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UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Thirty-fourth Session

Brasilia, Brazil
25 July – 3 August 2010

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 34th session (Brasilia, 2010). It is divided into three sections:

- I Examination of nominations of natural, mixed and cultural properties to the World Heritage List
- II Examination of minor boundary modifications of natural, mixed and cultural properties to the World Heritage List
- III Record of the physical attributes of each property being discussed at the 34th 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-10/34.COM/INF.8B1*, *WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add* and *WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B2* and it provides a record of the physical attributes of each property being discussed at the 34th 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 18 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. Examination of nominations of natural, mixed and cultural properties to the World Heritage List

Summary

At its 34th session, the Committee will be examining a total of **42** nominations.

Out of the total of 42 nominations, **25** are new nominations, having not been presented previously. In addition, the Committee will be examining:

- 9** extensions of boundaries,
- 1** re-nomination under additional criteria
- 7** nominations deferred or referred by previous sessions of the Committee.

Of these nominations, ICOMOS and IUCN are recommending 10 for inscription and they are also recommending the extension of 7 properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List.

Nominations withdrawn at the request of the State Party

At the time of preparation of this Document, no nomination 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. 2-3).

**Alphabetical Summary Table and Index of Recommendations by IUCN and ICOMOS
to the 34th session of the World Heritage Committee (25 July- 3 August 2010)¹**

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.	Recomm	Criteria proposed by the State Party	Pp
NATURAL PROPERTIES					
Bulgaria	Pirin National Park (extension)	225 bis	OK	(vii)(viii)(ix)	7
China	China Danxia	1335	D	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)	4
France	Pitons, cirques and remparts of Reunion Island	1317	I	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)	5
Italy	Monte San Giorgio (extension of "Monte San Giorgio", Switzerland)	1090 bis	OK	(viii)	8
Kiribati	Phoenix Islands Protected Area	1325	D	(vii)(ix)(x)	4
Portugal / Spain	Dinosaur Ichnites of the Iberian Peninsula	1204 rev	N	(viii)	10
Russian Federation	Putorana Plateau	1234 rev	I	(vii)(ix)	10
Tajikistan	Tajik National Park (Mountains of the Pamirs)	1252	D	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)	5
MIXED NATURAL AND CULTURAL PROPERTIES					
Sri Lanka	Central Highlands of Sri Lanka: its Cultural and Natural Heritage	1203	R / D	(iii)(v)(vi)(vii)(viii)(ix)(x) + CL	11
United States of America	Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, Hawaii	1326	I / I	(iii)(vi)(viii)(ix)(x) + CL	12
CULTURAL PROPERTIES					
Australia	Australian Convict Sites	1306	R	(iv)(vi)	16
Austria	City of Graz – Historic Centre and Schloss Eggenberg (extension of the "City of Graz – Historic Centre")	931 bis	OK	(ii)(iv)(vi)	30
Belarus / Poland	Augustowski Canal – a work of man and nature	1304	N	(i)(iv) + CL	23
Belgium	Major Mining Sites of Wallonia	1344	D	(ii)(iv)	24
Brazil	São Francisco Square in the Town of São Cristóvão	1272 rev	D	(ii)(iv)	33
China	Historic Monuments of Dengfeng in "The Centre of Heaven and Earth" (Originally "Historic monuments of Mount Songshan")	1305 rev	I	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	21
Ethiopia	Konso Cultural Landscape	1333	D	(iii)(v)(vi) + CL	15
France	Episcopal City of Albi	1337	I	(ii)(iv)(v)	24
Germany	Upper Harz Water Management System (extension of "Mines of Rammelsberg and Historic Town of Goslar")	623 ter	R	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	27
India	The Jantar Mantar, Jaipur	1338	R	(ii)(iv)(vi)	17
India	Matheran Light Railway (extension of the "Mountain Railways of India")	944 quarter	NA	(ii)(iv)	21
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Sheikh Safi al-din Khānegāh and Shrine Ensemble in Ardabil	1345	I	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	17
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Tabriz Historic Bazaar Complex	1346	I	(ii)(iii)(iv)	19
Israel	Sites of Christianity in the Galilee	1309	N	(iii)(vi)	25
Israel	The Triple-arch Gate at Dan	1105 rev	See Addendum	(i)(ii)(iv)	31
Kenya	Fort Jesus, Mombasa	1295	D	(ii)(iv)	15
Marshall Islands	Bikini Atoll, nuclear tests site	1339	R	(iv)(vi)	20
Mexico	Camino Real de Tierra Adentro	1351	R	(ii)(iv)	32
Mexico	Prehistoric Caves of Yagul and Mitla in the Central Valley of Oaxaca	1352	R	(ii)(iii)(iv) + CL	33
Netherlands	Seventeenth-century canal ring area of Amsterdam inside the Singelgracht	1349	I	(i)(ii)(iv)	25
Norway	Røros Mining Town and the Circumference (extension of "Røros Mining Town")	55 bis	OK	(iii)(iv)(v) + CL	27

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), approval of an Extension (OK) or not approval of an extension (NA). For Mixed properties, the recommendations of both IUCN and ICOMOS are shown. The 25 properties highlighted in **bold** are considered "new" nominations, having not been presented to the Committee previously.

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.	Recomm	Criteria proposed by the State Party	Pp	
Republic of Korea	Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong	1324		R	(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	20
Romania	Church of the Resurrection of Sucevița Monastery (extension of the "Churches of Moldavia")	598	bis	OK	(i)(iv)	31
Saudi Arabia	At-Turaif District in ad-Dir'iyah	1329		D	(iv)(v)(vi)	16
Spain	Palaeolithic Rock Art Ensemble in Siega Verde (extension of "Prehistoric Rock Art Sites in the Côa Valley", Portugal)	866	bis	OK	(i)(iii)	28
Spain / Mexico / Slovenia	The Mercury and Silver Binomial. Almadén and Idrija with San Luis Potosí	1313	rev	D	(ii)(iv)(v)	32
Tajikistan	Sarazm	1141	rev	I	(ii)(iii)	22
Ukraine	Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral with Related Monastic Buildings, St. Cyril's and St. Andrew's Churches, Kiev Pechersk Lavra (extension of "Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev Pechersk Lavra")	527	ter	D	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	29
United Kingdom	Darwin's Landscape Laboratory	1247		N	(iii)(vi) + CL	26
United Republic of Tanzania	Ngorongoro Conservation Area (re-nomination under additional criteria)	39	bis	See Addendum	(iii)(iv) + CL	16
United States of America	Mount Vernon	1327		D	(iv) + CL	26
Viet Nam	Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long - Hanoi	1328		D	(ii)(iii)(vi)	21

KEY

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

In the presentation below, **IUCN Recommendations** and **ICOMOS Recommendations** are both presented in the form of **Draft Decisions** and are abstracted from *WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1* and *WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add* (ICOMOS) and *WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B2* (IUCN).

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

A. NATURAL PROPERTIES

A.1 ASIA / PACIFIC

A.1.1 New Nominations

Property	China Danxia
Id. N°	1335
State Party	China
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 3.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Defers the nomination of **China Danxia, China**, under natural criteria,
3. Invites the State Party, in reconsidering this nomination, to give particular consideration to refocusing the nomination on criteria (vii) and (viii), and before a resubmission to ensure there is an agreed scientific framework for the phenomenon of Danxia landscapes recognised at the international level, which can support a rigorous global comparative analysis of any revised nomination;
4. Recommends the State Party, in any revised nomination, to include a coherent selection of the minimum number of the most significant components to convey the values of China Danxia, to include a clear justification for the inclusion of each selected component part within the property and to ensure that all selected component parts meet integrity requirements for natural World Heritage properties, and that they and the series as a whole are effectively protected and managed, and supported by both adequate and effective buffer zones and the protection of wider catchment areas;
5. Also recommends the State Party to invite IUCN and the International Association of Geomorphologists to contribute to the reconsideration of the nomination, including in relation to the above recommendations;
6. Further recommends the State Party to further consider the representation, protection and effective management of the important biodiversity values of the area, in conjunction with the above process and also through other international mechanisms.

Property	Phoenix Islands Protected Area
Id. N°	1325
State Party	Kiribati
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 19.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Phoenix Islands Protected Area, Kiribati** to the World Heritage List under criteria (vii), (ix) and (x);
3. Recommends the State Party to:
 - a) Refocus the nomination on the values and features within the Phoenix Islands Protected Area in relation to criteria (vii) and (ix);
 - b) Consider refocusing a revised nomination on the most significant areas of Phoenix Islands Protected Area, where the required integrity, protection and management requirements set out in the Operational Guidelines have been fully established, and possibly complemented by further extension(s) when additional areas of the nominated property have also met these requirements;
 - c) Strengthen the management framework for fisheries, considering extension of no-take areas, measures to prevent degradation of seamounts and concrete timelines for the phasing out of tuna fishing;
 - d) Establish a fully functional Management Authority for the Phoenix Islands Protected Area;
 - e) Allocate an appropriate budget towards the management of Phoenix Islands Protected Area through a funded and functional trust fund or through other appropriate mechanisms;
 - f) Ensure capacities and resources for refined and systematic monitoring, surveillance and law enforcement;
4. Highly commends the State Party on the efforts that have been made towards the establishment and protection of the Phoenix Islands Protected Area, including the exemplary multi-agency approach;
5. Also highly commends the State Party on the many successful activities carried out over the last years, such as eradication of terrestrial invasive species in several areas and encourages the State Party to continue these efforts for both marine and terrestrial invasive species through eradication programmes and prevention of new invasions through establishment and enforcement of appropriate protocols;
6. Welcomes the sister site agreement between the Governments of Kiribati and the United States of America on the management of Phoenix Islands

Protected Area and Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument respectively, and encourages State Parties to continue and, as possible, expand on this collaboration;

7. Welcomes the strong support from the States Parties Australia, France, New Zealand and the United States of America, as well as from international institutions and non-governmental organizations and encourages these partners to further support the management, surveillance and funding of Phoenix Islands Protected Area, including the nomination of the area for inscription on the World Heritage list.

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

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 29.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.3

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Tajik National Park (Mountains of the Pamirs), Tajikistan**, to the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (vii), (viii), (ix) and (ix), to allow the State Party to refocus the nomination and address issues related to the integrity, protection and management of the nominated property;
3. Recommends the State Party to:
 - a) Refocus the nomination on the values and features within the Tajik National Park (Mountains of the Pamirs) in relation to criteria (vii) and (viii);
 - b) Enhance the global comparative analyses in relation to other World Heritage properties and protected areas, building upon the comparative analysis and thematic studies elaborated by IUCN and the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre and considering requesting IUCN, through its network of experts, to facilitate advice;
 - c) Re-consider the design of the boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone based on a clear rationale;
 - d) Provide a clear commitment and operational plan from the government that ensures effective long term protection and management, including the necessary human and financial resources, of the nominated property;
 - e) Further develop and implement a realistic management plan that addresses the livelihood needs of local residents (grazing, firewood) and existing and future threats, such as trophy hunting, road construction and tourism;
 - f) Consider jointly with neighbouring States Parties a future transboundary or transnational, potentially

serial, nomination that would better represent the full range of biodiversity values of the Pamir Mountains and enhance the potential of the nomination in relation to criteria (ix) and (x);

4. Encourages communication and cooperation with the neighbouring State Party of Kyrgyzstan bordering the nominated property;
5. Requests IUCN to advise the State Party on the management and nomination of Tajik National Park through its network of experts, in particular through networks and expert groups specialised in mountain protected areas;
6. Encourages States Parties to the Convention to support efforts to manage Tajik National Park and further work on the deferred nomination, considering the above recommendations.

A.2 EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

A.2.1 New Nominations

Property	Pitons, cirques and remparts of Reunion Island
Id. N°	1317
State Party	France
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 37.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.4

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF 8B2,
2. Inscribes the **Pitons, cirques and remparts of Reunion Island, France** on the World Heritage List under natural criteria (vii) and (x);
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The area of Pitons, cirques and remparts of Reunion Island coincides with the core zone of La Réunion National Park. The property covers more than 100,000 ha or 40 % of La Réunion, an island comprised of two adjoining volcanic massifs located in the south-west of the Indian Ocean. Dominated by two towering volcanic peaks, massive walls and three cliff-rimmed cirques, the property includes a great variety of rugged terrain and impressive escarpments, forested gorges and basins creating a visually striking landscape. The property harbours the most valuable natural habitats and the species assemblages they support remaining on the Mascarene Island group. It protects key parts of a recognized global centre of plant diversity and features a remarkably high level of endemism across many taxa. Thereby, Pitons, cirques and remparts of Reunion Island is the most significant and important contribution to the conservation of the terrestrial biodiversity of the Mascarene Islands.

Criterion (vii): The combination of volcanism, tectonic landslide events, heavy rainfall and stream erosion have formed a rugged and dramatic landscape of striking beauty, dominated by two towering volcanoes, the dormant Piton de Neiges and the highly active Piton de la Fournaise. Other major landscape features include “Remparts” - steep rock walls of varying geological age and character, and so-called “cirques”, which can be described as massive natural amphitheatres with an imposing height and verticality. There are deep, partly forested gorges and escarpments, with subtropical rainforests, cloud forests and heaths creating a remarkable and visually appealing mosaic of ecosystems and landscape features.

Criterion (x): The property is a global centre of plant diversity with a high degree of endemism. It contains the most significant remaining natural habitats for the conservation of the terrestrial biodiversity of the Mascarene Islands, including a range of rare forest types. Given the major and partly irreversible human impacts on the environment in the Mascarene archipelago, the property serves as the last refuge for the survival of a large number of endemic, threatened and endangered species.

Integrity

Building upon earlier forest and nature conservation efforts, La Réunion National Park was established in 2007. This status provides an adequate legal framework to ensure the protection of the property, whose boundaries coincide with that of the national park. The boundaries of the property encompass the exceptional features of the natural landscape, as well as almost the entire remaining natural or close-to natural ecosystems remaining on La Réunion and thus the key biodiversity values.

The integrity of the property is subject to a range of threats. Despite ongoing management efforts, invasive alien species are a permanent management challenge posing a very real threat to the biodiversity values of the property. Evidence of past losses of many native species on La Réunion and on other islands of the Mascarene archipelago underlines the severity of this threat.

Protection and management requirements

The property benefits from effective legal protection through its designation as a National Park. Ensuring the Outstanding Universal Value of the property requires an effective and adaptive implementation of the evolving management plan for La Réunion National Park, and adequate long-term staffing and financial resources. The management of the national park draws on comprehensive consultation with governmental and civil society stakeholders and benefits from structured on science, research, socio-economics and cultural issues. Meaningful and effective consultation with all of the concerned stakeholders, including communities who live within its buffer zones and surrounding areas, is indispensable.

Actions are required in response to a number of specific threats, to ensure the maintenance and enhancement of the Outstanding Universal Value. Efforts to reduce invasions, permanent monitoring, and the implementation of a comprehensive strategy to control and eradicate invasive alien species are indispensable

and will require long-term and continuing efforts and significant ongoing funding. While the rugged terrain provides a degree of natural protection against encroachment and human economic activities, such as agriculture, forestry, energy production and tourism; must be managed both in the property and its buffer zone in a way that is not in conflict with the integrity of the property.

The development and effective implementation of a comprehensive tourism development strategy addressing the strong demand is also necessary. There is fine balance between positive economic and educational effects and destructive impacts from excessive numbers of tourists and inappropriate activities, and thus tourism strategies will clearly need to prioritise the protection of the values of the property, alongside economic goals.

4. Commends the State Party for the decision to abandon the project on geothermal energy, considering the need to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
5. Also commends the State Party for the consultative process that has been put in place for preparing the management plan for the property and takes note, that although the property does not currently have a completed management plan in place, that the State Party will legally adopt the management plan for the property in 2011;
6. Requests the State Party to ensure that the future management plan addresses all of the integrity, protection and management requirements necessary to ensure the long-term conservation and enhancement of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and also requests that a copy of the management plan is provided to the World Heritage Centre and IUCN, when finalized and entered into force.
7. Also requests the State Party to ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan for the Control and Eradication of invasive alien species, in full integration with the management plan for the property, considering the critical nature of this threat to the Outstanding Universal Value and further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2013**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, for examination by the Committee at its 37th session.
8. Further requests the State Party to ensure that sufficient human and financial resources continue to be provided for the effective implementation of the management plan for the property as well as for the implementation of actions for the control and eradication of invasive alien species.
9. Recommends the State Party to share lessons learned on eradication and management of alien species with other relevant States Parties, World Heritage properties and island protected areas facing similar challenges.

A.2.2 Extension of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

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

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 79.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.5

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF 8B2;
2. Recalling Decision 33 COM 7B.21, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009);
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;
4. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The World Heritage property covers an area of around 40,000 ha in the Pirin Mountains, southwest Bulgaria, and overlaps with the undeveloped areas of Pirin National Park. The diverse limestone mountain landscapes of the property include over 70 glacial lakes and a range of glacial landforms, with many waterfalls, rocky screes and caves. Forests are dominated by conifers, and the higher areas harbour alpine meadows below the summits. The property includes a range of endemic and relict species that are representative of the Balkan Pleistocene flora.

Criterion (vii): The mountain scenery of Pirin National Park is of exceptional beauty. The high mountain peaks and crags contrast with meadows, rivers and waterfalls and provide the opportunity to experience the aesthetics of a Balkan mountain landscape. The ability to experience remoteness and naturalness is an important attribute of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

Criterion (viii): The principal earth science values of the property relate to its glacial geomorphology, demonstrated through a range of features including cirques, deep valleys and over 70 glacial lakes. The mountains of the property show a variety of forms and have been developed in several different rock types. Functioning natural processes allow for study of the continued evolution of the landforms of the property, and help to understand other upland areas in the region.

Criterion (ix): The property is a good example of the continuing evolution of flora, as evidenced by a number of endemic and relict species, and the property also protects an example of a functioning ecosystem that is representative of the important natural ecosystems of the Balkan uplands. Pirin's natural coniferous forests include Macedonian Pine and Bosnian Pine, with many old growth trees. In total, there are 1,315 species of vascular plants, about one third of Bulgaria's flora, including 86

Balkan endemics, 17 Bulgarian endemics and 18 local endemics. The fauna of Pirin National Park includes 45 mammal species, including brown bear, wolf and pine marten, and 159 bird species. Pirin is also home to eight species of amphibians, eleven species of reptiles and six fish species. Although the forests are affected by some historical use, the natural functioning of the ecosystem ensures the protection of its regionally significant biodiversity values.

Integrity

The original inscription of the property in 1983 proved to be inadequate in representing and maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value of Pirin, but an extension in 2010 has addressed the issues to the best possible degree and represents the minimum area of Pirin National Park that can be considered to correspond to the requirements of Outstanding Universal Value set out in the World Heritage Convention.

The National Park is clearly defined from the point of view of its mountainous nature and ecology, and the boundaries of the property are of sufficient size to capture the natural values of Pirin. Adequate boundaries have been established through the extension of the initially inscribed property, to include the most remote areas of the interior of the National Park, and exclude adjacent areas that are not compatible with World Heritage status due to impacts on integrity from ski development. The values of the property as extended retain the attributes of a natural landscape but they closely adjoin areas subject to intensive tourism development that are a risk to the integrity of the property.

Protection and management requirements

The property is covered by national legislation which should ensure strong national protection of the values of the property, including the prevention of encroachment from adjoining development. It is essential that this legislation is rigorously enforced and is respected by all levels of government that have responsibilities in the area. The property also has an effective and functioning management plan, provided its implementation can be ensured through adequate resources to both maintain the necessary staffing levels and undertake the necessary management activities to protect and manage the property. A system of regular monitoring of the natural values of Pirin and ongoing programmes to maintain habitats and landforms in their natural state, avoid disturbance and other impacts on wildlife, and to preserve the aesthetic values of the property are required.

The World Heritage property has long been subject to tourism pressure, largely caused by the development of ski facilities and ski runs. Small ski areas were developed at Bansko, Dobrinishte and Kulinoto in the 1980s and 1990s. Activities such as night skiing, off-piste skiing and heliskiing are activities which may affect the values and integrity of the property and require rigorous control. Bansko, adjoining the property, has become one of the most rapidly developing towns in Bulgaria with hotels and holiday resorts constructed literally on the park boundary. Tourism development within and around the property has not been effectively controlled in the

past including some areas that were developed within the property and caused significant damage. The management plan for the property needs to ensure a long-term priority for the protection of the natural values of Pirin, and to guard against any encroachments and impacts within the property from skiing, sporting events or other inappropriate development. Equally the planning documents that are created by national, regional and local authorities need to similarly ensure the protection of the natural values of the property, and also integrate the benefits it provides as a natural landscape to the surrounding area.

Other threats to the property include illegal logging, poaching and the use of snow mobiles and quad bikes. These uses require close monitoring, management and the enforcement of effective regulations. The management of visitor use to both prevent negative impacts and provide opportunities to experience the values of the property in a sustainable way is also an essential long term requirement for this property.

5. Accepts, in the specific context of the above extension, the proposal of the State Party to exclude from the property four small areas (150.6 ha in total) on the periphery of the property which have been excluded from the national park; and also accepts the proposal of the State Party to exclude from the property the Bansko and Dobrinishte tourism zones (1078.28 ha in total), and to include these latter areas, which are still within the national park, in a new buffer zone;
6. Regrets that the Outstanding Universal Value of the property has been repeatedly and significantly impacted by the development of ski facilities and ski runs, to the extent that the property may be considered for inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger, and that continued ski development is a critical threat to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
7. Requests the State Party to strictly ensure that no further ski development takes place within the property and its buffer zone, and to ensure that the existing ski facilities and ski runs comply with the approved requirements, including those for the restoration of degraded areas;
8. Decides that any further development of and severe impacts from ski facilities or ski runs, or associated infrastructure, within the property and its buffer zone would result in the inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger;
9. Urges the State Party to ensure that the new management plan to be developed for the period post 2013 will not permit further ski development or construction of other ecologically unsustainable facilities within the property and its buffer zone, nor extension of the tourism zone into the property;
10. Also urges the State Party to take all possible measures to prevent the inappropriate use of the World Heritage Emblem, including by not allowing its use in relation to the Bansko ski resort, which cannot be considered a sustainable use of a World Heritage property; and encourages the State Party to explore and enhance options for ecologically sustainable tourism in the property that will benefit local communities;

11. Requests the State Party to invite a joint UNESCO / IUCN monitoring mission to the property in 2011 to assess the state of conservation of the property, with particular reference to its effective protection from inappropriate development and human use within and beyond its boundaries and to review a draft of the new management plan to ensure that it will provide for the continued protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
12. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, with particular reference to its effective protection from inappropriate development and human use within and beyond its boundaries, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011. This report should include the State Party response to the NGO submissions that resulted in an infringement procedure by the Directorate-General for the Environment of the European Commission.

Property	Monte San Giorgio (extension of "Monte San Giorgio" Switzerland)
Id. N°	1090 bis
State Party	Italy
Criteria proposed by State Party	(viii)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 93.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.6

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF 8B2,
2. Approves the extension of **Monte San Giorgio, Switzerland**, to include the portion of **Monte San Giorgio, Italy**, on the basis of natural criterion **(viii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The pyramid-shaped, wooded mountain of Monte San Giorgio beside Lake Lugano is regarded as the best fossil record of marine life from the Triassic Period (245–230 million years ago). The sequence records life in a tropical lagoon environment, sheltered and partially separated from the open sea by an offshore reef. Diverse marine life flourished within this lagoon, including reptiles, fish, bivalves, ammonites, echinoderms and crustaceans. Because the lagoon was near to land, the fossil remains also include some land-based fossils including reptiles, insects and plants. The result is a fossil resource of great richness.

Criterion (viii): Monte San Giorgio is the single best known record of marine life in the Triassic period, and records important remains of life on land as well. The property has produced diverse and numerous fossils, many of which show exceptional completeness and detailed preservation. The long history of study of the property and the disciplined management of the resource have created a well documented and catalogued body of specimens of

exceptional quality, and are the basis for a rich associated geological literature. As a result, Monte San Giorgio provides the principal point of reference, relevant to future discoveries of marine Triassic remains throughout the world.

Integrity

The property encompasses the complete Middle Triassic outcrop of Monte San Giorgio including all of the main fossil bearing areas. The Italian portion of the property included is an extension in 2010 of the originally inscribed area in Switzerland, which was added to the World Heritage List in 2003. The resulting extended property fully meets the integrity requirements for a fossil site. The main attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property are the accessible fossiliferous rock exposures, with intact strata which occur in many parts of the property.

Protection and Management Requirements

The property benefits from legal protection in both Italy and Switzerland that provides an effective basis for the protection of its geological resources. Site protection also focuses on landscape protection and has resulted in appropriate legislative controls and existing management procedures that are effectively enforced at the local level and which are underwritten by National, Regional and Provincial government support.

Strong transboundary collaboration between the States Parties of Italy and Switzerland is in place, including mechanisms that are agreed by all of the local municipalities in both countries, through common signed accords and declarations. A joint management plan is also in place for the property, and the States Parties and local authorities are committed to providing adequate ongoing staffing and management resources to the property. Maintenance of the effectiveness of the transboundary cooperation and the related management plan is a key ongoing requirement for the protection of the property. Staff with a specific responsibility for site management are in place in both countries, and collaborate effectively to ensure a fully coordinated management of the property, including in relation to its presentation.

The main management requirement in relation to the values of Monte San Giorgio is the *in situ* protection of fossil bearing areas. Although these areas are generally difficult to access, it is important to ensure their accessibility for managed legal scientific excavation. Continued scientific excavation is a key requirement to maintaining the values of this property as a world reference area for paleontological research.

Maintenance of the relationships between the property and leading research institutes is also essential to both its scientific value and its presentation. Because the *in situ* fossil resources both require excavation and preparation to be of scientific value, and are not publicly accessible or visible, the completeness, presentation and safety of the fossil collections held in a limited number of universities and museums is key to the protection of the values of the property. These collections are maintained through strict adherence to appropriate legislative controls on excavation within the property. The housing of resultant fossil finds, and the standards of curation, specimen preparation and research, and museum display are of the highest quality in the main research collections related to the property. This presentation of

the fossil finds from the property in major international museums also needs to be complemented by the appropriate provision of visitor centres and services within or near to the property, and a programme to establish and maintain these services is in place. An active ongoing programme of communication and interpretation for visitors to the property is required to ensure the fullest appreciation of the Outstanding Universal Value of Monte San Giorgio.

4. Welcomes the commitment by the State Party of Italy to complete the establishment of a national foundation for the Italian portion of the property, to ensure the appointment of the agreed position of World Heritage Site manager, and to provide sufficient funding for the management of the Italian portion of the property, and requests the State Party to implement and sustain these commitments as soon as possible;
5. Also welcomes the collaboration between the States Parties of Italy and Switzerland to ensure effective transboundary management of the property, including the establishment of a 'Strategic Transnational Board', and requests the States Parties to ensure that the Board functions effectively and is provided with adequate resources for its work;
6. Requests the States Parties to ensure a single, coherent identity and consistent management approach for the transboundary property created by the extension, and to enhance programmes of presentation, interpretation and monitoring, maintenance of important rock exposures, and enhanced coordination of science and research;
7. Takes note of the anticipated minor changes to the boundaries of the property and its buffer zone in Switzerland, in order to ensure the best possible overall configuration of the property, and encourages the State Party of Switzerland to bring forward a boundary modification proposal;
8. Requests the States Parties to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2013** a joint report on the State of Conservation of the property, including the establishment and operation of the Transnational Board, the provision of ongoing site manager positions, and the implementation of effective and adequately resourced management and presentation of the property, for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th Session in 2013.

A.2.3 Properties deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Property	Dinosaur Ichnites of the Iberian Peninsula
Id. N°	1204 rev
State Party	Portugal / Spain
Criteria proposed by State Party	(viii)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 51.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.7

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF 8B2,
2. Decides not to inscribe the **Dinosaur Ichnites of the Iberian Peninsula, Portugal / Spain** on the World Heritage List;
3. Notes that, after the comprehensive assessment of three different nominations focused on dinosaur ichnite values, it has not been possible to establish Outstanding Universal Value for a nomination based on the basis of these values alone, and recommends that alternative mechanisms to the World Heritage Convention be considered for recognition of a single or serial property based on dinosaur ichnite values alone, considering the nature of these relatively widespread phenomena compared to the limited distribution of the most important fossil sites;
4. Commends the States Parties of Spain and Portugal for their efforts in developing an effective conceptual framework, and for successful consideration of transboundary management, of the dinosaur footprint sites of the Iberian Peninsula, and recommends that the States Parties continue and strengthen this cooperation, considering the options for linkages via the Global and European Geoparks Network, and via appropriate global and regional symposia and programmes of research, including under the aegis of the International Union for Geological Sciences.

Property	Putorana Plateau
Id. N°	1234 rev
State Party	Russian Federation
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(ix)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 65.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.8

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF 8B2;
2. Inscribes the **Putorana Plateau, Russian Federation**, on the World Heritage List under natural criteria **(vii)** and **(ix)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Comprising a vast area of 1,887,251 ha, the property is located in the centre of the Putorana Plateau in the northern part of Central Siberia. The part of the plateau inscribed on the World Heritage list harbours a complete set of subarctic and arctic ecosystems in an isolated mountain range, including pristine taiga, forest tundra, tundra and arctic desert systems, as well as untouched cold-water lake and river systems. The combination of remoteness, naturalness and strict protection ensure that ecological and biological processes continue at a large scale with minimal human influence. The property provides a dramatic demonstration of ecological processes, including the interactions between healthy populations of a full range of Arctic fauna. A major reindeer migration crosses part of the property. The property is also one of the very few centres of plant species richness in the Arctic.

Criterion (vii): A vast and diverse landscape of striking natural beauty, the Putorana Plateau is pristine and not affected by human infrastructure. Its superlative natural features include an extensive area of layered basalt traps that has been dissected by dozens of deep canyons; countless cold water rivers and creeks with thousands of waterfalls; more than 25,000 lakes characterized by a fjord-like formation that is associated with a large variation in the relief. The immense arctic and boreal landscapes remain intact with carpets of lichens and forest that are unusual at such northern latitudes.

Criterion (ix): The property displays a comprehensive set of ecological and biological processes associated with its diverse arctic and subarctic ecosystems. Its bio-geographical location, on the border of the tundra and taiga biomes and at the transition between Western and Eastern Siberian floras, makes the property one of only a few centres of plant species richness in the Arctic. The combination of landscape diversity, remoteness, naturalness and degree of protection are extraordinary. In addition, the property may provide valuable evidence on the impacts of climate change to large-scale natural arctic ecosystems if proper monitoring and research take place.

Integrity

The property is a strictly protected State Nature Reserve, or "Zapovednik": its boundaries coincide with those of the Putoransky State Nature Reserve, established in 1987. The property is large and is surrounded by an extensive buffer zone of 1,773,300 ha. The property's size, remoteness and naturalness, as well as the degree of protection afforded to it are essential attributes in ensuring the protection of the full range of largely undisturbed landscapes and processes that are the basis of its Outstanding Universal Value. The property includes the key areas and features that are essential for maintaining the property's natural beauty. A full range of important natural features, such as lakes, canyons and waterfalls, is located within its boundaries. The property is also of sufficient size and contains the necessary elements to maintain the ecological and biological processes that are essential for the long term conservation of the property's ecosystems and

biological diversity, and the migratory species that rely on its natural state.

Difficult access is also a contributor to the property's integrity: there are no roads within the property and large parts of the buffer zone, thus the property is only accessible by helicopter or boat. The property is also unaffected by the impacts of mining and other land-uses incompatible with its values. Important natural values linked to the property are located in the buffer zone, and their conservation is also an essential requirement.

Protection and management requirements

The property was declared a strictly protected State Nature Reserve (Zapovednik) in 1987. No land or resource uses are allowed other than scientific research and monitoring. A number of other federal and regional laws and regulations on nature conservation, land use planning, scientific research and monitoring, and environmental education apply to the property.

The combination of a strict legal and management framework, remote location and lack of any road infrastructure enables effective management of the property with relatively modest staffing and funding levels for a protected area of this magnitude. Increasing tourism in the buffer zone carries the risk of unauthorized access to the property, including for hunting and fishing. There is a need for unambiguous and rigorously enforced land use and building arrangements in the buffer zone and for regulations of tourism, including strict limits on air traffic.

Mining is a potential threat to the property. The Federal Law on Specially Protected Natural Areas prohibits mining in the property. It must be ensured that the impacts of existing and future mining outside the property will not affect in any way the Outstanding Universal Value and/or integrity of the property, for example through air pollution, pipelines or the development of any supporting infrastructure.

One of the most important inter-regional reindeer migration routes crosses the property. As the continuation of this natural phenomenon depends strongly on the natural conditions of the areas within and outside the property, effective legal and management systems are required to ensure that human use, including tourism, mining and other development will not adversely affect this phenomenon.

4. Commends the State Party on the elaboration and approval of a management plan for the property and requests the State Party to sustain its commitment to the protection, management and monitoring of the property through sufficient financial resources and staffing levels to ensure the effective long-term implementation of the management plan;
5. Requests the State Party to further develop and implement more detailed management schemes for sustainable recreational use and environmentally friendly tourism within the buffer zone of the property, in cooperation with local authorities and stakeholders, including indigenous communities, and taking account of the needs for tourism monitoring, zoning and regulatory frameworks and licensing schemes for buildings, infrastructure, and tourism operations;

6. Encourages the State Party to clearly demarcate the boundaries of the property at all entry points and to strictly regulate air access to the property;
7. Commends the State Party on the diverse range of funding sources for the property, and requests the State Party to ensure funding for management, and encourages the State Party to increase their investments in research;
8. Recommends setting up a long-term scientific research and monitoring program to document and better understand the impacts of climate change on the diverse array of ecosystems within the property;
9. Notes that the important migration of reindeer which crosses the property is vulnerable to impacts from activities outside the property, such as tourism, mining and pipeline construction and urges the State Party to ensure such threats to this important value of the property are effectively controlled;
10. Requests the State Party to ensure that mining and mineral exploitation inside the property remain permanently prohibited and to also prevent any indirect impacts from mining outside the boundaries that could affect the values of the property.

B. MIXED PROPERTIES

B.1 ASIA / PACIFIC

B.1.1 New Nominations

Property	Central Highlands of Sri Lanka: its Cultural and Natural Heritage
Id. N°	1203
State Party	Sri Lanka
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(v)(vi)(vii)(viii)(ix)(x) + CL

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 131.
See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 19.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.9

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B, WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Decides not to inscribe the Central Highlands of Sri Lanka: its Cultural and Natural Heritage, Sri Lanka on the World Heritage List under natural criteria (vii) and (viii);
3. Refers the examination of the nomination of the Central Highlands of Sri Lanka: its Cultural and Natural Heritage, Sri Lanka, to the World Heritage List on the basis of natural criteria (ix) and (x) to allow the State Party to address a number of significant issues related to the integrity and management of the nominated property;

4. Recommends the State Party to:
- Establish an overall management framework for the serial property, as required in the Operational Guidelines, and to also establish completed and effective management plans for each of the component parts of the property;
 - Establish effectively functioning buffer zones for the property, which will ensure its protection from threats arising from outside its boundaries in consultation with local stakeholders;
 - Establish a fully effective management and monitoring framework for tourism;
5. Recommends the State Party, in reconsidering the nomination, to evaluate the possibility to represent the nomination as a serial extension of the existing Sinharaja World Heritage Site, considering that the nominated property has complementary values to the existing property and meets the requirements to be one overall serial World Heritage property, as specified in the Operational Guidelines. The Committee considers that a single serial property would provide a more appropriate means of recognizing the Outstanding Universal Value of the remaining high conservation value forests on Sri Lanka than two separate inscriptions of the nominated property and of Sinharaja;
6. Commends the State Party for the significant management and protection efforts in Peak Wilderness Protected Area, Horton Plains National Park and Knuckles Conservation Forest;
7. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Central Highlands of Sri Lanka: its Cultural and Natural Heritage, Sri Lanka**, to the World Heritage List on the basis of cultural criteria in order to allow the State Party to reconsider the scope of the nomination;
8. Considers that any revised nomination with revised boundaries requires an expert mission to the site;
9. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
- The protection of the cultural features of the nominated property should be strengthened through the application of the Antiquities Act and related legal instruments;
 - Measures and provisions for filling the gaps in the protection and management of the cultural heritage of the nominated property should be implemented without delay;
 - Cultural resources, including areas of potential archaeological interest, should be properly mapped and inventoried;
 - Comprehensive measures to sustain the cultural values of the nominated property should be developed without delay;
 - An assessment of the carrying capacity of the most visited areas should be developed so as to form the basis for further initiatives addressing visitor issues;

- The monitoring system and related indicators should be developed with specific reference to the attributes that support the value of the property, in order to ensure effective observation and control over possible modifications of these attributes.

B.2 EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

B.2.1 New Nominations

Property	Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, Hawaii
Id. N°	1326
State Party	United States of America
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(vi)(viii)(ix)(x) + CL

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 145.
See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 30.

Technical Note

The World Centre received in May 2010 a petition concerning "Objections and Claims of NaKoa Ikaika KaLahui Hawaii and The Koani Foundation to the Nomination of the Northwest Hawaiian Islands Marine Monument (NWHI) to the UNESCO World Heritage List". This document was transmitted to the State Party of the United States of America for comments and to the Advisory Bodies for information.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.10

The World Heritage Committee,

- Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B, WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B2,
- Inscribes **Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, Hawaii, United States of America**, on the World Heritage List under criteria **(iii)**, **(vi)**, **(viii)**, **(ix)** and **(x)**;
- Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Papahānaumokuākea is the name given to a vast and isolated linear cluster of small, low lying islands and atolls, with their surrounding ocean, extending some 1,931 kilometres to the north west of the main Hawaiian Archipelago, located in the north-central Pacific Ocean. The property comprises the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument Hawaii (PMNM) which extends almost 2000 km from southeast to northwest.

The property includes a significant portion of the Hawai'i-Emperor hotspot trail, constituting an outstanding example of island hotspot progression. Much of the property is made up of pelagic and deepwater habitats, with notable features such as seamounts and submerged banks, extensive coral reefs, lagoons and 14 km² emergent lands distributed between a number of eroded high islands, pinnacles, atoll islands and cays. With a total area of around 362,075 km² it is one of the largest marine protected areas in the world. The geomorphological history and isolation of the archipelago have led to the

development of an extraordinary range habitats and features, including an extremely high degree of endemism. Largely as a result of its isolation marine ecosystems and ecological processes are virtually intact, leading to exceptional biomass accumulated in large apex predators. Island environments have, however, been altered through human use, and although some change is irreversible there are also examples of successful restoration. The area is host to numerous endangered or threatened species, both terrestrial and marine, some of which depend solely on PMNM for their survival.

The pristine natural heritage of the area has deep cosmological and traditional significance for living Native Hawaiian culture, as an ancestral environment, as an embodiment of the Hawaiian concept of kinship between people and the natural world, and as the place where it is believed that life originates and where the spirits return to after death.

On two of the islands, Nihoa and Makumanamana, there are archaeological remains relating to pre-European settlement and use, including a large ensemble of shrines, heiau, of a type specific to Papahānaumokuākea, but which resemble those of inland Tahiti. These, together with the sites of stone figures that show a strong relationship to similar carvings in the Marquesas, can be said to contribute to an understanding of Hawaiians strong cultural affiliation with Tahiti and the Marquesas

Criterion (iii): The well preserved heiau shrines on Nihoa and Mokumanamana, and their associated still living traditions are both distinctive to Hawai'i but, positioned within a wider 3,000 year old Pacific/Polynesian marae-ahu cultural continuum, they can be seen as an exceptional testimony to the strong cultural affiliation between Hawai'i, Tahiti and the Marquesas, resulting from long periods of migration.

Criterion (vi): The vibrant and persistent beliefs associated with Papahānaumokuākea are of outstanding significance as a key element in Pacific socio-cultural evolutionary patterns of beliefs and provide a profound understanding of the key roles that ancient marae-ahu, such as those found in Raiatea, the 'centre' of Polynesia, once fulfilled. These living traditions of the Hawaiians that celebrate the natural abundance of Papahānaumokuākea and its association with sacred realms of life and death, are directly and tangibly associated with the heiau shrines of Nihoa and Mokumanamana and the pristine islands beyond to the north-west.

Criterion (viii): The property provides an illustrating example of island hotspot progression, formed as a result of a relatively stationary hotspot and stable tectonic plate movement. Comprising a major portion of the world's longest and oldest volcanic chain, the scale, distinctness and linearity of the manifestation of these geological processes in PMNM are unrivalled and have shaped our understanding of plate tectonics and hotspots. The geological values of the property are directly connected to the values in Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park and World Heritage property and jointly present a very significant testimony of hotspot volcanism.

Criterion (ix): The large area of the property encompasses a multitude of habitats, ranging from 4,600 m below sea level to 275 m above sea level, including abyssal areas, seamounts and submerged banks, coral reefs, shallow lagoons, littoral shores, dunes, dry

grasslands and shrublands and a hypersaline lake. The size of the archipelago, its biogeographic isolation as well as the distance between islands and atolls has led to distinct and varied habitat types and species assemblages. PMNM constitutes a remarkable example of ongoing evolutionary and biogeographical processes, as illustrated by its exceptional ecosystems, speciation from single ancestral species, species assemblages and very high degree of marine and terrestrial endemism. For example, a quarter of the nearly 7,000 presently known marine species in the area are endemic. Over a fifth of the fish species are unique to the archipelago while coral species endemism is over 40%. As many species and habitats remain to be studied in detail these numbers are likely to rise. Because of its isolation, scale and high degree of protection the property provides an unrivalled example of reef ecosystems which are still dominated by top predators such as sharks, a feature lost from most other island environments due to human activity.

Criterion (x): The terrestrial and marine habitats of PMNM are crucial for the survival of many endangered or vulnerable species the distributions of which are highly or entirely restricted to the area. This includes the critically endangered Hawaiian Monk Seal, four endemic bird species (Laysan Duck, Laysan Finch, Nihoa Finch and Nihoa Millerbird, and six species of endangered plants such as the Fan Palm. PMNM is a vital feeding, nesting, and nursery habitat for many other species, including seabirds, sea turtles and cetaceans. With 5.5 million sea birds nesting in the monument every year and 14 million residing in it seasonally it is collectively the largest tropical seabird rookery in the world, and includes 99% of the world's Laysan Albatross (vulnerable) and 98% of the world's Black-footed Albatross (endangered). Despite relatively low species diversity compared to many other coral reef environments, the property is thus of very high in situ biodiversity conservation value.

Integrity

The boundaries of the property are all located in the ocean, but nevertheless have been clearly defined, demarcated on navigational charts and communicated widely. The large size of the property ensures inclusion of a wide variety of habitat types, including a highly significant area of marginal reef environment as well as submerged banks and deepwater habitat. It also ensures a high degree of replication of habitat type. Although past use has altered some terrestrial environments the property is still predominantly in a natural state: its nature conservation status is exceptional. This is largely due to its isolation as well as a combination of management and protection efforts, some dating back more than 100 years, including national natural resource protection legislation as well as internationally adopted restrictions. The integrity of the property and its ecological processes are in excess of most other island archipelagos and most other tropical marine environments in the world.

All the cultural attributes that reflect Outstanding Universal Value are within the boundaries of the property. The archaeological sites remain relatively undisturbed by cultural factors. Although none of the attributes are under severe threat, some of the archaeological sites need further conservation and protection against damage from plants and wildlife.

Authenticity

The unique arrangement of the collections of shrines of Mokumanamana and Nihoa islands need to be read in detail for their sacred and religious associations, linked to other similar sites across the Pacific. The strong spiritual religious associations of Mokumanamana island are living and relevant. Damage due to natural processes of decay, and disturbance by wildlife could also disturb their layout and ability to display clearly their meaning.

Protection and management requirements

PMNM is a highly protected area established through Presidential Proclamation in 2009, which adds to pre-existing state, federal and international legal mandates. The multiple layers of Federal and State legislation and regulation protect Papahānaumokuākea's natural heritage and also its cultural heritage: both monuments and landscape. The property was declared a National Marine Monument under the national Antiquities Act, and is further protected by other national legislation including as the National Historic Protection Act, Historic Sites Act, and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act. There are also traditional Native Hawaiian protocols protecting the property's physical and intangible cultural heritage.

The multiple jurisdictions have created a complex institutional environment for management of the property, but management planning and intervention practices are appropriate. The three management Agencies for the property are the US Fish and Wildlife Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources. There is a need to establish and maintain effective natural, archaeological and cultural heritage skills in managing the property. An archaeologist/cultural heritage specialist is required for the property, to complement the management of its natural values. The multiple jurisdictions have created a complex institutional environment for management of the property, but management planning and intervention practices are well conceived. In view of the threats facing the property, well-governed multi-agency involvement and participation is a strength, provided the complexity does not compromise operational capacities and the ability to quickly respond to challenges. It is a particular strength in relation to addressing the threats to the property that originate beyond its boundaries.

A Monument Protection Plan has been drawn up by key stakeholders, which will act as the guiding document for the property over the next 15 years. This includes strategic objectives and detailed thematic action plans that address priority needs. It is important that these efforts are sustained with the aim to increase streamlining, including to achieve more effective mechanisms for stakeholder participation and outreach. There is a need to ensure that the management system achieves effective, equitable and integrated management that protects and conserves both the cultural attributes and natural features of the property that are the basis for its Outstanding Universal Value.

Threats to the natural values of the property emanating outside its boundaries include marine litter, hazardous cargo, future exploration and mining, military operations, Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing, commercial fishing, anchor damage, vessel strikes and Invasive Alien Species.

A key issue in relation to threats to cultural attributes is the need to ensure archaeological sites are not disturbed by burrowing animals or plants, and that monitoring indicators address the impact of natural processes on the archaeological resources. There is also a need for management to be underpinned by clear documentation of the physical cultural resource, based on the outcomes of the current archaeological investigations.

4. Commends the State Party on the on-going comprehensive management efforts and encourages the State Party to continue and intensify efforts to address the threats to the property emanating outside its boundaries, including marine litter, hazardous cargo, future exploration and mining, military operations, Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing, commercial fishing, anchor damage, vessel strikes and Invasive Alien Species, through consultation, collaboration and development and implementation of appropriate strategies nationally and, as possible, internationally;
5. Also commends the State Party on the development of a consultation process between the Monument Management Board and the Department of Defense, encourages the State Party to further investigate opportunities for improved information sharing and coordination with the military in support of management efforts and urges the State Party to ensure that the military presence will not in any way affect the Outstanding Universal Value and the integrity of the property;
6. Recommends that research and awareness-raising should consider the geological linkages with the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park and World Heritage property;
7. Also recommends that the State Party, through the co-trustee agencies and the Monument Management Board and in consultation and collaboration with relevant institutions and stakeholder groups, develop a response plans for the property related to climate change, in order to harmonize existing agency plans and activities in a coherent framework that can further strengthen conservation and management efforts as well as generate information of importance beyond the property itself;
8. Welcomes the sister site agreement between the Governments of the United States of America and Kiribati on the management of PMNM and Phoenix Islands Protected Area respectively, and encourages State Parties to continue and, as possible, expand on this collaboration;
9. Recommends that the name of the property be changed to **Papahānaumokuākea**, or another name which may better reflect the nature of the property as a mixed, natural and cultural, property;
10. Also recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following points:
 - a) Ensure the management system achieves an equitable balance between the protection of cultural and natural attributes with the support of a cultural heritage specialist;

- b) *In order to address the fragility of, and disruption to, the archaeological remains from plant and animals, put in place deterrents to ensure archaeological sites are not disturbed by burrowing animals of plants;*
- c) *Develop monitoring arrangements to monitor the impact of natural processes on the archaeological resources;*
- d) *Provide clear documentation of the physical cultural resource based on the outcomes of the current archaeological investigations;*
- e) *Ensure no military training activities take place on Nihoa and Mokumanamana islands.*

3. *Considers that any revised nomination with revised boundaries requires an expert mission to the site;*
4. *Also considers that the international community should be invited to support this extraordinary landscape to ensure that its communities can meet the challenge of establishing a sustainable future.*

Property	Fort Jesus, Mombasa
Id. N°	1295
State Party	Kenya
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 51.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.12

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Defers the examination of the nomination of **Fort Jesus, Mombasa, Kenya**, in order to allow the State Party to:*

- a) *Further develop the nomination to demonstrate that the nominated property possess outstanding universal value;*
- b) *Expand the comparative analysis to include other relevant fortresses and go beyond the Portuguese context;*
- c) *Amend the designation notice so as to eliminate the discrepancy between the sizes of the conservation area and the buffer zone;*
- d) *Include the guidelines for the conservation of the Old Town (1990 Conservation Plan) in the Bye-Law so as to strengthen protection and facilitate management;*
- e) *Revive the Mombasa Old Town Planning Commission and provide means for its functioning;*
- f) *Reinforce the Mombasa Old Town Conservation Office (MOTCO) in terms of human resources and clarify its role;*
- g) *Establish a holistic management structure for the Old Town that involves all the stakeholders, and in particular the local community, the municipal council, and the managers of the nominated property;*
- h) *Establish rigorous monitoring of the erosion of the coral rock that forms the foundations of the Fort;*
- i) *Consider the inclusion of the underwater archaeological remains in the nominated property;*

3. *Considers that any revised nomination with revised boundaries requires an expert mission to the site;*
4. *Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:*

C. CULTURAL PROPERTIES

C.1 AFRICA

C.1.1 New Nominations

Property	Konso Cultural Landscape
Id. N°	1333
State Party	Ethiopia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(v)(vi) + CL

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 169.
See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 40.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.11

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Defers the examination of the nomination of **Konso Cultural Landscape, Ethiopia**, in order to allow the State Party to:*
 - a) *Undertake and provide a more detailed inventory of the key attributes such as town walls, paftas, shrines;*
 - b) *Re-define the boundary to reflect the key attributes of the property, the geo-morphology of the area, and social and cultural units, and in particular consider the interface between Dokatu towns and Karat;*
 - c) *Augment the comparative analysis;*
 - d) *Define and put in place a buffer zone to protect the property from urban development;*
 - e) *Strengthen and augment structures and regulations to ensure support for customary systems;*
 - f) *Strengthen the planning processes to ensure that the spatial planning of the towns is conserved;*
 - g) *Ensure more active involvement of regional and national authorities in the management and conservation;*

- a) Relocating the car/bus parking area for visitors outside the moat for reasons of visual and functional integrity and authenticity;
- b) Adding maintenance concerns to the Management Plan, including regular documenting of the state of conservation of the Fort.

contemporary reuse of traditional earthen architecture;

- d) Place the safeguarding of the attributes of authenticity and integrity at the centre of the Management Plan by means of a thorough conservation programme. This programme must guide future actions aimed at enhancing the value of the property, and the Living Heritage Museum project must be revised accordingly;

C.1.2 Renomination under additional criteria of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

Property	Ngorongoro Conservation Area (renomination under additional criteria)
Id. N°	39 bis
State Party	United Republic of Tanzania
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv) + CL

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 187.
See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 62.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.13
and
Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.14

[See Addendum: WHC-10/34.COM/8B.Add]

C.2 ARAB STATES

C.2.1 New Nominations

Property	At-Turaif District in ad-Dir'iyah
Id. N°	1329
State Party	Saudi Arabia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iv)(v)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 79.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.15

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of At-Turaif District in ad-Dir'iyah, Saudi Arabia, in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) *Make the comparative study more thorough and extend it to include monumental and urban ensembles where earthen construction techniques are used outside the Arabo-Muslim world;*
 - b) *Ratify the new Antiquities Law and the Urban Plan of ad-Dir'iyah;*
 - c) *Abandon the current policy of reconstruction and cultural interpretation of the remains on the property and adopt instead a conservation policy the priority of which is the safeguarding of the property's attributes of architectural integrity and authenticity. It is necessary to separate the conservation of the property from the research under way into the*

- e) Put in place, under the auspices of the overarching management authority for the property, a scientific committee in charge of defining the conservation policy for the property, verifying that it is implemented, and monitoring the conservation process. This committee must, moreover, constitute a higher echelon of scientific evaluation for tourism and cultural development projects and for the management of the property;

- f) Confirm the presence of the overarching property management authority at local level;

- g) Strengthen the monitoring of development in the buffer zone and in its immediate vicinity;

3. Considers that any revised nomination, with a new property conservation and Management Plan, requires an expert mission to the site;

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

- a) *Carrying out preventive excavations when any major conservation works are undertaken, in order to document the remains of the earliest structures, which in some cases have served as the foundations for later buildings;*

- b) *Ensure that the groundwater of Wadi Hanifah is well managed.*

C.3 ASIA / PACIFIC

C.3.1 New Nominations

Property	Australian Convict Sites
Id. N°	1306
State Party	Australia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 92.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.16

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the examination of the nomination on the basis of cultural criteria of Australian Convict Sites, Australia, back to the State Party to allow it to:
 - a) *Inscribe Brickendon and Woolmers Estates (site No 4) on the National Heritage List and rapidly schedule the necessary work for the conservation*

of the buildings at this site that are in a poor condition;

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

- a) Specify the surface area of the property and its buffer zone for Hyde Park Barracks and Great North Road, along with the number of inhabitants;
- b) Ensure the regular and effective participation of all the site committees in the functioning of the Steering Committee for the ensemble of the serial property;
- c) At those sites where private partners are involved, notably Kingston and Arthur's Vale (site No 1) and in the buffer zone of Port Arthur (site No 8), to strengthen and develop consultation between the site committee and these private stakeholders. The establishment of a shared charter of good conduct for the conservation and management of these two sites would be useful;
- d) Give consideration to removing the anachronistic structures or constructions at Old Government House (site No 2), Cascades (7), and Fremantle (11);
- e) Distinguish between the structural components by period and use at Darlington (5) and Cockatoo Island (10);
- f) Give consideration to consolidating the perimeter walls at Darlington (5);
- g) Make sure that the development or rehabilitation of visitor facilities at the various sites respects the visual integrity and the landscape values of the sites;
- h) Pay attention to managing the landscape values of the sites in or close to urban areas by studying the visual impact of their current environment and any projects liable to affect those values;
- i) Make sure that volunteer conservation work is performed in strict accordance with the conservation and/or archaeology plans, under the supervision of experienced professionals;
- j) Publish the table of monitoring indicators and their frequency of application at each of the sites.

Property	The Jantar Mantar, Jaipur
Id. N°	1338
State Party	India
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 107.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.17

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the examination of the nomination on the basis of cultural criteria of **The Jantar Mantar, Jaipur, India**, back to the State Party to allow it to:

a) Promulgate the management plan without delay and apply it, and implement a programme of conservation works in this context;

b) Set up, as part of the management plan, an overarching authority for the property in order to facilitate coordinated management of the property and its buffer zone;

c) Provide information about the decisions to be taken in the upcoming Master Plan of the city of Jaipur, with regard to the property and its buffer zone, and about the plans for the upgrading of the eastern district of the buffer zone;

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

a) Draw up an environmental and landscape report on the nominated property, based on existing early documentation (maps, photographs of site showing its environment) and on systematic contemporary photographs of the environs seen from the Jantar Mantar;

b) Carefully evaluate any scientific alterations made during past restorations to the graduated scales of the instruments;

c) Take care to ensure that future maintenance policy pays close attention to maintaining the conditions of authenticity of the instruments not only in scientific terms, but also in architectural terms;

d) Give greater consideration to present and potential constraints arising from urban development and traffic in the environment of the property, outside the current buffer zone;

e) Ensure that an integrated policy of visitor reception is applied in the property and its environs, while ensuring that its values are respected and taking care to present them in a pedagogical way;

f) Give greater attention to the landscape impact of the restructuring being considered in the immediate vicinity of the property;

g) Reinforce the management capacities and competencies of the Department of Archaeology and Museums of Rajasthan.

Property	Sheikh Safi al-din Khānegāh and Shrine Ensemble in Ardabil
Id. N°	1345
State Party	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 119.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.18

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,

2. Inscribes the **Sheikh Safi al-din Khānegāh and Shrine Ensemble in Ardabil, Islamic Republic of Iran**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (i), (ii), and (iv);
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Sheikh Safi al-Din Khānegāh and Shrine Ensemble was built as a small microcosmic city with bazaars, public baths, squares, religious buildings, houses, and offices. It was the largest and most complete khānegāh and the most prominent Sufi shrine since it also hosts the tomb of the founder of the Safavid Dynasty. For these reasons, it has evolved into a display of sacred works of art and architecture from the 14th to the 18th century and a centre of Sufic religious pilgrimage.

The Sheikh Safi al-Din Khānegāh and Shrine Ensemble in Ardabil is of Outstanding Universal Value as an artistic and architectural masterpiece and an outstanding representation of the fundamental principles of Sufism. Ilkhanid and Timurid architectural languages, influenced by Sufic philosophy, have created new spatial forms and decorative patterns. The layout of the ensemble became a prototype for innovative architectural expressions and a reference for other khānegāhs. As the shrine of a prominent Sufi master, who also was the founder of the Safavid Dynasty, the property has remained sacred in Iran up to the present day.

Criterion (i): The conception of the entire ensemble layout, the proportions of the internal and external spaces and of the buildings, their design and refined decoration, together with the climax created by the sequenced path to Sheikh Safi al-Din's shrine, all combined, have concurred to create a unique complex in which aesthetics and spirituality are in a harmonious dialogue.

Criterion (ii): The architectural spaces and features of the nominated property have integrated influences of the Ilkhānid and Timurid periods with the religious message of Sufism and the taste for exquisite ornamentation and interior spaciousness, thus giving rise to fresh architectural and artistic forms.

Criterion (iv): The Sheikh Safi al-Din ensemble is a prototype and an outstanding example of a 16th century religious complex, combined with social, charitable, cultural, and educational functions, which contains all the significant elements that from then on came to characterize Safavid architecture and became a prototype for other khānegāh and shrines.

Integrity and Authenticity

The property contains all the elements that convey its Outstanding Universal Value. Most of the elements of the property are in good condition and, despite several transformations, the site continues to present an image of harmonious composition, in which the material realization of the spiritual path through the architectural design is still clearly legible. The State Party has taken steps to restore the original access to the ensemble, which will strengthen the connection between the architecture and the Sufic spiritual messages.

The design form of the entire complex and of individual buildings has been retained and their religious functions have been in most cases maintained. Where they have changed, the new uses are appropriate to the architectural

structure in general, and the material and technical authenticity has been retained, as well as the spiritual character of the place. It is, however, important to reduce the tendency to go too far in conservation work.

Protection and management requirements

The nominated property has been protected under the Iranian legislation since 1932. According to the law currently in force, special protection provisions are in place for the property, the buffer zone and for a wider area called the 'landscape zone.' These provisions, already in place, are being also incorporated into the revised Master Plan for Ardabil, final approval of which is scheduled for September 2010.

Any project concerning protected monuments in Iran must be in accordance with the provisions of the law and must be approved by ICHHTO, the authority in charge of the protection of Iranian monuments. The management framework established for the nominated property integrates the regulations for Sheikh Safi al-Din Khānegāh and Shrine Ensemble and the provisions of the Ardabil Master Plan.

Management of protected monuments is the responsibility of the High Technical Council of ICHHTO, which approves budgets and all major conservation works. Minor works and day-to-day maintenance is ensured by a steering committee which can avail itself of a multidisciplinary team (the ICHHTO Sheikh Safi al-Din Ensemble Base), which is headed by a urban planner and includes on its staff engineers, architects, conservation architects, and archaeologists.

4. Recommends that the State Party:

- a) Respect the programmed schedule to finalise the approval of the revised Ardabil Master Plan and provide the World Heritage Centre with updated and detailed information with maps, zoning and regulations of the revised Ardabil City Master Plan when it will receive final approval in September 2010;
- b) Establish a detailed time frame for short, medium and long terms objectives for the management system;
- c) Pay specific attention to exposed archaeological remains;
- d) Adopt adequate conservation measures for Chini Khana and Shah Ismail's mother's grave as soon as possible;
- e) Give maximum consideration to all alternatives that may ensure the correct interpretation and communication of the value of the nominated property, while keeping reconstruction as a last option;
- f) Continue the efforts undertaken to finalise a comprehensive visitor strategy and plan as soon as possible and incorporate them into the revised Ardabil Master Plan;
- g) Develop a risk preparedness plan with specific regard to seismic threat;

- h) *Implement the envisioned comprehensive monitoring system as soon as possible and develop systematic applied technical research on the nominated property for monitoring purposes;*
- i) *Proceed with the plans to re-establish the original access to the Shrine and provide the World Heritage Centre with detailed information on any progress made.*

Property	Tabriz Historic Bazaar Complex
Id. N°	1346
State Party	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 132.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.19

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Inscribes the **Tabriz Historic Bazaar Complex, Islamic Republic of Iran**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (ii), (iii), and (iv);*
3. *Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

Brief synthesis

Tabriz Historic Bazaar Complex, located along one of the most frequented east-west trade routes, consists of a series of interconnected, covered brick structures, buildings, and enclosed spaces for a variety of functions - commercial and trade-related activities, social gatherings, and educational and religious practices. Closely interwoven with the architectural fabric is the social and professional organization of the Bazaar, which has allowed it to function over the centuries and has made it into a single integrated entity.

Tabriz Historic Bazaar Complex has been one of the most important international places for commercial and cultural interchange, thanks to the centuries-old east-west trading connections and routes and to a wise policy of endowments and tax exemptions.

Tabriz Historic Bazaar bears witness to one of the most complete socio-cultural and commercial complexes among bazaars. It has developed over the centuries into an exceptional physical, economic, social, political, and religious complex, in which specialized architectural structures, functions, professions, and people from different cultures are integrated in a unique living environment. The lasting role of the Tabriz Bazaar is reflected in the layout of its fabric and in the highly diversified and reciprocally integrated architectural buildings and spaces, which have been a prototype for Persian urban planning.

Criterion (ii): *Tabriz Historic Bazaar Complex was one of the most important international trade and cultural centres in Asia and the world between the 12th and the 18th centuries, thanks to the centuries-old east-west trade routes. Tabriz bazaar is an exceptional example of an architectural-urban commercial area, which is reflected in*

its highly varied and integrated architectural buildings and spaces. The Bazaar is one of the most sustainable socio-economic structures, and its great complexity and articulation attests to the wealth in trade and cultural interaction of Tabriz.

Criterion (iii): *Tabriz Historic Bazaar bears witness to one of the most complete socio-cultural and commercial complexes among bazaars. It is an exceptional physical, economic, social, political, and religious complex that bears an exceptional testimony to a civilization that is still living. Over the centuries, thanks to its strategic location and to wise policies of endowments and tax exemptions, Tabriz Bazaar has developed into a socio-economic and cultural system in which specialized architectural structures, functions, professions, and people from different cultures are integrated into a unique living environment.*

Criterion (iv): *Tabriz Historic Bazaar is an outstanding example of an integrated multi-functional urban complex in which interconnected architectural structures and spaces have been shaped by commercial activities and related necessities. A large number of specialized buildings and structures are concentrated and reciprocally connected in a relatively compact area to form what is almost a single integrated structure.*

Integrity and Authenticity

The nominated property contains all the elements that are necessary to convey its significance. The integrity of the 18th century Tabriz Bazaar is well preserved and its architecture conserves a rich repertoire of commercial buildings; the connection between the physical structure and its functioning is still clearly legible, and in many cases alive.

The rich historical sources bear credible witness to the importance of the Tabriz Bazaar over history and to the permanence of its layout. The fabric of the Bazaar still exhibits the design, workmanship, and materials of the period when it was constructed, after the 1780 earthquake. The Bazaar is still a lively and economically active place, attesting to its rich and long-lasting economic, social, and cultural exchanges.

Protection and management requirements

The Tabriz Historic Bazaar Complex was officially protected in 1975 and since then has been covered by special stewardship measures. Three different protection areas have been established (a nominated area, a buffer zone, and a landscape zone), which are subject to special regulations, incorporated into the planning instruments. Within these areas any kind of activity needs authorization by the Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicraft and Tourism Organization (ICHHTO), which is the institutional body in charge of the protection of protected monuments.

The management framework for the property is based on the integration of existing planning instruments (the Master Plan and the detailed Plan for Tabriz), administrative and technical bodies (the steering committee for Tabriz Bazaar and the ICHHTO Tabriz Bazaar Base), conservation objectives, SWOT analysis, implementation strategies, and operational programmes that are included in the management plan.

4. Recommends that the State Party:

- a) Transmit to the World Heritage Centre updated information on any progress in the finalization and implementation of the management and visitor plans that are under development;
- b) Formulate and implement principles for conservation, restoration, renovation, and good design for new buildings in the areas close to the Bazaar. Guidelines for conservation might be linked to financial incentives;
- c) Ensure strict control over the building permits in the nominated property and buffer zone so as to reduce threats from inappropriate building development;
- d) Include observations on the long-term vision for the nominated property in the management plan;
- e) Continue on a systematic basis the efforts undertaken to document and inventory the built heritage containing baseline data for the future monitoring of the property;
- f) Develop and implement a risk-preparedness plan which specifically addresses earthquake and flood-related risks;
- g) Develop and implement training programmes on sustainable tourism for the property managers, to ensure that the property is prepared to deal with tourism issues;
- h) Prepare and implement training programmes for the technical staff in order to increase understanding of shared conservation principles and international standards among the Bazaar community, professionals, and workers.

Property	Bikini Atoll, nuclear tests site
Id. N°	1339
State Party	Marshall Islands
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 144.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.20

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/34.COM/8B and WHC-09/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the examination of the nomination of **Bikini Atoll, nuclear tests site, Marshall Islands**, back to the State Party to allow it to:
 - a) Draw up an inventory of the land-based properties that contribute to the value of the property; inscribe the most important of these on the national historic sites list; monitor their conservation, specifying the frequency for monitoring to be carried out and the organization that will take charge of monitoring.
3. Recommends that the State Party:
 - a) Set up the Bikini Divers Group;

- b) Give consideration to the importance and value of the documentation relating to the history of the Bikini nuclear tests, and consider its management and its use, for example, in connection with the project for a Peace Museum and with regard to the interpretation of the property;
- c) Provide details the number of inhabitants of the atoll, and the prospects for future development;
- d) Provide details Bikini's marine surveillance system;
- e) Strengthen the visitor reception and the presentation of the property's cultural values in connection with the Peace Museum project;

4. Also recommends the constitution of a coordinated international mission by the State Party dealing with the presence of bombs and fuel oil in the wrecks of the sunken vessels and recognizes that this is a threat to the property which could make visiting the wrecks dangerous and increase the risk of pollution of the lagoon. Further recommends that a technical evaluation of these threats and a review of possible solutions be considered without delay.

Property	Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong
Id. N°	1324
State Party	Republic of Korea
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 156.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.21

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the examination of the nomination on the basis of cultural criteria of the **Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong, Republic of Korea**, back to the State Party to allow it to put in place a coordinated management system for the two component sites, as prescribed by paragraph 114 of the Operational Guidelines;
3. Recommends that the State Party:
 - a) Ensure the detailed guidance on restoration techniques and materials is adhered to for all buildings in order to maintain authenticity of individual buildings;
 - b) Widen conservation to include forest areas, trees, river margins and the overall visual landscape;
 - c) Develop clearer strategies on cultural tourism that relate to the capacity of buildings and the tolerance of residents;
 - d) Put in place village fire stations.

Property	Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long - Hanoi
Id. N°	1328
State Party	Viet Nam
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 171.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.22

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long - Hanoi, Viet Nam, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) *Reconsider the definition of the property so as to give it a material and cultural basis that demonstrates precise attributes in support of its potential Outstanding Universal Value;*
 - b) *Strengthen and extend the archaeological study of the property;*
 - c) *Complete the comparative analysis of the property to take proper account of its archaeological, urban, architectural, and cultural significance, in order to justify its potential Outstanding Universal Value;*
 - d) *Strengthen and extend the discussion of the perceptions of the authenticity and integrity of the property in the light of their complexity, which is attributable to the history of the Thang Long Citadel and the weakness of the architectural and urban evidence from the dynastic period;*
 - e) *Give consideration to a buffer zone that surrounds the property and clarify the management rules to be applied to private construction projects within this area;*
 - f) *Promulgate the management plan and approve the associated specific provisional programmes, and implement the management plan with all its programmes;*
 - g) *Add a detailed monitoring programme to the management plan, in accordance with the general orientations set out in the nomination dossier;*
3. Considers that any revised nomination with revised boundaries requires an expert mission to the site;
4. Recommends that the State Party should:
 - a) *Guarantee and specify the professional qualifications of the personnel involved in the conservation of the property;*
 - b) *Pay particular attention to monitoring the tourism growth, which is expected to be both significant and rapid.*

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

Property	Matheran Light Railway (extension of the "Mountain Railways of India")
Id. N°	944 quater
State Party	India
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 197.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.23

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Decides not to approve the extension of the **Mountain Railways of India** to include the **Matheran Light Railway, India**, on the World Heritage List;
3. Considers that the series of Mountain Railways of India is closed.

C.3.3 Properties deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Property	Historic Monuments of Dengfeng in "The Centre of Heaven and Earth" (Originally "Historic monuments of Mount Songshan")
Id. N°	1305 rev
State Party	China
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2010, page 13.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.24

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Inscribes the **Historic Monuments of Dengfeng in "The Centre of Heaven and Earth", China**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria **(iii)** and **(vi)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

For many centuries Dengfeng, one of the early capitals of China whose precise location is unknown, but whose name is now associated with an area to the south of Mount Shaoshi and Mount Taishi, two peaks of Mount Songshan, came to be associated with the concept of the centre of heaven and earth – the only point where astronomical observations were considered to be accurate. The natural attribute of the centre of heaven and earth was seen to be Mount Songshan and worship of Mount Songshan was used by the Emperors as a way or reinforcing their power.

The three ideas do therefore to an extent converge: the centre of heaven and earth in astronomical terms is used as a propitious place for a capital of terrestrial power, and Mount Songshan as the natural symbol of the centre of heaven and earth is used as the focus for sacred rituals that reinforce that earthly power. The buildings that clustered around Dengfeng were of the highest architectural standards when built and many were commissioned by Emperors. They thus reinforced the influence of the Dengfeng area.

Some of the sites in the nominated area relate closely to the mountain (Zhongyue Temple, Taishi Que and Shaoshi Que); the Observatory is very clearly associated with the astronomical observations made at the centre of heaven and earth, while the remainder of the buildings were built in the area perceived to be the centre of heaven and earth – for the status that this conferred.

Criterion (iii): The astronomical idea of the centre of heaven and earth is strongly linked with the idea of imperial power, with the propitiousness of establishing capitals at the centre of heaven and earth, and with its natural attribute, Mount Songshan and the ceremonies and ritual associated with it. The serial property reflects the significance of the area in terms of prestige and patronage.

Criterion (vi): The concentration of sacred and secular structures in the Dengfeng area reflects the strong and persistent tradition of the centre of heaven and earth linked to the sacred mountain which sustained imperial sacrifices and patronage over 1500 years and became of outstanding significance in Chinese culture. The Buddhist structures came to have a symbiotic relationship with the sacred mountain.

Integrity and authenticity

The attributes necessary to represent outstanding universal value are present within the boundaries although as the area associated with the concept of heaven and earth is considerably larger than the nominated property and a full justification for the choice of sites within that larger area has not been provided. Within each individual site, sufficient attributes remain to reflect their original layout, even though in most sites many of the individual buildings have been subject to several periods of re-building.

Individually, there is no concern over the authenticity of the attributes in terms of their materials, religious associations, and spatial layout. Overall although some of the sites are related to the physical attributes of the concept of heaven and earth– the mountain and its associated religious practices - the series as a whole does not readily convey the concept in an obvious way and the links need to be strengthened.

Protection and Management requirements

The majority of the monuments are protected as national monuments by the National Government. Only the Kernel compound (Shaolin Temple) is protected at provincial level.

The Master Plan (Regulations for the Conservation and Management of Historic monuments of Mount Songshan in Zhengzhou City), approved in 2007, documents policies for protection and management of the nominated sites as well as directions for visitor capacity, circulation, facilities and the ongoing needs of the religious communities.

It is the responsibility of the Zhengzhou Municipal People's Government to lead the conservation and management of the property while the Dengfeng Municipal People's Government is fully responsible for implementing conservation and management work. In 2007 the Zhengzhou Municipal People's Government established the Zhengzhou Municipal Preservation and Management Office for the Historic Monuments of Mount Songshan. The Dengfeng Municipal Administration of Cultural Heritage was established in 1990 to protect and manage the opening up of the historic monuments. Beneath the administration are preservation offices for each of the monuments.

The nominated area lies within the Mount Songshan National Park and it is recommended that this becomes the buffer zone, absorbing the individual buffer zones proposed for the individual sites. The National Park has a Master Plan (2009-2025) to regulate its activities which are to protect both scenic and natural resources. Within the National Park, in addition to the provisions for individually protected monuments, there are construction control areas. The 'natural environment' within the Park provides the context and setting for the monuments and there is a need to ensure that this is adequately classified and protected in order to avoid adverse development.

4. Recommends that the State Party:
 - a) Extend the buffer zones to coincide with the boundary of the Mount Songshan National Park, as suggested by the State Party;
 - b) Provide adequate interpretation at the property to ensure that the link between the component sites and the concept of the centre of heaven and earth is adequately understood.

Property	Sarazm
Id. N°	1141 rev
State Party	Tajikistan
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 184.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.25

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes Sarazm, Tajikistan, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (ii) and (iii);
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Sarazm is an archaeological site which bears witness to the development of settlements in Central Asia from the 4th millennium BCE to the late 3rd millennium BCE. Sarazm illustrates the early rise of proto-urbanization in this region, reflected in the sophistication of the dwellings, infrastructures, and archaeological findings. It came into being as the result of the complementarity initially between

pastoralism and early agrarianism, and subsequently between the exploitation of mineral resources in the Bronze Age and the development of handicrafts. Sarazm demonstrates the existence of inter-regional trade and cultural interchanges over long distances across Central Asia. This was a long-lasting and prosperous proto-urban metropolis, at the north-eastern extremity of a vast area stretching from Mesopotamia to the Indus and the Iranian plateau.

Criterion (ii): The proto-urban centre of Sarazm bears testimony, from the 4th millennium BCE, to trade and cultural interchanges between the pastoral nomads of the mountains of Central Asia and the agrarian peoples of Transoxiane. Later, particularly in the Bronze Age, Sarazm complemented and extended its activities with metallurgy and handicrafts, demonstrating the existence of a network of a diversity of interchanges on a very large scale. Sarazm had connections with the steppes of Central Asia, and in addition with the Turkmenian, proto-Elamite, Mesopotamian, and Indus worlds.

Criterion (iii): Sarazm constitutes a remarkable human settlement, exceptional in its geographical situation, in Central Asia, in the 4th and 3rd millennia BCE, to which its proto-urban and architectural remains and its archaeological findings bear witness. The town played a regional role over a long period and on a very large scale in the working of metals, particularly tin and copper, and the associated development of handicrafts to produce tools, ceramics, and jewellery. Sarazm is one of the places that gave birth to and saw the development of the major trans-Eurasian trade routes.

Integrity and Authenticity

The integrity of the property is acceptable and under control, as a result of the current conservation works and programmes, but it is still ill-defined because of uncertainty about the precise boundaries of the proto-urban site.

All the original elements are in their initial location, where they were left when the site was abandoned, and the only deterioration of these elements is the result of natural processes.

Protection and management requirements

Sarazm has the legal status of a "Historical and Archaeological Reserve," as defined by the resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan No 391 of 21 September 2000 and No 198 of 19 April 2001. It is managed by the Penjikent Archaeological Base under the supervision of the Institute of History, Archaeology and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences. The protection of the property is satisfactory. The system for the management of the property is in place. It has begun to be expanded and to operate satisfactorily. A certain degree of fragility remains, however, as the presence of the management system on the site of the property itself is inadequate. The management authority must make sure that it produces a report on the initiatives carried out and strengthens the human resources of the Sarazm Archaeological Reserve, in terms of both the number of staff and the level of training. International cooperation for scientific research and for the conservation of the property remains crucial, and must proactively participate in the training of local personnel.

4. **Recommends** that the State Party:

- a) Consider changing the name of the property to make

it more descriptive and better reflect the value of the property, such as "Proto-historic settlement site of Sarazm", "Proto-urban site of Sarazm", or another name;

- b) Continue and reinforce the upcoming archaeological programme in the context of the international cooperation projects currently under way, in particular by the use of non-invasive geophysical techniques, to try to determine the boundaries of the proto-urban settlement of Sarazm and to confirm what are today the most hypothetical aspects of the value of the property (metallurgy and metal working, handicrafts other than ceramics);
- c) Continue and systematize the efforts being made to improve the conservation of the property (the CRATerre programme in particular), examine whether new protective shelters are necessary, and raise awareness of the annual conservation monitoring report;
- d) Draw up a report of actions completed or under way as the 2006-2010 management plan comes to an end, including initiatives carried out under international cooperation projects, and submit a new management plan, based on this report, for future years;
- e) Reinforce the Sarazm Archaeological Base with permanent staffing and open the property and the site museum to visitors, while ensuring that the values of the property are appropriately presented;
- f) Strengthen the training of the personnel employed by the Reserve, particularly in connection with international scientific and conservation cooperation projects;
- g) Extend the monitoring of the property to include control of agricultural and housing development inside the buffer zone and of the use of the roads that cross the property and the buffer zone.

C.4 EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

C.4.1 New Nominations

Property	Augustowski Canal – a work of man and nature
Id. N°	1304
State Party	Belarus / Poland
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(iv) + CL

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 206.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.26

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Decides not to inscribe **Augustowski Canal – a work of man and nature, Belarus / Poland, on the World Heritage List.**

Property	Major Mining Sites of Wallonia
Id. N°	1344
State Party	Belgium
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 217.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.27

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Major Mining Sites of Wallonia, Belgium**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) Clarify the ownership situation of Blegny-Mine and contractualize responsibility for its management with the management company;
 - b) Review the buffer zone at Bois-du-Luc, in accordance with the principles already applied to the buffer zones for the three other sites;
 - c) Make in-depth protection of the property's components effective through systematic inclusion on the list of historic monuments and protected cultural sites in Wallonia. The protection must be coordinated between the various sites and it should achieve the highest level possible;
 - d) Formalize and promulgate a harmonized protection system for the buffer zones in direct relationship with the property's Outstanding Universal Value, and take into account the need to protect the surroundings of the property's components, especially through control of urban development;
 - e) Create a conservation plan for the entire property, defining its methodology and monitoring and specifying its managers and stakeholders. This plan should, in particular, take into account the restoration of the conditions of authenticity of the private houses on the Grand Hornu estate;
 - f) Formalize and make effective, in accordance with paragraph 114 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, a consultation and management coordination structure between the various sites, operating on a regular basis, specifying its structure, the stakeholders, the scope of its authority, and its material organization. It will, in particular, be in charge of a coherent and homogeneous monitoring system yet to be defined;
3. Considers that any revised nomination with revised boundaries requires an expert mission to the site;
4. Recommends that the State Party:
 - a) Appoint without further delay the safety manager at Blegny- Mine;
 - b) Design and implement, as part of the Conservation Plan, a study and training programme for the long-term conservation of this technical and industrial property with its specific nature.

Property	Episcopal City of Albi
Id. N°	1337
State Party	France
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)(v)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 231.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.28

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Episcopal City of Albi, France**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (iv) and (v);
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The episcopal city of Albi presents a complete built ensemble representative of this type of urban development in Europe from the Middle Ages to the present day. Its monumental and urban elements are complementary and well preserved, in subtle harmonies of tones and appearance thanks to the use of local fired brick. It is testimony to a programme which was simultaneously both defensive and spiritual that was implemented by the Roman Catholic bishops following the suppression of the Albigenses or Cathar heresy in the 13th century. Saint-Cécile Cathedral is the most remarkable monumental symbol, in a Gothic architectural style unique to southern France, to which systematic internal painted decoration, a choir, and late Gothic statuary were added in the 15th and 16th centuries. Finally, the outstanding value of the city is expressed by a medieval urban landscape that is both well preserved and extremely authentic.

Criterion (iv): The historic city of Albi presents an outstanding medieval architectural and urban ensemble. It is homogeneous and is expressed through a high-quality urban landscape that possesses high visual coherence because of the generalised and enduring use of local fired brick. Sainte-Cécile Cathedral is an exceptional architectural and decorative example of the adaptation of the Gothic style to the context of southern France.

Criterion (v): The Albi urban site developed gradually over the centuries, and notably from the Middle Ages. The events of the Albigensian Crusade transformed it into a symbolic episcopal city structured around its Cathedral and its episcopal fortress-palace. This is one of the rare examples of ensembles of this kind that are to such a high degree complete and well preserved. It expresses in a very comprehensive way a type of urban settlement that was characteristic of medieval and Renaissance Europe.

Integrity and authenticity

All the old architectural elements are included in the nominated historic zone, which corresponds exactly with the boundaries of the city as it was in the Renaissance. Any exceptions from this level of integrity are mainly attributable to redevelopment of the urban districts in the 19th and early 20th centuries. These were limited in scope and do not affect the coherent appearance of the city overall.

The conditions of authenticity of the urban structure of the property, of a number of buildings from the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, and of most of the monuments are satisfactory thanks to appropriate conservation. The city enjoys considerable visual coherence attributable to the chromatic nuances of the local fired brick, which was in use over a lengthy historical period up to the present day.

The integrity and the authenticity of the urban landscape of the ensemble should be emphasised; they should be a priority objective for long-term preservation.

Protection and management requirements

The episcopal city's main monuments are all under the protection of the French law of 1913. The so-called 'Malraux Law' of 1962 on conservation areas led to an early municipal project, which was approved in 1968. A protection and enhancement plan followed and was approved in 1974. The protection arrangements are adequate and operate satisfactorily. An extension of the protection of the urban landscape has been announced for the area outside the buffer zone (broad protection procedure, known as ZPPAUP).

The management system for the property is long-standing, and involves numerous stakeholders with well defined specialist functions, which they exercise with recognised expertise. The Municipality is seen as the current coordinator of this system, notably through its consultative management with the inhabitants in the Conservation Area, which includes both the property and its buffer zone. A Property Committee has been established and is responsible in particular for monitoring conservation and protection, coordinating the various stakeholders, and relations with the inhabitants.

4. Recommends that the State Party:

- a) Ensure that the legibility of the overall historic urban landscape is not altered by disproportionate constructions in the peripheral districts, especially to the south and north-east of the buffer zone. The State Party is invited to keep the World Heritage Centre informed of the regulatory developments currently under review: ZPPAUP (urban and rural architectural heritage protection zone) and SCOT (territorial cohesion plan);
- b) Define and implement as soon as possible the heritage and tourism monitoring indicators that have been announced.

Property	Sites of Christianity in the Galilee
Id. N°	1309
State Party	Israel
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 245.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.29

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Decides not to inscribe the **Sites of Christianity in the Galilee, Israel**, on the World Heritage List.

Property	Seventeenth-century canal ring area of Amsterdam inside the Singelgracht
Id. N°	1349
State Party	Netherlands
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 258.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.30

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Seventeenth-century canal ring area of Amsterdam inside the Singelgracht, Netherlands**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria **(i)**, **(ii)** and **(iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Amsterdam Canal District illustrates exemplary hydraulic and urban planning on a large scale through the entirely artificial creation of a large-scale port city. The gabled facades are characteristic of this middle-class environment, and the dwellings bear witness both to the city's enrichment through maritime trade and the development of a humanist and tolerant culture linked to the Calvinist Reformation. In the 17th and 18th centuries, Amsterdam was seen as the realization of the ideal city that was used as a reference urban model for numerous projects for new cities around the world.

Criterion (i): The Amsterdam Canal District is the design at the end of the 16th century and the construction in the 17th century of a new and entirely artificial 'port city.' It is a masterpiece of hydraulic engineering, town planning, and a rational programme of construction and bourgeois architecture. It is a unique and innovative, large-scale but homogeneous urban ensemble.

Criterion (ii): The Amsterdam Canal District bears witness to an exchange of considerable influences over almost two centuries, in terms not only of civil engineering, town planning, and architecture, but also of a series of technical, maritime, and cultural fields. In the 17th century Amsterdam was a crucial centre for international commercial trade and intellectual exchange, for the formation and the dissemination of humanist thought; it was the capital of the economy-world in its day.

Criterion (iv): The Amsterdam Canal District represents an outstanding example of a built urban ensemble that required and illustrates expertise in hydraulics, civil engineering, town planning, and construction and architectural knowhow. In the 17th century, it established the model for the entirely artificial 'port city' as well as the type of Flemish single dwelling with its 'neck gable'. The city is testimony, at the highest level, to a significant period in the history of the modern world.

Integrity and authenticity

The network of canals in concentric arcs of a circle that forms the basis of the urban layout, along with the radial waterways and streets, survives in its entirety, with its old embankments and historic facade alignments.

The majority of the houses erected in the 17th and 18th centuries are still present in a good general state of conservation. This basic situation, fundamentally healthy for an urban ensemble that is still alive and active, needs to be tempered in certain respects. Streets have sometimes been widened and the facade dwellings rebuilt, notably the current Weesperstraat arterial road. The old civil and hydraulic structures have generally been replaced, tall modern buildings affect some landscape perspectives, especially in the north of the property, and aggressive advertising pollutes the property's visual condition.

Protection and management requirements

A very large number of buildings and structures are protected by national and municipal heritage listing. The situation with regard to protection seems to be complex, within the context of the operation of the Amsterdam Central Borough (the heart of the city), but the procedures that govern protection are complied with. Good awareness on the part of those responsible means that the excesses of urban growth that was at times difficult to control in the recent past seem to be increasingly better managed, notably advertising within the property and the visual impact of tall buildings on the urban landscapes of the property.

All the management measures form an effective and coherent system, within the orbit of the Central Borough of Amsterdam and with the guarantee of the Bureau of Monuments. A horizontal management and monitoring body for the property has now been implemented, the Amsterdam World Heritage Bureau.

4. Recommends that the State Party:

- a) Pursue the application of measures to eradicate aggressive advertising hoardings and video screens on scaffolding and work-site fences inside the property and submit a detailed report on the situation of advertising displays within the property for examination at the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee, 2011;
- b) Give thought to a charter of good conduct between the city and the private commercial sector, defining what is and is not allowed with regard to how buildings are treated, shop fronts, signage and lighting, the occupation of public space, urban furniture, terraces, etc.;
- c) Make sure that when the Amsterdam Central Borough examines building permits, conservation objectives remain paramount;
- d) Ensure effective control over projects for tall buildings within the agglomeration to monitor their architectural quality and ensure that they are in harmony with the visual expression of the value of the property;
- e) Keep the World Heritage Committee informed of any development project concerning the property, its buffer zone, and surroundings in conformity with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines for the

Implementation of the World Heritage Convention;

- f) Provide the number of inhabitants and the surface areas of the property and the buffer zone resulting from the newly configured boundaries.

Property	Darwin's Landscape Laboratory
Id. N°	1247
State Party	United Kingdom
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(vi) + CL

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 177.
See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 273.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.31

The World Heritage Committee,

- 1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
- 2. Decides not to inscribe Darwin's Landscape Laboratory, United Kingdom, on the World Heritage List.

Property	Mount Vernon
Id. N°	1327
State Party	United States of America
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iv) + CL

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 288.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.32

The World Heritage Committee,

- 1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
- 2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Mount Vernon, United States of America,** to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to reconsider the scope of the nomination;
- 3. Considers that any revised nomination with revised boundaries requires an expert mission to the site;
- 4. Recommends that the State Party:
 - a) Monitor the problems of erosion along the river;
 - b) Reduce to the minimum reconstruction for interpretive purposes, trusting other means of interpreting the heritage values of the property;
 - c) Follow in all management and conservation activities the cautious approach established by the founders of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association;
 - d) Plant trees in order to screen the support facilities from the core of the nominated property.

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

Property	Upper Harz Water Management System (extension of "Mines of Rammelsberg and Historic Town of Goslar")
Id. N°	623 ter
State Party	Germany
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 297.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.33

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the extension under cultural criteria of the **Mines of Rammelsberg and Historic Town of Goslar** to include the **Upper Harz Water Management System, Germany**, back to the State Party to allow it to:
 - a) Put in place a management system for the whole property, including its extension, and to group together and harmonize the management documents to form a management plan for the serial property;
 - b) Institute a permanent overarching management and coordination authority in charge of the management plan, with guaranteed human and material resources, as called for in Paragraph 114 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention; this authority must include all the partners involved in the management of the property, must be officially approved, and must be put in place;
3. Recommends that the State Party:
 - a) Take care to conserve the remains of the old modes of hydraulic operation, particularly the abandoned ditches, and the two surviving pond management systems (Teich-Striegel);
 - b) Develop a long-term plan for the expansion of tourism;
 - c) Establish a regular time interval for the monitoring of the buffer zone and a standard methodology for such monitoring.

Property	Røros Mining Town and the Circumference (extension of "Røros Mining Town")
Id. N°	55 bis
State Party	Norway
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)(v) + CL

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 173.
See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 309.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.34

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Approves the extension of **Røros Mining Town** to include the **Circumference** and become **Røros Mining Town and the Circumference, Norway**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (iii), (iv), and (v);
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Røros Mining Town and the Circumference consist of three sites within the Circumference, i.e. the area of privileges awarded by the Danish-Norwegian King to Røros Copper Works in 1646.

The town and the cultural landscapes cover a large continuous area which includes the landscape surrounding the mining town, the urban agricultural areas, and the most important mining landscapes where agricultural practices and copper works operation were carried out.

Femundshytta is a largely relict landscape which includes the industrial cultural landscape with the remains of a smelter, water management systems, and the community that grew up around them. The Winter Transport Route is made up of a sequence of lakes, rivers, and creeks in an almost untouched landscape. It was used from November to May.

Røros Mining Town, established in 1646, is unique. It is built entirely of wood, and interlinked with a cultural landscape that shows in an outstanding and almost complete manner how mining operations, transportation, and the way of life had to be adapted to the requirements of the natural environment – the mountain plains, the cold climate, the remote location without roads and with marginal growth conditions for forests and agriculture. On this basis a unique culture developed that has partly disappeared, but an outstanding testimony of the existence of which has been preserved.

Criterion (iii): From the time copper ore was found in the mountains at Røros in 1644 until the copper works went bankrupt in 1977, with German mining technology as a starting point, employing German, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian immigrants, a unique culture developed to extract the valuable copper in a remote and sparsely inhabited area. Today there is no mining in the area, but Røros Mining Town and the traces of mining, smelters, transport, and water

management systems bear unique witness to the adaptation of technology to the requirements of the natural environment and the remoteness of the situation.

Criterion (iv): Røros townscape and its related industrial and rural landscapes, with their interlinked industrial activity and domestic and agricultural accommodation within an urban environment, illustrate in an outstanding manner how people adapted to the extreme circumstances in which they had to live and how they used the available indigenous resources to provide shelter, produce food for their sustenance, and contribute to the national wealth of the country. Technologically, their buildings and installations evolved through the use of available indigenous materials to functionally satisfy the combined approach of mining and agrarian practices whilst at the same time accommodating the consequences of dealing with extreme climatic conditions.

Criterion (v): Røros Mining Town and the Circumference constitute a totality that is an outstanding example of traditional settlement and land-use. The various activities that have been carried out in the area constitute a cohesive and interdependent unit. These activities have shaped a cultural landscape that provides a unique picture of how the mines and the mining town functioned as a complex and at times vulnerable system that verged on the limits of what was possible in an inhospitable environment with a harsh climate.

Integrity and Authenticity

The nominated property contains all elements that convey the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and its most relevant features present a high or good level of integrity. The mining landscape is relict in nature, but almost no transformations or encroachment occurred after the closure of the copper workings.

The authenticity of the property is expressed in almost all its aspects and features. All the remains bear credible witness to the history and development of the site. This is also reinforced by the rich archive documenting the copper company's history.

Protection and management requirements

The most important legislative instruments that help to protect and manage Røros Mining Town and the Circumference are the Cultural Heritage Act (1978) and the Planning and Building Act (1985).

The management framework for Røros Mining Town and the Circumference is embodied in a Statement of Intent which has been signed by all responsible bodies for the nominated property.

The basis for management relies on the existing Norwegian legal framework, the planning instruments in force, the administrative and private bodies responsible for the property and sources of funding for heritage conservation, agricultural activities in heritage areas, productive and marketing activities based on cultural and natural heritage, and sustainable tourism. The management framework contains an action programme including short- and long-term actions.

4. Recommends that the State Party:

- a) Provide the World Heritage Centre with updated information about any progress made in the process under way for strengthening the legal protection of

Femundshytta;

- b) Respect the proposed timetable for the development of the regional plan for Hedmark and Sør-Trøndelag counties and for the management plan for the proposed extension and its buffer zone and provide the World Heritage Centre with updated information on any progress made in this direction;
- c) Continue to implement the measures undertaken to maintain and preserve the industrial and the historic agricultural landscape, especially those areas that are closest to the town and therefore more subject to development pressure, and guarantee control over building permits in order to retain the character and the historic features reflecting the role of farming activity in sustaining the way of life of mine workers;
- d) Monitor the development of the tourism industry within the boundaries of the nominated property;
- e) Extend the assessment of the natural disaster threats to the entire proposed extension;
- f) Collect and provide further information on the nature and consequences of pollution in the mining sites and on future measures that may be undertaken to reduce pollution;
- g) Ensure the protection of a wider area surrounding the Winter Transport Route for purpose of research and possible future extension of the Route path;
- h) Develop measures to ensure prevention and prompt reaction in case of fire in uninhabited areas;
- i) Keep the World Heritage Committee informed of the enlargement of the airport, should these plans be put into effect, in accordance with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines.

Property	Palaeolithic Rock Art Ensemble in Siega Verde (extension of "Prehistoric Rock Art Sites in the Côa Valley", Portugal)
Id. N°	866 bis
State Party	Spain
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(iii)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 323.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.35

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Approves the extension of **Prehistoric Rock Art Sites in the Côa Valley, Portugal** to include **Palaeolithic Rock Art Ensemble in Siega Verde, Spain** and become **Prehistoric Rock Art Sites in the Côa Valley and Siega Verde, Portugal, Spain** on the basis of criteria (i) and (iii);

3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The property includes the two Prehistoric Rock Art Sites in the Côa Valley (Portugal) and Siega Verde (Spain), consisting of rocky cliffs carved by fluvial erosion and embedded in an isolated rural landscape in which hundreds of panels with thousands of animal figures (5,000 in Foz Côa, around 440 in Siega Verde) have been engraved over several millennia.

The rock-art sites of Foz Côa and Siega Verde represent the most remarkable open-air ensemble of Palaeolithic art on the Iberian Peninsula within the same geographical region.

Foz Côa and Siega Verde provide the best illustration of the iconographic themes and organization of Palaeolithic rock art, which adopted the same modes in caves and in the open air, thus contributing to a greater understanding of this artistic phenomenon.

Together they form a unique place of the prehistoric era, rich in material evidence of Upper Palaeolithic occupation.

Criterion (i): The rock engravings in Foz Côa and Siega Verde, dating from the Upper Palaeolithic to the final Magdalenian/ Epipalaeolithic (22.000 – 8.000 BCE), represent a unique example of the first manifestations of human symbolic creation and of the beginnings of cultural development which reciprocally shed light upon one another and constitute an unrivalled source for understanding Palaeolithic art.

Criterion (iii): The rock art of Foz Côa and Siega Verde, when considered together, throws an exceptionally illuminating light on the social, economic, and spiritual life of our early ancestors.

Integrity and Authenticity

The integrity of the property is expressed primarily by the homogeneity and continuity in development within the spatial limits of the engraved rock surfaces as well as by the adoption of the typical patterns of prehistoric paintings inside caves, thus confirming the argument for the integrity of this outdoor ensemble.

The authenticity of the property is demonstrated by stylistic and comparative considerations, which also include the examination of artistic themes and organization of rock engravings in caves. The only doubts relate to the interpretation of certain animal figures (e.g. woolly rhinoceros, bison, megaceros deer, reindeer, and felines).

Protection and management requirements

Siega Verde is protected under various national laws for heritage protection and planning and has been declared a BIC (Bien de interés cultural – property of cultural interest). Protection has been implemented since the BIC designation. Management is delegated to the local action group ADECOCIR (Association for the Development of the Region in Ciudad Rodrigo). The ADECOCIR manager is responsible for the overall management and maintenance of Siega Verde, while security is provided by the Junta de Castilla y León, which is also responsible for the maintenance of equipment. The Junta de Castilla y León has developed joint programmes with the Portuguese institution of IGESPAR (Istituto de Gestão do Património

Arquitectónico e Arqueológico – Institute for the Management of the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage), which is responsible for the Côa Valley site, with the object of studying and presenting Siega Verde and Côa Valley together.

4. Recommends that the State Party:

- a) Continue the efforts that the State Parties have been initiated for the coordination of the protection and management of the inscribed property at Foz Côa and of the proposed extension, as well as of presentation and promotion activities for both properties;
- b) Ensure the full and prompt implementation of the agreement signed on 2 December 2009 by the relevant municipalities to prohibit building development on the hill overlooking Siega Verde and to designate as special protection areas those in which development might have an adverse visual impact on the property;
- c) Develop a comprehensive cultural tourism strategy for the proposed extension and provide the World Heritage Centre with detailed information on any progress made in this direction;
- d) Assess the interrelated consequences before any possible future enlargement of the visitor centre and its parking area be planned;
- e) Keep the World Heritage Committee informed on the progress made on the removal of the measuring stations and related infrastructures in accordance with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines.

Property	Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral with Related Monastic Buildings, St. Cyril's and St. Andrew's Churches, Kiev Pechersk Lavra (extension of "Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev Pechersk Lavra")
Id. N°	527 ter
State Party	Ukraine
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 334.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.36

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the extension of **Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev Pechersk Lavra to include Saint Cyril's Church and Saint Andrew's Church, Ukraine**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) Review and expand the comparative analysis: for Saint Cyril's Church with Byzantine churches and for the mural scheme; for Saint Andrew's Church the stylistic genesis and then its influence in the

Orthodox Christian world;

- b) Review the boundaries around Saint Cyril's Church in order to extend it so as to include the former walled monastery and form a homogeneous and coherent ensemble separated from the hospital;
- c) Consider creating a buffer zone north-east of Saint Andrew's Church, on the hillside below the building. This point should be considered in conjunction with the recommendation of Decision 33 COM 7B.125 concerning the buffer zone for Saint-Sophia Cathedral;
- d) Clarify the texts and responsibilities for the implementation of protection for the property's various components and the buffer zones, and specify the legal status of the Reserve (or National Conservation Area) of Saint-Sophia of Kiev. This point should be considered in conjunction with the recommendations of Decision 33 COM 7B.125;
- e) Implement a unique system of management which involves the various stakeholders of the properties (the two ministries involved, the Reserve, the museums, the Municipality, the local communities, etc.), in response to the current fragmented management, and in accordance with Decision 33 COM 7B.125;
- f) Implement a unified management plan for the properties, buffer zones, and landscape protection of the Orthodox Metropolis of Kiev; through its implementation, focus on resolving the problems of unregulated urban development, already raised and highlighted by the reactive monitoring mission to the property already inscribed (March 2009) and Decision 33 COM 7B.125; define and implement a town-planning system that is compatible with the property's values; and implement the cultural and landscape project;
- g) Consider developing a comprehensive works strategy for the medium term for the wet and fragile soil under the foundations of Saint Cyril's Church;
- h) Reschedule the project for heavy interventions for the unstable soil supporting Saint Andrew's Church and study more extensively the context in order to better identify the work required, considering the least intrusive solutions, preferably focusing on the causes of the instability;
- i) Confirm for Saint Andrew's Church the presence of fire-alarm systems, and whether there is a specific surveillance team for the property other than the museum staff; state for Saint Cyril's Church the number and status of the active guards and the location of the fire brigade in the event of a fire;
- j) Implement quantified monitoring of the interior and exterior architectural and decorative components and murals of the churches;
- k) Provide a summary in French or in English of the applicable texts concerning the protection of the properties, the proposed extensions, and the buffer zones;

3. Recommends the State Party to:

- a) Clarify the meaning and use of the terms 'department' and 'museum' in reference to the Churches of Saint Cyril and Saint Andrew, as they seem to overlap;
- b) Ensure that restoration work is carried out in complete conformity with international standards under the supervision of a qualified manager;
- c) Consider limiting the excessive use of candles, which may compromise the murals and the iconostasis paintings for the day-to-day management of Saint Andrew's Church;
- d) Control the immediate surroundings of Saint Andrew's Church, which have been invaded by a large number of unsightly tourist trading huts;
- e) Consider an overall tourist infrastructure project and a general maintenance programme for the surroundings of the properties as part of the unified management plan.

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

Property	City of Graz – Historic Centre and Schloss Eggenberg (extension of "City of Graz – Historic Centre")
Id. N°	931 bis
State Party	Austria
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2010, page 36.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.37

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the extension of the **City of Graz – Historic Centre** to include **Schloss Eggenberg** and become **City of Graz – Historic Centre and Schloss Eggenberg, Austria**, on the basis of criteria (ii) and (iv);
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The City of Graz – Historic Centre and Schloss Eggenberg bear witness to an exemplary model of the living heritage of a central European urban complex influenced by the secular presence of the Habsburgs and the cultural and artistic role played by the main aristocratic families. They are a harmonious blend of the architectural styles and artistic movements that have succeeded each other from the Middle Ages until the 18th century, in the many neighbouring regions of Central and Mediterranean Europe. They embody a diversified and highly comprehensive ensemble of architectural, decorative and landscape examples of these interchanges of influence.

Criterion (ii): City of Graz - Historic Centre and Schloss Eggenberg reflects artistic and architectural movements originating from the Germanic region, the Balkans and the Mediterranean, for which it served as a crossroads for centuries. The greatest architects and artists of these different regions expressed themselves forcefully here and thus created brilliant syntheses.

Criterion (iv): The urban complex forming City of Graz – Historic Centre and Schloss Eggenberg is an exceptional example of a harmonious integration of architectural styles from successive periods. Each age is represented by typical buildings, which are often masterpieces. The physiognomy of the city and of the castle faithfully tells the story of their common historic and cultural development.

Integrity and authenticity

The extension of the City of Graz – Historic Centre property to include Schloss Eggenberg significantly strengthens the integrity of the property. The extension gives rise to the new enlarged buffer zone which is continuous, and includes the ancient road. Furthermore, the castle and its gardens have conserved satisfactory architectural and structural integrity.

The external authenticity of the castle is good, and that of the baroque interior on the first floor is excellent. The authenticity of the ground floor, which has been converted into a museum, and that of the garden, which has been partly redesigned and restored, are of a lower level which however remains acceptable.

Protection and management requirements

Schloss Eggenberg is protected under the Austrian Monument Protection Act (533/1923 and amendments). The Management Plan has been in place since 2007 and brings together the town plan of 2009 and all protection and conservation decisions relating to the extended property and the buffer zone, enlarged to include the road leading from the historic centre of the city of Graz to Schloss Eggenberg. The Coordination Bureau for the extended property has been in place since 2009, and has been granted strengthened and effective overarching powers. However, particular care needs to be taken with regard to urban development pressures inside the property and its buffer zone, in order to maintain the outstanding universal value of the property and ensure that it is fully expressed.

4. **Recommends** that the State Party ensure effective control of works projects in the various parts of the enlarged buffer zone so as to ensure the long-term conservation of the property's landscape integrity.

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

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2010, page 47.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.38

[See Addendum: WHC-10/34.COM/8B.Add]

Property	Church of the Resurrection of Sucevița Monastery (extension of the "Churches of Moldavia")
Id. N°	598 bis
State Party	Romania
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2010, page 58.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.39

The World Heritage Committee,

1. **Having examined** Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. **Approves** the extension of the **Churches of Moldavia** to include the **Church of the Resurrection of Sucevița Monastery, Romania**, on the basis of criteria (i) and (iv);
3. **Considers** that this extension completes and closes the series of Churches of Moldavia;
4. **Adopts** the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The churches with external mural paintings of northern Moldavia, built from the late 15th century to the late 16th century, are masterpieces inspired by Byzantine art. These eight churches of northern Moldavia are unique in Europe. They are authentic and particularly well preserved. Far from being mere wall decorations, the paintings form a systematic covering on all the facades and represent complete cycles of religious themes. Their exceptional composition, the elegance of the characters, and the harmony of the colours blend perfectly with the surrounding countryside.

Criterion (i): The external paintings of the churches of Northern Moldavia cover all the facades. They embody a unique and homogeneous artistic phenomenon, directly inspired by Byzantine art. They are masterpieces of mural painting, and are of outstanding aesthetic value in view of their consummate chromatism and the remarkable elegance of the figures. They present cycles of events taken from the Bible and the Holy Scriptures, in the Orthodox Christian tradition.

Criterion (iv): The idea of completely covering the external facades of churches by paintings is an eminent example of a type of church construction and decoration adopted in Moldavia, which illustrates the cultural and religious context of the Balkans from the late 15th century to the late 16th century.

Integrity and authenticity

The monastic church of Sucevița has undergone no significant alteration in the course of its history. It preserves with total integrity its original late 15th century architectural structure, and its set of mural paintings, both internal and external. The monastery which surrounds it has conserved its initial appearance, and in particular its historic enclosure. The surrounding countryside, rural and forested, has undergone few transformations and changes up to the present day.

The mural paintings are authentic, as they have undergone only minimal interventions. They are in a good state of conservation. The restorations undertaken since the 1970s have been carefully carried out, with great emphasis being placed on respecting authenticity in respect of motifs and pigments, and on conservation conditions. The restorations to the roof have resulted in the church regaining its original appearance, as documented by ancient iconographic sources.

Protection and management requirements

The protection of the property is satisfactory, both for the serial property as a whole and for Sucevița, where the property is a place of worship inside a functioning monastery. The protection is completed by the municipality of Sucevița's general town plan for this zone, which was recently promulgated (January 2010). The plan should enable active control of building and other works inside the buffer zone and in the landscape environment of the church and monastery. The management plan has been drawn up, including the part pertaining to the extension. The Coordination Committee for the serial property has been set up, but details must be provided about how it functions locally.

5. **Recommends** that the State Party:

- a) Provide a report for the 34th session of the World Heritage Committee (2011) to inform it about the actual functioning of the Coordination Committee and its local unit at Sucevița;
- b) Ensure control of the likely increase in visitor numbers to the Monastery and the church of Sucevița;
- c) Establish a practical plan for the reception of visitors in the vicinity of the monastery of Sucevița in the framework of the updated Town Plan;
- d) Keep the World Heritage Committee informed about architectural projects pertaining to the conservation laboratory planned in the buffer zone of Sucevița monastery, in line with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines.

Property	The Mercury and Silver Binomial. Almadén and Idríja with San Luis Potosí
Id. N°	1313 rev
State Party	Spain / Mexico / Slovenia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)(v)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2010, page 68.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.40

The World Heritage Committee,

- 1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
- 2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Mercury and Silver Binomial. Almadén and Idríja with San Luis Potosí, Spain / Mexico / Slovenia**, to the World Heritage List in order to enable the States Parties to:
 - a) Reconsider the definition of the property in San Luis Potosí, but also with its mining region, and more

broadly in comparison with the other silver extraction sites using the amalgamation process in Mexico, to bring it into line with the mining and industrial theme of the mercury and silver binomial, and so to establish its Outstanding Universal Value. An inventory of the technical and industrial heritage linked to the silver mines would be necessary for such a redefinition;

- 3. Considers that any revised nomination with revised boundaries requires an expert mission to the site;
- 4. Recommends that the States Parties:
 - a) Continue the contacts established with towns and silver mines which used the same mercury amalgamation process, particularly in Mexico and Bolivia, and with the Huancavelica mercury mine in Peru. However, the inclusion of additional sites which are not yet inscribed on the World Heritage List must give rise to a new nomination;
 - b) Better integrate into the definition of the property the concepts of pollution and risks for human health resulting from the production and use of mercury. The International Institute projected at Idríja for the study and the raising of public awareness of these issues is enthusiastically supported.

C.5 LATIN AMERICA / CARIBBEAN

C.5.1 New Nominations

Property	Camino Real de Tierra Adentro
Id. N°	1351
State Party	Mexico
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2010, page 99.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.41

The World Heritage Committee,

- 1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
- 2. Refers the nomination of the **Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, Mexico**, on the basis of cultural criteria back to the State Party to allow it to:
 - a) Strengthen the comparative analysis in order to establish the importance of the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro in the framework of the Spanish Royal Intercontinental Route;
 - b) Further justify the selection of sites that make up the nomination to clearly define how they contribute to conveying the outstanding universal value of the property;
 - c) Define a methodology for choosing sites that might be seen as exemplars of certain facets of the manifestations of the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro;

- d) *Re-consider the inclusion of the five already inscribed World Heritage properties;*
- e) *Clarify the relationship between the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro and The Mercury and Silver Binomial. Almadén, Idrija and San Luis Potosí nomination;*
- f) *Define and protect the setting of the nominated sites beyond the proposed buffer zones when related to landscape structures;*
- g) *Put in place legal protection for all the individual sites;*
- h) *Establish an overall coordinated management system that encompasses all the sites, as required by paragraph 114 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.*

Property	Prehistoric Caves of Yagul and Mitla in the Central Valley of Oaxaca
Id. N°	1352
State Party	Mexico
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(iv) + CL

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 348.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.42

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the examination of the nomination of the Prehistoric Caves of Yagul and Mitla in the Central Valley of Oaxaca, Mexico, on the basis of cultural criteria back to the State Party to allow it to:
 - a) *Define a much smaller area based on the Guilá Naquitz, Cueva Blanca and Gheo Shih sites;*
 - b) *Put in place a revised comparative analysis to reflect the reduced area;*
 - c) *Establish legal protection for the whole nominated area;*
 - d) *Set up an active conservation policy to ensure grazing and access are controlled, and risk preparedness measures;*
 - e) *Put in place a sustainable access strategy based on the carrying capacity of the nominated area;*
 - f) *Promote a research programme to consider whether in time more substantial evidence might be uncovered that could allow the landscape of Oaxaca to be seen as having been a focus for the domestication of plants and the transition to settled agriculture that is exceptional in the context of its geo-cultural region.*

C.5.2 Properties deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

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

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2010, page 115.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.43

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the São Francisco Square in the Town of São Cristóvão, Brazil, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) *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 defined boundaries of areas that can clearly express them;*
 - b) *Define a complete statement on the Integrity and Authenticity of this property, based on the requirements set out in the Operational Guidelines and the Nara Document on Authenticity;*
 - c) *Ensure that the urban Planning Code has been approved;*
 - d) *Improve the management structure and procedures by the development and implementation of a management plan for the nominated property;*
 - e) *Extend the management system of the property 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) *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.*
3. Considers that any revised nomination with revised boundaries require an expert mission to the site.

II. Examination of minor boundary modifications of natural, mixed and cultural properties to the world Heritage List

Alphabetical Summary Table and Index of Recommendations by IUCN and ICOMOS to the 34th session of the World Heritage Committee (25 July – 3 August 2010)

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.		Recomm.	Pp
NATURAL PROPERTIES					
China	Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas	1083	bis	OK / NA	35
Germany	Messel Pit Fossil Site	720	bis	OK	35
MIXED NATURAL AND CULTURAL PROPERTIES					
Australia	Tasmanian Wilderness	181	ter	OK / OK	36
CULTURAL PROPERTIES					
Australia	Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens	1131	bis	OK	37
Cyprus	Choirokoitia	848	bis	R	38
Germany	Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch	515	bis	R	38
Germany	Würzburg Residence with the Court Gardens and Residence Squar	169	bis	OK	38
Italy	Residences of the Royal House of Savoy	823	bis	OK	38
Japan	Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine and its Cultural Landscape	1246	bis	OK	37
Nepal	Lumbini, the Birthplace of the Lord Buddha	666	bis	NA	37
Poland	Cracow's Historic Centre	29	bis	OK	39
Spain	Old Town of Ávila with its Extra-Muros Churches	348	ter	R	39
Spain	Cathedral, Alcazar and Archivo de Indias in Seville	383	bis	OK	39
Tunisia	Amphitheatre of El Jem	38	bis	OK	36
Tunisia	Kairouan	499	bis	OK	36
Tunisia	Medina of Sousse	498	bis	OK	36
Tunisia	Medina of Tunis	36	bis	OK	36
Tunisia	Punic Town of Kerkuane and its Necropolis	332	ter	R	37

KEY

R Recommended for referral
 OK Approval Recommended of a modification
 NA Not approved modification

A. NATURAL PROPERTIES

A.1 ASIA / PACIFIC

Property	Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas
Id. N°	1083 bis
State Party	China

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 107.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.44

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Approves the minor modifications within the areas referred to as the **Gaigongshan, Baima-Meili Snow Mountains, Laowo Mountain, Yunling Mountain, Laojun Mountain and Qianhu Mountain**, component parts of the **Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas, China**;
3. Does not approve as minor modifications the proposed amendments to the Haba Snow Mountain and Hongshan Mountain, in view of the potentially significant nature of these proposals in relation to the integrity of the property, and also does not approve the addition of three proposed "influencing areas" to the property;
4. Welcomes the commitment of the State Party to increase the staff and resources for the property and to complete, approve and implement all of the management plans for the property and urges the State Party to implement these commitments at the earliest opportunity within all of the sub-units where minor modifications are approved and the boundaries are fully clarified, and to also establish without delay effective protection and management for all components and buffer zones of the property, and to reinforce the overall management of the property;
5. Notes with regret the apparent inadvertent inscription of legal mining areas that were operational prior to the nomination, in the inscribed property, and reiterates that active mining is not compatible with World Heritage Site status. The Committee further reminds States Parties to ensure that mining areas are not nominated inappropriately to the World Heritage List, and requests IUCN to give particular consideration to possible mining conflicts in relation to its evaluation and monitoring processes;
6. Requests the State Party to propose amendments to the Hongshan and Haba Snow Mountain components of the property, to be considered through the process foreseen for significant modifications to the boundaries of a World Heritage property, as set out in paragraph 165 of the Operational Guidelines. The Committee notes that this process would allow an official IUCN mission to consider this matter and advise the Committee upon the proposal. The Committee also notes that this significant modification, if submitted, should consider the basis for exclusion of the existing legal mining production areas that have been under

operations before the inscription of the property and that could not have been considered to be of Outstanding Universal Value at that time. The Committee further notes that the significant modification should indicate the impacts that it would have on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property at the time of inscription of the property on the World Heritage List in 2003, and also considering the approved modifications to the other sub-units of the property referred to in paragraph 2 of this decision that enhance the integrity, protection and management of a number of the components of the property;

7. Further considers that, unless they are clearly demonstrated to not contribute to Outstanding Universal Value of the property, the areas currently subject to mining exploration licenses in the Hongshan component of the property should be considered for retention in the property, and also considers that the commitment to not mine in World Heritage Sites applies to these areas. The Committee therefore requests the State Party to not permit the conversion of mining exploration licenses to production licenses in these areas, as this would clearly be counter to the Committee policy position to not mine in World Heritage properties;
8. Requests the State Party to take all necessary steps to ensure that the mining operations that have already become established within this sector of the property and its buffer zone conform to appropriate international standards regarding the risk to the environment including human health;
9. Recommends the State Party to consider the renomination of the proposed influencing areas as either extensions to the property, or to include them within extended buffer zones that are contiguous with the property;
10. Also requests the World Heritage Centre and IUCN, in collaboration with the State Party, to expedite the agreement of a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property, based on the draft submitted by the State Party, for approval by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th Session in 2011;
11. Further requests the State Party to also take note of the above recommendations in relation to any requested actions decided by the World Heritage Committee in relation to the State of Conservation of the existing property.

A.2 EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

Property	Messel Pit Fossil Site
Id. N°	720 bis
State Party	Germany

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 123.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.45

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B2,

2. Approves the proposed creation of a 22.5 ha buffer zone for the 42 ha **Messel Pit Fossil Site, Germany** in order to strengthen the integrity of the inscribed property and support its effective protection and management;
3. Notes with appreciation the submission of a fully revised management plan for the property, including its buffer zone, and encourages the State Party to fully implement the plan on an ongoing basis.

B. MIXED PROPERTIES

B.1 ASIA / PACIFIC

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

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2010, page 161.
See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2010, page 1.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.46

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B, WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1.Add and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Approves the minor modification of the boundaries of the property **Tasmanian Wilderness, Australia**, in line with the proposals of the State Party, and as previously requested by the World Heritage Committee;
3. Welcomes the intention of the State Party to add the Southwest Conservation Area south of Melaleuca to Cox Bight to the property when mining licenses have expired;
4. Requests the State Party to ensure that the protection and management of the property within its modified boundaries takes account of past decisions of the World Heritage Committee regarding the State of Conservation of the existing property, including the management of threats in the areas adjoining its boundaries;
5. Recommends that the State Party consider further minor modifications to the boundaries to allow for inclusion of appropriate cultural sites, related to and complementing those within the property, with appropriate protection being put in place, and considering the past decisions of the World Heritage Committee on the boundaries of the property in relation the natural and cultural values;
6. Also recommends that the State Party augment its staff with cultural heritage specialists in order to ensure the adequate protection and management of cultural sites both within the property and immediately outside the boundaries.

C. CULTURAL PROPERTIES

C.1 ARAB STATES

Property	Amphitheatre of El Jem
Id. N°	38 bis
State Party	Tunisia

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2010, page 6.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.47

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed buffer zone for the **Amphitheatre of El Jem, Tunisia**.

Property	Kairouan
Id. N°	499 bis
State Party	Tunisia

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2010, page 11.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.48

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed boundaries of the property and the buffer zones for the **Medina of Kairouan, Tunisia**.

Property	Medina of Sousse
Id. N°	498 bis
State Party	Tunisia

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2010, page 9.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.49

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed buffer zone for the **Medina of Sousse, Tunisia**.

Property	Medina of Tunis
Id. N°	36 bis
State Party	Tunisia

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2010, page 4.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.50

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,

2. *Approves* the proposed boundaries of the property and the buffer zone for the **Medina of Tunis, Tunisia**.

Property	Punic Town of Kerkuane and its Necropolis
Id. N°	332 ter
State Party	Tunisia

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2010, page 8.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.51

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined* Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. *Refers* the proposed buffer zones for the **Punic Town of Kerkuane and its Necropolis, Tunisia**, back to the State Party to allow it to provide a plan to scale clearly delineating the buffer zones so as to adequately protect and conserve the property. Current land uses and cadastral plans should be considered for the delimitation of the buffer zones.

C.2 ASIA / PACIFIC

Property	Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens
Id. N°	1131 bis
State Party	Australia

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2010, page 34.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.52

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined* Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. *Approves* the proposed buffer zone for **Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens, Australia**.

Property	Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine and its Cultural Landscape
Id. N°	1246 bis
State Party	Japan

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2010, page 30.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.53

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined* Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. *Approves* the proposed minor modification to the boundary of the **Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine and its Cultural Landscape, Japan**.

Property	Lumbini, the Birthplace of the Lord Buddha
Id. N°	666 bis
State Party	Nepal

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2010, page 32.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.54

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined* Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. *Does not approve* the proposed minor modification to the boundary of **Lumbini, the Birthplace of the Lord Buddha, Nepal**;
3. *Considers* that the proposal to enlarge the property to encompass the entire inner sacred garden and to enclose the outer sacred garden by a new buffer zone is to be supported in principle. However, in order to approve the considerable extension to the property, the Committee *considers* that more details are needed of the area to be included in terms of descriptions, plans, photographs, and more detailed maps are needed that comply with the requirements of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. Furthermore details also need to be provided of the management and protection arrangements for the enlarged area;
4. *Requests* the State Party to reference some of the statements referred to at the time of inscription, such as the statements made at the time that various administration buildings were to be demolished;
5. *Considers also* that a statement of Outstanding Universal Value needs to be provided by the State Party identifying how the Outstanding Universal Value is reflected by the considerably extended attributes of the enlarged area;
6. *Further considers* that a mission will be needed to understand the rationale for the boundaries and the adequacy of the management and protection arrangements. And, as the request from the State Party refers to the development of a Management Plan, *recommends* to complete, approve and implement this Plan before the boundary is enlarged;
7. *Further considers* that the requirements outlined above mean that this request cannot be considered as a minor modification. The request needs to be reformulated with the extra material suggested, and submitted as a major modification;
8. *Also recommends* that the State Party submit a fuller nomination that will be considered as a major modification and evaluated with a mission to the property.

C.3 EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

Property	Choirokoitia
Id. N°	848 bis
State Party	Cyprus

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2010, page 84.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.55

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the proposed minor modification to the boundary of **Choirokoitia, Cyprus**, back to the State Party to allow it to:
 - a) Consider whether the boundary of the World Heritage Property should be extended further, in order to enclose all of the State-owned property of the peninsular bounded by the Maroni river;
 - b) Confirm that the controlled zone is the buffer zone;
 - c) Consider the enlargement of the buffer zone to the north, east and south.

Property	Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch
Id. N°	515 bis
State Party	Germany

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2010, page 92.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.56

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the proposed buffer zone for the **Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch, Germany**, back to the State Party to allow it to:
 - a) Consider whether the boundary of the proposed buffer zone could be extended to the west of the World Heritage property to protect the important approach view of the Torhall and include Marktplatz and Benedikterstrasse, or whether this view could be protected by other means;
 - b) Consider whether the boundary of the proposed buffer zone could be extended further to the north to protect the line of the central axis connecting the Altenmünster site and the Lorsch Abbey site and enclose the Klosterfeld area on the north side of Alte Bensheimer Strasse.
3. Encourages the State Party to keep the World Heritage Committee informed of any development project concerning the property, its buffer zone, and wider setting in conformity with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

Property	Würzburg Residence with the Court Gardens and Residence Squar
Id. N°	169 bis
State Party	Germany

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2009, page 90.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.57

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed buffer zone for **Würzburg Residence with the Court Gardens and Residence Square, Germany**;
3. Recommends that the State party give consideration to considerably reduce the parking lot on the Residence Square in order to improve the visual integrity of the site.

Property	Residences of the Royal House of Savoy
Id. N°	823 bis
State Party	Italy

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2010, page 86.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.58

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed minor modification to the boundary of **Castello di Pollenzo**, component part of the **Residences of the Royal House of Savoy, Italy**;
3. Approves the proposed buffer zone for **Castello di Pollenzo, Castello del Valentino, Villa della Regina, Castello di Moncalieri and Castello di Govone**, component parts of the **Residences of the Royal House of Savoy, Italy**;
4. Approves the proposed extension to the buffer zone for **Castello di Rivoli, Reggia di Venaria Reale, Castello di Agliè and Castello di Racconigi**, component parts of the **Residences of the Royal House of Savoy, Italy**;
5. Recommends that the State Party consider, when possible, future extensions to the buffer zones of the Residences of the Royal House of Savoy, in terms of the historical connections between the Residences and the "command centre" in Turin, their axial relationships, views and vistas.

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

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2010, page 94.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.59

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,*
2. *Approves the proposed buffer zone for **Cracow's Historic Centre, Poland.***

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

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2010, page 95.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.60

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,*
2. *Refers the proposed buffer zone for the **Old Town of Ávila with its Extra-Muros Churches, Spain,** back to the State Party in order to allow it to finalize the management plan for the property and to develop a retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value as the basis for the Management Plan;*
3. *Notes that further progress has been made in developing a detailed Management Plan that will respond to the needs of the city in terms of protection of the built fabric and to the need to sustain and enhance the social and economic framework of the city;*
4. *Considers that the Management Plan should be based on an agreed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value that must be primarily based on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property that was recognised at the time of inscription. Whereas other values might well have been identified since inscription in response to changing ideas of heritage and can be the subject of the Management Plan, there is a need to differentiate between the Outstanding Universal Value, which is non-negotiable, and other values.*

Property	Cathedral, Alcazar and Archivo de Indias in Seville
Id. N°	383 bis
State Party	Spain

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2010, page 97.

Draft Decision: 34 COM 8B.61

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1.Add,*

2. *Approves the proposed buffer zone for the **Cathedral, Alcázar and Archivo de Indias in Seville, Spain.***

3. *Notes that the City Council has agreed to undertake the remaining catalogues for the sectors within the Buffer Zone and urges the State Party to ensure that these are in place as soon as possible;*

4. *Also notes that development outside the buffer zone in the wider setting will be subject to impact assessments on the inscribed property under the 2007 Historical Heritage Act and urges the State Party to ensure that these are applied rigorously.*

III. Record of the physical attributes of each property being discussed at the 34th session of the World Heritage Committee

Of the 42 properties being discussed, 18 are serial proposals containing a total of 862 new component parts.

A total of 80.6 million hectares is proposed for inscription, of which the majority (99.7%) are for natural and mixed sites, although numerically natural and mixed sites represent only 24% of the 42 nominations being discussed.

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

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

The tables below present the information in two parts:

- 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
- a set of separate tables presenting the component parts of each of the 18 proposed serial properties.

A. Physical attributes of properties proposed for inscription at the 34th 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				
Bulgaria	Pirin National Park (extension)	225 bis	12136.02 ha	1078.28 ha	N41 44 33,8 E23 25 49,7
China	China Danxia	1335	82151 ha	218357 ha	See serial property table
France	Pitons, cirques and <i>remparts</i> of Reunion Island	1317	105838 ha	11729 ha	S21 05 58 E55 28 48
Italy	Monte San Giorgio (extension of "Monte San Giorgio", Italy)	1090 bis	240.34 ha	1818.45 ha	Switzerland N45 54 01 E8 57 04 Italy N45 53 20 E8 54 50
Kiribati	Phoenix Islands Protected Area	1325	40825000 ha	--	S03 38 59 W172 51 27
Portugal / Spain	Dinosaur Ichnites of the Iberian Peninsula	1204 rev	27.8503 ha	232.1224 ha	See serial property table
Russian Federation	Putorana Plateau	1234 rev	1887251 ha	1773300 ha	N69 02 49 E94 09 29
Tajikistan	Tajik National Park (Mountains of the Pamirs)	1252	1226500 ha	1385174 ha	N38 37 28 E72 44 08
TOTAL	INCREASE to the World Heritage List proposed		44139144.21 ha	3391689.852 ha	
	MIXED PROPERTIES				
Sri Lanka	Central Highlands of Sri Lanka: its Cultural and Natural Heritage	1203	56844 ha	72645 ha	See serial property table
United States of	Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument,	1326	36207499 ha	--	N25 20 56.652 W170 08

State Party		ID N	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
America	Hawaii				44.952
TOTAL	INCREASE to the World Heritage List proposed		36264343ha	72645 ha	
	CULTURAL PROPERTIES				
Australia	Australian Convict Sites	1306	1502.51 ha	3746.68 ha	See serial property table
Austria	City of Graz – Historic Centre and Schloss Eggenberg (extension of the “City of Graz – Historic Centre”)	931 bis	19.127012 ha	147.253873 ha	See serial property table
Belarus / Poland	Augustowski Canal – a work of man and nature	1304	82670 ha	243000 ha	Belarus N53 52 18 E23 45 18 Poland N53 50 29 E22 59 31
Belgium	Major Mining Sites of Wallonia	1344	117.43 ha	413.51 ha	See serial property table
Brazil	São Francisco Square in the Town of São Cristóvão	1272 rev	3 ha	2500 ha	S11 00 58 W37 12 36
China	Historic Monuments of Dengfeng in “The Centre of Heaven and Earth” (Originally “Historic monuments of Mount Songshan”)	1305 rev	825 ha	3438.1 ha	See serial property table
Ethiopia	Konso Cultural Landscape	1333	14000 ha	--	N5 18 E37 24
France	Episcopal City of Albi	1337	19.47 ha	64.09 ha	N43 55 42 E02 08 33
Germany	Upper Harz Water Management System (extension of “Mines of Rammelsberg and Historic Town of Goslar”)	623 ter	1009.89 ha	5654.69 ha	See serial property table
India	The Jantar Mantar, Jaipur	1338	1.8652 ha	14.6664 ha	N26 55 29 E75 49 30
India	Matheran Light Railway (extension of the “Mountain Railways of India”)	944 qua ter	1.322 ha	115.812 ha	See serial property table
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Sheikh Safi al-din Khānegāh and Shrine Ensemble in Ardabil	1345	2.1353 ha	13.0616 ha	N38 14 55 E48 17 29
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Tabriz Historic Bazaar Complex	1346	28.9733 ha	75.4082 ha	See serial property table
Israel	Sites of Christianity in the Galilee	1309	1126.44 ha	4308.19 ha	See serial property table
Israel	The Triple-arch Gate at Dan	1105 rev	0.48 ha	28 ha	N33 14 52 E35 39 17
Kenya	Fort Jesus, Mombasa	1295	2.36 ha	31 ha	S4 3 46 E39 40 46
Marshall Islands	Bikini Atoll, nuclear tests site	1339	73500 ha	130425 ha	N11 36 0 E165 22 50
Mexico	Camino Real de Tierra Adentro	1351	3101.91 ha	268057.2 ha	See serial property table
Mexico	Prehistoric Caves of Yagul and Mitla in the Central Valley of Oaxaca	1352	1515.17 ha	3859.74 ha	N16 57 03 W96 25 16
Netherlands	Seventeenth-century canal ring area of Amsterdam inside the Singelgracht	1349	198.2 ha	491.1 ha	N52 21 54 E4 53 16
Norway	Røros Mining Town and the Circumference (extension of “Røros Mining Town”)	55 bis	16458.6 ha	481240 ha	See serial property table
Republic of Korea	Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong	1324	599.6 ha	885.2 ha	See serial property table
Romania	Church of the Resurrection of Sucevița Monastery (extension of the “Churches of Moldavia”)	598 bis	1.4 ha	36.4 ha	See serial property table
Saudi Arabia	At-Turaif District in ad-Dir'iyah	1329	28.78 ha	237.95 ha	N24 44 02,88 E46 34 20,88
Spain	Palaeolithic Rock Art Ensemble in Siega Verde (extension of “Prehistoric Rock-Art Sites in the Côa Valley, Portugal”)	866 bis	0.9 ha	44.5 ha	See serial property table
Spain / Mexico / Slovenia	The Mercury and Silver Binomial. Almadén and Idrija with San Luis Potosí	1313 rev	174.45 ha	1814.09 ha	See serial property table
Tajikistan	Sarazm	1141 rev	15.93 ha	141.90 ha	N39 30 28 E67 27 37
Ukraine	Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral with Related Monastic Buildings, St. Cyril's and St. Andrew's Churches, Kiev Pechersk Lavra (extension of “Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev Pechersk Lavra”)	527 ter	2.179 ha	38.172 ha	See serial property table
United Kingdom	Darwin's Landscape Laboratory	1247	721 ha	567 ha	N51 20 09 E0 03 14
United Republic of Tanzania	Ngorongoro Conservation Area (renomination under cultural criteria)	39 bis	19789.71 ha	--	S3 11 13.99 E35 32 26.98
United States of America	Mount Vernon	1327	13 ha	159 ha	N38 42 28.7 W77 05 10.2

State Party		ID N	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
Viet Nam	Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long - Hanoi	1328	18.395 ha	108 ha	N21 02 22 E105 50 14
TOTAL	INCREASE to the World Heritage List proposed		217469.2269 ha	1151655.714 ha	

B. Serial properties to be examined by the 34th session of the World Heritage Committee

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

Natural Properties

China					
N 1335					
China Danxia					
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates	
1335-001	Chishui - West Section	10142 ha	44814 ha	N28 22 11 E105 47 39	
1335-002	Chishui - East Section	17222 ha		N28 25 19 E106 2 33	
1335-003	Taining - North Section	5277 ha	12401 ha	N27 00 37 E117 13 07	
1335-004	Taining -South Section	5810 ha		N26 51 56 E117 02 22	
1335-005	Langshan	6600 ha	6200 ha	N26 20 24 E110 46 45	
1335-006	Danxiashan	16800 ha	12400 ha	N24 57 55 E113 42 12	
1335-007	Longhushan: Longhushan Section	16950 ha	59820 ha	N28 04 15 E116 59 05	
1335-008	Longhushan: Guifeng Section	2740 ha		N28 19 03 E117 25 10	
1335-009	Jianglangshan	610 ha	571 ha	N28 22 11 E105 47 39	
	TOTAL	82151 ha	218357 ha		

Portugal / Spain					
N 1204 rev					
Dinosaur Ichnites of the Iberian Peninsula					
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates	
1204rev-001	Pedreira do Galinha	4.08 ha	93.78 ha	N2 36 45.04 W12 2 59.38	
1204rev-002	Vale de Meios	1.14 ha	20.95 ha	N2 30 1.73 W12 13 46.31	
1204rev-003	Pedra da Mua	8.09 ha	31.24 ha	N1 27 51.46 W12 32 41.05	
1204rev-004	Tereñes	5.35 ha	5.64 ha	N43 28 34.76 W5 6 6.71	
1204rev-005	Fuentesalvo	0.0044 ha	3.2715 ha	N42 3 12.11 W2 20 20.98	
1204rev-006	Las Cerradicas	0.0065 ha	0.9085 ha	N40 39 50.86 E0 52 35.64	
1204rev-007	Costalomo	0.2025 ha	16.2566 ha	N42 0 54.98 W3 14 50.37	
1204rev-008	El Peladillo	0.4231 ha	0.855 ha	N42 4 38.57 W2 2 1.39	
1204rev-009	Los Cayos	0.2353 ha	0.267 ha	N42 5 3.45 W2 5 1.03	
1204rev-010	Tambuc	1.8625 ha	1.8276 ha	N39 10 50.70 E0 47 20.30	
1204rev-011	Fumanya	6.456 ha	29.274 ha	N42 11 23.92 E1 47 58.83	
	TOTAL	27.8503 ha	232.1224 ha		

Natural Properties - extensions

Bulgaria				
N 225 bis Pirin National Park				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
225-001	Pirin National Park inscribed in 1983	27442.9 ha	-	N41 44 33,8 E23 25 49,7
	Becomes Buffer zone	-1078.28 ha		
	Excluded	-150.6 ha		
225bis-001	Pirin National Park	12136.02 ha	1078.28 ha	
TOTAL		38350.04 ha	1078.28 ha	

Italy				
N 1090 bis Monte San Giorgio (extension of "Monte San Giorgio", Switzerland)				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1090-001	Monte San Giorgio – Switzerland inscribed in 2003	849 ha	1389 ha	N45 54 01 E8 57 04
1090bis-001	Monte San Giorgio – Italy	240.34 ha	1818.45 ha	N45 53 20 E8 54 50
TOTAL		1089.34 ha	3207.45 ha	

Mixed Properties

Sri Lanka				
CN 1203 Central Highlands of Sri Lanka: its Cultural and Natural Heritage				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1203-001	Peak Wilderness Protected Area (PWPA)	22379 ha	37571 ha	N6 48 04.96 E80 37 31.13
1203-002	Horton Plains National Park (HPNP)	3160 ha	-	N6 48 22.07 E80 47 47.55
1203-003	Knuckles Conservation Forest (KCF)	31305 ha	35074 ha	N7 27 08.82 E80 48 07.56
TOTAL		56844 ha	72645 ha	

Cultural Properties

Australia				
C 1306 Australian Convict Sites				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1306-001	Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area ("KAVHA")	225 ha	-	S29 03 12 E167 57 31
1306-002	Old Government House and Domain ("Old Government House")	37.25 ha	29.03 ha	S33 48 35 E150 59 42
1306-003	Hyde Park Barracks	0.50 ha	ng	S33 52 10 E151 12 45
1306-004	Brickendon and Woolmers Estates ("Brickendon-Woolmers")	233.52 ha	322.08 ha	S41 37 30 E147 08 30
1306-005	Darlington Probation Station ("Darlington")	361 ha	1968.28 ha	S42 34 54 E148 04 12
1306-006	Old Great North Road	258.64 ha	ng	S33 22 42 E150 59 40
1306-007	Cascades Female Factory ("Cascades")	0.6 ha	7.09 ha	S42 53 37 E147 17 57
1306-008	Port Arthur Historic Site ("Port Arthur")	146 ha	1216.51 ha	S43 08 52 E147 51 05
1306-009	Coal Mines Historic Site ("Coal Mines")	214 ha	138.47 ha	S42 59 1 E147 42 59
1306-010	Cockatoo Island Convict Site ("Cockatoo Island")	20 ha	47.22 ha	S33 50 51 E151 10 19
1306-011	Fremantle Prison	6 ha	18 ha	S32 03 18 E115 45 13
TOTAL		1502.51 ha	3746.68 ha	

Belgium				
C 1344 Major Mining Sites of Wallonia				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1344-001	Grand Hornu	15.83 ha	63.74 ha	N50 26 07 E3 50 18
1344-002	Bois-du-Luc	62.15 ha	113.61 ha	N50 28 24 E4 9 43
1344-003	Bois du Cazier	26.65 ha	130.76 ha	N50 22 40 E4 26 27
1344-004	Blegny-Mine	12.80 ha	105.40 ha	N50 41 11 E5 43 25
TOTAL		117.43 ha	413.51 ha	

China				
C 1305 rev Historic Monuments of Dengfeng in "The Centre of Heaven and Earth" (Originally "Historic monuments of Mount Songshan")				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1305rev-001	Taishi Que Gates, Zhongue Temple	372.3 ha	496.3 ha	N34 27 31.49 E113 04 03.79
1305rev-002	Shaoshi Que Gates	84 ha	222.4 ha	N34 29 34.94 E112 58 37.21
1305rev-003	Qimu Que Gates	40.4 ha	108.9 ha	N34 28 26.92 E113 02 28.48
1305rev-004	Songye Temple Pagoda	33.4 ha	47.9 ha	N34 30 05.83 E113 00 57.34
1305rev-005	Architectural Complex of Shaolin Temple (Kernel Compound, Chuzu Temple, Pagoda Forest)	182.6 ha	1939.6 ha	N34 30 26.06 E112 56 07.85
1305rev-006	Huishan Temple	68.2 ha	373 ha	N34 29 36.20 E112 59 55.92
1305rev-007	Songyang Academy of Classical Learning	27.8 ha	115.4 ha	N34 28 55 E113 01 37.93
1305rev-008	Observatory	16.3 ha	134.6 ha	N34 23 58.97 E113 08 28.48
TOTAL		825 ha	3438.1 ha	

Iran (Islamic Republic of)				
C 1346 Tabriz Historic Bazaar Complex				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
134-001	Center	26.3722 ha	75.4082 ha	N38 04 53 E46 17 35
1346-002	Kabood Mosque	2.3178 ha		N38 04 25 E46 18 03
1346-003	Sorkhab	0.2832 ha		N38 05 05 E46 17 53
TOTAL		28.9733 ha	75.4082 ha	

Israel				
C 1309 Sites of Christianity in the Galilee				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1309-001	Nazareth : Basilica of Annunciation and The church of St. Josef	2.36 ha	81.35 ha	N73 42 40 E22 82 40
1309-002	Nazareth : The church of St. Gabriel and Mary's Well	0.29 ha		
1309-003	Kafr Kanna : The Wedding church and the church of St. George	0.25 ha	2.48 ha	N73 91 60 E23 20 30
1309-004	Magdala	1.77 ha	405.28 ha	N74 79 00 E24 86 00
1309-005	North Shore of the Sea Gallilee: Tabgha, Mount of Beatitudes, Capernaum	1018.31 ha	1298.8 ha	N75 37 00 E25 20 00
				N75 37 00 E25 20 00
1309-006	Chorazin	25.38 ha	267.4 ha	N75 43 00 E25 42 00
1309-007	Mount Tabor	78.08 ha		N75 75 00 E25 31 00
TOTAL		1126.44 ha	4308.19 ha	

Mexico				
C 1351				
Camino Real de Tierra Adentro				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1351-001	Historic centre of the city of México (World Heritage, 1987)	910 ha	-	N19 25 06 W99 07 58
1351-002	Former college of San Francisco Javier in Tepotzotlán	6.59 ha	40.59 ha	N19 42 48 W99 13 16
1351-003	Town of Aculco	13.99 ha	42.03 ha	N20 05 37 W99 50 06
1351-004	Bridge of Atongo	0.19 ha	63.22 ha	N19 59 12 W99 26 40
1351-005	Stretch of the Camino Real between Aculco and San Juan del Río	ng	7.58 ha	-
1351-006	Former convent of San Francisco in Tepeji del Río and bridge	3.93 ha	107.52 ha	N19 53 42 W99 20 35
1351-007	Stretch of the Camino Real between the bridge of La Colmena and the Former hacienda of La Cañada	6.31 ha	425.10 ha	N19 57 57 W99 22 41
1351-008	Historic centre of the city of San Juan del Río	30.16 ha	137.31 ha	N20 23 23 W99 59 49
1351-009	Former hacienda of Chichimequillas	7.56 ha	165.03 ha	N20 45 31 W100 20 32
1351-010	Chapel of the former hacienda of Buenavista	0.05 ha	6.24 ha	N20 49 12 W100 28 08
1351-011	Historic centre of the city of Querétaro (World Heritage, 1996)	400 ha	-	N20 35 00 W100 22 00
1351-012	Bridge of El Fraile	0.25 ha	113.32 ha	N20 50 33 W100 47 55
1351-013	Former Royal hospital of San Juan de Dios of San Miguel de Allende	0.93 ha	-	N20 54 57 W100 44 55
1351-014	Bridge of San Rafael	0.58 ha	180.03 ha	N20 56 28 W100 47 37
1351-015	Bridge La Quemada	1.49 ha	150.55 ha	N21 19 40 W101 05 47
1351-016	Protective town of San Miguel and Sanctuary of Jesús Nazareno de Atotonilco (World Heritage, 2008)	43.26 ha	40.14 ha	N20 54 20 W100 44 47
1351-017	Historic centre of the city of Guanajuato and its adjacent mines (World Heritage, 1988)	190 ha	-	N21 01 01 W101 15 20
1351-018	Historic centre of the city of Lagos de Moreno and bridge	29.08 ha	92.25 ha	N21 21 23 W102 08 43
1351-019	Historic ensemble of the Town of Ojuelos	0.82 ha	42.62 ha	N21 51 20 W101 47 08
1351-020	Bridge of Ojuelos	1.29 ha	200.27 ha	N21 48 19 W101 45 31
1351-021	Former hacienda of Ciénega de Mata	2.49 ha	35.11 ha	N21 44 23 W102 01 35
1351-022	Cemetery in Encarnación de Díaz	1.64 ha	16.88 ha	N21 31 55 W102 14 14
1351-023	Former hacienda of Peñuelas	8.65 ha	369.25 ha	N21 42 39 W102 16 56
1351-024	Former hacienda of Cieneguilla	3 ha	516.46 ha	N21 43 0 W102 26 51
1351-025	Historic ensemble of the city of Aguascalientes	6.45 ha	79.23 ha	N21 52 50 W102 17 48
1351-026	Former hacienda of Pabellón de Hidalgo	10.72 ha	180.40 ha	N22 10 29 W102 20 29
1351-027	Chapel of San Nicolás Tolentino of the former hacienda of San Nicolás de Quijas	0.11 ha	9.65 ha	N22 09 11 W101 50 46
1351-028	Town of Pinos	3.35 ha	14.18 ha	N22 17 53 W101 42 37
1351-029	Temple of Nuestra Señora de los Ángeles of the town of Noria de Ángeles	0.15 ha	2.71 ha	N22 26 34 W102 02 47
1351-030	Temple of Nuestra Señora de los Dolores in Villa González Ortega	0.15 ha	5.16 ha	N22 30 44 W102 02 47
1351-031	Former college of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe of Propaganda Fide	2.75 ha	17.53 ha	N22 44 46 W102 31 06
1351-032	Historic ensemble of the city of Sombrerete	3.79 ha	39.14 ha	N23 37 54 W103 38 23

1351-033	Temple of San Pantaleón Mártir in the Town of Noria de San Pantaleón	0.21 ha	19.76 ha	N23 31 15 W103 46 20
1351-034	Sierra de Órganos (Mountain Range of Órganos)	1124.65 ha	4770.60 ha	N22 36 29 W102 22 45
1351-035	Architectonic ensemble of the Town of Chalchihuites	1.83 ha	16.04 ha	N23 47 25 W103 47 26
1351-036	Stretch of the Camino Real between Ojocaliente and Zacatecas	6.76 ha	1941.02 ha	N23 28 33 W103 57 11
1351-037	Cave of Ávalos	3.28 ha	98.18 ha	N22 36 29 W102 22 45
1351-038	Historic centre of the city of Zacatecas (World Heritage, 1993)	110 ha	-	N22 46 00 W102 33 20
1351-039	Sanctuary of Plateros	0.20 ha	2.45 ha	N23 13 44 W102 50 26
1351-040	Historic centre of the city of San Luis Potosí (In process of evaluation)	70.34 ha	133.49 ha	N22 09 04 W100 50 34
1351-041	Chapel of San Antonio of the Former hacienda of Juana Guerra	0.63 ha	32.69 ha	N23 50 30 W104 11 14
1351-042	Temples in the town of Nombre de Dios	5.94 ha	109.96 ha	N23 50 58 W104 14 41
1351-043	Former hacienda of San Diego de Navacoyán and Puente del Diablo (Devil's Bridge)	0.98 ha	352.32 ha	N24 02 37 W104 32 57
1351-044	Historic centre of the city of Durango	48.03 ha	394.81 ha	N24 01 29 W104 40 13
1351-045	Temples in the town of Cuencamé and Cristo de Mapimí	2.63 ha	43.51 ha	N24 52 12 W103 41 53
1351-046	Chapel of the Refugio of the former hacienda of Cuatillos	0.30 ha	56.82 ha	N25 05 50 W103 46 27
1351-047	Temple of the town of San José de Avino	0.19 ha	5.39 ha	N24 31 25 W104 18 4
1351-048	Chapel of the former hacienda of La Inmaculada Concepción de Palmitos de Arriba	0.03 ha	2.75 ha	N25 02 13 W104 28 48
1351-049	Chapel of the former hacienda of La Limpia Concepción de Palmitos de Abajo (Huichapa)	0.03 ha	2.71 ha	N25 04 35 W104 29 58
1351-050	Architectonic ensemble of the Town of Nazas	5.06 ha	181.51 ha	N25 13 35 W104 06 52
1351-051	Town of San Pedro del Gallo	4.27 ha	9.80 ha	N25 33 57 W104 17 34
1351-052	Architectonic ensemble of the Town of Mapimí	2.87 ha	41.01 ha	N25 50 1 W103 50 53
1351-053	Town of Indé	1.85 ha	9.28 ha	N25 54 48 W105 13 23
1351-054	Chapel of San Mateo of the Former hacienda of La Zarca	0.17 ha	198.34 ha	N25 50 41 W104 44 30
1351-055	Former hacienda of the Limpia Concepción of El Canutillo	0.83 ha	34.35 ha	N26 22 58 W105 22 08
1351-056	Temple of San Miguel of the town of Villa Ocampo	0.20 ha	7.93 ha	N26 26 24 W105 30 34
1351-057	Stretch of the Camino Real between Nazas and San Pedro del Gallo	ng	256,272.88 ha	N25 22 41 W104 08 39
1351-058	Mine of Ojuela	9.98 ha	56.85 ha	N25 47 34 W103 47 27
1351-059	Cave of Las Mulass de Molino	0.66 ha	4.58 ha	N24 44 58 W105 00 27
1351-060	Town of Valle de Allende	10.26 ha	158.65 ha	N26 56 22 W105 23 38
	TOTAL	3101.91 ha	268057.2 ha	

Republic of Korea				
C 1324 Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1324-001	Hahoe Cluster: Hahoe Village	499.5 ha	566.1 ha	N36 32 21 E128 31 00
1324-002	Hahoe Cluster: Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy	1.7 ha		N36 32 25 E128 33 10
1324-003	Yangdong Cluster: Yangdong Village	91.6 ha	237.4 ha	N36 00 07 E129 15 12
1324-004	Yangdong Cluster: Oksanseowon Confucian Academy, Dongnakdang House	6.4 ha	ng	N36 00 47 E129 09 45
1324-005	Yangdong Cluster: Donggangseowon Confucian Academy	0.4 ha	ng	N35 59 57 E129 17 29
TOTAL		599.6 ha	885.2 ha	

Spain / Mexico / Slovenia				
C 1313 rev The Mercury and Silver Binomial. Almadén and Idrija with San Luis Potosí				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1313rev-001	Almadén - Spain	49.67 ha	1117 ha	N38 46 31 W4 50 20
1313rev-002	Idrija – Old Town - Slovenia	47.33 ha		N46 00 08 E14 01 39
1313rev-003	Idrija – Smelting Plant - Slovenia	0.6 ha		N46 00 26 E14 02 07
1313rev-004	Idrija – Kamšt water pump with the Rake water channel and Kobilja dam - Slovenia	1.33 ha	ng	N45 59 56 E14 02 14
1313rev-005	Gorenja Kanomilja – Kanomilja or Ovcjak Water Barrier - Slovenia	0.71 ha	ng	N46 01 04 E13 56 22
1313rev-006	Vojsko – Idrija Water Barrier - Slovenia	1.21 ha	ng	N46 00 10 E13 55 12
1313rev-007	Idrijska Bela – Putrih's Water Barrier on the Belca creek - Slovenia	0.49 ha	ng	N45 58 34 E13 56 01
1313rev-008	Idrijska Bela – Belca Water Barrier on the Belca creek (or Brus's Water Barrier) - Slovenia	2.49 ha	ng	N45 58 13 E13 57 08
1313rev-009	San Luis Potosí - Mexico	70.34 ha	133.49	N22 09 02 W100 58 36
TOTAL		174.17 ha	1250.49 ha	

Cultural Properties - extensions

Austria				
C 931 bis City of Graz – Historic Centre and Schloss Eggenberg (extension of “City of Graz - Historic Centre”)				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
931-001	City of Graz - Historic Centre – inscribed in 1999	71.970016 ha	75.723334 ha	N47 04 23 E15 26 19
931bis-002	City of Graz – Historic Centre and Schloss Zggenberg	19.127012 ha	147.253873 ha	N47 04 27 E15 23 30
TOTAL		91.097028 ha	222.977207 ha	

Germany				
C 623 ter Upper Harz Water Management System (extension of “Mines of Rammelsberg and Historic Town of Goslar”)				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
623bis-001	Mines of Rammelsberg and Historic Town of Goslar – inscribed in 1992 / 2008	363.3 ha	376.1 ha	N51 53 24 E10 25 14.016
623ter-002/726	Upper Harz Water Management System	1009.89 ha	5654.69 ha	N51 49 12 E10 20 24
TOTAL		1373.19 ha	6030.79 ha	

India				
C 944 quater Matheran Light Railway (extension of the "Mountain Railways of India")				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
944-001	Darjeeling Himalayan Railway - inscribed in 1999	5.34 ha	70 ha	N26 40 59 E88 26 35
944bis-002	Nilgiri Mountain Railway - inscribed in 2005	4.59 ha	500 ha	N11 20 39 E76 47 30
944ter-003	Kalka Simla Railway - inscribed in 2008	79.06 ha	74.88 ha	N30 50 20 E76 55 56
944quater-004	Matheran Light Railway	1.322 ha	115.812 ha	N18 59 13 E73 16 14
TOTAL		90.312 ha	760.692 ha	

Norway				
C 55 bis Røros Mining Town and the Circumference (extension of "Røros Mining Town")				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
55-001	Røros Mining Town - inscribed in 1980	51.4 ha	481240 ha	N62 34 46 E11 23 40
55bis-001	Town and Cultural Landscapes including the present World Heritage Site + Winter Transport Route	15508.6 ha		N62 34 26 E11 23 08
55bis-002	Femundshytta	950 ha		N62 19 19 E11 50 02
TOTAL		16510 ha	481240 ha	

Romania				
C 598 bis Church of the Resurrection of Sucevița Monastery (extension of "Churches of Moldavia")				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
598-001	Church of the Beheading of St John the Baptist of Arbore - inscribed in 1998	2.54 ha	28.59 ha	N47 44 E25 56
598-002	Church of the Assumption of the Virgin of the former Monastery of Humor - inscribed in 1998	4.27 ha	27.9 ha	N47 35 38 E25 51 15
598-003	Church of the Annunciation of the Monastery of Moldovita - inscribed in 1998	4 ha	44 ha	N47 40 39 E25 32 50
598-004	Church of the Holy Rood of Patrauti - inscribed in 1998	0.67 ha	26.64 ha	N47 43 58 E26 11 41
598-005	Church of St Nicholas and the Catholicon of the Monastery of Probota - inscribed in 1998	1 ha	28.54 ha	N47 23 E27 30
598-006	Church of St George of Suceava - inscribed in 1998	1.34 ha	4.84 ha	N47 40 E26 17
598-007	Church of St George of the former Voronet Monastery - inscribed in 1998	3.27 ha	37.71 ha	N47 32 E25 52
598bis-008	Church of the Resurrection of Sucevița Monastery	1.4 ha	36.4 ha	N47 46 42 E25 42 46
TOTAL		18.49 ha	234.62 ha	

Spain				
C 866 bis Palaeolithic Rock Art Ensemble in Siega Verde (extension of "Prehistoric Rock-Art Sites in the Côa Valley" Portugal)				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
866-001	Broeira	4.57 ha	20827.06 ha	N41 03 09 W7 06 02
866-002	Canada do Inferno / Rego da vide	10.09 ha		N41 03 01 W7 06 06
866-003	Faia	5.94 ha		N40 56 02 W7 05 07
866-004	Faia - Vale Afonsinho	3.03 ha		
866-005	Fonte Frieira	1.57 ha		N41 04 03 W7 06 04
866-006	Meijapão	2.07 ha		N41 03 05 W7 06 01
866-007	Penascosa	22.32 ha		N40 59 08 W7 06 01
866-008	Quinta da Barca	20.48 ha		N40 59 08 W7 06 03
866-009	Quinta da Ervamoira	9.53 ha		N41 01 12 W7 06 19

866-010	Quinta do Fariseu	10.09 ha		
866-011	Ribeira de Piscos / Quinta dos Poios	12.40 ha		N41 01 05 W7 07 01
866-012	Ribeirinha	6.11 ha		N40 59 03 W7 04 06
866-013	Salto do Boi	5.16 ha		N40 58 47 W7 06 01
866-014	Vale de Figueira / Teixugo	8.73 ha		N41 02 04 W7 07 00
866-015	Vale de Moinhos	4.57 ha		N41 03 07 W7 06 08
866-016	Vale de Namoradas	3.7 ha		N41 02 07 W7 05 07
866bis-017	Zone archéologique d'art rupestre de Siega Verde	0.9 ha	44,5 ha	N40 41 51 W6 39 40
	TOTAL	131.26 ha	20871.56 ha	

Ukraine				
C 527 ter	Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral with Related Monastic Buildings, St. Cyril's and St. Andrew's Churches, Kiev Pechersk Lavra (extension of "Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev Pechersk Lavra")			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
527-001	Church of the Saviour at Berestovo - inscribed in 1990	0.6 ha	108.34	N50 26 14 E30 33 17
527bis-002	Kiev-Pechersk Lavra - inscribed in 2005	22.9 ha		N50 26 02,17 E30 33 30.15
527bis-003	Saint-Sophia Cathedral with Related Monastic Buildings - inscribed in 2005	5.02 ha	112.648 (111.81 + 0.838)	N50 27 10,28 E30 30 51.58
527ter-004	St. Andrew's Church	0.496 ha		N50 27 32 E30 31 04
527ter-005	St. Cyril's Church	1.683 ha	37.334	N50 29 00.63 E30 28 19.35
	TOTAL	30.702 ha	258.322 ha	

United Republic of Tanzania				
C 39 bis	Ngorongoro Conservation Area (re-nomination under additional criteria)			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
39-001	Ngorongoro Conservation Area inscribed 1979	809440 ha	-	S3 11 13.992 E35 32 26.988
39bis-001	Ngorongoro Conservation Area	19789.71 ha	-	
	TOTAL	829229.71 ha		