



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

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

World Heritage

35 COM

Distribution Limited

WHC-11/35.COM/8B
Paris, 6 May 2011
Original: English/French

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Thirty-fifth session

Paris, UNESCO Headquarters
19 – 29 June 2011

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 35th session (Paris, 2011). It is divided into three sections:

- I** Changes to names of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List
- II** Examination of nominations of natural, mixed and cultural properties to the World Heritage List
- III** Record of the physical attributes of each property being discussed at the 35th 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-11/35.COM/INF.8B1*, *WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add* and *WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B2* and it provides a record of the physical attributes of each property being discussed at the 35th 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 17 proposed serial properties.

Decisions required:

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

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

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

1. At the request of the Gambian authorities, the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English and French names of **James Island and Related Sites**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2003.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/8B,
 2. Approves the proposed name change to *James Island and Related Sites* as proposed by the Gambian authorities. The name of the property becomes **Kunta Kinteh Island and Related Sites** in English and **le Kunta Kinteh et sites associés** in French.
2. At the request of the Nepalese authorities, the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English and French names of **Royal Chitwan National Park**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1984.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/8B,
 2. Approves the proposed name change to *Royal Chitwan National Park* as proposed by the Nepalese authorities. The name of the property becomes **Chitwan National Park** in English and **Parc national de Chitwan** in French.
3. At the request of the Dutch authorities, the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English and French names of **Historic Area of Willemstad, Inner City and Harbour**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1997.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.3

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/8B,
2. Approves the proposed name change to *Historic Area of Willemstad, Inner City and Harbour* as proposed by the Dutch authorities. The name of the property becomes **Historic Area of Willemstad, Inner City and Harbour, Curaçao** in English and **Zone historique de Willemstad, centre ville et port, Curaçao** in French.

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

Summary

At its 35th session, the Committee will be examining a total of **42** nominations.

Out of the total of 42 nominations, **31** are new nominations, having not been presented previously. In addition, the Committee will be examining:

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

Of these nominations, ICOMOS and IUCN are recommending **12*** for inscription on the World Heritage List.

[*= Please note that the recommendations of 5 nominations referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee are not included in this Document]

Nominations withdrawn at the request of the State Party

At the time of preparation of this Document, **1** nomination had been withdrawn: **Santiniketan, India**.

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 35th session of the World Heritage Committee (19 – 29 June 2011)¹**

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.		Recomm	Criteria proposed by the State Party	Pp
	NATURAL PROPERTIES					
Australia	Ningaloo Coast	1369		I	(vii)(viii)(x)	6
Benin	Pendjari National Park (extension of W National Park of Niger, Niger)	749	Bis	D	(x)	4
China	Wudalianchi National Park	1365		N	(vii)(viii)(ix)	8
Germany	Ancient Beech Forests of Germany (extension of the Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians, Slovakia and Ukraine)	1133	Bis	D	(ix)	11
India	Western Ghats	1342		D	(vii)(x)	8
Iran	Harra Protected Area	1373		N	(vii)(ix)(x)	9
Japan	Ogasawara Islands	1362		I	(viii)(ix)(x)	9
Kenya	Kenya Lake System in the Great Rift Valley	1060	Rev	I	(vii)(ix)(x)	5
Congo, Cameroon, Central African Republic	Trinational Sangha	1380		D	(vii)(ix)(x)	4
Viet Nam	Phong Nha - Ke Bang National Park [renomination under additional criteria]	951	Bis	D	(x)	10
	MIXED NATURAL AND CULTURAL PROPERTIES					
Jamaica	Blue and John Crow Mountains National Park	1356		N/D	(vi)(ix)(x)	14
Jordan	Wadi Rum	1377		R/D	(iii)(v)(vi)(vii)(viii) + CL	13
Senegal	Saloum Delta	1359		N/I	(iii)(iv)(v)(vii)(x)	12
	CULTURAL PROPERTIES					
Bahrain	Pearling, testimony of an island economy	1364		D	(iii)(v)	15
Barbados	Bridgetown and its Garrison	1376		D	(ii)(iii)(iv)	30
China	West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou	1334		I	(iii)(iv)(v)(vi) + CL	18
Colombia	Coffee Cultural Landscape	1121		D	(v)(vi) + CL	30
Ethiopia	Konso Cultural Landscape	1333	Rev	See 8B.Add	(iii)(v)(vi) + CL	15
France	The Causses and the Cévennes	1153	Rev	See 8B.Add	(iii)(v) + CL	29
France, Argentina, Belgium, Germany, Japan, Switzerland	Architectural work of Le Corbusier, an outstanding contribution to the Modern Movement	1321	Rev	See 8B.Add	(i)(ii)(vi)	30
Germany	Fagus Factory in Alfeld	1368		I	(i)(ii)	24
India	Santiniketan [withdrawn at the request of the State Party on 29/04/2011]	1375		N	(iii)(iii)(vi)	19
Iran	The Persian Garden	1372		I	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	20
Israel	Land of Caves and Hiding in the Judean Lowlands, Maresha, Bet-Guvrin and Adulam	1370		D	(iii)(iv)(v) + CL	25
Israel	Triple-arch Gate at Dan	1105	Rev	See 8B.Add	(i)(ii)(iv)	30
Italy	The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)	1318		I	(ii)(iii)(vi)	25
Japan	Hiraizumi – Temples, Gardens and Archaeological Sites Representing the Buddhist Pure Land	1277	Rev	I	(ii)(iv)(vi)	23
Kenya	Fort Jesus, Mombasa	1295	Rev	See 8B.Add	(ii)(iv)	15

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 32 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
Mexico	Fundidora Monterrey Blast Furnaces	1357	N	(ii)(iv)	31
Micronesia / Palau	Yapese Stone Money Sites in Palau and Yap	1340	D	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	21
Mongolia	Petroglyphic Complexes of the Mongolian Altai	1382	D	(i)(ii)(iii) + CL	22
Nicaragua	León Cathedral	1236 Rev	R	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	31
Nigeria	Oke-Idanre Cultural Landscape	1332	N	(iii)(v)(vi) + CL	15
Saudi Arabia	Historical City of Jeddah	1361	N	(iv)(v)(vi)	15
Spain	Cultural Landscape of the Serra de Tramuntana	1371	D	(ii)(iv)(v)(vi) + CL	26
Sudan	Archaeological Sites of the Island of Meroe	1336	D	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	16
Switzerland, Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Slovenia	Prehistoric Pile dwellings around the Alps	1363	I	(iii)(v)	27
Syrian Arab Republic	Ancient villages of Northern Syria	1348	I	(iii)(iv)(v)	16
Turkey	Old City and Ramparts of Alanya with Seljuk Shipyard	1354	N	(iii)(iv)	28
Turkey	Selimiye Mosque and its social Complex	1366	I	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	28
Ukraine	Residence of Bukovinian and Dalmatia Metropolitans	1330	D	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	29
United Arab Emirates	Cultural Sites of Al Ain (Hafit, Hili, Bidaa Bint Saud and Oases Areas)	1343	D	(i)(iii)(iv)(v) + CL	17
Viet Nam	Citadel of the Ho Dynasty	1358	D	(ii)(iii)(iv)	22

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-11/35.COM/INF.8B1* and *WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add* (ICOMOS) and *WHC-11/35.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 AFRICA

A.1.1 New Nominations

Property	Trinational Sangha
Id. N°	1380
State Party	Congo, Cameroon, Central African Republic
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 3.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.4

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents *WHC-11/35.COM/8B* and *WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B2*,
2. Defers the examination of the **Trinational Sangha, Congo, Cameroon and Central African Republic**, on the World Heritage List under natural criteria (vii), (ix) and (x);
3. Recommends the State Party to:

- a) *enhance the justification for inscription of the property, including the conditions of integrity and comparative analysis in relation to each criterion, with the assistance of IUCN and the World Heritage Centre as required;*
- b) *increase further the involvement and representation of local and indigenous communities in the nomination process and future management, in line with stated commitments, in order to fully recognize the rich tapestry of cultural and spiritual values associated with the property, and in recognition of contributions by local and indigenous communities, such as local knowledge and adapted resource use practices, with the advice of IUCN and the World Heritage Centre as required;*
- c) *consider potential nomination of adjacent areas where traditional local resource use is permitted, in particular the Réserve spéciale de Dzanga-Sangha, and the concessions (Unités Forestières d'Aménagement) adjacent to Lobéké and Nouabalé-Ndoki National Parks, in either a revised boundary of the nomination and/or as recognised buffer zones as part of an integrated landscape approach, noting that important values are located outside the currently nominated area, that sustainable resource use is compatible with World Heritage status and also that the future integrity of Trinational de la Sangha will depend on the balance*

between resource use and conservation at the landscape level;

- d) *evaluate the potential application of cultural criteria to the nominated property (i.e. nomination as a mixed property), taking into account the rich indigenous cultural heritage of the area;*
- e) *further harmonize objectives and guidelines for the various conservation initiatives and management planning, including tourism planning among the three State Parties;*
- f) *further improve coordination between ministries and sectors to ensure adequate and consistent land use planning and law enforcement;*
- g) *establish and implement clear policies for small-scale mining in order to prevent mining within or affecting the nominated area;*
- h) *ensure high environmental and social standards for all adjacent concessions by integrating a corresponding commitment into the "cahier de charge" for timber concessionaires;*
- i) *increase funding support for the property and ensure full support to the Trust Fund and to the retention of tourism revenues for conservation and community development purposes;*

4. Commends the States Parties on their establishment of a network of functioning protected areas in the property and the surrounding landscape which appear to be providing a balanced approach to conservation and development, in particular the recognition of local and indigenous rights and need for access to natural resources;
5. Further commends the States Parties on their transboundary approach to conservation and management efforts.

A.1.2 Extension of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

Property	Pendjari National Park (extension of W National Park of Niger, Niger)
Id. N°	749 Bis
State Party	Benin
Criteria proposed by State Party	(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 89.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.5

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents *WHC-11/35.COM/8B* and *WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B2*,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Pendjari National Park, Benin**, as an extension of **W National Park of Niger, Niger**, under criterion (x);
3. Recommends the State Party of Benin to resubmit the nomination of Pendjari National Park, as an extension of W National Park of Niger (Niger) at its earliest

opportunity, with the assistance of IUCN and the World Heritage Centre as required, and having considered the following points:

- a) to nominate the extension under identical criteria to the existing inscribed property, namely natural criteria (ix) and (x), and to provide a justification for inscription and comparative analysis in relation to each criterion;
 - b) to provide a proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, agreed jointly with the State Party of Niger, that would relate to the property as a whole, including both serial components;
 - c) to confirm that there are effective means to provide connectivity and buffer zones between the Pendjari National Park, and W National Park of Niger, and to consider identifying relevant hunting zones and other protected areas as either part of the nomination, or as buffer zones to a serial property;
 - d) to establish and explain the overall management system that would be applied to the serial property, in conformity with paragraph 114 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention which specifies the requirements for management systems for serial properties;
 - e) to propose an appropriate name for the property if extended that would be agreeable to both States Parties;
4. Encourages the States Parties of Benin, Burkina Faso and Niger, supported by international partners and donors, to continue the cooperation with the aim of establishing eventually an overall transboundary conservation programme for the W-Arli-Pendjari complex, as previously recommended by the World Heritage Committee;
 5. Notes with appreciation the high quality of conservation management that has been achieved within Pendjari National Park, and the efforts of the State Party of Benin, supported by the State Party of Germany and other partners to achieve significant conservation success, and encourages these partners to continue their work, including through the establishment of the sustainable finance mechanisms for savannah areas in West Africa, and the building of protection and management capacity within all of the protected areas as in the W-Arli-Pendjari complex.

A.1.3 Properties deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Property	Kenya Lake System in the Great Rift Valley
Id. N°	1060 Rev
State Party	Kenya
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 75.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.6

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes the **Kenya Lake System in the Great Rift Valley, Kenya**, on the World Heritage List under **criteria (vii), (ix) and (x)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Kenya Lake System is composed of three alkaline lakes and their surrounding territories: Lake Bogoria, 10,700 ha; Lake Nakuru, 18,800 ha; and Lake Elementaita, 2,534 ha. These lakes are found on the floor of the Great Rift Valley where major tectonic and/or volcanic events have shaped a distinctive landscape. Some of the world's greatest diversities and concentrations of bird species are recorded within these relatively small lake systems. For most of the year, up to 4 million Lesser Flamingos move between the three shallow lakes in an outstanding wildlife spectacle. Surrounded by hot springs, geysers and the steep escarpment of the Rift Valley with its volcanic outcrops, the natural setting of the lakes provides an exceptional experience of nature.

Criterion (vii): The Kenya Lake System presents an exceptional range of geological and biological processes of exceptional natural beauty, including falls, geysers, hot springs, open waters and marshes, forests and open grasslands concentrated in a relatively small area and set among the landscape backdrop of the Great Rift Valley. The massed congregations of birds on the shores of the lakes including up to 4 million Lesser Flamingos which move between the three lakes is an outstanding wildlife spectacle. The natural setting of all three lakes surrounded by the steep escarpment of the Rift Valley and associated volcanic features provides an exceptional experience of nature.

Criterion (ix): The Kenya Lake System illustrates ongoing ecological and biological processes which provide valuable insights into the evolution and the development of soda lake ecosystems and the related communities of plants and animals. Low species diversity and abundant resident populations of birds and other animals make the soda lakes of the property especially important environments in which to conduct investigations of trophic dynamics and ecosystem processes. The production of huge biomass quantities in these distinctive soda lakes and the food web that this green algae supports are also of international

scientific value, and provide critical support to birds, which visit the property in large numbers as part of their migration in response to seasonal and episodic changes in the environment.

Criterion (x): The Kenya Lake System is the single most important foraging site for the Lesser Flamingo in the world with about 1.5 million individuals moving from one lake to the other and provides the main nesting and breeding grounds for Great White Pelicans in the Great Rift Valley. The lakes' terrestrial zones also contain important populations of many mammal and bird species that are globally or regionally threatened. They are home to over 100 species of migratory birds and support globally important populations of Black-Necked Grebe, African Spoonbill, Pied Avocet, Little Grebe, Yellow Billed Stork, Black Winged Stilt, Grey-Headed Gull and Gull Billed Tern. The property makes a critical contribution to the conservation of the natural values within the Great Rift Valley, as an integral part of the most important route of the African-Eurasian flyway system where billions of birds are found to travel from northern breeding grounds to African wintering places.

Integrity

The three lakes constituting the property represent the most significant Rift Valley lakes within Kenya, and are an essential component of those in the Great Rift Valley as a whole. Each of the three components of the property is gazetted as a protected area and whilst the property is of small size, it contains the main ecosystems and features that support its Outstanding Universal Value. Surrounded by an area of rapidly growing population, the property is under considerable threat from surrounding pressures. These threats include siltation from soil erosion, increased abstraction of water in the catchment, degradation of land, deforestation, growth in human settlements, overgrazing, wildlife management, tourism and pollution coming from Nakuru town. Management authorities must be vigilant in continuing to address these issues through effective multi-sector and participatory planning processes.

Protection and management requirements

Each component of the property enjoys adequate legal protection, up to date management plans and a satisfactory on-ground management presence. In order to maintain and enhance the Outstanding Universal Value of the property it will be important to sustain and enhance this effective management, and to address a range of long term issues. These include catchment level management of threats and development with particular emphasis on management of groundwater and surface pollution and forest cover, inter-sectoral and participatory management processes especially with respect to environmental impact assessment of adjoin development and the building of increased ecological connectivity between the component parts of the system. Transboundary cooperation is also important as the values of the property are partly dependant on protection of other lake and wetland areas that support migratory species. In this regard there is potential for other areas, including Lake Natron in Tanzania, to be considered as part of a future transnational serial World Heritage property.

4. Commends the State Party on the significant efforts to improve conservation of the nominated property and to reduce the impacts of surrounding land use through effective management of development and threats within the lake catchments.

5. Also commends the State Party on its decision to abort the proposed landfill development close to Lake Nakuru National Park in order to avoid impact and keep open options for ecological connectivity between Lake Nakuru and Lake Elementaita through the Soysambu Conservancy.
6. Encourages the State Party to continue to strengthen the protection and management of the property, including in relation to the following issues:
 - a) to upgrade the protection of Lake Elementaita through strengthened legal protection; recruitment of site-specific staff; and prohibition of cattle grazing so that it is afforded a similar standard of protection as the other components of the property;
 - b) to take any effective action which could reinforce the link between and the conservation of the three parts of the property, including protecting secondary ecological areas and opening wildlife corridors such as that linking Lakes Nakuru and Elementaita through the Soysambu Conservancy;
 - c) to enhance catchment-wide efforts to curb deforestation especially on the Mau Escarpment within the watershed of Lake Nakuru;
7. Considering the property's essential function within the lakes and wetlands in the region, also encourages the States Parties of Kenya and Tanzania, and other relevant States Parties, to cooperate regarding the effective conservation of Lake Natron and other lakes in the region, and to consider further potential serial extensions as part of a potential transnational serial World Heritage property, taking account of relevant recent thematic studies by Birdlife and IUCN.

A.2 ASIA / PACIFIC

A.2.1 New Nominations

Property	Ningaloo Coast
Id. N°	1369
State Party	Australia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 13.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.7

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes the **Ningaloo Coast, Australia**, on the World Heritage List under **criteria (vii) and (x)**, taking note that the adopted boundary includes the Ningaloo Marine Park (Commonwealth Waters), Ningaloo Marine Park (State Waters) and Muiron Islands Marine Management Area (including the Muiron Islands), Jurabi Coastal Park, Bundegi Coastal Park, Cape Range National Park, Learmonth Air Weapons Range, and requests the State Party to submit a 1:250.000 scale topographic map revised accordingly by **1 November 2011**;
3. Refers back the remaining areas of the nominated property to allow the State Party to further consider its

collaboration with stakeholders, including holders of private leases within these areas. These areas could be considered via a subsequent minor boundary modification;

4. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Ningaloo Coast is located on Western Australia's remote coast along the East Indian Ocean. The interconnected ocean and arid coast form aesthetically striking landscapes and seascapes. The coastal waters host a major near shore reef system and a directly adjacent limestone karst system and associated habitats and species along an arid coastline. The property holds a high level of terrestrial species endemism and high marine species diversity and abundance. An estimated 300 to 500 whale sharks aggregate annually coinciding with mass coral spawning events and seasonal localized increases in productivity. The marine portion of the nomination contains a high diversity of habitats that includes lagoon, reef, open ocean, the continental slope and the continental shelf. Intertidal systems such as rocky shores, sandy beaches, estuaries, and mangroves are also found within the property. The most dominant marine habitat is the Ningaloo reef, which sustains both tropical and temperate marine fauna and flora, including marine reptiles and mammals.

The main terrestrial feature of the Ningaloo Coast is the extensive karst system and network of underground caves and water courses of the Cape Range. The karst system includes hundreds of separate features such as caves, dolines and subterranean water bodies and supports a rich diversity of highly specialized subterranean species. Above ground, the Cape Range Peninsula belongs to an arid ecoregion recognized for its high levels of species richness and endemism, particularly for birds and reptiles.

Criterion (vii): The landscapes and seascapes of the property are comprised of mostly intact and large-scale marine, coastal and terrestrial environments. The lush and colourful underwater scenery provides a stark and spectacular contrast with the arid and rugged land. The property supports rare and large aggregations of whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*) along with important aggregations of other fish species and marine mammals. The aggregations in Ningaloo following the mass coral spawning and seasonal nutrient upwelling cause a peak in productivity that leads approximately 300-500 whale sharks to gather, making this the largest documented aggregation in the world.

Criterion (x): In addition to the remarkable aggregations of whale sharks the Ningaloo Reef harbours a high marine diversity of more than 300 documented coral species, over 700 reef fish species, roughly 650 mollusc species, as well as around 600 crustacean species and more than 1,000 species of marine algae. The high numbers of 155 sponge species and 25 new species of echinoderms add to the significance of the area. On the ecotone, between tropical and temperate waters, the Ningaloo Coast hosts an unusual diversity of marine turtle species with an estimated 10,000 nests deposited along the coast annually.

The majority of subterranean species on land, including aquatic species in the flooded caves are rare, taxonomically diverse and not found elsewhere in the southern hemisphere. The combination of relict rainforest fauna and small fully aquatic invertebrates within the same cave system is exceptional. The subterranean fauna of the

peninsula is highly diverse and has the highest cave fauna (troglomorphic) diversity in Australia and one of the highest in the world. Above ground, the diversity of reptiles and vascular plants in the drylands is likewise noteworthy.

Integrity

The property is embedded into a comprehensive legal framework for the various protected areas and all other land. As a National Heritage area, it is subject to the federal Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act of 1999 (EPBC) according to which all proposed activities with possible significant impacts on the values of the site require assessments. The EPBC is applicable to activities located outside of the boundaries of the property. While no formal buffer zones have been established for the property, the Act therefore serves as a legal buffer zone. The boundaries encompass the key marine and terrestrial values with the exclusions being small in size and not conflicting with the maintenance of the values if managed adequately.

Both the marine and the terrestrial areas may face a number of threats to the property's integrity. Learmonth Air Weapons Range Facility, located within the property, includes an ancient reef-complex and cave fauna of exceptional importance. It was one of Australia's most active bombing ranges until around 1990 and future bombing activities may pose a threat, in particular for the Bundera sinkhole which is located on Defence Land. Tourism is on the increase leading to associated threats such as damage to vegetation, illegal fishing, sewage and waste disposal and disturbance to wildlife. Comprehensive management programs and an overall tourism development strategy are functioning and appropriate responses which require consolidation in anticipation of further increasing visitation. Future concerns include increased water demand leading to water abstraction with potential effects on the groundwater systems as well documented in arid areas with abruptly increasing numbers of visitors.

Fire, historically part of local indigenous management, is a potential threat to the terrestrial vegetation and requires monitoring and control. Livestock raising on pastoral leases continues to be an important land use which is compatible with nature conservation when managed appropriately.

Potential off-shore hydrocarbon extraction in the region surrounding the property requires careful consideration in order to prevent potential pollution and disturbance. The coastline's significant length and remoteness poses major challenges to responses to pollution incidents suggesting a need for further investments in emergency response.

Sea level rise and increases in seawater temperatures associated with climate change have had comparatively little effect on the property. The good overall integrity suggests a higher resilience that in disturbed systems under additional stress. Still, careful monitoring is highly recommended.

A concern affecting both marine and terrestrial parts of the property and requiring permanent monitoring and management are invasive alien species, most

importantly foxes, cats, goats and weeds on land and some marine species.

Protection and management requirements

The Ningaloo Coast benefits from its remoteness and low population density affording it a high degree of natural protection. The entire, mostly state-owned property is comprehensively protected and managed, including by an overarching strategic management framework. Given the various governmental levels and agencies involved and the differentiation between terrestrial and marine parts of the property, effective coordination of the multiple plans in an overall management framework is critical. Full cooperation between agencies, including fisheries, are necessary to ensure management and law enforcement in the vast and remote marine and terrestrial areas. Funding from federal and state levels and staffing as of the time of inscription would benefit from increases.

There is a need for ongoing management of fisheries and careful planning of resource extraction and corresponding monitoring and disaster preparedness to protect the values of the property.

Communication, consultation and joint efforts with local and indigenous stakeholders, including negotiation of native title claims and pastoral leases, are indispensable elements of effective management and local acceptance of conservation efforts. Given the vastness of the area and the limited human and financial resources, co-management approaches with local stakeholders are a promising option. The establishment of a "Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Advisory Committee" or a similar body bringing together representatives from the traditional owners, local government, scientific experts and members of the community, has an important role to play in this regard.

Tourist numbers are expected to rise which will require additional management efforts. Increased water abstraction, including from demand from increased tourism may affect fragile subterranean aquatic habitats and species communities will require constant monitoring and management.

5. Commends the State Party on its conservation and management efforts on the Ningaloo Coast, including the innovative volunteer camp manager and turtle monitoring programs, eradication of terrestrial invasive species, and the management of increasing tourist numbers;

6. Recommends the State Party to:

- a) increase the overall management budget and resources, specifically focused at remote regions of the nominated property, to increase field capacities, strengthen co-management arrangements and consolidate monitoring and law enforcement in both marine and terrestrial areas;
- b) strengthen the working collaboration with the Fisheries Department in order to pool resources and strengthen monitoring, surveillance and enforcement considering the vast expanse of ocean and land;
- c) utilize existing and successful management models for Marine World Heritage sites in other Australian states, such as the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority to enhance the management framework and capacity of the Ningaloo Coast;

- d) bolster its innovative volunteer programs to manage and monitor the large area of the nomination;
 - e) consider a re-nomination of the property under criterion (ix);
 - f) consider inclusion of the Exmouth Gulf on the grounds of ecological linkages between the Ningaloo Reef and the gulf, in particular the extensive mangrove stands and other shallow water habitats that function as nurseries and adult foraging grounds for many species;
7. Notes with appreciation the assurance of the State Party that the inscription of the property on the World Heritage List will have no impact on the status of leasehold land, or indigenous title claims related to the property and adjacent areas.

Property	Wudalianchi National Park
Id. N°	1365
State Party	China
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)(ix)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 27.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.8

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Decides not to inscribe Wudalianchi National Park, China, on the World Heritage List under natural criteria;
3. Commends the State Party for securing recognition of Wudalianchi National Park as both a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve and a UNESCO Global Geopark, and also for its commitment to conservation and presentation of the property, and recommends the State Party to develop, and integrate its management of this site to support increased research and promotion of the natural colonization and succession within Wudalianchi, and to realise increased benefits to local populations in and around the Park.

Property	Western Ghats
Id. N°	1342
State Party	India
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 35.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.9

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Western Ghats, India**, to the World Heritage List, noting the potential of the nominated property to meet criteria (ix) and (x), to allow the State Party to address the following important issues:

- a) *review the scope and composition of the current serial nomination to take account of the recommendations of the “Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel”, to ensure inclusion of components to reflect the full spectrum of ecological and biodiversity values of the Western Ghats, to ensure that any incompatible land uses are excluded, and to correspond to any changes in protection status and/or boundaries of the nominated component parts;*
 - b) *take measures to reduce the impact of existing and planned infrastructure as well as disturbed areas on the values of the property;*
 - c) *review and strengthen buffer zones and ecological connectivity measures to ensure consistency and greater functional linkages between component sites;*
 - d) *improve coordination and integration between component parts of the property, particularly through the preparation and implementation of an overarching management plan or framework for the serial property as a whole;*
 - e) *facilitate increased engagement with all stakeholders to build awareness and support; foster participatory governance approaches; and ensure equitable sharing benefits;*
 - f) *harmonize arrangements between the “Western Ghats Natural Heritage Committee” and the “Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel” and strengthen community membership and input through the establishment of the proposed “Western Ghats Natural Heritage Conservation Authority”; and*
 - g) *consider nominating the property [in addition to criterion (x)] also under criterion (ix) in recognition of its ecological processes values.*
3. Highly commends the State Party for its on-going commitment to ensure a comprehensive approach to conserving the globally recognised high biodiversity values of the Western Ghats noting the scale and complexity of this area.

Property	Harra Protected Area
Id. N°	1373
State Party	Iran
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 49.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.10

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Decides not to inscribe the **Harra Protected Area, Iran**, on the World Heritage List under natural criteria;
3. Welcomes the recognition of the Harra Protected Area as a Ramsar Site and Biosphere Reserve and encourages the State Party to strengthen the management of the site to address threats to its values, including the risk of oil pollution, shrimp farming and inappropriate infrastructure and tourism development;

4. Requests the Advisory Bodies and World Heritage Centre to provide support, if required by the State Party, in order to assist it to identify and prioritise those sites on Iran's Tentative List which have the strongest potential for nomination to the World Heritage List.

Property	Ogasawara Islands
Id. N°	1362
State Party	Japan
Criteria proposed by State Party	(viii)(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 59.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.11

The World Heritage Committee

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes the **Ogasawara Islands, Japan**, on the World Heritage List under **criterion (ix)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Ogasawara Islands are located in the western Pacific Ocean roughly 1,000 km south of the main Japanese Archipelago. The serial property is comprised of five components within an extension of about 400 km from north to south and includes more than 30 islands, clustered within three island groups of the Ogasawara Archipelago: Mukojima, Chichijima and Hahajima, plus an additional three individual islands: Kita-iwoto and Minami-iwoto of the Kazan group and the isolated Nishinoshima Island. The nominated property totals 7,939 ha comprising a terrestrial area of 6,358 ha and a marine area of 1,581 ha. Today only two of the islands within the property are inhabited, Chichijima and Hahajima.

The landscape is dominated by subtropical forest types and sclerophyllous shrublands. On steep cliffs and windswept headlands the vegetation is reduced to grasses and herbs.

Criterion (ix): The property's ecosystems reflect a range of evolutionary processes illustrated through its rich assemblage of plant species from both a Southeast Asian and a northwest Asian origin. There is also a very high percentage of endemic species in selected taxonomic groups, resulting from these evolutionary processes. Within the flora it is an important centre for active, ongoing speciation.

The Ogasawara Islands provide valuable evidence of evolutionary processes through their significant on-going ecological processes of adaptive radiation in the evolution of the land snail fauna as well as in their endemic plant species. The examples of fine-scale adaptive radiation between and sometimes within the different islands of the archipelago are central to the study and understanding of speciation and ecological diversification. This is further enhanced by the relatively low extinction rates in taxa such as the land snails.

It is the combination of both the concentration of endemism and extent of adaptive radiation evident in the Ogasawara Islands which sets the nominated property apart from other places illustrating evolutionary processes. When taking into account their small area, the Ogasawara Islands show exceptionally high levels of endemism in land snails and vascular plants.

Integrity

The boundaries of the serial property cover the key values of the property and are well designed. The zonation and the legal set-up provide an appropriate framework, while the boundaries of Ogasawara National Park serve as a functional overall buffer. Marine protected areas are partly included, contributing to more effective management of the terrestrial-marine interface and thus integrity. Integrity issues are mostly related to external threats, most importantly invasive alien species. The effects of invasive alien species and historic logging have already altered many of the archipelago's habitats. Future invasions have the potential to compromise the very values the Ogasawara Islands have been recognized for and therefore need careful and continuous attention. Possible future air access, as well as increased visitation and corresponding development potentially have strong and even irreversible effects in a fragile island environment. Control of access to the islands and of alien invasive species, two in part overlapping issues, are of critical importance for the conservation of the archipelago.

Protection and management requirements

The majority of the property is state owned and under the authority of various agencies. Some land is owned by Ogasawara Village with some other areas privately owned. The nominated property contains five legally designated categories of protected area managed by three national Government agencies and is surrounded by the much larger Ogasawara National Park serving as a functional buffer zone. The property is protected through seven pieces of national legislation which overlap in jurisdiction and objectives specifying the mandate of the Ministry of the Environment, the Forestry Agency and the Cultural Agency. Any jurisdictional conflicts are resolved through an interagency Regional Liaison Committee structure.

The 2010 multi-agency Ogasawara Islands Management Plan and companion Ogasawara Islands Ecosystem Conservation Action Plan cover a wide area of 129,360 ha and include controls beyond the nominated property such as ship navigation routes. The plans deal with critical issues such as access to the islands and control of alien invasive species. Management activities are detailed for the different island groups within the property with clear coordination mechanisms and monitoring plans prescribed. The plan is based on scientific knowledge and includes timetabled and prioritized actions.

The property benefits from strong links and dialogue between researchers, managers and community. Particularly commendable is the role of the Scientific Council and the approach to research which is adaptive and management-oriented. Local involvement and the maintenance of community benefits are crucial elements in the management of this remote archipelago.

4. Commends the State Party on the major and increasing conservation investments evident in the nomination, a high level of community participation, the multi-agency approach taken and the decision to increase the marine area of the property during the nomination process;

5. Requests the State Party to:

- a) continue its efforts to address invasive alien species;
- b) ensure all significant infrastructure development, including for tourism and access to the islands, is subject to rigorous prior environmental impact assessment;

6. Strongly encourages the State Party to:

- a) consider further expansion of the property's Marine Park Zones to facilitate more effective management and thereby enhance the integrity of the marine-terrestrial ecosystem dynamic;
- b) develop and implement a research and monitoring programme to assess and adapt to the impacts of climate change on the property;
- c) ensure careful tourism management in anticipation of increased future visitation and, in particular, to strengthen the Ogasawara Ecotourism Council integrating the Scientific Council as a member of the Ogasawara Ecotourism Council and advising on appropriate tourism policies that protect the island's values;
- d) ensure careful regulation and incentivization of commercial operators to manage visitor impacts, including through mandatory requirements and certification incentives for tourism operators.

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

Property	Phong Nha - Ke Bang National Park
Id. N°	951 Bis
State Party	Viet Nam
Criteria proposed by State Party	(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 99.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.12

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Recalling that the Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park, Viet Nam, is already inscribed on the World Heritage List under criteria (viii);
3. Defers the examination of the re-nomination of **Phong Nha - Ke Bang National Park, Viet Nam**, to the World Heritage List under the additional criterion (x);
4. Recommends the State Party submit a revised nomination, with the assistance of IUCN and the World Heritage Centre as required, and having considered the following points:
 - a) Completion of the ongoing process to extend the park from 85,754 ha to 125,729 ha, in addition to

actively pursuing continued discussions with the Government of PDR Lao with a view to the potential nomination of Hin Namno National Biodiversity Conservation Area as part of a transboundary approach;

- b) *The need to considerably strengthen, including through improved interagency cooperation and cooperation with Viet Nam's border police and army, law enforcement in the region to reduce the illegal harvest of, and trade in wildlife, timber and non-timber forest products that is adversely affecting the Outstanding Universal Value and integrity of the park;*
 - c) *The need to update the park's management plan, which expired in 2006, through a participatory process involving all relevant stakeholders. Adopt the updated management plan and provide adequate resources for its effective implementation, especially in relation to safeguarding the newly identified values that are being proposed. The updated management plan should ideally cover both the park and the proposed extension of the park. The revised management plan should incorporate a landscape level vision and potential cooperation regionally for the recovery of wide-ranging and significant keystone species;*
5. Encourages the State Party to also consider the application of a revised nomination to be put forward for criterion (ix), as well as criterion (x), in recognition of the potential for an enlarged area to meet both these criteria;
 6. Also encourages the State Party, Quang Binh Provincial People's Committee, park management, and all partners of the park to continue their efforts to strengthen conservation and management of the park and its buffer zone, in order to ensure that tourism development and the use of natural resources by local communities is environmentally sustainable and benefits equitable shared;
 7. Urges the State Party to ensure that, Environmental Impact Assessments are undertaken and acted upon, in order to ensure that any infrastructure and tourism developments being considered within the property and in adjacent areas that could be part of a future extension do not adversely affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
 8. Further encourages the State Party, with the support of IUCN, World Heritage Centre and other partners, to seek additional technical and financial assistance for staff training and equipment to strengthen law enforcement, management and monitoring capacity, adoption of a tailored management effectiveness evaluation framework, and for improved heritage interpretation and conservation at local and landscape scales.

A.3 EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

A.3.1 Extension of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

Property	Ancient Beech Forests of Germany (extension of the Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians, Slovakia and Ukraine)
Id. N°	1133 Bis
State Party	Germany
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ix)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 109.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.13

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Ancient Beech Forests of Germany, Germany**, to the World Heritage List under criterion (ix) as an extension of the **Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians, Slovakia and Ukraine**, to allow the State Party to continue working with the States Parties of Ukraine and the Slovakia and other interested States Parties, with the support of IUCN and the World Heritage Centre if required, in order to define the scope of a finite and complete serial transnational nomination based on an extension of the existing property;
3. Encourages the State Party, in collaboration with other relevant States Parties, to address the following points in the consideration of the potential for further extension of the existing property:
 - a) the establishment of an effective Integrated Management System that would identify and protect the functional linkages between the component parts of a completed serial property;
 - b) the establishment of a cooperative and transnational research and monitoring plans that would be able to monitor and report on a completed transnational serial property as a whole;
 - c) cooperative international programmes of capacity building to share best practices from countries included in the series, and other countries with significant primeval and ancient beech forests;
 - d) the consideration of a new name, agreeable to all of the relevant States Parties, and an accompanying Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for a completed serial property which would convey and describe the scope and values of the property as whole.
4. Commends the States Parties of Ukraine, Slovakia and Germany for their on-going commitment to ensure a comprehensive approach to conserving the primeval and ancient beech forests of Europe and for their exploration of the potential for the World Heritage Convention to further these efforts.

B. MIXED PROPERTIES

B.1 AFRICA

B.1.1 New Nominations

Property	Saloum Delta
Id. N°	1359
State Party	Senegal
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)(v)(vii)(x) + CL

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 143.
See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 25.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.14

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B, WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Decides not to inscribe the **Saloum Delta, Senegal**, on the World Heritage List under natural criteria (vii) and (x);
3. Inscribes the **Saloum Delta, Senegal**, as a cultural landscape on the World Heritage List on the basis of **cultural criteria (iii), (iv) and (v)**;
4. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The region of the Saloum Delta is a remarkable testimony to the synergy between a natural environment with extensive biodiversity and a style of human development that is still present albeit fragile. Sustainable shellfish gathering and fishing practices in brackish water, and the processing of the harvest for its preservation and export was developed here. The shell mounds and the tumulus mounds form specific and exceptional cultural landscapes.

The numerous shell mounds in the Saloum Delta are generally well preserved and they sometimes have imposing dimensions. They are direct testimony of sustainable and very ancient socio-economic practices. Over the centuries, they have led to the formation of numerous man-made islets contributing to the stabilisation of the delta's land and channels. With their characteristic vegetation within the delta's natural environment, the shell mounds form typical cultural landscapes. Some mounds include tumuli; they form, with their baobab vegetation and their undulating forms, funerary sites with specific landscape features.

Criterion (iii): With its numerous shell mounds, associated landscapes and the presence of a rare and well-preserved ensemble of funerary tumulus mounds, the Saloum Delta provides exceptional testimony to a coastal lifestyle, in a Sahelian subtropical environment, with brackish water rich in shellfish and fish.

Criterion (iv): All the shell mounds built up over a 2,000 year-long cultural process have formed a physical structure of stable islets and reclaimed land within the Saloum Delta.

The resultant cultural landscapes are exceptional and illustrate a long period of the history of human settlement along the West African coast.

Criterion (v): The Saloum Delta is an eminent example of traditional human settlement. It represents a lifestyle and sustainable development based on the gathering of shellfish and fishing, in a considered interaction with a natural environment of extensive but fragile biodiversity.

Integrity

The conditions of cultural integrity of the Saloum Delta are in theory very adequate, even if some shell mounds have been damaged, but the integrity remains fragile. The shell mounds and the cultural landscapes and the biodiversity of the natural environment may be threatened by poorly controlled socio-economic behaviour.

Authenticity

The conditions of authenticity of the mounds, tumulus mounds and their landscapes are generally adequate. They are complemented by the anthropological authenticity of the shellfish gathering practices and to a lesser degree of the fishing practices.

Management and protection requirements

The protection of the shell mounds and the tumuli mounds is ensured by adequate regulatory measures. However, the active protection of the cultural sites in the field is recent and must be extended to the property as a whole, and not just concern the National Park. Additionally, the general policy for the property's conservation is closely tied to the conservation of the natural environment and the sustainable development programmes for the delta as a whole.

The property's management relies on numerous individuals in the field. Together they form an adequate management system for the property, with the key stakeholders and those in charge clearly identified, notably the National Park, the rural communities and the United Nations MDG-Fund. However, this management system is evolving and the multiplicity of programmes and stakeholders tends to make some situations somewhat confused. The overall management committee still has to be set up (2011), its resources confirmed, and the homogeneous handling of management and conservation for the entire property needs to be improved.

5. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Prioritise attention on the simultaneous protection and conservation of the property's cultural elements and associated natural elements within the context of the Management Plan and economic and social development programmes. Ensure this joint protection-conservation is of the same level across the entire property, especially by means of eco-guards throughout the whole property;
 - b) Confirm the official promulgation of the Management Plan (2010-2014) and the establishment of the Management Committee tasked with its implementation and coordination; stipulate the Management Committee's human and material resources as well as its ties with, on the one hand, the Community House in Toubacouta and, on the other hand, the Saloum Delta National Park;

- c) Consider specific conservation measures for the shell mounds threatened by erosion and/or by currents;
 - d) Improve waste and wastewater management in order to limit pollution of the environment and to protect the inhabitants' health and traditional lifestyle, and those cultural landscapes near inhabited areas;
 - e) Pay particular attention to the landscape management aspects of tourism development;
 - f) Pay particular attention to the complete integration of the protection-conservation of the property's cultural elements in the property's management and development programmes;
 - g) Specify the frequency of, and the responsibility for, the implementation of monitoring. It should be extended with respect to the most significant cultural landscapes. The publication of an annual report on the state of the property's cultural and landscape conservation is also desirable.
6. Also recommends, in relation to the associated natural values of the property, the State Party to clarify and strengthen the legal protection of the property, and to increase the available human and financial resources to ensure the protection and conservation of the site, including the protection, and restoration where appropriate, of the important natural values within the area, including the high quality mangrove habitat, dry forest areas capable of supporting conservation of the Red Colobus, the important bird and turtle conservation area of the Île aux Oiseaux, and to also put in place an effective protection and management regime to secure the conservation of the nearby Île de Kousmar;
7. Further recommends the State Party to seek assistance via the UNESCO Man and Biosphere Programme and the Ramsar Convention, in order to ensure that the international recognition of the Saloum Delta as both a Biosphere Reserve and as a Ramsar Site contributes to the effective conservation of the site, and also assists the development of well-planned and equitable approaches to sustainable development within the property and the surrounding area, including via sustainable tourism;
8. Requests the State Party to submit a report by **1 February 2012** on the implementation of its protection and management system for the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

B.2 ARAB STATES

B.2.1 New Nominations

Property	Wadi Rum
Id. N°	1377
State Party	Jordan
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(v)(vi)(vii)(viii) + CL

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 153.
See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 38.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.15

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B, WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Refers back the nomination of the **Wadi Rum Protected Area, Jordan**, to the World Heritage List on the basis of natural criteria, in order to allow the State Party to strengthen the comparative analysis of the nomination in relation to criterion (viii), and to address issues related to protection and management of the property referred to in paragraphs 3 to 5 below;
3. Requests the State Party to finalise the revision of the management plan for the property, and the revised and strengthened regulations for its buffer zone as soon as possible, in order to assure the protection of its values;
4. Also requests the State Party to ensure that the new management plan provides effective policies, backed by the necessary staff and financial resources, to enable effective management of the property and its buffer zone, including the regulation of development activities, tourism infrastructure and facilities, and to develop a strategy for visitor management including vehicle route control within the property;
5. Recommends the State Party to also include within the revised management plan provision for additional and appropriately trained staff within the management unit for the property focused on research, protection and presentation of the geological and geomorphological values of the property, engagement of national and international research institutions in the management system for the property, and the establishment of effective monitoring of its values;
6. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Wadi Rum Protected Area, Jordan**, to the World Heritage List on the basis of cultural criteria in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) On the basis of a detailed database of the rock art, inscriptions and archaeological sites, and landscape surveys, demonstrate how the Wadi Rum landscape can be considered as an exceptional reflection of the way people have interacted with the landscape over time;
 - b) Undertake a more detailed comparative analysis to show how this landscape compares to other desert landscapes in the same geo-cultural region in terms of the evidence it reflects for its development over time;

- c) *Put in place an inventory of documented rock art, inscription sites and archaeological sites as a priority, for conservation and monitoring purposes;*
 - d) *Develop a program for the safeguarding, conservation and interpretation of archaeological sites, rock art and inscriptions;*
 - e) *Include a stronger focus on the management of the cultural attributes of the property in the New Management Plan and involve more directly the Department of Antiquities in the management of the property;*
 - f) *Provide details of funding for the cultural components of the site.*
7. Considers that any revised nomination in relation to cultural criteria would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site;
 8. Also recommends that the State Party consider the following in relation to the cultural attributes of the nominated property:
 - a) *Develop complementary measures for protection of the cultural sites, such as frequent patrols by rangers/guards;*
 - b) *Establish a solid and liquid waste management system for Rum Village and camping sites;*
 - c) *Develop a strategy for visitor management including vehicle route control;*
 - d) *Observe great caution concerning exterior reconstruction of the archaeological sites, which could impact on their authenticity. The remains appear to be sufficient to enable understanding, and reconstruction works should cease.*

B.3 LATIN AMERICA / CARIBBEAN

B.3.1 New Nominations

Property	Blue and John Crow Mountains National Park
Id. N°	1356
State Party	Jamaica
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vi)(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 163.
See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 52.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.16

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B, WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Decides not to inscribe the **Blue and John Crow Mountains National Park, Jamaica**, on the World Heritage List under natural criteria (ix) and (x);
3. Notes the national and regional biodiversity importance of the nominated property and encourages the State Party to

strengthen the management of the site to address threats to its natural values, including agricultural encroachment both for subsistence and commercial purposes, alien invasive species, unregulated non-timber products harvesting, fires and poaching;

4. Encourages the State Party to consider experience elsewhere with environmentally friendly forms of coffee production, including certification schemes and compensation schemes for water provision for industry, drinking water and agriculture;
5. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Blue and John Crow Mountains National Park, Jamaica**, to the World Heritage List on the basis of cultural criteria in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) *Deepen the comparative analysis in order to demonstrate the Outstanding Universal Value of the property by examining how, and to what extent, the nominated property bears witness to the associated values in respect to other properties related to other relevant Maroon groups;*
 - b) *Revise the nomination dossier so that the values of the properties can better present the proposed Justification for inscription and the selected criterion;*
 - c) *Modify the boundaries of the nominated property or of the buffer zone to include the cultural resources documented in the additional information, received by ICOMOS on 8 November 2010, as well as those areas with the potential to yield additional information on Maroon culture in future archaeological campaigns;*
 - d) *Develop and enforce as soon as possible protective measures, both legal and planning-based, for the cultural heritage of the nominated property;*
 - e) *Develop and adequately fund a comprehensive strategy for cultural heritage within the 2011-2016 Management Plan under elaboration, including inventorying, documentation, conservation, maintenance, disaster management, promotion and tourism;*
 - f) *Finalize and implement the 2011-2016 Management Plan without delay.*
6. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site;
7. Recommends that the State party give consideration to the following:
 - a) *Involve representatives of the Maroon community in the management framework;*
 - b) *Develop training programmes in cultural heritage for the Park rangers, so that they can be involved in the daily protection of cultural resources.*
8. Requests the Advisory Bodies and World Heritage Centre to provide support, if required by the State Party, in order to assist it to identify and prioritise Jamaican sites which have the strongest potential for nomination to the World Heritage List, including an assessment of the potential of the Cockpit Country Forest Reserve;

C. CULTURAL PROPERTIES

C.1 AFRICA

C.1.1 New Nominations

Property	Oke-Idanre Cultural Landscape
Id. N°	1332
State Party	Nigeria
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(v)(vi) + CL

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 63.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.17

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Decides not to inscribe the **Oke-Idanre Cultural Landscape, Nigeria**, on the World Heritage List under cultural criteria.

C.1.2 Properties deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

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

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.18

[See Addendum: WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add]

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

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.19

[See Addendum: WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add]

C.2 ARAB STATES

C.2.1 New Nominations

Property	Pearling, testimony of an island economy
Id. N°	1364
State Party	Bahrain
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(v)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 72.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.20

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Pearling, testimony of an island economy, Bahrain**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) Provide a more detailed comparative analysis with sites that have tangible heritage elements of pearling in the Gulf Region;
 - b) If justified by the comparative analysis, consider the possibility of a trans-boundary, serial nomination;
 - c) Provide a more detailed conservation approach for the urban buildings that sets out how the conservation of original fabric will be optimised, how the necessary skills will be put in place for the restoration of decorative woodwork and plasterwork, and how the overall conservation work will be phased;
 - d) Extend the boundary of the Bū Māhir fort site to cover its archaeological remains.
3. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site.

Property	Historical City of Jeddah
Id. N°	1361
State Party	Saudi Arabia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iv)(v)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 85.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.21

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Decides not to inscribe the **Historical City of Jeddah, Saudi Arabia**, on the World Heritage List under cultural criteria.

Property	Archaeological Sites of the Island of Meroe
Id. N°	1336
State Party	Sudan
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 96.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.22

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Archaeological Sites of the Island of Meroe, Sudan**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) Augment the comparative analysis to consider how the three sites relate to other remains from the Kushite kingdom and particularly to the port of Wad ben Naqa as a preliminary to considering extending the site to include this port;
 - b) Extend the Meroe property boundary to include the archaeological remains of the northern part of the Royal City;
 - c) Extend the buffer zone for Meroe to include the southern flanks of the northern hills;
 - d) Complete the establishment of the Management Committee, obtain dedicated funding and implement the Management Plan to include a maintenance program for the sites, linked to the monitoring system; and establish mandatory guides for visitors/tourists;
 - e) Develop an overall inventory and database for the sites as a basis for the conservation program and monitoring;
 - f) Develop a co-ordinated Conservation Plan with an agreed conservation policy for the three nominated sites;
 - g) Strengthen protection of the setting of Meroe to ensure that mining in the setting is not allowed where it would impact adversely on the property;
 - h) Provide a timetable for rerouting the highway, power transmission lines and pipelines around the outside of the Meroe site.
3. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site;
4. Encourages the State Party to seek international assistance for the protection and conservation of the property, through the development of the co-ordinated Conservation Plan, in accordance with paragraph 235 (c) and paragraph 241 (Conservation and Management Assistance) of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention;
5. Invites the international community to consider support for these extraordinary sites and cooperate to help with the development of the co-ordinated data-base and the Conservation Plan.

Property	Ancient villages of Northern Syria
Id. N°	1348
State Party	Syrian Arab Republic
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)(v)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 111.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.23

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Ancient Villages of Northern Syria, Syrian Arab Republic**, as cultural landscape 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

Located in a vast Limestone Massif, in the northwest of Syria, some forty ancient villages provide a coherent and exceptionally broad insight into rural and village lifestyles in late Antiquity and the Byzantine Period. Abandoned in the 8th-10th centuries, they still retain a large part of their original monuments and buildings, in a remarkable state of preservation: dwellings, pagan temples, churches and Christian sanctuaries, funerary monuments, bathhouses, public buildings, buildings with economic or artisanal purposes, etc. It is also an exceptional illustration of the development of Christianity in the East, in village communities. Grouped in eight archaeological parks, the ensemble forms a series of unique and exceptional relict cultural landscapes.

Criterion (iii): The Ancient Villages of Northern Syria and their relict landscapes provide exceptional testimony to the lifestyles and cultural traditions of the rural civilisations that developed in the Middle East, in the context of a Mediterranean climate in mid-altitude limestone mountains from the 1st to the 7th centuries.

Criterion (iv): The Ancient Villages of Northern Syria and their relict landscapes provide exceptional testimony to the architecture of the rural house and civilian and religious community buildings at the end of the Classical era and in the Byzantine Period. Their association in villages and places of worship form relict landscapes characteristic of the transition between the ancient pagan world and Byzantine Christianity.

Criterion (v): The Ancient Villages of Northern Syria and their relict landscapes provide an eminent example of a sustainable rural settlement from the 1st to the 7th centuries, based on the careful use of the soil, water and limestone, and the mastery of production of valuable agricultural crops. The economic functionality of the habitat, hydraulic engineering, low protective walls and the Roman agricultural plot plan inscribed on the relict landscapes are testimony to this.

Integrity

The architectural integrity is expressed adequately. The sites are sufficiently extensive; they encompass a large number of villages, places of worship, and monumental and archaeological testimonies to adequately express the Outstanding Universal Value. The number and quality of the relict landscapes are also adequate and

essential to the expression of this value. Nonetheless, the recent trend of an agricultural re-settlement of the Limestone Massif could affect the built integrity of certain villages and the associated landscapes.

Authenticity

As a result of the absence of human occupation for a thousand years, the absence of any re-use of the stones and the absence of restoration/reconstruction campaigns in the 20th century, the property and its landscapes have retained a very high degree of authenticity. However, recent rural relocation could affect the conditions of authenticity, although replanting respectful of the ancient agricultural plot plan should contribute to revitalising the landscape without affecting its authenticity.

Management and protection requirements

The dynamic of the legal protection is heading in the right direction, notably following the decrees creating the parks, and to control farming and urban development compatible with the archaeological, monumental and landscape values of the sites. This must be reinforced by a revision of the Antiquities Law to improve the protection of the relict cultural landscapes.

The property is currently (2010) managed by the Directorate General of Antiquities and Museums (DGAM), but on a transitional basis. The final management structure for the property will include eight parks set up for each of the sites, two management centres and the Maison du patrimoine to manage the ensemble overall and coordinate conservation, under the control of the DGAM, the Ministry of Tourism and the provincial governors. These bodies are currently being set up and are essential. In liaison with the municipalities, they will be tasked with overseeing successful economic, social and tourism development compatible with the conservation and expression of the property's Outstanding Universal Value.

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

- a) Pursuing and extending the policy of protection and conservation of the cultural landscapes, notably through the revision of the Antiquities Law;
- b) Increase the number of guards for those parks with the least number or which are most exposed to illegal activity;
- c) Confirm that Park No 1 (Saint Simeon Sanctuary) is not affected by a project for high voltage power lines;
- d) Confirm the complete rejection of the large property development project in Park No 3 (Sinkhar site);
- e) Confirm that the visual integrity of Park No 5 (Jabal Zawiya) is not compromised by large quarry and/or industrial projects;
- f) Complete as soon as possible the land surveys for each of the parks, under DGAM's supervision;
- g) Maintain throughout the management transition period, DGAM's prerogatives for the supervision of the preservation and conservation of the sites;
- h) Provide the Maison du patrimoine and park management centres with the human and material resources commensurate with their new missions for the protection, conservation, and economic and

tourism development of the sites as stipulated in the Management Plan;

- i) Finalise the Management Plan and the Action Plan with a schedule of actions considered suitable for the property's conservation and its expression of Outstanding Universal Value, together with their implementation timeframes;
- j) Detail the monitoring indicators for the property's conservation as a function of the particularities of each site and as a function of more extensive landscape data.

5. Requests the State Party to submit a report by **1 February 2012** on the implementation of its new protection and on the management system for the property for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

Property	Cultural Sites of Al Ain (Hafit, Hili, Bidaa Bint Saud and Oases Areas)
Id. N°	1343
State Party	United Arab Emirates
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(iii)(iv)(v) + CL

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 127.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.24

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Cultural Sites of Al Ain (Hafit, Hili, Bidaa Bint Saud and Oases Areas), United Arab Emirates**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) Review the property's definition and the selection and identification of the components forming the serial, by supplying more complete scientific documentation about the archaeological sites and the ancient aflaj hydraulic systems, in order to enable the determination of the property's Outstanding Universal Value;
 - b) Extend the comparative analysis to the protohistoric sites in the United Arab Emirates, Oman and the region;
 - c) Clarify the situation regarding public ownership within the property, for the parks and the tombs outside the parks in particular, as well as for the private ownership of buildings and land within the property;
 - d) Pass the new law for the protection, conservation, management and promotion of cultural heritage and confirm the drafting of a law on the protection of water resources for the traditional aflaj system;
 - e) Pursue research to clarify the issues of authenticity and integrity of the restorations of the protohistoric tombs and mud brick constructions performed prior to the 2000s;
 - f) Complete the strategic plan and the various sector plans with a management plan describing the actions

actually programmed for the ensemble of the serial property and their implementation schedule;

- g) Develop an overall archaeological programme and include it in the management plan.
3. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site;
4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Extend the systematic monitoring to include tourism;
 - b) Improve the distinction between the archaeological spaces and leisure spaces in the Hili Archaeological Park;
 - c) Mark out the boundaries of the property sites and buffer zones in open areas.

C.3 ASIA / PACIFIC

C.3.1 New Nominations

Property	West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou
Id. N°	1334
State Party	China
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)(v)(vi) + CL

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 140.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.25

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou, China**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii), (iii) and (vi)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

West Lake is surrounded on three sides by 'cloud-capped hills' and on the fourth by the city of Hangzhou. Its beauty has been celebrated by writers and artists since the Tang Dynasty (AD 618-907). In order to make it more beautiful, its islands, causeways and the lower slopes of its hills have been 'improved' by the addition of numerous temples, pagodas, pavilions, gardens and ornamental trees which merge with farmed landscape. The main artificial elements of the lake, two causeways and three islands, were created from repeated dredgings between the 9th and 12th centuries. Since the Southern Song Dynasty (thirteenth century) ten poetically names scenic places have been identified as embodying idealised, classic landscapes – that manifest the perfect fusion between man and nature. West Lake is an outstanding example of a cultural landscape that display with great clarity the ideals of Chinese landscape aesthetics, as expounded by writers and scholars in Tang and Song Dynasties. The landscape of West Lake had a profound impact on the design of gardens not only in China but further afield, where lakes

and causeways imitated the harmony and beauty of West Lake. The key components of West Lake still allow it to inspire people to 'project feelings onto the landscape'. The visual parameters of this vast landscape garden are clearly defined, rising to the ridges of the surrounding hills as viewed from Hangzhou.

Criterion (ii): The improved landscape of West Lake can be seen to reflect Buddhist ideals imported into China from India such as 'Buddhist peacefulness' and 'nature as paintings', and in turn it had a major influence on landscape design in East Asia. Its causeways, islands, bridges, temples, pagodas and well defined views, were widely copied over China, notably in the summer Palace at Beijing and in Japan. The notion of ten poetically named scenic places persisted for seven centuries all over China and also spread to the Korean peninsula after the 16th century, when Korean intellectuals made visits to the West Lake.

Criterion (iii): The West Lake landscape is an exceptional testimony to the very specific cultural tradition of improving landscapes to create a series of 'pictures' that reflect what was seen as a perfect fusion between people and nature, a tradition that evolved in the Tang and Song dynasties and has continued its relevance to the present day. The 'improved' West Lake, with its exceptional array of man-made causeways, islands, bridges, gardens, pagodas and temples, against a backdrop of the wooded hills, can be seen as an entity that manifests this tradition in an outstanding way.

Criterion (vi): The Tang and Song culture of demonstrating harmony between man and nature by improving the landscape to create pictures of great beauty, captured by artists and given names by poets, is highly visible in the West Lake Landscape, with its islands, causeways, temples, pagodas and ornamental planting. The value of that tradition has persisted for seven centuries in West Lake and has spread across China and into Japan and Korea, turning it into a tradition of outstanding significance.

Integrity

The property contains all the key attributes of Outstanding Universal Value in terms of the lake, the wooded hills surrounding it on three sides up to their skyline and the causeways, islands, bridges, temples, pagodas and ornamental planting that create the beautiful landscape within which are the ten, celebrated, poetic views. The physical fabric of the property and its significant features are mostly in excellent condition. The Lake itself and surrounding landscapes, along with scenic places, historic monuments and sites are well maintained. No signs of neglect are detected and the deterioration processes seem mostly controlled. Thus none of the key attributes that relate to Outstanding Universal Value are under threat. The visual integrity of the property is well maintained towards the three hill sides, which seem to have been almost similar for the past 1,000 years. The views to the east are vulnerable to further expansion of Hangzhou city. However, considering the drastic urban changes of Hangzhou city over the past 10 years, from a regional town to a metropolis of eight million people, the property's visual integrity toward the city side is well managed. The skylines of the buildings are under the strong municipal regulations to maintain current heights and mass limits and to stop expansion that might impact on the skyline of West Lake.

Authenticity

The West Lake still clearly conveys the idea of a 'lake with cultural meaning', as all the key components that were created by the time of the Song dynasty can be read clearly in the landscape, and the beauty of the ten views can still largely be readily appreciated. There is an abundance of documents recording the development of the lake (although more for some elements than others) and these are well archived in official institutions. These records and documents are a basis for the authenticity of the property. From 'cloud capping hills' and lakeshore settings, down to the single willow trees, and the West Lake itself, all reflect elements of the landscapes as described in the old texts since the 10th century. The views to the east over Hangzhou have change dramatically over the past fifty years and the lake is no longer closed on it forth side by a low lying town that relates in scale to the overall landscape and is in itself beautiful (as Marco Polo described). Hangzhou with its tall buildings dominates the view to the east and tends to dwarf the lake buildings. However, the skyline of hills to the north and south as viewed when looking east is still intact and the Baochu Pagoda can be seen against the sky. ICOMOS considers that it will be absolutely crucial that this skyline is maintained and that there is no encroachment of the city behind those hills that are visible from the lake.

Management and protection requirements

The nominated property is protected at both national and provincial level by laws and regulations. These include the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics (national), Regulations on Scenic Areas (national), Regulations on the Conservation and Management of World Cultural Heritage Sites in China (national), and Regulations on the Conservation and Management of West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou (local). The most relevant national protection is afforded by the national West Lake Scenic area that was promulgated in 1982. The Hangzhou Municipal People's Government Specific Control Plan for the Buffer Zone of West Lake Cultural Landscape, 2010, puts in place constraints on the overall development of the city in relation to its potential impact on the West Lake landscape. It is crucial that these constraints ensure that there is no encroachment of the city behind the hills that are visible from the lake and that all relevant development is subject to Heritage Impact Assessments that consider impact on the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value. Management is the overall responsibility of the Hangzhou Administration of Gardens and Cultural Heritage with advice from the provincial bureau of cultural heritage in of Zhejiang and the national State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH). The authority operates both as an "internal institution" and as a "grassroots unit", with various local organisations and with communities and villages. There is however a need to strengthen the community management system and to coordinate the interests of stakeholders. The Conservation and Management Plan of West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou (2008-2020) provides a basis for the systematic conservation and management of the property and for implementing protection measures in compliance with national standards for the protection of world heritage sites. There is also a Master Plan for the West Lake Scenic Area, 2002-2020. In order to contain incremental change that might impact on the harmony of the landscape and its key views, an inventory needs to be established of key visual attributes as a basis for monitoring.

The Municipal authority has drafted nine special plans for scenic areas within West Lake. Other special plans have been prepared such as the Master Plan for Transportation in West Lake Scenic Area of Hangzhou, the Plan for the Integration of the South-Route Scenic Places of West Lake of Hangzhou, the Detailed Plan for the Control over the Westward Expansion of West Lake, the Plan for the Protection of the Beishan Historic and Cultural Street, the Detailed Plan for the Control over the Lingyin Scenic Area, and the Plan for the Construction of the New Socialist Countryside in the Hangzhou West Lake Scenic Area. Plans in preparation include the Master Plan for Transportation in West Lake Scenic Area.

The West Lake is both robust and vulnerable: it can absorb comparatively large number of visitors but beyond a certain point, the needs of the visitors and their impact on the landscape could impact adversely on the authenticity of the property, on the quality of their visits, and on the ability of the landscape to inspire. Visitor management needs to be given a high priority in relation to the overall management of the property.

4. *Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:*
 - a) *Strengthening visitor management arrangements;*
 - b) *Gaining a commitment from the local government that in due course the Shangri-La Hotel will either be lowered or demolished;*
 - c) *Establishing an inventory of the property in terms of a documentary record of its key visual attributes in the form of survey drawings or through a systematic photographic record of its condition as a base line for future monitoring the inter-relationship between the various components;*
 - d) *Maintaining the skyline of hills to the north and south as viewed when looking east and ensure that there is no encroachment of the city behind those hills that are visible from the lake and that all relevant development is subject to Heritage Impact Assessments that consider impact on the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value;*
 - e) *Ensuring that the protection in place is adequately applied in practice so that incremental change does not impact on the overall harmony of the landscape.*

Property	Santiniketan
Id. N°	1375
State Party	India
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(vi)

The nomination of **Santiniketan, India**, was withdrawn at the request of the State Party.

Property	The Persian Garden
Id. N°	1372
State Party	Iran
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 170.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.26

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **The Persian Garden, Iran**, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of **criteria (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (vi)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Persian Garden consists of a collection of nine gardens, selected from various regions of Iran, which tangibly represent the diverse forms that this type of designed garden has assumed over the centuries and in different climatic conditions. They reflect the flexibility of the Chahar Bagh, or originating principle, of the Persian Garden, which has persisted unchanged over more than two millennia since its first mature expression was found in the garden of Cyrus the Great's Palatial complex, in Pasargadae. Natural elements combine with manmade components in the Persian Garden to create a unique artistic achievement that reflects the ideals of art, philosophical, symbolic and religious concepts. The Persian Garden materialises the concept of Eden or Paradise on Earth.

The perfect design of the Persian Garden, along with its ability to respond to extreme climatic conditions, is the original result of an inspired and intelligent application of different fields of knowledge, i.e. technology, water management and engineering, architecture, botany and agriculture. The notion of the Persian Garden permeates Iranian life and its artistic expressions: references to the garden may be found in literature, poetry, music, calligraphy and carpet design. These, in turn, have inspired also the arrangement of the gardens. The attributes that carry Outstanding Universal Value are the layout of the garden expressed by the specific adaptation of the Chahar Bagh within each component and articulated in the kharts or plant/flower beds; the water supply, management and circulation systems from the source to the garden, including all technological and decorative elements that permit the use of water for functional and aesthetic exigencies; the arrangement of trees and plants within the garden that contribute to its characterisation and specific micro-climate; the architectural components, including the buildings but not limited to these, that integrate the use of the terrain and vegetation to create unique manmade environments; the association with other forms of art that, in a mutual interchange, have been influenced by the Persian Garden and have, in turn, contributed to certain visual features and sound effects in the gardens.

Criterion (i): The Persian Garden represents a masterpiece of human creative genius. The design of the Persian Garden, based on the right angle and geometrical proportions, is often divided into four sections known as

Chahar Bagh (Four Gardens). The creation of the Persian Garden was made possible due to intelligent and innovative engineering solutions and a sophisticated water-management system, as well as the appropriate choice of flora and its location in the garden layout. Indeed, the Persian Garden has been associated with the idea of earthly Paradise, forming a stark contrast to its desert setting.

Criterion (ii): The Persian Garden exhibits an important interchange of human values, having been the principal reference for the development of garden design in Western Asia, Arab countries, and even Europe. It is the geometry and symmetry of the architecture, together with the complex water management system, that seem to have influenced design in all these gardens. The word Paradise entered European languages from the Persian root word "Pardis", which was the name of a beautiful garden enclosed behind walls.

Criterion (iii): The Persian Garden bears exceptional, and even unique, testimony to the cultural traditions that have evolved in Iran and the Middle East over some two and a half millennia. Throughout its evolution, the Persian Garden has had a role in various cultural and social aspects of society, becoming a central feature in private residences, palaces and public buildings, as well as in ensembles associated with benevolent or religious institutions, such as tombs, park layouts, palace gardens, Meidans, etc.

Criterion (iv): The Persian Garden is an outstanding example of a type of garden design achieved by utilising natural and human elements and integrating significant achievements of Persian culture into a physical and symbolic-artistic expression in harmony with nature. Indeed, the Persian Garden has become a prototype for the geometrically-designed garden layout, diffused across the world.

Criterion (vi): The Persian Garden is directly associated with cultural developments of Outstanding Universal Value. These include literary works and poetry for example by Sa'di, Hafez and Ferdowsi. The Persian Garden is also the principal source of inspiration for the Persian carpet and textile design, miniature painting, music, architectural ornaments, etc. In the Avesta, the ancient holy book of the Zoroastrians, the Persian Garden and its sacred plants are praised as one of the four natural elements (earth, heavens, water, and plants). The Chahar Bagh is a reflection of the mythical perception of nature, and the cosmic order in the eyes of the ancient Iranian peoples.

Integrity

The Persian Garden comprises a sufficient number of gardens from across Iran and each garden contains sufficient elements to concur to express the Outstanding Universal Value of the series. The component gardens are in good conditions and well maintained.

Authenticity

The Persian Garden, through its components, has developed alongside the evolution of the Persian society, while adhering to its early geometric model, the Chahar Bagh. Pasargadae and Bagh-e Abas Abad may be read as fossil landscapes while the other seven gardens retain their active role within their physical and social contexts.

Management and protection requirements

Each garden is registered in the National Heritage List and therefore protected according to the Iranian legislation. Protection provisions established for the gardens and their 'buffer zones', defined according to the Iranian law in force, are also included in the Master Plans, the approval of which is issued by the Higher Council for Architecture and Urban Planning, in which sits also the Head of the Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism Organisation (ICHHTO).

The existence of the National ICHHTO Base for the Persian Garden ensures that the management framework is one for the whole series, granting the coordination and harmonisation of strategies and objectives. The Management Plan includes objectives common to all component gardens of the series and a programme for strengthening presentation and promotion to the public has been developed.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Finalise and approve the Management Plan for the Persian Garden and for each of its components;
 - b) Amend the provisions concerning the height of the buildings in Bagh-e Dolat Abad and Bagh-e Akbariyeh buffer zones to allow buildings with two storeys and a maximum height of 4.5m;
 - c) Ensure that conservation work respect principles of prudence and minimum intervention and develop programmed maintenance plans for each garden, to maximise the available resources;
 - d) Assess carefully any possible future measure concerning the replacement of plants beforehand and on the basis of specific scientific investigation;
 - e) Implement a strategy for dealing with natural or manmade disasters as soon as possible for each garden, following common principles established for the whole serial property;
 - f) Establish at each ICHHTO Provincial Base a monitoring body that includes representatives from all relevant institutions and agencies for monitoring purposes.

Property	Yapese Stone Money Sites in Palau and Yap
Id. N°	1340
State Party	Micronesia / Palau
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 185

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.27

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Yapese Stone Money Sites in Palau and Yap, Palau and Micronesia**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the States Parties to:
 - a) Further justify the selection of sites by deepening the comparative analysis with sites in Yap and Palau and consideration of criterion (vi);
 - b) Further justify the Outstanding Universal Value of the property by deepening the comparative analysis to include similar sites in the Pacific region;
 - c) Develop a common structure of management in accordance with paragraphs 114 and 135 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World heritage Convention;
 - d) Develop Memoranda of Understanding between government agencies and traditional/customary owners on the protection, conservation and management of the nominated sites;
 - e) Confirm registration of the Yap sites under The Federated States of Micronesia Code, Title 26 (Historical Sites and Antiquities) and on the Historic Properties Register of Yap State.
3. Recommends that the States Parties consider seeking international assistance with revision of the nomination in accordance with paragraph 235 (b) and paragraph 241 Preparatory Assistance (iii) of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention;
4. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site;
5. Also recommends that the States Parties give consideration to the following:
 - a) Complete the inventories of sites in both Palau and Yap as a high priority to provide a context for the nominated sites;
 - b) Undertake an inventory and typology of the stone money discs that are part of the nominated sites as the basis for an adequate monitoring system, and to enable a chronology to be established;
 - c) Undertake a survey and inventory of all attributes including traditional structures as a basis for research;

- d) Document and archive the cultural tradition of the layout of the discs and the rituals associated with the money bank and dancing grounds for the benefit of future generations;
- e) Develop a risk preparedness and management strategy to deal with storm damage;
- f) Set-up a strategy to deal with tourism-related factors such as inadequately controlled and unsafe access, and waste-management ;
- g) Develop a process whereby monitoring results will be considered and acted upon through the joint Management Committee.

Property	Petroglyphic Complexes of the Mongolian Altai
Id. N°	1382
State Party	Mongolia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iii) + CL

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 201

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.28

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Petroglyphic Complexes of the Mongolian Altai, Mongolia**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) Put in place a database system for the property, and a timescale for populating this database through assembling the existing material for the sites, and for undertaking any further work that may be needed to gain an overview of the images clusters;
 - b) Put in place a management authority for the three sites as a means of implementing the Management Plan; and ensure adequate resources for its implementation;
 - c) Provide assurance that mining will be banned in the nominated areas and their upstream hinterland;
 - d) Provide assurance that illegal road building activities will be stopped.
3. Recommends that the State Party consider to extend the Altai Tavan Bogd National Park to cover all of the three nominated sites;
4. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site;
5. Suggests the State Party to consider submitting an international assistance request for support for the establishment of a database;
6. Also suggests that the international community might offer cooperation to help with assembling the results of foreign research teams.

Property	Citadel of the Ho Dynasty
Id. N°	1358
State Party	Viet Nam
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 211

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.29

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Citadel of the Ho Dynasty, Viet Nam**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) Further justify criterion (ii) through deepening the comparative analysis;
 - b) Extend the property boundary to encompass the landscape setting of the Ho Citadel, including the Imperial Way from the South gate of the Inner Citadel to the Nam Giao altar on the axis from Voi mountain to Don Son hill, as well as traditional villages religious monuments, ancient roads, markets, landing places, imperial tombs, caves and scenic view points within the line of the La Thanh outer wall;
 - c) Extend the buffer zone accordingly;
 - d) Undertake a systematic inventory of the temples, caves, villages and other places such as the royal landing place, stone landing place and imperial tombs and associated folklore that have connections with the Ho Dynasty and comprise attributes of Outstanding Universal Value;
 - e) Undertake a strategic archaeological investigation program directed at understanding drainage problems in the Inner Citadel and elements embodying the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including validation of the line of the Imperial Way;
 - f) Complete the designation of La Thanh Outer Wall as National Heritage;
 - g) Clarify the composition of the Management Plan Zone 2: Historical village and standing monument protected zone;
 - h) Develop regulations to control the height and character of future urban development near the Inner Citadel, in Vinh Loc town particularly along the axis between the Inner Citadel and Mount Don Son, and in the surrounding landscape generally, so as to protect all view lines along axes between topographical features, and views within the area enclosed by the line of the La Thanh outer wall and the Ma and Buoi rivers;
 - i) Review the Management Plan in relation to the expanded property boundary and amend accordingly.
3. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site;

4. Recommends that the State Party consider the following:

- a) *Develop a risk preparedness and management strategy in the event of storms causing landslides at the Nam Giao altar site and floods affecting the La Thanh outer wall and other sites;*
- b) *Set up a waste management system at the Inner Citadel;*
- c) *Encourage involvement of local people in the protection and management of the property.*

C.3.2 Properties deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Property	Hiraizumi – Temples, Gardens and Archaeological Sites Representing the Buddhist Pure Land
Id. N°	1277 Rev
State Party	Japan
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 224

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.30

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Hiraizumi – Temples, Gardens and Archaeological Sites Representing the Buddhist Pure Land, Japan**, with the exception of the component part Yanaginogosho Iseki, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (vi)**:
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value;

Brief synthesis

The four Pure Land gardens of Hiraizumi, three focused on the sacred mountain Mount Kinkeisan, exemplify a fusion between the ideals of Pure Land Buddhism and indigenous Japanese concepts relating to the relationship between gardens, water and the surrounding landscape. Two gardens are reconstructed, with many details recovered from excavations, and two remain buried. The short-lived city of Hiraizumi was the political and administrative centre of the northern realm of Japan in the 11th and 12th century and rivalled Kyoto, politically and commercially. The four gardens were built by the Ōshū Fujiwara family, the northern branch of the ruling clan, as symbolic manifestations of the Buddhist Pure Land on this earth, a vision of paradise translated into reality through the careful disposition of temples in relation to ponds, trees and the peaks of Mount Kinkeisan. The heavily gilded temple of Chūson-ji – the only one remaining from the 12th century -, reflects the great wealth of the ruling clan.

Much of the area was destroyed in 1189 when the city lost its political and administrative status. Such was the spectacular rise and conspicuous wealth of Hiraizumi and its equally rapid and dramatic fall, that it became the source of inspiration for many poets. In 1689, Matsuo Basho, the Haiku poet, wrote: 'Three generations of glory

vanished in the space of a dream...'. The four temple complexes of this once great centre with their Pure Land gardens, a notable surviving 12th century temple, and their relationship with the sacred Mount Kinkeisan are an exceptional group that reflect the wealth and power of Hiraizumi, and a unique concept of planning and garden design that influenced gardens and temples in other cities in Japan.

Criterion (ii): The temples and Pure Land gardens of Hiraizumi demonstrate in a remarkable way how the concepts of garden construction introduced from Asia along with Buddhism evolved on the basis of Japan's ancient nature worship, Shintoism, and eventually developed into a concept of planning and garden design that was unique to Japan. The gardens and temples of Hiraizumi influenced those in other cities, notably Kamakura where one of the temples was based on Chūson-ji.

Criterion (vi): The Pure Land Gardens of Hiraizumi clearly reflect the diffusion of Buddhism over south-east Asia and the specific and unique fusion of Buddhism with Japan's indigenous ethos of nature worship and ideas of Amida's Pure Land of Utmost Bliss. The remains of the complex of temples and gardens in Hiraizumi are symbolic manifestations of the Buddhist Pure Land on this earth.

Integrity

The property encompasses the remains of the temple complexes with their Pure Land Gardens and the sacred mountain of Mount Kinkeisan to which they are visually aligned. Although the sites of Chūson-ji, Mōtsū-ji, Kanjizaiō-in Ato and Mt Kinkeisan conserve their visual links in a complete manner, at the Muryōko-in site, houses and other structures have a negative influence. The visual links between the temples and Mount Kinkeisan span areas outside the nominated property in the buffer zone. To protect the spatial landscape relating to Pure Land cosmology, the spatial integrity of these links need to be sustained.

Authenticity

There is no doubt of the authenticity of the excavated remains. Two of the gardens have been reconstructed and this work has been underpinned by rigorous analysis of the built and botanical evidence. For the surviving structures, the main building Chūson-ji Konjikidō is a remarkable survival and has been conserved with great skill in a way that ensures its authenticity of materials and construction. The authenticity of the temple in its landscape has to a certain extent been compromised by the concrete sheath building that now surrounds it. To sustain the ability of the property to convey its value, it is essential that the four temples are able to convey in an inspiring way their association with the profound ideals of Pure Land Buddhism.

Management and protection requirements

The property and its buffer zone are well protected through a range of designations - Historic Sites, Special Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty or Special Places of Scenic Beauty. Protecting views between sites and protecting their setting will be crucial to ensure that the sites have the ability to demonstrate their relationship with the landscape in a meaningful way though allowing them to be oases of contemplation. Iwate Prefecture and the relevant municipal government have set up the Iwate Prefecture World Heritage Preservation and

Utilization Promotion Council to provide the overall management framework for the property. This Council receives expert advice from the Instructing Committee for Research and Conservation of the Group of Archaeological Sites of Hiraizumi.

The Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan was completed and implemented in January 2007, and revised in January 2010. Any projects to implement proposals in the plan to re-instate and restore the other two buried gardens will need to be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for evaluation by ICOMOS, and consideration by the World Heritage Committee, in line with paragraph 172 of Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. The local government has signed an agreement with the local institutions and invited the local community to patrol the property and offer suggestions on protection, management and presentation.

4. Recommends to change the name of the property to “Hiraizumi – Temples and Gardens Representing the Buddhist Pure Land”
5. Also recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Keep unobstructed the visual links between Mount Kinkeisan and the four ensembles;
 - b) Subject any proposals for major road improvements to Heritage Impact Assessments for their impact on the attributes of outstanding universal value, including the visual surroundings of the individual sites;
 - c) Submit any proposals for re-excavating and re-instating the two buried gardens at Chûson-ji and Muryôkô-in Ato to the World Heritage Centre for assessment by ICOMOS and consideration by the World Heritage Committee in line with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention;
 - d) Protect actively the buried archaeological resources;
 - e) Put in place a visitor management strategy based on a detailed study of the carrying capacity of the various sites.

C.4 EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

C.4.1 New Nominations

Property	Fagus Factory in Alfeld
Id. N°	1368
State Party	Germany
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 238

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.31

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,

2. Inscribes the **Fagus Factory in Alfeld, Germany**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Designed in around 1910, the Fagus factory in Alfeld constitutes an architectural complex which foreshadows the modernist movement in architecture. Built by Walter Gropius, it is notable for the innovative use of walls of vast glass panels combined with an attenuated load-bearing structure. It bears testimony to a major break with the existing architectural and decorative values of the period, and represents a determined move towards a functionalist industrial aesthetic.

The Fagus factory in Alfeld establishes several major fundamental aspects of modern functionalist architecture of the 20th century, in particular the curtain wall. It constitutes a homogeneous, territorial and built complex, rationally and completely designed to serve an industrial project. It expresses great architectural unity. The scheme is at once architectural, aesthetic and social, and bears witness to a determination to achieve humanist control of the social and aesthetic changes linked to industrialisation. The interior decorative and functional elements are attuned with the architecture and the social project. They represent one of the first consummate manifestations of industrial design.

Criterion (ii): The Fagus factory in Alfeld illustrates a moment of considerable interchange between different generations of German, European and North American architects, which gave rise to a rational and modernist architecture. It was a site of synthesis of these influences, which were technical, artistic and humanistic; it went on to influence many other architectural works; it was the starting point of the Bauhaus movement.

Criterion (iv): A manifesto of modernity in architecture, the Fagus factory won its designer, Walter Gropius, an international reputation. It exemplifies the innovation of the curtain wall, which optimises both luminosity and lightness. It is a concrete expression of the functionality of the industrial complex in the interest of productivity and the humanisation of the working environment. It incorporates into the scheme the concepts of industrial aesthetics and design.

Integrity

All ten buildings constituting the Fagus factory have been conserved in their entirety, in their initial ground plans and architectural forms. The factory corresponds with the programme set out by its designers around 1910. No buildings have been added or demolished. The conditions of integrity in terms of layout and exterior architecture have been preserved.

Authenticity

Major repairs and restorations were carried out from 1985 to 2001. They were carried out with great respect for the property with regard to its outstanding testimony to 20th century industrial architecture, which has contributed to the preservation of the conditions of authenticity both as regards architecture and decoration.

Management and protection requirements

The property has been listed as a historic monument since 1946, which is a very early date for an industrial

complex. The 1978 Act of the Regional State of Lower Saxony on Historic Monuments and Buildings redefined the terms of its legal protection. The property is managed under the responsibility of its owner, Fagus-Grecon Greten GmbH & Co. KG. The owner acts in concert with the regional and local historic monument conservation authorities, via the property's Steering Committee, which exercises authority with regard to project control and coordination between the various partners involved. The management system consists of a set of maintenance and conservation measures which is regularly updated by the Steering Committee. If major works are required, joint funding is set up between the private sector owner and the regional and national public authorities.

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

- a) Consider one or more possible scenarios which could be implemented in the event of a change of owner and/or a change in use of the buildings;
- b) Set out a medium-term conservation programme, including the participation of professionals specialising in the conservation of 20th century architecture;
- c) Consider establishing more precise technical indicators for the monitoring of the state of conservation.

Property	Land of Caves and Hiding in the Judean Lowlands, Maresha, Bet-Guvrin and Adulam
Id. N°	1370
State Party	Israel
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)(v) + CL

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 250

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.32

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Land of Caves and Hiding in the Judean Lowlands, Maresha, Bet-Guvrin and Adulam, Israel**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) Draw up a justified inventory and maps, of the caves, the monuments and surface archaeological remains of the property, so as to establish the contribution of each to the value of the property;
 - b) Reconsider the definition of the property itself and its boundaries;
 - c) Carry out a comparative analysis with similar properties in areas with the same geological characteristics, at nationwide and regional level;
 - d) Confirm that all the important subterranean and archaeological sites included in the property have "antiquity site" status and are thus protected by the Israel Antiquities Authority;
 - e) Confirm the competencies within the Jewish National Fund organisation (KKL-JNF) in the management and

conservation of the cultural heritage placed under its responsibility;

- f) Establish and implement an overarching authority to coordinate the various parties involved in the management and conservation of the property and its buffer zone;
 - g) Set up a general methodology for monitoring conservation which is common to the whole of the property, under the responsibility of the overarching management authority.
3. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site;
4. Recommends that the State Party should give consideration to the following:
- a) Document the possible impact of military activities and of the drug addiction rehabilitation centre on the property and its landscapes;
 - b) Adopt a very cautious approach with regard to external reconstructions which could adversely affect the authenticity of the property in archaeological terms;
 - c) Reconsider the title of the property, which links together time scales and historic periods which are unrelated to each other.

Property	The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)
Id. N°	1318
State Party	Italy
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 264

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.33

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)**, Italy, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii), (iii) and (vi)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The serial property represents the quintessence of the remaining built and artistic heritage of the Lombards in Italy today. A people of Germanic origin, having settled and converted to Christianity, the Lombards assimilated the material and cultural values inherited from the end of the Roman world. Also in contact with Byzantine, Hellenistic and Middle Eastern influences, the Lombards achieved a cultural, architectural and artistic synthesis, unique in terms of its monumental and stylistic diversity and the various secular and religious uses. It is one of the main roots of the beginnings of the medieval European world and the establishment of Western Christianity.

Criterion (ii): The Lombard monuments are an exemplary testimony to the cultural and artistic synthesis that occurred in Italy in the 6th to the 8th centuries, between the Roman heritage, Christian spirituality, Byzantine influence and the values derived from the Germanic world. They paved the way for and heralded the flowering of Carolingian culture and artistry.

Criterion (iii): The Lombard places of the power express remarkable new artistic and monumental forms, testifying to a Lombard culture characteristic of the European High Middle Ages. It takes the form of a clearly identifiable and unique cultural ensemble, the many languages and objectives of which express the power of the Lombard elite.

Criterion (vi): The place of the Lombards and their heritage in the spiritual and cultural structures of medieval European Christianity is very important. They considerably reinforced the monastic movement and contributed to the establishment of a forerunner venue for the great pilgrimages, in Monte Sant'Angelo, with the spread of the worship of St Michael. They also played an important role in the transmission of literary, technical, architectural, scientific, historical and legal works from Antiquity to the nascent European world.

Integrity

The sites meet the conditions of integrity, in particular as regards the serial justification. The application of rigorous selection criteria has led to the exclusion of the ancient Lombard royal capitals and the imposition of strict boundaries. Nonetheless, the sites include all the elements required to express the series' Outstanding Universal Value, notably through the adequate state of conservation of its components.

Authenticity

The conditions of authenticity of the monumental, decorative and epigraphic elements presented are adequate. They are accompanied by detailed architectural, artistic, archaeological and historical documentation that justifies both their selection and their authenticity.

Management and protection requirements

All the nominated sites benefit from the highest level of legal protection, established by the Legislative Decree No 42 of 22 January 2004 (Codice dei beni culturali e del paesaggio). It is a complex property with many of its important components being intrinsically fragile and delicate to conserve, such as the archaeological remains, paintings and stucco. Nonetheless, adequate conservation measures are implemented by the State Party.

There is a specific management system for each of the seven properties, in relation to their ownership, comprising many and varied stakeholders. The Italia Langobardorum association network has become a over-arching authority able to harmonise and monitor the series. The Management Plan includes a very comprehensive range of projects. Nonetheless, they need to be prioritised in terms of the lasting conservation of the properties and the environmental expression of their outstanding value. In addition to the natural seismic and river erosion risks present at certain sites, tourism development pressure could threaten those components of the property most susceptible to human presence.

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

- a) Pay particular attention to the conservation of the most fragile mural paintings and stucco decorative elements that may be threatened by excessive or poorly controlled tourism;
- b) Identify, prioritise, financially consolidate and guarantee for the long term the conservation projects included in the Management Plan;
- c) Specify and possibly increase the number of permanent staff of the Italia Langobardorum association;
- d) Examine the possibility of extending the series to include the Lombard remains in Pavia.

Property	Cultural Landscape of the Serra de Tramuntana
Id. N°	1371
State Party	Spain
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)(v)(vi) + CL

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 277

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.34

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Cultural Landscape of the Serra de Tramuntana, Spain**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) Research and document the features of the agrarian landscape in terms of the grain and pattern of the landscape mosaic, land uses, and quality and architecture of agrarian cultivations over time to allow the assessment of the property and reinforce its justification as a cultural landscape;
 - b) Deepen the comparative analysis to include agricultural terraced landscapes at Regional and International level with specific reference to the proposed values and the attributes supporting these values in order to justify the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
 - c) Clarify the role played by the villages and the religious and defensive heritage in the development of the nominated property, with particular reference to its proposed Outstanding Universal Value;
 - d) Establish and enforce the "Consortium Serra de Tramuntana Patrimoni Mundial" as the management body of the nominated property;
 - e) Finalise, approve and enforce the Management Plan for the nominated property;
 - f) Continue and finalise the process to declare the ensembles of Biniraix, Ullaró and Galilea as Items of Cultural Interest (BIC) to make fully effective their protection under the legal framework in force;
 - g) Finalise, approve and implement without delay the spatial plans for the protection of places with cultural

values that have been conceived but not yet enforced;

- h) *Develop and enforce specific plans for the protection and management of the water supply systems that have been formally protected as BIC.*
3. *Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site;*
4. *Recommends that the State Party develop a systematic inventory of the following: the current and past pattern of cultivations, the structures and arrangements for the management of surface and underground water, and the vernacular built heritage, in order to improve the level and quality of knowledge of this complex landscape and to make available baseline data for monitoring purposes.*

Property	Prehistoric Pile dwellings around the Alps
Id. N°	1363
State Party	Switzerland, Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Slovenia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(v)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 292

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.35

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Inscribes the **Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps, Switzerland, Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Slovenia**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (iv) and (v);*
3. *Adopts the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

Brief Synthesis

The series of 111 out of the 937 known archaeological pile-dwelling sites in six countries around the Alpine and sub-alpine regions of Europe is composed of the remains of prehistoric settlements dating from 5,000 to 500 BC which are situated under water, on lake shores, along rivers or in wetlands. The exceptional conservation conditions for organic materials provided by the waterlogged sites, combined with extensive under-water archaeological investigations and research in many fields of natural science, such as archaeobotany and archaeozoology, over the past decades, has combined to present an outstanding detailed perception of the world of early agrarian societies in Europe. The precise information on their agriculture, animal husbandry, development of metallurgy, over a period of more than four millennia, coincides with one of the most important phases of recent human history: the dawn of modern societies.

In view of the possibilities for the exact dating of wooden architectural elements by dendrochronology, the sites have provided exceptional archaeological sources that allow an understanding of entire prehistoric villages and their detailed construction techniques and spatial development over very long time periods. They also reveal details of trade routes for flint, shells, gold, amber, and pottery across the Alps and within the plains, transport evidence from dugout canoes and wooden wheels, some complete with axles for two wheeled carts dating from around

3,400BC, some of the earliest preserved in the world, and the oldest textiles in Europe dating to 3,000 BC. This cumulative evidence has provided a unique insight into the domestic lives and settlements of some thirty different cultural groups in the Alpine lacustrine landscape that allowed the pile dwellings to flourish.

Criterion (iv): The series of pile dwelling sites are one of the most important archaeological sources for the study of early agrarian societies in Europe between 5,000 and 500 BC. The waterlogged conditions have preserved organic matter that contributes in an outstanding way to our understanding of significant changes in the Neolithic and Bronze Age history of Europe in general, and of the interactions between the regions around the Alps in particular.

Criterion (v): The series of pile dwelling sites has provided an extraordinary and detailed insight into the settlement and domestic arrangements of pre-historic, early agrarian lake shore communities in the Alpine and sub-Alpine regions of Europe over almost 5,000 years. The revealed archaeological evidence allows a unique understanding of the way these societies interacted with their environment, in response to new technologies, and also to the impact of climate change.

Integrity

The series of prehistoric pile-dwelling sites represents the well defined geographic area within which these sites are found to its full extent, as well as all the cultural groups in it during the time period during which the pile dwellings existed. It therefore comprises the complete cultural context of the archaeological phenomena. The sites selected have been chosen to be those that still remain largely intact, as well as to reflect the diversity of structures, groups of structures and time-periods. As a whole the series and its boundaries fully reflect the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value. The visual integrity of some of the sites is to a degree compromised by their urban settings. Many of the component sites can also be said to be vulnerable to a range of threats ranging from the uses of the lakes, intensification of agriculture, development, etc. Monitoring of the sites will be crucial to ensure their continuing integrity.

Authenticity

The physical remains are well preserved and documented. Their archaeological strata, preserved in the ground or under water are authentic in structure, material and substance, without any later or modern additions. The remarkable survival of organic remains facilitates the highest levels of definition in relation to the use and function of the sites. The very long history of research, co-operation and coordination provide an unusual level of understanding and documentation of the sites. However the ability of the sites to display their value is difficult as they are mostly completely hidden underwater which means that their context in relation to the lake and river shores is important in order to evoke the nature of their setting. This context is compromised to a degree on those sites that survive in intensely urbanised environments. Because the sites cannot be overtly presented in situ, they are interpreted in museums. An over-arching presentation framework needs to be developed that allows coordination between museums and an agreed standard of archaeological data to ensure understanding of the value of the whole property and how individual sites contribute to that whole.

Management and protection requirements

The series of pile dwelling sites are legally protected according to the legal systems in place in the various States Parties. There is a need to ensure that the highest level of legal protection available within each of the States Parties is provided. The common management system integrates all States levels and competent authorities, including the local communities, in each country, and connects the different national systems to an international management system, through an established International Coordination Group, based on a Management Commitment signed by all States Parties. Common visions and aims are translated into concrete projects on international, national and regional / local level in a regularly adapted action plan. Funding is provided by Switzerland for the Secretariat and by the States Parties for the different projects. Proposed actions that may have a significant impact on the heritage values of the archaeological areas nominated for inscription are restricted. There is a need for consistent application of protection arrangements across the six States Parties to ensure consistency in approaches to development, particularly in terms of lake use, mooring arrangements and private development, and to heritage impact assessments. Given the extreme fragility of the remains, and the pressures on sites especially in urban areas, there is a need to ensure that adequate funding is in place for on-going monitoring.

4. Recommends that the States Parties give consideration to the following:
 - a) Afford the highest level of legal protection available within national systems to all the sites and give priority to protecting all sites in Austria;
 - b) Make available adequate resources to allow regular monitoring and erosion control systems to be put in place for all sites, including strict controls on boat mooring;
 - c) Ensure consistency in approaches to development control across the six States Parties, and especially to heritage impact assessment procedures;
 - d) Develop an over-arching presentation framework that allows coordination between museums and an agreed standard of archaeological data to ensure understanding of the value of the whole property and how individual sites contribute to that whole.

Property	Old City and Ramparts of Alanya with Seljuk Shipyard
Id. N°	1354
State Party	Turkey
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 307

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.36

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Decides not to inscribe the **Old City and Ramparts of Alanya with Seljuk Shipyard, Turkey**, on the World Heritage List under cultural criteria.

Property	Selimiye Mosque and its social Complex
Id. N°	1366
State Party	Turkey
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 317

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.37

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Selimiye Mosque Complex at Edirne, Turkey**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (i) and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value;

Brief synthesis

Dominating the skyline of Edirne, former capital of the Ottoman Empire, the Selimiye Mosque Complex commissioned by Selim II is the ultimate architectural expression by the architect Sinan of the Ottoman külliye. The imposing mosque stepping up to its single great dome with four soaring slender minarets, spectacular decorated interior space, manuscript library, meticulous craftsmanship, brilliant Iznik tiles and marble courtyard together with its associated educational institutions, outer courtyard and covered bazaar, represent the apogee of an art form and the pious benefaction of 16th century imperial Islam. The architectural composition of the Selimiye Mosque Complex in its dominant location represents the culmination of the great body of work by Sinan, the most outstanding architect of the Ottoman Empire.

Criterion (i): The Selimiye Mosque Complex at Edirne is a masterpiece of the human creative genius of the architect Sinan, the most famous of all Ottoman architects in the 16th century. The single great dome supported by eight pillars has a diameter of 31.5 over a prayer space of 45mx36m, and with its four soaring minarets it dominates the city skyline. The innovative structural design allowed numerous windows creating an extraordinary illuminated interior. The mosque complex was recognised by Sinan himself as his most important architectural work.

Criterion (iv): The Selimiye Mosque with its cupola, spatial concept, architectural and technological ensemble and location crowning the cityscape illustrates a significant stage in human history, the apogee of the Ottoman Empire. The interior decoration using Iznik tiles from the peak period of their production testifies to a great art form never to be excelled in this material. The mosque with its charitable dependencies represents the most harmonious expression ever achieved of the külliye, this most peculiarly Ottoman type of complex.

Integrity

The Selimiye Mosque Complex includes all the attributes of its Outstanding Universal Value within the property boundary, is well-maintained and does not suffer from adverse effects of development. In view of the importance

of the dominant setting of the property and its landmark status, it is extremely important that all view corridors continue to be protected.

Authenticity

The Mosque Complex retains its authenticity in terms of form and design, materials and substance. The Mosque and Arasta retain their authenticity in terms of use and function, spirit and feeling. The madrasas have been slightly modified to serve appropriate new uses as museums.

Management and protection requirements

The property is protected under the National Act on the Preservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage no. 2863 and the Act on Pious Foundations no. 5737, and all works require the approval of the Regional Conservation Council. A Coordination and Supervision Council, constituted by representatives of local and central institutions is being established by the Edirne Municipality to oversee development of the Management Plan for the Selimiye Mosque Complex. In addition there will be an Advisory Body made up of academics, representatives of NGOs, Chamber of Architects, local and central government and local citizens, which will evaluate the Management Plan and provide suggestions. The objectives of the Management Plan are directed at ensuring the preservation of the Selimiye Mosque and transfer of its cultural and functional values as a whole to future generations. They cover structural preservation, management of development pressures including urban development within the buffer zone, management of visitors, visitor services, research and training, data management and administration. An Action Plan is included with short term (1-3 years) and long term (over 5 years) items. Good co-ordination between the various bodies holding responsibility for the Urban Conservation Plan (master plan) for the historical core of Edirne city and the Management Plan for the property, including its conservation, maintenance and visitor management is required to ensure effective management of the property. Documentation of the traditional systems of conservation and management of the property should be part of this.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Submit the urban design proposal currently under preparation for the large green space immediately to the south-west of the complex in accordance with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention paragraph 172;
 - b) Give specific attention to the overall coordination between the Urban Conservation Plan (master plan) for the historical core of Edirne city which includes the nominated property and buffer zone, and the Management Plan for the property;
 - c) Reinforce cooperation between Wakf and local and governmental agencies by including representation of the Wakf on the Coordination and Supervision Council and Advisory Board;
 - d) Include documentation of traditional systems of conservation and management of the property in the Management Plan;
 - e) Develop a risk preparedness strategy for the possible event of fire, earthquake and storm;

- f) Undertake research of the garden within the outer courtyard with a view to reinstating a more appropriate landscape treatment;
- g) Further develop tourist facilities and interpretation;
- h) Give specific attention to the application of height restrictions in the buffer zone.

Property	Residence of Bukovinian and Dalmatia Metropolitans
Id. N°	1330
State Party	Ukraine
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 330

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.38

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Residence of Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans, Ukraine**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) Further justify the Outstanding Universal Value of the property as being an outstanding example of 19th century historicist architectural design and planning expressing the cultural identity of the Orthodox Church within the Austro-Hungarian Empire by deepening the comparative analysis;
 - b) Extend the Management Plan to include a risk preparedness strategy and a Tourism Management Plan, and implement the Management Plan as soon as possible;
 - c) Develop a conservation plan for the gardens and park behind the Residence, and include the planting in the monitoring system;
 - d) Provide details of interior restoration works and descriptions and photographs of the interior painting and decoration of the property.
3. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site.

C.4.2 Properties deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Property	The Causses and the Cévennes
Id. N°	1153 Rev
State Party	France
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(v) + CL

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.39

[See Addendum: WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add]

Property	Architectural work of Le Corbusier, an outstanding contribution to the Modern Movement
Id. N°	1321 Rev
State Party	France, Argentina, Belgium, Germany, Japan, Switzerland
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(vi)

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.40

[See Addendum: WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add]

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

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.41

[See Addendum: WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add]

C.5 LATIN AMERICA / CARIBBEAN

C.5.1 New Nominations

Property	Bridgetown and its Garrison
Id. N°	1376
State Party	Barbados
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 340.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.42

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Defers the examination of the nomination of **Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison, Barbados**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:*
 - a) *Further deepen the comparative analysis for the Garrison in order to understand better how it relates to other sites in the Caribbean and to English and British garrisons around the world; and how it might be considered outstanding;*
 - b) *Consider ways to strengthen protection of all the Garrison's buildings and its overall spatial layout, and to mitigate some of the landscape changes that have already occurred, in order to strengthen and protect its integrity and authenticity;*
 - c) *Undertake a detailed analysis of the spatial layout of the Garrison and how it has changed over time;*
 - d) *Depending on the outcome of these, consider nominating a smaller area that encompasses the Garrison alone;*
 - e) *Adopt and fully implement the new Management Plan.*

3. *Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site;*
4. *Recommends that the State Party establish a programme of studies and training in traditional crafts, materials and conservation in collaboration with the West Indies University.*

Property	Coffee Cultural Landscape
Id. N°	1121
State Party	Colombia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(v)(vi) + CL

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 355.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.43

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Defers the examination of the nomination of **Coffee Cultural Landscape, Colombia**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:*
 - a) *Augment the comparative analysis with other areas of Latin America and the Caribbean and within the hinterland of the property in order to justify the distinctiveness of this area and the selection of sites;*
 - b) *Define more clearly the distinctive qualities of the cultural landscape in cultural and environmental terms, in order to demonstrate how a nominated area or nominated areas can be seen as exceptional examples of a cultural landscape shaped over time by coffee production in relation to their surroundings;*
 - c) *Define boundaries within which shade grown coffee is the dominant process, and which encompass discrete landscape areas that respect watersheds and remnant natural forests; and define buffer zones that relate to geographical features and administrative areas;*
 - d) *Undertake an inventory of the farmhouses, and buildings associated with the coffee farms and of the urban architecture;*
 - e) *Put in place adequate protection for both cultural and natural parameters, including for buildings in the semi-urban and rural areas and for the overall landscapes, and, in particular, strengthen regulations to prohibit mining activities.*
3. *Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site.*

Property	Fundidora Monterrey Blast Furnaces
Id. N°	1357
State Party	Mexico
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 367.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.44

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Decides not to inscribe the **Fundidora Monterrey Blast Furnaces, Mexico**, on the World Heritage List under cultural criteria.

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

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

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 378.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.45

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the nomination of **León Cathedral, Nicaragua**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Officially approve and implement the Cathedral Management Plan by all the executive stakeholders and by the State Party itself;
 - b) Complete, approve and begins implementation of the Municipal Development Plan;
 - c) Slightly amend the boundaries of the buffer zone by removing the linear axes along the Calle Real and through El Sagrario towards Guadalupe.
3. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Continue to work to find ways to resolve the situation concerning street vendors who use the streets and public spaces surrounding the Cathedral for their businesses;
 - b) Address the electrical system connection issue and the lightning system grounding issue urgently because they are public safety issues;
 - c) Relocate the unsightly commercial communication tower located in front of the Cathedral;
 - d) Complete the Cathedral Management Plan with a section on risk preparedness;

- e) Continue its efforts towards building trust and collaboration amongst the stakeholders;
- f) Make special arrangements with the Diocese authorities to complete the Cathedral's treasure inventory while ensuring its conservation and safeguard.

III. Record of the physical attributes of each property being discussed at the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee

Of the **42** properties being discussed, 17 are serial proposals containing a total of **285** new component parts.

A total of 3.4 million hectares is proposed for inscription, of which the majority (83.5%) are for natural and mixed sites, although numerically natural and mixed sites represent only 31% 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)
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
35 COM (2011)	42	31% N/M - 69% C	3.4 mil ha	83.5% N/M – 16.5% C	17

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 17 proposed serial properties.

A. Physical attributes of properties proposed for inscription at the 35th 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				
Australia	Ningaloo Coast	1369	705 015 ha	--	S22 33 45 E113 48 37
Benin	Pendjari National Park (extension of W National Park of Niger, Niger)	749 Bis	275 000 ha	--	N11 15 00 E01 31 05
China	Wudalianchi National Park	1365	51 759 ha	47 107 ha	N48 43 57 E126 14 24
Germany	Ancient Beech Forests of Germany	1133 Bis	4 391.2 ha	13 709.6 ha	See serial nomination table below
India	Western Ghats	1342	795 315 ha	--	See serial nomination table below
Iran	Harra Protected Area	1373	86 581 ha	--	N26 51 42 E55 41 23
Japan	Ogasawara Islands	1362	7 939 ha	--	See serial nomination table below
Kenya	Kenya Lake System in the Great Rift Valley	1060 Rev	32 034 ha	3 581 ha	See serial nomination table below
Republic of the Congo, Cameroon, Central African Republic	Trinational Sangha	1380	726 446 ha	310 258 ha	S00 26 33 E36 14 24 S00 21 32 E36 05 08 N00 15 30 E36 05 08
Viet Nam	Phong Nha - Ke Bang National Park	951 Bis	--	203 245 ha	N17 32 14 E106 9 4.5
TOTAL	INCREASE to the World Heritage List proposed		2 597 899.2 ha	574 319.6 ha	

State Party		ID N	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
	MIXED PROPERTIES				
Jamaica	Blue and John Crow Mountains National Park	1356	48 649.93 ha	26 711.05 ha	N18 4 25 W76 32 54
Jordan	Wadi Rum	1377	74 179.7 ha	59 176.9 ha	N29 38 23 E35 26 02
Senegal	Saloum Delta	1359	145 811 ha	78 842 ha	N13 50 07 W16 29 55
TOTAL	INCREASE to the World Heritage List proposed		268 640.63 ha	164 730.95 ha	
	CULTURAL PROPERTIES				
Bahrain	Pearling, testimony of an island economy	1364	35 086.56 ha	95 876.7 ha	See serial nomination table below
Barbados	Bridgetown and its Garrison	1376	187 ha	321 ha	N13 05 48 W59 36 50
China	West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou	1334	3 322.88 ha	7 270.31 ha	N30 14 15 E120 08 27
Colombia	Coffee Cultural Landscape	1121	141 120 ha	207 000 ha	See serial nomination table below
Ethiopia	Konso Cultural Landscape	1333	Rev 14 000 ha	--	N5 18 E37 24
France	The Causses and the Cévennes	1153	Rev 302 319 ha	312 425 ha	N44 13 13 E3 28 23
France, Argentina, Belgium, Germany, Japan, Switzerland	The architectural work of Le Corbusier, an outstanding contribution to the Modern Movement	1321	Rev 33.8708 ha	1 498.4294 ha	See serial nomination table below
Germany	The Fagus Factory in Alfeld	1368	1.88 ha	9.29 ha	N51 59 01 E09 48 40
Iran	The Persian Garden	1372	716.35 ha	9 740.02 ha	See serial nomination table below
Israel	Land of Caves and Hiding	1370	5 043 ha	7 169 ha	N31 35 30 E34 53 30
Israel	The Triple-arch Gate at Dan	1105	Rev 0.48 ha	37.2 ha	N33 14 52 E35 39 16
Italy	The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)	1318	14.08 ha	306.22 ha	See serial nomination table below
Japan	Hiraizumi – Temples, Gardens and Archaeological Sites Representing the Buddhist Pure Land	1277	Rev 187 ha	5 998 ha	See serial nomination table below
Kenya	Fort Jesus, Mombasa	1295	Rev 2.36 ha	31 ha	S4 3 46 E39 40 46
Mexico	Fundidora Monterrey	1357	3.554 ha	74.91 ha	N25 40 34 W100 16 49
Micronesia / Palau	Transboundary Nomination for Yapese Stone Money Sites in Palau and Yap	1340	5.09 ha	106.5 ha	See serial nomination table below
Mongolia	Petroglyphic Complexes of the Mongolian Altai	1382	11 300 ha	10 700 ha	See serial nomination table below
Nicaragua	León Cathedral	1236	Rev 0.77 ha	12.55 ha	N12 26 06 W86 25 40 6
Nigeria	Oke-Idanre Cultural Landscape	1332	637.7 ha	2 052 ha	N7 06 14 E5 06 05
Saudi Arabia	The Historical City of Jeddah	1361	62.45 ha	240.55 ha	N21 29 02 E39 11 15
Spain	Cultural Landscape of the Serra de Tramuntana	1371	30 745 ha	78 617 ha	N39 43 51 E02 41 41
Sudan	The Archaeological Sites of the Island of Meroe	1336	2 357.36 ha	13 881.7 ha	See serial nomination table below
Switzerland, Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Slovenia	Prehistoric Pile dwellings around the Alps	1363	274.2 ha	3 960.77 ha	See serial nomination table below
Syrian Arab Republic	Ancient villages of Northern Syria	1348	12 290 ha	--	See serial nomination table below
Turkey	Old City and Ramparts of Alanya with Seljuk Shipyard	1354	143.40 ha	40 ha	N36 31 50 E32 00 03
Turkey	Selimiye Mosque and its social Complex	1366	2.5 ha	37.50 ha	N41 41 44 E26 33 44
Ukraine	Residence of Bukovinian and Dalmatia Metropolitans	1330	8 ha	244.85 ha	N48 17 48 E25 55 29
United Arab Emirates	The Cultural Sites of Al Ain (Hafit, Hili, Bidaa Bint Saud and Oases Areas)	1343	4 945.45 ha	7 605.46 ha	See serial nomination table below
Viet Nam	Citadel of the Ho Dynasty	1358	155.5 ha	5 078.5 ha	See serial nomination table below
TOTAL	INCREASE to the World Heritage List proposed		562 608.1 ha	756 452.8 ha	

B. Serial properties to be examined by the 35th 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

India				
N 1342	Western Ghats			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1342 – 001	Kalakad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve	89 500	--	N8 31 47 E77 14 59
1342 – 002	Shendurney Wildlife Sanctuary	17 100		N8 31 47 E77 14 59
1342 – 003	Neyyar Wildlife Sanctuary	12 800		N8 31 47 E77 14 59
1342 – 004	Peppara Wildlife Sanctuary	5 300		N8 31 47 E77 14 59
1342 – 005	Kulathupuzha Range	20 000		N8 31 47 E77 14 59
1342 – 006	Palode Range	16 500		N8 31 47 E77 14 59
1342 – 007	Periyar Tiger Reserve	77 700		N9 29 08 E77 12 36
1342 – 008	Ranni Forest Division	82 853		N9 29 08 E77 12 36
1342 – 009	Konni Forest Division	26 143		N9 29 08 E77 12 36
1342 – 010	Achankovil Forest Division	21 990		N9 29 08 E77 12 36
1342 – 011	Srivilliputtur Wildlife Sanctuary	48 500		N9 29 08 E77 12 36
1342 – 012	Tirunelveli (North) Forest Division (part)	23 467		N9 29 08 E77 12 36
1342 – 013	Eravikulam National Park (and proposed extension)	12 700		N10 23 04 E77 10 48
1342 – 014	Grass Hills National Park	3 123		N10 23 04 E77 10 48
1342 – 015	Karian Shola National Park	503		N10 23 04 E77 10 48
1342 – 016	Karian Shola (part of Parambikulam Wildlife Sanctuary)	377		N10 23 04 E77 10 48
1342 – 017	Mankulam Range	5 284		N10 23 04 E77 10 48
1342 – 018	Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary	9 044		N10 23 04 E77 10 48
1342 – 019	Mannavan Shola	1 126		N10 23 04 E77 10 48
1342 – 020	Silent Valley National Park	8 952		N11 14 14 E70 29 27
1342 – 021	New Amarambalam Reserved Forest	24 697		N11 14 14 E70 29 27
1342 – 022	Mukurti National Park	7 850		N11 14 14 E70 29 27
1342 – 023	Kalikavu Range	11 705		N11 14 14 E70 29 27
1342 – 024	Attapadi Reserved Forest	6 575		N11 14 14 E70 29 27
1342 – 025	Pushpagiri Wildlife Sanctuary	10 259		N12 32 47 E75 42 28
1342 – 026	Brahmagiri Wildlife Sanctuary	18 129		N12 32 47 E75 42 28
1342 – 027	Talacauvery Wildlife Sanctuary	10 500		N12 32 47 E75 42 28
1342 – 028	Padinalknad Reserved Forest	18 476		N12 32 47 E75 42 28
1342 – 029	Kerti Reserved Forest	7 904		N12 32 47 E75 42 28
1342 – 030	Aralam Wildlife Sanctuary	5 500		N12 32 47 E75 42 28
1342 – 031	Kudremukh National Park	60 032		N13 29 59 E75 06 02
1342 – 032	Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary	8 840		N13 29 59 E75 06 02
1342 – 033	Someshwara Reserved Forest	11 292		N13 29 59 E75 06 02
1342 – 034	Agumbe Reserved Forest	5 709		N13 29 59 E75 06 02
1342 – 035	Balahalli Reserved Forest	2 263		N13 29 59 E75 06 02
1342 – 036	Kas Plateau	1 142		N17 10 18 E73 43 38
1342 – 037	Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary	42 355		N17 10 18 E73 43 38
1342 – 038	Chandoli National Park	30 890		N17 10 18 E73 43 38
1342 – 039	Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary	28 235		N17 10 18 E73 43 38
TOTAL		795 315	--	

Japan				
N 1362	Ogasawara Islands			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1362-001	Kitanoshima and peripheral reefs	34	--	N27 43 06 E142 05 59
1362-002	Mukojima and peripheral reefs	285		N27 40 52 E142 08 20
1362-003	Nakodajima and peripheral reefs	147		N27 37 40 E142 10 42

1362-004	Yomejima and peripheral reefs	77		N27 29 47 E142 12 38
1362-005	Otojojima and peripheral reefs	536		N27 09 59 E142 11 27
1362-006	Anijima and peripheral reefs	812		N27 07 21 E142 12 35
1362-007	Some parts of Chichijima and peripheral reefs	1,410		N27 04 12 E142 12 33
1362-008	Nishijima and peripheral reefs	51		N27 07 02 E142 10 00
1362-009	Higashijima and peripheral reefs	26		N27 05 36 E142 14 42
1362-010	Minamijima and peripheral reefs	33		N27 02 18 E142 10 30
1362-011	Marine area	1,171		
1362-012	Some parts of Hahajima and peripheral reefs	1,419		N26 40 01 E142 09 20
1362-013	Mukohjima and peripheral reefs	144		N26 36 11 E142 07 47
1362-014	Hirajima and peripheral reefs	64		N26 35 07 E142 09 18
1362-015	Meijima and peripheral reefs	94		N26 34 10 E142 13 54
1362-016	Anejima and peripheral reefs	153		N26 33 15 E142 09 23
1362-017	Imotojima and peripheral reefs	131		N26 33 33 E142 12 35
1362-018	Marine area	410		
1362-019	Kita-iwoto and peripheral reefs	557		N25 25 60 E141 16 56
1362-020	Minami-iwoto	355		N24 14 06 E141 27 45
1362-021	Nishinoshima and peripheral reefs	30		N27 14 48 E140 52 33
	TOTAL	7 939	--	

	Kenya			
N 1060 Rev	Kenya Lake System in the Great Rift Valley			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1060-001 rev	Lake Elementaita	2 534	3581	S00 26 33 E36 14 24
1060-002 rev	Lake Nakuru	18 800	--	S00 21 32 E36 05 08
1060-003 rev	Lake Bogoria	10 700	--	N00 15 30 E36 05 08
	TOTAL	32 034	3 581	

Natural Properties – transboundary property

	Republic of the Congo, Cameroon, Central African Republic			
N 1380	Trinational Sangha			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1380-001	Parc National de Nouabalé-Ndoki - Congo	386 592	335 900	S00 26 33 E36 14 24
1380-002	Parc National de Lobéké – Cameroon	217 854		S00 21 32 E36 05 08
1380-003	Parc National de Dzanga-Ndoki – CAR	122 000		N00 15 30 E36 05 08
	TOTAL	726 446	335 900	

Natural Properties – extensions

	Germany			
N 1133 Bis	Ancient Beech Forests of Germany			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1133-001	Chornohora	2476.8	12925	N48 8 25 E24 23 35
1133-002	Havešová Primeval Forest	171.3	63.99	N49 0 35 E22 20 20
1133-003	Kuziy-Trybushany	1369.6	3163.4	N47 56 21 E24 8 26
1133-004	Maramarosh	2243.6	6230.4	N47 56 12 E24 19 35
1133-005	Rožok	67.1	41.4	N48 58 30 E22 28 0
1133-006	Stužnica – Bukovské Vrchy	2950	11300	N49 5 10 E22 32 10
1133-007	Stuzhytsia – Uzhok	2532	3615	N49 4 14 E22 3 1
1133-008	Svydovets	3030.5	5639.5	N48 11 21 E24 13 37
1133-009	Uholka – Shyrikyi Luh	11860	3301	N48 18 22 E23 41 46
1133-010	Vihorlat	2578	2413	N48 55 45 E22 11 23
	TOTAL – Inscribed 2007 Slovakia / Germany	29 279	48 693	

1133bis-011	Jasmund - Germany	492.5	2510.5	N 54 32 53 E 13 38 43
1133bis-012	Serrahn – Germany	268.1	2568	N 53 20 24 E 13 11 52
1133bis-033	Grumsin - Germany	590.1	274.3	N 52 59 11 E 13 53 44
1133bis-014	Hainich – Germany	1573.4	4085.4	N 51 04 43 E 10 26 08
1133bis-015	Kellerwald - Germany	1467.1	4271.4	N 51 08 43 E 8 58 25
	TOTAL - Germany	4 391.2	13 709.6	
	TOTAL	33 670.2	62 402.6	

	Viet Nam			
N 951 Bis	Phong Nha - Ke Bang National Park			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
951-001	Phong Nha - Ke National Park- inscribed 2003	85 754	--	N17 32 14 E106 9 4.5
951bis - 002	Phong Nha - Ke National Park	--	203 245	
	TOTAL	85 754	203 245	

Cultural Properties

	Bahrain			
C 1364	Pearling, testimony of an island economy			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1364-001	Hayr Bū-l-Thāmah	5659.13	95749.5	N26 47 25.44 E50 54 42.84
1364-002	Hayr Bū 'Amāmah	4854.77		N26 48 27.036 E50 48 13.14
1364-003	Hayr Shtayyah	24569.6		N26 36 40.896 E50 48.55.836
1364-004a	Bū Māhir Seashore	2.0228	94.5793	N26 14 26.952 E50 36 47.916
1364-004b	Qal'at Bū Māhir	0.0239		N26 14 28.608 E50 36 48.636
1364-005	Al-Ghūṣ House	0.0211	0.2921	N26 14 38.364 E50 36 51.084
1364-006	Badr Ghulum House	0.0424	1.6527	N26 14 44.592 E50 36 48.348
1364-007	Al-Jalahma House	0.0713		N26 14 45.528 E50 36 49.14
1364-008	Al-Alawi House	0.0148		N26 14 49.2 E50 36 47.808
1364-009	Fakhro House	0.204	1.8652	N26 14 51.9 E50 36 38.592
1364-010	Murad House	0.0967	0.6952	N26 14 58.632 E50 36 48.996
1364-011	Murad Majlis	0.0210		N26 14 57.696 E50 36 48.996
1364-012	Siyadi Shops	0.0564	1.6709	N26 14 59.784 E50 36 36.216
1364-013a	Amārat Yousif A.'Fakhro	0.2130		N26 14 59.892 E50 36 33.156
1364-013b	'Amārat Ali Rashed Fakhro (I)	0.0780		N26 15 0.612 E50 36 34.38
1364-013c	'Amārat Ali Rashed Fakhro (II)	0.0427	0.2766	N26 15 1.224 E50 36 33.912
1364-014	Nūkhidhah House	0.0056		N26 15 16.488 E50 36 39.42
1364-015a	Siyadi House	0.0336	1.1306	N26 15 19.332 E50 36 46.404
1364-015b	Siyadi Majlis	0.0739		N26 15 19.296 E50 36 45.396
1364-015c	Siyadi Mosque	0.0396		N26 15 18.612 E50 36 45.072
	Secondary protection zone		25.0371	
	TOTAL	35 086.56	95 876.7	

	Colombia			
C 1121	Coffee Cultural Landscape			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1121-001	Zone A	1 390	6 089	N 05 28 18 W 75 40 54
1121-002	Zone B	826	1 552	N 05 20 02 W 75 42 39
1121-003	Zone C	47 406	60 024	N 05 17 22 W 75 31 16
1121-004	Zone D	42 820	60 495	N 04 27 10 W 75 41 47
1121-005	Zone E	4 008	8 613	N 04 09 35 W 76 23 41
1121-006	Zone F	44 670	70 228	N 05 02 11 W 75 56 29
	TOTAL	141 120	207 000	

	France, Argentina, Belgium, Germany, Japan, Switzerland			
C 1321 Rev	The architectural work of Le Corbusier, an outstanding contribution to the Modern Movement			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1321rev-001	Maison du Weissenhof-Siedlung	0.1165	33.6213	N48 47 59 E9 10 39
1321rev-002	Maison du Docteur Curutchet	0.027	1.159	S34 54 40 W57 56 29
1321rev-003	Maison Guiette	0.027	3.113	N51 11 01 E4 23 35
1321rev-004	Pavillon suisse à la Cité Universitaire	0.066	26.127	N48.81812 E2.34218
1321rev-005	Immeuble locatif à la Porte Molitor	0.032	85.590	N48.84339 E2.25126
1321rev-006	Maison La Roche et Jeanneret	0.041	82.796	N48.85186 E2.26533
1321rev-007	Maisons Jaoul	0.099	82.556	N48.87999 E2.25396
1321rev-008	Villa Savoye et Loge du Jardinier	1.038	299.497	N48.92429 E2.02852
1321rev-009	Cité-Frugès	2.184	26.541	N44.79891 W0.64786
1321rev-010	La Manufacture à Saint-Dié	0.766	111.646	N48.29088 E6.95023
1321rev-011	Chapelle Notre-Dame-du-Haut	2.749	234.508	N47.70449 E6.62079
1321rev-012	Unité d'habitation à Marseille	3.706	112.394	N43.26136 E5.39618
1321rev-013	Cabanon de le Corbusier	0.127	83.590	N43.75974 E7.46337
1321rev-014	Couvent Sainte-Marie-de-la-Tourette	13.166	77.314	N45.81947 E4.62364
1321rev-015	Centre de recreation du corps et de l'esprit	6.782	81.523	N45.38309 E4.28806
1321rev-016	Musée National des Beaux-Arts de l'Occident	0.93	77.64	N35 71 53 E139 77 59
1321rev-017	Villa Jeanneret-Perret	0.22	28.8	N47 6 22 E6 48 56
1321rev-018	Petite Maison au bord du lac Léman	0.04	5.8	N46 28 6.29 E6 49 45.61
1321rev-019	Immeuble Clarté	0.15	1.8	N46 12 0.57 E6 9 23.07
	TOTAL	33.8708	1 498.4294	

	Iran			
C 1372	The Persian Garden			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1372-001	Ancient Garden of Pasargadae	249.65	2006.95	N30 10 00 E53 10 00
1372-002	Bagh-e Eram	12.70	70.50	N29 38 10 E52 31 31
1372-003	Bagh-e Chehel Sotun	5.80	28.92	N32 39 27 E51 40 20
1372-004	Bagh-e Fin	7.60	173.40	N33 22 21 E51 22 21
1372-005	Bagh-e Abas Abad	420.20	1169.65	N36 39 50 E53 35 38
1372-006	Bagh-e Shahzadeh	5.5	6181.5	N30 01 30 E57 16 59
1372-007	Bagh-e Dolat Abad	8	72	N31 54 12 E54 21 07
1372-008	Bagh-e Pahlavanpur	3.5	28.5	N31 33 37 E54 26 25
1372-009	Bagh-e Akbariyeh	3.40	8.60	N32 51 10 E59 13 40
	TOTAL	716.35	9 740.02	

	Italy			
C 1318	The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1318-001	The Gastaldaga area and the Episcopal complex	1.09	20.83	N46 05 39 E13 25 59
1318-002	The monumental area with the monastic complex of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia	3.75	84.13	N45 32 23 E10 13 34
1318-003	The castrum with the Torba Tower and the church outside the walls, Santa Maria foris portas	8.50	38.75	N45 43 44 E8 51 34
1318-004	The basilica of San Salvatore	0.08	66.85	N42 44 31 E12 44 36
1318-005	The Clitunno Tempio	0.01	51.28	N42 50 32 E12 45 25
1318-006	The Santa Sofia complex	0.34	27.56	N41 07 50 E14 46 53
1318-007	The Sanctuary of San Michele	0.31	16.82	N41 42 29 E15 57 17
	TOTAL	14.08	306.22	

	Japan			
C 1277 Rev	Hiraizumi – Temples, Gardens and Archaeological Sites Representing the Buddhist Pure Land			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1277rev-001	Chûson-ji	137.2	5 998	N39 00 04 E141 05 59
1277rev-002	Môtsû-ji	22.7		N38 59 19 E141 06 28
1277rev-003	Kanjizaiô-in Ato	3.8		N38 59 21 E141 06 36
1277rev-004	Muryôkô-in Ato	4.2		N38 59 33 E141 06 56
1277rev-005	Mt Kinkeisan	8.3		N38 59 35 E141 06 33
1277rev-006	Yanaginogoshô Iseki	10.8		N38 59 37 E141 07 11
	TOTAL	187	5 998	

	Micronesia / Palau			
C 1340	Transboundary Nomination for Yapese Stone Money Sites in Palau and Yap			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1340-001	Uet el Daob me a Uet el Chutem – Palau	0.03	50	N7 20 55 E134 34 02
1340-002	Chelechol er a Orrak – Palau	0.02	50	N7 21 02 E134 33 51
1340-003	Mangyol stone money bank - Micronesia	0.04	1.5	N9 33 34 E138 09 57
1340-004	O'Keefe's (Taraang) Island - Micronesia	5.0	5.0	N9 31 38 E138 07 54
	TOTAL	5.09	106.5	

	Mongolia			
C 1372	Petroglyphic Complexes of the Mongolian Altai			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1382-001	Tsagaan Salaa-Baga Oigor	2 100	3 600	N 49 20 02.28 E 88 23 43.38
1382-002	Upper Tsagaan Gol	9 000	6 300	N 49 05 41.76 E 88 15 19.74
1382-003	Aral Tolgoi	200	800	N 48 44 20.22 E 88 08 58.74
	TOTAL	11 300	10 700	

	Sudan			
C 1336	The Archaeological Sites of the Island of Meroe			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1336-001	Meroe 1	612.551	1 718.031	N16 56 E33 43
1336-002	Meroe 2	674.904		N16 56 E33 45
1336-003	Musawwarat es-Sufra	836.570	2 653.64	N16 25 E33 20
1336-004	Naqa	231.852	9 509.92	N16 16 E33 16
	TOTAL	2 357.36	13 881.7	

	Switzerland, Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Slovenia			
C 1363	Prehistoric Pile dwellings around the Alps			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
	SWITZERLAND			
1363-001	Ägelmoos	0.96	10.50	47.278608 8.207622
1363-002	Riesi	3.80	16.50	47.318481 8.203969
1363-003	Vingelz / Hafen	0.60	18.40	47.132107 7.223416
1363-004	Dorfstation	3.40	75.10	47.048740 7.150061
1363-005	Lobsigensee	1.10	27.60	47.032913 7.299997
1363-006	Rütte	2.80	49.60	47.105101 7.212993
1363-007	Bahnhof	2.50	18.50	47.095532 7.157705
1363-008	Strandboden	2.30	28.70	47.039183 7.109321
1363-009	Les Grèves	2.62	2.40	46.905305 6.929547
1363-010	Spitz	7.69	7.30	46.922504 7.090537
1363-011	Môtier I	1.42	1.30	46.950247 7.088854
1363-012	Segelboothafen	2.83	4.70	46.929812 7.113411

1363-013	En Praz des Gueux	0.08	2.02	46.940833 7.131340
1363-014	Bellerive I	2.40	8.87	46.941189 7.128306
1363-015	Port	1.94	10.90	46.795354 7.037462
1363-016	Bourg	3.03	15.93	46.885044 6.887485
1363-017	Egolzwil 3	0.65	56.82	46.254650 6.191359
1363-018	Seematte	2.81	24.55	46.282506 6.171644
1363-019	Halbinsel	3.55	67.78	47.217567 8.255206
1363-020	Port-Conty	1.04	7.03	47.172969 8.128803
1363-021	Les Argilliez	1.32	1.20	47.135703 8.189624
1363-022	L'Abbaye 2	1.04	5.01	47.169153 8.127440
1363-023	La Saunerie	1.51	1.63	46.891712 6.771687
1363-024	Les Gravières	0.57	2.13	46.904601 6.790809
1363-025	Kehrsiten	1.26	5.14	46.927583 6.831638
1363-026	Weier I - III	0.48	3.44	46.940727 6.850002
1363-027	Hurden Rosshorn	4.32	20.10	46.971601 6.872534
1363-028	Hurden Seefeld	2.40	16.12	46.974229 6.875927
1363-029	Burgäschisee Ost	0.30	90.69	47.007851 7.017468
1363-030	Inkwilersee Insel	0.10	45.71	47.003524 8.367276
1363-031	Feldbach	7.50	15.50	47.240108 8.797105
1363-032	Technikum	0.92	49.10	47.240085 8.799417
1363-033	Bleiche 2-3	2.37	5.84	47.221929 8.816709
1363-034	Insel Werd	2.80	44.08	47.170031 7.673314
1363-035	Egelsee	2.97	5.49	47.200001 7.663681
1363-036	Nussbaumersee	3.66	16.86	47.220870 8.807837
1363-037	Pointe de Montbec I	1.78	8.04	47.505121 9.428784
1363-038	La Bessime	1.07	22.10	47.507350 9.429532
1363-039	Village	1.54	38.40	47.673166 9.077825
1363-040	Stations de Concise	6.50	11.50	47.673166 9.077825
1363-041	Corcelettes Les Violes	2.59	17.40	47.616126 8.816307
1363-042	Les Roseaux	0.86	8.10	47.617475 8.815677
1363-043	Stations de Morges	2.12	7.91	47.653604 8.934428
1363-044	Chenevières de Guévaux I	1.04	9.73	46.830211 6.688291
1363-045	Baie de Clendy	1.87	38.70	46.888676 6.894142
1363-046	Le Marais	1.95	16.80	46.893931 6.902416
1363-047	Oterswil / Insel Eielen	0.45	10.82	46.846495 6.717170
1363-048	Riedmatt	0.28	2.61	46.849010 6.716486
1363-049	Sumpf	1.55	7.50	46.949132 6.998874
1363-050	Winkel	3.01	6.60	46.966339 7.031097
1363-051	Storen-Wildsberg	9.59	11.70	46.910813 7.075982
1363-052	Rorenhaab	0.70	4.80	46.819372 6.669051
1363-053	Vorder Au	1.49	22.50	46.516358 6.509296
1363-054	Robenhausen	0.92	155.00	46.511414 6.503786
1363-055	Enge Alpenquai	2.93	17.40	46.511009 6.503792
1363-056	Grosse Stadt Kleiner Hafner	0.64	16.56	46.512362 6.504355
AUSTRIA				
1363-057	Keutschacher See	0.21	132.50	46.587021 14.159462
1363-058	Abtsdorf I	1.10	91.43	47.894715 13.533627
1363-059	Abtsdorf III	0.22	91.43	47.893206 13.533148
1363-060	Litzlberg Süd	0.76	65.26	47.934347 13.554719
1363-061	See	1.22	0.97	47.803881 13.449282
FRANCE				
1363-062	Le Grand Lac de Clairvaux	15.20	103.05	46.571189 5.749690
1363-063	Lac de Chalain, rive occidentale	50.65	96.83	46.672146 5.776343
1363-064	Lac d'Aiguebelette, zone sud	0.64	42.87	45.543339 5.804681
1363-065	Baie de Grésine	4.09	31.50	45.736627 5.885676
1363-066	Baie de Châtillon	0.91	7.60	45.797744 5.850935
1363-067	Hautecombe	2.03	5.70	45.749786 5.840853
1363-068	Littoral de Tresserve	2.12	72.40	45.684078 5.892820
1363-069	Littoral de Chens-sur-Léman	0.93	92.60	46.321130 6.255949
1363-070	Les Marais de Saint-Jorioz	0.49	4.30	45.835208 6.182858
1363-071	Le Crêt de Chatillon	1.07	8.20	45.860389 6.155499
1363-072	Secteur des Mongets	0.13	63.20	45.853254 6.151290

	GERMANY			
1363-073	Wangen-Hinterhorn	2.56	3.20	47.660949 8.938894
1363-074	Hornstaad-Hörnle	13.11	72.40	47.694508 9.005917
1363-075	Allensbach-Strandbad	2.65	6.60	47.709759 9.079813
1363-076	Wollmatingen-Langenrain	1.55	83.70	47.674884 9.120366
1363-077	Konstanz-Hinterhausen	4.15	4.12	47.665219 9.194068
1363-078	Litzelstetten-Krähenhorn 32	7.51	47.92	47.724673 9.178954
1363-079	Bodman-Schachen / Löchle	5.34	14.10	47.814475 9.039753
1363-080	Sipplingen-Osthafen	4.61	6.23	47.793140 9.102025
1363-081	Unteruhldingen-Stollenwiesen	4.22	4.52	47.720905 9.228383
1363-082	Ödenahlen	0.97	58.02	48.119212 9.640982
1363-083	Grundwiesen	0.54	3.42	48.108540 9.626596
1363-084	Siedlung Forschner	3.54	285.14	48.054859 9.640532
1363-085	Olzreute-Enzisholz	1.82	20.62	47.998572 9.688684
1363-086	Schreckensee	1.06	7.05	47.888489 9.568824
1363-087	Ehrenstein	1.33	2.42	48.410752 9.923244
1363-088	Pestenacker	0.57	3.66	48.146679 10.947857
1363-089	Unfriedshausen	0.79	7.69	48.142322 10.951188
1363-090	Rose Island	15.16	34.30	47.941534 11.309311
	ITALY			
1363-091	Palù di Livenza – Santissima	13.48	86.72	46.021741 12.481147
1363-092	Lavagnone	6.04	14.45	45.436415 10.537412
1363-093	San Sivino, Gabbiano	1.85	3.46	45.535540 10.557761
1363-094	Lugana Vecchia	2.59	11.16	45.458367 10.643555
1363-095	Lucone	7.66	68.20	45.550924 10.488108
1363-096	Lagazzi del Vho	2.77	18.46	45.107651 10.392976
1363-097	Bande - Corte Carpani	7.33	36.40	45.371355 10.586003
1363-098	Castellaro Lagusello - Fondo Tacoli	1.23	59.04	45.369262 10.634203
1363-099	Isolino Virginia-Camilla-Isola di San Biagio	3.79	25.07	45.812014 8.718061
1363-100	Bodio centrale o delle Monete	1.67	28.55	45.796431 8.755609
1360-101	Il Sabbione o settentrionale	1.18	9.61	45.799618 8.648790
1360-102	VI.1-Emissario	5.86	852.77	45.418262 8.022900
1360-103	Mercurago	5.16	270.06	45.733808 8.552111
1360-104	Molina di Ledro	0.78	2.31	45.874127 10.765013
1360-105	Fiavé-Lago Carera	10.70	73.92	45.990096 10.830986
1360-106	Belvedere	2.52	12.46	45.456307 10.658420
1360-107	Frassino	1.48	31.19	45.434769 10.663197
1360-108	Tombola	1.51	123.76	45.179541 11.211250
1360-109	Laghetto della Costa	1.56	6.52	45.269679 11.742412
	SLOVENIA			
1360-110	Kolišča na Igu, severna skupina	19.20	516.65	45.975644 14.529498
1360-111	Količa na Igu, južna skupina	26.10	516.65	45.970617 14.541623
	TOTAL	274.2	3960.77	

	Syrian Arab Republic			
C 1348	Ancient villages of Northern Syria			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1348-001	JebelSem'an1 [Qal'atSem'an]	3700	--	N36 20 03 E36 50 39
1348-002	JebelSem'an2 [KafrNabo]	2760		N36 21 36 E36 54 29
1348-003	JebelSem'an3 [Sinkhar]	380		N36 17 51 E36 54 29
1348-004	JebelZawiyé1 [Ba'uda]	3200		N35 40 11 E36 34 07
1348-005	JebelZawiyé2 [Rouweiha]	530		N35 44 18 E36 41 43
1348-006	Jebelal-A'la [QalbLozé]	460		N36 10 09 E36 34 51
1348-007	JebelBarisha [Deirouné]	580		N36 12 38 E36 39 35
1348-008	JebelWastani [KafrAqareb]	680		N36 02 03 E36 26 36
	TOTAL	12 290	--	

	United Arab Emirates			
C 1343	The Cultural Sites of Al Ain (Hafit, Hili, Bidaa Bint Saud and Oases Areas)			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1343- 1	Hafit Assemblage			
1343-1.1	Jebel Hafit Desert Park	3 828.52	5 909.92	24.067951 55.806630
1343-1.2	Jebel Hafit North Tombs	281.84	5 909.92	24.157174 55.760046
1343-1.3	Al Ain Wildlife Park Tombs	65.39	166.93	24.179098 55.749695
1343-1.4	West Ridge Hafit Tombs	92.86	166.93	24.191375 55.748059
1343-1.5	Al Naqfa Ridge	0.78	5 909.92	24.212593 55.768579
1343- 2	Hili Assemblage			
1343-2.1	Hili Archaeological Park	193.83	518.40	24.292883 55.789915
1343-2.2	Hili 2	1.71	518.40	24.290984 55.779420
1343-2.3	Hili North Tomb A	0.57	518.40	24.307363 55.789176
1343-2.4	Hili North Tomb B	0.12	518.40	24.304839 55.789821
1343-2.5	Rumailah Site	5.43	518.40	24.277185 55.759307
1343- 3	Bidaa Bint Saud			
1343-3.1	Bidaa Bint Saud	112.09	659.20	24.382253 55.715651
1343- 4	Oases			
1343-4.1	Al Ain Oasis	119.78	5 909.92	24.217429 55.766967
1343-4.2	Hili Oasis	63.55	518.40	24.281108 55.769771
1343-4.3	Al Jimi Oasis	78.81	274.73	24.256884 55.744926
1343-4.4	Al Qattara Oasis	64.38	274.73	24.264581 55.750781
1343-4.5	Mutaredh Oasis	24.90	43.80	24.216646 55.741914
1343-4.6	Al Muwaiji Oasis	10.89	32.48	24.226060 55.726125
	TOTAL	4 945.45	7 605.46	

	Viet Nam			
C 1358	Citadel of the Ho Dynasty			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1358-001	Inner Citadel	142.2	5 078.5	N20 04 41 E105 36 17
1358-002	La Thanh Outer Walled Section	9.0		N20 05 53 E105 37 07
1358-003	Nam Giao Altar	4.3		N20 02 44 E105 37 16
	TOTAL	155.5	5 078.5	