

## 1. World Heritage Property Data

### 1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property

White City of Tel-Aviv -- the Modern Movement

### 1.2 - World Heritage Property Details

#### State(s) Party(ies)

- Israel

#### Type of Property

cultural

#### Identification Number

1096


#### Year of inscription on the World Heritage List

2003

### 1.3 - Geographic Information Table

Name	Coordinates (latitude/longitude)	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
White City of Tel-Aviv -- the Modern Movement	32.067 / 34.783	140.4	197	337.4	2003
<b>Total (ha)</b>		<b>140.4</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>337.4</b>	

### 1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Tel-Aviv Conservation areas	01/01/2002	

### 1.5 - Governmental Institution Responsible for the Property

- Guy Kav-Venaki  
Israel Chair Monitoring, Follow-Up and Periodic Reporting Team  
Chairman

### 1.6 - Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency

- Jeremie Hoffmann  
Tel-Aviv Municipality  
Director  
Conservation Department

#### Comment

telephone +972-3-7247267,03-7247268 fax +972-3-7240127

### 1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)

1. [View photos from OUR PLACE the World Heritage collection](#)
2. [www.white-city.co.il](http://www.white-city.co.il)

#### Comment

3. <http://www.tel-aviv.gov.il/Tolive/development/Pages/PreservationPlan.aspx?m=&sm=773>

### 1.8 - Other designations / Conventions under which the property is protected (if applicable)

## 2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

### 2.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

#### Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

##### Brief synthesis

The city of Tel Aviv was founded in 1909 to the immediate north of the walled port city of Jaffa, on the hills along the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea. During the era of British rule in Palestine (1917-1948) it developed into a thriving urban centre, becoming Israel's foremost economic and metropolitan nucleus.

The serial property consists of three separate zones, the central White City, Lev Hair and Rothschild Avenue, and the Bialik Area, surrounded by a common buffer zone.

The White City of Tel Aviv can be seen as an outstanding example in a large scale of the innovative town-planning ideas of the first part of the 20th century. The architecture is a synthetic representation of some of the most significant trends of Modern Movement in architecture, as it developed in Europe. The White City is also an outstanding example of the implementation of these trends taking into account local cultural traditions and climatic conditions.

Tel Aviv was founded in 1909 and developed rapidly under the British Mandate in Palestine. The area of the White City forms its central part, and is based on the urban master plan by Sir Patrick Geddes (1925-27), one of the foremost theorists in the early modern period. Tel Aviv is his only large-scale urban realization, not a "garden city", but an urban entity of physical, economic, social and human needs based on an environmental approach. He developed such innovative notions as "conurbation" and "environment", and was pioneer in his insight into the nature of city as an organism constantly changing in time and space, as a homogeneous urban and rural evolving landscape. His scientific principles in town planning, based on a new vision of a "site" and "region", influenced urban planning in the 20th century internationally. These are issues that are reflected in his master plan of Tel Aviv.

The buildings were designed by a large number of architects, who had been trained and had practised in various European countries. In their work in Tel Aviv, they represented the plurality of the creative trends of modernism, but they also took into account the local, cultural quality of the site. None of the European or North-Africa realizations exhibit such a synthesis of the modernistic picture nor are they at the same scale. The buildings of Tel Aviv are further enriched by local traditions; the design was adapted to the specific climatic conditions of the site, giving a particular character to the buildings and to the ensemble as a whole.

**Criterion (ii):** The White City of Tel Aviv is a synthesis of outstanding significance of the various trends of the Modern Movement in architecture and town planning in the early part of the 20th century. Such influences were adapted to the cultural and climatic conditions of the place, as well as being integrated with local traditions.

**Criterion (iv):** The White City of Tel Aviv is an outstanding example of new town planning and architecture in the early 20th century, adapted to the requirements of a particular cultural and geographic context.

##### Integrity

The spirit of the Geddes plan has been well preserved in the various aspects of urban design (morphology, parcelling,

hierarchy and profiles of streets, proportions of open and closed spaces, green areas). The urban infrastructure is intact, with the exception of Dizengoff Circle, where traffic and pedestrian schemes have been changed, although efforts are being made to reinstate the original plan. Incremental changes could affect the integrity of the urban ensemble in the future. There are some visible changes in the buffer zone due to new construction and commercial development in the 1960s-1990s including some office and residential structures that are out of scale. The White City is encapsulated inside a ring of high-rise structures, which has obviously altered the initial relationship with its context. Any further development could impact on its visual integrity.

#### **Authenticity**

The authenticity of architectural design has been fairly well preserved, proven by homogeneous visual perception of urban fabric, the integrity of style, typology, character of streets, relationship of green areas and urban elements, including, fountains, pergolas and gardens. The details of entrance lobbies, staircases, railings, wooden mailboxes, front and apartment doors, window frames have generally not been changed, though there are some losses - as in most historic towns.

The design of some individual buildings has been modified through rooftop additions even in registered buildings. Although within certain limits, such additions could be perceived as part of traditional continuity, to keep Tel Aviv as a vibrant, living city, attention will need to be given to ensure, the quantity of remodelled buildings is not enough to alter the urban profile, the original scale or parameters of the site.

#### **Protection and management requirements**

Management is covered and incorporated in urban and territorial plans. These include the National Master Plan TaMA 35, with the relevant section 58 on the "Urban Conservation Ensemble in Central Tel Aviv - Jaffa", and the Regional Master Plan TMM 5 providing the main planning instrument for the Tel Aviv conservation area. Management policies include programmes to encourage tourist activities, provide information, and placing an emphasis on conservation. It would be desirable to consider the possibility to provide legal protection at the national level to recent heritage. Deposited in 2002, Conservation Plan (2650B) was approved in 2008. As the majority of the approximately 1,000 historic buildings identified in this document, and other focused local plans, are privately owned, a strategy allowing the transfer of building rights has been implemented to compensate for the loss of those rights. This specifically includes the stringent conditions applying to 180 buildings to which no changes are allowed. Within defined limitations, the application of permitted additional floors to the other remaining protected buildings has been allowed.

A special process has been established for the evaluation, approval and supervision of building permits and construction within the inscribed area. This is managed and controlled by the Municipality's Conservation Unit that currently employs eight trained architects. With the intention of providing measures to improve the control of changes in existing fabric, in view of existing real estate pressures, development trends are continually monitored by the Municipality.

With reference to the Operational Guidelines Annex 3 (concerning New Towns of the 20th century) it is essential for the city of Tel Aviv to ensure moderated and controlled growth in the historic core area. Accordingly, height limits are to be proposed for the property and its buffer zone.

## **2.2 - The criteria (2005 revised version) under which the property was inscribed**

(ii)(iv)

## **2.3 - Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion**

### **2.4 - If needed, please provide details of why the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should be revised**

### **2.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value**

## **3. Factors Affecting the Property**

### **3.14. Other factor(s)**

#### **3.14.1 - Other factor(s)**

### 3.15. Factors Summary Table

#### 3.15.1 - Factors summary table

	Name	Impact						Origin	
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Buildings and Development</b>								
3.1.1	Housing								
3.1.2	Commercial development								
3.1.4	Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure								
3.1.5	Interpretative and visitation facilities								
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Transportation Infrastructure</b>								
3.2.1	Ground transport infrastructure								
3.2.2	Air transport infrastructure								
<b>3.8</b>	<b>Social/cultural uses of heritage</b>								
3.8.1	Ritual / spiritual / religious and associative uses								
3.8.2	Society's valuing of heritage								
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation								
<b>3.13</b>	<b>Management and institutional factors</b>								
3.13.1	Low impact research / monitoring activities								
3.13.3	Management activities								
<b>Legend</b>	Current	Potential	Negative	Positive	Inside	Outside			

### 3.16. Assessment of current negative factors

#### 3.16.1 - Assessment of current negative factors

No factor is both current and negative.

### 3.17. Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to factors affecting the property

#### 3.17.1 - Comments

## 4. Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property

### 4.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

#### 4.1.1 - Buffer zone status

There is a buffer zone

#### 4.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

#### 4.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

#### 4.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are known by the management authority but **are not known by local residents / communities / landowners.**

#### 4.1.5 - Are the buffer zones of the World Heritage property known?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are known by the management authority but **are not known by local residents / communities/landowners.**

#### 4.1.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer zones of the World Heritage property

Declaration site boundaries and buffer zone accessible to the public on the Municipality website

## 4.2. Protective Measures

#### 4.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and / or traditional)

In Israel, the State is directly responsible only for those heritage sites that date before 1700 CE. The built heritage of a later date is subject to other types of protection.

##### National level

The Planning and Building Law (1965, amendment 31/1991) and the Planning Code (1965, revised in 1996) have established a hierarchy of levels (national, regional, local and detailed planning schemes) implemented through administrative mechanisms; no government authority is directly responsible for heritage policy. The National Master Plan, TAMA 35, has a section on 'Urban Conservation Ensemble in Central Tel Aviv – Jaffa' (1991-1997), and is in the process of approval.

##### Municipal level

The main responsibility for the protection of historic urban areas lies with the municipal authorities (three grades of protection). The Conservation Plan, now in the process of approval, will be a legal tool, ensuring the protection of the Tel Aviv historic area and registered buildings. Other legal instruments include: Tel Aviv Master Plan (1965), Tel Aviv Ordinance 2659 b (2001) with zoning provision, and a series of detailed plans for Tel Aviv and Jaffa with protection orders.

##### Regional level

The Conservation Plan of Tel Aviv requires approval by the Regional Planning Committee. The Regional Master Plan, TMM 5, with 'Zone of Urban Pattern Protection' has passed the first stage of approval, and is the principal tool for protection.

About 90% of the buildings in the nominated area are privately owned; the rest is municipal or mixed. The owners' rights (including development rights) are strong in Israel. Therefore, even registered buildings are open for possible additions, except in the case of stringent protection. The municipality should compensate the loss of property value. The strategy of transfer of development rights applies in Tel Aviv and can help to reduce rooftop additions in the nominated area. There are some 1,000 registered buildings in Tel Aviv; 120 of these are subject to stringent protection, with no changes allowed. Zones A and C are covered by the regulations of historic urban plans (Geddes, 1927/38). The 'Lev Hayir' plan, applying to zone B (approved in the 1990s) allows for additional floors under the condition that the existing buildings be fully preserved.

##### Comment

The 2650b conservation plan that was approved in 2003 ensures the preservation of approximately 1,000 buildings in the White City. The quarters plan no. /3616/a /3729/a (quarter 3 and 4 in the northern part of the city center, not yet in-force) will allow additional housing units, and strengthening of buildings against earthquake and missile attacks. In view of these highly important public goals some additional height will be allowed.

#### 4.2.2 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

An adequate legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are **some deficiencies in implementation**

#### 4.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

An adequate legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are **some deficiencies in implementation**

#### 4.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the area surrounding the World Heritage property and the buffer zone provides **an adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection of

the property, contributing to the maintenance of its Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity

**4.2.5 - Can the legislative framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) be enforced?**

There is **acceptable** capacity / resources to enforce legislation and / or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies remain

**4.2.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to protective measures**

During the process of the city center quarter plan, round-table discussions were held involving city planners and representatives of the UNESCO Israeli commission. After long discussions joint recommendations were formed in order to minimize the effect of the plan on the UNESCO inscription of the "White City" World Heritage Site, with good results. The plan is not in-force yet, and is under review of the National Planning Commission. A detailed update will be sent to the center separately.

**4.3. Management System / Management Plan**

**4.3.1 - Management System**

There are two major management levels: Municipality and Municipal Department. The Municipality of Tel Aviv has three Departments involved: Engineering Department directly in charge of Tel Aviv management, the Financial Department, and the Municipal Legal Sector, as well as the City Conservation Committee. Within the Planning Division of the Engineering Department, there are: the City Centre Planning Team (town planning, architecture, planning regulations), the Conservation Team (implementation of Conservation Plan, research, listing; monitoring, documentation, database, restoration permits, contacts with clientele), and the Building License and Inspection Team with functions of monitoring. There is a network of external consultants. Management is covered in urban and territorial plans, including: National Master Plan TAMA 35 with a section 58 on 'Urban Conservation Ensemble in Central Tel Aviv – Jaffa' (1991-1997), Tel Aviv Ordinance 2659 b (2001), and Regional Master Plan TMM 5 (main legal instrument for the conservation area of Tel Aviv). Management policy includes programmes to encourage tourist activities and information with emphasis on conservation.

**Comment**

Please change "Tel Aviv ordinance 2659 b" to "Tel Aviv plan 2650b".

**4.3.2 - Management Documents**

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
City Conservation Plan	In Force	Available	12/10/2002	

**Comment**

inactive link

**4.3.3 - How well do the various levels of administration (i.e. national / federal; regional / provincial / state; local / municipal etc.) coordinate in the management of the World Heritage Property ?**

There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies / levels involved in the management of the property **but it could be improved**

**4.3.4 - Is the management system / plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value ?**

The management system/plan is only **partially adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

**4.3.5 - Is the management system being implemented?**

The management system is being **fully** implemented and monitored

**4.3.6 - Is there an annual work / action plan and is it being implemented?**

An annual work / action plan exists and **most or all activities** are being implemented and monitored

**4.3.7 - Please rate the cooperation / relationship with World Heritage property managers / coordinators / staff of the following**

Local communities / residents	Fair
Local / Municipal authorities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Good
Visitors	Good
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Good
Industry	Fair

**4.3.8 - If present, do local communities resident in or near the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?**

Local communities have **some input** into discussions relating to management but no direct role in management

**4.3.9 - If present, do indigenous peoples resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?**

**No indigenous peoples** are resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone

**4.3.10 - Is there cooperation with industry (i.e. forestry, mining, agriculture, etc.) regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone?**

There is contact but only **some cooperation** with industry regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone

**4.3.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training**

Management plan of the declaration site is currently being updated. The program aims to produce initiatives and broader cooperation with various sectors of the industry. Thereby strengthening the involvement and preservation of the area declared.

**4.3.12 - Please report any significant changes in the legal status and / or contractual / traditional protective measures and management arrangements for the World**

Heritage property since inscription or the last Periodic report

**4.4. Financial and Human Resources**

**4.4.1 - Costs related to conservation, based on the average of last five years (relative percentage of the funding sources)**

Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc)	0%
International donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Governmental (National / Federal)	0%
Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	100%
Governmental (Local / Municipal)	0%
In country donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0%
Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0%
Other grants	0%

**4.4.2 - International Assistance received from the World Heritage Fund (USD)**

**4.4.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?**

The available budget is **sufficient** but further funding would enable more effective management to international best practice standard

**4.4.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?**

The existing sources of funding are **secure** in the medium-term and planning is underway to secure funding in the long-term

**4.4.5 - Does the World Heritage property provide economic benefits to local communities (e.g. income, employment)?**

There is **some flow** of economic benefits to local communities

**4.4.6 - Are available resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure sufficient to meet management needs?**

There are **adequate** equipment and facilities

**4.4.7 - Are resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure adequately maintained?**

Equipment and facilities are **well maintained**

**4.4.8 - Comments, conclusion, and / or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure**

**4.4.9 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)**

Full-time	100%
Part-time	0%

**4.4.10 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)**

Permanent	100%
Seasonal	0%

**4.4.11 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)**

Paid	100%
Volunteer	0%

**4.4.12 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?**

Human resources are **adequate** for management needs

**4.4.13 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines**

Research and monitoring	Good
Promotion	Good
Community outreach	Fair
Interpretation	Fair
Education	Fair
Visitor management	Poor
Conservation	Good
Administration	Good
Risk preparedness	Good
Tourism	Good
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Fair

**4.4.14 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines**

Research and monitoring	Not available
Promotion	Not available
Community outreach	Low
Interpretation	Low
Education	High
Visitor management	Not available
Conservation	Not available
Administration	Not available
Risk preparedness	Not applicable
Tourism	Not available
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Low

**4.4.15 - Do the management and conservation programmes at the World Heritage property help develop local expertise?**

A capacity development plan or programme is **in place and fully implemented**; all technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, who are assuming leadership in management

**4.4.16 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training**

**4.5. Scientific Studies and Research Projects**

**4.5.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values of the World Heritage property to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?**

Knowledge about the values of the World Heritage property is **sufficient**

**4.5.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?**

There is **considerable** research but it is **not directed** towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

**4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?**

Research results are **shared with local participants and some national agencies**

**4.5.4 - Please provide details (i.e. authors, title, and web link) of papers published about the World Heritage property since the last Periodic Report**

**4.5.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to scientific studies and research projects**

The research on entry systems in the White City towards the end of its preparation (by Ada Vittorina Segre). The research will serve as infrastructure planning and rehabilitation of the entrance and courtyards, as well as a research base for further work in the field.

**4.6. Education, Information and Awareness Building**

**4.6.1 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?**

In **many locations**, but not easily visible to visitors

**4.6.2 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups**

Local communities / residents	Average
Local / Municipal authorities within or adjacent to the property	Excellent
Local Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Local landowners	Excellent
Visitors	Average
Tourism industry	Excellent
Local businesses and industries	Average

**4.6.3 - Is there a planned education and awareness programme linked to the values and management of the World Heritage property?**

There is **no education and awareness programme**, despite an identified need

**4.6.4 - What role, if any, has designation as a World Heritage property played with respect to education, information and awareness building activities?**

World Heritage status has **partially influenced** education, information and awareness building activities

**4.6.5 - How well is the information on Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?**

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is adequately presented and interpreted **but improvements could be made**

**4.6.6 - Please rate the adequacy for education, information and awareness building of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property**

Visitor centre	Not needed
Site museum	Not needed
Information booths	Adequate
Guided tours	Excellent
Trails / routes	Not provided but needed
Information materials	Excellent
Transportation facilities	Not needed
Other	Adequate

**4.6.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building**

As part of the update of the management plan resources Will be spent to strengthen education and imparting knowledge about the World Heritage Site

**4.7. Visitor Management**

**4.7.1 - Please provide the trend in annual visitation for the last five years**

Last year	N/A
Two years ago	N/A
Three years ago	N/A
Four years ago	N/A
Five years ago	N/A

**4.7.2 - What information sources are used to collect trend data on visitor statistics?**

Accommodation establishments
Tourism industry
Other

**4.7.3 - Visitor management documents**

**4.7.4 - Is there an appropriate visitor use management plan (e.g. specific plan) for the World Heritage property which ensures that its Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?**

There is **some management** of the visitor use of the World Heritage property

**4.7.5 - Does the tourism industry contribute to improving visitor experiences and maintaining the values of the World Heritage property?**

There is **excellent co-operation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation

**4.7.6 - If fees (i.e. entry charges, permits) are collected, do they contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?**

The fee is collected, but it makes **no contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

**4.7.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to visitor use of the World Heritage property**

Every year the number of local and outside participants who take part in events held in city such as "open houses", conferences, and cultural events, is growing.

**4.8. Monitoring**

**4.8.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?**

There is considerable monitoring but it is **not directed towards management needs** and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

**4.8.2 - Are key indicators for measuring the state of conservation used to monitor how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is maintained?**

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is **sufficient** for defining and monitoring key indicators for measuring its state of conservation

**4.8.3 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups**

World Heritage managers / coordinators and staff	Excellent
Local / Municipal authorities	Excellent
Local communities	Average
Researchers	Average
NGOs	Average
Industry	Not applicable
Local indigenous peoples	Not applicable

**4.8.4 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee?**

Implementation is **complete**

**4.8.5 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee**

**4.8.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to monitoring**

**4.9. Identification of Priority Management Needs**

**4.9.1 - Please select the top 6 managements needs for the property (if more than 6 are listed below)**

Please refer to question 5.2



5. Summary and Conclusions

5.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

5.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

No factor is both current and negative.

5.2. Summary - Management Needs

5.2.2 - Summary - Management Needs

4.1 Boundaries and Buffer Zones					
		Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
4.1.4	The boundaries of the World Heritage property are not known by local residents / communities / landowners	Integration of the boundaries of the World Heritage property and buffer zones into tourist maps Adding visual and audio information accessible to the public throughout the city. Culture Events and public Dialogue related to the boundaries of the World Heritage property and buffer zones. Professional dialogues dealing with the boundaries of the word Heritage property	As part of the management plan schedules - 5 years.	Conservation Department will lead the process in collaboration with City officials as Tel Aviv Global & Tourism department, Department of Education and Culture	-
4.1.5	The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are not known by local residents / communities/landowners	Work specified in Section 4.1 will be carried out the buffer zones and boundaries declaration together.	As part of the management plan schedules - 5 years.	Conservation Department will lead the process in collaboration with City officials as Tel Aviv Global & Tourism department, Department of Education and Culture	-
4.6 Education, Information and Awareness Building					
4.6.3	There is no education and awareness programme	The heritage site's Education program will be integrated into the public education system. The program will also integrate municipal events and activities in public institutions after school hours, and complete the acquiring of knowledge for all the community	As part of the management plan schedules - 5 years.	The Conservation Department of the municipality will lead the process in collaboration with the Department of Education and Culture	-
4.6.4	World Heritage status has partially influenced education, information and awareness building activities	Studying about the declaration property will increase the impact of the heritage site on the local community as part of formal and informal education. Design guidelines for Rehabilitation or construction of buildings in the declaration property will raise the awareness among professionals working in the field of construction.	As part of the management plan schedules - 5 years.	The Conservation Department of the municipality will lead the process in collaboration with the Department of Education and Culture	-
4.7 Visitor Management					
4.7.4	Some management of visitor use of the property but this could be improved	Monitoring the number of visitors in the white city will be a part of the management plan. The monitoring will be divided into the sectors of tourism, academic, business and culture	As part of the management plan schedules - 5 years.	The Conservation Department of the municipality will lead the process in collaboration with the Tel Aviv Global & Tourism department	-
4.7.6	Fees collected makes no contribution to the management of the property	The Management plan will establish a mechanism that channels the fees collected as part of activities in the declaration site that will contribute to the management of the World Heritage property	As part of the management plan schedules - 5 years.	The Conservation Department of the municipality will lead the process	-

**5.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property**

**5.3.1 - Current state of Authenticity**

The authenticity of the World Heritage property has been **preserved**

**5.3.2 - Current state of Integrity**

The integrity of the World Heritage property is **intact**

**5.3.3 - Current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value**

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been **maintained**.

**5.3.4 - Current state of the property's other values**

Other important cultural and / or natural values and the state of conservation of the World Heritage property are **predominantly intact**

**5.4. Additional comments on the State of Conservation of the Property**

**5.4.1 - Comments**

Recently large conservation project opened to the public: "The station", Templar colon" Sarona", "white square" and the "Mann Auditorium " . The projects have a great impact on the city architecturally and attract large audiences which increase the awareness and the focus on Conservation issues among residents, business people and tourists. Other projects with a great Influence are in Initial planning: the center conservation of the White City and planning the Levant Fair.

**6. World Heritage Status and Conclusions on Periodic Reporting Exercise**

**6.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas**

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Positive
Management effectiveness	Positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Positive
Recognition	Very positive
Education	No impact
Infrastructure development	No impact
Funding for the property	Negative
International cooperation	Positive
Political support for conservation	No impact
Legal / Policy framework	Very positive
Lobbying	Very positive
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	No impact
Other (please specify)	Not applicable

**6.2 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to World Heritage status**

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**6.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of this Section of the Periodic Report**

Site Manager/Coordinator/World Heritage property staff
Others

**6.4 - Was the Periodic Reporting questionnaire easy to use and clearly understandable?**

yes

**6.5 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire**

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**6.6 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire from the following entities**

UNESCO	Very poor
State Party Representative	Very good
Advisory Body	

**6.7 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?**

Most of the required information was accessible

**6.8 - The Periodic Reporting process has improved the understanding of the following**

The World Heritage Convention
Managing the property to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting
Management effectiveness

**6.9 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities**

UNESCO	Not Applicable
State Party	Not Applicable
Site Managers	Not Applicable
Advisory Bodies	Not Applicable

**6.10 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee**

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**6.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise**

The monitoring team of the Israel National Commission for UNESCO was involved in the preparation of the report.