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CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Thirty-eighth session

Doha, Qatar
15 – 25 June 2014

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

8B. Nominations to the World Heritage List

SUMMARY

This Addendum is divided into three sections:

- I. Examination of nominations to be processed on an emergency basis;
- II. Examination of nominations referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee;
- III. Examination of minor boundary modifications of natural, mixed and cultural properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List.

Decisions required:

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

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

In the presentation below, **IUCN Recommendations** and **ICOMOS Recommendations** are both presented in the form of **Draft Decisions** and are abstracted from documents WHC-14/38.COM/INF.8B1.Add (ICOMOS) and WHC-14/38.COM/INF.8B2.Add (IUCN).

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

I. NOMINATIONS TO BE PROCESSED ON AN EMERGENCY BASIS

Property	Palestine: Land of Olives and Vines – Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir
Id. N°	1492
State Party	Palestine
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iv)(v)

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2014, page 7.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 8B.4

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC-14/38.COM/8B.Add and WHC-14/38.COM/INF.8B1.Add,*
2. *Does not consider that **Palestine: Land of Olives and Vines – Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir, Palestine** is unquestionably of Outstanding Universal Value;*
3. *Also does not consider that, while several threats have been identified, the proposed site faces an emergency for which an immediate decision by the World Heritage Committee could ensure its safeguarding;*
4. *Decides not to inscribe **Palestine: Land of Olives and Vines Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir, Palestine**, on the World Heritage List on an emergency basis.*

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

A. NATURAL SITES

A.1. ASIA / PACIFIC

Property	Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area
Id. N°	1406 Rev
State Party	India
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(x)

See IUCN Additional Evaluation Book, May 2014, page 3.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 8B.7

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC-14/38.COM/8B.Add and WHC-14/38.COM/INF.8B2.Add,*
2. *Inscribes the **Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area, India**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (x)**;*
3. *Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

Brief Synthesis

The Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area is located in the western part of the Himalayan Mountains in the northern Indian State of Himachal Pradesh. The 90,540 ha property includes the upper mountain glacial and snow melt water source origins of the westerly flowing Jiwa Nal, Sainj and Tirthan Rivers and the north-westerly flowing Parvati River which are all headwater tributaries to the River Beas and subsequently, the Indus River. The property includes an elevational range from high alpine peaks of over 6,000m a.s.l to riverine forest at altitudes below 2,000m a.s.l. The Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area encompasses the catchments of water supplies which are vital to millions of downstream users.

The property lies within the ecologically distinct Western Himalayas at the junction between two of the world's major biogeographic realms, the Palearctic and Indomalayan Realms. Displaying biotic elements from both these realms, the Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area protects the monsoon affected forests and alpine meadows of the Himalayan front ranges which sustain a unique biota comprised of many distinct altitude-sensitive ecosystems. The property is home to many plants and animals endemic to the region. The Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area displays distinct broadleaf and conifer forest types forming mosaics of habitat across steep valley side landscapes. It is a compact, natural and biodiverse protected area system that includes 25 forest types and an associated rich assemblage of fauna species.

The Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area is at the core of a larger area of surrounding protected areas which form an island of undisturbed environments in the greater Western Himalayan landscape. The diversity of species present is rich; however it is the abundance and health of individual species' populations supported by healthy ecosystem processes where the Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area demonstrates its outstanding significance for biodiversity conservation.

Criterion (x): The Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area is located within the globally significant "Western Himalayan Temperate Forests" ecoregion. The property also protects part of Conservation International's Himalaya "biodiversity hot spot" and is part of the BirdLife International's Western Himalaya Endemic Bird Area. The Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area is home to 805 vascular plant species, 192 species of lichen, 12 species of liverworts and 25 species of mosses. Some 58% of its angiosperms are endemic to the Western Himalayas. The property also protects some 31 species of mammals, 209 birds, 9 amphibians, 12 reptiles and 125 insects. The Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area provides habitat for 4 globally threatened mammals, 3 globally threatened birds and a large number of medicinal plants. The protection of lower altitude valleys provides for more complete protection and management of important habitats and endangered species such as the Western Tragopan and the Musk Deer.

Integrity

The property is of a sufficient size to ensure the natural functioning of ecological processes. Its rugged topography and inaccessibility together with its location within a much larger ecological complex of protected areas ensures its integrity. The altitudinal range within the property together with its diversity of habitat types provide a buffer to climate change impacts and the needs of altitude sensitive plants and animals to find refuge from climate variability.

A 26,560 ha buffer zone known as an Ecozone is defined along the south-western side of the property. This buffer zone coincides with the areas of greatest human pressure and is managed in sympathy with the core values of the Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area. The property is further buffered by high mountain systems to the north-west which include several national parks and wildlife sanctuaries. These areas also offer scope to progressively increase the size of the World Heritage property.

Human settlement related threats pose the greatest concern and include agriculture, localised poaching, traditional grazing, human-wildlife conflicts and hydropower development. Tourism impact is minimal and trekking routes are closely regulated.

Protection and management requirements

The property is subject to sound legal protection, however, this needs to be strengthened to ensure consistent high level protection across all areas. This pertains to the transition of some areas from wildlife sanctuary to national park status. Tirthan and Sainj

Wildlife Sanctuaries are designated in recognition of their ecological and zoological significance and are subject to wildlife management objectives, and a higher level of strict protection is provided to Great Himalayan National Park which is a national park. National parks under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 provide for strict protection without human disturbance.

The property's boundaries are considered appropriate and an effective management regime is in place including an overall management plan and adequate resourcing. The property has a buffer zone along its south-western side which corresponds to the 26,560 ha Ecozone, the area of greatest human population pressure. Continued attention is required to manage sensitive community development issues in this buffer zone and in some parts of the property itself.

The sensitive resolution of access and use rights by communities is needed to bolster protection as is fostering alternative livelihoods which are sympathetic to the conservation of the area. Local communities are engaged in management decisions; however more work is needed to fully empower communities and continue to build a strong sense of support and stewardship for the Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area.

Included within the property is the Sainj Wildlife Sanctuary with 120 inhabitants and the Tirthan Wildlife Sanctuary, which is uninhabited but currently subject to traditional grazing. The inclusion of these two Wildlife Sanctuaries supports the integrity of the nomination; however, it opens up concerns regarding the impacts of grazing and human settlements. Both these aspects are being actively managed, a process that will need to be maintained. The extent and impacts of high pasture grazing in the Tirthan area of the property needs to be assessed and grazing phased out as soon as practicable. Other impacts arising from small human settlements within the Sainj area of the property also need to be addressed as soon as practicable.

4. Requests the State Party to:
 - a) expedite, in accordance with legislated processes, the resolution of community rights based issues with respect to local communities and indigenous peoples in the Tirthan and Sainj Wildlife Sanctuaries, including in relation to the phasing out of grazing in the Tirthan Wildlife Sanctuary;
 - b) expedite the formal designation of Tirthan and Sainj Wildlife Sanctuaries as national parks to improve their legal protection and advise the Committee of an estimated timeframe for this to occur;
 - c) continue, in consultation with communities and stakeholders, longer term plans to progressively increase the size of the property, in order to increase integrity and better provide for the conservation of wide-ranging species, through extensions of other surrounding protected areas potentially including the Rupi Bhabha Wildlife Sanctuary, Pin Valley National Park, Khirganga National Park and the Kanawar Wildlife Sanctuary.
5. Recommends relevant States Parties, including Pakistan, India, China, Nepal and Bhutan, to consider

undertaking a regional comparative study with the support of the IUCN and other partners such as the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) to fully assess the scope of ecosystems within the Himalayas and adjacent mountain regions with a view to identifying potential World Heritage candidate areas and boundary configurations in this region, including potential serial nominations / extensions;

6. **Commends** the State Party and the range of stakeholders in the nominated property for their efficient and effective action to address concerns related to the property's integrity, protection and management, as previously raised by the World Heritage Committee.

Property	Mt. Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary
Id. N°	1403 Rev
State Party	Philippines
Criteria proposed by State Party	(x)

See IUCN Additional Evaluation Book, May 2014, page 11.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 8B.8

The World Heritage Committee,

1. **Having examined** Documents WHC-14/38.COM/8B.Add and WHC-14/38.COM/INF.8B2.Add,
2. **Inscribes** the **Mount Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary, Philippines**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (x)**;
3. **Adopts** the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Forming a north-south running mountain ridge along the Pujada Peninsula in the southeastern part of the Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridor, the Mount Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary has an elevation range of 75-1,637 m above sea level, and provides critical habitat for a range of plant and animal species. The property showcases terrestrial and aquatic habitats and the species that they host at a series of different elevations are responding to highly dissimilar soil and climate conditions. The Mount Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary provides a sanctuary to a host of globally threatened and endemic flora and fauna species, eight of which are found nowhere else except Mount Hamiguitan. These include critically endangered trees, plants and the iconic Philippine Eagle and Philippine Cockatoo.

Criterion (x): The Mount Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary represents a complete, substantially intact and highly diverse mountain ecosystem, in a significant biogeographic region of the Philippines. Its diversity of plants and animals include globally threatened species as well as a large number of endemic species including those species that exist only in the Philippines, only in Mindanao and only in the nominated property. The fragile tropical "bonsai" forest that crowns the Mount Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary epitomizes nature's bid to survive in adverse conditions. As a result

of its semi-isolation and its varied habitat types growing in dissimilar soil and climate conditions, its biodiversity has shown a significantly high level of endemism that has led scientists to believe that there may be more globally unique species waiting to be discovered in the area.

The combination of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems within the boundaries of the property and the large number of species inhabiting each makes the Mount Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary home to a total of 1,380 species with 341 Philippine endemics that include critically endangered species such as the iconic Philippine Eagle (*Pithecophaga jefferyi*) and the Philippine Cockatoo (*Cacatua haematuropygia*), as well as the trees *Shorea polysperma*, *Shorea astylosa*, and the orchid *Paphiopedilum adductum*. Its high level of endemism is well exemplified by the proportion of its amphibian (75% endemic) and reptile (84% endemic) species.

The Mount Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary exhibits segmentation of terrestrial habitats according to elevation. In the lower elevations the agro-ecosystem and remnants of dipterocarp forests house some 246 plant species including significant numbers of endemics such as the globally threatened dipterocarps of the genus *Shorea*. The dipterocarp forest ecosystem at 420-920 m asl is characterized by the presence of large trees and is home to 418 plant and 146 animal species, which include threatened species such as the Mindanao Bleeding-heart dove (*Gallicolumba crinigera*) and Philippine warty pig (*Sus philippensis*). At higher elevations the montane forest ecosystem exhibits numerous species of mosses, lichens and epiphytes. This ecosystem type houses 105 animal species representing all the animal groups found in the Mount Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary as well as the relatively recently discovered rat species, Hamiguitan hairy-tailed rat (*Batomys hamiguitan*). The fourth ecosystem type is the typical mossy forest ecosystem characterized by thick mosses covering roots and tree trunks; it provides habitat for the Philippine pygmy fruit bat, (*Haplonycteris fischeri*) and the threatened Pointed-snouted tree frog (*Philautus acutirostris*). At the topmost (1160-1200m a.s.l.) is the mossy-pygmy forest ecosystem, adding a unique natural tropical bonsai forest layer to the property. It is the only known habitat in the world of the pitcher plant (*Nepenthes hamiguitanensis*) and the *Delias* butterfly (*Delias mag sadana*).

Integrity

The property is substantially intact and of adequate size to provide for the conservation of its biodiversity and other natural resources. It remains well preserved and intact as evidenced by the results of studies and ongoing monitoring. The Mount Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary protects typical mountain ecosystems of the biogeographic region and include the agro-ecosystem, dipterocarp, montane, mossy, and mossy-pygmy forests. These ecosystems harbour an assemblage of endemic, rare and economically important flora and fauna. The level of vegetative cover indicates that the property is in relatively pristine condition with its surface area covered by a mix of closed and open canopy forest and smaller areas of brush land. The terrestrial and aquatic habitats

are well preserved and a number of globally threatened and endemic species rely on or occur within the Mount Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary. The Mount Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary's marked vertical zonation of vegetation and associated habitats makes it particularly vulnerable to climate change impact.

Protection and management requirements

The property straddles two municipalities and one city: San Isidro Municipality, Governor Generoso Municipality and the City of Mati, in the Province of Davao Oriental, and totals an area of 16,923 ha with a buffer zone of 9,729 ha. The Mount Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary is protected through several protected area regulations and is a component of the Philippines' National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS). Several layers of national and provincial legislation and policies serve to protect the property and guide management. Apart from delineating the boundaries of the property, these laws prohibit incompatible activities such as logging, mining, exploration or surveying for energy resources inside the property. Responsibility for enforcement is shared by both the national and local government agencies in partnership with other stakeholders.

The protection of the Mount Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary is further strengthened by the engagement with and involvement of local and indigenous communities living in its periphery in the management of the property. Their lifestyles and spiritual beliefs are based on respect for the environment and its biodiversity and they have, over time, subtly molded their way of life to ensure the sustainable use of their resources. At the same time, the harsh conditions of the mountain range serve as a deterrent for other human settlements that do not conform to a similarly symbiotic lifestyle. Threats in and around the property include illegal collection of wildlife, mining, development pressures, potential pressures and impacts from tourism and climate change. Management authorities have implemented a monitoring and research programme to anticipate climate change effects on the biota and try to mitigate consequent impacts. Ongoing monitoring will be needed to predict and respond to such impacts.

The Mount Hamiguitan Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) oversees protection and management of the property according to the approved Mount Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary Management Plan of 2011. The Protected Area Superintendents Office (PASO) implements the activities set down in the plan as well as the policies and directives issued by the PAMB. Together with the "Bantay Gubat" personnel from the three municipalities with territorial jurisdiction over the nominated property, the PASO conducts regular monitoring and patrol activities over the core and buffer zones. A five year visitor and tourism management plan is in place to ensure the effective management of use, and should be kept updated. The municipalities overlapping the property have aligned their tourism and development plans to the Management Plan of the Mount Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary, helping to ensure that the importance of protection of the property will be given the necessary recognition and consideration and that development will not hamper or detract from the conservation and protection of the

biodiversity of the Mount Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary.

4. Commends the State Party and the range of stakeholders in the nominated property for their efficient and effective action to address concerns related to the property's integrity, protection and management, as previously raised by the World Heritage Committee;
5. Encourages the State Party to continue efforts to work collaboratively with local communities and indigenous peoples on the management of the property and to ensure the equitable access and sharing of benefits, including those that may accrue from tourism;
6. Further encourages the State Party, in consultation with communities and other stakeholders, to consider the possible further nomination of serial extensions to the property to include other protected areas with highly significant biodiversity values on Mindanao, provided that these areas meet the integrity, protection and management requirements for inclusion on the World Heritage List.

B. CULTURAL SITES

B.1. EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

Property	Bolgar Historical and Archaeological Complex
Id. N°	981 Rev
State Party	Russian Federation
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(vi)

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2014, page 20.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 8B.42

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-14/38.COM/8B.Add and WHC-14/38.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **37 COM 8B.43**;
3. Considers that the integrity and authenticity of the site have been affected by recent construction and restoration activities and these conditions cannot be met with regard to criterion (iii) as the testimony of the civilization of the Volga Bolgars or the Golden Horde, and, thus, also considers that this nomination could now be justified only in relation to criteria (ii) and (vi);
4. Inscribes the **Bolgar Historical and Archaeological Complex, Russian Federation**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (vi)**;
5. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The historical and archaeological site of Bolgar lies on the shores of the Volga River south of its confluence with the River Kama. It contains evidence of the medieval city of Bolgar, an early settlement of the civilization of Volga Bolgars, which existed between the 7th and the 15th centuries. Bolgar was also the first

capital of the Golden Horde in the 13th century and remained an important trade centre in the time of the Kazan Khanate. The site preserves its spatial context with its historic moat and walls as well as its religious and civil structures, including a former mosque, a minaret and several mausoleums, bath houses, remains of a Khan's palace and shrine.

Bolgar represents the historical cultural exchanges and transformations of Eurasia over several centuries, which played a pivotal role in the formation of civilizations, customs and cultural traditions. The Bolgar Historical and Archaeological Complex provides remarkable evidence of historic continuity and cultural diversity, the mutual influences of cultural traditions in particular at the time of the Volga Bulgars, the Golden Horde, the Kazan Khanate and the Russian state. Also, Bolgar was always located at the crossroads of trade, and economic, cultural and political communications and illustrates the interaction of nomadic and urban cultures. The historical and archaeological complex of Bolgar is a symbolic reminder of the acceptance of Islam by the Volga-Bulgars in 922 AD and, to Tatar Muslims, remains sacred and a pilgrimage destination.

Criterion (ii): The historical and archaeological complex of Bolgar illustrates the exchange and re-integration of several subsequent cultural traditions and rulers and reflects these in influences on architecture, city-planning and landscape design. The property illustrates the cultural exchanges of Turkic, Finno-Ugric, Slavic and other traditions. Evidence of exchanges in architectural styles includes wooden constructions which emerged in the forest-rich region, the steppe component of Turkic language tribes, oriental influences connected with the adoption of Islam and European-Russian styles which dominated after it became part of the Russian state.

Criterion (vi): Bolgar remains a regional reference point for Tatar Muslims and likely other Muslim groups of the wider region in Eurasia. It carries associated religious and spiritual values which are illustrated predominantly during the annual pilgrimage season. Bolgar provides evidence of an early and northernmost Muslim enclave established in connection with the official acceptance of Islam by the Volga Bulgars as the state religion in 922 AD, which had a lasting impact on the cultural and architectural development of the wider geographical region.

Integrity

The historical and archaeological complex of Bolgar contains the complete area of layers of historic occupation by various consecutive civilizations on the upper plateau of the site and the outer ramparts of the city. It also integrates early parts of a Volga Bolgar settlement located in the northern lower level of the site and on the closest Volga island. The potential of large sectors of archaeological resources remains unknown so that the site retains strong potential for archaeological research.

The integrity of the property has suffered adverse effects from development over the past 3 centuries and the State Party has committed to improving the situation by removing a tent village set up for pilgrims during the annual pilgrimage season from the centre of

the property. Although it appears that the construction of new infrastructure on the site has reached its completion, more sensitive planning is needed in the case of any future interventions or visitor interpretation and prior Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA's) are absolutely necessary before any interventions can be approved by the World Heritage Centre in consultation with the Advisory Bodies.

Authenticity

The number of architectural and other interventions on site is substantial and has affected the authenticity of the overall complex and, in one instance, reduced the archaeological evidence providing testimony to the Volga Bolgar civilization. These also include past conservation activities at the property which included reconstructions and partial rebuilding works. In other places, restoration measures conducted were extensive, sometimes without clear justification and have reduced authenticity in material, substance, craftsmanship and setting.

On the other hand, the property's ramparts and moat remain fully authentic, as well as the large-scale archaeological areas yet to be researched and surveyed. In addition, the religious reference function of Bolgar to Tatar Muslims retains a high level of authenticity, in particular with regard to the location, spirit and feeling which have not been affected by the recent addition of religious structures, built in support of the religious values. Tatar Muslims continue to venerate Bolgar as the origin of Islam in this region, and conduct annual pilgrimages to the historical and archaeological complex.

Management and protection requirements

The monuments and archaeological remains within the property, including the so-called "Cathedral Mosque", Black Chamber, North and East Mausoleums, the Khan's Shrine, the Smaller Minaret and the Church of the Dormition, are registered as cultural heritage of national significance under the Federal Law on Properties of Cultural Heritage (Monuments of History and Culture) of Peoples of the Russian Federation (2002). In addition, the complete Bolgar State Historical and Architectural Cultural Preserve was placed on the List of Properties of Historic Importance based on the Edict of the President of the Russian Federation on the Confirmation of the Federal (all-Russia) Historical and Cultural Heritage List (1995). In 2013, the State Party adjusted the General Plan and Scheme of Bolgar Territorial Planning, which now stipulates that any significant changes in the buffer zone must get the permission of federal, regional and municipal executive bodies. It seems further understood that developments on site are only to be permitted in exceptional circumstances after approval from the UNESCO World Heritage Centre in consultation with the Advisory Bodies.

The Bolgar Historical and Archaeological Complex has its own management authority (site administration), which employs several academic heritage specialists in their respective fields. The administration is divided into four key sections dedicated to exhibitions and presentation, museum collections, research and public outreach as well as maintenance and security. The site

administration reports via the Head Office for Conservation, Use, Promotion and Public Protection of Cultural Heritage to the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Tatarstan. The funding available to the administration is generous and should preferably be utilized for non-intrusive research and adequate conservation and consolidation measures, rather than the creation of constructions which might not respect the conditions of integrity and authenticity of the property.

At the time of submission of the revised nomination dossier for this property, primary directions for a management plan were established and a number of focus areas have been identified including the coordination and administration of the property, as well as the continued study, conservation and management of archaeological sites and materials. These directions indicated that future research would focus on important questions about the site's development and peculiarities of its formation and be based on non-destructive methods including technologies and methods used in natural sciences, aerial mapping and processing of space satellite information. The management plan needs to be finalized and be kept up-to-date to ensure the best possible management practices for the property.

6. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Finalizing the Management Plan including strategies for implementation of the strategic objectives and directions as well as activity schedules and quality assessment schemes;
 - b) Developing a monitoring system with precise indicators to observe and document the state of conservation of the property;
 - c) Formally confirming its commitment to move the pilgrimage village outside of the site boundaries, as assured during the Advisory Mission in 2013 and presenting a plan and timeframe for the relocation;
 - d) Creating a comprehensive site archive and store, which collects all data and reports and as far as possible all archaeological finds, in a centralized facility in the vicinity of the site;
 - e) Reducing some of the conservation works already undertaken, in particular surface treatments of historic materials in the vicinity of restored additions, which prevent distinguishing between historic and added materials;
 - f) Refraining from developing new projects or visitor infrastructure on the site, except following the explicit approval of the World Heritage Centre in consultation with the Advisory Bodies.
7. Requests the State Party to submit, by **1 February 2016**, a report to the World Heritage Centre outlining progress made in the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.

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

Alphabetical Summary Table and Index of Recommendations by IUCN and ICOMOS to the 38th session of the World Heritage Committee (15-25 June 2014)

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.	Recomm.	Pp	
NATURAL PROPERTIES					
Panama	Darien National Park	159	Bis	R	8
MIXED NATURAL AND CULTURAL PROPERTIES					
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CULTURAL PROPERTIES					
Bahrain	Qal'at al-Bahrain – Ancient Harbour and Capital of Dilmun	1192	Ter	OK	9
Belgium	Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex	1185	Bis	NA	9
Italy	Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata	829	Bis	R/R	9
Italy	Historic Centre of Florence	174	Bis	R	10
Malta	Megalithic Temples of Malta	132	Bis	R	10
Poland	Historic Centre of Warsaw	30	Bis	OK	10
Russian Federation	Kizhi Pogost	544	Bis	R	11
South Africa	Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape	1099	Bis	R	8
Spain	Burgos Cathedral	316	Bis	OK	11

KEY

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

A. NATURAL PROPERTIES

A.1. LATIN AMERICA / CARIBBEAN

Property	Darien National Park
Id. N°	159 Bis
State Party	Panama

See IUCN Additional Evaluation Book, May 2014, page 21.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 8B.46

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-14/38.COM/8B.Add, WHC-14/38.COM/INF.8B2.Add,
2. Refers the minor boundary modification of **Darien National Park, Panama**, back to the State Party, to allow it to:
 - a) provide a large scale map indicating the precise boundaries of the new additions to the property, and their relationship to the existing boundary of the property;
 - b) provide a specific and concise statement on the key values in each of the new areas proposed for addition to the property, and how they will be managed, together with details of the management plan for the property on its revised boundary;
 - c) confirm the necessary legal decrees referred to in the proposal, to enable protection of the property, have been formally approved;
 - d) confirm, and provide supporting information, on the necessary consultation with indigenous and local peoples in support of the proposed addition of the new areas to the property.
3. Encourages the State Party of Panama, with the support of IUCN and the World Heritage Centre, to consider further options to strengthen the protection and management of the property, taking account of the IUCN evaluation of the minor boundary modification, and in consultation with the State Party of Colombia on matters related to transboundary confirmation with the adjacent World Heritage Property of Los Katíos National Park.

B. MIXED PROPERTIES

B.1. ASIA / PACIFIC

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

See IUCN Additional Evaluation Book, May 2014, page 29.
See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2014, page 1.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 8B.47

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-14/38.COM/8B.Add, WHC-14/38.COM/INF.8B1.Add and WHC-14/38.COM/INF.8B2.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **32 COM 7B.41, 34 COM 7B.38, 36 COM 8B.45 and 37 COM 8B.44**;
3. Does not approve the proposed minor modification of the boundaries of the **Tasmanian Wilderness, Australia**;
4. Requests to the State Party to:
 - a) Undertake further study and consultation with the Tasmanian Aboriginal community in order to provide more detailed information on the cultural value of the property and how these relate to the Outstanding Universal value;
 - b) Provide detailed information on the legal provisions for the protection of cultural heritage in the extended property;
 - c) Provide detailed information on the management arrangements for cultural heritage and in particular for the control of access to archaeological sites and sites of cultural significance.

C. CULTURAL PROPERTIES

C.1. AFRICA

Property	Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape
Id. N°	1099 Bis
State Party	South Africa

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2014, page 4.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 8B.48

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-14/38.COM/8B.Add, and WHC-14/38.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the examination of the proposed minor modification to the boundary of the buffer zone for **Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape, South Africa**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Confirm that the proposed buffer zone will be a protected area where mining is prohibited;
 - b) Confirm that existing mining licences will be closed within the buffer zone and the property, and that

no further licences will be accepted or issued, in accordance with the protected status of both the buffer zone and the property;

- c) Provide details of the Environmental Management Framework for the proposed buffer zone including approved land uses and related regulatory tools;
- d) Provide details of 'off-setting' in relation to the Vele Colliery, as previously requested by the World Heritage Committee.

C.2. ARAB STATES

Property	Qal'at al-Bahrain – Ancient Harbour and Capital of Dilmun
Id. N°	1192 Ter
State Party	Bahrain

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2014, page 16.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 8B.49

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-14/38.COM/8B.Add, and WHC-14/38.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed minor modification to the boundary and to the buffer zone of **Qal'at al-Bahrain – Ancient Harbour and Capital of Dilmun, Bahrain**;
3. Recommends that the State Party provide to the World Heritage Centre:
 - a) A copy of the amended Heritage Law, Decree 11 of 1995, which was planned for promulgation in the second quarter of 2014;
 - b) An indication of when the current draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that has been created between the Ministry of Culture and the owners of the properties located within the area designated for the extension of the World Heritage property will be concluded and the final copy once it has been concluded;
 - c) Land use and Zoning regulations which are subcategories of the Physical Planning Legislation of 1994 once they are finalized at their forthcoming revision in late 2014.

C.3. EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

Property	Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex
Id. N°	1185 Bis
State Party	Belgium

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2014, page 34.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 8B.50

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-14/38.COM/8B.Add, and WHC-14/38.COM/INF.8B1.Add,

2. Does not approve the proposed minor modification to the boundary of the buffer zone for the **Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex, Belgium**.

Property	Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata
Id. N°	829 Bis
State Party	Italy

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2014, page 31.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 8B.51

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-14/38.COM/8B.Add, and WHC-14/38.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the examination of the proposed minor modification to the boundary of **Archaeological Areas of Pompeii, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata, Italy**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Provide further explanation of the rationale chosen for the proposed new boundaries of the Herculaneum component, based on a study of the known extent and topography of the ancient city;
 - b) Explain in detail the management implications of expanding the Herculaneum component, not only with regard to the measures for preventive archaeology but also to the management arrangements and regulations that should be set up for the parts of the contemporary city of Ercolano that would fall within the boundaries of the inscribed property;
 - c) Reconsider the proposal for inclusion of the villas in Boscoreale and Stabiae according to the present ICOMOS recommendations and on the basis of the original justification for inscription of the property on the World Heritage List.
3. Refers the examination of the proposed minor modification to the boundary of the buffer zone for **Archaeological Areas of Pompeii, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata, Italy**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Further explain the rationale for the delineation of the boundaries of the buffer zone, in particular with regard to the protection of the visual links of the inscribed property with Mount Vesuvius;
 - b) Provide further detailed information on how the different levels of protection in force within the area work in practice to protect the inscribed property and the buffer zone;
 - c) Describe in detail what are the management arrangements for the buffer zone, with regard to urban development in the area and specifically as to how the views from and towards Mount Vesuvius and the inscribed property are protected.

Property	Historic Centre of Florence
Id. N°	174 Bis
State Party	Italy

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2014, page 36.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 8B.52

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-14/38.COM/8B.Add, and WHC-14/38.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the examination of the proposed buffer zone for the **Historic Centre of Florence, Italy**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Explain in detail the rationale for the delineation of the buffer zone, also through graphical and photographic documentation, and its relation to the results of the preparatory study;
 - b) Clarify and illustrate through cartographic and visual documentation the relevant views, vistas and belvederes worthy of protection, including those from inside the inscribed property towards the outside hillsides;
 - c) Explain in detail how the protection and management systems function in practice;
 - d) Clarify how and by when the management system/plan submitted in 2006 will be amended so as to include the necessary regulatory and management measures to allow the buffer zone to effectively act as an added layer of protection for the inscribed property;
 - e) Adopt and approve the urban regulations concerning the respecting of belvederes and views in any future planning and building decision.

Property	Megalithic Temples of Malta
Id. N°	132 Bis
State Party	Malta

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2014, page 38.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 8B.53

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-14/38.COM/8B.Add, and WHC-14/38.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the examination of the proposed minor modification to the boundary of the buffer zones for the **Megalithic Temples of Malta, Malta**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Provide a textual description and detailed justification for the precise lines of the buffer zones of the component sites of the serial property;
 - b) Provide information on the management arrangements in place for the buffer zones;
 - c) Strengthen the site-specific development limitation (particularly height limitation) measures within the buffer zones and provide information on the outcomes of the review of the Local Plans.

3. Encourages the State Party to keep the World Heritage Committee informed of any development projects within the vicinity of the property in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines.

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

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2014, page 40.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 8B.54

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-14/38.COM/8B.Add, and WHC-14/38.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed buffer zone for the **Historic Centre of Warsaw, Poland**;
3. Recommends that as a matter of urgency the whole area of the proposed buffer zone should be covered with spatial development plans aimed at ensuring no adverse impact of new development on the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage property;
4. Also recommends that the following requirements should be incorporated in all development plans covering the proposed buffer zone:
 - a) The height of new buildings (or additional volumes at or on existing buildings) should be limited. Scale, materials, techniques and colours should be defined;
 - b) For existing buildings that are to be renovated, permitted materials, techniques and colours should be defined;
 - c) For existing and new buildings, possible measures for energy-saving and energy-production on the building should be defined, and respectively limited;
 - d) For new and renovated buildings the type of use should be defined;
 - e) Views to and from the World Heritage property should be carefully studied and left open;
 - f) The fact that the area of a development plan is part of the buffer zone should be mentioned in the prescriptions of each plan, and its delimitation shown in the plan;
 - g) Within the planning permission decision for building interventions of any type, the influence of the historic preservation officer should be strengthened and be more than just a "consultation";
 - h) Already existing development plans should be modified to fulfil the above-mentioned requirements.
5. Requests that the State Party submit, by **1 February 2016**, a report to the World Heritage Centre outlining progress made in the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations for examination by the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS.

Property	Kizhi Pogost
Id. N°	544 Bis
State Party	Russian Federation

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2014, page 42.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 8B.55

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-14/38.COM/8B.Add, and WHC-14/38.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the examination of the proposed minor modification to the buffer zone of **Kizhi Pogost, Russian Federation**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Submit a complete set of maps, either cadastral or topographical, that also identify the additional 590 ha of proposed extension to the buffer zone and which are presented at a scale which is appropriate to the size in hectares of the property and sufficient to show clearly the detail of the current boundaries and the proposed changes;
 - b) Explain the reasons for the inclusion of the plots of land on Bolshoy Klimentevskiy Island in the buffer zone, in relation to its protective function for the inscribed property;
 - c) Clarify and explain in detail through which legal and planning regulatory measures the proposed extended buffer zone will guarantee the effective protection of the property and how these would prevent deforestation and other possibly harmful activities;
 - d) Amend the above mentioned WHP Protected Zone Kizhi Pogost as approved by the Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation n. 1268 – 29 December 2011 in order to make it correspond to the proposed extended buffer zone;
 - e) Elaborate measures to ensure the protection of the visual qualities of the landscape setting of the property and the views that can be enjoyed from and towards it;
 - f) Ensure that the perimeter of the newly proposed boundaries of the buffer zone be incorporated into the 2013 Management Plan.

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

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2014, page 44.

Draft Decision: 38 COM 8B.56

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-14/38.COM/8B.Add, and WHC-14/38.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed buffer zone for **Burgos Cathedral, Spain**;

3. Recommends that the State Party provide to the World Heritage Centre copies of the revised General Urban Development Plan and the Special Plan for the Historic Centre once they are completed and approved.