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**UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION**

**CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF
THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Thirty-ninth session

**Bonn, Germany
28 June - 8 July 2015**

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

INF.8B4: Factual errors letters

SUMMARY

This document contains the factual errors notifications received from States Parties by 15 June 2015 in compliance with paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

**Alphabetical list by State Party of notifications of factual errors in the evaluation reports of the
Advisory Bodies relating to nominations to be examined at the 39th session of the
World Heritage Committee (Bonn, Germany, 28 June - 8 July 2015)**

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.		Recommen.	Pp
China	Tusi Sites	1474		I	2
Denmark	Christiansfeld a Moravian Settlement	1468		I	5
Denmark	The par force hunting landscape in North Zealand	1469		I	7
Denmark / Germany / Iceland / Latvia / Norway	Viking Age Sites in Northern Europe	1476		D	12
Georgia	Gelati Monastery [Significant boundary modification of "Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery"]	710	Bis	R	14
Germany	Speicherstadt and Kontorhaus District with Chilehaus	1467		I	19
Germany	The Naumburg Cathedral and the landscape of the rivers Saale and Unstrut - territories of power in the High Middle Ages	1470		N	24
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Cultural Landscape of Maymand	1423	Rev	I	41
Israel	Bet She'arim Necropolis – A landmark of Jewish Renewal	1471		I	43
Jamaica	Blue and John Crow Mountains	1356	Rev	I / I	46/48
Japan	Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution: Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding and Coal Mining	1484		I	51
Mexico	Aqueduct of Padre Tembleque, Renaissance Hydraulic Complex in America	1463		I	55
Mongolia	Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape	1440		R	57
Mongolia / Russian Federation	Landscapes of Dauria	1448		D	61
Norway	Rjukan – Notodden Industrial Heritage Site	1486		I	71
Republic of Korea	Baekje Historic Areas	1477		I	73
Saudi Arabia	Rock Art in the Hail Region of Saudi Arabia	1472		R	78
Spain	Routes of Santiago in Northern Spain	669	Bis	OK	80
Turkey	Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape	1488		R	81
Turkey	Ephesus	1491		I	83
United Kingdom	The Forth Bridge	1485		I	86
United States of America	San Antonio Missions	1466		I	87
Viet Nam	Phong Nha – Ke Bang National Park	951	Bis	OK	88

**Factual errors notifications are presented in the language in which
they have been submitted by the State Party**



FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS



(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

STATE(S) PARTY(IES): China

EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE: Tusi Sites

RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION: ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
page 65, right column, line53	This was the seat of the Peng family from the 13th century,	This was the seat of the Peng family from the 12th century,	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
page 66, left column, line24	On the other hand, administrative buildings exhibit the central government administrations' five-bay design layout and the extant memorial archway is in the official style of the central government.	On the other hand, administrative buildings exhibit the central government administrations' central- axis design layout and the extant memorial archway is in the official style of the central government.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change – see nomination dossier p. 123 re Da Yamen remains.
page 66, left column, line40-44	Remains of the Zhangwang and Yuhuang temples and six tombs as well as garden remains are located outside the walls on higher ground to the north-west. Another six tombs are located in the forest to the west and south.	Remains of the Yuhuang temple is located outside the walls on the higher ground to the north-west, as well as Six tombs are located outside the walls in the forest to the west and south. Another six tombs are located inside the walls. Zhangwang temple is located outside the walls on lower ground to the east. The garden remains are located in the south-west and south part of the site.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification but it doesn't appear to agree with the map on p. 110 of the nomination dossier.
page 66, right column, line2-4	This was the seat of the Yang family from the 13th century, and became a dedicated mountain defensive fortification of Bozhou Prefecture of Sichuan rebuilt in 1595-1600	This was a mountain defensive fortification from the 13th century, set up by the Yang family of Bozhou Prefecture, and acted as the administration and military center of Tusi in times of war. It was rebuilt in 1595-1600.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
page 66, right column, line7-9	Located at the strategic junction of Sichuan , Guizhou and Huguang the site was both a military and administrative centre	Located at the strategic junction of Guizhou and Huguang the site was both a military and administrative centre of Bozhou Prefecture	See nomination dossier p. 136. ICOMOS considers this correction to be a clarification.
page 66, right column, line 21	The remains of the walled Xinwanggong official residence and temple, the Laowanggong	The remains of the walled Xinwanggong official residence and temple, the Laowanggong	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which

	official residence, administrative buildings, wells quarry and kiln remains, barracks and drilling ground all accessed by paths and steps are located on the flat top of the hill.	official residence, administrative buildings, wells , quarry and kiln remains, barracks and drilling ground all accessed by paths and steps are located on the flat top of the hill.	does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
page 66, right column, line 56	Following defeat in a battle against the Ming emperor in 1600, Hailongtun was surrendered in 1601 .	Following defeat in a battle against the Ming emperor in 1600, Hailongtun was destroyed in the flames of war .	ICOMOS acknowledges this new information.
page 67, left column, line 10	The sites that comprise the series have been selected from 101 identified sites of Tusi domains in South-west China on the basis of their protected status, and the nature, pattern, scale and value of the remains as the most representative of the Tusi system.	The sites that comprise the series have been selected from 101 identified Tusi sites in South-west China on the basis of their protected status, and the nature, pattern, scale and value of the remains as the most representative of the Tusi system.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
page 67, left column, line 24	the selected sites share common attributes such as a central administration area on the imperial model surrounded by topographically arranged local habitation , with its cultural and religious features.	the selected sites share common attributes such as a central administration area on the imperial model surrounded by topographically arranged local remains , with its cultural and religious features.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which modifies the meaning of the sentence. What is important is what the remains are of, not that they are remains as such.
page 67, right column, line 50-52	It is a representative series of sites representing the exchange of human values between national identity as expressed by the central government, and local ethnic cultural minorities ;	It is a representative series of sites representing the exchange of human values on national identity between the central government and local minorities in Southwest China ;	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which introduces incorrect English expression but does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
page 68, left column, line 44	a modern concrete stairway leads to the Patriarch Temple at Laosicheng;	a modern stone stairway leads to the Patriarch Temple at Laosicheng;	According to the mission report it was concrete. ICOMOS acknowledges this new information.
page 69, left column, line 28	which derived from earlier systems of ethnic minority administration in China, and to the Chinese civilisation in the Yuan, Ming periods.	which derived from earlier systems of ethnic minority administration in China, and to the Chinese civilisation in the Yuan, Ming and Qing periods.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
page 70, left column, line 14	Laosicheng Village, built over Tusi period remains in the centre of the property is recognised at the provincial level as a Historic Village.	Laosicheng Village, built over Tusi period remains in the centre of the property is recognised at the national level as a Historic Village.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
page 70, left column, line 21	The telecommunications tower opposite the Zijinshan Temple impacts visually on the property.	The telecommunications tower opposite the Zijinshan Burial Ground impacts visually on the property.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
page 70, left	At present artefacts from the	At present artefacts from the site	ICOMOS considers that

column, line 24-26	site are displayed in a museum 45 minutes drive away in Yongshun but they will be exhibited in the new visitor centre currently being constructed across the river from the main site but still within the property boundary.	are displayed in a museum 45 minutes drive away in Yongshun but they will be exhibited in the new Site Museum currently being constructed to the north-west outside the buffer zone boundary.	this correction provides information which contradicts information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure.
page 70, left column, line 49-52	The property component is remote, accommodates 143 inhabitants and is not under development pressure. However there are three villages containing an agricultural population of approximately 1394 in the buffer zone.	The property component is remote, accommodates no inhabitant and is not under development pressure. However there are three villages containing an agricultural population of approximately 1436 in the buffer zone.	ICOMOS considers that this correction provides information which contradicts information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure. See nomination dossier p. 261, Table 4-1.
page 71, right column, line 28	In addition 160 villagers are employed to participate in site works including road, visitor and river cleaners; security staff, antiquities guards, forest protectors, 75 in the cultural and art group and 35 boatmen.	In addition 160 villagers are employed to participate in site works including road and river cleaners; security staff, antiquities guards, forest protectors, 75 in the cultural and art group and 35 boatmen.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
page 72, left column, line 21-23	ICOMOS notes that the Mengdong River National Scenic Area Tourism Plan for Laosicheng aims to project Tujia culture and the Tusi system and proposes relocation of the remaining residents out of the property area, at the same time proposing a new tourism village.	ICOMOS notes that the Mengdong River National Scenic Area Tourism Plan for Laosicheng aims to project Tujia culture and the Tusi system and proposes relocation of the remaining residents. By 2014, the residents, which overlaid of the archaeological remains, had already been moved out of the archaeological site area to the Zhoujiawan.	ICOMOS acknowledges this new information.
page 73, left column, line 55	Criterion (iii): The sites of Laosicheng, Tangya and the Hailongtun Fortress are evidence of the Tusi system of governance in the South-western region of China and thus bear exceptional testimony to this form of governance which derived from earlier systems of ethnic minority administration in China, and to the Chinese civilisation in the Yuan, Ming periods.	Criterion (iii): The sites of Laosicheng, Tangya and the Hailongtun Fortress are evidence of the Tusi system of governance in the South-western region of China and thus bear exceptional testimony to this form of governance which derived from earlier systems of ethnic minority administration in China, and to the Chinese civilisation in the Yuan, Ming and Qing periods.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification
page 73, right column, line 28-31	The buffer zones are protected in accordance with regulations relating to the Protected Area and Construction Control Zone of State Priority Protected Cultural Heritage Sites.	The property area and buffer zone are protected respectively in accordance with regulations relating to the Protected Area and Construction Control Zone of State Priority Protected Cultural Heritage Sites.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification



**FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF
FACTUAL ERRORS IN
THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS**



(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

STATE(S) PARTY(IES): Denmark

EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE: Christiansfeld a Moravian Settlement

RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION: ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 139, 2 nd column, Line 27	"The settlement centres on a church square surrounded by the Hall, the Sisters' House, the firehouse, the vicarage and the former provost's house."	"The settlement centres on a church square surrounded by the Hall, the Sisters' House, the firehouse, the vicarage and the former provost's house, as well as two minor buildings. "	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification / considers this correction to be a clarification.
Page 140, 2 nd Column, line 40	"The Moravian community continues to be very active and a new school was built in 2012 , which already had 528 students in the summer of 2013."	"The Moravian community continues to be very active. In 2012 the municipality expanded and renovated the public school , which already had 528 students in the summer of 2013"	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification / considers this correction to be a clarification.
Page 142, 2 nd Column, line 5 from the bottom	"The street surface has been changed at least twice and at present a new stone surface - similar to the last known stone surface before the streets were asphalted – is laid out"	"The street surface has been changed at least twice and at present a new stone surface is laid out instead of the previous asphalted surface. The new stone surface is inspired by the last known stone surface as well as stone surfaces in other Moravian settlements "	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change.
Page 142, 2 nd column, line 2 from the bottom	"All trees have been replaced which seems a rather drastic intervention, justified by rot that had affected the old trees. The new trees were planted at double the distance apart compared to the previous ones , which also limits authenticity despite assurances that the appearance has not changed considerably."	"All trees have been replaced which seems a rather drastic intervention, justified by rot, compression of soil and lack of water that had affected the old trees. The new as well as the former street trees were planted with twice as much distance between them as were the case in the streets of the early Christiansfeld , which also	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change.

		limits authenticity despite assurances that the appearance has not changed considerably."	
Page 144, 1 st column, line 16	"In the latter, developments are categorically prohibited while in the former they remain under strict control."	"In the latter, land is reserved to agriculture and urban developments are prohibited while in the former developments remain under strict control."	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification/ considers this correction to be a clarification.
Page 144, 2 nd column, line 40	"ICOMOS considers that the replacement of only every second tree to allow for better parking in-between is regrettable"	See comments to the error at page 142, 2 nd column line 2 from the bottom	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change.
Page 145, 1 st column, line 19	"The Moravian Church has recently established a Board of Elders for conservation, renovation and maintenance decisions with a senior craftsman in charge of follow-up and implementation. "	"The Moravian Church has recently established a committee under the Board of Elders for conservation, renovation and maintenance decisions. A senior craftsman, employed by the Moravian Church is in charge of the execution of decisions concerned "	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification/ considers this correction to be a clarification.
Page 146, 2 nd column, line 9	"The 18 th century settlement of Christiansfeld is an exceptional example of a Moravian Church planned colony settlement in South Jutland which reflects the Moravian Church's societal and ethical ideals."	"The 18 th century settlement of Christiansfeld in South Jutland is an exceptional example of a Moravian Church planned colony settlement which reflects the Moravian Church's societal and ethical ideals."	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 146, 2 nd column, line 15	"Christiansfeld is one of many exceptional settlements, which presents the best-preserved example of a northern European colony settlement constructed around a central Church Square."	"Christiansfeld is one of many exceptional settlements, and it presents the best-preserved example of a northern European colony settlement constructed around a central Church Square."	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 146, 2 nd column, line 18	"The town presents an intact and well-preserved collection of buildings, oriented along two tangential east-west streets surrounding a central square and integrates a cemetery placed outside of the town."	"The town presents an intact and well-preserved collection of buildings, oriented along two tangential east-west streets surrounding the Church Square and integrates a cemetery placed outside of the town."	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 147, 2 nd column, line 11	"The municipality has allocated funds earmarked for the preservation of Christiansfeld and the Moravian Church has recently established a Board of Elders for conservation, renovation and maintenance decisions, with a senior craftsman in charge of follow-up and implementation. "	See comments to the error at page 145, 1 st column, line 19	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.



**FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF
FACTUAL ERRORS IN
THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS**



(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

STATE(S) PARTY(IES): Denmark

EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE: The par force hunting landscape in North Zealand

RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION: ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 149; Column 1; Line 8	Capital Region of Denmark (Hovedstaden)	Capital Region of Denmark (Region Hovedstaden)	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 149; Column 2; Line 40	The nominated serial property is located in the northern part of Zealand some 30km north north- east of Copenhagen.	The nominated serial property is located in the northern part of Zealand some 30km north north- west of Copenhagen.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
Page 149; Column 2; Line 42	Its gently undulating territory was shaped during the last Ice Age (22,000-12,000 BP) and features low hills, once entirely covered with forests, small lakes, and fertile cultivated plains, rich in wildlife.	Its gently undulating territory was shaped at the end of the last Ice Age (c. 22,000-12,000 BP) and features low hills, once entirely covered with forests, small lakes, and fertile cultivated plains, rich in wildlife.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 149; Column 2; Line 45	This landscape offered ideal conditions to create a large hunting reserve and, since the 16 th century AD, the Danish kings progressively developed a royal hunting estate extending over a large part of North Zealand known as the Gribskov (etymologically 'unclaimed forest') .	This landscape offered ideal conditions to create a large hunting reserve and, since the 16 th century AD, the Danish kings progressively developed a royal hunting estate extending over a large part of North Zealand.	ICOMOS acknowledges this error.

Page 150; Column 1; Line 34	However, subsequent forest management introduced non-native conifers (common spruce) in the 19 th -20 th centuries AD.	However, subsequent forest management introduced non-native conifers (mostly common spruce) in the 19 th -20 th centuries AD.	ICOMOS acknowledges this as a clarification.
Page 150; Column 2; Line 4	Gribskov (etymologically 'unclaimed forest') is the second component of the series and the second largest forest in Denmark, covering 2,195.7ha .	Gribskov (etymologically 'unclaimed forest') is the second component of the series and the second largest forest in Denmark, covering 4,670 ha. The nominated area is 2,195.7 ha.	ICOMOS considers that the Gribskov, as a nominated component, covers 2,195.7ha, while as a forest, indeed covers 4,670ha. ICOMOS acknowledges this as a clarification.
Page 150; Column 2; Line 9	Once conjoined with Store Dyrehave, with which it formed one continuous hunting estate , Gribskov is now separated by the urban growth of Hillerød.	Once conjoined with Store Dyrehave, with which it formed one continuous hunting ground , Gribskov is now separated by the urban growth of Hillerød.	ICOMOS acknowledges this error.
Page 150; Column 2; Line 32	The road network of this component has suffered modifications over the centuries, but the boundary of the original park has been preserved and it is still marked by a wooden fence as in the late 17 th century.	The road network of this component has suffered modifications over the centuries, but the boundary of the original park is still marked by a fence, partly even a wooden fence as in the late 17 th century.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 150; Column 2; Line 35	The forest is one of the most popular in Denmark; deer have been reintroduced and nowadays each year the St. Hubert's Chase takes place within it, attended by the royal family and attracting hundreds of thousands of visitors.	The forest is one of the most popular in Denmark; deer have always been preserved here and nowadays each year the St. Hubert's Chase takes place within it, attended by the royal family and attracting thousands of visitors.	The component Jægersborg Dyrehave / Hegn is said (in the nomination dossier) to receive annually around 7.5 – 8 millions visitors – this means an average of 20.000 visitors per day in normal days.
Page 150; Column 2; Line 40	The Eremitageslottet, the baroque royal hunting lodge that in 1734-36 replaced a previous wooden banqueting house, stands at the highest point of the central plain, enjoying an open view across the park and towards Øresund in Sweden.	The Eremitageslottet, the baroque royal hunting lodge that in 1734-36 replaced a previous wooden banqueting house, stands at the highest point of the central plain,, enjoying an open view across the park and towards Øresund and Sweden.	ICOMOS acknowledges this error.
Page 151; Column 1; Line 7	Jaegergården and Jægersborg Allée;	Jægergården and Jægersborg Allée;	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.

Page 151; Column 1: Line 16	These are: one Path (0.06ha), Tolvkarlevej and Højager (0.29ha), Kulsviervej and Byskellet (0.81ha), Grønholtvängen south of Grønholt Vang (0.38ha), Riedestien in Grønholt Vang (0.23ha) and Grønholtvängen north of Grønholt Vang (0.07ha).	These are: one Path (0.06ha), Tolvkarlevej and Højager (0.29ha), Kulsviervej and Byskellet (0.81ha), Grønholtvängen south of Grønholt Vang (0.38ha), Ridestien in Grønholt Vang (0.23ha) and Grønholtvängen north of Grønholt Vang (0.07ha).	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
Page 151; Column 1; Line 22	Store Dyrehave for its most part is surrounded by a buffer of 300m but on its north-western side this encompasses also the Forest of Præstevangen.	Store Dyrehave for its most part is surrounded by a buffer of 300m but on its north-western side this encompasses also the Forest of Præstevangen.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
Page 151; Column 1; Line 24	The buffer of the Gribskov component follows the rationale of the 300m-wide strip of land; however, to the south-west, it includes the Frederiksborg Slot's park, while on its south-eastern side it widens to cover the western corner of Grønholt Vang which acts as a buffer zone for the road trace Grønholtvängen/ Jagteij /Byskellet.	The buffer of the Gribskov component follows the rationale of the 300m-wide strip of land; however, to the south-west, it includes the Frederiksborg Slot's park, while on its south-eastern side it widens to cover the western corner of Grønholt Vang which acts as a buffer zone for the road trace Grønholtvängen/ Jagtvej /Byskellet .	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
Page 151; Column 1; Line 44	The land owned by the monasteries was confiscated in 1536 and through exchanges Frederick II was able to consolidate his hunting grounds.	The land owned by the monasteries was confiscated in 1536 and from 1560 Frederik II was through exchanges able to consolidate his hunting grounds.	ICOMOS considers this a clarification
Page 151; Column 1; Line 47	He also built Frederiksborg Slot (Frederik's Castle Palace) in 1560 at Hillerød to serve as the base for week-long hunting expeditions.	He also built Frederiksborg Slot (Frederik's Castle Palace) at Hillerød to serve as the base for week-long hunting expeditions.	ICOMOS acknowledges this error.
Page 151; Column 2; Line 15	Joan Tantzzer, a German hunter who came to Denmark and wrote a treatise on hunting is also said to have influenced King Christian V's hunting landscape design.	Johan Tantzzer, a German hunter who came to Denmark and wrote a treatise on hunting is also said to have influenced King Christian V's hunting landscape design.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error – ICOMOS also notes that the correct name is Johann.
Page 151; Column 2; Line 21	The entire area of the par force hunting landscape in North Zealand is said to have extended to 9,700 ha at one time.	The entire area of the par force hunting landscape in North Zealand today is c. 9,700 ha of which 4,761.64 ha are nominated. In the 17th century, the entire royal hunting estate extended to c. 173.298 ha.	At p. 21 of the nomination dossier it is written: "The original par force hunting landscape in North Zealand covers an area of ca. 9,700ha ..." the use for the word 'original' has induced the misunderstanding, while the entire extent of the par force hunting landscape in the 17 th century was not provided in the nomination dossier or in the additional information. ICOMOS however acknowledges this

			clarification.
Page 151; Column 2; Line 24	Subsequently another palace, Fredensborg Slot, was built at Østrup near the Gribskov in 1720-26, and a wooden banqueting house was built at the highest point of the Jægersborg Dyrehave, subsequently replaced in brick by the Eremitageslottet (Hermitage Palace) in 1734-36.	Subsequently another palace, Fredensborg Slot, was built at Østrup near the Gribskov in 1720-26. A wooden banqueting house in Jægersborg Dyrehave from c. 1690 was replaced in brick by the Eremitageslottet (Hermitage Palace), built at the highest point of the park in 1734-36.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 151; Column 2; Line 46	Programmes to reintroduce deer since the early 20 th century have made possible the reactivation of regulated hunting.	Programmes to reintroduce deer from the park into the surrounding landscape have since the early 20 th century made possible the reactivation of regulated hunting even outside the park .	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 152; Column 2; Line 24	For instance, considering hunting landscapes as a prerogative of absolute monarchs is not grounded in the evidence attested to by the comparative analysis itself (e.g., the Bois de Tillet was owned by and designed for the Dukes of Orléans, the Forêt de Chantilly was designed for hunting under the Prince of Condé, and the hunting park of Gatchina was created for Count Orlov, long before the property passed to Grand Duke Paul's ownership).	For instance, considering hunting landscapes as a prerogative of absolute monarchs is not grounded in the evidence attested to by the comparative analysis itself (e.g., the Bois de Tillet was owned by and designed for the Dukes of Orléans, the Forêt de Chantilly was designed for hunting under the Prince of Condé, and the hunting park of Gatchina, which was laid out by Grand Duke Paul before he was crowned as an emperor).	ICOMOS notes that there are divergent opinions on this point.
Page 156; Column 1; Line 51	Currently the relevant legal instruments include: the Danish Forest Act (LBK 945/2009), which also includes concerns for landscape and cultural history, and establishes the 300m 'forest protection zone', which covers unbuilt areas encircling forests ; the Nature Protection Act (LBK 933/ 2009), protecting natural habitats and ensuring that development sustains man-made and natural environments and allowing consideration of cultural elements of the landscape, and defining a 300m 'forest construction line' which prevents building construction within;	Currently the relevant legal instruments include: the Danish Forest Act (LBK 945/2009), which also includes concerns for landscape and cultural history; the Nature Protection Act (LBK 933/ 2009), protecting natural habitats and ensuring that development sustains man-made and natural environments and allowing consideration of cultural elements of the landscape, and defining a 300m 'forest construction line' which prevents building construction within;	ICOMOS acknowledges this error.
Page 157; Column 2; Line 23	The committee includes representatives from the Danish Nature Agency, the Agency for Palaces and Cultural Properties, the Danish Museum of Hunting and Forestry and the municipalities of Hillerød, Fredensborg, Rudersdal, Lyngby-	The committee includes representatives from the Danish Nature Agency, the Agency for Palaces and Cultural Properties, the Danish Museum of Hunting and Forestry and the municipalities of Hillerød, Fredensborg, Rudersdal, Lyngby-	ICOMOS acknowledges the first as a typing error. as for the second, ICOMOS notes that at p. 264 – 265 of the Nomination dossier the municipality of Gribskov has not been mentioned.

	Taarbaek , Gentofte, Allerød.	Taarbæk , Gentofte, Allerød, and Gribskov .	ICOMOS considers that this is new information that cannot be taken into account
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FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS



(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

STATE(S) PARTY(IES): Denmark/Germany/Iceland/Latvia/Norway

EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE: Viking Age Sites in Northern Europe

RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION: ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 215, left column, line 17	Hyllestadt	Hyllestad	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
Page 215, right column, line 17	Two ICOMOS Technical Evaluation missions visited the property: from 23 to 30 September 2014 to Germany, Denmark and Iceland and from 16 to 23 October to Latvia and Norway.	Two ICOMOS Technical Evaluation missions visited the property: from 23 to 30 September 2014 to Germany, Denmark and Iceland and from 16 to 23 September to Latvia and Norway.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Page 216, right column, line 38	Grobiņa burials and settlements – six	Grobiņa burials and settlement – six	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Page 217, left column, last but two lines	Agricultural activities have contributed to a levelling of the surface of the burial grounds of Priediens and Atkalni and those of Pūrāni and Priediens are partly covered by trees and scrub.	Agricultural activities have contributed to a levelling of the surface of the burial grounds of Smukumi and Atkalni and those of Pūrāni and Priediens are partly covered by trees and scrub.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Page 217, left column, line 20	They are all similar in layout and construction. The Aggersborg, Fyrkat and Trelleborg fortresses were built at the same time around 980 AD but only remained functional for around 20 years until 1000AD. Little remains above ground but the sites are marked out. The Danevirke fortress was rebuilt in 980 AD on top of an earlier fortress constructed in 680 AD and probably remained in use until	The Aggersborg, Fyrkat and Trelleborg fortresses were built at the same time around 980 AD but only remained functional for around 20 years until 1000AD. They are all similar in layout and construction. Little remains above ground but the sites are marked out. Around 980 the rampart system of the Danevirke was extended by a new rampart in addition to earlier	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.

	the late 12th century.	embankments which had been constructed since the 7 th century. A later building phase remained in use until the late 12 th century.	
Page 217, right column, line 15	Vestfold ship burials are seen to be connected not to royalty, but rather to what are referred to as “petty kings”	Vestfold ship burials are connected to royalty or closely linked to the families connected to ruling powers.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 217, right column, last but three lines	The numerous chieftains and local rulers who had existed under Roman rule , remained.	The numerous chieftains and local rulers remained.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 218, left column, paragraph 4, line 4	The fort marked the division between the newly enlarged Danish power and Frankish power.	The ramparts marked the division between the newly enlarged Danish power and Frankish power.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Page 218, left column, paragraph 7, lines 1	In the 9th century the Norse expansion also moved eastwards to Latvia where Grobiņa was established	In the 7th century AD, Scandinavians arrived in the Grobiņa region which then became a centre for long-distance trade and probably also an agrarian settlement. Up into the 9th century AD, Grobiņa continued its development and expanded into a well-known proto-urban settlement of Scandinavian settlers and Curonians.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 219, left column, line 5	In terms of sites that reflect both the Viking Age and later developments are Novgorod and Bolgar in Russia (inscribed 1992 and 2014 respectively), and Urnes and Bryggen in Norway (both inscribed 1979).	In terms of sites that reflect both the Viking Age and later developments are Novgorod and Bolgar in Russia (inscribed 1992 and 2014 respectively), and Urnes in Norway (inscribed 1979).	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Page 219, left column, last but two paragraphs, line 3	However sites such as the Gamla Uppsala / Valsgärde / Vendel complex in Sweden as an example of the roots of Viking-Age power and ritual is not mentioned.	(Gamla Uppsala is mentioned on page 234, 237, 238 and 239. Vendel and Valsgärde are mentioned on page 235)	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Page 217, right column, line 4	The three burials mounds of Borre, Oseberg and Gokstad,	The three burial sites Borre, Oseberg and Gokstad,	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Annex, page 3, legend of photograph 2	Trelleborg fortress (Denmark)	Aggersborg fortress (Denmark)	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Annex, page 4, legend of photograph 2	Hyllestad (Norway)	Trelleborg fortress (Denmark)	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.



FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF
FACTUAL ERRORS IN
THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS



(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

STATE(S) PARTY(IES): Georgia

EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE: Gelati Monastery [Significant boundary modification of “Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery”]

RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY’S EVALUATION: ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 4 (304)	“ICOMOS considers that this justification in general is appropriate but that it should be augmented with specific references to the considerable size, clear special concept, and the high architectural and decorative quality of main buildings of the monastery and that clearer details should be provided of the main attributes. Furthermore, ICOMOS considers that its royal associations, relationship to the royal capital of Kutaisi and its role as one of the most important centres of culture and learning in ancient Georgia should also be noted.”	All the aspects mentioned in this comment are discussed in the Section 3.1 of the Major Boundary Modification Dossier and are briefly summarized in the Section 3.3 entitled “Statement of Outstanding Universal Value” in order to avoid duplication.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification
Page 5 (305)	“ICOMOS considers that there are vulnerabilities related to the buffer zone and wider setting”.	The draft Site Management Plan for the Gelati Monastery WHS was finalized on 09.05.2015. It provides measures to assist solving the problems of the vulnerability of the buffer zone including the development pressures.	ICOMOS considers that this correction contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.
Page 5 (305)	“At the time of inscription, in 1994, the Academy building was a roofless ruin.”	At the time of inscription, in 1994, the Academy building was standing roofless” The building was conserved to a	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification

		certain degree in the 1960-ies, 1980-ies and all the structure, including masonry walls with gables and most of the cornices have survived in its authentic form up to date. Even though the building has significantly damaged, it was not a ruin per se.	
Page 5 (305)	“in 2009 the upper parts of the ruin’s walls were rebuilt”	In 2009 the building was cleaned, the damaged cornice stones were restored, and an anti-seismic belt arranged to base the wooden beams and rafters on it. No rebuilding has taken place during the rehabilitation works.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification
Page 5 (305)	“the work has not been undertaken on the basis of evidence of what existed before it became a ruin”	The rehabilitation design was based on the archaeological investigation results as well as art historical research. The rehabilitation project design was preceded by the art-historical research. One of the factual evidences, leading to the decision on the shape of the roof, apart from the existing building structure with the preserved gables, was an historical engraving by the Swiss traveler Diubua De Monpere from 1833 that gives detailed view of the Academy building before the collapse of the roof. Furthermore, the detailed archaeological investigations of the interior of the Academy did not reveal any evidence, e.g. column basements, arched stones, etc., that would suggest the different shape of the roof. Therefore, taking into account the need for preservation of the building and restoring its public function, it was decided to install the light and reversible wooden roof structure, with the ceramic tile cover. The tiles were discovered during the archaeological works and therefore were suggested as most appropriate roof cover based on factual evidence.	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.
Page 5 (305)	“ICOMOS considers that overall the conditions of integrity and authenticity have been met, although	The academy: The restoration of the roofing of the Academy was assessed positively by the joint World	ICOMOS considers that the first comment reflects a difference of opinion.

	<p>authenticity has been to a degree weakened by the re-building of the Academy, and is vulnerable due to the fragility of some of the wall paintings”.</p>	<p>Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM Advisory Mission on Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery on 15-17 March 2010. The Mission Report refers to the intervention in the section Positive Measures in the Assessment of the State of Conservation of the Property.</p> <p>The intervention includes a reversible wooden structure on the existing masonry walls and does not deal with rebuilding of the masonry. As mentioned in the Boundary Modification Dossier, the roofing of the Academy was based on a thorough study of the preserved wall pockets and gables, in order to prevent deterioration of the building. The roof is completely reversible.</p> <p>Thus, it would be preferable to reconsider the assessment of the Academy given in the report taking into account the Advisory Mission Report of 2011.</p> <p>The wall paintings: Some of the wall paintings in the main church are indeed fragile. Some urgent conservation works have been carried out in 2010. The information about the works are included in the State of Conservation Report provided to the World Heritage Centre in January 2011. further conservation works are envisaged to be continued in the following years.</p>	<p>ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification</p>
Page 6 (306)	<p>“ICOMOS considers that the main threats to the property are potential inadequately regulated development in the buffer zone and uncontrolled tourism pressures”.</p>	<p>In the draft Site Management Plan for Gelati Monastery, both above-mentioned threats (and some others) are discussed in details and ways to solve them are presented. Within the framework of the Management Plan, a special Visitor Management Programme has been developed that deals with the threats of uncontrolled tourism pressure.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the information provided refers to future actions which cannot be assessed at this stage.</p>
Page 7 (307)	<p>“ICOMOS considers that</p>	<p>The measures for protection of</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the</p>

	<p>the legal protection in place is adequate for the property. For the buffer zone, clear physical and visual protection needs to be put in place as well as clear rules and guidance for its management.”</p>	<p>the buffer zone as well as rules for its management are proposed in the Management Plan for the Gelati Monastery WHS. The national legislation (law on Cultural Heritage, 2007 art. 36¹) sets the regulations for visual and physical protection of the listed buildings. The current buffer zone of the property has been based on the enlargement of the standard 1 km Visual Protection Area by the Decree of the Minister of Culture and Monuments protection #03/5 09.01.2014. The further improvement of the legal protection on the territory of the buffer zone will be provided following the adoption of the Management Plan of the property approved.</p> <p>¹Article 36. Determination of an Individual Protection Zone of a Monument, its Comprising Areas and Regime</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An individual protection zone of a monument shall be the area around an immoveable monument, which contains physical and visual protection areas and is established for the purposes of physical and visual protection of a monument. 2. The area of physical protection of a monument shall be the area around an immoveable monument, in which any act may inflict physical damages on the monument or its surrounding area. The physical protection area shall be determined as the height of the monument multiplied by two but not within fifty metres radii. 3. Any activity in the area of physical protection which damages or creates a threat of damage or worsens its interpretation and use shall be prohibited, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. such acts that will cause significant land vibration or deformation; 5. storage of chemical, easily inflammable and explosive materials; 6. the erection of such structures, which do not serve the protection of a monument and its environment; 7. planting of those species and in such fashion which may inflict damages on a monument. 8. The area of visual protection of a monument shall be the area beyond the area of physical protection, the change of which may have impact 	<p>information provided refers to future actions which cannot be assessed at this stage.</p>
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		<p>on the historically set environment or/and high-quality interpretation of a monument. An area of visual protection shall be determined as:</p> <p>9. 300 metres radii for monuments;</p> <p>10. 500 metres radii for monuments of national significance;</p> <p>11. 1000 metres radii for monuments inscribed on the World Heritage List.</p> <p>12. If a monument is located within the city, the distance indicated in sub-paragraphs a and b of paragraph 4 of this article shall be reduced by two.</p> <p>13. Activities in an area of visual protection that will inflict damages on a historically set environment of a monument and impair its optimal vision, its high-quality interpretation or diminish its significance are prohibited.</p> <p>For the determination of the height of a monument for the areas indicated in this article shall be considered its maximum elevation, while the distance from the monument to the boundaries of a protection area shall be counted from the external contour of a monument towards the radius from the centre of the monument.</p>	
Page 8 (308)	<p>“ICOMOS considers that taking into consideration that the property is a living monastery and a monument at the same time, precise zoning of the territory of the monastery to ensure on the one hand the privacy for monks and on the other hand adequate space for visitors is important”.</p>	<p>Within the framework of the Management Plan, a special <u>Programme for the religious functioning of the Monastery</u> has been developed that covers <u>all aspects stated in this comment.</u></p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the information provided refers to future actions which cannot be assessed at this stage</p>
Page 9 (309)	<p>“ICOMOS considers that monitoring should be strengthened to encompass tri-dimensional measurements and that a full documentation process for conservation work should be put in place.”</p>	<p>The draft Management Plan (Section 7.2) proposes a system of measures for monitoring the condition of the property. Measures mentioned in this comment should be developed additionally.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the information provided refers to future actions which cannot be assessed at this stage</p>



FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS



(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

STATE(S) PARTY(IES): Germany

EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE: Speicherstadt and Kontorhaus district with Chilehaus

RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION: ICOMOS

Page	Sentence including the factual error	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment by the Advisory Body and/or The World Heritage Centre
189	Originally developed between 1885 and 1927 (partly rebuilt 1949-1967), it includes 15 very large warehouse blocks and six ancillary buildings on a network of short canals.	Originally developed between 1885 and 1927 (partly rebuilt 1949-1967), it includes 15 very large warehouse blocks and six ancillary buildings on a network of streets and short canals.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be a clarification.
189	The neighbouring Kontorhaus district includes a number of massive office complexes built between the 1920s and the 1940s to house businesses engaged in port-related activities.	The neighbouring Kontorhaus district includes a number of massive office complexes built between the 1920s and the 1950s to house businesses engaged in port-related activities.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
189	The 20.95-ha Speicherstadt features 15 large 5- to 7-storey warehouse complexes, six ancillary buildings, and a connecting network of canals and bridges , all originally erected between 1885 and 1927.	The 20.95-ha Speicherstadt features 15 large 5- to 7-storey warehouse complexes, six ancillary buildings, and a connecting network of streets, canals and bridges, all originally erected between 1885 and 1927.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be a clarification.
189	The nominated portion of the adjacent Kontorhaus district is a cohesive, densely built 5.13-ha area featuring six very large office complexes begun in the 1920s – Chilehaus, Messberghof, Sprinkenhof, Mohlenhof, Montanhof, and Miramar-Haus – that stand out for their unity of function and their Modernist brick-clad architecture.	The nominated portion of the adjacent Kontorhaus district is a cohesive, densely built 5.13-ha area featuring eight mainly very large office complexes begun in the 1920s – Chilehaus, Messberghof, Sprinkenhof, Mohlenhof, Montanhof, former Post Office Building, Niedernstrasse 10, Kontorhaus Burchardstrasse 19-21 and Miramar-Haus – that stand out for their unity of function and their Modernist brick-clad architecture.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification, which would be clearer with the following small revisions: The nominated portion of the adjacent Kontorhaus district is a cohesive, densely built 5.13-ha area featuring eight mainly very large office complexes built between the 1920s and the 1950s – Chilehaus, Messberghof, Sprinkenhof, Mohlenhof, Montanhof, former Post Office Building at Niedernstrasse 10,

			Kontorhaus Burchardstrasse 19-21 and Miramar-Haus – that stand out for their unity of function and their Modernist brick-clad architecture.
189	More than 50 percent of the Speicherstadt was damaged or destroyed during the Second World War, but was substantially reconstructed.	About 50 percent of the Speicherstadt was damaged or destroyed during the Second World War, but was substantially reconstructed.	ICOMOS acknowledges this editorial change.
190	Networks of short canals and bridges also contribute significantly to the character of the Speicherstadt, which is separated from the city centre by the 45-m-wide Customs Canal, its continuation to the west, the Binnenhafen, and the adjoining upper harbour to the east.	Networks of streets, short canals and bridges also contribute significantly to the character of the Speicherstadt, which is separated from the city centre by the 45-m-wide Customs Canal, its continuation to the west, the Binnenhafen, and the adjoining upper harbour to the east.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be a clarification.
190	In order to more fully represent the Kontorhaus district, the State Party, by means of documents submitted to ICOMOS on 9 and 10 February 2015, extended the nominated property to include three additional buildings, the Polizeikommissariat, Miramar-Haus, and Montanhof.	In order to more fully represent the Kontorhaus district, the State Party, by means of documents submitted to ICOMOS on 9 and 10 February 2015, extended the nominated property to include five additional buildings, the Polizeikommissariat, Miramar-Haus, the former Post Office Building, Niedernstrasse 10, the Kontorhaus Burchardstrasse 19-21 and the Montanhof.	ICOMOS considers these corrections to be clarifications, which would be clearer with the following small revisions: In order to more fully represent the Kontorhaus district, the State Party, by means of documents submitted to ICOMOS on 9 and 10 February 2015, extended the nominated property to include five additional buildings: the Polizeikommissariat, the Miramar-Haus, the former Post Office Building at Niedernstrasse 10, the Kontorhaus Burchardstrasse 19-21 and the Montanhof.
190	The nearby 7-storey Miramar-Haus was erected in 1921-22 as the first building in the new office district.	The nearby 7-storey Miramar-Haus was erected in 1922-24 as one of the first buildings in the new office district.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
190	Across the street and built three years later, the 9-storey Montanhof features a clinker-brick façade with a highly articulated crystalline corner that is thoroughly modern in its Expressionist design. (...)	Across the street and built two years later, the 9-storey Montanhof features a clinker-brick façade with a highly articulated crystalline corner that is thoroughly modern in its Expressionist design. The Post Office Building, Niedernstrasse 10, was built as a telephone and post office in 1924-26 in a style somewhere between the expressionist Montanhof and	ICOMOS considers these corrections to be clarifications, which would be clearer with the following small revisions: Across the street and built two years later, the 9-storey Montanhof features a clinker-brick façade with a highly articulated crystalline corner that is thoroughly modern in its Expressionist

		the straightforward Mohlenhof. The last great Kontorhaus, Burchardstrasse 19-21, was completed in 1955/56. This complex is built in the tradition of the modern movement of the twenties, and is based on the grid-style architecture developed in the post-war period.	design. The building at Niedernstrasse 10 was built as a telephone and post office in 1924-26 in a transitional style between the expressionist Montanhof and the functionalist Mohlenhof. The last great Kontorhaus, Burchardstrasse 19-21, was completed in 1955-56. This complex is built in the tradition of the Modern Movement of the 1920s , and is based on the grid-style architecture developed in the post-war period.
191	No comparisons were drawn with interdependent, functionally complimentary warehouse-office ensembles.	No comparisons were drawn with interdependent, functionally complementary warehouse-office ensembles.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
194	One of the largest surviving districts of this type in the world, despite significant losses in the Second World War, this ensemble of warehouse blocks and ancillary buildings interlaced with a network of canals and bridges, along with its associated office district, remains an exceptional testimony to the rapid growth of international trade in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.	One of the largest surviving districts of this type in the world, despite significant losses in the Second World War, this ensemble of warehouse blocks and ancillary buildings interlaced with a network of streets, canals and bridges, along with its associated office district, remains an exceptional testimony to the rapid growth of international trade in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be a clarification.
195	The Outstanding Universal Value of Speicherstadt and Kontorhaus District with Chilehaus is expressed in 15 large warehouse complexes, six ancillary port buildings, and a connecting network of canals and bridges originally erected between 1885 and 1927; and six massive office complexes built between the 1920s and the 1940s to house businesses engaged in port-related activities.	The Outstanding Universal Value of Speicherstadt and Kontorhaus District with Chilehaus is expressed in 15 large warehouse complexes, eight ancillary port buildings, and a connecting network of streets, canals and bridges originally erected between 1885 and 1927; and eight massive office complexes built between the 1920s and the 1950s to house businesses engaged in port-related activities.	ICOMOS acknowledges these clarifications. ICOMOS however considers that there are six, not eight , ancillary buildings: the former Boiler House, former Central Power House, former Coffee Exchange, former Manned Fire Alarm Station, former Winch Operators' House, and former Customs Buildings.
195	The ensemble of short bridges and elevated walkways span the waterways and interconnect the warehouse blocks with each other and with the city. The neighbouring Kontorhaus district features the Chilehaus, Messberghof, Sprinkenhof, Mohlenhof, Montanhof, and	The ensemble of short bridges and elevated walkways span the streets and waterways and interconnect the warehouse blocks with each other and with the city. The neighbouring Kontorhaus district features the Chilehaus, Messberghof, Sprinkenhof, Mohlenhof,	ICOMOS considers these corrections to be clarifications, which would be clearer with the following small revisions: The ensemble of short bridges and elevated walkways span the streets and waterways and

	<p>Miramar-Haus, six very large office complexes begun in the 1920s, plus the Polizeikommissariat, all located on irregularly shaped and obliquely angled plots in a densely built area adjacent to the warehouse district.</p>	<p>Montanhof, the former Post Office Building, Niedernstrasse 10, the Kontorhaus Burchardstrasse 19-21 and Miramar-Haus, eight mainly very large office complexes begun in the 1920s, plus the Polizeikommissariat, all located on irregularly shaped and obliquely angled plots in a densely built area adjacent to the warehouse district.</p>	<p>interconnect the warehouse blocks with each other and with the city. The neighbouring Kontorhaus district features eight mainly very large office complexes – the Chilehaus, Messberghof, Sprinkenhof, Mohlenhof, Montanhof, former Post Office Building at Niedernstrasse 10, Kontorhaus Burchardstrasse 19-21 and Miramar-Haus – plus the Polizeikommissariat, all located on irregularly shaped and obliquely angled plots in a densely built area adjacent to the warehouse district.</p>
195	<p>The proposed boundaries for the Kontorhaus district, as revised by the State Party in February 2015, include a selection of six of the large office complexes built between the 1920s and the 1940s to house businesses engaged in port-related activities.</p>	<p>The proposed boundaries for the Kontorhaus district, as revised by the State Party in February 2015, include a selection of eight of the large office complexes built between the 1920s and the 1950s to house businesses engaged in port-related activities.</p>	<p>ICOMOS acknowledges these clarifications.</p>
198	<p>The adjacent Kontorhaus district is a cohesive, densely built area featuring six very large office complexes that were built from the 1920s to the 1940s to house businesses engaged in port-related activities.</p>	<p>The adjacent Kontorhaus district is a cohesive, densely built area featuring eight mainly very large office complexes that were built from the 1920s to the 1950s to house businesses engaged in port-related activities.</p>	<p>ICOMOS acknowledges these clarifications.</p>
198	<p>Speicherstadt, the “city of warehouses,” includes 15 very large warehouse blocks that are inventively historicist in appearance but advanced in their technical installations and equipment, as well as six ancillary buildings and a connecting network of canals and bridges. Anchored by the iconic Chilehaus, the Kontorhaus district’s massive office buildings stand out for their early Modernist brick-clad architecture and their unity of function. The Chilehaus, Messberghof, Sprinkenhof, Mohlenhof, Montanhof, and Miramar-Haus attest to architectural and city-planning concepts that were emerging in the early 20th century.</p>	<p>Speicherstadt, the “city of warehouses,” includes 15 very large warehouse blocks that are inventively historicist in appearance but advanced in their technical installations and equipment, as well as six ancillary buildings and a connecting network of streets, canals and bridges. Anchored by the iconic Chilehaus, the Kontorhaus district’s massive office buildings stand out for their early Modernist brick-clad architecture and their unity of function. The Chilehaus, Messberghof, Sprinkenhof, Mohlenhof, Montanhof, the former Post Office Building, Niedernstraße 10, the Kontorhaus Burchardstrasse 19-21 and Miramar-Haus attest to</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers these corrections to be clarifications, which would be clearer with the following small revisions: Speicherstadt, the “city of warehouses,” includes 15 very large warehouse blocks that are inventively historicist in appearance but advanced in their technical installations and equipment, as well as six ancillary buildings and a connecting network of streets, canals and bridges. Anchored by the iconic Chilehaus, the Kontorhaus district’s massive office buildings stand out for their early Modernist brick-clad architecture and their unity of function. The</p>

		architectural and city-planning concepts that were emerging in the early 20th century.	Chilehaus, Messberghof, Sprinkenhof, Mohlenhof, Montanhof, former Post Office Building at Niedernstrasse 10, Kontorhaus Burchardstrasse 19-21 and Miramar-Haus attest to architectural and city-planning concepts that were emerging in the early 20th century.
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FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF
FACTUAL ERRORS IN
THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS



(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

STATE(S) PARTY(IES): Germany

EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE: The Naumburg Cathedral and the landscape of the rivers Saale and Unstrut - territories of power in the High Middle Ages

RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION: ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 200, left column, line 23-26	"Evidence of the medieval past of the region survive in religious and defensive structures, relict stretches of ancient routes, remains of hydraulic arrangements, buried traces of agrarian land organization and land use forms, toponyms."	"Evidence of the medieval past of the region survives in ensembles of monuments, which are for the most part interrelated through the visual axis and further religious and defensive structures, settlement layouts , relict stretches of ancient routes, remains of hydraulic arrangements, still existent and visible elements and buried traces of agrarian land organization and land use forms, toponyms."	The wording religious and defensive structures does not exclude monuments. ICOMOS considers the integration as a clarification ICOMOS notes that settlement layouts and terraced fields are mentioned as at p. 201, left column, line 43 - 44 of the ICOMOS evaluation: "in only a relatively few cases their remains persist as tangible and visible evidence, i.e., settlement layouts, terraced fields..."
Page 201, left column, line 35	"(e.g. Wenzendorfer Brücke)."	"(e.g. Wenzendorfer Brücke)."	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error
Page 201, left column, line 49-51	„Ancient evidence of terraced vineyards can still be well recognized in limited areas, as the Schweigenberge vineyard, or at Klöppelberg ."	"Ancient evidence of terraced vineyards can still be recognised in many areas, such as the Schweigenberge vineyard, Dechantenberg vineyard, Steinmeister vineyard and the former terraced vineyards in the south of the Köppelberg, which now belong to the forestal area of Mordtal/ Platten ."	The use of the term limited concerns the size and proportion of historic vineyard areas compared to the overall size of the nominated property and to the extent of vineyards in the relevant period for this nomination (at p. 147 it is said that only the Pforte monastery "At the end of the 13th century, it was operating a total of 77 vineyards". As it is indicated in other pages of the dossier, also other monasteries and seigneurs owned vineyards so they should have been many more at the end of the relevant period.

			<p>ICOMOS in its evaluation has pointed out the Schweigenberge vineyards as the nomination dossier highlights them as they “are among the most significant vineyards in terms of the cultural landscape in the whole of Germany” (p.616) and the Köppelberg vineyard, as in the nomination dossier it is said to be proven as the oldest in the application region and “still in use today for producing wine” (p. 616) However, indeed Dechantenberg, Steinmeister vineyards are mentioned in the nomination dossier as surviving ancient vineyards.</p> <p>ICOMOS considers that this (change from 'limited' to 'many') reflects a difference of opinion, as vineyard areas remain limited compared to the 11-13th century extension (as described in the nomination dossier).</p> <p>ICOMOS acknowledges the typing error (Klöppelberg instead of Köppelberg)</p> <p>ICOMOS acknowledges the final additional phrase as a clarification.</p>
Page 201, left column, line 53-right column, line 1	„In most cases, following the plagues that hit European vines in the 19th and 20th centuries, former farming patterns were largely replaced by wider plots where new vines were planted. “	“In most cases, following the plagues that hit European vines in the 19th and 20th centuries, the cultivation of the new grafted vines did not lead to a widening of small plots of land, as this was not possible on the steep slopes for technical reasons. “	<p>The nomination dossier (p. 83) states that “New vines were planted after World War I and World War II, and the main portion of new vines was planted during the 60s of the 20th century. In addition to the traditional terraced vineyards which are difficult to cultivate, large-area complexes were created as well”.</p> <p>ICOMOS phrase combines the information from the nomination dossier and from the mission and mainly refers to changes occurred to the landscape after the vines' plagues.</p> <p>ICOMOS however acknowledges this clarification</p>
Page 201, right column, line 9-10	“The Kleine Saale River, a 10km-long artificial channel built in the 13th century to supply water to the Cistercian monastery of	“The Kleine Saale River, a 10km-long artificial channel built around 1180 to supply water to the Cistercian monastery of Pforte,... “	At p. 91 of the dossier is stated that “a weir was built in the Saale River in Wenzendorf/Kösen around the year 1180 from where a water channel was created which was ten kilometres long and running

	Schulpforte,..."		towards Altenburg/Almrich. Since the 13th century, that channel has been known as the Kleine Saale" the name of the monastery is indeed Pforte ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Page 201, right column, line 26-27	"Only four castles, built in the period relevant to the nomination, still contain structures from the 12th -13th centuries:..."	"Only four castles, built in the period relevant to the nomination, still contain structures from the 11th -13th centuries:..."	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
Page 201, right column, line 29-30	„...forms today a rather large complex ;..."	"...forms still today a rather large complex with walls, double-chapel, remains of the Romanesque palace and the "Dicker Wilhelm" keep ;..."	ICOMOS considers this corrections to be an editorial change and an integration which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 201, right column, line 34-37	„Schönburg Castle ... retains its original layout and some elements, such as the keep from the 13 th century."	"Schönburg Castle ... retains its original layout and such essential elements as the ring walls and the Romanesque keep from the 13 th century with its exceptionally carved fireplace ."	ICOMOS considers this corrections to be an editorial change and an integration which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 201, right column, line 39-41	„Goseck Castle ... was substantially remodelled into a monastery very early and further again into an castle, so that no structure from the High Middle Age survives."	"Goseck Castle from the 9th-11th centuries ... was substantially remodelled into a monastery very early and then again into a castle, but the surviving archaeological evidence document the structure from the High Middle Ages."	'Archaeological evidence' is not a synonym of 'structure' ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 201, right column, line 45-50	"Monastic complexes were also numerous and a few still survive, although they have been modified through the centuries." "One of the most relevant is the Cistercian Monastery of Pforta, where only a few structures dating back to the High Middle Ages persist in their materiality, including the impressive minster, erected between 1251 and 1268 AD ."	"Monastic complexes were also numerous and all – instead of the Benedictine monastery St George in Naumburg - still survive, although they have been modified through the centuries." Of the important Benedictine monastery Goseck constructed after 1041 the eastern part of the monastery church remains. Goseck belongs to the most magnificent examples of Salian church building in the Empire. "One of the most relevant is the Cistercian Monastery of Pforte, where highly important structures dating back to the High Middle Ages persist in their materiality: the complete stone enclosure of the monastery grounds, important remains of individual functional buildings, the infirmary with Abbot' chapel, the monastery cemetery with stone lantern of the Dead, the monastery church	This integration by the SP refers only to the eastern part of the monastery church in Goseck and not to the monastery as a complex. This sentence is an integration that does not modify the meaning of the ICOMOS sentence The following sentence contains advocacy for the proposals made in the nomination dossier. At p. 218 a map of the Pforte monastery, out of 26 listed, identifies two buildings, the cemetery and structures from other two buildings as dating back to the relevant period for the present nomination (11th- 13 th century). These may be considered 'a few structures' compared to 26. ICOMOS considers that 'highly important' implies advocacy for proposals made in the nomination dossier.

		and large sections of the enclosure. The church dates essentially from the middle of the 12th century and was modernised between 1251 and 1268. Of the unique furnishings of that time remain the liturgical furniture, a Croce dipinta, which is one of the two oldest preserved monumental Cistercian crosses in Europe from the High Middle Ages, and the oldest rose window with Grisaille painting in Europe.	<p>At p. 220 the nomination dossier states “Due to the continuously growing significance of the monastery [...], the Cistercians decided soon after to implement an ambitious new building project. [...] unusually concrete information is available about the beginnings and the end of that large-scale building site in the 13th century.” ICOMOS considers that this sentence is not equivalent to say that the church was modernised.</p> <p>The following sentence is an integration to the text and does not indicate an error in the ICOMOS text.</p>
Page 201, right column, line 50-53	„Another monastic ensemble is the Benedictine nun convent in Zscheiplitz, with its 13th century minster , architectural details of which parallel those in Naumburg Cathedral. ”	“Another monastic ensemble is the Benedictine nun convent in Zscheiplitz. Around 1100 a church was there constructed, on which around 1200 a Benedictine nun convent was established and the church was remodeled into a convent church, architectural details of which parallel those in Naumburg Cathedral, St Giles chapel in Naumburg, parish church St Mary in Freyburg and double-chapel of Neuenburg castle. ”	<p>At p. 239 of the nomination dossier the paragraph is titled “The minster of the Benedictine nuns of Zscheiplitz”</p> <p>ICOMOS considers that the editorial change from minster to 'convent church' does not change the meaning of the sentence</p> <p>in the same page the text reads “...Benedictine convent of nuns was established in Zscheiplitz in 1203 at the latest. [...] the church in Zscheiplitz was likely completed during the term of Landgrave Louis IV (1217 – 1227).” indeed in the following lines the existence of a previous church is mentioned.</p> <p>ICOMOS considers this a clarification</p> <p>the last part the sentence is an integration to the ICOMOS sentence and does not indicate an error.</p>
Page 202, left column, line 1-2	„...and Freyburg an imperial commercial centre of new foundation. ”	“... and Freyburg is a new systematic strategic foundation of the Landgraves of Thuringia at the turn of the 12th to the 13th century. ”	ICOMOS accepts this as a factual error
Page 202, left column, line 10-15	„However, not much survives from the High Middle Ages beyond the cathedral and the religious architecture: only the Haus zu Hohen Lilien preserves, under	“However, not much survives from the High Middle Ages beyond the cathedral and the religious architecture: only the “Haus zur Hohen Lilie” is preserved, under the layers of subsequent modifications, the walls of a	At p. 419 of the nomination dossier is stated “a basement register has been kept since 1995, in which 114 late and post-medieval basements under the existing plots of land are documented alone in the western part of the city...” and also

	the layers of subsequent modifications, the walls of a romanesque tower and portions of the town fortifications and gates date back to the 14th-15th century."	Romanesque tower, portions of the town fortifications, several Romanesque basements and gates, that date back to the 14th-15th century."	"Basements from the Romanesque times [...] have been retained in individual cases only (Hohe Lilie, Jakobstraße 5)." In ICOMOS view "late and post-medieval" does not correspond to high medieval and "individual cases" does not correspond to several.
Page 202, left column, line 16-26	„Freyburg was a newly founded fortified town, with a regular layout and grid-based road network with the market place at its centre, dating back to the Romanesque period." ... Evidence of the building layout can be gained from the analysis of building cellars. Expansion of the town outside its walls started as early as the beginning of the 15th century. Remains of buildings from the 11th-13th centuries are very limited and consist mainly of vestiges incorporated in cellar walls . The town walls and gates mainly date to the 14th-15th centuries."	"Freyburg was a newly founded fortified town with a regular layout and a grid-based road network with the market place at its centre and the great parish church of St Mary in the eastern part dating back to the Romanesque period"... Evidence of the settlement layout – "planned city" - and the building layout can be gained from the analysis of building cellars. The surviving Romanesque cellars with their portals are valuable examples of early town development . Expansion of the town outside its walls started as early as the beginning of the 15th century. Remains of buildings from the 12th-13th centuries are consist in the Romanesque parish church St Mary and many Romanesque cellar walls and portals . The town walls and gates, whose course corresponds to the Romanesque town fortifications , mainly date from the 14th-15th centuries."	ICOMOS considers the first an integration that does not indicate an error ICOMOS considers the second a clarification At p. 280 nomination dossier "While at least the rounded barrel vaults of the cellars at Markt.2 and 14 and/or Oberstraße 1 were built during the Romanesque/Late Romanesque period, most of the other vaults were probably built in at a later point in time." At p. 283 of the dossier there is a map indicating the romanesque cellar structures. ICOMOS wishes to point out that the description was meant to highlight the residential/ secular built fabric and not on the religious buildings
Page 202, left column, line 27-31	"Some surviving examples of typical blind alley settlement forms are said to date to prior to the High Middle Ages; these are complemented by linear and radial settlement forms (Grosswilsdorf, Punschrau is in the buffer zone), apparently evolved from blind alley layouts."	"In the outlines of the villages there are, alongside different smaller types in line form (Fränkenau), blind alley form (e.g. Eulau, Weischütz, Punschrau) or in the form of a group of farms (Lengefeld), villages with large linear (Flemmingen) and radial planed forms (Großwilsdorf) or combinations thereof. They reflect today vividly the development of the High Middle Age colonisation in the German-Slavonic "contact zone" and were at the same time a center of gravity under the new settlement areas."	ICOMOS considers the first sentence as a clarification. ICOMOS considers the second sentence as an integration containing advocacy for the proposals made in the nomination dossier.
Page 202, left column, line 32-33	"Several churches survive within the area and the most important is the Naumburg	"Several churches survive within the area and the most important is the Naumburg Cathedral, the only church in the world with two choir	ICOMOS considers that this integration does not point out any error.

	Cathedral.”	screens from the 13 th century.”	
Page 202, left column, line 36-39	“...crypt, the choir, the three-bay transept with its portal, the choir screens and, more importantly, the 13 th century glass paintings, and the sculptures of the founders, associated with..”	„...crypt, the western choir and parts of the eastern choir , the three-bay nave, the transept with its portal, the main parts of the eastern towers and the north western tower and the first two floors of the south-western tower , the choir screens. Of outstanding value are the concept and layout of the western choir with the 13th century glass paintings, and the twelve sculptures of the founders and the western rood screen , associated with ...“	<p>At p. 146 of the nomination dossier it is written “Apart from the hall crypt and the choir, the three-bay transept is one of the oldest parts of the new cathedral building”</p> <p>at p. 152 the nomination dossier mentions “Two nearly completely preserved choir screen structures from the first half of the 13th century”.</p> <p>ICOMOS considers this correction on choir screens a clarification</p> <p>ICOMOS considers that the sentence “of outstanding value are the concept and the layout of the western choir” contains advocacy for the proposals made in the nomination dossier</p> <p>as for the rood screen, see ICOMOS response above.</p>
Page 202, left column, line 45-48	“The former immunity precinct can only be reconstructed through historical records and the structure of cadastral parcels although the bishop's and the capitular curiae still exist.”	“The former immunity precinct is for the most part visibly preserved in its medieval extent, through settlement layout , structure of cadastral parcels, Romanesque cellars and remains of the precinct walls. Outstanding high medieval monuments are the Romanesque residential tower of the Bishop's curia, the St Giles curia with its two-storey chapel and the episcopal St John's chapel at the Cathedral cemetery. ”	<p>At p. 192 of the nomination dossier it is stated “Based on the gates of the cathedral precincts recorded in the written sources and on the course of particular parcel boundaries, the boundary of the immunity as it had formed in the High Middle Ages can be reconstructed.”</p> <p>therefore ICOMOS considers this integration as a clarification</p> <p>ICOMOS considers that the word “Outstanding” implies advocacy</p> <p>ICOMOS considers the integration as a clarification.</p>
Page 202, left column, line 49-54	„Other important churches are the minster of the Benedictines in Goseck, and the minster of St Maurice's monastery of the Augustinian canons, which was remodelled into gothic forms in the 15th century. These bear witness to the influence of the Naumburg cathedral and also of the role played by convents in the area.”	“Other important churches are the minsters of the Benedictines in Goseck, of the Cistercians in Pforte, of the Benedictine nuns in Zscheiplitz , of the Augustinian canons of Naumburg, which were remodelled into gothic forms in the 15th century without the main part of the south-western tower and large parts of the wall of the northern outer wall, the parish churches St Mary in Freyburg and Flemmingen and the double-chapel of Neuenburg Castle. Some churches bear witness to the influence of the Naumburg	<p>ICOMOS considers these integrations to the text and not a correction</p> <p>ICOMOS considers that the correction of the last sentence contains editorial changes that modify the meaning of the</p>

		Cathedral in their architecture and building sculpture and in their furnishings."	sentence.
Page 202, right column, line 39-41	"Freyburg was founded by the Unstrut River as an 'Einlager' place where residence was compulsory until debts were paid."	"Freyburg was founded by the Unstrut River and in immediate vicinity of Neuenburg Castle as a representative town by the Landgraves of Thuringia at the turn of the 12th century and the 13th century, the definition as an "Einlager" place, where residence was compulsory until debts were paid (1261) merely characterises a single function of the city."	ICOMOS considers this as a clarification
Page 202, right column, line 43	"...the Naumburger Castle..."	„...the Neuenburg Castle..."	ICOMOS acknowledges this as factual error.
Page 202, right column, line 47-51	„ Due to an active policy undertaken by the bishop of Naumburg, who wished to spread the presence of the Cistercian order in the region, Flemish peasants were encouraged through privilege offers to resettle in the Saale-Unstrut region."	"Due to an active policy undertaken by the bishop of Naumburg, on the one hand the Cistercian order was implemented and on the other hand Flemish peasants were encouraged through privileged offers to resettle in the Saale-Unstrut region."	ICOMOS considers this a clarification
Page 203, left column, line 5	"...establishing granges and boosted ..."	„...granges – of which a very rare Romanesque example in Bad Kösen remains to this day (so called Romanesque House) - ..."	ICOMOS considers this an integration and not a correction of an error.
Page 203, left column, line 6-7	"...artificial canal to be named Kleine Saale was built."	„...artificial canal to be named Kleine Saale was built and the areas under cultivation for wine and fruit up to the steep slopes of the hillsides at the river Saale (Saalberge from Bad Kösen to Roßbach) were arranged so that large closed areas of cultivation were created."	ICOMOS considers this an integration and not a correction of an error.
Page 203, left column, line 11-13	„The 12th and 13th centuries saw alternating control over the region by the Counts Palatine of Saxony, and the Ludowingers, whose increasingly important status was reflected by castle construction, patronage of the arts and church foundations."	"In the final quarter of the 12th century the Ludowingers as Landgraves of Thuringia also obtained the title of the deceased Counts Palatine of Saxony. Alongside the Naumburg Bishop, it was in particular the Wettin family as Margrave of Meißen and advocates of the Naumburg Cathedral Church who competed with the Ludowingers for supremacy. The increasingly important status of the region was reflected by castle construction, patronage of the arts and church	The competition between the Counts Palatine of Saxony and the Ludowingers occurred in the late 11 th century. Indeed, in the 12 th - 13 th century Ludowingers competed with the Wettins. ICOMOS acknowledges this as a factual error.

		foundations.	
Page 203, left column, line 16-17	"The region then came under the control of the Wettin family, where it remained until 1815."	Through the dying out of the Ludowingers (1247) the region came under the control of the Wettin family, where it remained until 1815."	ICOMOS considers that this integration does not modify the meaning of the sentence
Page 203, left column, line 18	"It was with the Wettins that the Naumburg cathedral was founded and that lost its condition as frontier land, as this dynasty provided long-lasting stability in the wider central German region. "	<p>"It was with the Ekkehardiner family and emperor Conrad II and pope Johannes XIX that the episcopal seat was moved from Zeitz to Naumburg and the Naumburg cathedral was founded in 1028 AD.</p> <p>As a result of further developments the Saale-Unstrut region lost its condition as a frontier land in the 12th century. Since the beginning of the 14th century the Wettin dynasty provided long-lasting stability in the wider central German region."</p>	<p>At p. 302 of the nomination dossier it is written that in 1028 AD the bishop's seat was moved, not that the cathedral (as a building) was founded.</p> <p>At p. 321 of the nomination dossier is written "the Wettin family – who were closely related to the Ekkehardines..." and then "As early as the late 11th century, there was a Wettin bishop of Naumburg – Bishop Günther (1079 – 1090). Together with his mother, Countess Berchta, and his brothers, Counts Dietrich of Brehna and Wilhelm of Camburg and the latter's wife, Countess Gepa, he was one of the revered first founders of Naumburg Cathedral, who are portrayed [...] by the founder statues and in the glass windows of the Naumburg west choir."</p> <p>ICOMOS therefore notes that even according to the nomination dossier the Wettins played a role in the foundation of the Cathedral</p> <p>at p. 325 of the nomination dossier it is stated "Upon political unification of the Central German region after 1247, initiated from the margraviate of Meissen, [...] the foundations were laid for further development of the Saale-Unstrut area as part of the larger political unit of the Wettin state with its estates of the realm. Thus the Saale–Unstrut region had lost its specific character as an area for which numerous rulers had battled as well as its special status as an independent transfer and bridging landscape."</p> <p>ICOMOS acknowledges this correction as a clarification.</p>
Page 203, left column, line 25	"... private tenants. "	"... state, municipal and private tenants. "	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification

Page 203, left column, line 36-38	“The Pforte monastery which had already been converted to a school after the reformation, was again turned back into high school. ”	“The Pforte monastery which had already been converted to a school after the reformation, was transformed into a Prussian high school. ”	ICOMOS acknowledges this as a clarification
Page 203, left column, line 46-52	„The area was spared by war destruction in the 20 th century, as well as by the transformations that occurred under the socialist regime. However, land reform and collectivization of farmers brought major changes in the landscape mosaic, land plots were enlarged and agricultural production was organised on the base of large-scale units.“	“The area was barely spared from destruction by war in the 20 th century, as well as by the transformations that occurred under the socialist regime. However, land reform and collectivization of farmers brought minor changes to the landscape mosaic, land plots were in most cases not enlarged and agricultural production was usually not organised on the base of large-scale units.“	ICOMOS considers that this reflects difference of opinion
Page 203, right column, line 33-38	“The nominated property however would be unique because it is a cultural landscape and because of the high concentration of features from the High Middle Ages compared to other properties where these traces have been superseded by later developments.“	“The nominated property however would be unique because it is a cultural landscape and because of the high concentration, a wide variety and outstanding quality and completeness of the cultural features from the High Middle Ages compared to other properties where these traces have been superseded by later developments.“	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.
Page 203, right column, line 53	“cases.”	“cases.” However, the cathedral is described and classified in detail in the nomination dossier (p. 140-190 and p. 398f.)	ICOMOS considers that this integration does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 204, left column, line 21	“11 th to the 13 th centuries AD.“	“11 th to the 13 th centuries AD.“ However, Regensburg as a city in the area which was a settlement at an early stage had continuity until Roman times and as the former capital of the Duchy of Bavaria, Central European trading centre and modern city of the Perpetual Assembly draws on quite different contexts and traditions. Furthermore, the Regensburg entry does not in any way reflect thinking with regard to cultural landscapes.	ICOMOS considers that this integration does not indicate an error. ICOMOS considers that it reflects a difference of opinion on the similarities between the Regensburg and Naumburg areas.
Page 204, left column, line	“...this development differ substantially.”	“...this development differs substantially and dates back	The ICOMOS sentence refers to architectural manifestations,

29		mainly to the 18th and 19th century.”	<p>development of the area was much earlier: in the website of the WHC the description of Fertö/ Neudsiedlersee states “the basis of the current network of towns and villages were formed in the 12th and 13th century, their markets flourishing from 1277 onwards”.</p> <p>ICOMOS considers that this integration does not indicate an error but it reflects a difference of opinion on the extent of the similarities between the two cultural landscapes and areas.</p>
Page 204, left column, line 39	“...experimental character of elements of the cathedral.”	<p>“...experimental character of elements of the cathedral.”</p> <p>However, in Naumburg there is no comparable secular castle as in Durham. Furthermore, in Durham there are no connections established with the fortified and religious buildings of competing rulers of the High Middle Ages available within view or interdependence with the surrounding cultural landscape.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that this integration does not indicate an error, but it reflects a difference of opinion on the extent of the similarities between Durham and Naumburg areas.</p>
Page 204, left column, line 48-51	Other European territories, from England to France and Italy, exhibit a similar concentration in small enough areas, of towns, monasteries, castles with seigneurial functions.	Other European territories, from England to France and Italy, have had a similar concentration in small enough areas, of towns, monasteries, castles with seigneurial functions. However, there is no region in an extension from approximately 10 km from the north to the south and from the west to the east, where all this monuments and elements in such a density and high quality are still visible existing like at the Saale-Unstrut region.	<p>ICOMOS considers that this reflect a difference of opinion</p> <p>ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.</p> <p>It also reflects a difference of opinion</p>
Page 204, right column, line 31	“...castles, etc.”	“...castles, etc.” However, it should be to observe that the Cathedral of Brixen underwent a completely new construction in the 18th century and the Old Town is characterized too by Baroque. Bolzano first became an episcopal seat in 1964, Klausen exhibits almost no visible substance from the High Middle Ages, which, with the exception of the pilgrim’s hospice Klösterle also applies to Neumark. Compared with the landscape at Saale and Unstrut the period of the High Middle Ages does not dominate the landscape.	<p>The comparison was made between two territories and their pattern of development and not between two cathedrals.</p> <p>Bolzano has been mentioned in the ICOMOS evaluation as a market town and not as an episcopal seat.</p> <p>ICOMOS considers that this integration does not indicate an error but it reflects a difference of opinion on the extent of the similarities between the two areas.</p>

Page 204, right column, line 35	"...fortifications linked to the need for territorial control"	"...fortifications linked to the need for territorial control" However, it should be observed that here it concerns a transport link from Roman times, which established itself as one of the most important Alpine passes from the Middle Ages until the 19th century. This is why most of the monasteries and other monuments found here, have not preserved the layout of the High Middle Ages. Furthermore, no Bishop's church exists from this period.	ICOMOS considers that this integration does not indicate an error.
Page 204, right column, line 39	"...mean to acquire territorial control and attract population."	"...mean to acquire territorial control and attract population." However, there is nothing to compare with the situation found at Saale and Unstrut with its density of two High Middle Ages cities, episcopal seat, Cistercian monastery, castle of landgraves etc. within a small area in preserved condition.	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.
Page 204 right column, line 44	"..of villages, towns, castles, abbeys and cathedrals;"	"..of villages, towns, castles, abbeys and cathedrals." However, despite all comparable appearances it have to be stated that Narbonne and Carcassonne were both elevated to bishoprics in Roman times and therefore entirely different structures and circumstances are present compared with the landscape at Saale and Unstrut, which was not significantly characterized until the High Middle Ages. Authentic High Middle Ages architecture, sculpture and furnishings as can be seen at the Naumburg Cathedral, the Cistercian church Pforte or Neuenburg Castle is not present within a comparable small area there.	ICOMOS considers that this integration does not indicate an error.
Page 204, right column line 48	"...devoted to vineyards."	"...devoted to vineyards." However, it should be to observe that from the period of the High Middle Ages in the Bishop's city of Macon neither the cathedral nor any other notable monuments are preserved. Many monasteries as Cluny or Citeaux were destroyed during the French Revolution. Furthermore, no comparable density of monuments and cultural landscape elements from	ICOMOS considers that this integration does not indicate an error.

		this period exist in the surrounding area of Macon.	
Page 204 right column, line 54	"...this history"	"...this history" However, it must be stated that Canterbury and Rochester are the oldest episcopal seats in England from the beginning of the 7 th century and in the case of Canterbury it is able to look back on extensive classical traditions. Due to these very different starting points there seems little point in a comparison with the dominant cultural landscape of Saale and Unstrut characterized in the 11 th – 13 th centuries."	ICOMOS considers that this integration does not indicate an error.
Page 205, left column, line 19	"communication and trade routes in Germany".	"communication and trade routes in Germany although in the decision of the 26 th session of the World heritage Committee about the OUV of the Upper Middle Rhine Valley is nothing mentioned about its relevance for the High Middle Ages. The confirmed OUV for the world heritage properties of Old Town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof and the Town of Bamberg is limited of their urban importance for Europe but contains nothing about the cultural landscape around the both towns.	ICOMOS considers that this integration does not indicate an error.
Page 205, Left column, Line 28	"Reichenau."	"Reichenau", but a cultural landscape for the period of the High Middle Ages is up to now not listed.	ICOMOS considers that this correction contains advocacy for the proposals made in the nomination dossier.
Page 205, Left column, Line 29-36	"In the case of this nominated property, the comparative analysis itself demonstrates that the power and borderland exchange dynamics and their tangible manifestations in the High MiddleAges were commonplace throughout Europe are already represented on the World Heritage List through a variety of properties, particularly from Germany, and including cultural landscapes".	"In the case of this nominated property, the comparative analysis itself demonstrates that the power and borderland exchange dynamics and their tangible manifestations in the High Middle Ages were commonplace throughout Europe but there is no other region where the variety of this tangible manifestations are so well preserved still today as in the region on the rivers Saale and Unstrut. No cultural landscape of this theme is already represented on the World Heritage List neither in Germany nor elsewhere.	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.
Page 205	regions. Therefore what	regions. Therefore what is	ICOMOS considers that the

Right column, line 26	is purported to be unique in the nominated area instead appears commonplace within Europa..."	purported to be unique in the nominated area is given for the quality and density of still visible monuments and cultural elements of the period of the High Middle Ages."	corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.
Page 205, right column, line 34	"overall."	"overall." However it must be stated that the description of the property first of all deals with the origin of the High Middle Ages cultural landscape as a whole and take up considerable space (cf. Dossier p. 23-98).	ICOMOS considers that this integration does not indicate an error.
Page 205, right column, line 42-45	„...scanty, relying heavily on written records, toponyms and buried archaeological features revealed through recent remote sensing (laser scanning).“	“...scanty, relying in part on written records, toponyms and visible above-ground archaeological features revealed through recent remote sensing (laser scanning).“	Laser scanning allows the detection of terrain relief and discontinuities that may be associated to archaeological features below ground but detectable above-ground. ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence
Page 206, left column, line 48-51	“... most of the inventoried elements are not visible, because they survive as buried traces or terrain irregularities/ discontinuities, or because they have disappeared or largely transformed.”	“... most of the inventoried elements are very well preserved archaeological cultural monuments which are visible on the surface. “	“... most of the inventoried landscape elements are not visible, because they survive as buried traces or terrain irregularities/ discontinuities, or because they have disappeared or largely transformed.” The word landscape was missing.
Page 206, right column, line 4-6	„...the urban layout and its relation with the rural landscape have been distorted by modern residential extensions or industrial facilities;“	“...the urban layout and its relation with the rural landscape can clearly be seen and has only partially been supplemented with modern residential extensions or industrial facilities;“	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.
Page 206, right column, line 11-13	“Therefore the elements that altogether would make up the High Middle Age landscape do exhibit a fragmentary conditions of integrity. “	“Therefore the elements that altogether would make up the High Middle Age landscape do exhibit through their large quantity, wide variety and density their exceptional integrity. “	ICOMOS considers that out 3029 elements detected, the additional information lists further 57 features and for only some of them the material fabric is preserved. ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.
Page 206, right column, line 20-24	„...further energy and communication infrastructure projects (i. e. a wind farm in the buffer zone near	“...further energy and communication infrastructure projects (i. e. a wind farm in the buffer zone near Markröhlitz or the B 87 bypass of Bad Kösen and the B	ICOMOS considers that impacts may be caused also by projects located outside the properties and their buffer zones.

	Markröhlitz or the B 87 by pass of Bad Kösen and the B 87 bypass of Naumburg are planned and will worsen the situation."	87 bypass of Naumburg but which are not situated in the nominated property and only partially in the buffer zone are planned, but as no wind power plant has been authorized, which could worsen the visual integrity of the property, the situation will not be adversely affected."	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.
Page 206, right column, line 34-47	„ although the surviving architectural evidence dating back to the exact period of relevance for the nomination is limited and some exceptions exist such as Neuenburg Castle, almost rebuilt a few decades ago "	„ because the surviving architectural evidence dating back to the exact period of relevance for the nomination is exceptional as the cathedral Naumburg, the minster in Schulpforte or the Neuenburg Castle, which dates essentially and to a large extent from the period between around 1086 and 1230 and is dated with dendrochronological certainty.	This reflect a difference of opinion based on information received by ICOMOS ICOMOS notes that dendrochronology is used to date individual wooden elements.
Page 207, left column, line 1-7	„In Naumburg the restructuring of a large part of the old town... have changed the built fabric, which now does not match with the historic character of the area....also in Freyburg and other villages... detrimentally affecting the authenticity of the historic built fabric."	"In Naumburg the measures of conservation of a large part of the old town... has not changed the built fabric, which now still matches the historic character of the area....also in Freyburg and other villages... for this reason the authenticity of the historic built fabric has not been damaged."	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.
Page 208, left column, line 20-22	"...the smaller villages have experienced abandonment resulting in several semideserted nuclei."	"...the smaller villages have experienced migration, which has led to a slight, but not serious, decline in population."	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.
Page 208, left column, line 23-26	"Industrial areas or large facilities for agriculture, communication and energy infrastructure disturb and fragment the landscape mosaic and the surviving elements from the High Middle Ages."	"Industrial areas or large facilities for agriculture, communication and energy infrastructure are of minor importance and neither disturb nor fragment the landscape mosaic and the surviving elements from the High Middle Ages."	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.
Page 208, left column, line 37-41	"Moreover, future plans contain provisions for new areas of construction, commercial expansion (i.e. south of Naumburg) and	"Moreover, future plans contain provisions for new areas of construction, commercial expansion (i.e. south of Naumburg) and infrastructure (e.g., roads, wind farms)" have insignificant impact on the nominated area.	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.

	infrastructure (e.g., roads, wind farms) that may negatively affect the significance of the nominated area.		
Page 208, left column, line 42-45	“...that industrial agriculture has already included the modification and widening of the farming plots, which have mainly lost the historic fine grain of the medieval rural landscape.”	“...that industrial agriculture has, due to the existing relief of the landscape, barely led to the modification and widening of the farming plots, the historic fine grain of the medieval rural landscape is therefore to a great extent preserved. ”	Steep relief concerns only certain parts of the nominated property. ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.
Page 208, left column, line 52-53	„...extension of the B 87, B 180 and L 200 crossroads at Wethau ...and will affect also the nominated property;”	“...the extension of the B 87, B 180 and L 200 crossroads at Wethau ...and will not affect the nominated property;”	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.
Page 208, right column, line 3-6	„With regard to railroads, an important building project concerns the...route Halle-Weißenfels-Naumburg-Erfurt.”	“With regard to railroads, no important building project concerns the...route Halle-Weißenfels-Naumburg-Erfurt.”	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.
Page 209, left column, line 3-6	“... seven quarries or quarrying sites were detected during the mission within or immediately outside the nominated property (six inside and one outside).”	In the nominated area there are two limestone quarries and a treatment plant for sand and gravel which are in operation.	ICOMOS statement concern quarries either in operation or out of use.
Page 209, left column, line 6-7	“Only two of them could be visited...”	“Only one of them could be visited ...”	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 209, left column, line 11-13	“The State Party provided a list of 17 industrial production plants planned for the area... ”	“The State Party provided a list of 17 industrial production plants which are already available in the area... ”	At p. 11 of the additional information provided by the SP the 17 plants are listed under the heading “Plants requiring approval under Federal Emission Protection Act” and below the table “the emissions of all 17 plants are in line [...] and are subject to authorization”. ICOMOS considers that this is a clarification.
Page 209, right column, line 27-30	„...that only the nominated area has been documented in detail and no comparison with other	“...that not only the nominated area (104.01 km²) has been documented in detail, other areas in the vicinity (167 km²) have been compared and intensively mapped	The additional information provided contain a map where appear the features inventoried within the target area are mapped and only a few adjacent to the

	areas in the vicinity has been made , so as to define the boundaries of the area to be nominated."	out in order to define the boundaries of the area to be nominated."	boundaries of the nominate area and its buffer zones. No map with a wider scope on the surrounding region has been provided so as to compare the target area with other ones in the vicinity. ICOMOS considers that what was expected was different
Page 210, right column, line 14-23	„For the cultural landscape to be appropriately protected, the property should be declared under the Monument Protection Law of the state of Saxony-Anhalt... but these protection will only come into being if the property is inscribed on the World Heritage List. This will only apply to the nominated area, leaving the buffer zone unprotected from a cultural landscape perspective. "	"For the cultural landscape to be appropriately protected, the property is already declared under the Monument Protection Law of the state of Saxony-Anhalt so that all cultural monuments and their surroundings are protected. In addition the nominated historical cultural landscape is recognized as a memorial area as soon as it is placed on the world heritage list. This will only apply to the nominated area, in turn the buffer zone is protected from a cultural landscape perspective via the protection of the cultural monuments shown there. "	ICOMOS notes that the correction provided by the State Party states that the protection granted by existing declaration cover the monuments and their surroundings. The correction confirms that the nominated cultural landscape is not currently protected. The cultural landscape framework plan – the key instrument for the protection and management of the property – was yet to be developed at the time this evaluation was finalised. ICOMOS considers this a clarification.
Page 210, right column, line 25-31	"...the nominated property includes many other items (abbeys, castles, churches...) and some of these are protected as isolated monuments, archaeological sites or historic urban centres."	"...the nominated property includes many other items (abbeys, castles, churches...) and all of these are protected as historical monuments, archaeological cultural monuments or historic urban centres and village centres as historical sites."	At p. 453-54 of the nomination dossier it is stated "Numerous cultural monuments and archaeological site monuments in the area nominated for the World Heritage along the Saale and Unstrut rivers are already registered in the monument list of the Federal State of Saxony-Anhalt." Numerous is not all. ICOMOS considers this is new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.
Page 210, right column, line 53-57 Page 211, left column, line 1	„...that the current legal protection ensures the protection of individual monuments... but is not adequate to protect the overall cultural landscape and its related features."	„...that the current legal protection ensures the protection of individual monuments... but is adequate to protect the overall cultural landscape and its related features."	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.
Page 211, right column, line 39-47	"The nomination dossier provides information on financial resources available until 2013, but little is included about the future or possible	"The nomination dossier provides information on financial resources available until 2013, about the future or possible available funding streams it was pointed out that finance from annual	ICOMOS considers that this integration does modify the meaning of the sentence.

	available funding streams. Additional information...	budgets are made available. Additional information...	
Page 213, left column, line 15-17	„conservation of the property seems noteworthy the lack of a specific and effective management tool or system is a source of concern. “	“conservation of the property, whose legally defined action is the basis for the specific and effective management tool or system. “	ICOMOS considers this a difference of opinion.
Page 213, right column, line 54	„... have lost the integrity, legibility or authenticity ... “	“... are preserved outstanding examples with high integrity, legibility and authenticity... “	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.



**FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF
FACTUAL ERRORS IN
THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS**



(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

STATE(S) PARTY(IES): Iran (Islamic Republic of)

EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE: Cultural Landscape of Maymand

RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION: ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 3, Column 1, Paragraph 3, Line 12	123 units are intact but only around 40 still inhabited. Other Kiches are used as a management centre, guest house, restaurant, handicraft shop, workshops, child centre, etc.	11 quarters and about 400 Kiches have been recognized which most of them are still inhabited. Some Kiches are used as a management centre, guest house, restaurant, handicraft shop, workshops, child centre, etc.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification
Page 3, Column 1, Paragraph 11, Line 46	This nomination is based on the agro-pastoral transhumance system of moving flocks of sheep and herds of cattle to different pastures following the new grass and other plants as they emerge in the spring and summer months. Near the summer pastures, terraced fields grow crops of wheat and barley.	In this type of lands, gardening is prevalent. But in terraced fields fruit trees are planted and it should be noted that terraces allocated to the cultivation of wheat and barley are different from gardening terraces. Only in years with abundant precipitation, dry farming is carried out in these fields.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification
Page 3, Column 1, Paragraph 8, Line 32	Although no detailed information has been provided in the nomination dossier on the layout, or construction of the 51 qanats mentioned in the nomination dossier, a research project has identified the qanats, and well and set out remedial proposals for their problems. It is understood that currently only two are still working.	Despite the report sent on behalf of Iran regarding the number of running qanats, unfortunately it has been mentioned again that only two qanats are still operating. Actually the mistake might be related to the two qanats of the troglodyte village which are still in use but it should be noted that within the whole cultural landscape the number of running qanats is	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.

		considerably more.	
Page 6, Column 1, Paragraph 2, Line 4	ICOMOS considers that as a landscape that reflects transhumance Maymand is interesting for the way it is connected with troglodytic winter quarters. The overall system of transhumance and troglodytic structures is found in one small valley and is sustained by a very small community of some fifty families . It is difficult to say that this highly specialized adaptation to agropastoralism in a very small area can be considered as a reflection of a cultural tradition or civilization.	Some two hundred families are living in cultural landscape of Maymand.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.



FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS



(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

STATE(S) PARTY(IES): Israel

EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE: Bet She'arim Necropolis – A landmark of Jewish Renewal

RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION: ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body/or the World Heritage Centre
230, left, second paragraph, third and fourth lines	"... with Edomites, Phoenicians, Greeks, Egyptians and Judeans , evidenced by,..."	"... with the Greco-Roman artistic cultural world of Europe, Asia Minor and Mesopotamia and the Jewish cultural world, evidenced by,..."	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change.
230, left, last line of criterion (iii)	ICOMOS considers that the necropolis represents a society with considerable resources and is an exceptional testimony to the resilience and revival of ancient Judaism following the destruction of the Second Temple in 132-5 CE.	The text should be: ICOMOS considers that the necropolis represents a society with considerable resources and is an exceptional testimony to the resilience and revival of ancient Judaism following the Bar Kokhba Revolt in 132-5 CE.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change.
231, right, fourth to sixth lines	The property and the buffer zone will also be protected under the National Parks, Nature Reserves, Heritage and National Sites Law, 1998. Please see extension to this text in the 'Proposed correction by the State Party' column.	The property and the buffer zone are already protected under the National Parks, Nature Reserves, Heritage and National Sites Law, 1998. Paragraph 25 of the Law prohibits any activity, which could in the opinion of the Authority, hinder the designation of the area; it empowers the INPA to take steps against violations of that Law. Please see below the table the full text of paragraph 25.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
231, right, sixth to ninth lines (continuance of the same paragraph)	The northern part of the property and the buffer zone within the jurisdiction of Qiryat Tiv'on Local Council is expected to be declared officially as a National Park in a few months. Please see the factual addition in the 'Proposed correction'	The northern part of the property and the buffer zone within the jurisdiction of Qiryat Tiv'on Local Council. This part of the property is approved as a national park according to the statutory plan and is expected to be declared officially as a National Park in a few months.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.

	column.		
231, right, ninth to twelfth lines (continuance of the same paragraph)	The southern part of the buffer zone within the jurisdiction of Emek Yizreal Regional Council is expected to be declared officially as a National Park in 1-2 years. Please see the factual addition in the 'Proposed correction' column.	The southern part of the buffer zone within the jurisdiction of Emek Yizreal Regional Council is expected to be approved and declared officially as a National Park in 1-2 years.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
231, right, the last sentence of the same paragraph	Meanwhile the property and the buffer zone are protected and managed as Bet She'arim National Park in accordance with this legislation by the Israel Nature and Parks Authority (INPA). Please see the factual addition in the 'Proposed correction' column.	Meanwhile the property and the buffer zone are protected by virtue of their approval as a National Park in the statutory plan and in accordance with additional legislation. The property is managed by the Israel Nature and Parks Authority (INPA) by virtue of the above mentioned legislation in accordance to the National Parks, Nature Reserves, Heritage and National Sites Law, 1998. Furthermore, the whole area of the property and its buffer zone are of the official status of 'Antiquities Site' hence they are well protected under the Antiquities Law, 1978.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
232, left, last sentence in the first full paragraph	A sound and light show will be installed there in 2015 .	<u>Note:</u> Here we correct our original information. A sound and light show will be installed there in 2016.	ICOMOS acknowledges this new information
232, left, from the middle of the last full paragraph till the last sentence of that paragraph	A World Heritage Forum within INPA headed by the INPA director general and the director of Archaeology and Heritage department includes directors of the various divisions of INPA, directors of district offices of INPA and of nature reserves and national parks containing World Heritage sites. The forum convenes every six months to discuss issues pertaining to these sites.	<u>Note:</u> As the Forum's format has been changed lately to a more practical one, we inform hereby the Forum's updated format .The following text should replace the former one. A World Heritage Forum within INPA headed by the INPA director of Archaeology and Heritage Department and the director of Outreach and Communities Division, includes directors of INPA's World Heritage sites and representatives of the INPA headquarter and directors of INPA's district offices, all the officials who are pertaining directly to World Heritage issues. The forum convenes every few months to discuss issues relevant to these sites, including the initiating of educational activities in regard with	ICOMOS considers that this correction contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.

		World Heritage themes for visitors to INPA sites and the general public.	
233, right, first paragraph, eighth line	Aramic and Hebrew.	The text should be: Aramic, Hebrew and Palmyrene.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
233, right, second paragraph, fifth and sixth lines	"... with Edomites, Phoenicians , Greeks, Egyptians and Judeans.	"... with the Greco-Roman artistic cultural world of Europe, Asia Minor and Mesopotamia and the Jewish cultural world.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change.
233, right (the last two lines on the page) and the continuance in 234, left (the first line)	The property and the buffer zone will also be protected under the National Parks, Nature Reserves, Heritage and National Sites Law, 1998.	The property and the buffer zone are already protected under the National Parks, Nature Reserves, Heritage and National Sites Law, 1998. Paragraph 25 of the Law prohibits any activity, which could in the opinion of the Authority, hinder the designation of the area; it empowers the INPA to take steps against violations of that Law. Please see below the table the full text of paragraph 25.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
234, left, first to fourth lines	The northern part of the property and the buffer zone within the jurisdiction of Qiryat Tiv'on Local Council will shortly be declared officially as a National Park.	The northern part of the property and the buffer zone within the jurisdiction of Qiryat Tiv'on Local Council is approved as a national park according to the statutory plan and will shortly be declared officially as a National Park.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
234, left, first paragraph eighth to twelfth lines	Meanwhile the Buffer zone is protected by Land Use planning and the property and the buffer zone are protected and managed as Bet She'arim National Park in accordance with this legislation by the Israel Nature and Parks Authority (INPA).	Meanwhile the buffer zone is protected by Land Use statutory plans while the property and the buffer zone are further protected and managed by the Israel Nature and Parks Authority (INPA) by virtue of the National Parks, Nature Reserves, Nature Reserves, Heritage and National Sites Law, 1998.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.



FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS



(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

STATE(S) PARTY(IES): Jamaica

EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE: Blue and John Crow Mountains

RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION: IUCN

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 72; column 1, lines 16-17	The Nature Conservancy, Jamaica Intellectual Property Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade (MFAFT), Natural Resources Conservation Authority (NRCA) .	The Nature Conservancy, Jamaica Intellectual Property Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade (MFAFT). (NRCA is the Board that governs the activities of NEPA, no consultations were held with NRCA)	IUCN accepts this correction as a factual error. Proposed text edit should delete Natural Resources Conservation Authority (NRCA) .
Page 73; column 1; paragraph 3;	Threatened plant species include Podocarpus urbanii (CR), Eugenia kellyana (CR), Psychotria danceri (CR), Schefflera stearnii (EN), Miconia pseudorigida (EN), Ardisia brittonii (EN), Carica jamaicensis (VU), Cinnamodendron crticosum (VU) , Dendropanax blakeanus (VU), Hernandia catalpifolia (VU), Ilex puberula Proctor (VU), Ilex vaccinoides Loes (VU), Lunania polydactyla (VU), Rondeletia elegans (VU) , Wallenia fawcettii (VU), Samyda glabrata (VU), and Ternstroemia Howardiana (VU) . Native mammals are poorly represented in Jamaica with only one non-flying native species (a rodent known as Coney or Hutia) and a few bat species.	Threatened plant species include Podocarpus urbanii (CR), Eugenia kellyana (CR), Psychotria danceri (CR), Schefflera stearnii (EN), Miconia pseudorigida (EN), Ardisia brittonii (EN), Carica jamaicensis (VU), Cinnamodendron corticosum (VU) , Dendropanax blakeanus (VU), Hernandia catalpifolia (VU), Ilex puberula Proctor (VU), Ilex vaccinoides Loes (VU), Lunania polydactyla (VU), Rondeletia elegans (VU) , Wallenia fawcettii (VU), Samyda glabrata (VU), and Ternstroemia howardiana (VU) . Native mammals are represented in Jamaica with one non-flying native species (a rodent known as Coney or Hutia) and 21 bat species.	IUCN acknowledges these typing errors and agrees to the corrections. IUCN considers this to be a clarification although accepts that "a few" is not the best word for 21 species of bats. We do not particularly object to the proposed rewording, since this is not a central point in the evaluation, but we consider that it is factual that there is relatively low mammal diversity, in common with many

			islands.
Page 74; column 2; paragraph 1	Key pieces of legislation applicable today include the Natural Resources (National Park) Act (1993) and its regulations; the Forestry Act (1996); the Natural Resources Conservation Authority Act (1991) and the Protected National Heritage under Jamaica National Heritage Trust Act (1985).	Key pieces of legislation applicable today include Natural Resources Conservation Authority Act (1991) and its National Parks (1993 and 2003) Regulations; the Forestry Act (1996); the Natural Resources Conservation Authority Act (1991) and Protected National Heritage under the Jamaica National Heritage Trust Act (1985). The majority of the existing Forest Reserve was first protected in 1928 under the Afforestation Law of 1928.	IUCN acknowledges this clarification and accepts this correction as a factual error. We would propose a slightly different text edit to that put forward by the SP as it repeats the Natural Resources Conservation Authority Act (1991): "Key pieces of legislation applicable today include Natural Resources Conservation Authority Act (1991) and its National Parks (1993 and 2003) Regulations; the Forestry Act (1996); and Protected National Heritage under the Jamaica National Heritage Trust Act (1985).
Page 75; Column 2, Paragraph 4	Whilst the NGO led management system provides a strong foundation for participative planning and management, community-based groups or local cooperatives in support of environmental management and sustainable agricultural practices are absent or appear to have a low degree of formal organization. The management and decision-making referring to the (uninhabited) nominated area does not recognizably involve local residents with the exception of the Maroon.	Whilst the NGO led management system provides a strong foundation for participative planning and management community-based groups or local cooperatives in support of environmental management and sustainable agricultural practices appear to have a low degree of formal organization however community outreach, education and training are scheduled for implementation to increase their capacity. The management and decision-making referring to the (uninhabited) nominated area (which is the Preservation Zone of the National Park) is captured within management of the wider National Park. It involves through an Advisory Committee both local and Maroon residents. The Maroons are also involved at the Co-management Committee level.	IUCN acknowledges this clarification and considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence. We do not object to this wording, which is consistent with the IUCN evaluation. The point being made is that more needs to be done to engage and empower local communities.



FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS



(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

STATE(S) PARTY(IES): Jamaica

EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE: Blue and John Crow Mountains

RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION: ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 21; line 4	The Cultural and Natural Heritage of the Blue and John Crow Mountains encompasses a rugged and densely-wooded mountainous region in south-east Jamaica that offered refuge to Maroons (escaped slaves) and the tangible cultural heritage associated with the maroon story	The Cultural and Natural Heritage of the Blue and John Crow Mountains encompasses a rugged and densely-wooded mountainous region in south-east Jamaica that offered refuge to Maroons (former enslaved Africans) and the tangible cultural heritage associated with the Maroon story	ICOMOS notes that the nomination dossier mentions the fact that the phenomenon of Maroonage was not limited to Africans but also to the Taino indigenised population who was enslaved by the Spaniards before Africans deportation. therefore the formulation 'former enslaved' encompasses human groups of different origins and not only Africans. However, the proposed locution 'former enslaved' better reflect the condition of maronage. ICOMOS acknowledges this as a clarification.
Page 23, column 1, paragraph 3; line 3	The tangible Windward Maroon cultural heritage revolves around the routes and places associated with the fighting and the signing of the Nanny Town Treaty with the British in 1739, and form the cultural core of the nominated property, in combination with the rich natural heritage which provided refuge to the Maroons and made possible their fight against colonial oppression.	The tangible Windward Maroon cultural heritage revolves around the routes and places associated with the fighting and the signing of the Peace Treaty with the British in 1739, and form the cultural core of the nominated property, in combination with the rich natural heritage which provided refuge to the Maroons and made possible their fight against colonial oppression.	Nanny Town Treaty is a locution which was found used in the additional information provided by the SP in November 2014 (p. 21 of the document 'Jamaica's response'). ICOMOS considers that this correction provides information that contradicts information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure.
Page 23,	At least four have been	At least four have been identified	ICOMOS acknowledges this

column 1, paragraph 6; line 14	identified through research: Stony River Trail, Two Clay Ridge Trail, Captain Stoddart's Trail and John's Hall and the Corn Husk River Trail	through research: Stony River Trail, Two Claw Ridge Trail, Captain Stoddart's Trail and John's Hall and the Corn Husk River Trail	typing error
Page 23, column 1, paragraph 7; line 2	The routes also include important nodes such as the settlement of Nanny Town (then called Stony River), Guy Town , Katta-a-wood (Woman's Town) Pumpkin Hill, Brownsfield and Watch Hill	The routes also include important nodes such as the settlement of Nanny Town (then called Stony River), Guy's Town , Katta-a-wood (Woman's Town) Pumpkin Hill, Brownsfield and Watch Hill	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error
Page 26, paragraph 1; line 8	However, the most important among these places, namely Charles Town, Scots Hall and Bayfield , have all been declared protected national heritage and will be treated as 'satellite sites' related to the nominated property.	However, the most important among these places, namely Charles Town, Scots Hall and Hayfield , have all been declared protected national heritage and will be treated as 'satellite sites' related to the nominated property.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error
Page 30, column 2; paragraph 4, line 2	The nominated property is managed by a pool of bodies: the Jamaican Conservation and Development Trust (JCDT), the Forest Department , and the National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA).	The nominated property is managed by a pool of bodies: the Jamaica Conservation and Development Trust (JCDT), the Forestry Department , and the National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA). The management structure includes the Jamaica National Heritage Trust	ICOMOS acknowledges these typing errors
Page 32; column 1, paragraph 2, line 3-4	ICOMOS observes that building a sensible monitoring system for the tangible cultural heritage of the nominated property requires baseline data, which does not seem to be currently available.	Baseline data, does exist and is available, but is continually updated as more information is gathered.	ICOMOS assessment on the lack of baseline data is based on the documentation presented in the nomination dossier and on the findings of the mission and refers specifically to the immovable tangible attributes relevant for the cultural significance of the property. ICOMOS considers that this either reflects a difference of opinion or provides new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.
Page 32; column 1, paragraph 2, line 3-4	As for intangible heritage, ICOMOS considers that any monitoring and monitoring indicators should be set up in conjunction with the Maroon communities that hold the necessary	The ACIJ/JMB is continuing its collaboration with the Maroon communities (which began over forty years ago) through initiatives currently being pursued as part of the action plan coordinated by the organisation under the aegis of the	ICOMOS' statement is restricted to monitoring and monitoring indicators for intangible heritage within the overall management and monitoring system for the nominated property, which

	<p>knowledge of its manifestations.</p>	<p>UNESCO funded Intangible Cultural Heritage Project. This is included in the current and future work plans of the ACIJ/JMB as outlined in its Corporate and Operational plans and is subject to continuous review.</p> <p>Another major action is the expansion and updating of existing inventories of Intangible Cultural Heritage. It is envisaged that as part of this action, the database of Maroon ICH will be further expanded utilizing the Audio Visual Information Data Access (AVIDA) database. Workshops have already been held with community members on the use of this technology and plans are in train to continue the process so as to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 86, continue to encourage the systematic documentation, cataloguing and archiving of ICH elements of the Windward Maroons; and 87, enhance the technical capacity of members of the community to actively engage in the process of inventory building. <p>The intention is for the database to provide both access to the bibliographic data about the collection as well as links to digitized items. It will enable researchers within and external to the community to search and retrieve information from files in the digital repository both on site at the Maroon Cultural Centre in Moore Town, the ACIJ/JMB library as well as on line.</p> <p>The ACIJ/JMB will also, through periodic field visits, monitor and evaluate the state of the traditional cultural practices of the Maroon communities, using indicators developed in conjunction with them.</p> <p>The ACIJ/JMB has also been instrumental in assisting the Charles Town Maroons to receive funding for its 2015 conference set to take place in June.</p>	<p>did not appear to have been developed yet during the evaluation period. The recommendation is meant to sustain the involvement of maroon communities in this specific task.</p> <p>ICOMOS nevertheless welcomes the new information that cannot be taken into account at this stage concerning the ACIJ/JMB that will also, through periodic field visits, monitor and evaluate the state of the traditional cultural practices of the Maroon communities, using indicators developed in conjunction with them.</p>
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FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS



(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

STATE(S) PARTY(IES): Japan

EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE: Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution: Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding and Coal Mining

RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION: ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Center
88, Right, line 2	14 January 2014	29 January 2014	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
89, Left, line 13-15	and their implementation by industrial capitalists who engaged directly with British and Dutch companies	and their implementation by industrial capitalists who engaged directly with British, German and Dutch companies	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification
89, Left, line 19-21	6 of the 8 areas are in the south-west of the country, with one in the central part and one in the northern part of the south island.	6 of the 8 areas are in the south-west of the country, with one in the central part and one in the northern part of the central island.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error
89, Left, line 39	Mietsu Naval Dock	Remains of Mietsu Naval Dock	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification
89, Left, line 46	Mitsubishi Senshokaku Guesthouse	Mitsubishi Senshokaku Guest House	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
89, Left, line 51	Miike Coal Mine & Port	Miike Coal Mine and Miike Port	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
89, Right, line 3	The Imperial Steel Works	The Imperial Steel Works, Japan	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
89, Right, line 37-39	The structure of the furnace still survives and at its base demonstrate local adaption to resolve on-going moisture problems.	The structure of the furnace still survives.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error
89, Right, line 41-45	Its large breakwater (the only part to survive) incorporated a deep-wharf platform which appears not to have been copied from Western designs, but rather to have been a local innovation.	Its large breakwater incorporated a deep-wharf platform which appears not to have been copied from Western designs, but rather to have been a local innovation.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification
90, Left,	western style wooden and iron	western style wooden ships	ICOMOS acknowledges this

line 3	ships		clarification
90, Left, line 3-7	<u>As the Reverberatory Furnace had not worked</u> , the iron for the ships was made in the traditional way at the already existing bellows-blown furnace of the <u>Ohitayana</u> Tatara Iron Works.	<u>As the Reverberatory Furnace was only experimental, the iron parts such as nails and fittings</u> for the ships were made in the traditional way at the already existing bellows-blown furnace of the <u>Ohitayama</u> Tatara Iron Works.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification
90, Left, line 20-23	There are surface remains of a <u>reverbatory</u> furnace and its water channel, a charcoal kiln, the foundations of a spinning mill, and a sluice gate.	There are surface remains of a <u>reverberatory</u> furnace and its water channel, a charcoal kiln, the foundations of a spinning mill, and a sluice gate.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
90, Left, Line 27-	The Shuseikin <u>reverbatory</u> furnace demonstrate variants from Dutch plans in terms of size and the way local traditional such as <u>cylindrical firebricks were used for the furnace instead of Western technology.</u>	The Shuseikan <u>reverberatory</u> furnace demonstrate variants from Dutch plans in terms of size and the way.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
90, Left, line 36-38	The <u>reverbatory</u> furnace with twin towers of brick, each with two furnaces, built between 1854-7, survives almost intact.	The <u>reverberatory</u> furnace with twin towers of brick, each with two furnaces, built between 1854-7, survives almost intact.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
90, Left, line 51	It consists of the remains of a stone blast <u>furnace</u> and a mining site.	It consists of the remains of <u>a set of</u> stone blast <u>furnaces</u> and a mining site.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error
90, Right, line 10	- Mitsubishi Senshokaku <u>Guesthouse</u>	- Mitsubishi Senshokaku <u>Guest House</u>	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
90, Right, line 18-19	Nagasaki was a focus for industrial development and its sites, dating from <u>1869</u> to 1910	Nagasaki was a focus for industrial development and its sites, dating from <u>1868</u> to 1910	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
90, Right, line 36-38	Now used as a museum, the <u>former pattern shop</u> building was originally <u>use</u> for making patterns for iron castings.	Now used as a museum, the <u>Former Pattern Shop</u> building was originally <u>used</u> for making patterns for iron castings.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
90, Right, line 39-40	The <u>Guesthouse</u> , Glover <u>house</u> and Office all reflect a mixture of Japanese and European architectural styles.	The <u>Senshokaku Guest House</u> , Glover <u>House</u> and Office all reflect a mixture of Japanese and European architectural styles.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
90, Right, line 41-43	The Dry Dock, <u>Slip Dock</u> Giant Crane, Pattern Shop, <u>Guesthouse</u> all lie within the modern working Mitsubishi Nagasaki Shipyard.	The Dry Dock, Giant Crane, Pattern Shop, <u>and Guest House</u> all lie within the modern working Mitsubishi Nagasaki Shipyard.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error
90, Right, line 46	Miike Coal Mine & Port	Miike Coal Mine <u>and Miike</u> Port	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
90, Right, line 50-52	The coal mine, whose construction started in 1901, retains <u>a</u> head <u>frame</u> and winding gear imported from England.	The coal mine, whose construction started in 1901, retains <u>two</u> head <u>frames</u> and winding gear imported from England.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error

91, Left, line 14	The port retains equipment and buildings, such as the British <u>steam</u> powered hydraulic Lock-gates...	The port retains equipment and buildings, such as the British <u>electric</u> powered hydraulic Lock-gates... (Note. Nomination Document P.132 line 21 is also to be corrected.)	ICOMOS acknowledges this error in the nomination dossier.
92, Left, line 37-40	Other state controlled initiatives included the Meiji Government <u>in 1869</u> purchasing the Kosuge Shipyard from the Scottish merchant Thomas Glover in 1869, making large scale steamship repair possible.	Other state controlled initiatives included the Meiji Government purchasing the Kosuge Shipyard from the Scottish merchant Thomas Glover in 1869, making large scale steamship repair possible.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
96, Left, line 25-26	Japan's National Route 10 currently runs <u>just outside the boundary and is within the buffer zone.</u>	<u>runs in part within the property and in part within the buffer zone.</u>	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error
96, Right, line 16-17	There are proposals to develop new visitor facilities <u>in the buffer zone</u>	in the buffer zone <u>or outside the buffer zone</u>	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification
98, Left, line 3-7	This applies to the four components owned and operated by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries at Nagasaki Shipyard, and the two components owned and operated by <u>Nippon</u> at Imperial Steel Works.	<u>by Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Corporation at Imperial Steel Works</u>	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error
98, Left, line 7	and the two components owned and operated by <u>Nippon</u> at Imperial Steel Works.	<u>Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Corporation</u>	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error
98, Left, line 15	must conserve and manage them appropriately	must conserve and manage them appropriately. <u>The Port Law applies in a similar way.</u>	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification
98, Right, line 23-25	In contrast, the plan for Nirayama <u>Reverbatory</u> Furnaces provides less detailed guidance.	Nirayama <u>Reverberatory</u>	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error
99, Right, line 7-8	The Councils are currently scheduled to meet <u>once</u> each year.	The Councils are currently scheduled to meet <u>at least once</u> each year.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error
99, Right, line 12-19	In addition to these mechanisms, the private companies <u>Mitsubishi, Nippon</u> and	In addition to these mechanisms, the private companies <u>Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Corporation</u> and	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error
100, Left, line 11-16	However this does not include the staff at <u>Meitsu</u> Port Logistics Corporation, <u>Mitsubishi Heavy Industries</u> and <u>Nippon Steel</u> though it is claimed that they "staffs fully in house and affiliate to conservation and management of the component parts they own".	However this does not include the staff at <u>Miike</u> Port Logistics Corporation, <u>Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.</u> and <u>Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Corporation</u> though it is claimed that they "staffs fully in house and affiliate to conservation and management of the component parts they	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error

		own”.	
100, Right, line 6-10	If substantial funding is required (approximately <u>¥2M</u>),	If substantial funding is required (approximately <u>US\$2M</u>),	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error
100, Right, line 13-15	in the case of <u>Nippon Steel</u>	in the case of <u>Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Corporation</u>	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error
100, Right, line 40-43	In addition, the National Committee for utilizing Industrial Heritage, <u>chaired by the President of ICOMOS Japan</u> , was established to provide expert assessment of significant places of industrial heritage.	In addition, the National Committee for utilizing Industrial Heritage was established to provide expert assessment of significant places of industrial heritage.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification
101, Right, line 17-20	The sites in the series reflect the three phases of this rapid industrialisation achieved over a short space of just over fifty years between <u>1853</u> and 1910.	The sites in the series reflect the three phases of this rapid industrialisation achieved over a short space of just over fifty years between <u>the 1850s</u> and 1910.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification
101, Right, line 21	The first phase in the pre-Meiji Bakumatsu period,	The first phase in the pre-Meiji Bakumatsu <u>isolation</u> period,	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification
101, Right, line 33-	The second phase <u>in the early 1870s brought in with the new Meiji Era</u>	The second phase <u>from the 1860s accelerated by the new Meiji era</u> ,	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification
101, Right, line 46-48	Six of the eight areas are in the southwest of the country, with one in the central part and one in the northern part of the <u>south</u> island.	Six of the eight areas are in the southwest of the country, with one in the central part and one in the northern part of the <u>central</u> island.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error
102, Right, line 39-43	This applies to the four components owned and operated by <u>Mitsubishi Heavy Industries</u> at Nagasaki Shipyard, and the two components owned and operated <u>by Nippon</u> at Imperial Steel Works.	<u>Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.</u> <u>by Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Corporation</u>	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error
103, Left, line 22-26	In addition to these mechanisms, the private companies <u>Mitsubishi, Nippon</u> and Miike Port Logistics Corporation have entered into agreements with the Cabinet Secretariat to protect, conserve and manage their relevant components.	In addition to these mechanisms, the private companies <u>Mitsubishi Heavy industries Ltd., Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Corporation</u> and Miike Port Logistics Corporation have entered into agreements with the Cabinet Secretariat to protect, conserve and manage their relevant components.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error
Last page, Photo	Mitsubishi Giant <u>Cantiliver</u> Crane	Mitsubishi Giant <u>Cantilever</u> Crane	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.



**FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF
FACTUAL ERRORS IN
THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS**



(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

STATE(S) PARTY(IES): Mexico

EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE: Aqueduct of Padre Tembleque, Renaissance Hydraulic Complex in America

RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION: ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the AB Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
330, left, 8	Districts of Tepeapulco, Zempoala and Otumba	Districts of Tepeapulco, Zempoala, Nopaltepéc, Axapusco and Otumba	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
330, left, 13	...was constructed between 1554 and 1571	...was constructed between 1555 and 1572	ICOMOS considers that this correction provides information which contradicts information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure.
331, left, 44	...reaches to a height of 38 metres.	...reaches to a height of 39.65 metres.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
331, left, 48	...as the Hacienda of Santa Inés and...	...as the Hacienda of Santa Inés Amiltepec and...	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
331, right, 30	...Franciscan friars settled in Otumba in 1553 under their...	...Franciscan friars settled in Otumba in 1536. In the year 1553 under their...	ICOMOS considers this correction to be a clarification.
331, right, 48	...Tepeapulco. However, only fragments of this earlier structure have survived until the present.	...Tepeapulco. Many parts of this earlier structure have survived until the present.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change.
331, right, 50	From 1553 onwards 17 whole years were dedicated...	From 1554 onwards 17 whole years were dedicated...	ICOMOS considers that this correction provides information which contradicts information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure.
332, left, 10	Following the hydraulic system's completion in 1571 ,	Following the hydraulic system's completion in 1572 ,	ICOMOS considers that this correction provides information which contradicts information

			provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure.
332, left, 30	...(INAH), funded by resources provided by the World Monuments Fund, the Ambassadors Fund and the US Congress.	(INAH), and General Direction of Sites and Monuments of Cultural Heritage, CONACULTA, funded by resources provided by Mexican Congress and the World Monuments Fund, the Ambassadors Fund and the US Congress.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be a clarification.
335, right, 14	...the largest of which reaches a height of 38 metres.	...the largest of which reaches a height of 39.65 metres.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
338, right, 30	...was constructed between 1554 and 1571 and...	...was constructed between 1555 and 1572 and...	ICOMOS considers that this correction provides information which contradicts information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure. However, in the interests of accuracy, ICOMOS acknowledges this correction.



FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS



(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

STATE(S) PARTY(IES): Mongolia

EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE: Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape

RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION: ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by The State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
P.108, left column, 16 th and 17 th lines from the bottom	ICOMOS considers this the criterion (C: III) has not been justified.	But the State party considers that the property offers exceptional evidence of and testimony to vital cultural traditions of mountain and nature worship at least 8 hundred years old since XIII Century when the BurkhanKhaldun was formally declared by Chinggis Khan based on long standing shamanic worshipping traditions associated with nomadic people.	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.
P.108, left column, 18 th to 25 th lines from the bottom	There is evidence that mountains in the Khentii range and elsewhere in Mongolia were considered sacred in ancient times – before Mongol people moved into the area and that these practices were adopted by the incomers and reinforced formally by Chinggis Khan. It is less clear that there has been a continuity since that time but there could have been."	ICOMOS notes that: "It is quite plausible that its identity as a sacred mountain dates from the 13th century or even earlier" (P.108, right column, 18 th and 19 th lines from the bottom). There is a no doubt that since that time BurkhanKhaldun Mountain has been continuously worshipped by Mongolian people in situation of some difficulties and obstacles associated with political situations and policies of the Qing Dynasty (1691-1911) and Communist Ideology (1921-1990). ICOMOS also noted that: "Since 1990 with the renewal of older Mongolian practices, these national traditions and customs of nature worship and protection in Mongolia, and the laws associated with "KhalkhJoram", have been revived and these traditions and customs are now incorporated into State policy" (P.106, right column, 9 th to 14 th lines from the bottom). On these grounds, the State Party of Mongolia considers there is no doubt that the property offers exceptional evidence of and testimony to	

		vital cultural traditions of mountain and nature worship ”and the property meets the cultural criterion III.	
P.109, right column, 18 th to 21 st lines from the bottom	P.109 ICOMOS considers that the main threats to the property are a combination of unplanned tourism, unplanned vehicular access, overgrazing and mining in unprotected area.	The nominating State Party partly agrees with these comments. But these risks are not intensive and overgrazing and mining have no real impacts in the nominated areas of property due to the remoteness of the property and its inclusion in the protection boundaries of the Khan Khentii Special Protected Area. Moreover, control and strict regulations of unplanned tourism and vehicular access, overgrazing, and prohibition of mining are strongly foreseen in future activities of the proposed Management Plan for conservation and protection of the property.	ICOMOS notes this comment.
P.110, left column, 1 st to 5 th lines from the top	ICOMOS considers that the boundaries of the nominated property and of its buffer zone need to be re-drawn to reflect recognizable natural features; and that the rationale for the scope of the buffer zone needs to be clearly defined.	When the boundaries of the property “Great BurkhanKaldun and its Surrounding Sacred Landscape” were identified and delineated, specialists were particularly concerned that the boundaries of this sacred mountain landscape should be drawn to ensure the full expression of the Outstanding Universal Value and the integrity and authenticity of the property. Therefore, they tried to include in the boundaries of the proposed property not only natural features but aspects of the property that reflect tangible and intangible values of OUV. The boundary of the Great BurkhanKaldun Mountain landscape includes such natural features as the sources of the Onon and Kherlen rivers, sacred Onon hot springs, the areas which are a home to rare and endangered animals and plants, sacred mountains, lakes, rivers, and as well as such cultural attributes as the sacred ovoos, pilgrimage route, some burial sites and so on which embody intangible expressions of the site. In nomadic culture the visual dimension of the sacred mountain is important. However, in the nomadic cultural space sacred mountains in Mongolia traditionally do not have the precisely delineated protection boundaries. Sacred mountain usually belongs to the certain group of people who have been living around and sometimes in far distances from this mountain. Most of the nomadic herders come to the sacred mountain riding horses, providing their offerings and saying prayers. Other people worship sacred mountain at a distance, from their localities or households. In these nomadic senses the visual dimension of sacred mountain is not so closely linked to the boundaries of protected areas and the boundary usually unrelated to the contours and natural features of the property. In such case, specialists consider to draw the boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone in exact following every contour, relief and natural	ICOMOS considers that this correction contains advocacy for the proposals made in the nomination dossier.

		<p>features is not necessary and even such the delineation is more complicated in some situations. As mentioned before, because there are not original and precisely delineated boundaries of sacred mountain specialists have drawn the boundaries of proposed property by straight lines connecting the tops of the highest mountains and hills located around the nominated area.</p> <p>Therefore, State party considers that the boundaries of the nominated property and of its buffer zone are rational and suited to the adequate management activities in specific sacred landscape environments.</p> <p>On these rationale and argument the State party asks to consider the nominated boundaries as same as proposed in the nomination dossier.</p>	
P.110, left column, 6 th to 9 th lines from the bottom	ICOMOS considers that the legal protection in place for the cultural aspects of the landscape is not yet adequate and needs to be strengthened; and that specific protection for the buffer zone needs to be defined.	<p>State Party partly agrees with these comments. However, in all the national laws related to the protection of natural and cultural heritage, the requirements of cultural aspects and intangible heritage elements and expressions of the cultural landscape are reflected with due consideration. In addition to this, in the Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage (2015) newly adopted by the Parliament of Mongolia are introduced new articles on safeguarding and promotion of ICH and cultural expressions of the cultural landscapes.</p> <p>Also, in the proposed Management Plan there are foreseen and adequate measures for safeguarding tangible and intangible cultural values of the site as the world heritage cultural landscape.</p>	ICOMOS considers that this correction contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.
P.110, right column, 15 th to 18 th lines from the top	ICOMOS considers that the conservation activities are basic and more preventative and active measures need to be taken based on a wide assessment of need and priorities.	State Party agrees with these comments of ICOMOS. Series of adequate measures are foreseen in the management plan of the proposed world heritage site.	ICOMOS notes this comment.
P.111, left column, 18 th to 22 nd lines from the bottom	ICOMOS considers that the current management structure is inadequate; there is a need to establish the proposed new Management Administration and to augment, complete and implement the draft Management Plan as soon as possible.	<p>State Party is agreed with this comment of ICOMOS. Indeed, the current Management structure is inadequate for the implementation of Management activities of the World heritage cultural landscape property that includes natural features, cultural aspects and intangible cultural elements. And, also there is a need to establish the new Management Administration for World Heritage cultural site.</p> <p>Government of Mongolia has a strong commitment to establish the proposed new Management Administration responsible for Great BurkhanKaldun Mountain and its Surrounding Sacred Landscape as soon as the inscription of this site to the World Heritage List</p>	ICOMOS notes this comment.

		<p>is taken by the Committee. The inscription of the property on this list will confirm the new legal status of the property as World Heritage Site and open new status and perspectives for the management activities and implementation of new management plan, and also for the establishment of the proposed new Management Administration.</p>	
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FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS



(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

STATE(S) PARTY(IES): Mongolia and Russian Federation

EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE: Landscapes of Dauria

RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION: IUCN

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
P.29, Caption under the photo	Huh Nuur lake, Mongolia...	Galutyn Nuur lake, Mongolia... (different place)	IUCN accepts this correction as a factual error.
p.32, left column, 16 line from bottom	The nomination dossier is titled "The First Property of the Serial Transnational Nomination - Landscapes of the Dauria". IUCN notes, however, that the subject of this nomination is not a serial property as the areas comprising the nomination are contiguous, albeit transnational".	The Parties do not agree with the experts' conclusions because the purpose of the title was emphasizing the very prospect for the nomination development with the help of including new areas into it in future (attached figure 1). Presently the first cluster is included into the nomination, which is most appropriate individually not only to the understanding of the point of the World Heritage property but to the requirements of the Operational Guidelines for the Convention implementation. Particularly, to the requirements of management and integrity (Paragraph 137 c) of the Guidelines). Besides, this very presentation of serial nominations given by the State Parties is described in Paragraph 139 of the Guidelines.	IUCN considers this correction to be a clarification, and not a factual error. IUCN's statement is factually correct pertaining to the nomination before 39COM. It does not comment upon the longer term intention to progressively add to this site, and only at that point would this be a serial nomination.
p. 32, right column, 19 line from bottom	"While the nominated property is said to represent the "steppe compartment" of the Daurian ecoregion, the nomination states that the outstanding attribute of the	The statement about the ecoregion's position between boreal taiga and droughty steppes refers right to the entire ecoregion that has the total area approximately equal to one tenth	IUCN considers that this reflects a difference of opinion, and not a factual error.

	<p>Daurian ecoregion is that it is the only region in the world where the transition from circumboreal taiga forest biome to temperate continental grassland biome remains under completely natural conditions. While grasslands and wetlands are well-represented in the nomination, the transition from forest to steppe, and the presence of Daurian “forest steppe” (particularly hills on which the northern side is forested and the southern side is just grassland) are very poorly represented within the nominated area”.</p>	<p>of the area of the European continent. And the forest steppe as it is described by the experts occupies a relatively small part of the ecoregion. The nomination is not aimed to represent absolutely all landscapes in the region but only the most valuable ones, which correspond to criteria ix and x. Most intensely the cyclic changes of the climate and their impact on the biota, which are the grounds for criterion ix, are revealed exactly in the nominated part of the ecoregion and especially vividly – in the closed drainage basin of the Torey lakes. The nominated site includes elements of all the key landscapes, although represented not proportionally. Among them is expositional forest steppe with tree vegetation and a complex of flora and fauna species characteristic of a certain type of forest steppe. Besides, the nomination is presented as serial suggesting inclusion of other landscapes further on, forest steppe ones among those. The division of the nomination in some stages is determined by the necessity, among others, of the complicated work on observing the requirements of the Guidelines about joint management of the property. At present only the site presented in the nomination meets this requirement, the site is, in our opinion, of its own global value.</p>	<p>The nomination dossier states that “The Daurian ecoregion is the only region in the world where the transition of the ecosystem complex from the circumboreal taiga forest biom (sic) to the temperate continental grassland biom remained completely under natural conditions.”</p> <p>The evaluation concludes that the nominated property does not contain sufficient attributes to demonstrate this transition in its own right. IUCN has evaluated the nomination as submitted. The evaluation highlights a number of other areas which could be considered to strengthen the case for this aspect: notably Onon-Balj National Park, possibly Ugtan Nature Reserve and Toson Khulstai Nature Reserve in Mongolia, and Sokhondinsky National Park in Russia.</p>
<p>p.33, left column, 21 line from top</p>	<p>It is difficult to identify the most significant area for the Mongolian Gazelle, especially as movements of these animals do not appear to follow a specific pattern and do not show fidelity to any given range. The Daursky SNBR and the Valley of Dzeren, located at the edge of this species’ range, is reported as the only place where this species breeds in the Russian Federation. The species also breeds in China but has been</p>	<p>Long-term research shows that Mongolian gazelles have permanent routes of migration (Fig. 10 of the dossier, p. 56), which can change constrainedly under unfavorable conditions.</p> <p>It is necessary to note that the emphasis in grounding criterion x (section 3) was made on the fact that the nominated area includes the main transboundary migration routes of the dzeren, which remain in the whole of the species range (page 55-56, 65 of the nomination dossier). Only</p>	<p>IUCN considers this correction to be a clarification and that it reflects a difference of opinion, not a factual error.</p> <p>All this information was taken into consideration in the evaluation. Statements here support the IUCN position that the site is not optimally configured to support Gazelle migratory routes and that such a</p>

	<p>much reduced in numbers, and migration has been blocked by the border and the fenced Ulaanbaatar-Beijing railway line. The main breeding grounds for the gazelle are now in Mongolia.</p>	<p>there (westward of Lake Barun-Torey) migrations between the two countries remain annual and significant (tens of thousands heads). In the other parts of the Russian-Mongolian border migrations are either limited by artificial obstacles or historically insignificant and not annual. In all parts of the Mongolian-Chinese border by the present time all migrations have ceased due to the construction of the line of engineering technical structures in 1994-97. That, together with the other anthropogenic factors, has led to almost complete disappearance of the species in China. By 2014 in China only some heads lived (as reported by Liu Songtao – deputy director of the Dalai Nor Biosphere Reserve).</p> <p>The nominated site does not comprise most of the important habitats of the dzeren in Mongolia but there was not such a task. The species home range occupies too vast a territory and stretches far beyond Daurian ecoregion. Nevertheless, with the further expansion of the serial nomination “Landscapes of Dauria” some key ranges of the North Kherlen population of the dzeren (attached fig.1) will fall under protection. Among those will be important migration routes of permanent character, and maternity houses of this population, which will provide its long-term conservation.</p>	<p>nomination would look very different.</p> <p>IUCN concluded only a minor part of the Gazelle migration routes is included. This is the statement that was provided by the States Parties in material provided to the field evaluators, and then submitted later to IUCN: “Most of area of local grouping of dzeren concentrated near Torey hollow is included into the Property and its buffer zone. But key habitats of North-Kherlen population of dzeren are really out of the nominated territory. So the nominated territory secures the Torey grouping during all the year and seasonal migrations of North-Kherlen population. As the “Landscapes of Dauria” is the first part of the planned serial nomination the key summer (breeding) habitats of North-Kherlen population can be included into the nomination in the future.”</p> <p>It also does not appear to be a factual error with respect to the statement on Gazelle in China. No evidence is presented to suggest it does not still breed in China.</p>
<p>p.34, right column, 5 line before the table 2.</p> <p>p.35, left column, 19 line from bottom</p>	<p>As shown in Table 2, different protected areas are categorised as different IUCN management categories and the buffer zones are uncategorised, in fact they would not comply with the IUCN definition of a protected area.</p> <p>A significant percentage of the nominated property comprises the designated buffer zones of protected</p>	<p>The regimes of the buffer zones are set by legislative acts of different levels. For Mongolia – by the law about buffer zones of SPNAs, for Russia – by the federal law on SPNAs and by individual regulations on buffer zones (Annex B4 and B6). The regime set within the buffer zone of the Daursky reserve in its strictness corresponds to the protection regime of such official category of SPNAs, as zakaznik or refuge</p>	<p>IUCN considers this correction to be a clarification and that it reflects a difference of opinion, not a factual error.</p> <p>The IUCN evaluation is not suggesting that the Operational Guidelines require areas to equate to IUCN PA categories. The</p>

	<p>areas and these areas are subject to relatively weak levels of legal protection. IUCN considers the protection status does not meet the requirements of the Operational Guidelines.</p>	<p>(IUCN category IV). There is a certain regime of restrictions providing observance of the ecosystems integrity in the Mongolian buffer zone too. Besides, in the world there are not few examples of the World Heritage properties, which include buffer zones. Particularly, these are such properties in Russia, as "Virgin forests of Komi" (the area of the buffer zone of the Pechoro-Ilychsky reserve included into the property is more than 650,000 ha), "Golden mountains of Altai", "West Caucasus", "Lake Baikal". There are examples among the Mongolian properties too, as well as among transboundary Russian-Mongolian ones (e.g. "Ubsunur hollow").</p> <p>The Operational Guidelines do not contain the requirements that the areas to be included into the World Heritage properties should correspond to any IUCN category, the buffer zones of the Russian and Mongolian SPNAs, as said above, have a set regime of protection providing conservation of the natural complexes of the SPNAs and their buffer zones, as required by the Guidelines. Absence of the buffer zones of the SPNAs in the general analysis of the IUCN categories of management of SPNAs tells only that these areas were just not taken by the IUCN into account but it does not prove inappropriateness of the regime set in them to the requirements of the Guidelines.</p>	<p>assessment, however, is that the current level of protection does not meet the requirements set out in the OG. This is because over 70% of the nominated property is designated as buffer zones, not as actual protected areas. The concern is mainly in the Mongolian part as 82% of this part is within buffer zones. The discussion of the additional requirements in a revised nomination is provided in the IUCN report.</p>
<p>p.35, left column, 17 line from top</p>	<p>...the field evaluation witnessed quite high levels of hay cutting (note: in Russian part).</p>	<p>In the buffer zone of the Reserve and Valley of Dzeren Refuge there are no permanent haymaking fields, they are alternated every year, that is why mowing does not cause significant impact on the ecosystems. The total annual area of mowing does not exceed 1-3% of the aggregate area of the property and its buffer zone. Besides, mowing is considered by most of steppe researchers and</p>	<p>IUCN considers this correction to be a clarification, but not a factual error.</p> <p>It does not dispute that hay cutting takes place.</p>

		specialists of steppe reserves as a factor maintaining the stable state of steppe when there are no or few large ungulates (Shaparenko, 2014). Of all anthropogenic impacts it is the least “traumatic” for steppe, as the soil is not damaged, dead grass and plant bunches remain, which saves the soil from erosion.	
p.37, left column, 24 line from top.	<p>Past land use coupled with current and potential threats combine to undermine the integrity of the site as it is designed and many areas included within the nominated area do not meet the requirements of the Operational Guidelines in terms of integrity.</p> <p>In summary these issues relate to previously ploughed lands, many now recovering as fallow lands; areas of cropping; weed infestations; grazing impacts (which still occurs over 50% of the property in the Russian Federation); road construction, including some reported problems with uncontrolled creation of new roads; soil erosion; and a military presence.</p>	<p>The steppes of north-east Mongolia and the adjacent territories of Russia belong to the least damaged ones in the region. It is proved by researches of various authors.</p> <p>Our investigations (on the basis of the data of remote sensing of Earth) show that in the Russian part of the property, more intensively used in the past, the total area of fallow lands and fields does not exceed 20%, the area of the parts subject to overgrazing at present (the area around cattle-breeding camps) does not exceed 0.13% of the total area of the property and 0.18% of the area of its buffer zone. Eroded lands occupy, according to the data of the RSE, not more than 0.1% of the area (including erosion of the road network, as well as ravine network). The threat of weed contamination of the area cannot be considered among significant ones either, as there is no invasion of alien plant species. Successions in the fallow lands and on the roads occur with participation of the local species. The Daursky reserve has elaborated actions on facilitating natural restoration of the steppes.</p> <p>Other threats will be considered by us below. The Operational Guidelines (Paragraph 90) state that the area must be relatively undamaged, the nature use present in the area should be sustainable.</p>	<p>IUCN considers that this reflects a difference of opinion, and not a factual error.</p> <p>The information confirms that the Russian part of the nominated property has suffered from more intensive use.</p> <p>Significant impacts were noted on the Mongolian side; field evaluators noted more livestock grazing on the Mongolian side. Invasive species related issues were noted by some reviewers.</p> <p>Mongol Daguur SPA Management plan notes: “Lately, humans and livestock have been posing significant threats to the SPA ecosystem in particular wetland habitats and water birds, and very little management has been undertaken.”</p>
p.37, left column, 17 line	...experts estimate about 40% of steppe in the property	The Parties agree that the main problem at present is fires.	IUCN considers this correction to be a

from bottom	burn every year	<p>However, the Parties think it necessary to note that the given figures are not true for some years already. Every year the situation improves. Thus, in 2012 in the Russian part of the property the area of the fires was 3.98% of the subordinate territory, in 2013 - 6.58%, in 2014 - 18.4%, in 2015 - 2.37%. Active work with the local people is conducted, effective interaction with administrative bodies is organized. The reserve gave fire-fighting equipment to the surrounding villages, seminars are held on training in fighting steppe fires.</p>	<p>clarification, and the additional information is noted.</p> <p>The evaluation was told that an estimated 40% of steppe burns annually, but IUCN could accept any precision on these numbers if data is available, and a statement that “the States Parties report that between 4-18% of steppe burnt each year, in the period 2012-14” as per the figures provided. As there is agreement that this is a serious issue, then these figures do not greatly impact the analysis of this issue.</p> <p>The field evaluation also notes: “While fires used to occur once in several years, nowadays they occur once, twice or even more times in one year, and they are mainly caused by human activity, e.g. careless spring agricultural burning and inappropriate handling of fire”.</p>
p.37, left column, 5 line from bottom.	Poaching is another issue that threatens species such as Mongolian Gazelle, Swan Goose and Grey Wolf. While poaching is a major threat in the Russian Federation, in recent years it has expanded to Mongolia as well.	<p>But within the nominated area there is no this threat in Russia altogether and there is almost no in Mongolia (birds are not hunted in Mongolia traditionally). On the contrary, elimination of this factor in the course of the last 15 years, which demanded a lot of efforts, enabled to restore the dzeren in the Daursky reserve and in the other parts. In Mongolia within the Mongol Daguur protected area the factor of poaching has been eliminated too. In the buffer zone little threat still remains but it is much lower than in the surrounding areas. One of the wolves marked with a satellite collar within the property moves freely from one country to the other using the regime of the SPNA; all his pack successfully survives (figure 2 attached). Totally not less than 15-20 packs</p>	<p>IUCN considers that this reflects a clarification.</p> <p>IUCN would maintain that poaching is a relevant threat to mention in the evaluation.</p> <p>IUCN considers that this suggested correction contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage. The conclusion on poaching is based on evidence gathered from the field evaluation.</p>

		of wolves live within the property. However, the Parties agree with the IUCN remark about the necessity to rise the budget and the staff of the protection service of the protected area "Mongol Daguur"	
p. 37, right column, 12 line from top	The property is not densely populated but the nomination reports over 750,000 head of livestock on the Mongolian part (with much less in the Russian part).	<p>The total numbers of agricultural livestock in the Russian part does not exceed 6,000 heads, which is five times less than scientifically grounded capacity of pastures.</p> <p>The figure named in the evaluation – 750,000 heads of livestock, must be mistakenly referred to the property. In the nomination different figures are given. For 2009 the total numbers of livestock in the 4 soums comprising the territory of the Mongol Daguur SPNA and its buffer zone were 378,675 heads (p.85 of nomination dossier). By the beginning of 2015 in the area of the three soums of Mongolia (Chuluunkhorot, Dashbalbar, Gurvanzagal), which is tens times larger than the property, according to official data 287,195 heads of livestock are kept, that is 2.6 times less than given in the IUCN evaluation. The numbers of livestock in soum Chuluunkhorot that occupies the most part of the property and the buffer zone amount to 49,104 heads.</p>	<p>IUCN considers this correction to be a clarification but IUCN could accept this as a factual error.</p> <p>The figure of 750,000 is information gathered in the field, and would need further research to verify, but based on the comment of the States Parties it appears that the number may refer to a larger area than the nomination. The reduced figure remains relevant to a discussion of threats. Possible text edit: "The property is not densely populated but the nomination reports significant numbers over 750,000 head of livestock on the Mongolian part (with much less in the Russian part).</p>
	The buffer zone of Mongol Daguur SPA is inhabited by residents of Dashbalbar and Ereentsav soums as well as army personnel of three battalions and one guard post of a frontier military unit.	Dossier of the nominated noted: " Three army posts and one border guard post are managed by the border military unit in Bayan-Uul Soum (Dornod Aimag) and conduct patrol activities in Mongol Daguur SPA and its' buffer zone (p.85 in dossier). In the Mongolian part of the property and the buffer zone the total number of the military men and members of their families does not exceed 70 people. Most of the families live outside the property and its buffer zone.	IUCN considers this correction to be a clarification, and would be happy to accept the text proposed to allow for a more precise understanding of this issue.
p.37, right column, 14 line	One threat in the Russian Federation is unprotected electrical lines, both inside	In the territory of the property there are 4 electricity lines dangerous for birds. Three of	IUCN considers that this correction contains new information that cannot be

from bottom	and outside the protected area, which electrocute large numbers of birds, in particular raptors including the Saker Falcon. Daursky SNBR has established cooperation with the electricity company which is gradually modifying its lines to protect birds.	those lines have already been equipped with bird-protecting appliances by the time of the IUCN experts arrival, the fourth one will be equipped in 2015 (the money is allocated, preparatory work is being held). That will be more than 99% of once dangerous electricity lines. After that in the property only some dangerous poles within safe (in general) electricity lines will remain, that will be less than 1% of all formerly dangerous electricity lines. The threat from them is insignificant but they will also be equipped in 2016. Besides, 2 dangerous lines outside the property have already been equipped, and further on this work will be done in the vast territory outside the property and its buffer zone.	taken account of at this stage, but considers that its evaluation has appropriately and clearly acknowledged that there is a programme of modifying power lines to protect birds.
p.38, left column, 20 line from top	However, the configuration of the property does not include adequate areas of forest steppe to demonstrate the transition from the boreal taiga forest biome to the temperate continental grassland biome which is also deemed as a central aspect of its Outstanding Universal Value.	According to Paragraph 94 of the Guidelines integrity of the area referred to criterion ix means that the area should provide natural occurrence of all evolutionary processes forming the nominated phenomenon. The nominated area comprises all the key elements that demonstrate the change of the ecosystems as a result of climatic cycles and providing unimpeded natural course of these processes, and it is this but not the presence of all the transitional landscapes from taiga to desert that is a ground for OUV of the area. In the nomination (part 3) these features of the selected area are described in detail. Absence of larger forest compartments in the nomination at present does not influence the course of these processes. We remark once more that the position between the zones of taiga and semi-desert refers to all of Dauria ecoregion. The phenomenon of the area designated as a property consists in the fact that it is right there but not northward or southward where the most remarkable reformation of the ecosystems in	IUCN considers that this reflects a difference of opinion, not a factual error, and IUCN stands by its evaluation on the point raised. As per the point above, the nomination is clearly not, at this stage, presented as serial. It states a future intent to become a serial nomination.

		<p>the course of climatic cycles revealed in the change of the exterior appearance of the ecosystems occurs and in the species usage of wonderful adaptations for survival in different climatic conditions. Besides, the nomination is presented as serial, which assumes inclusion of both forest steppe and steppe compartments in future that will supplement the presented area. The set regime of management and protection of the area provides natural course of these processes.</p>	
<p>p.38, left column, 22 line from bottom</p>	<p>...justification for criterion (x) again refers to forest steppe which is hardly represented in the nomination. Botanically there are areas of grassland with a different species composition which might be termed forest steppe, although forest steppe should include trees, particularly the phenomenon where trees grow on the northern sides of hills and grassland on the southern slopes. In this sense, forest steppe does not appear to be present in the nominated property.</p>	<p>The main argument for grounding criterion x is the key ornithological importance of the area (which is reflected in the recommendations of IUCN) determined by its location in the narrowing of the birds global migration routes (including the significant part of the populations not less than 15 species, 6 globally rare among those) and by habitation of more than 10 globally rare bird species, for whom it is steppes and wetlands that are of key importance. Preservation of ornithological value of the area is provided by the proposed boundaries of the property. The importance of the area for preservation of transboundary migrations of the dzeren, as well as restoration of the northern boundaries of the historic range of the dzeren is a significant but additional argument. The experts say about absence of true forest steppe compartments in the nominated area. That is not so. Expositional forest steppe is present in the Adon-Chelon sector, it is supposed to include new parts of forest steppe, as well as the parts important for conservation of the North Kherlen population of the dzeren with the expansion of the nomination presented as serial. However, even now within the property there are the sites of not only fall</p>	<p>IUCN considers that the suggested amendments re-iterate arguments put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered, and are not factual errors.</p> <p>IUCN also considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.</p> <p>The relevant points are also discussed above, and IUCN considers that its evaluation is justified on this point.</p>
<p>p.38, left column, 5 line from bottom</p>	<p>The property's boundaries are not configured to include the summer territories and only very little of the autumn migration routes of the dzeren.</p>		
<p>p.38, right column, 18 line from top</p>	<p>In addition the protection and management requirements are not met in relation to this criterion.</p>		

		<p>migrations but also of summer habitation of the northern groupings of the dzeren, which was noted by the experts themselves above. The nominated area comprises all main types of grass ecosystems of north Dauria. The set regime of protection and management of the area fully provides preservation of the species inhabiting it, facilitates the increase in their numbers, which is proved by the fact of restoration of the habitation of dzeren and Siberian marmot in the border zone of the Russian part of the area, as well as by permanent habitation of globally rare species of birds. Besides, as it was noted by the experts, the work is under way on expanding the protected areas, which will enable to make the activity on biodiversity conservation even more effective.</p>	
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**FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF
FACTUAL ERRORS IN
THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS**



(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

STATE(S) PARTY(IES): Norway

EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE: Rjukan – Notodden industrial Heritage Site

RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION: ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
p. 245, 2 The Property/ Description/ Hydroelectric power production	The major Hydro pioneering power plants along the interlinked water courses include Tinfos II (1912) with original decorated interiors, fixtures and fittings largely intact; the decorative stone-clad concrete Vemork power station at Rjukan (1911) fed by a high pressure system with great head of water and rock tunnels, regulated by the concrete dam at Møsvatn, and Sâheim (1915), a distinctive concrete building with cupola-capped towers.	The major Hydro pioneering power plants along the interlinked water courses include the decorative stone-clad concrete Vemork power station at Rjukan (1911) fed by a high pressure system with great head of water and rock tunnels, regulated by the concrete dam at Møsvatn, and Sâheim (1915), a distinctive concrete building with cupola-capped towers, together with Tinfos Company's Tinfos II (1912) with original decorated interiors, fixtures and fittings largely intact.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change.
p. 246, 2 The Property/ Description/ Transport system	An interconnected transport system of two railways lines and two steam powered ferry crossings joined Rjukan's facilities to Notodden to enable saltpeter to be transported on to world markets via the Telemark Canal.	An interconnected transport system of two railway lines and one ferry crossing operated by two vessels, of which one is steam powered, joined Rjukan's facilities to Notodden to enable saltpeter to be transported on to world markets via the Telemark Canal.	Nomination dossier p. 59 refers to two railway sections connected by a ferry crossing across Tinnsjoen Lake. ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
p. 247, 2 The Property/ History and development/ last section	The original Tinfos II, Vemork and Sâheim power stations are still intact and in operation.	The original Tinfos II and Sâheim power stations are still intact and in operation. Vemork is kept intact as a museum.	ICOMOS considers that this correction provides information which seems to contradict information provided in the nomination dossier (table on p. 35)
p. 249, 3 Justification/ Integrity and authenticity/ Transport	Cranes have been removed from Rjukan Quay at Tinnoset harbour but the foundations and railway tracks remain.	Cranes have been removed from Rjukan Quay at Notodden harbour but the foundations and railway tracks remain.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification

system last section			
p. 250, 4 Factors affecting the property/ first section	The estimated number of residents in the nominated area is 300 in Notodden and 850 in the Rjukan area.	The estimated number of residents in the nominated area is 300 in Notodden and 2700 in the Rjukan area. (Comment: 850 is the number within the buffer zone. Ref. p. 407 of the Nomination dossier.)	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification
p. 250, 5 Protection, conservation and management/ Boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone	The towns of Rjukan and Notodden are included to the extent they covered in 1930.	The town of Rjukan and the Hydro parts of Notodden are included to the extent they covered in 1930.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification
p. 251, 5 Protection, conservation and management/ Ownership	All attributes within the property are privately owned except for the production equipment which is owned by the Municipality and the two railway lines and parts of Rjukan Hydro Town which are owned by the State.	All attributes within the property are privately owned except for some production equipment which is owned by the Municipality and one of the two railway lines which is owned by the State. One railway line and both ferries are owned by a museum that is a foundation with municipal and regional shares, and state granted financial support.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification



**FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF
FACTUAL ERRORS IN
THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS**



(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

STATE(S) PARTY(IES): Republic of Korea

EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE: Baekje Historic Areas

RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION: ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
113, 1, 16	royal tombs at	royal tombs in	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
113, 1, 18	the Busosanseong Fortress and Gwanbuk-ri administrative buildings	the Archaeological Site in Gwanbuk-ri and Busosanseong Fortress	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
113, 1, 19	Jeongnimsa Temple	Jeongnimsa Temple Site	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
113, 1, 21	the royal palace at Wanggung-ri	the Archaeological Site in Wanggung-ri	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
113, 1, 22	Mireuksa Temple	Mireuksa Temple Site	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
113, 2, 12	Mireuksa Temple	Mireuksa Temple Site	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
113, 2, 17	Mireuksa Temple	Mireuksa Temple Site	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
113, 2, 39	royal tombs at	royal tombs in	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of

			the sentence.
113, 2, 40	the Busosanseong Fortress and Gwanbuk-ri administrative buildings	the Archaeological Site in Gwanbuk-ri and Busosanseong Fortress	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
113, 2, 41	Jeongnimsa Temple	Jeongnimsa Temple Site	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
113, 2, 43	the royal palace at Wanggung-ri	the Archaeological Site in Wanggung-ri	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
113, 2, 44	Mireuksa Temple	Mireuksa Temple Site	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
113, 2, 53	outside the city	enclosing the city	ICOMOS' meaning here is outside the present city, which is correct.
113, 2, 54	of stone and rammed earth	with rammed earth	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
114, 1, 4	Queen (Tomb 7) which	Queen which	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
114, 1, 8	The king's tomb	The tomb of King Muryeong	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
114, 1, 9	a coffin	coffins	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
114, 1, 10	tomb guardian beasts	a tomb guardian beast	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
114, 1, 10	from China	influenced from China	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
114, 1, 20	rear	east	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
114, 1, 21	Archaeological Site in Gwanbuk-ri, Busosanseong Fortress and	Archaeological Site in Gwanbuk-ri and Busosanseong Fortress, and	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
114, 1, 36	in swampy areas, reinforced with stone buttresses.	in swampy areas to reinforce the foundation layer.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
114, 1, 37	water storage facilities	storage facilities	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which

			does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
114, 1, 41	prayer hall	prayer hall site	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
114, 1, 42	main entrance	main entrance site	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
114, 1, 52	the Baekje	the Baekje royal family	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
114, 2, 11	contained	shifted its function as	ICOMOS considers that this correction provides information which contradicts information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure.
114, 2, 17	A large multiple toilet was	Large multiple toilets were	ICOMOS considers that this correction provides information which contradicts information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure.
114, 2, 21	Comprises three parallel pagoda	Mireuksa Temple comprised three parallel pagodas	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence (There were three and there are remains of three today)
114, 2, 59	the Sabi period at the Buyeo capital	the Sabi period at the capital (Buyeo)	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
115, 1, 15	the former	the later	ICOMOS does not understand the rationale behind this proposed correction.
115, 1, 19	The nominated component properties	The nominated property components	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
116, 1, 39	Goguryeo	Goryeo	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
116, 1, 48	Archaeological Site of Gwanbuk-ri	Archaeological Site in Gwanbuk-ri	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
116, 2, 14	Jeongnimsa Temple	Jeongnimsa Temple Site	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which

			does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
116, 2, 15	Buddhist statues of the Baekje period unearthed during excavation have been	a Buddhist statue has been	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
117, 2, 13	inhabitants of Gwanbuk-ri	inhabitants of Archaeological Site in Gwanbuk-ri	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which modifies the meaning of the sentence.
117, 2, 16	in Gwanbuk-ri	in Archaeological Site in Gwanbuk-ri	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which modifies the meaning of the sentence.
117, 2, 47	Tombs of Songsan-ri	Tombs of Neungsan-ri	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
118, 1, 10	at Gwanbuk-ri	at Archaeological site in Gwanbuk-ri	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
118, 1, 43	the Urban Construction controls of the Historic Cities legislation	the Cultural Heritage Protection Act	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
118, 1, 47	this is	this will be	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
118, 2, 5	at Wanggung-ri	at the Archaeological Site in Wanggung-ri	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
119, 1, 29	the three components	the eight components	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
120, 1, 37	the Busosanseong Fortress and Gwanbuk-ri administrative buildings	the Archaeological Site in Gwanbuk-ri and Busosanseong Fortress	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
120, 1, 38	Jeongnimsa Temple	Jeongnimsa Temple Site	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
120, 1, 40	the royal palace at Wanggung-ri	the Archaeological Site in Wanggung-ri	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
120, 1, 40	Mireuksa Temple	Mireuksa Temple Site	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
120, 2, 36	the Urban Construction	the Cultural Heritage	ICOMOS acknowledges this

	controls of the Historic Cities legislation	Protection Act	clarification.
120, 2, 50	the three components	the eight components	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.



**FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF
FACTUAL ERRORS IN
THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS**



(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

STATE(S) PARTY(IES): Saudi Arabia

EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE: Rock Art in the Hail Region of Saudi Arabia

RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION: ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
63, 2, Recommendations	Extend the buffer zone of the Jabal Umm Sinman component of 1.0 to 1.5 km towards the west and the south, in order to preserve the long-term visual integrity of the property;	The buffer zone has been modified for the component from 100 meters to 150 meters (a map showing the current expansion of the buffer zone and the extension of the protection fence is included in the Annex document). The recommended further extension of 1.0 to 1.5 km towards the west and the south is already satisfied by the natural topography of the area, as it is completely covered with high sand dunes, thus; the area is not suitable for any type of modern development that would threaten the visual integrity of the property.	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.
	Frame and mask the rain water diversionary dam or water barrier near Jubbah with typical low desert vegetation in view of the necessity of the structure and the substantial investment already made in its construction;	The masking process has been completed, thus, the growth of the vegetation will take its natural process (photographs are included in the Annex document).	ICOMOS considers that this correction contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.
	Consider ways of reducing the visual impact of the water tower that is constructed on the eastern side of Jabal Umm Sinman, near the existing fresh water reservoir;	The reduction of visual impact has been accomplished by repainting of the tower (photographs are included in Annex document).	ICOMOS considers that this correction contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.
	Set up visitor infrastructures that will include marked routes, raised walkways and	The complete plan of the visitor infrastructures has been drafted with the detailed specifications, furthermore; the budget for this	ICOMOS considers that this correction contains new information that cannot be taken

	viewing platforms, that will prevent visitors from making contact with the rock art panels, and carry out this work in accordance with the ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties;	project is secured, we are currently in the process of choosing the proper contractor to carry on the job (the project terms of reference is included, it includes pictures show location and specifications of the routes, raised walkways and viewing platforms).	account of at this stage.
	Develop a tourism management strategy including an interpretation strategy that will address the increase in visitation numbers as part of the management plan.	The tourism management strategy including an interpretation strategy has already been developed (included in the Annex document).	ICOMOS considers that this correction contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.
	Developing monitoring indicators for impacts of development and tourism on the attributes of the nominated serial property.	The monitoring system has already been developed (included in Monitoring protocol). Furthermore, the all required equipment mentioned in the protocol has been purchased, therefore; the protocol will be fully implemented.	ICOMOS considers that this correction contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.



**FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF
FACTUAL ERRORS IN
THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS**



(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

STATE(S) PARTY(IES): Spain

EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE: Routes of Santiago in Northern Spain

RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION: ICOMOS

Page, colonne, ligne de l'évaluation de l'Organisation consultative	Phrase incluant l'erreur factuelle (l'erreur factuelle devrait figurer en gras)	Correction proposée par l'Etat partie	Commentaire (s'il y en a) de l'Organisation consultative et/ou du Centre du patrimoine mondial
Plan de Chemins	Le plan concernant la Galice	Ci-joint, le plan correct qui comprend tous les itinéraires décrits du dossier et qui, en raison d'une erreur matérielle, ne figurait pas sur le plan du dossier. Cette erreur matérielle avait déjà été signalée à ICOMOS par l'Espagne, dans le rapport envoyé le 17 octobre 2014.	L'ICOMOS accepte cette correction comme erreur factuelle.



**FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF
FACTUAL ERRORS IN
THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS**



(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

STATE(S) PARTY(IES): Turkey

EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE: Diyarbakir Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape

RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION: ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 273, column 2, line 41, 42, 43, 44	Components of the nominated property include the Amida Mound, the City Walls (including many inscriptions), Hevsel Gardens, Ten-Eyed Bridge, the Tigris River valley and the natural and water resources of the area.	İçkale (Inner Castle), the Fortress	P.29 of the nomination dossier it is mentioned that Amida Mound is known as İçkale. ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 273, column 2, line 46	Amida Mound	İçkale (Inner Castle)	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 273, column 2, line 47, 48	Traces of first settlements in Diyarbakir are seen at Amida Mound, known as İçkale (Inner Castle)	İçkale (Inner Castle) known as İçkale (Inner Castle)	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 273, column 2, line 48, 49	The mound and its surrounding area display all the stages of the development of its urban history.	İçkale (Inner Castle)	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 274, column 1, line 2, 3, 4	The mound covers an area of approximately 700m2 and has four gates, two of which open to the inside of the walls, and two to the outside.	İçkale (Inner Castle)	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 275, column 2, line 9,10,11	Later in the Seljuk period, conflicts resulted in damages to the city walls in 1117 -1118 .	In 1085-1093 (The reconstruction of the Grand Mosque started between 1117 – 1118 after it had experienced a huge fire)	ICOMOS acknowledges this factual error.
Page 279, column 1, line 17,18	The nominated property covers an area of about 520.76ha and has two buffer zones.	521.23 ha	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification following the changes which have been made to the boundaries.
Page 279, column 1, line 18,19	Diyarbakir Suriçi District is defined as the first buffer zone measuring 132.20 ha .	131.72 ha	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification following the changes

			which have been made to the boundaries.
Page 279, column 1, line 19,20,21,22	The second buffer zone, surrounding the outside of the nominated property measures was proposed by the State Party for an area of 1289.69 ha.	1528.85 ha.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification following the changes which have been made to the boundaries.
Page 279, column 1, line 51,52	However, the usage right of the towers and bastions belongs to the Ministry of Tourism.	The Ministry of Culture and Tourism	ICOMOS acknowledges this factual error.



FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS



(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

STATE(S) PARTY(IES): Turkey

EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE: Ephesus

RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION: ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 320, column 2, line 46	It consists of four nominated components totaling 662.62 ha, three of which – the Cukurici Mound (Component 1); the Ancient City of Ephesus (Component 2); and the area of Ayasuluk Hill including the Basilica of St. John, the Medieval Settlement and the Artemision (Component 3) are surrounded by a buffer zone of 1165.96 ha .	1163.30 ha (After re-measuring the area digitally, it has been detected a factual error that is made by the State Party.)	ICOMOS acknowledges this factual error by the State Party.
Page 321, column 1, lines 44-45	It marks the place located in accordance with the vision of a German nun in 1891 , where St. John is said to have built a house for Mary in the 1 st century CE, on the ruins of which a chapel was built in the 4 th century.	with the visions of a German nun between 1819 and 1824 (1891 is the date of discovery of the ruins of the House)	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 321, column 2, line 9	The temple of Artemis was burnt in 356 BCE and rebuilding was not complete when Alexander the Great visited in 323 BCE .	334 BCE (323 BCE is the date Alexander the Great died.)	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 321, column 2, line 53	Mosques, prayer halls, baths and tombs were built around Ayasuluk Hill and the city became the capital of the Aydin Empire before being taken by the ottomans in 1425.	Aydinogullari Dynasty	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 326, column 1, line 26	The House of Virgin Mary was first registered on the national inventory in 1976 and subsequently protected as a first degree archaeological site by İzmir Regional Conservation Council nos 2809 and 3116 in 1991.	archaeological and natural site	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 327, column 1, line 33	The İzmir Regional Conservation Council of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism through the General Directorate of Cultural heritage and Museums has overall responsibility for the urban ,	urban and archaeological sites (natural) (Responsibility for natural sites is under the Ministry of Environment and Urbanism)	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.

	archaeological and natural sites within the property and buffer zone.		
Page 329, column 1, line 15	The Neolithic settlement of Cukurici Hoyuk marks the southern edge of the former estuary, now well inland.	Mound	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 329, column 1, line 21	Excavations and conservation over the past 150 years have revealed grand monuments of the Roman Imperial period lining the old processional way through the ancient city including the Library of Celsus and the Great Theatre .	and the Great Theatre (its construction goes back to Hellenistic period, it is not solely a Roman architecture. The present day appearance is due largely to renovation in Roman Imperial times.)	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 329, column 1, lines 29-34	<p>Criterion (iii): The Ancient City of Ephesus is exceptional testimony to the cultural traditions of the Roman Imperial period as reflected in the monuments in the centre of the Ancient City and in Terrace House 2, with its wall paintings, mosaics and marble panelling showing the style of living of the upper levels of society at that time.</p> <p>(The draft statement of criterion (iii) covers only Component 2 and does not reflect the site's values in terms of its long settlement history as it is also recognized by the ICOMOS report – reference to the page 323, column 1, lines 3-8 and page 324, column 2, lines 22-24.</p>	<p>Criterion (iii): The Ancient City of Ephesus is exceptional testimony to the cultural traditions of the Hellenistic, Roman Imperial and Early Christian period as reflected in the monuments in the center of the Ancient City and Ayasuluk. Hellenistic monuments can be seen in the 9 km long defensive wall on the mountain sides as well as the planimetric design of the city grid according to the principles of Hippodamus. A settlement structure developed in the Hellenistic period that shaped the region until the late middle ages. The cultural traditions of the Roman imperial period are reflected in the outstanding representative buildings of the city center including Celsus Library, Hadrian Temple, Serapeion and in Terrace House 2, with its wall paintings, mosaics and marble paneling showing the style of living of the upper levels of society at that time.Its surrounding is an outstanding witness of the Christian heritage and tradition of this region. Church of St. Mary, Byzantine Palace, Grotto of St. Paul and St. John Basilica are still standing</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.</p> <p>In the interests of brevity ICOMOS has focused on the key attributes for each criterion. The site's values in terms of its long settlement history are covered in the brief description. The proposed detailed description is too long for a Statement of OUV.</p> <p>However ICOMOS suggests that the draft statement be expanded to read as follows :</p> <p>Criterion (iii): Ephesus is exceptional testimony to the cultural traditions of the Roman Imperial period as reflected in the monuments in the centre of the Ancient City of Ephesus and in Terrace House 2, with its wall paintings, mosaics and marble panelling showing the</p>

		witnesses of this period.	<p>style of living of the upper levels of society at that time. The property testifies to the long history of civilisation at the site, bearing witness to many cultural traditions in addition to the Neolithic and Roman including Greek, Hellenistic, Byzantine and Turkish.</p> <p><u>But</u> this essentially repeats what is already in the brief description and is not considered necessary.</p>
Page 329, column 2, line 15	Conservation Council has overall responsibility for the urban, archaeological and natural sites within the property and buffer zone that are declared first degree Archaeological Sites.	urban and archaeological sites (natural) (Responsibility for natural sites is under the Ministry of Environment and Urbanism)	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 329, column 2, lines 21-22	The Supervision and Coordination Council oversees management of the serial property by the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality and Selçuk Municipality with input from the Advisory Council.	The Supervision and Coordination Council controls the implementation of management plan for serial property prepared by Selçuk Municipality with input from the Advisory Council.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.



**FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF
FACTUAL ERRORS IN
THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS**



(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational
Guidelines*)

STATE(S) PARTY(IES): United Kingdom

EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE: The Forth Bridge

RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION: ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 336 of the French version, left column, line 18	minor translation error between the English original and the French version	Critère (i) : Le pont du Forth est un chef-d'oeuvre du génie créateur du fait de son esthétique industrielle caractéristique, qui résulte d'une présentation franche et épurée de ses éléments structurels fonctionnels massifs.	ICOMOS acknowledge this editorial change.



FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS



(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

STATE(S) PARTY(IES): United States of America

EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE: San Antonio Missions

RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION: ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
p. 299, column 1, lines 30-31	Criterion (ii): The San Antonio Missions are an example of the interweaving of Spanish and Coahuiltecan culture,...	Criterion (ii): The San Antonio Missions are an example of the interweaving of the cultures of the Spanish and the Coahuiltecan and other indigenous peoples ,...	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification/ considers this correction to be a clarification.
p. 299, column 1, line 58, through column 2, line 5	Especially in Mission Valero (the Alamo) massive urban development happened decades ago and has destroyed the visual connection to the river setting. However, it appears that development threats are reduced by urban planning restrictions and the property can be considered free of immediate threats at present .	Especially in Mission Valero (the Alamo) longstanding urban development in downtown San Antonio has obscured the visual connection to the river setting. However, development threats are reduced by urban planning restrictions and the property is free of immediate threats.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change.
p. 299, column 2, line 12	However, the stratigraphy of the different consecutive additions is well legible in most sites....	However, the stratigraphy of the different consecutive additions is clearly legible in most sites....	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change.
p. 299, column 2, lines 23-28	However, as it contributes an important element to the series as the foundation of the San Antonio Missions, the first one to be created by the Franciscan Order and the first enclave that acted as a pole of attraction to the rest, these shortcomings are acceptable within the overall series .	However, it contributes an important element to the series as the foundation of the San Antonio Missions, the first one to be created by the Franciscan Order and the first enclave that acted as a pole of attraction to the rest.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change.
p. 299, column 2, lines 37-38	Mission San José is a National Historic Site and the other four missions are on the National Register of Historic Places.	Mission San José is a National Historic Site and the other components are on the National Register of Historic Places.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.



**FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF
FACTUAL ERRORS IN
THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS**



(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational
Guidelines*)

STATE(S) PARTY(IES): Viet Nam

EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE: Phong Nha – Ke Bang National Park

RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION: IUCN

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 55, line 19 in background note	In the July 2013, the national park was expanded to 126,236 ha	In the July 2013, the national park was expanded to 123,326 ha	IUCN considers that this change needs clarification in detail with the State Party. The area of 126,236 ha reported by IUCN was taken from the State Party nomination dossier. Whilst not impacting the evaluation, this issue should be reconfirmed with the State Party and the World Heritage Centre.
Page 56, column 2, line 28,29,30	A variety of arthropods have been observed but not fully inventoried such as butterflies (20% of Vietnam's 270 species)	A variety of arthropods have been observed but not fully inventoried such as butterflies (270 species)	IUCN accepts this change as a factual error. The information was mistranscribed from the nomination dossier, where the statement is correct - p9.
Page 59, column 1, line 20,21,22	Few people live within the nominated area, whilst the surrounding buffer zone has a population estimated at 54,000. Several minority ethnic groups are present in the region and two Arem villages are within the boundaries of the existing property	Few people live within the nominated area whilst the surrounding buffer zone has a population estimated at 64,544. Several minority ethnic groups are present in the region and an Arem village and Dong village are within the boundaries of the existing property	IUCN considers this correction to be a clarification, but notes that it adds already inconsistent information in the nomination dossier. The nomination dossier notes 64,544 people living within the buffer zone (p51) then 54,143 people (p 84). The nomination dossier also notes only the Arem village (p.79) with no mention of a Dong Village. IUCN will clarify this information with the State Party at the Committee meeting to ensure that there is a consistent understanding. The amends do not materially impact the evaluation that has been made.

Page 59, column 1, line 31, 32	Dalbergia cochinchinensis Nephelium chryseumm	Dalbergia tonkinensis Erythrophloeum fordii	IUCN accepts this correction as a factual error related to the scientific names for Sua Wood and Iron Wood. Suggested text change: Recent reports confirm illegal logging of high commercial value rare forest timber species such as Sua Wood (<i>Dalbergia tonkinensis</i>) and Iron Wood (<i>Erythrophloeum fordii</i>).
Page 60, column 1, line 4, 5	... Given that there are about 202 full time permanent staff and 26 contract staff	Given that there are 275 officials, 58 permanent contract staff, and 65 forest protection contract workers.	IUCN considers this correction to be a clarification which does not materially alter the evaluation outcome.
Page 60, column 2, line 37, 38	The is small population of around 400 Arem people living in two villages	The is population of around 400 Arem people and Vankieu people living in two villages.	IUCN considers this correction to be a clarification, which does not materially alter the evaluation outcome. However this information also needs to be clarified with the State Party, see also the above comment regarding the local population.
Page 60, column 2, line 45,46	Dalbergia cochinchinensis Nephelium chryseumm	Dalbergia tonkinensis Erythrophloeum fordii	IUCN accepts this correction as a factual error, as also per the above comment regarding the same point.