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CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Thirty-sixth session

Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation

24 June– 6 July 2012

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 36th session (Saint Petersburg, 2012). It is divided into four sections:

- I Assessment of the advantages and the disadvantages of merging referral and deferral of nominations into a single mechanism (based on decision 35 COM 12B point 17.C)
- II Changes to names of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List
- III Examination of nominations of natural, mixed and cultural properties to the World Heritage List
- IV Record of the physical attributes of each property being discussed at the 36th 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-12/36.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B2 and it provides a record of the physical attributes of each property being discussed at the 36th 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 19 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. ASSESSMENT OF THE ADVANTAGES AND THE DISADVANTAGES OF MERGING REFERRAL AND DEFERRAL OF NOMINATIONS INTO A SINGLE MECHANISM (BASED ON DECISION 35 COM 12 B POINT 17)

A. Background

1. At its 35th session, (UNESCO Headquarters, 2011), the World Heritage Committee requested the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to « assess the advantages and disadvantages of merging the referral and deferral options for consideration of a nomination into a single mechanism, and give consideration to elaborating a proposal for draft amendments to paragraphs 159 and 160 of the *Operational Guidelines* in this regard ». The present brief analysis has been prepared by the World Heritage Centre in collaboration with ICOMOS and IUCN in response to this request.

This document analyses two alternative ways of merging referral and deferral: first to keep only referral and secondly to keep only deferral.

B. Definitions of referral and deferral, processes and time constraints

2. The notions of referral and deferral are defined by paragraphs 159 and 160 of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*.

Referral of Nominations

159. *Nominations which the Committee decides to refer back to the State Party for additional information may be resubmitted to the following Committee session for examination. The additional information shall be submitted to the Secretariat by 1 February of the year in which examination by the Committee is desired. The Secretariat will immediately transmit it to the relevant Advisory Bodies for evaluation. A referred nomination which is not presented to the Committee within three years of the original Committee decision will be considered as a new nomination when it is resubmitted for examination, following the procedures and timetable outlined in paragraph 168.*

Deferral of Nominations

160. *The Committee may decide to defer a nomination for more in depth assessment or study, or a substantial revision by the State Party. Should the State Party decide to resubmit the deferred nomination, it shall be resubmitted to the Secretariat by 1 February. These nominations will then be reevaluated by the relevant Advisory Bodies during the course of the full year and a half evaluation cycle according to the procedures and timetable outlined in paragraph 168.*

3. Refer and defer are different tools, clearly defined in the *Operational Guidelines*, and are used with careful consideration by the Advisory Bodies whilst they make their recommendations. They are both essentially 'upstream tools', to be seen as constructive options that can assist States Parties to further develop nominations that might later be successfully inscribed.

Referred properties

4. The Advisory Bodies decide to recommend that a nomination should be referred back to the State Party **when additional information that is needed from the State Party is minor** and supplementary to the original nomination, **can be provided in a short period of time and does not need to be assessed through a new mission to the property**. A referred nomination may be re-submitted in any of the three years following its first assessment. The **time available for the Advisory Bodies** to assess a referred nomination is normally less than three months.

Deferred properties

5. The Advisory Bodies decide to recommend that a nomination should be deferred if the **additional information from, or actions needed by the State Party are more significant**, would lead to a substantial revision of the nomination and **thus a new or substantially revised nomination dossier**, and would need to be assessed through a **new mission to the site**. For a property that is deferred, the nomination may be re-submitted in any subsequent year including the year following the one it was originally examined by the Committee and it is subject to a one and a half year evaluation process in the same way as new nominations.
6. Thus whether or not the property is referred or deferred, the nomination may be re-submitted on the 1 February following the Committee session at which it was originally assessed.

C. Advantages and disadvantages of merging referral and deferral of nominations into a single mechanism with the characteristics of REFERRAL

7. The **advantage** of merging **referral** and deferral into a single mechanism with the characteristics of referral would be **to reduce the additional costs** due to the preparation of a new or substantially revised nomination dossier (for the State Party) and to the need for a new Advisory Body mission to the site (for the World Heritage Fund).

However, this would only benefit those nominations where the provision of further supplementary information (and no new or revised dossier and no further mission) is an adequate response to allow the Committee to examine the nomination.

8. The **disadvantage** of merging referral and deferral into a single mechanism with the characteristics of **referral** could **deprive the State Party of the chance to improve adequately its nomination**.

As noted by the expert meeting on Upstream Processes held in Phuket in 2010, this would represent a “poisoned gift” to a nomination, which can “needlessly limit the options available to a State Party to refine its nomination, including with the assistance of the Advisory Bodies” (see report in doc. WHC-10/34.COM/12A).

Also, this option would **deprive the Advisory Bodies of the chance to undertake a new mission to the site and the time to adequately review the revisions made.**

It should also be noted that in some cases properties that were recommended for deferral were referred by the Committee and subsequently inscribed without some fundamental issues and concerns being addressed, but subsequently these properties have had to be considered by the reactive monitoring process. Therefore, while there might be cost savings at the nomination stage, additional costs are incurred later on and such an outcome also has a negative impact on the credibility of the Convention.

The two main causes emerging for the deferred properties could be associated with the lack of adequate justification of the Outstanding Universal Value (necessity of deeper or more extended comparative analysis, necessity of reviewing the application of criteria; necessity of determining the attributes that convey Outstanding Universal Value) and the need to improve the management system or the management plan. The merging of deferral with referral towards a mechanism with the characteristics of referral would also imply that **critical modifications made to the nomination cannot be assessed by an Advisory Body evaluation on site.**

D. **Advantages and disadvantages of merging referral and deferral of nominations into a single mechanism with the characteristics of DEFERRAL**

9. The **advantage** of merging referral and deferral into a single mechanism with the characteristics of **deferral** would be to **allow more time** to both the States Parties (to address the issues identified by the first evaluation) and the Advisory Bodies (to evaluate more in depth all the new documentation produced by the State Party) concerned. However, as in some cases (earlier referral), the supplementary information to the original nomination may not need to be assessed through a new mission to the property, such a mechanism would have to distinguish between re-submitted nominations in which the mission is needed and those in which it is not.

10. The **disadvantage** of merging referral and deferral into a single mechanism with the characteristics of **deferral** would be to **deprive States Parties of the chance of having their nominations examined at the following Committee session**, even if the required additional information is minor, it can be provided in a short period of time and does not need to be assessed through a new mission to the property.

E. **Conclusions**

11. It is considered that the merging of referral and deferral would not benefit States Parties, but on the contrary, they would be deprived of options that are more suitable to their case.

Referral and deferral are both useful, but different, processes to support the nominations submitted by States Parties.

Nevertheless, the Advisory Bodies and World Heritage Centre acknowledge that the distinctions between the two processes are not always fully appreciated. These processes are useful if they are used appropriately to ensure both the Credibility of the *World Heritage Convention*, and to provide the best possible support to States Parties seeking to develop nominations that meet the requirements of the *Operational Guidelines*.

It should also be noted that the Committee can discuss and consider the relative merits of the option of deferral and referral in discussion with the relevant State Party and the Advisory Bodies during the examination of nominations at the session of the Committee.

The options of deferral and referral aims to ensure that nominations that are submitted are as robust as possible in terms of how they meet the requirements of the *Operational Guidelines*, and ensure that the nominated site is able to address the challenges that it will face.

If further work is needed before a property can be inscribed, the Committee might consider how this could be achieved through a dialogue with States Parties and the Advisory Bodies. This continuation of the upstream support might be more effective than the merging of referral and deferral.

The World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies consider that further reflection on this issue could be helpful in the context of the evolving discussion on the “upstream process”, before any proposals could be developed to amend the *Operational Guidelines*.

II. **CHANGES TO NAMES OF PROPERTIES INSCRIBED ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST**

1. At the request of the Argentinian authorities, the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English and French names of **Los Glaciares**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1981.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-12/36.COM/8B,*
2. *Approves the proposed name change to Los Glaciares as proposed by the Argentine*

authorities. The name of the property becomes **Los Glaciares National Park** in English and **Parc national de Los Glaciares** in French.

2. At the request of the Irish authorities, the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English and French names of **Skellig Michael**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1996.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-12/36.COM/8B,
2. Approves the proposed name change to Skellig Michael as proposed by the Irish authorities. The name of the property becomes **Sceilig Mhichil** in English as well as in French.
3. At the request of the Indian authorities, the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English and French names of **Manas Wildlife Sanctuary**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1985.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.44

[See Addendum: WHC-12/36.COM/8B.Add]

4. At the request of the American authorities, the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English and French names of **Pueblo de Taos**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1992.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.3

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-12/36.COM/8B,
2. Approves the proposed name change to Pueblo de Taos as proposed by the American authorities. The name of the property becomes **Taos Pueblo** in English as well as in French.
5. At the request of the Uzbek authorities, the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English name of **Samarkand – Crossroads of Cultures**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2001.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.4

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-12/36.COM/8B,
2. Approves the proposed name change to Samarkand – Crossroads of Cultures as proposed by the Uzbek authorities. The name of the property becomes **Samarkand – Crossroad of Cultures** in English.

III. EXAMINATION OF NOMINATIONS OF NATURAL, MIXED AND CULTURAL PROPERTIES TO THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

Summary

At its 36th session, the Committee will be examining a total of **38** nominations, including 2 nominations to be processed on an emergency basis.

Out of the total of 38 nominations, **27** are new nominations, having not been presented previously. In addition, the Committee will be examining:

1 extension of boundaries,

10 nominations deferred or referred by previous sessions of the Committee.

Of these nominations, ICOMOS and IUCN are recommending **14*** for inscription on the World Heritage List.

*= Please note that the draft decisions of 2 nominations referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee as well as the draft decisions of the 2 nominations to be processed on an emergency basis are not included in this Document [See Addendum: WHC-12/36.COM/8B.Add].

Nominations withdrawn at the request of the State Party

At the time of preparation of this Document, **1** nomination had been withdrawn: **Eastern Arc Mountains Forests, United Republic of Tanzania**.

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. 4-5).

**Alphabetical Summary Table and Index of Recommendations by IUCN and ICOMOS
to the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee (24 June–6 July 2012)¹**

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.		Recommendation	Criteria proposed by the State Party	Pp
NATURAL PROPERTIES						
Chad	Lakes of Ounianga	1400		I	(vii)(viii)	6
China	Chengjiang Fossil Site	1388		I	(viii)	9
Congo, Cameroon and Central African Republic	Sangha Trinational	1380	Rev	I	(ix)(x)	7
India	Western Ghats	1342	Rev	D	(vii)(ix)(x)	11
Russian Federation	Lena Pillars Nature Park	1299		D	(vii)(viii)	12
United Republic of Tanzania	Eastern Arc Mountains Forests [withdrawn at the request of the State Party on 4/4/2011]	1384		—	(ix)(x)	
MIXED NATURAL AND CULTURAL PROPERTIES						
Israel	Sites of Human Evolution at Mount Carmel: The Nahal Me'arot / Wadi el-Mughara Caves	1393		N/I	(iii)(v)(viii)	14
Mexico	Banco Chinchorro Biosphere Reserve	1244	Rev	N/N	(i)(iv)(vii)(x)	16
Palau	Rock Islands Southern Lagoon	1386		I/R	(iii)(v)(vii)(ix)(x)	12
Spain	Plasencia-Monfrague-Trujillo: Mediterranean Landscape	1394		N/N	(iv)(v)(x)	15
CULTURAL PROPERTIES						
Bahrain	Pearling, testimony of an island economy	1364	Rev	See 8B.Add	(iii)(v)	19
Belgium	Major Mining Sites of Wallonia	1344	Rev	I	(ii)(iv)	31
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro, Carioca Landscapes between the Mountain and the Sea	1100	Rev	R	(i)(ii)(vi)	35
Canada	Landscape of Grand Pré	1404		I	(v)(vi)	25
China	Site of Xanadu	1389		I	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	19
Côte d'Ivoire	Historic Town of Grand-Bassam	1322	Rev	See 8B.Add	(iii)(iv)	17
Croatia	Sacral Complex on the remains of the Roman Forum in Zadar	1395		D	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	26
France	Nord-Pas de Calais Mining Basin	1360		I	(ii)(iv)(vi)	27
Germany	Margravia Opera House Bayreuth	1379		I	(i)(iii)(iv)	28
Germany	Schwetzingen: a Prince Elector's Summer Residence	1281		N	(iii)(iv)	29
India	Hill Forts of Rajasthan	247		N	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	20
Indonesia	Cultural Landscape of Bali Province: the Subak System as a Manifestation of the <i>Tri Hita Karana</i> Philosophy	1194	Rev	I	(ii)(iii)(v)(vi)	23
Iran (Republic Islamic of)	Masjed-e Jāmé of Isfahan	1397		D	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	21
Iran (Republic)	Gonbad-e Qābus	1398		I	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	21

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 27 properties highlighted in **bold** are considered "new" nominations, having not been presented to the Committee previously.

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.		Recommendation	Criteria proposed by the State Party	Pp
Islamic of Italy	Vineyard Landscape of Piedmont: Langhe-Roero and Monferrato	1390		D	(ii)(iii)(v)	29
Malaysia	Archaeological Heritage of the Lenggong Valley	1396		D	(iii)(iv)	22
Morocco	Rabat, modern capital and historic city: a shared heritage	1401		I	(ii)(iv)(v)	17
Portugal	Garrison Border Town of Elvas and its Fortifications	1367		R	(i)(ii)(iv)	30
Qatar	Al Zubarah Archaeological Site	1402		D	(iii)(v)	18
Russian Federation	Russian Kremlins	1378		N	(ii)(iii)(iv)	31
Senegal	Bassari Country: Bassari, Fula and Bedik Cultural Landscapes	1407		R	(iii)(v)(vi)	16
Slovenia / Spain	Heritage of Mercury. Almadén and Idrija	1313	Rev	I	(ii)(iv)(v)	32
Sweden	Decorated Farmhouses of Hälsingland	1282	Rev	R	(v)	33
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Archaeo-astronomical Site - Kokino	1374		N	(iii)(iv)	30
Turkey	Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük	1405		R	(ii)(iii)(iv)	31
Ukraine	Kyiv: Saint-Sophia Cathedral with Related Monastic Buildings, St. Cyril's and St. Andrew's Churches, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra (extension)	527	Ter	D	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	34
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Twin Monastery of Wearmouth-Jarrow	1391		N	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	31

NOMINATIONS TO BE PROCESSED ON AN EMERGENCY BASIS

Date of receipt 18/01/2012						
Palestine	Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem	1433		See 8B.Add	(iv)(vi)	6
Date of receipt 12/04/2012						
France	The Chauvet - Pont d'Arc decorated cave	1426		See 8B.Add	(i)(iii)	6

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

In the presentation below, **IUCN Recommendations** and **ICOMOS Recommendations** are both presented in the form of **Draft Decisions** and are abstracted from WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B1 (ICOMOS) and WHC-12/36.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. NOMINATIONS TO BE PROCESSED ON AN EMERGENCY BASIS

Property	Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem
Id. N°	1433
State Party	Palestine
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iv)(vi)

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.5

[See Addendum: WHC-12/36.COM/8B.Add]

Property	The Chauvet - Pont d'Arc decorated cave
Id. N°	1426
State Party	France
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(iii)

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.6

[See Addendum: WHC-12/36.COM/8B.Add]

B. NATURAL PROPERTIES

B.1. AFRICA

B.1.1. New Nominations

Property	Lakes of Ounianga
Id. N°	1400
State Party	Chad
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 5.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.7

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes the **Lakes of Ounianga, Chad**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **critterion (vii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Located in Northeastern Chad, in a hot and hyperarid desert setting with less than 2mm rainfall per year, the Lakes of Ounianga comprises a total of 18 lakes, in two groups, displaying a variety of sizes, depths, colorations and chemical compositions. The property covers 62,808 ha and has a 4,869 ha buffer zone. The Lakes of Ounianga property is located in a basin which, less than 10,000 years ago, was occupied by a much larger lake and has a globally unique hydrological system, sustaining the largest permanent freshwater lakes system in the heart of a hyperarid environment.

The property also displays a range of striking aesthetic features, with varied coloration associated with the different lakes and their vegetation, and the presence of dramatic natural desert landforms that all contribute to the exceptional natural beauty of the landscape of the property. The shape and distribution of the lakes, combined with the effect of the wind moving the floating vegetation in the lakes, gives the impression of "waves of water flowing in the desert".

Criterion (vii): The property represents an exceptional example of permanent lakes in a desert setting, a remarkable natural phenomenon which results from an aquifer and associated complex hydrological system which is still to be fully understood. The aesthetic beauty of the site results from a landscape mosaic which includes the varied coloured lakes with their blue, green and /or reddish waters, in reflection of their chemical composition, surrounded by palms, dunes and spectacular sandstone landforms, all of it in the heart of a desert that stretches over thousands of kilometers. In addition, about one third of the surface of the Ounianga Serir Lakes is covered with floating reed carpets whose intense green color contrasts with the blue open waters. Rock exposures which dominate the site offer a breathtaking view on all the lakes, of which the colours contrast with the brown sand dunes separated by bare rock structures. The shape and distribution of the lakes, combined with the effect of the wind moving the floating vegetation in the lakes, gives the impression of "waves of water flowing in the desert".

Integrity

The boundaries of the 62,808 ha property have been designed to ensure its integrity. The property includes the area situated below the 450m contour line within the immediate lake watershed. The 4,869 ha buffer zone includes the village of Ounianga Kebir beside Lake Yoan. Zoning for management of the site takes into account pressures which are now mainly concentrated on Lake Yoan. Ounianga Serir, the smallest village (population of c. 1,000 in 2012) is next to the lake Teli, inside the property.

The hydrological system of the Lakes of Ounianga is functioning and the water level is stable apart from a slight seasonal variation, thanks to a

groundwater supply which compensates evaporation losses.

The beauty and aesthetic values of the property have been well conserved. Although a good number of people live around lakes Yoan and Teli, local initiatives are assuring the compatibility between human activities and conservation of the site's values. Activities planned in the management plan strengthen and complement these initiatives. In addition the recently adopted Decree No. 095 which aims to maintain traditional agricultural practices in the property instead of intensive agriculture will enhance the conservation of the property.

Protection and management requirements

Decree n° 1077/PR/PM/MCJS/2010 of 15.12.2010 designated the Lakes of Ounianga as a « Natural site »; the protected area system of Chad, as established in Law n°14/PR/2008, focuses on fauna and flora conservation and, alone, is not fully suited to Ounianga; thus, responsibility for the property is vested in the Ministry of Culture. There is high level political support for the protection and management of the property at national and local levels.

Under the decree, all activities that could threaten the integrity of the property, including mining, are forbidden. The national designation is similar to IUCN Category III for protected areas. This decree is complemented by the Decree No. 630 which regulates the need to prepare Environmental Impact Assessments for development projects.

The property has an effective management plan in place for the short and long term, and there are adequate resources and staffing provided its implementation and monitoring.

Wetlands such as the Lakes of Ounianga are also protected by Law 14/PR/98. An action plan is implemented through local associations to avoid negative impacts on the site. Conservation efforts focus on factors that could impact the site's integrity, which include effective measures to regulate urban development, address litter and waste management, support sustainable agriculture and ensure that traffic, tourism and other uses is maintained at levels that do not impact the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. Several local associations created at the initiative of the local governmental authorities and the local communities are also responsible for the conservation of the property. These activities are implemented with the support of a Local Management Committee, which provides input for improving the existing management plan.

4. Commends the State Party, and the local communities associated with the property, for their efforts to conserve this property and to maintain the sustainable traditional use of resources in the region;
5. Requests the State Party to implement in full the commitments to both short-term and long term requirements to substantially revise and enhance

the management plan for the property, and to provide adequate staffing and resources for its implementation, as noted during the evaluation of the nomination;

6. Also requests the State Party to:
 - a) increase further the involvement and representation of local and indigenous communities in the future conservation and management of the Lakes of Ounianga in recognition of their rich cultural heritage, the legitimacy of their rights to maintain sustainable traditional resource use and their rich local knowledge, including through providing effective and enhanced mechanisms for consultation and collaboration;
 - b) enhance the authority and effective work of the Local Management Committee and use it as platform by which the government, agencies and indigenous peoples will discuss, analyze and resolve land use and/or management actions that could represent threats to the property whilst sharing and making the best use of local and traditional knowledge to improve the existing management plan for the property;
 - c) provide the necessary human and financial resources to ensure the effective enforcement of the recently approved Decrees No. 095 and 630 for ensuring the conservation and sustainable traditional use of the property.
7. Further requests the State Party to provide a report to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2014** on the establishment and resourcing of the management plan and the progress in implementing the above recommendations, for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th Session in 2014.

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

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

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 41.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.8

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes the **Sangha Trinational, Cameroon, Central African Republic and Congo**, on the World Heritage List under **criteria (ix) and (x)**;

3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Sangha Trinational (TNS) is a transboundary conservation complex in the North-western Congo Basin where Cameroon, the Central African Republic and the Republic of Congo meet. TNS encompasses three contiguous national parks totalling a legally defined area of 746,309 hectares. These are Lobéké National Park in Cameroon, Dzanga-Ndoki National Park in the Central African Republic and Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park in the Republic of Congo. Dzanga-Ndoki National Park is comprised of two distinct units. The parks are embedded in a much larger forest landscape, sometimes referred to as the TNS Landscape. A buffer zone of 1,787,950 hectares has been established in recognition of the importance of the broader landscape and its inhabitants for the future of the property. The buffer zone includes Dzanga-Sanga Forest Reserve in the Central African Republic, which connects the two units of Dzanga-Ndoki National Park.

Natural values and features include the ongoing ecological and evolutionary processes in a mostly intact forest landscape at a very large scale. Numerous and diverse habitats such as tropical forests comprised of deciduous and evergreen species, a great diversity of wetland types, including swamp forests and periodically flooded forests and many types of forest clearings of major conservation importance continue to be connected at a landscape level. This mosaic of ecosystems harbours viable populations of complete faunal and floral assemblages, including top predators and rare and endangered species, such as Forest Elephants, Gorillas, Chimpanzees, and several antelope species, such as the Sitatunga and the emblematic Bongo.

Criterion (ix): The property is characterised by its large size, further supported by the very large buffer zone, minimal disturbance over long periods and intactness thereby enabling the continuation of ecological and evolutionary processes at a huge scale. This includes the continuous presence of viable populations and natural densities of wildlife, including top predators and large mammals which are often affected by hunting and poaching elsewhere. There is a fully connected mosaic of very diverse habitats, including numerous types of ecologically remarkable forest clearings attracting major wildlife aggregations and countless plant species otherwise not found in the forest landscape. Unlike many other forest protected areas, the property is not a remaining fragment but continues to be part of a much larger intact and landscape with good conservation prospects. This is increasingly rare and significant at a global scale.

Criterion (x): The property represents a wide spectrum of the species-rich humid tropical forests in Central Africa's Congo Basin, and provides protection for a range of endangered species. The

flora is enriched by species occurring exclusively in the many types of forest clearings. TNS protects a large number of tree species which are heavily commercially exploited elsewhere, such as the critically endangered Mukulungu. In addition to viable populations of forest elephants, significant populations of the critically endangered Western Lowland Gorilla and the endangered Chimpanzee occur both in and around the property, together with several endangered antelope species, such as the Sitatunga and the emblematic Bongo.

Integrity

The boundaries of the property coincide with the boundaries of three existing national parks thereby forming a large and contiguous protected area in the heart of the broader TNS Landscape. The entire property is surrounded by a large buffer zone in all three countries which responds to the intricate ecological linkages between the property and its surroundings. This approach provides an umbrella for land-use planning and for integrating the legitimate livelihood needs of local and indigenous communities with nature conservation within the broader TNS landscape. Logging and hunting is banned in the national parks. In addition, the remoteness of TNS adds a natural layer of protection from resource exploitation. It will be essential to ensure that the future activities in the buffer zones, including forest and wildlife management, tourism, agriculture and infrastructure are fully compatible with the conservation objectives for TNS so the surrounding landscape will satisfy the needs of local and indigenous communities while indeed serving as a "buffer" for the property.

Protection and management requirements

There is strong and committed joint management of the property bringing together all three States Parties, an indispensable permanent requirement. The three national parks that make up the property all have management and administrative staff provided by governments and if needed complemented through international support from non-governmental organizations, as well as multi-lateral and bi-lateral agencies. Management, law enforcement, research, monitoring and tourism all require coordination across the national boundaries. There is a Trinational Monitoring and Action Committee (Comité Trinational de Suivi et d'Action), bringing together the three countries at the ministerial level. A Trinational Monitoring Committee unites the three countries at the level of regional administrations. These mechanisms are effective in providing a joint protection and management approach to the property, and will need to be maintained and built upon.

The rights and traditional livelihoods of local and indigenous peoples, such as the BaAkas, are a fundamental and increasingly recognised element in the management of the property. Whereas in Lobéké National Park (Cameroon) there are use zones within the park, in the Central African Republic and the Republic of Congo, local

resource use, including indigenous hunting and gathering, is not permitted in the protected areas thereby affecting local livelihoods and creating the potential for conflict. This illustrates the crucial importance of finding an overall balance between nature conservation and local resource use in the broader landscape. The significantly enlarged buffer zone presents an opportunity to better understand and integrate the livelihood needs but also the knowledge of local and indigenous communities under the umbrella of a living TNS landscape. The inscription on the World Heritage List presents a concrete opportunity for the States Parties to translate a range of different commitments of the States Parties regarding the rights of local and indigenous people into action on the ground.

Maintaining the ecological values of the property will not only depend on law enforcement but eventually both on the standards of commercial resource extraction in the buffer zone and the acceptance and support of parks by the local and indigenous communities in the surrounding landscape.

4. Strongly commends the three State Parties for their constructive joint response to Decision **35 COM 8B.4** of the World Heritage Committee, in particular as regards the consideration of a much larger landscape as a formal buffer zone for the property and the stronger acknowledgment of and reference to the need to effectively engage local and indigenous communities, in the management of the property;
5. Considers that inscription of the property on the World Heritage List provides an opportunity to further enhance a number of protection and management arrangements for the property and its buffer zone, and therefore requests the State Parties to:
 - a) use the declaration of a large buffer zone surrounding the entire property as an opportunity to further develop an integrated landscape approach in line with commitments stated in the nomination;
 - b) increase further the involvement and representation of local and indigenous communities in the future conservation and management of the TNS landscape in recognition of the rich cultural heritage of the region, the legitimacy of their rights to maintain traditional resource use and their rich local knowledge, including through providing effective and enhanced mechanisms for consultation and collaboration;
 - c) further ensure and monitor socially and environmentally high performance standards of the logging and hunting concessions;
 - d) further harmonize objectives and guidelines for the various conservation initiatives and management planning, including tourism planning among the three State Parties;

- e) further improve coordination between ministries and sectors to ensure adequate and consistent planning of land and resource use, and law enforcement in the buffer zone;
- f) ensure adequate long-term funding support for the property, including through full support to the Trust Fund and to the retention of tourism revenues for conservation and community development purposes.

6. Expresses its strong appreciation to the States Parties for their longstanding transboundary approach to conservation and management efforts of a shared landscape and the major and on-going international support that has been provided to support this work;
7. Requests the States Parties to provide a report to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2014** on the progress in implementing the above recommendations, for possible consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th Session in 2014.

B.2. ASIA / PACIFIC

B.2.1. New Nominations

Property	Chengjiang Fossil Site
Id. N°	1388
State Party	China
Criteria proposed by State Party	(viii)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 17.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.9

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes the **Chengjiang Fossil Site, China**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (viii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Chengjiang Fossil Site, located in the Province of Yunnan, China, conserves fossil remains which are of exceptional significance. The rocks and fossils of the Chengjiang Fossil Site present an outstanding and extraordinarily preserved record that testifies to the rapid diversification of life on Earth during the early Cambrian period, 530 million years before present. In this geologically short interval, almost all major groups of animals had their origins. The diverse geological evidence from the Chengjiang Fossil Site presents fossil remains of the highest quality of preservation and conveys a complete record of an early Cambrian marine community. It is one of the earliest records of a complex marine

ecosystem and a unique window of understanding into the structure of early Cambrian communities.

Criterion (viii): The Chengjiang Fossil Site presents an exceptional record of the rapid diversification of life on Earth during the early Cambrian period, 530 million years before present. In this geologically short interval almost all major groups of animals had their origins. The property is a globally outstanding example of a major stage in the history of life, representing a palaeobiological window of great significance.

The exceptional palaeontological evidence of the Chengjiang Fossil Site is unrivalled for its rich species diversity. To date at least 16 phyla, plus a variety of enigmatic groups, and about 196 species have been documented. Taxa recovered range from algae, through sponges and cnidarians to numerous bilaterian phyla, including the earliest known chordates. The earliest known specimens of several phyla such as cnidarians, ctenophores, priapulids, and vertebrates occur here. Many of the taxa represent the stem groups to extant phyla and throw light on characteristics that distinguish major taxonomic groups.

The property displays excellent quality of fossil preservation including the soft and hard tissues of animals with hard skeletons, along with a wide array of organisms that were entirely soft-bodied, and therefore relatively unrepresented in the fossil record. Almost all of the soft-bodied species are unknown elsewhere. Fine-scale detailed preservation includes features as the alimentary systems of animals, for example of the arthropod *Naraoia*, and the delicate gills of the enigmatic Yunnanozoon. The sediments of Chengjiang provide what are currently the oldest known fossil chordates, the phylum to which all vertebrates belong.

The fossils and rocks of the Chengjiang Fossil Site, together, present a complete record of an early Cambrian marine community. It is one of the earliest records of a complex marine ecosystem, with food webs capped by sophisticated predators. Moreover, it demonstrates that complex community structures had developed very early in the Cambrian diversification of animal life, and provides evidence of a wide range of ecological niches. The property thus provides a unique window of understanding into the structure of early Cambrian communities.

Integrity

The property has clear boundaries including the most significant rock exposures of the region, and has a buffer zone that provides wider protection to the property. It is noted that fossil evidence is provided in some sites that lie outside the property boundaries and its buffer zone, and these areas need to receive appropriate wider protection and are important to provide context for the property.

Prior to 2004, 14 phosphate mining operations occurred in the buffer zone of the property. Since 2008 they have all been closed down. The process of rehabilitating these former mining sites

is ongoing and will take some considerable time. No mining activities have actually impacted on the property itself and the ongoing commitment of County and Provincial governments to not open or re-open mines within the property or its buffer zone are critical to protect the values of the property.

Various excavations have occurred within the property in relation to the two key fossil sites. At the key stratigraphic section of Xiaolantian, a deep excavation has been made to create a walkway. Additionally, a museum has been built at Miaotanshan, over the site of the first Chengjiang Fauna fossil discovery. Both the path and museum construction have had impacts on the integrity of the site. The State Party has introduced a process for systematic review and approval for any development which may impact on the site. Moreover, the management authority has completely restricted future infrastructure development in the property.

Protection and management requirements

The Chengjiang Fossil Site is state-owned and protected under the Article 9 of the constitution of the People's Republic of China and by various laws including the Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China (2002), the Law of the People's Republic of China on Cultural Relic Protection (2002), the regulations on the management of paleontological specimens (Ministry of Land and Resources, 2002), regulations on the protection and management of geological relics (1995) and the regulation on the protection of Yunnan Chengjiang Fauna Fossil (1997).

The property is designated as a protected area ensuring that potentially damaging human activities within the site can be prevented. The area is largely covered with secondary forest and shrub and there is no industrial activity or permanent human habitation within the boundary. The property lies entirely within a Chinese National Geopark.

There is an effective management plan, supported by a dedicated and adequately staffed and resourced management body. The Chengjiang Fossil Site Management Institute is responsible for coordinating on-site management of the protected area. The property protection strategy includes a National Geopark zoning plan which affords adequate protection to key fossil sites, supported by staffing for implementation. The finances of the Chengjiang Fossil Site come largely from national sources and are supplemented by smaller contributions at the City and County levels. Stable and special funding for the ongoing management of the property is adequate to address ongoing protection, promotion and presentation of the property. The property has an established monitoring programme including defined indicators for the conservation of this property, and which needs to be integrated with monitoring of the protection of the wider surroundings of the property. The need for ongoing and effective

curation of fossil specimens collected from the property, to the highest international standards, is fully recognised and provided for by the State Party.

Visitor numbers are anticipated to increase from a few thousand (4-5,000) individuals in 2012, most of whom are locals or individuals from neighbouring areas and visiting scientists. Increased visitation to the property requires effective management strategies and the provision of guides, designation of restricted areas, and strict restrictions on fossil collecting. It will be essential to carefully regulate visitor numbers within the capacity of the property. The anticipated maximum numbers at the time of inscription were estimated at c.30-40,000 people. There is a need to assure effective land-use planning in areas surrounding the property in order to secure its long-term conservation, including the conservation of fossil sites in the surrounding area that provide context for understanding the value of the property.

4. Commends the State Party on its continued and responsive efforts to improve protection and management of the property and on increasing conservation investments;
5. Requests the State Party to:
 - a) Continue to strengthen and enhance land-use planning to avoid further impacts to the values and integrity of the property and its buffer zones;
 - b) Ensure proactive tourism management in anticipation of increased future visitation, and to ensure that visitation remains within the capacity of the property;
 - c) Ensure any proposed infrastructure development and excavations are sympathetic to the site's values and are subject to rigorous prior impact assessments, to determine if they are appropriate, including via reporting to the World Heritage Committee in line with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines to the World Heritage Convention.
6. Strongly encourages strengthened management and protection of important fossil sites and strata bearing Chengjiang biota in the wider region to complement research and further the understanding of this significant stage of Earth's history. Enhanced land-use planning as well as management and protection through national and provincial laws is imperative to ensure that the fossil record in the wider landscape is protected, as it provides important context for the comprehension of the property.

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

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

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 53.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.10

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Western Ghats, India**, to the World Heritage List, noting the potential for a revised nomination in the region to meet criteria (ix) and (x), in order to allow the State Party to address the following important issues:
 - a) review and refine the scope and composition of the current serial nomination to take into account the recommendations of the "Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel" noting the Panel was tasked to compile scientific data and define ecologically sensitive areas through consultation;
 - b) following the above revision, to further refine the boundaries of the components nominated to ensure the exclusion of disturbed areas such as artificial reservoirs, plantations, settlements, industry and agricultural lands; and to enhance the contiguity and buffer zones of the nomination taking into account the recommendations of the "Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel" on landuse and controls on development;
 - c) establish improved coordination and integration between component sites, particularly through the preparation and implementation of an overarching management plan or framework for the serial property as a whole and through the establishment of the proposed "Western Ghats Natural Heritage Conservation Authority";
 - d) undertake a further consultation to facilitate increased engagement to ensure the views of all stakeholders, including local indigenous groups are considered, in order to ensure and demonstrate broad-based support for the nomination; and
 - e) provide an improved revised global comparative analysis and succinct statement of outstanding universal value, to the standards established in the Operational Guidelines.

3. Recommends the State Party to invite an IUCN advisory mission, in the context of the “Upstream Process” to collaboratively review the issues outlined above, thereby ensuring a

comprehensive approach to conserving the globally recognised high biodiversity values of the Western Ghats region.

B.3. EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

B.3.1. New Nominations

Property	Lena Pillars Nature Park
Id. N°	1299
State Party	Russian Federation
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 29.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.11

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Lena Pillars National Park, Russian Federation**, to the World Heritage List, taking note of the potential for a substantially revised nomination to meet criteria (vii) and (viii), in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) revise the boundaries of the area to conform to the key attributes that relate to the pillar landforms and key geological features and exposures within the region, including any key areas not within the Lena Pillars National Park (LPNP), and to also consider including the Sinyaya component of LPNP, and relevant areas of the Lena River that are necessary to assure integrity within the revised nomination, and also to exclude from the nomination areas of LPNP that do not contain attributes relevant to criteria (vii) and (viii);
 - b) establish appropriate buffer zones to the revised nominated property and wider protection measures that will ensure the protection of the river catchments, and the appropriate management of activities on the Lena River;
 - c) provide a clear demonstration that the legal regime supporting a revised property and buffer zones is effective;
 - d) specify a full and revised strategy, and an operational action plan, for the management of sustainable tourism within the capacity of the property, and to secure appropriate benefits to local people;
 - e) provide a revised long-term management plan for the revised nominated property which includes a strong programme of awareness devoted to the aesthetics, geomorphological and geological features, and ensures the necessary scientific skills required to protect and manage these values are in place.

3. Takes note of the willingness of IUCN to provide direct advice to the State Party regarding the preparation of a revised nomination, to meet the identified potential for a substantially revised proposal in this region to meet the requirements for inscription on the World Heritage List;
4. Expresses its appreciation to the State Party, and the State Government of the Sakha Republic, and stakeholders, regarding the work that has been done to research, present and protect the values within the Lena Pillars region;
5. Welcomes the collaborative efforts of the State Party, stakeholders and IUCN during the evaluation of this nomination to increase dialogue and assess practical options toward an improved nomination, and requests that lessons learned during this process are appropriately considered in the reflection on the Future of the Convention.

C. MIXED PROPERTIES

C.1. ASIA / PACIFIC

C.1.1. New Nominations

Property	Rock Islands Southern Lagoon
Id. N°	1386
State Party	Palau
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(v)(vii)(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 83.

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 21.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.12

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B, WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes the **Rock Islands Southern Lagoon, Palau**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (vii), (ix) and (x)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Rock Islands Southern Lagoon is located in Palau, within Koror State and is a 100,200 ha marine site characterized by coral reefs and a diversity of other marine habitats, as well as 445 coralline limestone islands uplifted due to volcanism and shaped over time by weather, wind and vegetation. This has created an extremely high habitat complexity, including the highest concentration of marine lakes in the world, which continue to yield new species discoveries. The terrestrial environment is lush and at the same time harsh, supporting numerous endemic and

endangered species. Although presently uninhabited, the islands were once home to Palauan settlements, and Palauans continue to use the area and its resources for cultural and recreational purposes. This is regulated through a traditional governance system that remains an important part of national identity.

Criterion (vii): The Rock Islands Southern Lagoon contains an exceptional variety of habitats within a relatively limited area. Barrier and fringing reefs, channels, tunnels, caves, arches, and coves, as well as the highest number and density of marine lakes in the world, are home to diverse and abundant marine life. The maze of dome-shaped and green Rock Islands seemingly floating in the turquoise lagoon surrounded by coral reef is of exceptional aesthetic beauty.

Criterion (ix): The Rock Islands Southern Lagoon contains 52 marine lakes, more than at any other site in the world. Furthermore, the marine lakes of RISL are at different stages of geological and ecological development, ranging from lakes with high connectivity to the sea to highly isolated lakes with notably different species composition, including unique and endemic species. These features represent an outstanding example of how marine ecosystems and communities develop, and make the lakes valuable as “natural laboratories” for scientific study of evolution and speciation. Five new subspecies of the *Mastigias papua* jellyfish have been described from these marine lakes, and new species discoveries continue to be made both in the marine lakes as well as in the complex reef habitats of RISL.

Criterion (x): The Rock Islands Southern Lagoon has exceptionally high biological and marine habitat diversity. The marine lakes are unique in terms of number, the density at which they occur, and their varying physical conditions. With low fishing pressure, limited pollution and human impact, as well as an exceptional variety of reef habitat, the resiliency of RISL’s reefs makes it a critical area for protection, including as an area important for climate change adaptation of reef biota, and potentially as a source of larvae for reefs in the region. All the endangered megafauna of Palau, 746 species of fish, over 385 species of corals, at least 13 species of sharks and manta rays, 7 species of giant clams, and the endemic nautilus are found in RISL, and the forests of the islands include all of Palau’s endemic birds, mammals, herpetofauna and nearly half of Palau’s endemic plants. This makes the area of exceptional conservation value.

Integrity

The property has clear boundaries and includes a large part of the lagoonal and reef habitat surrounding the main islands of Palau, as well as most land of coralline origin occurring within Koror State. This ensures a high degree of replication of habitat type. Although past and present use has altered both marine and terrestrial environments, or at least the abundance of resource species, the present conservation status of the property is

good. Activities in and around the property that may impact on it are subject to specific management regulations and/or interventions. The inclusion of waters outside the barrier reef and within Koror State jurisdiction in a buffer zone further increases its ecological integrity.

Protection and management requirements

The legislative framework regulating use and management of the environment and its resources is comprehensive and clear. The area falls in its entirety in Koror State, and the management jurisdiction of Koror State Rangers is well known and respected. Management authorities are operating on relatively reliable revenue from tourism. The strength of traditional value systems including resource governance systems is an asset, and can enable management and zoning that accommodate both cultural/traditional and biodiversity conservation needs. Management objectives and priorities are defined in the Rock Islands Southern Lagoon Management Plan. Both legislative framework and management arrangements are conducive to protecting and maintaining the values of the property.

Long term protection and management requirements for the property include the need to prevent negative impacts from tourism, including maintaining access restrictions to vulnerable areas, ensuring visitor numbers are within the capacity of the property, and mitigating adverse effects from development of infrastructure and facilities in Koror. Subsistence and recreational fishing taking place within the property and in designated zones require constant review. However, the property may also be constructively used for research on and preservation of traditional knowledge of the marine environment. Additional needs include maintaining restrictions on development, including aquaculture, within the property and in the vicinity of property boundaries. An adaptive approach to management of the property and the provision for effective long term monitoring including ecosystem health and water quality are necessary in order to maintain the resilience of the property in the face of climate change.

4. Commends the State Party for its efforts to sustainably manage the nominated property and safeguard its globally significant biodiversity, spiritual, cultural and recreational values, including through modern/statutory as well as traditional/customary governance approaches, and recommends further development of the direct involvement of key stakeholder groups including the tourism industry in management, as well as close and consistent liaison between state and national authorities in managing the property as a part of the national protected area network;
5. Requests the State Party to embark on a process to address present and potential future negative impacts of tourism on the property and adjacent areas, including through detailed projection of tourism development, careful mitigation planning

as well as options for reducing or restricting visitor numbers to vulnerable areas or to the property as a whole;

6. Encourages the State Party to strengthen and formalize coordination and liaison on science and monitoring in the property among national and overseas organizations, with a view to enhancing the use of such information in the adaptive management of the property;
7. Strongly encourages the State Party to ensure effective conservation of the values of the property, including but not limited to marine lakes, habitats of unique or threatened species or where new species discoveries continue to be made, as well as particularly important areas such as spawning sites, including through establishment of further strictly protected areas if required.
8. Refers the nomination of **Rock Islands Southern Lagoon, Palau**, on the basis of cultural criteria, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Include all the designated sites within the property on Palau's National Register of historic places;
 - b) Develop a database of identified cultural sites within the property, including archaeological sites, caves, burials, rock art, stone money quarries and villages;
 - c) Complete and approve the new Management Plan, with the involvement of relevant communities, to include:
 - i) a conservation programme for the cultural sites covering access, monitoring, maintenance, research, consolidation, and any necessary physical protection, and provide a timetable for the implementation of this programme;
 - ii) a tourism management strategy;
 - iii) a risk preparedness strategy;
 - iv) extension of the key monitoring indicators to include a baseline survey of the rock art, and oral histories.
9. Recommends that the State Party give further consideration to changing the name of the property to reflect its cultural value.

C.2. EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

C.2.1. New Nominations

Property	Sites of Human Evolution at Mount Carmel: The Nahal Me'arot / Wadi el-Mughara Caves
Id. N°	1393
State Party	Israel
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(v)(viii)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 97.

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 32.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.13

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B, WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes Sites of Human Evolution at Mount Carmel: The Nahal Me'arot / Wadi el-Mughara Caves, Israel, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (v)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The four Mount Carmel caves (Tabun, Jamal, el-Wad and Skhul) and their terraces are clustered adjacent to each other along the south side of the Nahal Me'arot/Wadi el-Mughara valley. The steep-sided valley opening to the coastal plain on the west side of the Carmel range provides the visual setting of a prehistoric habitat.

Located in one of the best preserved fossilised reefs of the Mediterranean region, the site contains cultural deposits representing half a million years of human evolution from the Lower Palaeolithic to the present. It is recognised as providing a definitive chronological framework at a key period of human development.

Archaeological evidence covers the appearance of modern humans, deliberate burials, early manifestations of stone architecture and the transition from hunter-gathering to agriculture. The attributes carrying Outstanding Universal Value include the four caves, terraces, unexcavated deposits and excavated artefacts and skeletal material; the Nahal Me'arot/ Wadi el-Mughara landscape providing the prehistoric setting of the caves; el-Wad Terrace excavations, and remains of stone houses and pits comprising evidence of the Natufian hamlet.

Criterion (iii): The site of the Nahal Me'arot/ Wadi el-Mughara Caves displays one of the longest prehistoric cultural sequences in the world. From the Acheulian complex, at least 500,000 years BP, through the Mousterian culture of 250,000-45,000 years BP, and up to the Natufian culture of 15,000-11,500 years BP and beyond, it testifies to at least half a million years of human evolution. As such, it has become a key site of the chrono-stratigraphic framework for human evolution in general, and the prehistory of the Levant in particular. Research at Nahal Me'arot/ Wadi el-Mughara Caves has been ongoing since 1928, and continues to promote multidisciplinary scientific dialogue. The potential for further excavation and archaeological research at the site is to date far from exhausted.

Criterion (v): The Nahal Me'arot/ Wadi el-Mughara Caves are a central site of the Natufian culture in its Mediterranean core zone. This significant regional culture of the late Epi-Palaeolithic period presents the transition from

Palaeolithic to Neolithic ways of life, from nomadic to complex, sedentary communities, bearing testimony to the last hunter-gatherer society and the various adaptations it underwent on the threshold of agriculture.

Integrity

The Nahal Me'arot/Wadi el-Mughara site includes all elements necessary to express the values of the property, comprising the caves and the visual habitat. The caves are intact, in good condition and do not suffer from neglect, except in the case of Skhul Cave, which has been partly defaced with graffiti. The visual habitat defined as the caves, the terrace in which the caves are found and the area that can be viewed from the caves is intact except below Skhul Cave, where Eucalyptus trees are growing along the riverbed around the water pumping station.

Authenticity

Archaeological research over 90 years has established the authenticity of the Nahal Me'arot/Wadi el-Mughara site as a crucial record of human, biological, behavioural and cultural origins. The caves, terraces and excavated structures, together with excavated artefacts and human remains, truthfully and credibly express the values of the property. The authenticity of the habitat is impacted by the alien Eucalyptus trees and water pumping station.

Protection and Management requirements

Legal protection is provided at the highest national level possible in Israel. The caves and their surroundings were declared a National Nature Reserve in 1971. The property is protected by the National Parks, Nature Reserves, National Sites and Memorial Sites Law 1998, administered by the Israel Nature and Parks Authority (INPA) and the Antiquities Law (1978) and the Antiquities Authorities Law (1989). Research activities or excavations within the nominated property require permits from both the INPA and the Israel Antiquities Authority (IAA). INPA and IAA share responsibility for the management of the archaeological resources that sustain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. An agreement between the Antiquities Authority and the INPA (2005) outlines the effective protocol necessary to facilitate cooperation, conservation and management of Antiquities in Israel's Nature Reserves and National Parks.

A steering committee of stakeholders was established to oversee the nomination and will serve as a governing body that integrates local, regional, and national management of the site. The steering committee includes representatives of the INPA, the IAA, archaeologists from Haifa University, the Carmel Drainage Authority, Kibbutz Ein HaCarmel and Moshav Geva Carmel (who lease the agricultural land designated as Buffer Zone B), the Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel, the Society for the Preservation of Israel Heritage Sites, the Carmel Tourism Organization, and the Hof HaCarmel Regional

Council. A Site Conservation and Management Programme describing all management procedures for the site was prepared in 2003 and currently serves as the foundation for the day to day management of the site.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) removing the invasive Eucalyptus trees growing along the valley floor below Skhul Cave;
 - b) downsizing, conceal or remove the water pumping station located near Skhul Cave;
 - c) cleaning off the graffiti observed on the wall of Skhul Cave;
 - d) including Skhul Cave on the main tourist circuit and improve the presentation of the cave in order to enhance its protection, better integrate the cave with the others, and ensure that its significance is made clear;
 - e) evaluating possible erosion of the rock-cut basins on el-Wad Terrace and if need be, consider including a protective cover of the basins to limit erosion due to rainfall and exposure;
 - f) referring any proposal for new buildings at the property such as the proposed new museum of prehistory and adjacent research centre to the World Heritage Committee for review in accordance with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.
5. Decides not to inscribe the Sites of Human Evolution at Mount Carmel: The Nahal Me'arot / Wadi el-Mughara Caves, Israel, on the World Heritage List under criterion (viii).

Property	Plasencia-Monfrague-Trujillo: Mediterranean Landscape
Id. N°	1394
State Party	Spain
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iv)(v)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 105.

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 43.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.14

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B, WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Decides not to inscribe Plasencia-Monfrague-Trujillo: Mediterranean Landscape, Spain, on the World Heritage List;
3. Recognizes the importance of the theme of transhumance and the related Iberian heritage to

the World Heritage List and encourages the State Party to develop an ample comparative analysis of livestock trails and pastures on the Iberian Peninsula to conceptualize a new nomination proposal of a larger network of cattle tracks, linking both winter and summer pastures.

4. Also recognizes the importance of this region for biodiversity conservation in Europe, and supports efforts to maximize the protection conferred by its designation in 2003 as a UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserve;
5. Commends the State Party for its continued efforts to work cooperatively between all levels of government, Non-Governmental Organisations, local communities and private partners to maintain and restore the cultural and natural values associated with the Plasencia-Monfrague-Trujillo region.

C.3. LATIN AMERICA / CARIBBEAN

C.3.1. Properties deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Property	Banco Chinchorro Biosphere Reserve
Id. N°	1244 Rev
State Party	Mexico
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(iv)(vii)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 115.

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 58.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.15

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B, WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Recalling Decision **31 COM 8B.19**, adopted at its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007);
3. Decides not to inscribe **Banco Chinchorro Biosphere Reserve, Mexico**, on the World Heritage List;
4. Notes with appreciation the efforts made by the State Party in documenting these properties and their cultural values, and encourages the State Party to continue its endeavours in studying, documenting, protecting, conserving, enhancing and promoting amongst the general public and the local communities the values of this important underwater cultural heritage, which contributes to the shedding of light on human history and achievements;
5. Commends the State Party for its continued efforts in conserving the nominated property, as well as the NGOs, local communities and the private partners that are contributing to these conservation efforts;

6. Recommends the State Party to continue efforts to enhance ecological connectivity between protected areas in the Mesoamerican Caribbean Reef Region and recommends the State Party to study the potential for the nominated property as a possible serial extension to existing World Heritage properties in this region.

D. CULTURAL PROPERTIES

D.1. AFRICA

D.1.1. New Nominations

Property	Bassari Country: Bassari, Fula and Bedik Cultural Landscapes
Id. N°	1407
State Party	Senegal
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(v)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 67.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.16

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the nomination of the **Bassari Country: Bassari, Fula and Bedik Cultural Landscapes, Senegal**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Enforce and implement the management plan;
 - b) With regard to the measures in place to prevent mining exploitation, confirm that the 'safeguarded sectors' mentioned in the letter of 14 February 2012 include both the nominated property and the buffer zone and that the advice of the Committee for Management of the Bassari Country is suspensive;
3. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Putting in place strict measures to effectively counteract fire, arson, poaching, illicit logging and traffic of cultural items;
 - b) Providing a map showing the boundaries of the areas included under the protection of the Ministerial decree N. 004510;
 - c) Developing and providing a complete cartography at the appropriate scale including inventories of heritage resources related to the attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, for conservation and monitoring purposes;
 - d) Developing a strategy for conservation based on all different projects and integrating it in the management plan;

- e) *Elaborating a solution in the medium term for the water supply of the villages, especially those located on the Bandafassi and Ethiolo Plateaux; so as to improve the quality of life of the population and help them to continue their lives within the nominated property;*
- f) *Formalising the management structure, the role of each party and body and their tasks through a Memorandum of Understanding;*
- g) *Sustaining and facilitating the traditional conservation actions which have allowed the survival of the nominated property;*
- h) *Developing cultural banks so as to reduce the impact of illicit traffic of cultural items;*
- i) *Reinforcing the monitoring system on the basis of a cartographic inventory and implementing it as soon as possible.*

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

Property	Historic Town of Grand-Bassam
Id. N°	1322 Rev
State Party	Côte d'Ivoire
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.17

[See Addendum: WHC-12/36.COM/8B.Add]

D.2. ARAB STATES

D.2.1. New Nominations

Property	Rabat, modern capital and historic city: a shared heritage
Id. N°	1401
State Party	Morocco
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)(v)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 81.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.18

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Inscribes **Rabat, modern capital and historic city: a shared heritage, Morocco**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (iv)**;*
3. *Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value;*

Brief synthesis

Rabat bears witness to a capital city conceived at the time of the Protectorate, at the beginning

of the 20th century. The project successfully adapts modernist town planning and architectural values within the context of the Maghreb, whilst incorporating them into the framework of the ancient city with its many historic and heritage components. The result embodies the emergence of a distinctive architectural and decorative style which is characteristic of contemporary Morocco.

The well-conserved modern city has been rationally designed, and contains quarters and buildings with clearly defined functions and significant visual and architectural qualities. The modern city is characterised by the coherence of its public spaces and by the putting into practice of public health ideas (services, role of vegetation, etc.). The habitat is illustrated by quarters with clearly asserted identities: the Medina and the Kasbah, the residential quarters and the middle-class housing of the modern city, and finally the neo-traditional quarter of Habous de Diour Jamaâ. The city includes a full range of monumental, architectural and decorative elements from the various earlier dynasties. The modern city of Rabat tangibly expresses a pioneering approach to town-planning, which has been careful to preserve historic monuments and traditional housing. The reappropriation of the past and its influence on 20th century town planners and architects has resulted in a distinctive and refined urban, architectural and decorative synthesis. The property as a whole makes visible a heritage shared by several major cultures of human history: ancient, Islamic, Hispano-Maghrebian and European.

Criterion (ii): *Through its urban ensemble, its monuments and its public spaces, the modern city of Rabat shows respect for, and draws inspiration from, the earlier Arabo-Muslim heritage. It bears outstanding testimony to the diffusion of European ideas in the early 20th century, their adaptation to the Maghreb, and in return the influence of local, indigenous styles on architecture and decorative arts.*

Criterion (iv): *The city constitutes an outstanding and fully realized example of modern town planning, for a 20th century capital city, achieved by functional territorial organisation which incorporates the cultural values of the past in the modernist project. The synthesis of decorative, architectural and landscape elements, and the interplay between present and past, offer an outstanding and refined urban ensemble.*

Integrity

The various dimensions of the integrity of the property are satisfactory: the balance between the urban plan of the modern city and the conservation of its many earlier urban strata, the integrity of the habitation in the various quarters, the integrity of the archaeological ensembles, the adequately conserved fortifications of the Almohad wall, etc. However, it is necessary to carefully monitor the impact of the major works being considered outside the property, particularly

with regard to the view of the property and of the River Bou Regreg from the Kasbah site which overlooks them.

Authenticity

Many individual elements are indicated in the inventory descriptions, and it is clear that the elements forming the property have a high level of authenticity, particularly as regards perceived urban authenticity. More generally, the conditions of authenticity in urban and monumental terms are satisfactory. However, quantified data concerning the individual authenticity of the residential buildings would be a useful addition to the inventory system already in place.

Protection and management requirements

The measures to protect the urban ensembles, the monuments and the archaeological sites are in place. Because of its introduction from an early date, the legislation which applies to the city of Rabat has made a fundamental contribution to the history of its conservation as an urban ensemble which is both ancient and modern. The new measures announced concerning more extensive urban protection and the protection of the urban landscape formed by the property are currently being promulgated.

The management structure is in place, and is coordinated by the new overarching authority of the Rabat Cultural Heritage Preservation Foundation. It relies, with regard to technical and scientific matters, on the National Heritage Directorate, and on various other bodies responsible for specific elements of the property, together with the services of the Municipality and Prefecture of Rabat. A large number of qualified staff are assigned to the conservation and management of the property. All the regulatory and organisational provisions, and the 5-Year Action Programme, are set out in the Management Plan.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Specifying the surface area of the new buffer zone and the number of inhabitants;
 - b) Promulgating the draft laws (new heritage law) and draft regulations (landscape regulation associated with the new PAU);
 - c) Better distinguishing between property conservation projects and other urban, cultural or buffer zone projects, and schedule them by setting out a detailed timetable;
 - d) Carrying out heritage impact studies with regard to the major urban projects for the city and for the Bou Regreg Valley, in order to guarantee the visual integrity of the property and its surrounding areas, and submit the projects to the World Heritage Centre in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines for the

Implementation of the World Heritage Convention;

- e) Systematically documenting the state of conservation and authenticity of the buildings in the inventories, and if possible express the results in terms of quantified and mapped indicators;
- f) Clarifying, and strengthening, the technical and financial aid to be provided to local residents to encourage high-quality conservation of private buildings;
- g) Reinforcing the monitoring of the urban habitat, both in the traditional quarters and in the new town.

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

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 98.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.19

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Al Zubarah Archaeological Site, Qatar**, to the World Heritage List, in order to allow the State Party, with the advice of ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, if requested, to:
 - a) Achieve a clearer understanding of how the fabric of Al Zubarah and its desert hinterland might be seen as an exceptional testimony to a specific interaction between nomadic herders, pearl divers, fishermen and traders that once characterised the way of life in the Gulf by:
 - i) Carrying out further surveys of, and targeted excavations in, the property and its wider setting, including underwater archaeology, in order to gain a greater understanding of the origins of the town, the basis for its prosperity, its layout and how it related to the coast, its desert landscape and small satellite settlements and;
 - ii) Augmenting physical studies with archival and oral history research.
 - b) Officially approve the buffer zone limits and the Madinat Ash Shamal urban plan;
 - c) Develop a detailed Conservation Strategy, based on the outcomes of surveys and analysis of existing conservation interventions, that sets out what

interventions would be possible and desirable to stabilise the urban remains;

- d) Make the proposed Management Unit fully operational;
 - e) Further develop the Management Plan.
3. Recommends that Heritage Impact Assessments are carried for the major infrastructural projects currently being considered in the vicinity of the property in order to ensure that these do not impact adversely on the town and its wider desert setting.;
 4. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site.

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

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

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.20

[See Addendum: WHC-12/36.COM/8B.Add]

D.3. ASIA / PACIFIC

D.3.1. New Nominations

Property	Site of Xanadu
Id. N°	1389
State Party	China
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 108.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.21

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Site of Xanadu, China**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii), (iii), (iv) and (vi)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value;

Brief synthesis

The Site of Xanadu is the site of a grassland capital characteristic of cultural fusion, witnessing clashes and mutual assimilation between the nomadic and agrarian civilisations in northern Asia. Located on the southeast edge of the Mongolian plateau, it was the first capital (1263-1273) of Kublai Khan and later the summer capital

(1274-1364) of the Yuan Dynasty. The city site and associated tombs are located on the grassland steppe with a north south axis determined by traditional Chinese feng shui principles, backed by mountains to the north and a river to the south.

From Xanadu, the mounted warriors of Kublai Khan unified the agrarian civilisations of China, and partly assimilated to the latter's culture, while extending the Yuan empire right across North Asia. The plan of Xanadu, with Palace and Imperial cities enclosed partly by the Outer City containing evidence of the nomadic encampments and royal hunting enclosure, comprises a unique example of this cultural fusion. Evidence of large water control works instigated to protect the city exists in the form of remains of the Tiefan'gan Canal. As the place where Kublai Khan rose to power, hosted religious debates and entertained foreign travellers whose writings gave inspiration down the centuries, it has achieved legendary status in the rest of the world and is the place from where Tibetan Buddhism expanded.

Criterion (ii): The location and environment of the Site of Xanadu exhibits influence from both Mongolian and Han Chinese values and lifestyles. The city site exhibits an urban planning pattern indicative of integration of the two ethnicities. From the combination of Mongolian and Han ideas and institutions the Yuan Dynasty was able to extend its control over an extremely large part of the known world at that time. The Site of Xanadu is a unique example of an integrated city plan involving different ethnic communities.

Criterion (iii): The Site of Xanadu is exceptional testimony to the supreme rule of the Yuan conqueror Kublai Khan, the assimilation and conversion to the culture and political system of the conquered, and the determination and effort of the conqueror in adhering to and maintaining the original cultural traditions.

Criterion (iv): The site location and environment of the Site of Xanadu together with its urban pattern demonstrates a coexistence and fusion of nomadic and farming cultures. The combination of a Han city plan with the gardens and landscape necessary to the Yuan dynasty's Mongolian lifestyle at Xanadu resulted in an outstanding example of urban layout that illustrates a significant stage in human history.

Criterion (vi): The city of Xanadu hosted the great debate between Buddhism and Taoism in the 13th century, an event that resulted in dissemination of Tibetan Buddhism over North-east Asia.

Integrity

The Site of Xanadu was abandoned in 1430. The large archaeological site now generally covered by grassland preserves the overall urban plan and city site of Xanadu as built and used in the 13th and 14th centuries. Wall lines of the Palace City, Imperial City and Outer City which together display the traditional urban planning of central

China and arrangements for Mongolian tribal meetings and hunting can be clearly perceived, as can mounds indicating palace and temple buildings, some of which have been excavated, recorded and reburied. The remains of the neighbourhoods outside the gates, Tiefan'gan canal and the tomb areas, all within their natural and cultural environment. The latter preserves the natural elements crucial for the siting of the city – mountains to the north and water to the south, together with the four existing types of grassland landscape, especially the Xar Tala Globeflower plain associated with the river wetlands. The Site of Xanadu can be clearly read in the landscape.

Authenticity

Archaeological excavation and historical records bear witness to the authenticity of the property as representing the interchange between Mongolian and Han people in terms of capital design, historical layout and building materials. The Tombs authenticate the historical claims concerning the life of both Mongolian and Han people in Xanadu. Apart from repairs to the Mingde Gate and the east wall of the Imperial City, there has been minimal intervention in the structure. The geographical environment and grassland landscape are intact and still convey the environmental setting and spatial feeling of the grassland capital.

Protection and management requirements

The property is protected variously by the laws of the State, the Region and the Municipality. A limited area covering Xanadu city and its neighbourhoods and the Tiefan'gan Canal is protected at State level under the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics. A designated area including the Tombs of Zhenzi Hill is protected at the level of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region People's Government; a designated area including the Tombs of Modot and the 12 designated Oboo sites are also protected at the level of Zhenglan Qi. The entire nominated property will be submitted to the State Council of China in 2012 for approval as a National Priority Protected Cultural Heritage Site.

The grassland surrounding the protected site falls under the Grassland Law of the People's Republic of China (promulgated in 1995, amended in 2002), and Grassland Regulations of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region (promulgated in 1984, amended in 2004). Overall protection is provided by the Regulations on the Protection and Management of the Site of Xanadu in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region (2010), administered by Xilingol Meng. As a result of this legislation, farmland reclamation near the site has been controlled and the grassland eco-system and natural landscapes are conserved. The State protected area around the Xanadu city site and its neighbourhoods has been fenced, together with areas around the Tombs of Modot and Tombs of Zhenzi Hill.

Management of the property is co-ordinated by the Xilingol Meng Cultural Heritage Administration (Bureau/Office) of Xanadu, under the Xilingol Meng Conservation and Management Committee, guided by the Conservation and Management Plan for the Site of Xanadu (2009-2015). The aim is to achieve sustainable development of the local social economy while ensuring protection of the nominated property. This requires a balance between conservation of the grassland ecology including control of desertification, and the needs of stakeholders in relation to livestock capacity and the rising demands of tourism. To this end the efficiency of heritage management is constantly being strengthened and improved.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Early completing of the procedures described in the State Party's letter dated 7 February 2012 which will provide cultural heritage protection to the entire property at the highest level;
 - b) Developing a Tourism Management Strategy to ensure environmental protection at the property, including clear guidelines on the limits of reconstruction;
 - c) Increasing fire protection equipment at the site;
 - d) Engaging international co-operation on preservation technology and skills in relation to archaeological excavations;
 - e) Further establishing scientific research facilities to monitor overall environmental conditions around the Site, particularly desertification;
 - f) Involving the local community at the Wuyi Breeding Farm in the protection and management of the property.

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

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 121.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.22

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Decides not to inscribe the **Hill Forts of Rajasthan, India**, on the World Heritage List;
3. Recognizes the importance of the theme of Rajput military architecture and defensive technology for the World Heritage List and encourages the State Party to prepare a new nomination for a series of sites that present the various categories of Rajput

military architecture and the whole range of the Rajput kingdom's physiographical terrain.

Property	Masjed-e Jāmē of Isfahan
Id. N°	1397
State Party	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 135.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.23

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Masjed-e Jāmē of Isfahan, Iran (Islamic Republic of)**, to the World Heritage List, in order to allow the State Party, with the advice of ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, if requested, to:
 - a) Strengthen the protection of the buffer zone and wider setting and expand the monitoring mechanisms related to urban development, in particular through integration of the buffer zone in the Isfahan master plan and municipal by-laws;
 - b) Develop and adopt an integrated conservation and management plan, with special sections on visitor management and risk-preparedness strategies;
 - c) Further revise the Meydan-e Atiq project, in particular its north-western corner in the immediate vicinity of the Masjed-e Jāmē' of Isfahan, in a way that will:
 - i) not foresee any structural connection between the new galleries and the historic walls of the mosque or the structures connected to the mosque walls, which could transmit loads or vibrations to these;
 - ii) provide ample passage for pedestrians, in particular through redesign of the entrance gate situation to the Meydan in the north-western corner, to ensure that the mosque and its adjacent historic structures are not endangered by crowds accessing the square during major events;
 - iii) ensure that the overall design is appropriate to the local urban design tradition and setting of the mosque and sensitive to its Outstanding Universal Value, and
 - iv) follow a revised implementation schedule that allows for ample

time to assess the revision through a comprehensive Heritage Impact Assessment and conduct further archaeological excavation;

- d) Following the availability of a revised project design for Meydan-e Atiq (following the criteria listed above), conduct a comprehensive Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) to ensure that the revised project proposal does not cause any negative impact on the historic mosque structure or its setting;
3. Further confirms its availability to conduct an advisory mission at the invitation of the State Party to assist in the revision of the Meydan-e Atiq project, to ensure that it does not constitute a negative impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the mosque;
4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Ensuring that the design and presentation of information in the property are based on the principle of minimal intervention in full respect for the aesthetic and religious significance of the Masjed-e Jāmē' of Isfahan;
 - b) Giving priority attention to the challenge posed by the necessary removal of the bracings in the shabestani domed areas;
5. Also recommends that Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA) are carried out for any future developments in the buffer zone, such as further rehabilitation of the surrounding historic bazaar or the envisaged ablution facilities to the north-west of the mosque, in particular if these are intended to be directly attached to the mosque complex or in its immediate vicinity, to ensure that any developments do not impact adversely on the property and its wider setting;
6. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site.

Property	Gonbad-e Qābus
Id. N°	1398
State Party	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 146.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.24

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Gonbad-e Qābus, Iran (Islamic Republic of)**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)**;

3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Visible from great distances in the surrounding lowlands near the ancient Ziyarid capital, Jorjan, the 53-metre high Gonbad-e Qābus tower dominates the town laid out around its base in the early 20th century. The tower's hollow cylindrical shaft of unglazed fired brick tapers up from an intricate geometric plan in the form of a ten pointed star to a conical roof. Two encircling Kufic inscriptions commemorate Qābus Ibn Voshmgrīr, Ziyarid ruler and literati as its founder in 1006 AD.

The tower is an outstanding example of early Islamic innovative structural design based on geometric formulae which achieved great height in load-bearing brickwork. Its conical roofed form became a prototype for tomb towers and other commemorative towers in the region, representing an architectural cultural exchange between the Central Asian nomads and ancient Iranian civilisation.

Criterion (i): Gonbad-e Qābus is a masterpiece and outstanding achievement in early Islamic brick architecture due to the structural and aesthetic qualities of its specific geometry.

Criterion (ii): The conically roofed form of Gonbad-e Qābus is significant as a prototype for the development of tomb towers in Iran, Anatolia and Central Asia, representing architectural cultural exchange between the Central Asian nomads and ancient Iranian civilisation.

Criterion (iii): Gonbad-e Qābus is exceptional evidence of the power and quality of the Ziyarid civilisation which dominated a major part of the region during the 10th and 11th centuries. Having been built for an emir who was also a writer, it marked the beginning of a regional cultural tradition of monumental tomb building including for the literati.

Criterion (iv): The monument is an outstanding example of an Islamic commemorative tower whose innovative structural design illustrates the exceptional development of mathematics and science in the Muslim world at the turn of the first millennium AD.

Integrity

The property expresses its value as an exceptional geometric structure and icon in the small town of Gonbad-e Qābus, clearly visible from many directions. It continues to express features of an Islamic commemorative monument combining traditions of Central Asia and Iran. The exterior flanges and inscription bands are in good condition, but the insertion of the ramp and the design of the retaining wall on the hillside have slightly damaged the form of the mound on which it stands.

Authenticity

The monument retains its form and design, materials, visual dominance in the landscape, and

continues as a holy place visited by local people and foreigners, and as a focus for traditional events.

Protection and management requirements

Gonbad-e Qābus is protected under the Law for Protection of National Heritage (1930) and was inscribed on Iran's list of national monuments in 1975 as number 1097. Regulations pertaining to the property provide that damaging activities are prohibited and any intervention, including archaeological investigation, restoration and works to the site must be approved by the Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism Organisation (ICHHTO). The tomb tower and surrounding area are managed jointly by the Municipality and ICHHTO in accordance with the Master Plan for Gonbad-e Qābus town (1989) and the detailed plan (2009), which aim to preserve the historic and visual characteristics of the city. Protection measures controlling heights in the buffer zone and landscape zone are supported by the Master Plan. The management plan should be extended to include a conservation programme.

4. Recommends that the State Party extend the Management Plan to integrate a conservation programme for the property, to be implemented under the guidance of the Steering Committee. This should cover:

- a) completion of the geotechnical research programme concerning the consolidation of the mound and the building itself;
- b) a detailed record of the existing condition of the structure as a basis for the conservation programme;
- c) guidelines for interventions to the monument and regular monitoring and feedback to the Steering Committee as a basis for ongoing maintenance;
- d) a risk preparedness strategy;
- e) review of the landscaping of the mound in conjunction with developing a strategy for dealing with the rising damp problem;
- f) a tourism management strategy.

Property	Archaeological Heritage of the Lenggong Valley
Id. N°	1396
State Party	Malaysia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 157.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.25

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B1,

2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Archaeological Heritage of the Lenggong Valley, Malaysia**, to the World Heritage List, in order to allow the State Party, with the advice of ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, if requested, to:

- a) Extend the buffer zones to not only protect the potential archaeological deposits relating to the Archaeological Heritage of the Lenggong Valley but also the setting of the property including palaeo-environmental features, ensuring that the boundaries of the buffer zones protect the entire perimeter of each site;
- b) Complete registration of the sites of Bukit Bunuh and Bukit Gua Harimau under the National Heritage Act and complete the Special Area Plan and include its entire boundary on the National Register;
- c) Complete the Property Management Plan to include an archaeological zoning plan that identifies areas of known archaeological significance and the areas of potential archaeological significance within the property and buffer zones; an updated and complete inventory of all the nominated sites within the property and buffer zones, conservation priority actions and a Tourism and Interpretation Management Plan. The Management Plan should then be formally approved and implemented;

3. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site;

4. Recommends that the State Party mark the boundaries of the property on the ground to avoid inadvertent incursions and damage by neighbouring landowners.

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

Property	Cultural Landscape of Bali Province: the Subak System as a Manifestation of the Tri Hita Karana Philosophy
Id. N°	1194 Rev
State Party	Indonesia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(v)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 170.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.26

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Cultural Landscape of Bali Province: the Subak System as a Manifestation of the Tri Hita Karana**

Philosophy, Indonesia, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of **criteria (iii), (v) and (vi)**;

3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

A line of volcanoes dominate the landscape of Bali and have provided it with fertile soil which, combined with a wet tropical climate, make it an ideal place for crop cultivation. Water from the rivers has been channelled into canals to irrigate the land, allowing the cultivation of rice on both flat land and mountain terraces.

Rice, the water that sustains it, and subak, the cooperative social system that controls the water, have together shaped the landscape over the past thousand years and are an integral part of religious life. Rice is seen as the gift of god, and the subak system is part of temple culture. Water from springs and canals flows through the temples and out onto the rice paddy fields. Water temples are the focus of a cooperative management of water resource by a group of subaks. Since the 11th century the water temple networks have managed the ecology of rice terraces at the scale of whole watersheds. They provide a unique response to the challenge of supporting a dense population on a rugged volcanic island.

The overall subak system exemplifies the Balinese philosophical principle of Tri Hita Karana that draws together the realms of the spirit, the human world and nature. Water temple rituals promote a harmonious relationship between people and their environment through the active engagement of people with ritual concepts that emphasise dependence on the life-sustaining forces of the natural world.

In total Bali has about 1,200 water collectives and between 50 and 400 farmers manage the water supply from one source of water. The property consists of five sites that exemplify the interconnected natural, religious, and cultural components of the traditional subak system, where the subak system is still fully functioning, where farmers still grow traditional Balinese rice without the aid of fertilisers or pesticides, and where the landscapes overall are seen to have sacred connotations.

The sites are the Supreme Water Temple of Pura Ulun Danu Batur on the edge of Lake Batur whose crater lake is regarded as the ultimate origin of every spring and river, the Subak Landscape of the Pakerisan Watershed the oldest known irrigation system in Bali, the Subak Landscape of Catur Angga Batukaru with terraces mentioned in a 10th century inscription making them amongst the oldest in Bali and prime examples of Classical Balinese temple architecture, and the Royal Water temple of Pura Taman Ayun, the largest and most architecturally distinguished regional water temple, exemplifying the fullest expansion of the subak system under the largest Balinese kingdom of the 19th century.

Subak components are the forests that protect the water supply, terraced paddy landscape, rice fields connected by a system of canals, tunnels and weirs, villages, and temples of varying size and importance that mark either the source of water or its passage through the temple on its way downhill to irrigate subak land.

Criterion (iii): The cultural tradition that shaped the landscape of Bali, since at least the 12th century, is the ancient philosophical concept of Tri Hita Karana. The congregations of water temples, that underpin the water management of the subak landscape, aim to sustain an harmonious relationship with natural and spiritual world, through an intricate series of rituals, offerings and artistic performances.

Criterion (v): The five landscapes within Bali are an exceptional testimony to the subak system, a democratic and egalitarian system focused on water temples and the control of irrigation that has shaped the landscape over the past thousand years. Since the 11th century the water temple networks have managed the ecology of rice terraces at the scale of whole watersheds. They provide a unique response to the challenge of supporting a dense population on a rugged volcanic island that is only extant in Bali.

Criterion (vi): Balinese water temples are unique institutions, which for more than a thousand years have drawn inspiration from several ancient religious traditions, including Saivasiddhanta and Samkhyā Hinduism, Vajrayana Buddhism and Austronesian cosmology. The ceremonies associated with the temples and their role in the practical management of water together crystallise the ideas of the Tri Hita Karana philosophy that promotes the harmonious relationship between the realms of the spirit, the human world and nature. This conjunction of ideas can be said to be of outstanding significance and directly manifest in the way the landscape has developed and is managed by local communities within the subak system.

Integrity

The property fully encompasses the key attributes of the subak system and the profound impact that it has had on the landscape of Bali. The processes that shaped the landscape, in the form of irrigated, terraced agriculture organised by the subak system, are still vibrant and resilient. The agricultural areas are all still farmed in a sustainable way by local communities and their water supplies are democratically managed by the water temples.

None of the component parts is under threat but the terraced landscape is highly vulnerable to a range of social and economic changes, such as changes in agricultural practices and increasing tourism pressures. The management system will need to provide support to sustain the traditional systems and to provide benefits that will allow farmers to stay on the land.

Furthermore the setting of the various sites is fragile and under pressure from development particularly associated with tourism. The visual setting for the five sites extends beyond the nominated boundaries and in many instances beyond the buffer zones. In a few cases some adverse development has already occurred. It will be essential to protect the wider context of the nominated sites to avoid further loss of visual integrity. The management of water is also a critical element in maintaining the visual quality of the property.

Authenticity

The authenticity of the terraced landscapes, forests, water management structures, temples and shrines in terms of the way they convey Outstanding Universal Value and reflect the subak system is clear.

The overall interaction between people and the landscape is however highly vulnerable and, if the sites are still to reflect the harmonious relationship with the spiritual world and the ancient philosophical concept of Tri Hita Karana, it will be essential for the management system to offer positive support.

The village buildings have to a degree lost some of their authenticity in terms of materials and construction, although they are still functionally linked to the landscape.

Protection and management requirements

The broad legal framework for the protection of the property was established by Provincial Decree of 2008 for conservation and spatial planning for the proposed sites. A specific legal framework for the nominated areas has been established by a Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Bali and Regencies of Bali for the Establishment of the Strategic Area of Bali. This agreement legally codifies conservation and spatial planning for the five sites, including tangible and intangible heritage and agricultural and forest ecosystems within the site boundaries. The Provincial Decree is based on National Law No. 26/2007, and National Government Decree No. 26/2008, concerning spatial planning and the establishment of National Strategic Areas for conservation of critical cultural landscapes.

Most subaks possess written legal codes, called awig-awig, which detail the rights and responsibilities of subak membership. Awig-awig, or traditional customary laws and regulations, including subak management and the traditional protection and conservation of cultural properties are covered by regulations of Bali Province Number 5 (2005) Section 19, that clarify zoning for protected sacred sites such as temples, based on local awig-awig. Rice terraces within the nominated sites are also protected against large-scale tourism development by Tabanan Regency Decree No 9/2005. The temples and archaeological sites are currently protected under National Law No.5/1992 concerning Items of Cultural Heritage. The component sites are

designed as Strategic Areas which may receive unusual levels of support from the Provincial Government.

A Management Plan has been adopted by the Provincial Government of Bali. This Plan puts in place a management system that aims to sustain traditional practices and deflect inappropriate development. The uses established management principles of 'adaptive co-management by diverse stakeholders' and modifies these to suit the Balinese context. It connects individuals, organisations, agencies, and institutions at multiple organizational levels by means of a democratic Governing Assembly.

Regulation of the Government of Bali No. 17, 2010 approved the creation of the Governing Assembly of Bali Cultural Heritage. This Decree sets out the composition of the Governing Assembly that includes representatives from different government departments and empowers subak community members to jointly undertake a major role in the management of the nominated sites. To foster links between Ministries with an interest in the property, two inter-Ministerial Committees have been put in place, under the Coordination of the Ministry for People's Welfare.

All of the nominated properties and their component parts are living sites still in heavy and continuous use by the local community. These sites are communally maintained by the subak system in the traditional manner. Temple maintenance is in the hands of the community who traditionally contribute funds and materials, and also volunteer labour for routine conservation measures that are carried out in cooperation with the local government and the Archaeological Office for Bali-NTB-NTT Province who provide the necessary expertise.

To sustain the living landscape ways will need to be found to provide more support to support the traditional systems and to provide benefits that will allow farmers to stay on the land. The protection of the setting of the landscapes will also be essential in order to protect the source of water that underpins the subak system.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Adapting the buffer zone boundaries to landscape features, and particularly watersheds, through detailed studies;
 - b) Elaborating a disaster preparedness plan;
 - c) Developing detailed monitoring indicators;
 - d) Creating low-key site specific information to raise awareness of the subak system;
 - e) Promoting traditional building practices for village houses.

D.4. EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

D.4.1. New Nominations

Property	Landscape of Grand Pré
Id. N°	1404
State Party	Canada
Criteria proposed by State Party	(v)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 185.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.27

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Landscape of Grand Pré, Canada**, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of **criteria (v) and (vi)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Grand Pré 'marshland' and the remains of the associated old villages constitute a cultural landscape bearing testimony to a remarkable effort, over many centuries, using the polder technique to develop agricultural farmland, in a maritime location with extreme tides. In particular, it demonstrates the permanency of its hydraulic drainage system using dykes and aboiteaux and its agricultural use through a community-based management system established by the Acadians and then taken over by the Planters and their modern successors. Grand Pré is also testimony to the history of the Acadians in the 17th and 18th centuries and their deportation.

Grand Pré forms a vast area of polders or marshlands, in which the land division and crop farming methods have continued for three centuries. It is the most important example of its type in North America. The farming landscape is complemented by the strip land division method along the coastal area, bearing testimony to 17th century French colonization. The hydraulic system is based on an exemplary ensemble of dykes, aboiteaux to evacuate the water, and a drainage network. These techniques and community-based management have continued through to today. The property includes archaeological remains of the villages of Grand Pré and Hortonville that testify to the settlements and lifestyles of the Acadian settlers and their successors. The property and its landscape include traces of the major pathways that crossed the marshland and organized the adjacent coastal area. The locations of Grand Pré village and Horton Landing have memorial buildings and monuments erected in the 20th century in homage to the Acadian ancestors and their deportation, starting in 1755. The overall property forms the symbolic reference landscape

for the Acadian memory and the main site for its commemoration.

Criterion (v): The cultural landscape of Grand Pré bears exceptional testimony to a traditional farming settlement created in the 17th century by the Acadians in a coastal zone with tides that are among the highest in the world. The polderisation used traditional techniques of dykes, aboteaux and a drainage network, as well as a community-based management system still in use today. The resultant rich alluvial soil enabled continuous and sustainable agricultural development.

Criterion (vi): Grand Pré is the iconic place of remembrance of the Acadian diaspora, dispersed by the Grand Dérangement, in the second half of the 18th century. Its polder landscape and archaeological remains are testimony to the values of a culture of pioneers able to create their own territory, whilst living in harmony with the native Mi'kmaq people. Its memorial constructions form the centre of the symbolic re-appropriation of the land of their origins by the Acadians, in the 20th century, in a spirit of peace and cultural sharing with the English-speaking community.

Integrity

The conditions of integrity of the material and landscape ensemble formed by the property are met, as well as for the memorial and symbolic values. However, the coastal instability due to the tidal currents makes this integrity fragile in the long term. Also, the possibility of wind farm projects being developed in the maritime and coastal environment could also affect it.

Authenticity

The conditions of authenticity are met for the component material elements of the marshland and its landscapes, and for the hydraulic, regional and agrarian management of the marshland. They are also met for the memorial aspects of the Acadian culture and for the symbolic dimension of these landscapes.

Protection and management requirements

The property's protection measures are appropriate and they are effective because they correspond to clear directions and choices that are well accepted by both the inhabitants and the Acadian diaspora. They are applied to the main place of remembrance by the Federal Government's Parks Canada Agency, and elsewhere by the other stakeholders in the property's practical management: regional technical authorities, the municipality, the Grand Pré Marsh Body and farmers. The maritime component of the buffer zone has been extended to guarantee the visual integrity of the property viewed from the coastal area of the old village of Grand Pré at Horton Landing.

The property's management system is in place and acts effectively. It involves a series of specialist entities, either public, such as the

Federal Parks Canada, provincial, or traditional bodies such as the Grand Pré Marsh Body. Overarching coordination of the various stakeholders has been confirmed by the implementation of the Stewardship Board and its personnel, together with a schedule for the implementation of actions programmed in the Management Plan. The property's memorial dimension is handled by the Société Promotion Grand Pré.

4. Recommends the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Applying without delay the Archaeological Management Plan announced for the overall property, and consider extending it to the property's buffer zone and surrounding coastal areas;
 - b) Expanding the property's monitoring system with a regular assessment of changes to farmland and building use.

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

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 199.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.28

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Sacral Complex on the remains of the Roman Forum in Zadar, Croatia**, to the World Heritage List, in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) Consider whether it is possible to review the justification for the nomination on the basis of more substantial evidence to support the idea that the Sacral Complex could be considered exceptional as an ensemble related to the way it developed over time;
 - b) Support such a review by a detailed comparative analysis that compares the ensemble with other religious ensembles, including both those inscribed on the World Heritage List and others, to demonstrate that the Sacral Complex has no comparators.
3. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site;
4. Recommends that any future nomination should give attention to the following:
 - a) Reviewing the visitor management concept to incorporate larger visitor

flows in the historic city and review the carrying capacity of individual buildings, not only in terms of physical visitor impacts, such as humidity, abrasion and vandalism, but also in terms of their atmospheric impacts;

- b) Expanding the partnership established for the management of the site to include the relevant authorities responsible for tourism and spatial planning in the historic city;
- c) Implementing the traffic exclusion plans for the western part of the historic city and re-utilizing the public space east of the Roman forum in a way that can contribute to the preservation and enhancement of the historic surroundings;
- d) Expanding the buffer zone to protect not only the immediate setting of the Sacral Complex but also the wider setting of the historic peninsula, in particular through inclusion of the urban components along the shores of the peninsula bay;
- e) Developing a conservation plan based on an approach of minimalistic intervention;
- f) Developing a risk preparedness strategy, which gives adequate attention to earthquakes, fires and cultural events which attract considerable visitor numbers;
- g) Revising the monitoring system and indicators proposed, to allow for anticipation of threats or challenges and adequate monitoring of the property.

Property	Nord-Pas de Calais Mining Basin
Id. N°	1360
State Party	France
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 209.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.29

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Nord-Pas de Calais Mining Basin, France**, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of **criteria (ii), (iv) and (vi)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Nord-Pas de Calais Mining Basin corresponds to the French part of the northwest European coal seam. On a broad open plain, it extends some 120 km, through the two administrative departments of Nord and Pas-de-Calais. It presents a remarkable cultural landscape in terms of its continuity and homogeneity. It provides an important and well preserved example of coal mining and its associated urban planning throughout the two centuries of intensive coal extraction from the end of the 18th century to the last quarter of the 20th century, through industrial methods involving a great many workers. This succession of landscapes resulting from the virtually mono-industry of coal extraction includes: physical and geographic components (slag heaps, farmland, mining subsidence ponds and woods), a mining industrial heritage (pit heads, residual industrial buildings and headgear), vestiges of transport equipment, the so-called 'cavaliers', (canals, railways, conveyors), worker housing and characteristic urban planning (mining villages, garden cities, detached housing estates and tenement buildings), monumental and architectural components testifying to community life (churches, schools, managers' châteaux, company head offices, worker union premises, stations, town halls, hospitals and clinics, community halls and sports facilities), and finally places of remembrance and celebration of the Basin's history and its miners.

Criterion (ii): The Nord-Pas de Calais Mining Basin provides exceptional testimony to the exchange of ideas and influences regarding the extraction methods used for underground coal seams, the design of worker housing and urban planning, as well as the international human migration that accompanied the industrialization of Europe.

Criterion (iv): The living and evolving mining landscapes of the Nord-Pas de Calais Basin provide an eminent example of the large-scale development of coal mining in the 19th and 20th centuries, by large industrial companies and their considerable workforce. This is a space structured by urban planning, specific industrial structures and the physical vestiges of coal extraction (slag heaps and subsidence).

Criterion (vi): The social, technical and cultural events associated with the history of the Mining Basin had international repercussions. They are a unique and exceptional illustration of the danger of mine-working and of the history of its major disasters (Courrières). They are testimony to the evolution of the social and technical conditions of coal extraction. They represent a major symbolic place of the workers' condition and their solidarity, from the 1850s to 1990. They are testimony to the dissemination of the ideals of worker unionism and socialism.

Integrity

The diversity and the number of components that make up the property, and the many additional aspects of its landscapes express a good level of technical, territorial, architectural and urban integrity. The integrity of the industrial testimony to coal extraction is, however, much weaker. This unequal integrity in the material testimonies nonetheless still enables a satisfactory expression of the property's economic and social values. In practice, the integrity can be satisfactorily read on three levels: the technical object or building, the intermediate level of the coal extraction pit, worker estate or local territory, and, lastly, the more expansive view of the landscapes and horizons that meet the visitor's eye.

Authenticity

The property's authenticity should be considered at the level of its 109 components and at the level of each of the associated landscapes. Owing to a rigorous selection of these components, the conditions of authenticity are generally good. However, they suffer from occasional gaps in the housing, that it would be a good idea to remedy, and potential threats to the landscape from economic development.

Protection and management requirements

Within a complex legal, regulatory and regional arsenal, the Historic Monuments legislation forms a coherent body of legislation which, together with the protection of cultural landscapes, forms the core of the protection. This complexity does, however, have dual merit: none of the aspects of the protection is overlooked and it applies continuously to the property's components and to their buffer zones. All these provisions have been compiled in a Unified Mining Basin Heritage Charter that governs all the property's public and private partners.

The property, comprised of 109 sites, has an operational management system and an overarching technical organization, the Mining Basin Mission, which has produced an inventory and the high quality selection of the property's components and associated landscapes. However, the implementation of an overarching policy authority, the Conference of Regional Authorities, needs to be confirmed and institutionally established, and the human and financial resources allocated for the property's conservation and its landscapes to be sustained.

The Management Plan and the Heritage Charter attempt to assemble in a coherent ensemble the many regulatory texts, the many regional works provisions and the sector plans concerning the serial property's management and its conservation.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) The ensemble of protection regulations grouped together in the Heritage Charter being very complex, it is necessary to write

a version that is as comprehensible as possible for the stakeholders in the field to make it applicable;

- b) Including a summary programme of the conservation actions planned for the short and medium term for the entire serial property in the Management Plan, together with information about their financial consolidation and implementation schedule;
- c) Confirming the official publication of the Conference of regional Authorities as the overarching policy management authority and indicate its institutional and technical links with the Mining Basin Mission and the Mining Basin Association;
- d) Rapidly performing a detailed survey of the personnel working on the property's conservation and management and their qualifications, in order to draw up a policy for human resources and training requirements;
- e) Scheduling monitoring actions and implement the new indicators announced.

Property	Margravia Opera House Bayreuth
Id. N°	1379
State Party	Germany
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 234.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.30

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Margravia Opera House Bayreuth, Germany**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (i) and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The 18th century Margravia Opera House in Bayreuth is a masterwork of Baroque theatre architecture, commissioned by Margravine Wilhelmine of Brandenburg as a venue for opera seria over which the princely couple ceremonially presided. The bell-shaped auditorium of tiered loges built of wood and lined with decoratively painted canvas was designed by the then leading European theatre architect Giuseppe Galli Bibiena.

The sandstone façade designed by court architect Joseph Saint Pierre provides a focal point within the urban public space that was particularly planned for the building. As an independent court opera house rather than part of a palace complex, it marks a key point in opera house design,

foreshadowing the large public theatres of the 19th century. Today it survives as the only entirely preserved example of court opera house architecture where Baroque court opera culture and acoustics can be authentically experienced. The attributes carrying Outstanding Universal Value are its location in the original 18th century public urban space; the 18th century Baroque façade; the original 18th century roof structure spanning 25 metres; the internal layout and design of the ceremonial foyer, tiered loge theatre and stage area including all existing original materials and decoration.

Criterion (i): The Margravian Opera House is a masterwork of Baroque court theatre architecture by Giuseppe Galli Bibiena in terms of its tiered loge form and acoustic, decorative and iconological properties.

Criterion (iv): The Margravian Opera House is an outstanding example of a Baroque court theatre. It marks a specific point in the development of opera houses, being a court opera house located not within a palace but as an urban element in the public space, foreshadowing the great public opera houses of the 19th century.

Integrity

The elements necessary to express outstanding universal value are included within the property as one sole building and are intact and in good condition. No adverse effects are expected to occur and an overall conservation and restoration plan has been approved by the State Party.

Authenticity

Most of the building and the decorative programme of the loge theatre remain unchanged. Adaptations were due to regulations for fire safety in public buildings and requirements in line with the contemporary use of theatres. The highly unified Baroque work can still be appreciated. The survival of the interior materials of wood and canvas enable the opera house's original acoustic quality to still be appreciated, and testifies to the authenticity of the property as an 18th century opera house.

Protection and management requirements

The nominated property is protected at State level by the Bavarian Law for the Protection and Preservation of Monuments (1973, 2007). It is also protected by inclusion on the List of Monuments of Bayreuth under the Bayreuth City Civic Statutes and Ordinances. The buffer zone has been agreed and established with local authorities and its historic buildings are included in the Bayreuth Monuments List.

The Management authority is the Bavarian Palaces Department. Implementation of the Management Plan is guaranteed by a steering group including the Bavarian Palaces Department; the City of Bayreuth; the Upper Franconia regional government; the Bavarian State Ministry for Science, Research and Arts; the Bavarian State Office for the Preservation of Monuments and

Historic Buildings, and ICOMOS Germany. As a result of research, experience and consultations the impact of visitors and events has been regulated by the Bavarian Department of Palaces. Effective measures have been established to control the number of visitors and frequency of events which will be exclusively limited to the summer period after the restoration program is concluded.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Ensuring that all interventions planned are done according to the abundant documentation and research in the hands of Bavarian authorities and valid conservation principles, under strict supervision by the correspondent technical bodies;
 - b) Including a Risk Preparedness Plan and a Visitor Management Plan as such within the existing Management Plan;
 - c) Explicitly establishing the direct relation of key indicators to attributes and potential threats and clarify the periodicity of monitoring reporting to the Ministry of Science, Research and Arts of Bavarian State.

Property	Schwetzingen: a Prince Elector's Summer Residence
Id. N°	1281
State Party	Germany
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 224.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.31

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Decides not to inscribe Schwetzingen: a Prince Elector's Summer Residence, Germany, on the World Heritage List.

Property	Vineyard Landscape of Piedmont: Langhe-Roero and Monferrato
Id. N°	1390
State Party	Italy
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(v)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 245.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.32

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Vineyard Landscape of Piedmont: Langhe-Roero and Monferrato, Italy**, to the World Heritage List, in order to allow the State Party, with the advice of ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, if requested, to:
 - a) Review the application of the selection criteria of the sites and the choice of the series' components, taking into account the central notion of a native grape variety associated with a terroir and a grand cru of truly exceptional value and to demonstrate in what way each site significantly contributes to the potential Outstanding Universal Value of the ensemble;
 - b) Review the boundary of each of the sites making up the series as a function of an approach that better integrates all the material elements testifying to the winemaking and wine cellaring values;
 - c) Review the buffer zones as a function of the property's redefinition;
 - d) Draw up a precise inventory of the monuments and sites covered by national or regional historic heritage listing within the property and an inventory of the vernacular heritage; the maps need to be completed in a way that these elements are easily identifiable by name;
 - e) Ensure the conservation measures recommended in the Agreement Act and local town planning rules are adopted by all the municipalities in the property;
 - f) Specify the material and human resources of the property's overarching management Association, and more broadly all the staff employed for the property's management, stating their sectors of activity and any training requirements;
 - g) Rank the Management Plan actions by order of priority for the explicit benefit of the property's conservation; provide precise implementation schedules for those actions for which finance has been consolidated;
 - h) Confirm that monitoring is effectively coordinated by the property's overarching management Association;
 - i) Supplement the property's monitoring plan indexes with a group covering tourism and permanent cultural activities.
3. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site.

Property	Archaeo-astronomical Site – Kokino
Id. N°	1374
State Party	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 262.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.33

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Decides not to inscribe the **Archaeo-astronomical Site – Kokino, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**, on the World Heritage List.

Property	Garrison Border Town of Elvas and its Fortifications
Id. N°	1367
State Party	Portugal
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 272.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.34

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the nomination of the **Garrison Border Town of Elvas and its Fortifications, Portugal**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Designate the whole nominated property including the intramural area as a national monument and the buffer zone as a Special Protection Area;
 - b) Extend the Management system to contain explicit controls to protect the view line between the Fortlet of São Domingo and the Fort of Graça;
 - c) Set up the Office for the Fortifications of Elvas and implement the Management Plan.
3. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Progressing as soon as possible the identification of financial resources and new uses for the unoccupied buildings, particularly the Fort of Graça;
 - b) Establishing a full inventory of features and structures for the property as a basis for conservation, and extending the monitoring system to cover this as part of the Management Plan. The inventory should

be incorporated in the Municipal Master Plan;

- c) Including guidelines in the Management Plan on appropriate design for new or infill buildings within the historic centre and outside the walls and incorporating these in the Municipal Master Plan.

Property	Russian Kremlins
Id. N°	1378
State Party	Russian Federation
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 285.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.35

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Decides not to inscribe the **Russian Kremlins, Russian Federation**, on the World Heritage List;
3. Recognizes the importance of the theme of Russian Kremlins to the World Heritage List and encourages the State Party to reconceptualise a serial nomination on the basis of the four Russian Kremlins already inscribed on the World Heritage List, to which further Kremlins, with outstanding and exceptional attributes not yet represented, could be added.

Property	Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük
Id. N°	1405
State Party	Turkey
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 298.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.36

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the nomination of the **Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük, Turkey**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Develop, complete, approve, distribute and implement the new Management Plan, clarifying the roles and responsibilities of all parties including the State Party, and include strategies for visitor management and risk preparedness;
 - b) Identify as part of this process a strategy for future funding security for conservation and maintenance.
3. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) Including, among the monitoring indicators, the evaluation of environmental and climatic impacts as well as those related to the effects of agriculture, tourism or other developments, which might affect the property;

- b) Defining, besides the Çatalhöyük Research Project, the national and local entities responsible for the custody of the inventories and documentation on the property.

Property	Twin Monastery of Wearmouth-Jarrow
Id. N°	1391
State Party	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 311.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.37

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Decides not to inscribe the **Twin Monastery of Wearmouth-Jarrow, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**, on the World Heritage List.

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

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

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 324.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.38

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Major Mining Sites of Wallonia, Belgium**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Grand-Hornu, Bois-du-Luc, Bois du Cazier and Blegny-Mine sites represent the best preserved places of coal mining in Belgium, from the early 19th to the second half of the 20th centuries. The Walloon Coal Basin is one of the oldest, and most emblematic of the industrial

revolution, on the European continent. The four sites include numerous technical and industrial remains, relating to both the surface and the underground coal mining industry, the industrial architecture associated with the mines, worker housing, mining town urban planning and the social and human values associated with their history, in particular the memory of the Bois du Cazier disaster (1956).

Criterion (ii): Among the earliest and largest in Europe, the four Walloon coalmines are testimony to the early dissemination of the technical, social and urban innovations of the industrial revolution. They then played a major exemplary role on the technical and social levels through to recent times. Finally, they are one of the most important sites of interculturalism arising out of mass industry through the participation of workers from other regions of Belgium, Europe and later Africa.

Criterion (iv): The ensemble of the four Walloon mining sites provides an eminent and complete example of the world of industrial mining in continental Europe, at various stages of the industrial revolution. It bears significant testimony to its industrial and technological components, its urban and architectural choices, and its social values, especially following the Bois-du-Cazier disaster (1956).

Integrity

The series' components have been selected for the quality, diversity and wealth of the testimonies they provide. Each expresses an original and complementary dimension of the serial property's overall value, and each has the necessary components demonstrating sufficient integrity for an intelligible expression of this overall value.

Authenticity

The authenticity of the individual components of the serial property varies somewhat depending on the component considered and depending on all the property's sites, but it achieves a satisfactory level overall. The programmes announced for the renovation of certain components, such as the Grand-Hornu workers' city, should favourably restore the conditions of authenticity for this property. Nonetheless, an overarching conservation plan would be welcomed to ensure the authenticity of this serial property is lastingly maintained.

Protection and management requirements

Overall, the protection measures for the sites are adequate. Guarantees have been provided for the sound management of the urban and rural buffer zones through local town planning or sector plans, implementing the general provisions of the Development Code for the environment of the listed monuments and sites.

Starting from the addition of sites with separate management and conservation systems, the serial property has recently acquired a permanent overarching body that is operating effectively: the overarching Coordination Group.

The scientific capacities of this group must be strengthened and the programmes and actions coordinated to achieve a level of management and conservation compliant with that of a property with recognised Outstanding Universal Value.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Strengthening the scientific capacity of the overarching Coordination Group by merging the four site scientific committees or at least establishing closer cooperation between them;
 - b) Strengthening the presence and the professional involvement of the Regional Heritage Department in the property's overarching management bodies;
 - c) Writing conservation management plans for each of the sites based on a common format prepared by the Coordination Group and by its associated scientific and professional bodies, and produce an overarching conservation plan;
 - d) Carrying out, for the urban or industrial conversion projects in the buffer zones, landscape impact studies insofar as the property's visual values are concerned;
 - e) Confirming the financial capacity of the Grand-Hornu Foundation for the restoration of the worker city's conditions of authenticity;
 - f) Forwarding to the World Heritage Centre the deed of transfer to the Walloon Region of the long-term lease for the underground mine at the Blegny-Mine site once it has been enacted.

Property	Heritage of Mercury. Almadén and Idrja
Id. N°	1313 Rev
State Party	Slovenia / Spain
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)(v)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 339.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.39

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Heritage of Mercury. Almadén and Idrja, Slovenia, Spain**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Mercury is a relatively rare metal, whose use has long been irreplaceable in a variety of technical,

chemical and industrial processes. It has only been produced in substantial quantities and over a long period by a small number of mines worldwide, of which the two largest, until recent times, were at Almadén in Spain and Idrija in Slovenia. These two mining towns, whose origins date from ancient or Medieval times, demonstrate the lengthy period over which a socio-technical system of extraction specific to this metal was in operation, and the process of evolution it underwent. Controlling mercury extraction enabled control of the market, which very quickly became intercontinental in scope because of its decisive role in the extraction of silver from deposits in the New World. A heavy metal, which is liquid at room temperature and has very specific chemical and physical properties, mercury is also a pollutant, which is dangerous for human health. The two sites contain technical remains of large numbers of mine shafts, and their galleries and surface facilities, with artefacts which are specific to the extraction of mercury-bearing ores; they also include significant urban, monumental and infrastructure elements and material and symbolic materials associated with the life styles and social organisation of mercury extraction.

Criterion (ii): Mercury extraction took place in a very limited number of mines, of which the two largest were Almadén and Idrija. From the Renaissance period in Europe, the activity took on an international dimension. Its worldwide strategic importance increased steadily, particularly because of its role in the working of gold and silver mines in America. The interchanges were at once economic, financial and related to technical expertise.

Criterion (iv): The mining sites of Almadén and Idrija constitute the most important heritage left behind by the intensive extraction of mercury, particularly in the modern and contemporary periods. This dual testimony is unique, and it illustrates the various industrial, territorial, urban and social elements of a specific sociotechnical system in the mining and metal production industries.

Integrity

The mining sites of Almadén and Idrija form a coherent whole with complementary components, satisfactorily illustrating all the technical, cultural and social aspects associated with mercury extraction. The elements are present in sufficient number to enable satisfactory interpretation. These are the two most significant sites for this activity to have been preserved, in terms of volumes produced, historical duration, and the completeness of the evidence provided. The integrity of the serial property has been justified.

Authenticity

At both sites, the presence of mining infrastructure elements both underground and on the surface, the presence of technical artefacts linked to mining extraction, its upstream needs (hydraulic energy, wood) and its conversion into “quicksilver”

(furnaces), its transport and its storage are authentic. This also applies to the urban and monumental elements, and for the testimony to the miners’ working conditions.

Protection and management requirements

The protection measures for the sites are satisfactory; in both cases they have led to municipal general plans of land use and the control of construction works projects which could affect the sites. These urban and rural planning measures also apply to the buffer zones. At Almadén however, the existence of projects which could have a visual impact on the property and the belated inclusion of the property and its boundaries in the municipal general plan demonstrate the need for closer cooperation between the municipal authorities and the property management entity. For both sites, a satisfactory local management system exists, and the overarching International Committee for the coordination of the serial property has demonstrated that it functions satisfactorily.

4. Recommends that the States Parties give consideration to the following:
 - a) Carrying out a thorough inventory of the technical and industrial heritage elements which are actually present, for the two sites, in order to ensure high-quality conservation and enhancement;
 - b) At Almadén, reinforcing the cooperation between the municipal authorities in charge of the General Plan and the property management authority;
 - c) At Almadén, confirming that maintaining the visual integrity of the property and its environment is properly taken into account with regard to the various urban projects being considered in the town. It is also necessary to inform the World Heritage Committee of such projects at a sufficiently early stage, in accordance with Article 172 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention;
 - d) At Idrija, specifying the surface areas of the new buffer zones, following the recent redrawing of their boundaries (January 2012).

Property	Decorated Farmhouses of Hälsingland
Id. N°	1282 Rev
State Party	Sweden
Criteria proposed by State Party	(v)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 353.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.40

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the nomination of **Decorated Farmhouses of Hälsingland, Sweden**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Confirm that the World Heritage Site Management Committee has been set up to coordinate management across the seven sites, in line with the requirements of the Operational Guidelines, paragraph 114, and that the Management Plan is operational;
 - b) Confirm the extension to the buffer zone for Bommars and provide a revised plan;
 - c) Confirm that Fire Protection plans and equipment are in place for each site as requested by the World Heritage Committee.
3. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Paying specific attention to the expansion and location of wind power turbines which could impact adversely on the scale and openness of the landscape setting;
 - b) Strengthening documentation of the conservation history for each site and add this aim in the management plan.

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

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 364.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.41

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the proposed extension of **Kyiv: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra**, to include **St. Cyril's and St. Andrew's Churches, Ukraine**, to the World Heritage List, in order to allow the State Party, with the advice of ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, if requested, to:
 - a) Clarify the situation with regard to Saint Cyril's Church boundaries;

- b) Consider creating a buffer zone northeast of Saint Andrew's Church, on the hillside below the building;
 - c) Confirm that the right of ownership of the extended property was transferred to the Ministry of Culture in 2011;
 - d) Confirm that the ministerial responsibility over the body in charge of the extended property, the Saint Sophia Conservation Area, was transferred to the Ministry of Culture in 2011;
 - e) Clearly indicate the legal protection in place and the management system responsible for its application, and include the conservation schedule;
 - f) Put an end to the absence of control over construction work in the buffer zone, guarantee under the new draft Law on Town Planning Regulations that all new projects in the buffer zone will be examined by the Ministry of Culture, which will have a suspensive power in the event of a threat to the environmental and landscape values of the property's sites;
 - g) Implement a unified Management Plan for the properties, buffer zones, and landscape protection of the Orthodox Metropole of Kiev;
 - h) Stop the project to rebuild a bell tower at Saint Cyril's Church;
 - i) Implement forthwith a moratorium on the restructuring of Andreevsky Spusk street, alongside Saint Andrew's Church, in order to manage better the visual impacts on the site.
3. Considers that any revised nomination should be examined by a mission to the site;
 4. Recommends the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Continuing the research and monitoring efforts for the unstable subsoil at both churches;
 - b) Confirming the possibility for rapid intervention of emergency services in the event of a fire at Saint Cyril's Church;
 - c) Settling the issue of the abundant use of tapers and candles that are blackening and damaging the already fragile painted and decorative schemes;
 - d) Regulating automobile traffic and parking within the perimeter of Saint Andrew's Church;
 - e) Improving tourist facilities outside these two churches, especially Saint Andrew's, where the environmental quality of the church is threatened (booths, parking, etc.)
 - f) Ensuring the property's overarching authority, the Saint Sophia National

Protection Area, involves the other parties in the property's management, notably the Orthodox Churches and the municipality of Kiev, as well as the local population.

D.5. LATIN AMERICA / CARIBBEAN

D.5.1. Properties deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Property	Rio de Janeiro, Carioca Landscapes between the Mountain and the Sea
Id. N°	1100 Rev
State Party	Brazil
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2012, page 378.

Draft Decision: 36 COM 8B.42

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Refers the nomination of **Rio de Janeiro, Carioca Landscapes between the Mountain and the Sea, Brazil**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:*
 - a) *Put in place an overall management framework for all the component parts of the serial property that draws together the management of the component sites and involves all key stakeholders in line with the requirements of Operational Guidelines, paragraph 114;*
 - b) *Complete the Management Plan for the property;*
 - c) *Provide details as to how the buffer zone will be protected and managed;*
 - d) *Put in place a system for defining, recording and inventorying the key components of the overall cultural landscape;*
 - e) *Define monitoring indicators related to the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value;*
 - f) *Provide more details on plans to address water pollution.*
3. *Recommends that the State Party give consideration to developing an overall Conservation Plan or Conservation approach for the property.*

IV. RECORD OF THE PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES OF EACH PROPERTY BEING DISCUSSED AT THE 36TH SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Of the 38 properties being discussed, 19 are serial proposals containing a total of 248 new component parts.

A total of 3.4 million hectares is proposed for inscription, of which the majority (94.9%) are for natural and mixed sites, although numerically natural and mixed sites represent only 24% of the 38 nominations being discussed.

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

Session	Number of properties proposed (including extensions)	Ratio of Natural and Mixed to Cultural properties	Total hectares proposed for inscription	Ratio of Natural and Mixed to Cultural properties	Number of serial nominations (including extensions)
27 COM (2004)	45	33% N/M - 66% C	7.8 mil. ha	94.6% N/M - 5.4% C	22
28 COM (2004)	48	25% N/M - 75% C	6.7 mil. ha	94.4% N/M - 5.6% C	18
29 COM (2005)	47	30% N/M - 70% C	4.5 mil. ha	97.9% N/M - 2.1% C	22
30 COM (2006)	37	27% N/M - 73% C	5.1 mil. ha	81.9% N/M - 18.1% C	16
31 COM (2007)	45	29% N/M - 71% C	2.1 mil ha	88.5% N/M - 11.5% C	17
32 COM (2008)	47	28% N/M - 72% C	5.4 mil ha	97% N/M - 3% C	21
33 COM (2009)	37	22% N/M - 78% C	1.3 mil ha	62% N/M - 38% C	22
34 COM (2010)	42	24% N/M - 76% C	80 mil ha	99.7% N/M - 0.3% C	18
35 COM (2011)	42	31% N/M - 69% C	3.4 mil ha	83.5% N/M - 16.5% C	17
36 COM (2012)	38	24% N/M - 76% C	3.4 mil ha	94.9% N/M - 5.1% C	19

The tables below present the information in two parts:

- A. a table of the total surface area of the property and any buffer zone proposed, together with the geographic coordinates of each site's approximate centre point; and
- B. a set of separate tables presenting the component parts of each of the 19 proposed serial properties.

A. Physical attributes of properties proposed for inscription at the 36th 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					
Chad	Lakes of Ounianga	1400	62 808	4 869	N19 03 18 E 20 30 20
China	Chengjiang Fossil Site	1388	512	220	N24 40 08 E102 58 38
Cameroun, Central African Republic, Congo	Sangha Trinational	1380 Rev	746 309	1 787 950	See serial nomination table below
India	Western Ghats	1342 Rev	795 315	--	See serial nomination table below
Russian Federation	Lena Pillars Nature Park	1299	1 272 150	--	N60 40 E127 00
TOTAL	INCREASE to the World Heritage List proposed		2 877 094 ha	1 793 039 ha	
MIXED PROPERTIES					
Israel	Sites of Human Evolution at Mount Carmel: The Nahal Me'arot/Wadi el-Mughara Caves	1393	54	370	N32 40 12 E34 57 55
Mexico	Banco Chinchorro Biosphere Reserve	1244 Rev	144 360	237 200.42	N18 35 21 W87 19 07
Palau	Rock Islands Southern Lagoon	1386	100 200	164 000	N7 14 48.93 E134 21 09

State Party		ID N		Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
Spain	Plasencia-Monfrague-Trujillo: Mediterranean Landscape	1394		117 973	8 856	See serial nomination table below
TOTAL	INCREASE to the World Heritage List proposed			362 587 ha	410 426.4 ha	
	CULTURAL PROPERTIES					
Bahrain	Pearling, testimony of an island economy	1364	Rev	35 086.81	95 876.44	See serial nomination table below
Belgium	Major Mining Sites of Wallonia	1344	Rev	118.07	344.70	See serial nomination table below
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro, Carioca Landscapes between the Mountain and the Sea	1100	Rev	7 248.78	8 621.38	See serial nomination table below
Canada	Landscape of Grand Pré	1404		1 323.24	2 193.09	N45 07 06 W64 18 26
China	Site of Xanadu	1389		25 131.27	150 721.96	N42 21 28.80 E116 11 6.46
Côte d'Ivoire	Historic town of Grand-Bassam	1322	Rev	109.89	552.39	See serial nomination table below
Croatia	Sacral Complex on the remains of the Roman Forum in Zadar	1395		2.13	53.11	N44 06 56 E15 13 25
France	Nord-Pas de Calais Mining Basin	1360		3 943	18 804	See serial nomination table below
Germany	Margravia Opera House Bayreuth	1379		0.19	4.22	N49 56 40 E11 34 43
Germany	Schwetzingen: a Prince Elector's Summer Residence	1281		78.23	471.54	N49 23 01 E08 34 05
India	Hill Forts of Rajasthan	247		700	3 377	See serial nomination table below
Indonesia	Cultural Landscape of Bali Province: the Subak System as a Manifestation of the <i>Tri Hita Karana</i> Philosophy	1194	Rev	19 519.9	1 454.8	See serial nomination table below
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Masjed-e Jāmē of Isfahan	1397		2.0756	18.6351	N32 40 11 E51 41 07
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Gonbad-e Qābus	1398		1.475446	17.855098	N37 15 28.9 E55 10 08.4
Italy	Vineyard Landscape of Piedmont: Langhe-Roero and Monferrato	1390		30 467	184 447	See serial nomination table below
Malaysia	Archaeological Heritage of the Lenggong Valley	1396		398.64	1 786.77	See serial nomination table below
Morocco	Rabat, modern capital and historic city, a shared heritage	1401		348.59	852.48	See serial nomination table below
Portugal	Garrison Border Town of Elvas and its Fortifications	1367		179.3559	608	See serial nomination table below
Qatar	Al Zubarah Archaeological Site	1402		415.66	7396.4	N25 58 41 E 51 01 47
Russian Federation	Russian Kremlin	1378		23.7	544.5	See serial nomination table below
Senegal	Bassari Country: Bassari, Fula and Bedik Cultural Landscapes	1407		50 309	240 756	See serial nomination table below
Slovenia / Spain	Heritage of Mercury. Almadén and Idrija	1313	Rev	104.10	1 680.6	See serial nomination table below
Sweden	Decorated Farmhouses of Hälsingland	1282	Rev	14.04	536.77	See serial nomination table below
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Archaeo-astronomical Site - Kokino	1374		1.8174	5.1955	N42 15 47 E21 57 32
Turkey	Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük	1405		37	110.74	N37 40 E32 49 41
Ukraine	Kyiv: Saint-Sophia Cathedral with Related Monastic Buildings, St. Cyril's and St. Andrew's Churches, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra (extension)	527	Ter	30.702	368.696	See serial nomination table below
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Twin Monastery of Wearmouth-Jarrow	1391		8.7	181.5	See serial nomination table below
TOTAL	INCREASE to the World Heritage List proposed			175 603.4 ha	721 785.8 ha	
Palestine	Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem	1433		2.98	23.45	N31 42 15.67 E35 12 27
France	The Chauvet - Pont d'Arc decorated cave	1426		9	1362	N44 23 15 E04 24 58

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

Natural Properties – Transboundary Properties

Cameroun, Central African Republic, Congo				
N 1380 Rev				
Sangha Trinational				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1380rev-001	Parc National de Nouabalé-Ndoki - Congo	406 455		N02 36 34 E16 33 15
1380rev-002	Parc National de Lobéké – Cameroon	217 854	1 787 950	N02 22 02 E15 48 51
1380rev-003	Parc National de Dzanga-Ndoki – CAR	122 000		N02 55 00 E16 25 27
	TOTAL	746 309	1 787 950	

Mixed Properties

Spain				
C 1394 Plasencia-Monfrague-Trujillo: Mediterranean Landscape				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1394-001	"Monte Valcorchero" Protected Landscape"	1 184	-	N40 04 12 W06 06 28
1394-002	Plasencia Historical Complex	26.5	-	N40 01 42 W06 05 39
1394-003	Monfragüe Biosphere Reserve	116 160	-	N39 47 58 W05 57 59
1394-004	Trujillo Historical Complex	64	-	N39 27 38 W05 52 57
1394-005	Cattle Tracks	538.5	-	N39 46 03 W06 00 37
1394-006	Plasencia Urban Centre		512.6	N40 02 74 W06 05 59
1394-007	River Jerte	-	170	N40 02 55 W06 03 26
1394-008	Trujillo Urban Centre	-	223.4	N39 27 15 W05 53 1.6
1394-009	Trujillo Berrocal landscape	-	7 950	N39 28 37 W05 53 9.8
TOTAL		117 973	8 856	

Cultural Properties

Bahrain				
C 1364 Rev Pearling, testimony of an island economy				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1364rev-001	Hayr Bū-l-Thāmāh	5659.13		N26 47 25.44 E50 54 42.84
1364rev-002	Hayr Bū 'Amāmāh	4854.77	95749.5	N26 48 27.036 E50 48 13.14
1364rev-003	Hayr Shtayyah	24569.6		N26 36 40.896 E50 48 55.836
1364rev-004a	Bū Māhir Seashore	2.1689	94.3255	N26 14 26.952 E50 36 47.916
1364rev-004b	Qal'at Bū Māhir	0.1316		N26 14 28.608 E50 36 48.636
1364rev-005	Al-Ghūṣ House	0.0211	0.2921	N26 14 38.364 E50 36 51.084
1364rev-006	Badr Ghulum House	0.0424		N26 14 44.592 E50 36 48.348
1364rev-007	Al-Jalahma House	0.0713	1.6527	N26 14 45.528 E50 36 49.14
1364rev-008	Al-Alawi House	0.0148		N26 14 49.2 E50 36 47.808
1364rev-009	Fakhro House	0.204	1.8652	N26 14 51.9 E50 36 38.592
1364rev-010	Murad House	0.0967	0.6952	N26 14 58.632 E50 36 48.996
1364rev-011	Murad Majlis	0.0210		N26 14 57.696 E50 36 48.996
1364rev-012	Siyadi Shops	0.0564		N26 14 59.784 E50 36 36.216
1364rev-013a	Amārat Yousif A.'Fakhro	0.2130	1.6709	N26 14 59.892 E50 36 33.156
1364rev-013b	'Amārat Ali Rashed Fakhro (I)	0.0780		N26 15 0.612 E50 36 34.38
1364rev-013c	'Amārat Ali Rashed Fakhro (II)	0.0427		N26 15 1.224 E50 36 33.912
1364rev-014	Nūkhidhah House	0.0056	0.2766	N26 15 16.488 E50 36 39.42
1364rev-015a	Siyadi House	0.0336		N26 15 19.332 E50 36 46.404
1364rev-015b	Siyadi Majlis	0.0739	1.1306	N26 15 19.296 E50 36 45.396
1364rev-015c	Siyadi Mosque	0.0396		N26 15 18.612 E50 36 45.072
	Secondary protection zone		25.0371	
TOTAL		35 086.81	95 876.44	

Belgium				
C 1344 Rev Major Mining Sites of Wallonia				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1344rev-001	Grand Hornu	15.86	47.81	N50 26 07 E3 50 18
1344rev-002	Bois-du-Luc	62.55	100.21	N50 28 17 E4 8 58
1344rev-003	Bois du Cazier	26.88	104.06	N50 22 40 E4 26 27
1344rev-004	Blegny-Mine	12.78	92.62	N50 41 10 E5 43 21
TOTAL		118.07	344.70	

Brazil				
C 1100 Rev Rio de Janeiro: Carioca Landscapes between the Mountain and the Sea				

Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1100rev-001	Tijuca Forest, Pretos Forros and Covanca – Tijuca National Park	1982.58	8 621.38	S22 56 52 W43 17 29
1100rev-002	Pedra Bonita and Pedra da Gávea - Tijuca National Park	257.89		S22 59 52 W43 17 13
1100rev-003	Carioca Mountain range - Tijuca National Park and Botanic Gardens	1823.97		S22 57 14 W43 14 50
1100rev-004	Mouth of Guanabara Bay and Manmade Shorelines – Flamengo Park, Historic Forts of Niterói, Sugar Loaf Natural Monument Copacabana Seafront	3184.34		S22 56 56 W43 09 07
TOTAL		7 248.78	8 621.38	

Côte d'Ivoire				
C 1322 Rev				
Historic town of Grand-Bassam				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1322rev-001	La ville historique	ng	552.39	N5 11 45 W3 44 11
1322rev-002	Le phare	ng		N5 12 18 W3 43 54
TOTAL		109.89	552.39	

France				
C 1360				
Nord-Pas de Calais Mining Basin				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1360-001	Compagnie des Mines d'Anzin: Ensemble commémoratif	0.1818	zta: 3 456	E03 33 35 N50 26 14
1360-002	Château des Douaniers	0.2269	zta: 3 456	E03 33 45 N50 26 25
1360-003	Château de l'Hermitage	13	139	E03 35 49 N50 29 12
1360-004	Pompe à feu de la fosse du Sarteau	0.1766	zta: 3 456	E03 33 26 N50 27 09
1360-005	Paysage et ensemble miniers du secteur d'Amaury	86	zta: 3 456	E03 32 46 N50 27 45
1360-006	Ensemble minier de la Compagnie des Mines de Thivencelles	9.97	zta: 3 456	E03 34 47 N50 25 51
1360-007	Cité de la Solitude	8.63	zta: 3 456	E03 34 42 N50 28 44
1360-008	Paysage et ensemble miniers de Chabaud-Latour et Paysage et ensemble miniers de Sabatier	715	zta: 3 456	E03 35 11 N50 26 23
1360-009	Cité du Rivage ancienne	7.18	zta: 3 456	E03 33 00 N50 24 08
1360-010	Château Dampierre	0.0547	zta: 3 456	E03 30 36 N50 21 05
1360-011	Coron des 12	4.67	zta: 3 456	E03 29 49 N50 21 58
1360-012	Ensemble minier de La Sentinelle	2.97	5.57	E03 29 01 N50 21 02
1360-013	Chevalement de la fosse Dutemple	0.0862	5.62	E03 28 52 N50 21 42
1360-014	Paysage et ensemble miniers de Wallers-Arenberg et Paysage et ensemble Miniers d'Haveluy	224	zta: 3 456	E03 25 01 N50 22 12
1360-015	Cités Chabaud-Latour ancienne et nouvelle	10	zta: 3 456	E03 23 58 N50 20 02
1360-016	Fosse Mathilde	0.0656	zta: 3 456	E03 23 03 N50 20 01
1360-017	Terril Renard	4.11	zta: 3 456	E03 22 21 N50 19 36
1360-018	Paysage et ensemble miniers d'Escaudain	39	zta: 3 456	E03 23 50 N50 20 35
1360-019	Monument commémoratif Charles Mathieu	0.1976	2.22	E03 21 26 N50 18 53
1360-020	Terril 125a	4.35	zta: 616	E03 13 54 N50 20 31
1360-021	Cités du Champ fleuri et du Garage	45	zta: 616	E03 12 14 N50 20 16
1360-022	Fosse Delloye, Centre Historique Minier	8.5	zta: 616	E03 23 23 N50 19 59
1360-023	Cités de Guesnain, de la Balance et de la Malmaison	33	zta: 616	E03 09 16 N50 20 51
1360-024	Cités de la Clochette et Notre-Dame	22	zta: 1 751	E03 05 57 N50 22 26
1360-025	Cités de Beaufort, du Bois-Brûlé, du Moulin, de la Ferme Beaufort	34	zta: 1 751	E03 16 16 N50 22 17
1360-026	Ensemble minier des Argales	93	zta: 1 751	E03 14 42 N50 22 49
1360-027	Cités Sainte-Marie, Lemay et de Pecquencourt	38	zta: 1 751	E03 13 31 N50 22 29
1360-028	Terrils 143 et 143 a	187	zta: 1 751	E03 12 01 N50 23 27
1360-029	Cité Barrois	17	zta: 1 751	E03 11 55 N50 22 18
1360-030	Cités de Montigny et du Moucheron	17	zta: 1 751	E03 10 58 N50 22 31

1360-031	Fosse n°2 de Flines	0.4882	19.96	E03 09 37 N50 24 05
1360-032	Cités de la Solitude, de la Ferronnière, Saint-Joseph et du Godion	24	ztc: 1 751	E03 07 52 N50 23 22
1360-033	Chevalement de la fosse n°9	0.1160	ztc: 1 751	E03 06 14 N50 24 42
1360-034	Ensemble minier de la Belleforière	90	ztc: 1 751	E03 06 44 N50 24 19
1360-035	Terril 140	1.75	ztc: 1 751	E03 04 17 N50 25 04
1360-036	Cités de la Justice et du Moulin	22	ztc: 1 751	E03 27 00 N50 24 45
1360-037	Paysage et ensemble miniers de Libercourt	77	ztd: 1 032	E02 59 52 N50 28 48
1360-038	Ancienne Fosse n°2 et mine-image	6.23	ztd: 1 032	E02 59 53 N50 28 26
1360-039	Hôtel de ville	1.19	2.80	E02 57 35 N50 29 29
1360-040	Monument à Madame Declercq	0.0134	ztd: 1 032	E02 59 21 N50 28 04
1360-041	Paysage et ensemble miniers de la fosse n°9-9bis	137	ztd: 1 032	E02 59 12 N50 27 20
1360-042	Ensemble minier de la fosse Cornuault	32	ztd: 1 032	E03 01 38 N50 26 30
1360-043	Cité Bruno	18	ztd: 1 032	E02 59 20 N50 25 52
1360-044	Cité Foch	20	ztd: 1 032	E02 57 55 N50 25 28
1360-045	Terrils 87 et 92	25	ztd: 1 032	E02 58 58 N50 25 27
1360-046	Cité Crombez	17	ztd: 1 032	E02 59 51 N50 24 56
1360-047	Paysage et ensemble miniers de Drocourt	238	zte: 11 160	E02 55 29 N50 24 24
1360-048	Cité de la Parisienne	7	zte: 11 160	E02 56 16 N50 23 56
1360-049	Cité Saint-Paul	62	zte: 11 160	E02 55 24 N50 28 20
1360-050	Paysage et ensemble miniers d'Estevelles et de Harnes	40	zte: 11 160	E02 54 04 N50 28 05
1360-051	Camus Haut	1316	zte: 11 160	E02 53 34 N50 27 37
1360-052	Cité Bellevue ancienne	27	zte: 11 160	E02 52 50 N50 26 37
1360-053	Cité du Moulin	7.90	zte: 11 160	E02 54 07 N50 26 04
1360-054	Paysage et ensemble miniers de Fouquières-lès-Lens à Billy-Montigny	116	zte: 11 160	E02 53 25 N50 25 24
1360-055	Cité Deblock	4.42	zte: 11 160	E02 51 59 N50 25 12
1360-056	Monument commémoratif de la Catastrophe de Courrières	0.0382	zte: 11 160	E02 51 36 N50 25 15
1360-057	Fosse n°5	2.33	zte: 11 160	E02 51 04 N50 30 34
1360-058	Cité de la Gare	3.89	zte: 11 160	E02 51 26 N50 29 38
1360-059	Cité du Pont	6.23	zte: 11 160	E02 32 13 N50 29 44
1360-060	Cité des Sports Wingles	11	zte: 11 160	E02 51 02 N50 29 26
1360-061	Fosse n°13 bis	0.953	2.54	E02 59 20 N50 28 44
1360-062	Paysage et ensemble miniers d'Auchy-les-Mines à Lens	507	zte: 11 160	E02 52 46 N50 28 27
1360-063	Grands Bureaux de la Société des Mines de Lens	4.61	zte: 11 160	E02 49 29 N50 26 01
1360-064	Cité n°2 62 Pas-de-Calais	0.0825	zte: 11 160	E02 50 21 N50 26 08
1360-065	Maison syndicale Lens		zte: 11 160	E02 49 58 N50 26 02
1360-066	Monument Emile Basly	0.0299	zte: 11 160	E02 49 24 N50 25 48
1360-067	Gare de Lens	0.2468	zte: 11 160	E02 49 44 N50 25 37
1360-068	Monument aux morts 1914-1918	0.0191	zte: 11 160	E02 50 17 N50 25 46
1360-069	Chevalement du n°3 bis de Lens	0.0261	zte: 11 160	E02 46 49 N50 25 35
1360-070	Chevalement du n°1 bis de Liévin	0.1053	zte: 11 160	E02 46 33 N50 25 22
1360-071	Temple protestant	0.2289	zte: 11 160	E02 46 57 N50 25 19
1360-072	Grands Bureaux de la Société Houillère de Liévin et cité des Bureaux Ouest	10	zte: 11 160	E02 47 08 N50 25 13
1360-073	Terril 80 et cité des Garennes	20	zte: 11 160	E02 47 42 N50 24 53
1360-074	Cité des Petits Bois	8.17	zte: 11 160	E02 47 37 N50 24 32
1360-075	Paysage et ensemble miniers des Pinchonvalles	80	zte: 11 160	E02 47 48 N50 24 12
1360-076	Cité d'Auchy	2.72	zte: 11 160	E02 46 57 N50 31 09
1360-077	Ensemble minier dun°9 de Béthune	27	zte: 11 160	E02 45 37 N50 29 46
1360-078	Terril 49	7.06	zte: 11 160	E02 44 22 N50 28 29
1360-079	Cité du n°7 de Béthune	29	zte: 11 160	E02 45 17 N50 28 03
1360-080	Château Mercier et maisons d'ingénieur	11	zte: 11 160	E02 43 20 N50 28 15
1360-081	Cité n°2	65	zte: 11 160	E02 42 44 N50 27 14
1360-082	Monument aux morts et grilles de la cité des Brebis	0.0281	zte: 11 160	E02 43 23 N50 27 30
1360-083	Paysage et ensemble miniers de Grenay-Mazingarbe	155	zte: 11 160	E02 44 35 N50 27 26
1360-084	Dispensaire Société de Secours Mutuel	0.1384	zte: 11 160	E02 44 10 N50 27 04
1360-085	Monument du soldat Marche	0.0122	zte: 11 160	E02 43 12 N50 26 49
1360-086	Cité n°10	46	zte: 11 160	E02 41 19 N50 26 31

1360-087	Paysage et ensemble miniers de Noeux-les- Mines	87	zte: 11 160	E02 40 25 N50 28 05'
1360-088	Paysage et ensemble miniers de Barlin	40	zte: 11 160	E02 37 07 N50 26 54
1360-089	Cité des Sœurs	6.61	zte: 11 160	E02 37 16 N50 27 23
1360-090	Ensemble minier de a fosse n°7	9.57	zte: 11 160	E02 35 30 N50 27 08
1360-091	Cité du château des Dames	3.27	19.14	E02 34 43 N50 30 30
1360-092	Terril n°10	21	zte: 11 160	E02 31 09 N50 29 13
1360-093	Les cités des Musiciens	12	zte: 11 160	E02 32 00 N50 28 31
1360-094	Hôtel de ville	0.0629	zte: 11 160	E02 32 47 N50 28 56
1360-095	Cités Anatole France et des Electriciens	18	zte: 11 160	E02 33 17 N50 29 06
1360-096	Cités du Nouveau Monde et des Fleurs	37	zte: 11 160	E02 33 06 N50 28 12
1360-097	Stade Parc	8.59	zte: 11 160	E02 32 29 N50 28 18
1360-098	Cités de la Victoire et des Arbres	64	zte: 11 160	E02 32 57 N50 27 28
1360-099	Terrils Jumeaux 28	28	zte: 11 160	E02 34 07 N50 27 37
1360-100	Chevalement du Vieux-Deux	2.02	zte: 11 160	E02 30 27 N50 30 13
1360-101	Terril 14	16	zte: 11 160	E02 29 05 N50 30 15
1360-102	Bâtiment de la Goutte de Lait	0.1990	zte: 11 160	E02 28 34 N50 30 09
1360-103	Monument aux morts	0.0905	zte: 11 160	E02 28 36 N50 30 29
1360-104	Cité de Rimbart	5.41	zte: 11 160	E02 27 26 N50 31 04
1360-105	Terril 34	1.54	ztf: 592	E02 21'26 N50 33 26
1360-106	Terril 32	3.22	ztf: 592	E02 19 38 N50 34 35
1360-107	Terril 31	4	ztf: 592	E02 19 42 N50 34 45
1360-108	Terril 244	4.73	ztf: 592	E02 18 26 N50 35 10
TOTAL		3 943	18 804	

India				
C 247	Hill Forts of Rajasthan			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
247-001	Chittorgarh Fort	305	427	N24 53 00 E74 38 46
247-002	Kumbhalgarh Fort	242	1,364	N25 08 56 E73 34 49
247-003	Ranthambore Fort	102	372	N26 01 13 E76 27 18
247-004	Gagron Fort	23	722	N24 37 35 E76 11 14
247-005	Amber Fort	28	492	N26 59 05 E75 51 07
TOTAL		700	3 377	

Indonesia				
C 1194 Rev	Cultural Landscape of Bali Province: the Subak System as a Manifestation of the <i>Tri Hita Karana</i> Philosophy			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1194rev-001	Supreme Water Temple Pura Ulun Danu Batur	1.4	31.1	S8 15 17 E115 20 10
1194rev-002	Lake Batur	1606.4	210	S8 15 33 E115 24 10
1194rev-003	Subak Landscape of Pakerisan Watershed	529.1	188.0	S8 25 46 E115 18 44
1194rev-004	Subak Landscape of Catur Angga Batukaru	17376.1	974.4	S8 20 37 E115 07 20
1194rev-005	Royal Water Temple Pura Taman Ayun	6.9	51.3	S8 32 31 E115 10 21
TOTAL		19 519.9	1 454.8	

Italy				
C 1390	Vineyard Landscape of Piedmont: Langhe-Roero and Monferrato			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1390-001	Freisa	947	8 652	N45 3 40 E7 58 15
1390-002	Barbera	2 224	31 187	N44 48 2 E8 18 7
1390-003	Asti Spumante	5 723		N44 43 39 E8 12 33
1390-004	Loazzolo	1 995		N44 39 27 E8 15 5
1390-005	Moscato	5 165		N44 44 01 E8 26 27
1390-006	Barbaresco	893		N44 43 20 E8 5 18
1390-007	Barolo	3 056		N44 36 49 E7 57 48

1390-008	Dolcetto di Dogliani	2 503		N44 29 7 E7 56 26
1390-009	Grignolino	7 961	144 608	N45 1 19 E8 20 6
	TOTAL	30 467	184 447	

	Malaysia			
C 1396	Archaeological Heritage of the Lenggong Valley			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1396-001	Bukit Bunkh – Kota Tampan	281.06	827.34	N05 04 04.47 E100 58 20.38
1396-002	Bukit Jawa	6.18		N05 07 44 E100 59 34
1396-003	Bukit Kepala Gajah	108.25	959.43	N05 07 34.30 E100 58 0.09
1396-004	Bukit Gua Harimau	3.15		N05 08 57.84 E100 58 50.64
	TOTAL	398.64	1786.77	

	Morocco			
C 1401	Rabat, modern capital and historic city, a shared heritage			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1401-001	Ville nouvelle Qasba des Oudaïa Jardin d'Essais Médina Remparts et portes almohades Site archéologique du Chellah	337.93	852.48	N34 00 60 W06 50 07
1401-002	Mosquée Hassanet mousolée Mohammed V	6.88		N34 01 27 W06 49 22
1401-003	Quartier Habous de Diour Jamaâ	3.78		N34 00 49 W06 50 49
	TOTAL	348.59	852.48	

	Portugal			
C 1367	Garrison Border Town of Elvas and its Fortifications			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1367-001	Amoreira Aqueduct	0.8148	608	N38 52 40.82 W7 10 20.93
1367-002	Historic Centre	125.4311		N38 52 50.23 W7 09 47.96
1367-003	Fort of Santa Luzia and the covered way	19.7116		N38 52 22.63 W7 09 29.79
1367-004	Fort of Graça	11.2544		N38 53 40.62 W7 09 51.01
1367-005	Fortlet of São Mamede	7.9608		N38 52 16.34 W7 09 16.80
1367-006	Fortlet of São Pedro	1.9843		N38 52 18.59 W7 09 54.59
1367-007	Fortlet of São Domingos	12.1989		N38 52 39.59 W7 10 37.14
	TOTAL	179.3559	608	

	Russian Federation			
C 1378	Russian Kremlins			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1378-001	Ensemble of Astrakhan Kremlin	11.0	280	N46 20 58 E48 01 52
1378-002	Ensemble of Uglich Kremlin	3.5	26.7	N57 31 43 E38 19 03
1378-003	Ensemble of Pskov Kremlin	9.2	237.8	N57 49 21 E28 19 44
	TOTAL	23.7	544.5	

	Senegal			
C 1407	Bassari Country: Bassari, Fula and Bedik Cultural Landscapes			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1407-001	Bassari Salémata	24 238	163 442	N12 35 36 W12 50 45

1407-002	Bédik Bandafassi	18 147	65 731	N12 33 57 W12 25 59
1407-003	Peul Dindéfello	7 924	11 583	N12 21 50 W12 20 19
TOTAL		50 309	240 756	

Slovenia / Spain					
C 1313 Rev Heritage of Mercury, Almadén and Idrija					
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates	
1313rev-001	Almadén- Old Town	48.98	1 117.00	N38 46 31 W04 50 37	
1313rev-002	Mina del Castillo Buildings	0.22		N38 46 21 W04 50 23	
1313rev-003	Royal Forced Labour Gaol	0.11		N38 46 18.5 W04 50 03	
1313rev-004	San Rafael Royal Hospital for Miners	0.10		N38 46 22 W04 49 53	
1313rev-005	Bullring	0.25	563.60	N38 46 30 W04 49 47	
1313rev-006	Idrija – Old Town	47.33		N46 00 14 E14 01 36	
1313rev-007	Idrija – Smelting Plant	0.6		N46 00 25 E14 01 52	
1313rev-008	Idrija – Kamšt water pump with the Rake water channel and Kobila dam	1.61		N45 59 56 E14 01 51	
1313rev-009	Gorenja Kanomilja – Kanomilja or Ovcjak Water Barrier	0.71		ng	N46 01 04 E13 56 22
1313rev-010	Vojsko – Idrija Water Barrier	1.21		ng	N46 00 10 E13 55 12
1313rev-011	Idrijska Bela – Putrih's Water Barrier on the Belca creek	0.49		ng	N45 58 34 E13 56 01
1313rev-012	Idrijska Bela – Belca Water Barrier on the Belca creek (or Brus's Water Barrier)	2.49			N45 58 13 E13 57 08
TOTAL		104.10	ng		

Sweden				
C 1282 Rev Decorated Farmhouses of Hälsingland				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1282-001	Kristofers, Stene	0.86	47.74	N61 42 26 E16 11 45
1282-002	Gästgivars, Vallsta	0.75	116.30	N61 31 56 E16 22 04
1282-003	Pallars, Långhed	2.94	278.80	N61 23 53 E16 02 45
1282-004	Jon-Lars, Långhed	1.97		N61 23 24 E16 03 05
1282-005	Bortom Åa, Fågelsjö	6.36	37.91	N61 47 47 E14 38 04
1282-006	Bommars, Letsbo	1.72	2.98	N61 55 49 E15 52 40
1282-007	Erik Anders, Askesta	0.24	53.04	N61 16 20 E16 59 36
TOTAL		14.04	536.77	

Ukraine				
C 527 Ter Kyiv: Saint-Sophia Cathedral with Related Monastic Buildings, St. Cyril's and St. Andrew's Churches, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra (extension)				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
527-001	Saint-Sophia Cathedral with Related Monastic Buildings	5.02	112.648 (111.81 + 0.838)	N50 27 10 E30 30 51
527-003ter	St. Andrew's Church	0.496		N50 27 32 E30 31 05
527-002bis	Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra	23.503	107.744	N50 26 05 E30 33 30
527-004ter	St. Cyril's Church	1.683	37.334	N50 29 00 E30 28 19
TOTAL		30.702	368.696	

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland				
C 1391 Twin Monastery of Wearmouth-Jarrow				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1391-001	Wearmouth	2.1	48.5	N54 54 48 W01 22 29
1391-002	Jarrow	6.6	133.0	N54 58 49 W01 28 20
TOTAL		8.7	181.5	