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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-seventh session

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
16 – 27 June 2013

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

8B. Nominations to the World Heritage List

Summary

This Addendum is divided into two sections:

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

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

Decisions required:

The Committee is requested to examine the Draft Decisions presented in this Document, and, in accordance with paragraphs 153, 161 and 162 of the *Operational Guidelines*, take its Decisions concerning inscription on the World Heritage List in the following four categories:

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

In the presentation below, **ICOMOS Recommendations** and **IUCN Recommendations** are both presented in the form of **Draft Decisions** and are abstracted from documents *WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1.Add*, *WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1.Add2* (ICOMOS) and *WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B2* (IUCN).

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

I. EXAMINATION OF NOMINATIONS REFERRED BACK BY PREVIOUS SESSIONS OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

A. CULTURAL PROPERTIES

A.1. ARAB STATES

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

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

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.23

The World Heritage Committee,

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

Brief synthesis

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Integrity

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

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

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

Authenticity

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

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

Protection and Management requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A.2. ASIA / PACIFIC

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

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

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.31

The World Heritage Committee,

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

Brief synthesis

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Integrity

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

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

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

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

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

Authenticity

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

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

Protection and Management requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A.3. EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

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

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

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.42

The World Heritage Committee,

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

II. EXAMINATION OF MINOR BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS OF NATURAL, MIXED AND CULTURAL PROPERTIES ALREADY INSCRIBED ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

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

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

KEY

- R Referral
- OK Approval Recommended
- NA Approval Not recommended
- OK& R Approval recommended for a component part of a serial property, referral recommended for other component parts.

B. MIXED PROPERTIES

B.1. ASIA / PACIFIC

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

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

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.44

The World Heritage Committee,

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

C. CULTURAL PROPERTIES

C.1. ARAB STATES

Property	Tyre
Id. N°	299 Bis
State Party	Lebanon

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

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.45

The World Heritage Committee,

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

and how the relevant stakeholders are involved.

C.2. ASIA / PACIFIC

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

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

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.46

The World Heritage Committee,

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

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

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

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.47

The World Heritage Committee,

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

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

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

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.48

The World Heritage Committee,

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

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

C.3. EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

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

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

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.49

The World Heritage Committee,

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

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

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

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.50

The World Heritage Committee,

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

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

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

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.51

The World Heritage Committee,

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

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

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

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

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

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.52

The World Heritage Committee,

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

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

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

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.53

The World Heritage Committee,

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

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

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

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.54

The World Heritage Committee,

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

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

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

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

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

Draft Decision: 37 COM 8B.55

The World Heritage Committee,

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