnational extensions) where significant sites with similar and/or complementary values are identified through such analyses.

Property	Hovsgol Lake and its Watershed
Id. N°	1082
State Party	Mongolia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(viii)(ix)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2008.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.7

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Decides not to inscribe Hovsgol Lake and its Watershed, Mongolia, on the World Heritage List on the basis of natural criteria;
3. Commends the State Party for its efforts for the conservation of Hovsgol Lake and its Watershed and the partnerships with international agencies to improve the management capacity and protection of the property; and encourages the State Party to continue these efforts;
4. Considers that the property represents an important site at the national and regional levels and, in recognition of the need to balance protection of its natural values with surrounding human uses, recommends the State Party consider the potential for its designation as a UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserve.

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

Property	Saryarka - Steppe and Lakes of Northern Kazakhstan
Id. N°	1102 Rev
State Party	Kazakhstan
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2008.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.8

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes Saryarka - Steppe and Lakes of Northern Kazakhstan, Kazakhstan, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ix) and (x)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Values

Saryarka - Steppe and Lakes of Northern Kazakhstan protects substantial, largely undisturbed areas of Central Asian steppe and lakes in the Korgalzhyn and Naurzum State Nature Reserves. The property's wetland areas are of outstanding importance for migratory waterbirds, including substantial populations of globally threatened species, as they are key stopover points and crossroads on the Central Asian flyways. The property's steppe areas provide a valuable refuge for over half the species of the region's steppe flora, a number of threatened bird species and the critically endangered Saiga antelope.

Criterion (ix): Ongoing biological and ecological processes: The property contains substantial areas of steppe and lakes with largely undisturbed associated biological and ecological processes. The seasonal dynamics of the hydrology, chemistry and biology of the lakes, with the diverse flora and fauna of the wetlands have evolved through complex wetting and drying cycles, and are of global significance and scientific interest. The wetlands of Korgalzhyn and Naurzum State Nature Reserves are key stopover points and crossroads on the Central Asian migratory bird flyways and are of outstanding importance for migratory waterbirds on their way from Africa, Europe and South Asia to their breeding places in Western and Eastern Siberia. The property also contains over 200,000 ha of Central Asian steppe, more than half of which is pristine, and which is part of the temperate grassland biome that is currently poorly represented on the World Heritage List.

Criterion (x): Biological diversity and threatened species: Korgalzhyn and Naurzum State Nature Reserves protect large areas of natural steppe and lake habitats that sustain a diverse range of Central Asian flora and fauna and support vast numbers of migratory birds, including substantial populations of many globally threatened species. The Korgalzhyn-Tengiz lakes provide feeding grounds for up to 15-16

million birds, including flocks of up to 2.5 million geese. They also support up to 350,000 nesting waterfowl, while the Naurzum lakes support up to 500,000 nesting waterfowl. The property's steppe areas provide a valuable refuge for over half the species of the region's steppe flora, a number of threatened bird species and the critically endangered Saiga antelope, a once abundant species much reduced across its range by poaching pressure.

Integrity

The property contains high quality steppe and lake habitats that are essential for the long term conservation of the region's biological diversity and each of its two component areas is of sufficient size to maintain associated biological and ecological processes. Korgalzhyn and Naurzum State Nature Reserves have benefited from long-term legal protection as strict nature reserves. Korgalzhyn is completely surrounded by a buffer zone, while Naurzum consists of three strictly protected areas, each surrounded by a buffer zone and linked together by an ecological corridor. The reserves are complementary in their values despite the 350 km distance between them. The property's core zones and buffer zones, which are not part of the inscribed property, are adequately demarcated in the field.

Requirements for Protection and Management

The property has effective legal protection, is currently well managed and benefits from strong support and funding from the government and international partners. An integrated management plan has been developed for the property and the government has committed human and financial resources for its effective implementation. All land in the reserves is state owned and no permanent settlements are allowed. No uses of wild animals and plants are allowed and there is limited visitor access to the property. At present there are only few visitors to the property but tourism is likely to increase in the future and needs to be well planned and managed. Another key management priority is the maintenance of the hydrological regimes on which the viability of the property's wetland ecosystems depend, in the case of Lake Tengiz primarily the inflows from the Nura River.

4. Commends the State Party and its national and international partners for their work in extending the Naurzum State Nature Reserve and also addressing the other issues raised in IUCN's evaluation of the original nomination submitted in 2002;
5. Further commends the State Party and its international partners for their initiatives to secure habitat for the critically endangered Saiga antelope, in particular through the Altyn Dala Conservation Initiative; and encourages the State Party to consider further extensions of the World Heritage property to contribute toward enhanced protection of this flagship steppe species and related steppe values;
6. Further encourages the State Party, given the extent and dynamics of the Central Asian Steppe ecosystem, to expedite planned extensions of the property including the additional area of Korgalzhyn State Nature Reserve and an upgraded Sarykopa Wildlife Reserve as they would add considerable value and increase the functional linkages of the serial property;

7. Recommends the State Party dismantle and remove as soon as possible disused and dilapidated equipment and structures from Naurzum State Nature Reserve to improve its aesthetic appeal, particularly around Naurzum village.

A.3 EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

A.3.1 New Nominations

Property	The Joggins Fossil Cliffs
Id. N°	1285
State Party	Canada
Criteria proposed by State Party	(viii)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2008.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.9

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes **The Joggins Fossil Cliffs, Canada**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (viii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Values

The Joggins Fossil Cliffs have been termed the "coal age Galápagos" and are the world reference site for the "Coal Age". Their complete and accessible fossil-bearing rock exposures provide the best evidence known of the iconic features of the Pennsylvanian (or Carboniferous) period of Earth History.

Criterion (viii): Earth's history, geological and geomorphic features and processes: The "grand exposure" of rocks at Joggins Fossil Cliffs contains the best and most complete known fossil record of terrestrial life in the iconic "Coal Age": the Pennsylvanian (or Carboniferous) period in Earth's history. The site bears witness to the first reptiles in Earth history, which are the earliest representatives of the amniotes, a group of animals that includes reptiles, dinosaurs, birds, and mammals. Upright fossil trees are preserved at a series of levels in the cliffs together with animal, plant and trace fossils that provide environmental context and enable a complete reconstruction to be made of the extensive fossil forests that dominated land at this time, and are now the source of most of the world's coal deposits. The property has played a vital role in the development of seminal geological and evolutionary principles, including through the work of Sir Charles Lyell and Charles Darwin, for which the site has been referred to as the "coal age Galápagos".

Integrity

The boundaries of the property are clearly defined in relation to logical stratigraphic criteria and include all of the areas necessary to fully display the fossil record of Joggins including the cliff face and foreshore rock exposures, and include both the most fossiliferous strata and younger and older rocks that provide

geological context. The inland extent of the property is defined based on the eroding top of the cliffs and this is a fully justifiable and logical basis to cope with the dynamic nature of this coastal property. A relatively narrow buffer zone is defined, which is not part of the inscribed property, but is sufficient to control coastal development which could otherwise threaten the values of the property.

Requirements for Protection and Management

The property has effective legal protection and has the strong support of all levels of government, including in relation to the provision of funding. Some aspects of the legislation, such as for the licensing of fossil collection are cumbersome and would benefit from review, although can be better implemented if site managers are empowered to do so. The site is well resourced, including through the provision of a new visitor centre, and is managed in a way that can be considered to set international standards. The effective process of community involvement and partnerships between scientists, museums and economic interests are also noted, and the biggest challenge of the property will be to maintain the level of performance and resources required in the future.

4. Notes the very high quality of documentation of the nomination and the process of community engagement in its preparation, over a period of almost ten years, as models in the preparation of nominations and in effective management of World Heritage properties;
5. Recommends that the State Party widely publicise the results of its monitoring of fossil resources produced by natural erosion and the development of educational and research collecting policies, which could serve as a model for such management elsewhere.

Property	Lagoons of New Caledonia: Reef Diversity and Associated Ecosystems
Id. N°	1115
State Party	France
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2008.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.10

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes the **Lagoons of New Caledonia: Reef Diversity and Associated Ecosystems, France**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (vii), (ix) and (x)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Values

The tropical lagoons and coral reefs of New Caledonia are an outstanding example of high diversity coral reef ecosystems and form one of the three most extensive reef systems in the world. They are the location for the

world's most diverse concentration of reef structures, with an exceptional diversity of coral and fish species and a continuum of habitats from mangroves to seagrasses and a wide range of reef forms, extending over important oceanic gradients. They still display intact ecosystems, with healthy populations of top predators, and a large number and diversity of large fish. They are of exceptional natural beauty, and contain diverse reefs of varying age from living reefs through to ancient fossil reefs, providing an important source of information on the natural history of Oceania.

Criterion (vii): Superlative natural phenomena or natural beauty: The tropical lagoons and coral reefs of New Caledonia are considered to be some of the most beautiful reef systems in the world due to their wide variety of shapes and forms within a comparatively small area. This ranges from extensive double barrier systems, offshore reefs and coral islands, to the near-shore reticulate reef formations in the west coast zone. The richness and diversity of landscapes and coastal backdrops gives a distinctive aesthetic appeal of exceptional quality. This beauty continues below the surface with dramatic displays of coral diversity, massive coral structures, together with arches, caves and major fissures in the reefs.

Criterion (ix): Ongoing biological and ecological processes: The reef complex within this serial property is globally unique in that it is "free-standing" in the ocean and encircles the island of New Caledonia, providing a variety of different kinds of oceanographic exposure, including both warm and cold currents. The coral reef complex has a great diversity of forms including all the major reef types from fringing reefs to atolls, as well as associated ecosystems in both coastal and oceanic situations. Extending over important oceanic gradients, it is one of the planet's best examples of the ecological and biological processes underlying tropical lagoon and coral reef ecosystems, themselves one of the most ancient and complex ecosystem types.

Criterion (x): Biological diversity and threatened species: The property is a marine site of exceptional diversity with a continuum of habitats from mangroves to seagrasses and a wide range of reef forms. The barrier reefs and atolls in New Caledonia form one of the three most extensive reef systems in the world, and together with the reefs of Fiji, are the most significant coral reefs in Oceania. They are the location for the world's most diverse concentration of reef structures, 146 types based on a global classification system, and they equal or even surpass the much larger Great Barrier Reef in coral and fish diversity. They provide habitat to a number of threatened fish, turtles, and marine mammals, including the third largest population of dugongs in the world.

Integrity

The serial property comprises six marine clusters which are also protected by marine and terrestrial buffer zones that are not part of the inscribed property. It includes all the key areas that are essential for maintaining its natural beauty and the long term conservation of its remarkable reef diversity, and it is of sufficient size to maintain associated biological and ecological processes. The property still displays intact

ecosystems with top predators, and a large number and diversity of large fish.

Requirements for Protection and Management

The property is currently protected by fisheries legislation, which is being further improved, and co-management arrangements with the Kanak communities are currently being established for all clusters. Management plans are currently being prepared for all clusters with full involvement of stakeholders. Continued efforts to protect and manage the property and its surroundings are required to maintain the present intactness of the coral reef ecosystems. Protecting and managing large areas in the form of no-take zones and proactive management of water quality and fisheries regulations will help maintain reef resilience in the face of climate change. Enhanced surveillance and monitoring are required to address potential impacts from fishing and mining and, to a lesser extent, from agriculture and aquaculture. Tourism is likely to increase in the future and needs to be well planned and managed. Sustainable financing strategies are required to ensure the necessary equipment, human and financial resources for the long term management of the property.

4. Commends the State Party, and especially the North and South Provinces and the Kanak community of New Caledonia, for their outstanding work towards establishing community-based management plans using traditional knowledge and good practices in land and sea management, backed by regulatory controls as well as for their strong commitment in establishing a regulatory framework for mining activities outside the property aiming to avoid negative environmental impacts on the property;
5. Requests the State Party to address the following points for effective protection and management of the property:
 - a) develop and implement, as part of proposed co-management arrangements, an action plan for enhancing surveillance and monitoring which should involve actions and support from the State, Government, Provinces and local communities, and to allocate adequate equipment, human and financial resources for its effective implementation;
 - b) ensure that the management planning process consider the effective implementation of actions to maintain reef resilience, including strong proactive management of water quality and fisheries regulations. Full protection should be given, in particular, to all herbivorous fish species as these species are critical in the face of climate change to maintain reef health and ensure the most rapid recovery from bleaching events; and
 - c) develop and implement a zoning scheme for the property to ensure that regulations are made easy to understand for sea users and that large areas are managed for reef resilience in the form of no-take zones, appropriately linked to existing marine protected areas and traditional Kanak taboo areas;
6. Further requests the State Party, in light of the rapidly evolving nature of the governance and legislative

framework for New Caledonia, to invite a mission to the property in 2010 to assess progress with the implementation of community-based management plans, the enforcement of newly adopted fisheries regulations and the environmental performance and impact of mining activities in the buffer zones of the serial property.

Property	Surtsey
Id. N°	1267
State Party	Iceland
Criteria proposed by State Party	(viii)(ix)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2008.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.11

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes Surtsey, Iceland, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (ix)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Values

Surtsey is a new island formed by volcanic eruptions in 1963-67. It has been legally protected from its birth and provides the world with a pristine natural laboratory. Free from human interference, Surtsey has produced long-term information on the colonisation process of new land by plant and animal life.

Criterion (ix): Ongoing biological and ecological processes: Surtsey was born as a new volcanic island in 1963-67 and since that time has played a major role in studies of succession and colonisation. It has been the site of one of the few long term studies worldwide on primary succession, providing a unique scientific record of the process of colonisation of land by plants, animals and marine organisms. Not only is it geographically isolated, but it has been legally protected from its birth, providing the world with a pristine natural laboratory, free from human interference. Above all, because of its continuing protection, Surtsey will continue to provide invaluable data on biological colonisation long into the future.

Integrity

The property includes the whole island and an adequate surrounding marine area, and thus all the areas that are essential for the long term conservation of the ecological processes on Surtsey. There is also a relatively small but functional marine buffer zone that is not part of the inscribed property. It is noted that part of the evolution of Surtsey is the process of coastal erosion which has already halved the area of the island and over time is predicted to remove another two thirds leaving only the most resistant core.

Requirements for Protection and Management

Surtsey is a highly controlled, isolated environment and so threats are very limited. The purpose of strictly prohibiting visits to Surtsey is to ensure that colonisation by plants and animals, biotic succession

and the shaping of geological formations will be as natural as possible and that human disruption will be minimised. It is prohibited to go ashore or dive by the island, to disturb the natural features, introduce organisms, minerals and soils or leave waste on the island. Nearby construction is also strictly controlled. The most significant management issue will be to retain the level of control and protection from human influence that has characterised the protective history of Surtsey. It is noted that, as an island ecosystem, there is the potential for human disturbance and pollution from a very wide area. Contingency planning, for example for oil spills, is required for the property and its wider surroundings. Given the lack of access a creative and positive approach to presenting the property will be required to ensure that visitors are able to appreciate, but not disturb, its values.

4. Recommends the State Party to give consideration to a serial re-nomination and extension of Surtsey in relation to its geological values (criterion viii) to include a suite of sites that represents the great variety of unique geological features that are characteristic of tectonic plate margin separation. This could potentially be developed in the context of a serial nomination related to the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, or as a serial nomination within Iceland which might include volcanic properties on Iceland's Tentative List, and the potential recognition of the significant geological values of Þingvellir National Park, a World Heritage property currently recognised only for its cultural values.

Property	Bradyseism in Phlegraean Area
Id. N°	1288
State Party	Italy
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2008.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.12

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Decides not to inscribe the **Bradyseism in Phlegraean Area, Italy**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of natural criteria;
3. Commends the State Party for its investment in conservation of the Regional Park of Campi Flegrei including the Underwater Parks of Baia and Gaiola;
4. Notes the remarks of ICOMOS that the property may have potential to be included, in combination with other features in the region, in a future nomination of a serial cultural property. Such a nomination, if pursued, could include recognition of the history of science values of the property that have been noted in the IUCN evaluation of the nomination.

Property	"The Putorana Plateau" Nature Complex
Id. N°	1234
State Party	Russian Federation
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2008.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.13

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **"The Putorana Plateau" Nature Complex, Russian Federation**, to the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (vii) and (ix) to allow the State Party to refocus the nomination and address issues related to the management of the nominated property;
3. Recommends the State Party to:
 - a) refocus the nomination on the values and features within the Putorana State Nature Reserve in relation to criteria (vii) and (ix), supported by an enhanced global comparative analyses in relation to other World Heritage properties and protected areas within the Arctic;
 - b) provide a clear statement of support from the government that demonstrates its commitment to ensuring effective long term management, including the necessary human and financial resources, of the nominated property; and
 - c) develop and implement a management plan that specifies how the potential Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property will be protected in the long term;
4. Requests the Advisory Bodies to prepare thematic studies on natural and cultural heritage in the Arctic, as suggested at the International Expert Meeting on World Heritage and the Arctic held in Narvik, Norway from 30 November to 1 December 2007, as these studies would enable better evaluation of properties of potential Outstanding Universal Value within the Arctic.

Property	Swiss Tectonic Arena Sardona
Id. N°	1179
State Party	Switzerland
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2008.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.14

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes the **Swiss Tectonic Arena Sardona, Switzerland**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (vii)**, noting the revision of the name originally proposed by the State Party;

3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Values

The Swiss Tectonic Arena Sardona presents an exceptional and dramatic display of mountain building through continental collision. The property is distinguished by the clear three-dimensional exposure of the structures and processes that characterise this phenomenon in a mountain setting, its history of study, and its ongoing contribution to geological sciences. It is one of the few sites illustrating tectonic processes that can be regarded as being of Outstanding Universal Value.

Criterion (viii): Earth's history, geological and geomorphic features and processes: The Swiss Tectonic Arena Sardona provides an exceptional display of mountain building tectonics and has been recognised as a key site for geological sciences since the 18th century. The clear exposure of the Glarus Overthrust is a key, but not the only significant, feature. The exposures of the rocks below and above this feature are visible in three dimensions and, taken together, have made substantial contributions to the understanding of mountain building tectonics. The property is one of very few tectonic sites that can be regarded as being of Outstanding Universal Value, as supported by a detailed global comparative analysis, and its geological features can be readily appreciated by all visitors. The property can be differentiated from other similar sites by the combination of the clear exposure of the phenomenon in a mountain setting, its history of study, and its ongoing contribution to geological sciences.

Integrity

The property contains the full range of tectonic features necessary to display the phenomenon of mountain building. Key attributes of the site include the Glarus Overthrust and the associated folded and faulted geological exposures above and below it. Other key attributes of the property are the accessibility of the features in three dimensions, and access to the thrust surface of the Glarus Overthrust. Associated intangible values relate to the importance of the property as a formative site for the geological sciences; and the features that were part of these studies remain visible and in good condition in the present day.

Requirements for Protection and Management

The major exposures of the geological features are within protected areas and are substantially unthreatened. The primary management issue is to allow the natural processes of slope erosion to continue. Other key management issues relate to the continued provision of safe visitor and research access and protection of key features such as the exposures of the thrust surface. The communication of the key values of the property is also an important priority and continued investment and enhancement of visitor interpretation and education strategies are required.

4. Commends the State Party for its significant efforts in developing the nomination and enhancing the recognition of the values of the property following IUCN's evaluation of the original nomination submitted in 2004; and notes the quality of the comparative

analysis carried out in relation to the geological values of the property;

5. Further notes that the inscription of the property makes a significant contribution to the recognition of tectonic sites on the World Heritage List and that the nomination sets a high standard for the quality of argument required to support inscription of any further tectonic sites as well as for geological nominations in general; and emphasises that the numbers of tectonic sites suitable for inscription on the World Heritage List is likely to be very small.

A.3.2 Extension of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List.

Property	Pirin National Park
Id. N°	225 Bis
State Party	Bulgaria
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)(ix)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2008.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.15

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Recalling Decisions **28 COM 15B.21, 29 COM 7B.23** and **31 COM 7B.27**, adopted at its 28th (Suzhou, 2004), 29th (Durban, 2005) and 31st (Christchurch, 2007) sessions respectively,
3. Approves the extension of the **Pirin National Park, Bulgaria**, inscribed under criteria (vii), (viii) and (ix), in order to strengthen the integrity and management of the World Heritage property; but excludes in line with previous recommendations the Bansko ski zone and Dobrinishte ski zone (approximately 1083.94 ha in total) from the inscribed property as their values and integrity are no longer compatible with World Heritage status; and includes these areas, which are within the national park, in a new buffer zone to give an added layer of protection to the property;
4. Accepts the proposal of the State Party to exclude the areas of the Kulinoto ski zone (58.1 ha) and the Sandanski region resort area (76.4 ha), which have been excluded from the national park in 1999, from the property as their values and integrity are no longer compatible with World Heritage status;
5. Requests the State Party to submit, following consultation with IUCN and the World Heritage Centre, a revised map showing the boundaries of the extended property and the new buffer zone, as outlined above, and to clearly demarcate the revised boundaries of the property in the field;
6. Considers that the Outstanding Universal Value and integrity of the property have been repeatedly and significantly compromised by the development of ski facilities and extension of tourism zones, to the extent that the property could be considered for inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger;

7. Requests the State Party therefore to ensure that the adverse effects of the development of ski facilities and extension of tourism zones are minimised or mitigated to the extent possible and that no further development of ski facilities or extension of the tourism zones is allowed within the revised boundaries of the extended property;
8. Decides that any further development of ski facilities or extension of the tourism zones within the revised boundaries of the extended property, or any further developments outside the extended property that would adversely affect the Outstanding Universal Value and integrity of the property, would result in the inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger; and
9. Requests the State Party to keep the World Heritage Centre informed of any developments, including in the new buffer zone, which may affect the Outstanding Universal Value or integrity of the property, as per paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, and to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2009** an updated report on the state of conservation of the property for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 33rd session in 2009.

A.4 LATIN AMERICA / CARIBBEAN

A.4.1 New Nominations

Property	Quarry of the Fabrica Nacional de Cementos S.A. (FANCESA), Cal Orck'O, Sucre, Departamento Chuquisaca
Id. N°	1284
State Party	Bolivia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2008.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.16

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Decides not to inscribe the **Quarry of the Fabrica Nacional de Cementos S.A. (FANCESA), Cal Orck'O, Sucre, Departamento Chuquisaca, Bolivia**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of natural criteria;
3. Commends the State Party for its investment in conservation of the dinosaur footprints within the property;
4. Recommends the State Party to continue its efforts to conserve and present this national monument alongside the current quarrying activity and after quarrying ceases.

Property	Monarch Butterfly Biosphere Reserve
Id. N°	1290
State Party	Mexico
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2008.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.17

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Monarch Butterfly Biosphere Reserve, Mexico**, to the World Heritage List on the basis of criterion (vii) to allow the State Party to address a number of issues related to the integrity of the nominated property;
3. Recommends the State Party to:
 - a) refocus as a matter of urgency the existing Management Programme, and the Annual Operational Plans and Budget for its implementation, to give the highest priority on actions aiming to halt illegal logging in the core zones of the nominated property. Particular attention should be given to:
 - working with local communities on environmental protection and alternative livelihoods to logging; and
 - explore options for a major new investment in development and implementation of a coordinated plan to halt illegal logging involving all federal, state and local agencies;
 - b) accelerate investment and actions oriented to clearly demarcating on the ground the core zones of the nominated property in order to facilitate control and policing actions particularly on halting illegal logging; and
 - c) develop and implement, in the context of the 2007 Agreement of Collaboration between SECTUR and CONANP on the Development of Nature-based Tourism, a detailed plan for sustainable public use of the nominated property and an effective benefit-sharing mechanism for local communities as an incentive to enhance their support on the conservation of the nominated property;
4. Commends the State Party and its partners for their demonstrated commitment to, and active collaboration in, the conservation and management of the Monarch Butterfly Biosphere Reserve.

B. CULTURAL PROPERTIES

B.1 AFRICA

B.1.1 New Nominations

Property	Le Morne Cultural Landscape
Id. N°	1259
State Party	Mauritius
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)(vi) + CL

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2008, page 1.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.18

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Le Morne Cultural Landscape, Mauritius**, on the World Heritage List as a relict and associative cultural landscape on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (vi)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Le Morne Cultural Landscape is an exceptional testimony to maroonage or resistance to slavery in terms of the mountain being used as a fortress to shelter escaped slaves, with physical and oral evidence to support that use. Le Morne represents maroonage and its impact, which existed in many places around the world, was demonstrated so effectively on Le Morne mountain. It is a symbol of slaves' fight for freedom, their suffering, and their sacrifice, all of which have relevance beyond its geographical location, to the countries from which the slaves came - the African mainland, Madagascar, India, and South-east Asia.

Criterion (iii): *The mountain is an exceptional testimony to maroonage or resistance to slavery in terms of it being used as a fortress for the shelter of escaped slaves, with evidence to support that use.*

Criterion (vi): *The dramatic form of the mountain, the heroic nature of the resistance it sheltered, and the longevity of the oral traditions associated with the maroons, has made Le Morne a symbol of slaves' fight for freedom, their suffering, and their sacrifice, all of which have relevance beyond its geographical location, to the countries from which the slaves came - the African mainland, Madagascar and India and South-east Asia.*

The values of the property, in relation to the shelter of the maroons and their attempts to escape to freedom, extend beyond the main bulk of the mountain to the foothills and coast. Only the mountain is in the core zone and its spiritual qualities extend well into its surroundings. To preserve the integrity of the mountain means considering the core and buffer zone as a management unit. There is no doubt over the authenticity of the remains of maroon settlements on the mountains nor of the strong associations between the maroons and the mountain which are now known

and valued far beyond the area.

The legal protection in place is adequate for the core zone; the Planning Policy Guidance for the buffer zone needs to be rigorously enforced. The current Management Plan is a good framework document, but needs to be augmented with detailed sub-plans and extended to address the marine environment of the buffer zone. The management system for the property should include professional staff with conservation and other appropriate disciplines and capacity building programmes.

4. Recommends that the State Party:

- a) *increase the management system for the property to include professional staff with conservation and other appropriate disciplines and through capacity building programmes;*
- b) *increase the Management Plan through the development of sub-plans which identify actions and resources, particularly relating to protection of the buffer zone;*
- c) *include the monitoring of views, appropriate awareness of and respect for oral traditions, and the marine environment in the monitoring programme.*

B.1.2 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)

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

B.2 ARAB STATES

B.2.1 New Nominations

Property	Al-Hijr Archaeological Site (Madâin Sâlih)
Id. N°	1293
State Party	Saudi Arabia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2008, page 10.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.19

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the nomination of **Al-Hijr Archaeological Site (Madâin Sâlih), Saudi Arabia**, back to the State Party to allow it to:

- a) *implement the management plan and complete the setting up of the Local Management Unit for the site;*
- b) *in the framework of the management plan and the Local Management Unit, set up a system for the permanent monitoring of the site;*

3. Recommends that:

- a) *the new framework law on the Kingdom's Antiquities and Museums be promulgated, bearing in mind that the 1971 Law on Antiquities is still in force;*
- b) *care be taken to ensure that the development of tourist facilities at the site is in keeping with the expression of the site's Outstanding Universal Value, and with the quality of the site's natural environment.*

B.3 ASIA / PACIFIC

B.3.1 New Nominations

Property	Fujian Tulou
Id. N°	1113
State Party	China
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2008, page 20.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.20

The World Heritage Committee,

- 1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
- 2. Inscribes **Fujian Tulou, China**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii), (iv) and (v)**;
- 3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

The nominated tulou are the most representative and best preserved examples of the tulou of the mountainous regions of south-eastern China. The large, technically sophisticated and dramatic earthen defensive buildings, built between the 13th and 20th centuries, in their highly sensitive sitting in fertile mountain valleys, are an extraordinary reflection of a communal response to settlement which has persisted over time. The tulou, and their extensive associated documentary archives, reflect the emergence, innovation, and development of an outstanding art of earthen building over seven centuries. The elaborate compartmentalised interiors, some with highly decorated surfaces, met both their communities' physical and spiritual needs and reflect in an extraordinary way the development of a sophisticated society in a remote and potentially hostile environment. The relationship of the massive buildings to their landscape embodies both Feng Shui principles and ideas of landscape beauty and harmony.

Criterion (iii): *The tulou bear an exceptional testimony to a long-standing cultural tradition of defensive buildings for communal living that reflect sophisticated building traditions and ideas of harmony and collaboration, well documented over time.*

Criterion (iv): *The tulou are exceptional in terms of size, building traditions and function, and reflect society's response to various stages in economic and social history within the wider region.*

Criterion (v): *The tulou as a whole and the nominated Fujian tulou in particular, reflect, in terms of their form as a unique reflection of communal living and defensive needs, and in terms of their harmonious relationship with their environment, an outstanding example of human settlement.*

The authenticity of the tulou is related to sustaining the tulou themselves and their building traditions as well as the structures and processes associated with their farmed and forested landscape setting. The integrity of the tulou is related to their intactness as buildings but also to the intactness of the surrounding farmed and forested landscape – into which they were so carefully sited in accordance with Feng Shui principles.

The legal protection of the nominated areas and their buffer zones are adequate. The overall management system for the property is adequate, involving both government administrative bodies and local communities, although plans for the sustainability of the landscape that respect local farming and forestry traditions needs to be better developed.

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

- a) *as one of the main potential risks to the property is increased visitor numbers, there is a need to ensure that tourism protection plans are adhered to;*
- b) *care needs to be exercised to avoid maintenance and conservation activities that may have an adverse impact on the authenticity and integrity of tulou by means of policy and "best practice" guidelines;*
- c) *improved plans for the sustainability of the farming landscape which respect local farming traditions should be developed;*
- d) *given the importance of the landscape setting of the tulou, consideration should be given to the protection of the wider setting of the property as well as the core and buffer zones;*
- e) *there should be a one-year re-evaluation of the monitoring system in detail;*
- f) *a coordinated overall interpretation and presentation plan at the provincial level is needed to ensure consistency in site interpretation and presentation. This should ensure consistency in quality and style from county to county, so as to create a recognizable visual identity in the eyes of visitors and local inhabitants.*

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

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2008, page 31.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.21

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong, Democratic People's Republic of Korea**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) *reconsider and sufficiently justify the selection of the nominated properties as significant and representative examples of the Koryo Dynasty and its capital Kaesong.*
 - b) *redefine the boundaries of core and buffer zones in order to include all the significant heritage components and the cultural and natural settings of the nominated properties. This consideration could take into account the possibility of linking some monuments and sites in Kaesong by extending the buffer zones in order to encompass significant examples of traditional architecture.*
 - c) *ensure that potential threats to the values of the property caused by future development can be managed by the definition of appropriate buffer zones;*
3. Recommends that, in case of a revised nomination, as the core and buffer zones must be revised by the State Party, an on-site mission should be arranged to test the appropriateness of the new proposed boundaries;
4. Further recommends that:
 - a) *the Management Plan should take into account the impact of the current economic transformation of the region and its potential effects on social and cultural aspects that could impact the nominated monuments and sites. This should be especially considered for properties located in Kaesong;*
 - b) *in order to improve the monitoring system, it is necessary to review some indicators so as to define exactly what to measure, and to improve and update the documentation techniques.*

Property	Cultural Landscape of Bali Province
Id. N°	1194
State Party	Indonesia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(v)(vi) + CL

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2008, page 42.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.22

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Cultural Landscape of Bali Province, Indonesia**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) *reconsider the choice of sites to allow a nomination on the cultural landscape of Bali that reflects the extent and scope of the subak system of water management and the profound effect it has had on the cultural landscape and political, social and agricultural systems of land management over at least a millennia;*
 - b) *consider re-nominating a site or sites that display the close link between rice terraces, water temples, villages and forest catchment areas and where the traditional subak system is still functioning in its entirety and managed by local communities;*
 - c) *put in place a management system that aims to sustain traditional practices and deflect inappropriate development or the impacts of development;*
3. Considers that any revised nomination with revised boundaries, would need to be considered by a mission to the site.

Property	The Armenian Monastic Ensembles in Iranian Azarbayjan
Id. N°	1262
State Party	Iran (Islamic Rep. of)
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2008, page 52.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.23

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Armenian Monastic Ensembles of Iranian Azerbaijan, Islamic Republic of Iran**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii), (iii) and (vi)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

The Armenian monasteries of Iranian Azerbaijan have borne continuous testimony, since the origins of Christianity and certainly since the 7th century, to Armenian culture in its relations and contact with the Persian and later the Iranian civilisations. They bear testimony to a very large and refined panorama of architectural and decorative content associated with Armenian culture, in interaction with other regional cultures: Byzantine, Orthodox, Assyrian, Persian and Muslim. The monasteries have survived some 2,000 years of destruction, both of human origin and as a result of natural disasters. They have been rebuilt several times in a spirit in keeping with Armenian cultural traditions. Today they are the only important vestiges of Armenian culture in this region. Saint-Thaddeus, the presumed location of the tomb of the apostle of Jesus Christ, St. Thaddeus, has always been a place of high spiritual value for Christians and other inhabitants in the region. It is still today a living place of pilgrimage for the Armenian Church.

Criterion (ii): The Armenian monasteries of Iranian Azerbaijan are very comprehensive examples of outstanding universal value of Armenian architectural and decorative traditions. They bear testimony to very important cultural interchanges with the other regional cultures, in particular Byzantine, Orthodox and Persian.

Criterion (iii): Situated at the south-eastern limits of the main zone of Armenian culture, the monasteries were a major centre for its diffusion into Azerbaijan and Persia. Today they are the last regional testimony of this culture in a satisfactory state of integrity and authenticity.

Criterion (vi): The monastic ensembles are the place of pilgrimage of the apostle St. Thaddeus, which bears an outstanding living testimony to Armenian religious traditions down the centuries.

The State Party has made a remarkable long-term effort regarding the restoration and conservation of the Armenian monastic ensembles in Iranian Azerbaijan. Their integrity and authenticity are satisfactory, and this includes the Chapel of Dzordzor, which (because of a dam construction project) was moved and then rebuilt with an evident concern to retain authenticity.

The legal protection in place is adequate. The monastic ensemble is currently in a good state of conservation. The management plan provides the necessary guarantees for the long-term conservation of the property and the expression of its outstanding universal value.

4. Recommends that the State Party should give consideration to the following:
 - a) improving the quality of the areas around the properties, as there are some disparate elements which are not conducive to the expression of outstanding universal value (transformer, pylon, etc.);
 - b) ensuring the harmonious development of tourism, while respecting the outstanding universal value of the properties. Ensuring in particular the harmonious nature of the tourist facilities located in the monastic ensembles and their buffer zones.

Property	Hiraizumi - Cultural Landscape Associated with Pure Land Buddhist Cosmology
Id. N°	1277
State Party	Japan
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)(v)(vi) + CL

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2008, page 63.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.24

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents **WHC-08/32.COM/8B** and **WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1**,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Hiraizumi – Cultural Landscape Associated with Pure Land Buddhist Cosmology, Japan**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) consider revising the boundary of the nominated property to include only those parts which demonstrate the impact of Pure Land Buddhism on planning and orientation, particularly the main temples and Pure Land Gardens, perhaps after further work on the two gardens not so far restored;
 - b) provide further comparative analysis, particularly for the gardens, including comparators in China and Korea;
3. Recommends that any further nomination would need to be accompanied by a fully functioning management plan and an adequate suite of indicators, including those to monitor visual connections and knowledge of associations with the property;
4. Considers that any revised nomination with revised boundaries, would need to be considered by a mission to the site.

Property	Historic Cities of the Straits of Malacca: Melaka and George Town
Id. N°	1223
State Party	Malaysia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2008, page 73.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.25

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents **WHC-08/32.COM/8B** and **WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1**,
2. Refers the nomination of the **Historic Cities of the Straits of Malacca: Melaka and George Town, Malaysia**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) set up a management group or body to ensure co-ordinated management of the two cities as

requested by paragraph 114 of the Operational Guidelines;

- b) *revise the boundaries of the buffer zone in Melaka in order to include the conservation area of Bukit China;*
- 3. Recommends that the name of the property be changed to **"Melaka and George Town, Historic Cities of the Straits of Malacca"**;
- 4. Further recommends that, in order to enhance the conservation of the properties:
 - a) *a comprehensive conservation plan dealing with all the buildings must be designed and implemented for both cities. This plan must especially take into account the proper conservation of shophouses and the adequate techniques of intervention;*
 - b) *measures for decreasing motor traffic should be implemented for both cities;*
 - c) *control of tourism pressures must be one of the goals of the management plan;*
 - d) *the monitoring system should be improved by the definition and implementation of a more comprehensive set of key indicators for the whole range of urban and architectural heritage components.*

Property	Kuk Early Agricultural Site
Id. N°	887
State Party	Papua New Guinea
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)(v) + CL

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2008, page 84.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.26

The World Heritage Committee,

- 1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
- 2. Inscribes the **Kuk Early Agricultural Site, Papua New Guinea**, on the World Heritage List as a relict cultural landscape on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (iv)**;
- 3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

The Kuk Early Agricultural Site, a well-preserved buried archaeological testimony, demonstrates an independent technological leap which transformed plant exploitation to agriculture around 7,000-6,400 years ago, based on vegetative propagation of bananas, taro and yam. It is an excellent example of transformation of agricultural practices over time from mounds on wetland margins around 7,000-6,400 years ago to drainage of the wetlands through digging of ditches with wooden tools from 4,000 BP to the present. The archaeological evidence reveals remarkably persistent but episodic traditional land-use and practices where the genesis of that land-use can be established and changes in practice over time

demonstrated from possibly as early as 10,000 BP to the present day.

Criterion (iii): *The extent of the evidence of early agriculture on the Kuk site can be seen as an exceptional testimony to a type of exploitation of the land which reflects the culture of early man in the region.*

Criterion (iv): *Kuk is one of the few places in the world where archaeological evidence suggests independent agricultural development and changes in agricultural practice over a 7,000 and possibly a 10,000 year time span.*

Archaeological investigations have been intensive rather than extensive and excavations have affected only a minor proportion of the core area of the site. Modern farming activities at Kuk remain relatively low-key and do not intrude upon the archaeological features of the site. The integrity of the site is thus maintained. The excavations and scientific work that have been done at the site are of the highest international professional standard and thus the excavated remains retain their authenticity. Contemporary land-use has been restricted to modern versions of traditional activities and is supportive to the authenticity of the core evidence on the site.

The legal protection in place is adequate, but customary protection needs confirming as soon as possible through the designation of the property as a Conservation Area and through the associated formal land management agreement with the local community for aspects of site management. The Management Plan should be completed as soon as possible and formally resources and implemented, and a formal memoranda of understanding established among relevant national, provincial and local government authorities and other stakeholders concerning management responsibilities on the ground and reporting lines.

- 4. Recommends that the State Party submits by **1 February 2009**:
 - a) *the completed Management Plan and confirmation of its approval by the Kawelka landowners, and of its implementation;*
 - b) *progress with the establishments of Organic Law;*
 - c) *progress with designation of the property as a Conservation Area, and of the associated formal land management agreement with the local community for aspects of site management;*
 - d) *progress with the establishment of a formal memorandum of understanding between relevant national, provincial and local government authorities and other stakeholders concerning management responsibilities on the ground and reporting lines;*
- 5. Requests the State Party to provide a commitment to:
 - a) *resource heritage management training to local people and appropriate local, provincial and national government officers;*

- b) *putting in place planning policies to protect the wider setting and to extending the buffer zone as land tenure issues are resolved.*

Property	Chief Roi Mata's Domain
Id. N°	1280
State Party	Vanuatu
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)(vi) + CL

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2008, page 92.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.27

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Defers the examination of the nomination of **Chief Roi Mata's Domain, Vanuatu,** to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:*
 - a) *put in place legal protection for all of the nominated areas;*
 - b) *put in place controls for development in the buffer zone, and extend monitoring and management to the marine areas;*
 - c) *complete the revocation of the lease for Artok Island;*
 - d) *gain agreement at both chiefly and legislative levels to limit further exploitation by commercial leases in the core and buffer zone, including aquaculture leases;*
 - e) *identify adequate resources to allow the implementation of the Management and Tourism Plans;*
 - f) *enlarge the boundaries to include more of the landscape of Roi Mata's domain, at a minimum the environs of the residence to encompass known remains, the setting and historic access to the cave, and the addition of Nangas Katou and the shore on Efate and Lelepa Islands, which include sites associated with Roi Mata;*
 - g) *enlarge the buffer zone to include the full view shed from Artok Island including the ridge and peninsula near Tukutuku.*

B.3.2 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.Add**
WHC- 08/32.COM/INF.8B1.Add

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)

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

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

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

B.3.3 Extension of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

Property	Kalka Shimla Railway (extension to Mountain Railways of India)
Id. N°	944 Ter
State Party	India
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2008, page 102.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.28

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Approves the extension of the **Mountain Railways of India, India,** to include the Kalka Shimla Railway on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (iv);***
3. *Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

The Kalka Shimla Railway represents an exceptional technical achievement in the development of the Himalayan mountains because of its length, its altitude and the difficulty of the terrain through which it runs in difficult tropical climatic conditions. The Kalka Shimla Railway was designed under British colonial rule, as Shimla was the government's summer capital. Furthermore, the Indian population quickly made use of the railway to settle in the mountains and set up enduring human communities. The effectiveness of rail transport, which considerably reduced the duration and difficulty of travel, was an essential factor in this social and cultural development. The Kalka Shimla Railway has seen its traction regularly upgraded, in a spirit of use in keeping with its origins, while its infrastructures have been maintained in very good condition, by ongoing maintenance and repair work, which has been both exemplary and in line with the railway's authenticity.

Criterion (ii): The Kalka Shimla Railway exhibits an important cultural and technology transfer in the colonial setting of the period of its construction, particularly with regard to the eminently political function of the terminus station, Shimla. The railway then enabled significant and enduring human settlement, of which it has remained the main vector up to the present day.

Criterion (iv): The Kalka Shimla Railway is an outstanding example, like the other two Indian railways already inscribed on the World Heritage List, of how access has been provided to the plains and plateaux of the Indian mountains. It is emblematic of the technical and material efforts of human societies of this period to disenclave mountain populations through the railway. It is a well-maintained living line. It is used in a spirit and for purposes that are the same as those of its inception.

The property has been very satisfactorily maintained since its inception, both with regard to the general state of infrastructure conservation and operation. The long continuity of maintenance and of uses for local passengers, goods and tourism, for more than one hundred years, is an important factor in the line's authenticity.

The legal protection in place is adequate. The public management of the line and its many employees are a guarantee of the conservation of its integrity and authenticity over the coming years, enabling a lasting expression of its heritage values. The management plan presented however lacks a programme for the conservation of the stations and annexes.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) in the framework of the management plan, drawing up a detailed technical and architectural inventory of the stations and annex buildings included in the property, indicating their state of conservation and the planned programme of works, to ensure respect for the property's outstanding universal value;
 - b) stepping up control of encroachment on land in the nominated property zone and in the buffer zone;
 - c) considering, as part of the management plan, more extensive local cooperation, in order to more fully present the property's outstanding universal value and to organise visitor arrangements with this in mind.

B.4 EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

B.4.1 New Nominations

Property	The Stari Grad Plain
Id. N°	1240
State Party	Croatia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iii)(v) + CL

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2008, page 111.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.29

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the nomination of **Stari Grad Plain, Croatia**, back to the State Party to allow it to:
 - a) reconsider the boundaries of the nominated property on the basis of the vestiges that are formally recognised by archaeological studies of the ancient Greek settlement, directly linked to the ancient rural land division system (chora). This is the case in particular of the villages on the southern edge of the property, as it has not as yet been proven that they formed part of the ancient chora system;
 - b) effectively implement the site management and coordination body (AGER d.o.o.), specify its material means, its human resources, and its scope of competences;
 - c) draw up a genuinely cogent management plan, have it approved by the various partners of the site, and implement it;
3. Recommends:
 - a) the implementation of a thorough programme of archaeological excavations for the nominated property, with a view to the expression of its values. The resumption and the expansion of the excavations at the Church of St. John at Stari Grad should thus be seen as a priority, in the hope of better understanding the link between the ancient city and the agricultural system of the chora;
 - b) a project aimed at providing a presentation of the site of high quality, and fostering a better understanding of its values by inhabitants and visitors;
 - c) the presence of the plain's inhabitants and farmers on the property management bodies.
 - d) a project for the sustainable revitalisation of the agricultural exploitation of the plain, while respecting its ancient land division system, its dry stone wall system and its agricultural traditions;

- e) a programme to remove recent built elements that detract from the site's cultural heritage value, wherever this is possible;
- f) a programme aimed at reducing the impact of tree roots on boundary walls and on buried archaeological vestiges, by the careful removal of the trees and planned management of the non-cultivated areas.

Property	Spa of Luhačovice – area with a collection of historic spa buildings and spa-related facilities
Id. N°	1271
State Party	Czech Republic
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2008, page 121.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.30

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Spa of Luhačovice – area with a collection of historic spa buildings and spa-related facilities, Czech Republic**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to conduct a more thorough study of the nominated property, particularly in the framework of a thematic study of spa towns.
3. Recommends, in the interest of better management of the property, independently of inscription on the List, the following:
 - a) specify which organisation is in charge of coordinating and applying the management plan, its practical and financial authority, and the schedule for its setting up and operation;
 - b) carry out an impact study concerning facilities for future visitors;
 - c) complete the individual technical inventory of the buildings, providing considerably more detail about the works to be carried out, with precise recommendations and complying with international standards for historic building restoration.

Property	The Work of Vauban
Id. N°	1283
State Party	France
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2008, page 131.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.31

The World Heritage Committee,

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

2. Inscribes the **Work of Vauban, France**, with the exception of Le Palais, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (i), (ii), and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Criterion (i): Vauban's work bears witness to the peak of classic bastioned fortification, typical of western military architecture of modern times.

Criterion (ii): Vauban played a major role in the history of fortification. The imitation of his standard-models of military buildings in Europe and on the American continent, the dissemination in Russian and Turkish of his theoretical thinking along with the use of the forms of his fortification as a model for fortresses in the Far East, bear witness to the universality of his work.

Criterion (iv): Vauban's work illustrates a significant period of human history. It is a work of the mind applied to military strategy, architecture and construction, civil engineering, and economic and social organisation.

Thirteen of the fourteen proposed sites present guarantees of integrity and authenticity, and reflect the various facets of Vauban's work. Their legal protection is satisfactory; the administration by the State and the local authorities provides satisfactory guarantees and responses regarding the natural and tourism risks involved. Pooling experience in the areas of restoration and enhancement of the properties within the Network of Major Vauban Sites has already begun.

4. Recommends that the State Party:
 - a) develop collaboration between the properties notably through the Network of Major Vauban Sites, by exchanging best practices in the areas of maintenance, restoration, use and conservation;
 - b) consider the possibility of extending the property to include sites such as:
 - the Lille citadel, considered as the most representative of this type;
 - a stronghold fully reflecting the reorganisation of an existing fortification and the use of water for defence, such as Le Quesnoy;
 - a site outside France.

Property	Housing Estates in the Berlin Modern Style
Id. N°	1239
State Party	Germany
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2008, page 144.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.32

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Housing Estates in the Berlin Modern Style, Germany**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (iv)**;

3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

The set of housing estates in the Berlin Modern Style provides outstanding testimony to the implementation of housing policies during the period 1910 – 1933 and especially during the Weimar Republic, when the city of Berlin was characterized by its political, social, cultural and technical progressiveness. The housing estates reflect, with the highest degree of quality, the combination of urbanism, architecture, garden design and aesthetic research typical of early 20th century modernism, as well as the application of new hygienic and social standards. Some of the most prominent leading architects of German modernism were involved in the design and construction of the properties; they developed innovative urban, building and flat typologies, technical solutions and aesthetic achievements.

Criterion (ii): The six Berlin housing estates provide an outstanding expression of a broad housing reform movement that made a decisive contribution to improving housing and living conditions in Berlin. Their quality of urban, architectural and garden design, as well as the housing standards developed during the period, served as guidelines for social housing constructed since then, both in and outside Germany.

Criterion (iv): The six Berlin housing estates are exceptional examples of new urban and architectural typologies, designed in the search for improved social living conditions. Fresh design solutions and technical and aesthetic innovations were incorporated by the leading modern architects who participated in their design and construction.

The six properties were selected out of the ensemble of housing estates of the period existing in the city, on the basis of their historical, architectural, artistic and social significance and the fact that, due to their location, they suffered little damage during World War II. Even though minor reconstruction and interior changes were carried out in the post war period, restoration works within the framework of the protection law of 1975 and their current state of conservation achieve a high standard of integrity and authenticity.

Adequate protection is ensured by the legislation in place, especially by the Berlin Law on the Preservation of Historic Places and Monuments (1995). The properties, buildings and open spaces, are in a good state of conservation. The management system, including policies, structures and plans, proves to be adequate and includes all concerned stakeholders.

4. Recommends that the State Party:

- a) consider the possibility of changing the name of the nomination to “Berlin Modernism Housing Estates”;
- b) approve and implement the Management Plan included in the nomination dossier, in order to ensure the optimisation of the management system and the common management of the six properties;

- c) consider the possibility of including provisions related to possible changes of use and privatisation in the management plan, in order to ensure the proper protection of the nominated properties;
- d) consider the possibility of nominating the housing estates constructed in Frankfurt during the Weimar Republic period, in order to complete the German contribution to the development of housing ensembles during the first half of the 20th century.

Property	System of Fortification at the Confluence of the Rivers Danube and Váh in Komárno – Komárom
Id. N°	1289
State Party	Hungary / Slovakia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2008, page 157.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.33

The World Heritage Committee,

- 1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
- 2. Decides not to inscribe the **System of Fortification at the Confluence of the rivers Danube and Váh in Komárno - Komárom, Hungary and Slovakia**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of cultural criteria.

Property	Triple-arch Gate at Dan
Id. N°	1105
State Party	Israel
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2008, page 165.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.34

The World Heritage Committee,

- 1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
- 2. Inscribes the **Triple-arch Gate at Dan, Israel**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (ii)**;
- 3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

The three-arch gate of the Triple-arch Gate at Dan bears witness to great mastery of the technique of building a true arch with a significant span (2.5 metres) during the Middle Bronze Age or slightly later. It was built using sun-dried mudbricks, with the arch bricks making partial but unquestionable use of the innovative voussoir system. In the current state of archaeological knowledge, the three-arch gate of the Triple-arch Gate at Dan constitutes a unique example of a gate with three complete arches, each with three successive arcs of brick, both for its early date and its state of conservation. Through its integration in

massive fortifications, it bears witness to the importance of the move towards urbanisation in the Middle Bronze Age and to its technical advances.

Criterion (ii): The Triple-arch Gate at Dan bears witness to the early diffusion of the architectonic principle of the true radial arch, in the Middle East during the Middle and Late Bronze Ages, particularly in its most complete version, including voussoir bricks, for wide spans.

The authenticity of the Triple-arch Gate at Dan is proven. However, the integrity of its sun-dried mudbrick structure raises considerable conservation problems with regard to the presentation of its outstanding universal value in a long-term perspective. A substantial conservation effort has been planned and begun by the State Party to achieve this aim. It must be continued with great determination, in view of the still imperfect state of expertise in the conservation of such structures. This calls necessarily for a stringent conservation management plan.

The legal protection in place is adequate. The site is managed by the authority of the Natural reserve of the Tel Dan Park, which is attached to the governmental organisation for nature and parks (INPA). Conservation management is conducted under the authority of the governmental antiquities organisation (IAA). The set of measures presented forms a satisfactory management plan for the expression of the property's outstanding universal value.

4. Recommends that the State Party should give consideration to the following point:
 - a) make sure that an exacting conservation management plan, in accordance with the best international standards for the preservation of sun-dried mudbrick architecture, is implemented;
5. Also recommends that:
 - a) in view of the fragility of the property and the rapidity of possible changes in its state of conservation, monitoring could be improved by permanent surveillance using a laser theodolite and 3D digital display;
 - b) consideration should be given to the relationship of the nominated property, as defined in the dossier, i.e. the three-arch gate only, with the fortified and urban ensemble of the archaeological site of Tel Dan;
 - c) the continuing education of the non-scientific INPA personnel working on the nominated property should be stepped up, with regard to the conservation and preservation issues with which they are specifically concerned.

Property	Mantua and Sabbioneta
Id. N°	1287
State Party	Italy
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iii)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2008, page 174.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.35

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Mantua and Sabbioneta, Italy**, on the World Heritage List, on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (iii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Mantua and Sabbioneta offer exceptional testimonies to the urban, architectural and artistic realizations of the Renaissance, linked through the visions and actions of the ruling Gonzaga family. Mantua, a town whose traces stem from the Roman period, was renovated in the 15th and 16th centuries - including hydrological engineering, urban and architectural works. The participation of renowned architects like Leon Battista Alberti and Giulio Romano, and painters like Andrea Mantegna, makes Mantua a prominent capital of the Renaissance. Sabbioneta represents the construction of an entirely new town according to the modern, functional vision of the Renaissance. The defensive walls, grid pattern of streets, role of public spaces and monuments all make Sabbioneta one of the best examples of ideal cities built in Europe, with an influence over urbanism and architecture in and outside the continent. The properties represent two significant stages of territorial planning and urban interventions undertaken by the Gonzagas in their domains.

Criterion (ii): Mantua and Sabbioneta are exceptional witnesses to the interchange of human values of the Renaissance culture. They illustrate the two main forms of Renaissance town planning: the newly founded town, based on the concept of ideal city planning, and the transformed existing town. Their importance relates also to architecture, technology and monumental art. The properties have played a prominent role in the diffusion of the Renaissance culture in and outside Europe.

Criterion (iii): Mantua and Sabbioneta are exceptional testimonies to a particular civilization during a specific period of history, with reflections on urbanism, architecture and fine arts. The ideals of the Renaissance, fostered by the Gonzaga family, are present in their urban morphology and architecture, their functional systems and traditional productive activities, which have mostly been preserved over time.

Both properties meet the required conditions of integrity and authenticity, since their most significant urban and architectural components have been preserved over time, as has their relationship with their settings.

The legal protective structure and management system are adequate, as both properties exhibit a good state of conservation.

4. Recommends that:

- a) in order to ensure the optimisation of the current management system and the common management of the two properties, the State Party should implement the Management Plan included in the nomination dossier;
- b) a more complete set of key indicators, taking into account the various components of the urban properties, be defined and implemented to complete the proposed monitoring system.

Property	San Marino Historic Centre and Mount Titano
Id. N°	1245
State Party	San Marino
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2008, page 184.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.36

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the nomination of **San Marino Historic Centre and Mount Titano, San Marino**, back to the State Party to allow it to complete and implement the Management Plan;
3. Recommends to:
 - a) control interventions on existing buildings and open spaces in order to avoid inappropriate restoration, reconstruction or interventions that could jeopardise the authenticity of form and design and of materials and craftsmanship;
 - b) control the potential negative effects of tourism pressures on the material heritage components, including uses of existing buildings and excess of commercialisation;
 - c) revise the allocation of tasks concerning management of the nominated property and seek a more coordination mechanism between the different governmental agencies involved in the protection and management system;
 - d) improve and complete the monitoring system by defining a more comprehensive set of key indicators related to the property's values, integrity and authenticity.

Property	Wooden Churches of the Slovak part of Carpathian Mountain Area
Id. N°	1273
State Party	Slovakia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2008, page 194.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.37

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Wooden Churches of the Slovak part of Carpathian Mountain Area, Slovakia**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria (iii) and (iv)*;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

The wooden churches of the Slovak part of Carpathian Mountain Area, illustrate the coexistence of different religious faiths within a small territory of central Europe. The series of eight properties includes Roman Catholic, Protestant and Greek Orthodox churches that were built between the 16th and 18th centuries, most of them in quite isolated villages, using wood as the main material and traditional construction techniques. Within the framework of their common features, the churches exhibit some typological variations, in accordance with the correspondent faith, expressed in their plans, interior spaces and external appearance. The churches also bear testimony to the development of major architectural and artistic trends during the period of construction and its interpretation and adaptation to a specific geographical and cultural context. Interiors are decorated with wall and ceiling paintings and works of art that enrich the cultural significance of the properties.

Criterion (iii): The wooden churches offer an outstanding testimony to the traditional religious architecture of the north-western Carpathians region and to the inter-ethnic and inter-cultural character of a relatively small territory where Latin and Byzantine cultures have met and overlapped. The Lutheran churches serve as an exceptional example of religious tolerance in Upper Hungary during the period of bloody anti-Habsburgs rebellions and uprising over the 17th century.

Criterion (iv): The wooden churches represent one of the best examples of European wooden religious architecture from the late Middle Ages to the end of 18th century. Their characteristic appearance, construction and at times rather naïve decoration derive from earlier local traditions, partially influenced by professional architectural concepts of Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque styles. Western (Latin) and eastern (Orthodox) building concepts are reflected in these wooden structures, creating specific religious architecture with diversified design, technical solutions and unique decorative expressions.

The buildings themselves, in their current settings, present a state of completeness that ensures the condition of integrity. In the framework of the particular characteristics of their construction materials and

techniques, the buildings are well preserved and the authenticity of design and form, materials and techniques, uses and functions is ensured.

Legal protection is satisfactory since the properties enjoy maximum national and local levels of protection. The management structure and instruments are adequate, and the creation of a Management Group ensures the participation of all stakeholders.

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

- a) in order to ensure the optimisation of the current management system and the common management of the properties, the Management Group should define and implement a common integrated management plan that includes risk preparedness measures and provisions regarding a potential increase of tourism. The Plan should in particular consider risk preparedness measures against fire, taking into account the increased risk of forest fires due to global climate change;
- b) approve and implement the proposed monitoring system;
- c) repaint the visitors' centre in Hervartov using lime or cement paint and natural earth pigments;
- d) remove or relocate the wooden sculptures located in front of the churchyard in Trvdosin to a discreet corner away from the main view;
- e) improve the connection between the church and the bell tower in Hronsek.

Property	Rhaetian Railway in the Albula / Bernina Cultural Landscape
Id. N°	1276
State Party	Switzerland / Italy
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2008, page 207.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.38

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Rhaetian Railway in the Albula/Bernina Cultural Landscape, Switzerland and Italy**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

The Rhaetian Railway in the Albula/Bernina Cultural Landscape represents an exemplary railway development for the disenclavement of the Central Alps at the beginning of the 20th century. The railway's socio-economic consequences were substantial and lasting for mountain life, the interchange of human and cultural values, and changes in the relationship between man and nature in the West. The Rhaetian

Railway offers a wide diversity of technical solutions for the establishment of the railway in often severe mountain conditions. It is a well designed construction that has been realised with a high degree of quality and it has remarkable stylistic and architectural homogeneity. The railway infrastructure moreover blends in particularly harmoniously with the Alpine landscapes through which it passes.

Criterion (ii): The Rhaetian Railway of Albula/Bernina constitutes an outstanding technical, architectural and environmental ensemble. The two lines, today unified in a single transalpine line, embody a very comprehensive and diversified set of innovative solutions that bear witness to substantial interchanges of human and cultural values in the development of mountain railway technologies, in terms of its architectural and civil engineering achievements, and its aesthetic harmony with the landscapes through which they pass.

Criterion (iv): The Rhaetian Railway of Albula/Bernina is a very significant illustration of the development of mountain railways at high altitudes in the first decade of the 20th century. It represents a consummate example of great quality, which was instrumental in the long-term development of human activities in the mountains. It offers diversified landscapes in conjunction with the railway that are significant of this period of the flourishing of a relationship between man and nature.

The railway infrastructures of the Albula and Bernina lines form an authentic ensemble of great integrity. Their technical operation and their maintenance ensure long-term conservation of high quality. The Rhaetian railway company that has unified them and carries out their technical management has introduced technical changes and innovations that are compatible with the concept of authenticity of technological properties that are still in use.

The legal protection in place is adequate. The management system of the property is satisfactory, though a reinforcement of the presentation to the public of the founding heritage aspects of the property is desirable.

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

- a) it would be desirable to change the name of the nominated property, in view of the choice finally made by the States Parties to remove the cultural landscapes from the nominated property itself and instead include them in the buffer zone. A more appropriate name would be **Rhaetian Railway in the Albula/Bernina Landscapes**. This name refers to the remarkable natural landscapes through which the railway passes, and which are included in the Distant Buffer Zone;
- b) it would be desirable to consider a significant reinforcement in the presentation to the public of the heritage, historical, social and environmental values of the Rhaetian Railway in the Albula/Bernina Landscapes. To this end, it would for example be appropriate to consider the creation of an Interpretation and Documentation

Centre of a quality commensurate with the outstanding universal value of the property.

B.4.2 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)

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

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

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

B.4.3 Extension of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

Property	Palaeolithic Cave Art of Northern Spain (extension to Altamira Cave)
Id. N°	310 Bis
State Party	Spain
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2008, page 217.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.39

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Approves the extension of the **Cave of Altamira, Spain**, to include the Palaeolithic cave art of Northern Spain on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (i), (iii) and (iv)**;*
3. *Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

The ensemble of seventeen decorated caves on the Cantabrian Corniche as an extension to the cave of Altamira, illustrates the appearance and flourishing of the first fully accomplished human art over the long historical period of the Upper Palaeolithic (35,000 – 11,000 BP). It is entirely linked to the appearance of Homo sapiens and the emergence of a new human

culture involving profound material changes, the invention of new techniques, and the development of artistic expression through painting, engraving and sculpture. By their number and quality, the caves of the Cantabrian Corniche offer a veritable monograph of Upper Palaeolithic cave art, which is exceptionally rich and diversified. The ensemble is moreover remarkably well conserved. It bears an outstanding testimony to the history of civilisations.

Criterion (i): *The Palaeolithic cave art of the Cantabrian Corniche fully and significantly illustrates the first truly accomplished human art, over a very long period of the history of Homo sapiens. It bears testimony to the creative genius of man during the different periods of the Upper Palaeolithic.*

Criterion (iii): *The nominated ensemble bears outstanding and unique testimony to an ancient stage, which vanished more than 10,000 years ago, of the origins of human civilisation. This was the period when the hunter-gatherers of the Upper Palaeolithic achieved an accomplished artistic, symbolic and spiritual expression of their human society.*

Criterion (iv): *The Palaeolithic decorated caves bear witness to an exceptional evolution of the human condition. The climate change of the last Ice Age gave birth to a new culture that flourished for more than 20,000 years, leading man to settle in an evolved troglodyte habitat and renew his techniques of survival and social organisation, of which the cave art forms the artistic and spiritual component, conserved over a long period.*

The decorated caves of the Cantabrian Corniche bear authentic testimony to the Upper Palaeolithic, and are perfectly well dated and authenticated by the scientific community as a whole. In the context of a very long period of underground conservation, their integrity is remarkable.

However, in the context of the contemporary discovery and opening of the caves, complex risks have arisen related to the alteration of the physical, geological and biological conditions of conservation. Extremely rigorous management is required to ensure that the risks are effectively dealt with. The State Party has given all the necessary guarantees concerning transdisciplinary scientific management of high quality, combined with rational management of visits and site interpretation.

4. *Recommends that the State Party give consideration to actively continue the setting up of the Autonomous Coordination Commission for the management of Palaeolithic cave art in Northern Spain, and its Technical Committee.*

Property	The Antonine Wall (extension to the Frontiers of the Roman Empire)
Id. N°	430 Ter
State Party	United Kingdom
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2008, page 227.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.40

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Approves the extension of the **Frontiers of the Roman Empire, United Kingdom and Germany**, to include the Antonine Wall on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

The Antonine Wall fully illustrates the effort of building the Limes on the frontiers of the Roman Empire, at the time of its apogee and greatest extension in the British Isles and worldwide (middle of the 2nd century AD). It embodies a high degree of expertise in the technical mastery of earthen defensive constructions, in the construction of a strategic system of forts and camps, and in the general military organisation of the Limes. The Antonine Wall also demonstrates the diffusion of the military and civil engineering of the Roman civilisation to the whole of Europe and the Mediterranean world.

Criterion (ii): The Antonine Wall is one of the significant elements of the Roman Limes present in Europe, the Middle East and North Africa. It exhibits important interchanges of human and cultural values at the apogee of the Roman Empire.

Criterion (iii): The Antonine Wall bears testimony to the maximum extension of the power of the Roman Empire, by the consolidation of its frontiers in the north of the British Isles, in the middle of the 2nd century AD. The property illustrates the Roman Empire's ambition to dominate the world in order to establish its law and way of life there in a long-term perspective.

Criterion (iv): The Antonine Wall is an outstanding example of the technological development of Roman military architecture and frontier defence.

The Antonine Wall has preserved its authenticity and integrity both in its physical remains and in its setting.

The legal protection is sufficient, the protection and management measures carried out and planned by the government, by Historic Scotland and by the local authorities appropriately address the potential risks caused by climate, agriculture, industrial and social development, and increasing tourism. Strong control of development plans and all types of activities can preserve the values of the nominated area and that of its buffer zone. Regular monitoring helps preserve the setting of the site.

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

- a) *pay particular attention to urban and agricultural development plans that could affect the nominated property, particularly as regards non-visible parts in the buffer zone. In the latter case, the planning authorities should work in conjunction with the Historic Scotland department in charge of heritage conservation;*
- b) *to restore turf areas at certain points of the nominated property if they are absent or have been damaged. The role of turf in the protection of the structure is of course important;*
- c) *to make sure that the Croy Hill quarry, just next to the buffer zone, does not threaten the site with a landslide in the immediate or more distant future.*

B.5 LATIN AMERICA / CARIBBEAN

B.5.1 New Nominations

Property	Cultural Landscape of Buenos Aires
Id. N°	1296
State Party	Argentina
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)(vi) + CL

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2008, page 236.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.41

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Decides not to inscribe the **Cultural Landscape of Buenos Aires, Argentina**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of cultural criteria.

Property	São Francisco Square in the city of São Cristóvão
Id. N°	1272
State Party	Brazil
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2008, page 248.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.42

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **São Francisco Square in São Cristóvão, Brazil**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) *reconsider the nature of the nomination, since the information provided so far is not sufficient to demonstrate the possible Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property. Depending on*

the decision about the future direction of this nomination, it could become necessary to reorient the comparative analysis in order to more convincingly demonstrate similarities and differences with other properties in Brazil and in the wider region;

- b) reconsider the arguments proposed to support the application of criteria for inscription, as set out in the Operational Guidelines;
 - c) reconsider the proposed boundaries of the nominated property in order to include other sectors of the São Cristóvão historic centre that might contribute to the potential Outstanding Universal Value of the property. In determining the boundaries of the nominated area and the buffer zone, it is recommended that the State Party take into account the geographical, historical, urban, architectural and cultural factors that have shaped the structure and the urban landscape of São Cristóvão over the centuries. This could enable a more accurate identification of cultural values and define boundaries of areas that can clearly express them.
3. Recommends, in order to enhance the conservation and management of the property, that:
- a) a complete statement on the Integrity and Authenticity should be drafted for this property, based on the values of the property and the various requirements set out in the Operational Guidelines and the ICOMOS Nara Document on Authenticity;
 - b) more specific protection measures should be approved and implemented at the local level, including the approval of the Urban Planning Code;
 - c) the State Party should continue to implement and improve conservation programs to ensure the long term conservation of the property;
 - d) the management structure and procedures should be improved by the development and implementation of a management plan for the nominated property;
 - e) the management system of the property should be extended to include a better articulation between the different levels of government, greater participation of community associations and other stakeholders in the development and implementation of plans, visitor management, and the increase, diversification and improved skills of the staff involved in the management of the property;
 - f) the installation of infrastructure and services for fire emergencies and sanitation, especially a sewage system and home connections, should be urgently provided, in order to reduce risks and improve the quality of life in São Cristóvão;
 - g) the State Party should define and implement a monitoring system for the long term state of conservation for the property, including key

indicators and designation of a monitoring organization.

Property	Historic Centre of Camagüey
Id. N°	1270
State Party	Cuba
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)(v)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2008, page 257.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.43

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Historic Centre of Camagüey, Cuba**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iv) and (v)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

One of the first seven villages founded by the Spaniards in Cuba, Camagüey played a prominent role as the urban centre of an inland territory dedicated to cattle breeding and the sugar industry. Once settled in its current location in 1528, the town developed on the basis of an irregular urban pattern that contains a system of squares, minor squares, serpentine streets, alleys and irregular urban blocks, highly exceptional for Latin American colonial towns located in plain territories. Religious buildings, associated with the main squares, constitute a system of landmarks in the urban fabric, characterized by its homogeneity. Architectural values are associated with typical domestic architectural typologies and the use of consistent construction materials and techniques, especially the extended use of earthen components, which reveal influences from Andalusia. The use of truncated pilasters at the entrance gates and of clay vessels for water storage are features that identify Camagüey's domestic architecture. The historic centre continues to act as the city core and the place for social and cultural activities, which reflect a rich intangible heritage.

Criterion (iv): The Historic Centre of Camagüey constitutes an outstanding urban architectural type in Latin America, featured by its irregular urban layout that produced an unusual system of squares, minor squares, serpentine streets, alleys, urban blocks and plots system. Monumental and domestic architecture form a homogeneous urban fabric where it is possible to find architectural expressions corresponding to different periods of the evolution of the town.

Criterion (v): The Historic Centre of Camagüey constitutes an exceptional example of a traditional urban settlement relatively isolated from main trade routes, where the Spanish colonizers were subject to European medieval urban influences in the urban layout and to traditional construction techniques brought to the Americas by the first masons and construction masters.

The nominated property is of adequate size and contains all the necessary material components to guarantee the integrity of the historic centre. The persistence of the original urban layout, of the architectural types and materials, of the traditional craftsmanship and of uses and spirit allows the historic centre to meet the required conditions of authenticity.

The legal protection and the management system and instruments have proved to be adequate for ensuring the proper conservation of the nominated area and its buffer zone.

4. Recommends that the State Party:

- a) proceed to a new translation of the revised nomination dossier written in Spanish to be kept in the archives as a reference for new nominations or comparative studies;
- b) provide information on the existing risk preparedness plan, especially on issues concerning natural disasters. Environmental pressures, such as water contamination or atmospheric pollution, should also be considered in the plan;
- c) consider the integral conservation of heritage buildings, especially those corresponding to domestic architecture instead of intervening only in main façades;
- d) design and implement the policy and instruments for the adequate presentation of the property;
- e) consider the addition of complementary indicators to the monitoring system. ICOMOS recommends taking into account indicators related to accessibility, visual pollution, noise and preservation of natural resources.

Property	Protective town of San Miguel and the Sanctuary of Jesús de Nazareno de Atotonilco
Id. N°	1274
State Party	Mexico
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2008, page 267.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.44

The World Heritage Committee,

- 1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
- 2. Inscribes the **Protective Town of San Miguel and the Sanctuary of Jesús de Nazareno de Atotonilco, Mexico**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (iv)**;
- 3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

San Miguel de Allende is an early example of a rational territorial and urban development in the Americas, related to the protection of one of the main

Spanish inland roads. The town flourished in the 18th century with the construction of significant religious and civil architecture, which exhibits the evolution of different trends and styles, from Baroque to late 19th century Neo-Gothic. Urban mansions are exceptionally large and rich for a medium-size Latin American town and constitute an example of the transition from Baroque to Neo-Classical. The Sanctuary of Atotonilco is a remarkable architectural complex that illustrates a specific response, inspired by the doctrine of Saint Ignacio de Loyola. Its interior decoration, especially mural painting, makes the Sanctuary a masterpiece of Mexican Baroque. Both the town and the Sanctuary, intimately linked, played a significant role in the process of Mexican independence, with impacts throughout Latin America.

Criterion (ii): San Miguel de Allende constitutes an exceptional example of the interchange of human values; due to its location and functions, the town acted as a melting pot where Spaniards, Creoles and Amerindians exchanged cultural influences, something reflected in the tangible and intangible heritage. The Sanctuary of Jesús Nazareno de Atotonilco constitutes an exceptional example of the cultural exchange between European and Latin American cultures; the architectural disposition and interior decoration testify to the interpretation and adaptation of the doctrine of Saint Ignacio de Loyola to this specific regional context.

Criterion (iv): San Miguel de Allende is an exceptional example of the integration of different architectural trends and styles on the basis of a 16th century urban layout. Religious and civil architecture exhibit the evolution of different styles, well integrated into a homogeneous urban landscape. Urban mansions are exceptionally large and rich for a medium-size Latin American town. The Sanctuary of Atotonilco is an outstanding example of a specific religious settlement, containing exceptional decoration that makes it a masterpiece of Mexican Baroque.

The required conditions of integrity and authenticity have been met; both the town and Sanctuary have been subject to few significant alterations over time, urban changes have been adapted to the town's features and scale, and restoration works have been carried out according to appropriate theoretical and technical principles.

The legal system in place ensures the adequate protection of the property and the town and the Sanctuary exhibit an acceptable state of conservation. Management policies, structures and plans in place are adequate to ensure the preservation of the property's values, integrity and authenticity.

- 4. Recommends that, in order to ensure the optimisation of the current protection, conservation and management system for the property, the State Party should consider the following:
 - a) local authorities should be encouraged to continue the analysis and policy development for tourism management. This should include studies of carrying capacity of the most remarkable historic areas, urban spaces and buildings. The State

Party is invited to report on the progress of the study and the results of its implementation;

- b) local authorities should be encouraged to continue to work on and implement the proposed study on traffic control and planning in the historic centre of San Miguel and adjacent areas. The State Party is invited to report on the progress of the plan and on its results and impact;
- c) the State Party should consider the possibility that the whole buffer zone of San Miguel be given federal protection;
- d) the local government is encouraged to create a management agency or group that, with the participation of different stakeholders, can oversee the common implementation of the partial plans for San Miguel and the Sanctuary of Atotonilco;
- e) the local government should define and implement a systematic monitoring programme that allows better measurement of the state of conservation of the properties over time, and identify priorities for conservation actions;
- f) the State Party should continue with the plan to rehabilitate the village of Atotonilco, in order to improve the setting of the Sanctuary of Jesús Nazareno. The local government is encouraged to continue studies and the implementation of the project to re-establish the historic road linking San Miguel with Atotonilco.

commercial centre, removing disruptive commercial advertising signs in the historic centre, and burying the wires and cables of the public services;

- b) risk preparedness, especially for natural disasters, should be addressed as one of the main issues of the management plan;
- c) improve the coordination among national, local and Diocese stakeholders in order to improve the protection and management;
- d) the State Party should ensure that the special Parliament fund for León Cathedral continues for as long as possible;
- e) the State Party should undertake, if not already done, a systematic inventory of the works of art and movable heritage contained in the nominated property.

Property	León Cathedral
Id. N°	1236
State Party	Nicaragua
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2008, page 279.

Draft Decision: 32 COM 8B.45

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the nomination of the **León Cathedral, Nicaragua**, back to the State Party to allow it to:
 - a) complete the planning and implementation schedule for the restoration and conservation of the monument;
 - b) complete, approve and implement the Special Plan for the historic centre of León;
3. Recommends that:
 - a) special attention should be given to the improvement and enhancement of the historic centre of León, especially in relation to the area surrounding the Cathedral. In order to improve life quality and urban landscape, the local government should consider actions aiming at authorizing the opening of the metropolitan

III. Record of the physical attributes of each property being discussed at the 32nd session of the World Heritage Committee

Of the 47 properties being discussed, 21 are serial proposals containing a total of 196 new serial elements.

A total of 5.4 million hectares is proposed for inscription, of which the majority (97%) are for natural sites, although numerically natural and mixed sites represent only 28% of the 47 nominations being discussed.

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

Session	Number of properties proposed (including extensions)	Ratio of Natural and Mixed to Cultural properties	Total hectares proposed for inscription	Ratio of Natural and Mixed to Cultural properties	Number of serial nominations (including extensions)
27 COM (2003)	45	33% N/M - 66% C	7.8 mil. ha	94.6% N/M - 5.4% C	22
28 COM (2004)	48	25% N/M - 75% C	6.7 mil. ha	94.4% N/M - 5.6% C	18
29 COM (2005)	47	30% N/M - 70% C	4.5 mil. ha	97.9% N/M - 2.1% C	22
30 COM (2006)	37	27% N/M - 73% C	5.1 mil. ha	81.9% N/M - 18.1% C	16
31 COM (2007)	45	29% N/M - 71% C	2.1 mil ha	88.5% N/M - 11.5% C	17
32 COM (2008)	47	28% N/M - 72% C	5.4 mil ha	97% N/M - 3 % C	21

The tables below present the information in two parts:

- A. a table of the total surface area of the property and any buffer zone proposed, together with the geographic coordinates of each site's approximate centre point; and
- B. a set of separate tables presenting the component parts of each of the 21 proposed serial properties.

A. Physical attributes of properties proposed for inscription at the 32nd session

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

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

State Party		ID N	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
	NATURAL PROPERTIES				
Bolivia	Quarry of the Fabrica Nacional de Cementos S.A. (FANCESA), Cal Orck'O, Sucre, Departamento Chuquisaca	1284	0.0065 ha	0.0024 ha	S19 00 28 45 W65 14 00 94
Bulgaria	Pirin National Park	225 Bis	12913.5 ha	--	N 41 44 33.8 E 23 25 49.7
Canada	The Joggins Fossil Cliffs	1285	689 ha	29.4 ha	N45 42 35 W64 26 09
China	Mount Sanqingshan National Park	1292	22950 ha	16850 ha	N28 54 57 E118 03 52
France	The Lagoons of New Caledonia: Reef Diversity and Associated Ecosystems	1115	1574300 ha	1287100 ha	See serial property table
Iceland	Sturtsey	1267	3370 ha	3190 ha	N63 18 11 W20 36 08
Italy	Bradyseism in Phlegraean Area	1288	389.6 ha	1132.6 ha	See serial property table
Kazakhstan	Saryarka – Steppe and Lakes of Northern Kazakhstan	1102 Rev	450344 ha	211147.5 ha	See serial property table
Mexico	Monarch Butterfly Biosphere Reserve	1290	13551.55 ha	42707.498 ha	See serial property table
Mongolia	Hovsgol Lake and its Watershed	1082	845348.935 ha	624558.548 ha	N51 10 59 E100 34 46
Russian Federation	"The Putorana Plateau" Nature Complex	1234	1887251 ha	1773300 ha	N69 04 50 E94 05 52
Switzerland	Swiss Tectonic Arena Sardona	1179	32850 ha	--	N46 55 00 E09 15 00
Yemen	Socotra Archipelago	1263	410460 ha	1740958 ha	See serial property table
TOTAL	INCREASE to the World Heritage List proposed		5254418 ha	5700974 ha	

State Party		ID N	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates	
	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	58.9 ha	136.2 ha	N40 42 08 E19 56 49
Argentina	Cultural Landscape of Buenos Aires	1296		3280 ha	3245 ha	S34 34 99.6 W58 23 75
Brazil	São Francisco Square in the city of São Cristóvão	1272		62 ha	2500 ha	S11 01 03 W37 12 00
Cambodia	The Sacred Site of the Temple of Preah Vihear	1224	Rev	154.70 ha	2642.50 ha	N104 41 02 E14 23 18
China	Fujian Tulou	1113		152.65 ha	934.59 ha	See serial property table
Croatia	The Stari Grad Plain	1240		3329.04 ha	4450.62 ha	N43 10 49.22 E16 38 22.43
Cuba	Historic Centre of Camagüey	1270		54 ha	276 ha	N21 22 43 W77 55 07
Czech Republic	Spa of Luhačovice – area with a collection of historic spa buildings and spa-related facilities	1271		38.41 ha	228.12 ha	N49 6 23.66 E17 45 42.27
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong	1278		55.05 ha	48.8 ha	See serial property table
France	The work of Vauban	1283		1181.16 ha	4740 ha	See serial property table
Germany	Housing Estates in Berliner Modern Style	1239		88.1 ha	225 ha	See serial property table
Hungary / Slovakia	System of Fortification at the Confluence of the Rivers Danube and Váh in Komárno – Komárom	1289		71.2 ha	1203.5 ha	See serial property table
India	Kalka Shimla Railway (extension to Mountain Railways of India)	944	Ter	79.06 ha	74.88 ha	N30 59 50 E77 05 50
India	River Island of Majuli in midstream of Brahmaputra River in Assam	1206	Rev	142535 ha	380062 ha	N26 57 00 E94 10 00
Indonesia	Cultural Landscape of Bali Province	1194		662.68 ha	4826.48 ha	See serial property table
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	The Armenian Monastic Ensembles in Iranian Azarbaijan	1262		129.2819 ha	655.0122 ha	See serial property table
Israel	Triple-arch Gate at Dan	1105		0.48 ha	37.2 ha	N33 14 52 E35 39 16
Israel	Bahá'i Holy Places in Haifa and the Western Galilee	1220	Rev	62.58 ha	254.7 ha	See serial property table
Italy	Mantoue and Sabbioneta	1287		235 ha	2330 ha	See serial property table
Japan	Hiraizumi – Cultural Landscape Associated with Pure Land Buddhist Cosmology	1277		551.1 ha	8213.1 ha	See serial property table
Kenya	Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forests	1231	Rev	1538 ha	--	See serial property table
Kyrgyzstan	Sulaiman-Too Sacred Mountain	1230	Rev	112 ha	4788 ha	N40 31 52 E72 46 58
Malaysia	Historic Cities of the Straits of Malacca: Melaka and George Town	1223		148 ha	284.07 ha	See serial property table
Mauritius	Le Morne Cultural Landscape	1259		349 ha	2407 ha	E57 19 42 S20 27 07
Mexico	Protective town of San Miguel and the Sanctuary of Jesús de Nazareno de Atotonilco	1274		46.95 ha	47.03 ha	See serial property table
Nicaragua	León Cathedral	1236		0.77 ha	12.55 ha	N12 26 06.1 W86 52 40.6
Papua New Guinea	Kuk Early Agricultural Site	887		116 ha	195 ha	
San Marino	San Marino Historic Centre and Mount Titano	1245		55 ha	167 ha	N43 55 58 E12 27 07
Saudi Arabia	Al-Hijr Archaeological Site (Madáin Sálih)	1293		1621.2 ha	1659.34 ha	N26 47 01 E37 57 18
Slovakia	Wooden Churches of the Slovak part of Carpathian Mountain Area	1273		2.5644 ha	90.4141 ha	See serial property table
Spain	Palaeolithic Cave Art of Northern Spain (extension to Altamira Cave)	310	Bis	--	2234.706 ha	See serial property table
Switzerland / Italy	Rhaetian Railway in the Albula / Bernina Cultural Landscape	1276		152.42 ha	109385.9 ha	N46 29 54 E09 50 47
United Kingdom	The Antonine Wall (extension to the Frontiers of the Roman Empire)	430	Ter	526.9 ha	5225.7 ha	See serial property table
Vanuatu	Chief Roi Mata's Domain	1280		886.31 ha	1275.42 ha	S17 37 41.05E168 10 39.79
TOTAL	INCREASE to the World Heritage List proposed			158335.5 ha	544855.8 ha	

B. Serial properties to be examined by the 32nd session of the World Heritage Committee

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

Natural Properties

France					
N 1115 The Lagoons of New Caledonia: Reef Diversity and Associated Ecosystems					
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Marine Buffer zone	Terrestrial Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1115-001	Grand Lagon Sud	314500 ha	313100 ha	15800 ha	S22 30 45 E166 57 35
1115-002	Zone Côtière Ouest	48200 ha	32500 ha	171300 ha	S21 38 33 E165 39 22
1115-003	Zone Côtière Nord-Est	371400 ha	100200 ha	284500 ha	S20 24 43 E164 33 59
1115-004	Grand Lagon Nord	635700 ha	105700 ha	6400 ha	S19 24 41 E163 33 18
1115-005	Atolls d'Entrecasteaux	106800 ha	216800 ha	0 ha	S18 26 12 E163 04 49
1115-006	Atoll d'Ouvéa et Beautemps-Beaupré	97700 ha	26400 ha	14400 ha	S20 33 37 E166 28 12
TOTAL		1574300 ha	794700 ha	492400 ha	

Italy					
N 1288 Bradyseism in Phlegraean Area					
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Marine Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1288-001	Lake of Averno		121 ha	314 ha	N40 50 20 E14 04 29
1288-002	Monte Nuovo		10 ha	30 ha	N40 50 06 E14 05 15
1288-003	Underwater Park of Baia	174 ha		423 ha	N40 49 31 E14 05 01
1288-004	Serapeo		0.6 ha	2.6 ha	N40 49 34 E14 07 14
1288-005	Solfatara		32 ha	68 ha	N40 49 38 E14 08 22
1288-006	Underwater Park of Gaiola	52 ha		295 ha	N40 47 25 E14 11 12
TOTAL			389.6 ha	1132.6 ha	

Kazakhstan					
N 1102 Rev Saryarka – Steppe and Lakes of Northern Kazakhstan					
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates	
1102rev-001a	Naurzum State Nature Reserve - NSNR Main Area Naurzum - Kargay Cluster	139714 ha		36287.7 ha	N51 29 10 E64 18 13
1102rev-001b	Naurzum State Nature Reserve – NSNR Sypsyn-Aebu Cluster	38720 ha		11624 ha	N51 23 255 E63 49 215
1102rev-001c	Naurzum State Nature Reserve – NSNR Tersek-Karagay Cluster	12947 ha		37655.8 ha	N51 47 331 E63 48 955
1102rev-001d	Naurzum State Nature Reserve – NSNR Eco-Corridor linking the upper cluster		-	31159 ha	N51 37 381 E63 59 015
1102rev-002	Korgalzhyn State Nature Reserve – NSNR Cluster	258963 ha		94421 ha	N50 26 00 E69 11 20
TOTAL		450344 ha		211147.5 ha	

Mexico					
N 1290 Monarch Butterfly Biosphere Reserve					
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates	
1290-001	Cerro Altamirano	588.475 ha		ng	N19 58 53 W100 07 51
1290-002	Chincua-Campanario-Chivati-Huacal	9233.962 ha			N19 36 23 W100 14 30
1290-003	Cerro Pélón	3729.115 ha		ng	N19 22 09 W100 15 37
TOTAL		13551.55 ha		42707.498 ha	

Yemen						
N 1263		Socotra Archipelago				
Serial ID No.	Name	Terrestrial Area	Marine Area	Terrestrial Buffer zone	Marine Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1263-001	Socotra A	242903 ha		1: 64845 ha 2: 18252 ha 3: 8900 ha	840325 ha	N12 30 00 E53 50 00
1263-002	Socotra B	17105 ha				
1263-003	Socotra a		2739 ha			
1263-004	Socotra b		7157 ha			
1263-005	Socotra c		578 ha			
1263-006	Socotra d		1106 ha			
1263-007	Socotra e		30412 ha			
1263-008	Socotra f		764 ha			
1263-009	Socotra g		3098 ha			
1263-010	Socotra h		14187 ha			
1263-011	Abd Alkuri	11858 ha		456179 ha	N12 11 22 E52 14 21	
1263-012	Abd Alkuri a		1885 ha			
1263-013	Abd Alkuri b		2351 ha			
1263-014	Abd Alkuri c		638 ha			
1263-015	Samha	5063 ha	26917 ha		243083 ha	N12 09 33 E53 02 32
1263-016	Darsa	544 ha	17624 ha		109374 ha	N12 07 25 E53 16 24
1263-017	Kalfarun	31 ha	11072 ha			N12 26 22 E52 08 08
1263-018	Sabunya	8 ha	12420 ha		91997 ha	N12 38 13 E53 09 26
	TOTAL	277512 ha	132948 ha	91997 ha	1648961 ha	
	TOTAL		410460 ha		1740958 ha	

Natural Properties - extensions

Bulgaria				
N 225 Bis		Pirin National Park		
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
225-001	Pirin National Park – inscribed in 1983	27442.9	--	N 41 44 33.8 E 23 25 49.7
225bis-002	Pirin National Park - extension	12913.5		
	TOTAL	40356.4	--	

Cultural Properties

China				
C 1113		Fujian Tulou		
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1278-001	Chuxi Tulou Cluster	14.72 ha	271.20 ha	N24 33 03 E116 54 01
1278-002	Hokgkeng Tulou Cluster	29.87 ha	72.40 ha	N24 40 37 E116 58 22
1278-003	Gaobei Tulou Cluster	9.44 ha	138.50 ha	N24 39 49 E117 00 13
1978-004	Yanxiang Lou	2.41 ha	19.80 ha	N24 36 33 E116 58 12
1978-005	Zhenfu Lou	1.56 ha	22.7 ha	N24 38 06 E116 56 59
1978-006	Tianloukeng Tulou Cluster	8.85 ha	67.80 ha	N24 35 14 E117 03 19
1978-007	Hekeng Tulou Cluster	17.40 ha	79.60 ha	N24 39 03 E117 03 13
1978-008	Huaiyuan Lou	1.44 ha	15.70 ha	N24 40 28 E117 05 18
1978-009	Hegui Lou	1.75 ha	37.30 ha	N24 39 40 E117 05 15
1978-010	Dadi Tulou Cluster	65.21 ha	209.59 ha	N25 01 23 E117 41 09
	TOTAL	152.65 ha	934.59 ha	

Democratic People's Republic of Korea				
C 1278 Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1278-001	Keasong Castle	19 ha	10.9 ha	N37 59 00 E126 33 29
1278-002	Keasong Namdae Gate	0.46 ha	2.1 ha	N37 58 09 E126 33 20
1278-003	Manwoldae	13 ha	22 ha	N37 59 01 E126 32 25
1278-004	Koryo Songgyungwan	3 ha	2 ha	N37 59 19 E126 34 12
1278-005	Sungyang Confucian Shrine and Academy	0.5 ha	1.5 ha	N37 58 13 E126 33 34
1278-006	Sonjuk Bridge and Phyochung Monuments	0.63 ha	1.3 ha	N37 58 19 E126 33 50
1278-007	Mausoleum of King Wanggon	5 ha	2.5 ha	N37 58 54 E126 29 41
1278-008	Mausoleum of King Kongmin	3 ha	6.5 ha	N37 58 47 E126 28 21
1278-009	Taehungsan Fortress	10 ha	--	N38 05 11 E126 34 30
1278-010	Kwanum Temple	0.46 ha	--	N38 05 23 E126 34 20
TOTAL		55.05 ha	48.8 ha	

France				
C 1283 The work of Vauban				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1283-001	La citadella d'Arras	47 ha	232 ha	N50 16 57 E02 45 32
1283-002	Le château de Bazoches	18 ha	331 ha	N47 22 51 E03 47 35
1283-003	La citadelle, l'enceinte urbaine et le fort Griffon de Besançon	195 ha	716 ha	N47 14 10 E06 01 37
1283-004	La citadelle et le fort Paté et Médoc de Blaye/Cussac-Fort-Médoc	161 ha	337 ha	N45 07 18 W00 40 24
1283-005	L'enceinte urbaine, les forts des Salettes, des Trois-Tête, du Randoouillet et Dauphin, la communication Y et le pont d'Asfeld de Briançon	129 ha	604 ha	N44 53 47 E06 38 55
1283-006	La tour Dorée de Camaret-sur-Mer	0.16 ha	187 ha	N48 16 48 W04 35 30
1283-007	La citadelle du Palais, Belle-île-en-Mer	10 ha	68 ha	N47 20 59 W03 09 20
1283-008	La place forte de Longwy	30 ha	188 ha	N49 31 25 E05 45 54
1283-009	La place forte de Mont-Dauphin	57 ha	200 ha	N44 40 07 E06 37 30
1283-010	L'enceinte et la citadelle de Mont-Louis	37 ha	157 ha	N42 30 36 E02 07 11
1283-011	La place forte de Neuf-Brisach	136 ha	240 ha	N48 01 03 E07 31 39
1283-012	La citadelle et l'enceinte de Saint-Martin-de-Ré	132 ha	319 ha	N46 12 10 W01 21 55
1283-013	Les tours-observatoires de Tatihou et de la Hougue	223 ha	996 ha	N49 34 52 W01 15 28
1283-014	L'enceinte, le fort et la Cova Bastera de Villefranche-de-Conflent	6 ha	165 ha	N42 35 17 E02 21 58
TOTAL		1181.16 ha	4740 ha	

Germany				
C 1239 Housing Estates in Berliner Modern Style				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1239-001	Gartenstadt Falkenberg	4.4 ha	31.2 ha	N52 24 39 E13 34 00
1239-002	Siedlung Schillerpark	4.6 ha	31.9 ha	N52 33 34 E13 20 56
1239-003	Großsiedlung Britz (Hufeisensiedlung)	37.1 ha	73.1 ha	N52 26 54 E13 27 00
1239-004	Wohnstadt Carl Legien	8.4 ha	25.5 ha	N52 32 47 E13 26 01
1239-005	Weißer Stadt	14.3 ha	50.1 ha	N52 34 10 E13 21 03
1239-006	Großsiedlung Siemensstadt (Ringsiedlung)	19.3 ha	46.7 ha	N52 32 22 E13 16 39
TOTAL		88.1 ha	225 ha	

Hungary / Slovakia				
C 1289 System of Fortification at the Confluence of the Rivers Danube and Váh in Komárno – Komárom				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1289-001	Old Fort	3.4 ha	776.5 ha	N47 46 48 E18 05 00
1289-002	New Fort	9.8 ha		N47 46 56 E18 07 04
1289-003	Platine line	19.1 ha		N47 45 00 E18 08 44
1289-004	Váh Line	13.6 ha		N47 44 02 E18 08 51
1289-005	Danube Bridgehead / Fort Csillag	8.8 ha	427 ha	N47 47 00 E18 08 28
1289-006	Fort Monostor (Fort Sandberg)	16 ha		N47 43 57 E18 07 23
1289-007	Fort Igmand	0.5 ha		N47 45 11 E18 05 23
TOTAL		71.2 ha	1203.5 ha	

Indonesia				
C 1194 Cultural Landscape of Bali Province				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1194-001	Pegulingan Temple	1.17 ha	10.65 ha	S08 21 51 E115 19 21
1194-002	Tirtha Empul Temple	2.73 ha	24.13 ha	S08 21 51 E115 18 50
1194-003	Mengening Temple	2.45 ha	13.43 ha	S08 25 19.23 E115 18 44
1194-004	Gunung Kawi Temple	5.38 ha	14.87 ha	S08 25 23 E115 18 46
1194-005	Kerobokan Temple	2.03 ha	7.79 ha	S08 29 01 E115 18 44
1194-006	Pangukur-ukuran Temple	1.21 ha	8.12 ha	S08 30 24.9 E115 18 10
1194-007	Tegallinggah Temple	0.56 ha	4.33 ha	S08 31 28.37 E115 18 23.3
1194-008	Goa Gajah Temple	2.61 ha	7.76 ha	S08 31 24.76 E115 17 12
1194-009	Taman Ayun	8.44 ha	37.05 ha	S08 32 30 E115 10 20
1194-010	Jatiluwih Rice-Terrace	636.10 ha	4698.35 ha	S08 21 49.28 E115 08 17.86
TOTAL		662.68 ha	4826.48 ha	

Iran (Islamic Rep. of)				
C 1262 The Armenian Monastic Ensembles in Iranian Azarbaijan				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1262-001	The Monastery of Saint Thaddeus Also including: Chapel 1, 2, 3 and 4	29.8542 ha	310.981 ha	N39 05 32.3 E44 32 40.4
1262-002	The village (Saint Thaddeus Ensemble)	8.3291 ha		
1262-003	Chapel 5 (Sandokht) (Saint Thaddeus Ensemble)	1.9772 ha	312.7926 ha	N38 58 44.8 E45 28 24.0
1262-004	The main church (Monastery of Saint Stepanos Esemble)	72.058 ha		
1262-005	Darresham Chapel (Saint Stepanos Esemble)	10.8486 ha		
1262-006	Chupan Chapel (Saint Stepanos Esemble)	1.1761 ha	4.0023 ha	N38 58 31.3 E45 34 22.0
1262-007	The main chapel (Dzordzor)	0.7853 ha	27.2363 ha	N39 11 16.8 E44 28 34.5
1262-008	The Baran village (Dzordzor)	4.2534 ha		
TOTAL		129.2819 ha	655.0122 ha	

Israel				
C 1220 Rev Bahá'í Holy Places in Haifa and the Western Galilee				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1220rev-001	North Slope of Mount Carmel	25.2 ha	40.5 ha	N32 48 52.537 E34 59 14.199
1220rev-002	Persian Quarter	3.0 ha		N32 49 4.74 E34 59 28.774
1220rev-003	Place of Revelation of the "Tablet of Carmel"	3.6 ha	29.0 ha	N32 49 20.536 E34 58 30.296
1220rev-004		Haifa Bahá'í Cemetery		0.55 ha
1220rev-005	Bahjí	12.9 ha	67.9 ha	N32 56 37.05 E35 5 30.545
1220rev-006	House of 'Abdu'lláh Páshá	0.79 ha	25.1 ha	N32 55 25.565 E35 4 4.599
1220rev-007	Prison	0.07 ha		N32 55 25.241 E35 4 8.441
1220rev-008	House of 'Abbúd	0.06 ha	62.1 ha	N32 55 16.811 E35 4 1.932
1220rev-009	Ridván Gardens	10.9 ha		N32 54 57.721 E35 5 23.935
1220rev-010	Mansion of Mazra'ih	4.7 ha	25.3 ha	N32 59 14.187 E35 5 59.02
1220rev-011	Junayn Garden	0.81 ha	4.8 ha	N32 59 39.814 E35 5 42.831
TOTAL		62.58 ha	254.7 ha	

Italy				
C 1287 Mantoue and Sabbioneta				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1287-001	Mantoue	175 ha	1900 ha	E1641010 N5002003
1287-002	Sabbioneta	60 ha	430 ha	E1617484 N4983847
TOTAL		235 ha	2330 ha	

Japan				
C 1277 Hiraizumi - Cultural Landscape Associated with Pure Land Buddhist Cosmology				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1277-001	Chûson-ji	137.4 ha	7802.0 ha	N39 00 04 E141 05 59
1277-002	Môtsû-ji	29.4 ha		N38 59 23 E141 06 55
1277-003	Muryôkô-in Ato	3.9 ha		N38 59 34 E141 06 56
1277-004	Mt Kinkeisan	7.5 ha		N38 59 36 E141 06 32
1277-005	Yanaginogoshi Iseki	10.5 ha		N38 59 35 E141 07 09
1277-006	Takkoku no Iwaya	5.1 ha		N38 58 05 E141 03 29
1277-007	Shirotoritae Iseki	3.6 ha		N39 01 32 E141 08 09
1277-008	Chôjagaharahajji Ato	3.8 ha		N39 00 46 E141 05 48
1277-009	Honederamura Shôen Iseki and Rural Landscape	349.9 ha		411.1 ha
TOTAL		551.1 ha	8213.1 ha	

Kenya				
C 1231 Rev Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forests				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1321rev-001	Kaya Giriama	204	--	S03 47 55 E39 30 52
1321rev-002	Kaya Jibana	140	--	S03 50 15 E39 40 10
1321rev-003	Kaya Kambe	75	--	S03 51 49 E39 39 07
1321rev-004	Kaya Kauma	75	--	S03 37 14 E39 44 10
1321rev-005	Kaya Ribe	36	--	S03 53 49 E39 37 58
1321rev-006	The Rabai Kayas	580	--	S03 55 55 E39 35 46
1321rev-007	The Duruma Kayas	398	--	S03 59 54 E39 31 25
1321rev-008	Kaya Kinondo	30	--	S04 23 36 E39 32 41
TOTAL		1538 ha	--	

Malaysia				
C 1223				
Melaka and George Town				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1223-001	The Historic City of Melaka	38.62	134.03	N2 11 30 W102 15 45
1223-002	The Historic City of George Town	109.38	150.04	N5 25 17 W100 20 45
TOTAL		148 ha	284.07 ha	

Mexico				
N 1274				
Protective town of San Miguel and the Sanctuary of Jesús de Nazareno de Atotonilco				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1274-001	San Miguel de Allende	43.26 ha	24.04 ha	N20 54 52 W100 44 47
			16.01 ha	
1274-002	Santuario de Jesús de Nazareno, Atotonilco	3.69 ha	6.98 ha	N21 00 14 W100 47 37
TOTAL		46.95 ha	47.03 ha	

Slovakia				
C 1273				
Wooden Churches of the Slovak part of Carpathian Mountain Area				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1273-001	Hervartov	0.0802 ha	5.3587 ha	N49 14 50 E21 12 15
1273-002	Tvrdošín	0.7500 ha	1.7091 ha	N49 20 10 E19 33 30
1273-003	Kežmarok	0.5267 ha	74.1719 ha	N49 08 35 E20 25 50
1273-004	Lestiny	0.3152 ha	1.7757 ha	N49 11 25 E19 20 97
1273-005	Hronsek (church)	0.1883 ha	1.8224 ha	N48 38 56 E19 09 17
1273-006	Hronsek (belfry)	0.0114 ha		N48 38 56 E19 09 19
1273-007	Bodružal	0.3513 ha	2.2720 ha	N49 21 09 E21 42 28
1273-008	Ladomirová	0.0628 ha	1.5873 ha	N49 19 42 E21 37 35
1273-009	Ruská Bystrá	0.2785 ha	1.7170 ha	N48 51 25 E22 17 47
TOTAL		2.5644 ha	90.4141 ha	

Spain				
C 310 Bis				
Palaeolithic Cave Art of Northern Spain (extension to Altamira Cave)				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
310-001	Altamira – inscribed in 1985		16 ha	N43 22 57W04 07 13
310bis-002	La Peña de Candamo		99.97 ha	N43 27 21.78 W06 04 21.73
310bis-003	Tito Bustillo		243.38 ha	N43 27 39 W05 04 04
310bis-004	Covaciella		11.336 ha	N43 19 05 W04 52 30
310bis-005	Llonín		17.37 ha	N43 19 50.56 W04 38 43.21
310bis-006	El Pindal		69.37 ha	N43 23 51.08 W04 31 58.88
310bis-007	Chufín		16.65 ha	N43 17 26 W04 27 29
310bis-008	Hornos de la Peña		25.05 ha	N43 15 40.9 W04 01 47.29
310bis-009	Monte Castillo - El Castillo		68.93 ha	N43 17 28 W03 57 51
310bis-010	Monte Castillo - Las Monedas			
310bis-011	Monte Castillo - La Pasiega			
310bis-012	Monte Castillo - Las Chimeneas			
310bis-013	El Pendo		63.79 ha	N43 23 17.19 W03 54 44
310bis-014	La Garma		100.07 ha	N43 25 50 W03 39 57

310bis-015	Covalanas		1374.40 ha	N43 14 44 W03 27 08
310bis-016	Santimamiře		98.8 ha	N43 20 47.5 W02 38 12
310bis-017	Ekain		14.59 ha	N43 14 09 W02 16 31.5
310bis-018	Altxerri		15 ha	N43 16 07.58 W02 08 02.56
TOTAL		--	2234.706 ha	

United Kingdom				
C 430 Ter The Antonine Wall (extension to the Frontiers of the Roman Empire)				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
430Ter-001	Carriden	16.7		N56 0 30 592 W3 33 15 020
430Ter-002	Muirhouses Camp	3.3		N56 0 32 753 W3 34 35 887
430Ter-003	Bridgeness - Kinneil	18.7		N56 0 58 685 W3 35 0 739
430Ter-004	Kinglass Park Camp	2.9		N56 0 42 767 W3 35 56 043
430Ter-005	Kinneil-Nether	9.8		N56 0 2 089 W3 39 51 749
430Ter-006	Nether Kinneil-M9	25.3		N55 59 44 308 W3 42 41 037
430Ter-007	Inveravon Camps 2&3	4.8		N55 59 45 507 W3 39 53 172
430Ter-008	Polmonthill Camp	6.7		N55 59 28 732 W3 41 12 965
430Ter-009	Little Kerse Camp	3.6		N55 59 25 770 W3 41 35 519
430Ter-010	M9-Callendar Park	26.0		N55 59 46 841 W3 45 28 205
430Ter-011	Military Way, Laurieston	0.1		N55 51 15 399 W3 44 6 097
430Ter-012	Callender Park East	3.2		N55 30 45 840 W3 44 8 906
430Ter-013	Callender Park - Westburn Avenue	18.5		N55 29 40 763 W3 44 34 541
430Ter-014	Westburn Avenue - Glenfuir Road	2.6		N55 52 48 506 W3 48 40 782
430Ter-015	Watling Lodge - Castlecary	81.8		N55 53 20 754 W3 48 48 042
430Ter-016	Tamfourhill Camp	5.4		N55 36 5 395 W3 48 45 907
430Ter-017	Milnquarter Camp	3.3		N56 9 59 567 W3 53 26 998
430Ter-018	Castlecary - Twechar	104.2		N55 43 31 683 W3 56 5 106
430Ter-019	Twechar Camp	2.4		N55 32 37 056 W4 3 43 710
430Ter-020	Twechar - Harestanes	16.2		N56 9 46 911 W4 6 29 178
430Ter-021	Harestanes - Hillhead	9.5		N55 37 57 432 W4 6 52 133
430Ter-022	Hillhead - Kirkintilloch	2.4		N56 8 38 858 W4 9 42 511
430Ter-023	Kirkintilloch - Adamslie	6.1		N55 28 46 261 W4 7 53 748
430Ter-024	Adamslie	0.5		N55 41 41 440 W4 9 15 996
430Ter-025	Adamslie - Glasgow Bridge	12.4		N55 23 54 504 W4 8 23 523
430Ter-026	Glasgow Bridge - Cadder	12.6		N55 41 40 330 W4 10 18 956
430Ter-027	Cadder - Wilderness Plantation	8.6		N55 47 1 551 W4 12 31 669
430Ter-028	Wilderness Plantation - Bearsden	43.9		N55 37 17 924 W4 13 36 021
430Ter-029	Balmuldy Camp	8.5		N55 28 39 245 W4 14 26 507
430Ter-030	Bearsden - Old Kilpatrik	60.8		N55 22 7 643 W4 17 23 229
430Ter-031	Old Kilpatrik, A 82-railway	0.8		N56 7 45 348 W4 28 29 321
430Ter-032	Old Kilpatrik fort	5.1		N55 51 35 556 W4 27 39 046
430Ter-033	Old Kilpatrik, River Clyde	0.2		N55 49 26 048 W4 27 42 361
TOTAL		662.68 ha	5225.7 ha	

Cultural Properties - extensions

Albania				
C 569 Bis Historic Centres of Berat and Gjirokastra - Towns of southern Albania, exceptional testimonies of well-preserved Ottoman settlements in the Balkan region				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
569-001	Museum-City of Gjirokastra – inscribed in 2005	67.8 ha	94.7 ha	N40 04 27 E20 08 27
569bis-002	The Historic Center of Berat, City of 25 Centuries-Cultural Continuity, and Religious Coexistence	58.9 ha	136.2 ha	N40 42 08 E19 56 49
TOTAL		126.7 ha	230.9 ha	

	India			
C 944 Ter	Kalka Shimla Railway (extension to Mountain Railways of India)			
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
944-001	Darjeeling Himalayan Railway – inscribed in 1999	5.34 ha	70 ha	N26 40 48 E88 27 36
944bis-002	Nilgiri Mountain Railway – inscribed in 2005	4.59 ha	500 ha	N11 17 53.0 E76 56 09.2
944ter-003	Kalka Simla Railway	79.06 ha	74.88 ha	N30 59 50 E77 05 50
	TOTAL	88.99 ha	644.88 ha	