



United Nations  
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# World Heritage

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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

Forty-third session

Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan  
30 June – 10 July 2019

**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 14 June 2019 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 43rd session of the World Heritage Committee (Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan, 30 June - 10 July 2019)**

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.		Recommen.	Pp
	<b>NATURAL SITES</b>				
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Hyrcanian Forests	1584		I	2
Thailand	Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex	1461	Rev	D	3
	<b>MIXED SITES</b>				
Albania	Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region [extension of "Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region", North Macedonia]	99	Quater	OK/OK	12
	<b>CULTURAL SITES</b>				
Australia	Budj Bim Cultural Landscape	1577		I	20
Austria	Großglockner High Alpine Road	1556		D	24
Austria / Germany / Hungary / Slovakia	Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes	1608		I	34
Azerbaijan	Historic Centre of Sheki with the Khan's Palace	1549	Rev	N	40
Burkina Faso	Ancient ferrous metallurgy sites	1602		I	46
Canada	Writing-on-Stone / Áísínai'pi	1597		I	48
China	Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City	1592		I	58
Czechia / Germany	Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří Mining Region	1478		I	60
Czechia	Landscape for Breeding and Training of Ceremonial Carriage Horses at Kladruhy nad Labem	1589		R	63
Germany	Water Management System of Augsburg	1580		I	67
India	Jaipur City, Rajasthan	1605		D	69
Indonesia	Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto	1610		I	73
Iraq	Babylon	278	Rev	I	78
Jamaica	Sunken City of Port Royal – A Relict and Continuing Cultural Landscape	1595		D	81
Japan	Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group: Mounded Tombs of Ancient Japan	1593		I	83
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Megalithic Jar Sites in Xiengkhuang – Plain of Jars	1587		I	90
Portugal	Royal Building of <i>Mafra</i> – Palace, Basilica, Convent, <i>Cerco</i> Garden and Hunting Park ( <i>Tapada</i> )	1573		R	96
Portugal	Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte in Braga	1590		R	110
Republic of Korea	Seowon, Korean Neo-Confucian Academies	1498		I	119
Russian Federation	Monuments of Ancient Pskov	1523		I	121
United States of America	The 20th-Century Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright	1496	Rev	I	124

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.		Recommen.	Pp
	<b>Minor boundary modifications</b>				
France	Arles, Roman and Romanesque Monuments	164	Bis	R	126

**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):** Iran (Islamic Republic of)

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Hyrcanian Forests

**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 20, column 1, line 54-55	One component (Kojoor, No. 10)	One component (Khoshk-e-Daran No.12)	Factual error  IUCN has mistakenly mixed up component 10 and 12  The proposed correction by the State Party is acceptable to IUCN. Suggested amended text should read: "One component ( <b>Khoshk-e-Daran No.12</b> ) is located on the coastal plain and includes a unique lowland forest ecosystem (swamp forests)."
Page 21, column 2, line 60	given to Siaroudh-e- Roundbar (13), Gasht Roudkan	Given to Siahroud-e- Roudbar (13), Gasht Roudkhan	Not a factual error  Typographic 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):** Thailand

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex

**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 7 Column 2 Line 11	IUCN's Thailand country office has also been involved in supporting the State Party to engage local communities in participatory management processes and benefit sharing.... together with <b>Pid Thong Lung Pra Royal Project Initiative</b> and other government authorities, ...	<del>Pid Thong Lung Pra Royal Project Initiative</del> <b>Pid Thong Lang Phra Royal Initiative Discovery Foundation</b>	Not a factual error.  Typographical error.  IUCN accepts that there are typographical errors in this description and that the text proposed by the State Party is the full name of the Foundation. The proposed correction by the State Party is acceptable to IUCN.
Page 7 Column 6 Line 11	IUCN has sought advice from ... and (c) the rights of <b>indigenous peoples</b> ...	(c) the rights of <del>indigenous</del> <b>ethnic</b> peoples  <u>Explanation:</u> The term 'indigenous ethnic (Karen) peoples' should be replaced by 'ethnic (Karen) peoples' <u>in the entire report</u> . In Thailand's interpretation, the term 'indigenous peoples' refers to those who are pre-settlers or had lived in the area in the pre-colonial period, which is not applicable in the case of Thailand. All 62 ethnic groups have been provided a firm legal recognition since the adoption of the 1997 Constitution and subsequent Constitutions.	Not a factual error.  This reference is quoted from the letter of the Special Procedures Branch of UNOHCHR dated 28 February 2019 which uses the term 'indigenous peoples'.  IUCN accepts Thailand's nationally determined interpretation of the term 'indigenous' as opposed to 'ethnic', however, in this case considers that the internationally accepted term indigenous peoples remains valid and appropriate to the evaluation in terms of its advice to the WH Committee. IUCN further recognizes the significance of how indigenous/ethnic peoples are classified under National legislation, however, notes that in some cases this is contested.

			These issues have been fully taken into account in the evaluation.
Page 7 Column 7-8	<p>IUCN notes in précis that the statement of 28th February 2019 raised a number of serious human rights issues. Information received by the Special Procedures Branch of UNOHCHR references “<b><u>alleged attacks and renewed harassment of the indigenous Karen peoples in KKFC, by [national park officials].</u></b>” These allegations mention specifically the reactivation of the nomination specifically highlighting “lack of consultation with affected <b><u>indigenous peoples</u></b>, and the failure to seek their free, prior and informed consent.” It further notes that concerns have been raised over “how UNESCO World Heritage status, if awarded, may impact on the Karen communities’ land rights and livelihoods”.</p> <p>These matters are then set out in detail in the correspondence. The communication makes clear it does not wish to prejudice the accuracy of the allegations, but expresses serious concerns regarding the situation. The communication calls on the IUCN evaluation to assess these serious concerns in line with international human rights norms (law, standards and commitments), including a series of six specific points regarding the actions of the State Party.</p>	<p><del>IUCN notes in précis that the statement of 28th February 2019 raised a number of serious human rights issues. Information received by the Special Procedures Branch of UNOHCHR references “alleged attacks and renewed harassment of the indigenous Karen peoples in KKFC, by [national park officials].” These allegations mention specifically the reactivation of the nomination specifically highlighting “lack of consultation with affected indigenous peoples, and the failure to seek their free, prior and informed consent.” It further notes that concerns have been raised over “how UNESCO World Heritage status, if awarded, may impact on the Karen communities’ land rights and livelihoods”. These matters are then set out in detail in the correspondence. The communication makes clear it does not wish to prejudice the accuracy of the allegations, but expresses serious concerns regarding the situation. The communication calls on the IUCN evaluation to assess these serious concerns in line with international human rights norms (law, standards and commitments), including a series of six specific points regarding the actions of the State Party.</del></p> <p><b><u>On 23 April 2019 Thailand has submitted a response to the joint communication of the Special Procedures of UN Human Rights Council as well as an additional information report to the World Heritage Centre in February 2016 after the first referral. The case was deduced by the Supreme Administrative Court as an over-exercise of power of KKNP officials. The violations that occurred received thorough investigation, including by Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission, and remedies have been granted accordingly. Thailand has actively put a considerable effort to honor the</u></b></p>	<p>Not a factual error.</p> <p>Difference of opinion.</p> <p>New information that cannot be taken into account at this stage.</p> <p>IUCN notes that the language used in the evaluation quotes directly the language of the Special Procedures Branch of UNOHCHR, hence the use of quotation marks.</p> <p>IUCN is aware of the letter written in February 2016 concerning the previous referral of this nominated property, however, has not previously seen the April 2019 response from Thailand directly to the Special Procedures Branch of UNOHCHR. IUCN appreciates these additional clarifications from the State Party. In some cases this is new information which cannot now be taken into account. In other cases, the information appears to re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered by IUCN.</p>

		<p><u>rights, livelihood and the voices of the local communities. Thailand has introduced relevant laws and law amendments, as well as policies and measures intended to balance natural conservation values with the promotion and protection of rights of local communities, which will ensure that ethnic peoples can continue residing in the forest and continue their traditional way of life by utilizing the land and natural resources sustainably and through a participatory means.</u></p> <p><u>Explanation:</u> On 23 April 2019, Thailand has already provided a response to the joint communication from HRC special procedures (as attached herewith) as well as the additional information report to the World Heritage Centre in February 2016 after the first referral. Therefore, Thailand hereby wishes to request IUCN to delete Column 7-8 to avoid misunderstandings from incomplete and out-of-context quotations from the original communication and provide instead the facts as well as Thailand's progress in this regard.</p> <p>1. Regarding the phrase "alleged attacks and renewed harassment of the indigenous Karen peoples in KKFC by [national park officials]", the 'alleged attack', according to the decision of the Supreme Administrative Court of Thailand, was an "over-exercise of power" of Kaeng Krachan National Park (KKNP) officers performing their duties under the National Parks Act B.E. 2504 (1961) in order to prevent and alleviate national park damage from encroachment and destruction of forest land, and thus caused damages to the properties of Karen plaintiffs in KKFC. Although the Court ruled that the plaintiffs' occupation of the disputed land in KKFC had no legal support and therefore cannot grant the Karen's return to the land, the KKNP officials' action cannot</p>	
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		<p>be justified. The Court also ruled that the compensation must be accorded to the plaintiffs, which the Thai Government already paid in full. In addition to this case, a former Superintendent of KKNP and involved officers are also being investigated under the charge of wrongful and dishonest exercise of duties by Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission (PACC). This demonstrates that Thailand does not allow abuse by public officers in their exercise of power. It also shows that the rights of Karen community are protected, and any violations to their rights does not go unchecked and unremedied.</p> <p>2. Regarding the phrase "...the reactivation of the nomination specifically highlighting "lack of consultation with affected indigenous peoples, and the failure to seek their free, prior and informed consent", concerned Karen communities have been well-informed through consultation mechanisms on the nomination of KKFC as a world heritage site. Thailand had submitted this information to the World Heritage Centre in its additional information report in February 2016, stating that it had conducted several public hearings, consultations, communications and information distribution on the nomination of KKFC to discuss and allay the concerns on Karen community's rights and livelihood and to achieve the support from all concerned parties. The information, as well as process and impact of the inscription, was disseminated among the communities. Additionally, their comments and concerns were duly taken into account and given serious consideration from the authorities.</p> <p>Among the number of public hearings and consultations held, Thailand wishes to draw attention on a particular public hearing on 25 September 2015 in Phetchaburi, consisting of 251 participants from areas covering KKFC. That</p>	
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		<p>hearing aimed at presenting the major views/comments of 4 preceding public hearings on the inscription of KKFC as a world heritage site, proving that all stakeholders had been well-informed on the process and impact thereof. 135 participants from 206, excluding 45 park officers, casted a vote in favor of the KKFC nomination as a world heritage site. Mr. Thawatchai Rattanasorn, representative from IUCN Thailand, witnessed this vote himself.</p> <p>Moreover, as informed in Thailand's response to WHC Decision 40COM 8B.11 (dated 23 January 2019), IUCN Thailand, with the support from Thai Government, had conducted a Project on Community Participation in KKFC Conservation for the World Heritage Site Nomination at KKNP to support conservation of KKFC for WHS Nomination with community participation in management and benefit sharing processes. The first phase of the project was carried out from January 2017 to January 2018 and the second phase from October 2018 – March 2019 (rescheduled from the pre-planned period of March 2018 to November 2022). During the period, the participants had a constructive dialogue on the development of a participatory management process and conflict management as well as sustainable land use planning.</p> <p>Therefore, stating that the Karen community are not being consulted, informed or asked for free and prior consent before the nomination of KKFC is not accurate, as much as it cannot be affirmed that most Karen people are not aware or have an understanding on the nomination process.</p> <p>3. Regarding the phrase "... how UNESCO World Heritage status, if awarded, may impact on the Karen communities' land rights and livelihoods", Thailand had issued a</p>	
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		number of policies as well as reviewed relevant laws to provide a better balance the conservation, utilization of environmental resources and rights of local communities, which would allow the communities to continue residing in the national park and utilize the land and natural resources and continue their identity and way of life while participating in forest conservation alongside the authorities. Apart from amendments to the existing laws, Thailand has implemented other measures to improve and protect the livelihood of local communities to enable them to continue and preserve their culture and tradition through participatory means, such as identification of inhabitant status, introduction of agreement on land use between the Government and local communities, and the initiation of activities on participatory conservation. This is part of Thailand's long-standing commitment to promote and protect the rights of our peoples, which will not be compromised by the rules and procedures attached with world heritage status.	
Page 7 Column 7 Line 5 and Line 9	IUCN notes in ... “alleged attacks and renewed harassment of the <b>indigenous Karen peoples</b> in KKFC, ...” These allegations mention specifically ... highlighting “lack of consultation with affected <b>indigenous peoples</b> , ...	- <del>indigenous</del> <b>ethnic</b> Karen peoples - <del>indigenous</del> <b>ethnic</b> peoples  <u>Explanation:</u> The term ‘indigenous ethnic (Karen) peoples’ should be replaced by ‘ethnic (Karen) peoples’ <u>in the entire report</u> . In Thailand’s interpretation, the term ‘indigenous peoples’ refers to those who are pre-settlers or had lived in the area in the pre-colonial period, which is not applicable in the case of Thailand. All 62 ethnic groups have been provided a firm legal recognition since the adoption of the 1997 Constitution and subsequent Constitutions.	Not a factual error. See point above.
Page 7 Column 8 Line 4	These matters are then set out ... The communication makes clear it does not wish to prejudge ... but expresses <b>serous</b> concerns ...	...but expresses <del>serous</del> <b>serious</b> concerns ... (typo)	Not a factual error. Typographical error. The proposed correction by the State Party is acceptable to IUCN.
Page 7 Column 9	IUCN has also received direct expressions of	<del>UCN has also received direct expressions of concern from</del>	Not a factual error.

Line 3-6	<p>concern from affected communities regarding shortcomings in community engagement and respecting rights. The representations allege that, until now, <b>most Karen people are not aware or have an understanding on the process of the UNESCO World Heritage nomination.</b></p>	<p><del>affected communities regarding shortcomings in community engagement and respecting rights. The representations allege that, until now, most Karen people are not aware or have an understanding on the process of the UNESCO World Heritage nomination.</del></p> <p><u><b>The Karen communities have been consulted, informed and asked for a free and prior consent before the nomination of KKFC. Consultations on this matter were also conducted with all stakeholders. The information, as well as process and impact of the inscription, was thereby disseminated, their comments and concerns duly taken into account and given serious consideration from the authorities. In a public hearing on 25 September 2015, 135 participants from 206 voters from areas in KKFC were in favor of the nomination. In the meantime, IUCN Thailand, with the support from the Royal Thai Government, conducted the project called ‘Community Participation in KKFC Conservation for the World Heritage Site Nomination at KKNP’, of which the participants had a constructive dialogue on the development of a participatory management process and conflict management as well as sustainable land use planning. The second phase of the project was concluded in March 2019, the result of which would continue to be implemented in the development and management works in the area.</b></u></p> <p>Explanation: Unfounded accusations. Thailand confirms that the Karen community has long acknowledged the nomination of KKFC as a world heritage, since Thailand has conducted consultations on this issue with all stakeholders as informed in its additional information report in February 2016, sent to the World Heritage Centre in response to WHC Decision 39COM 8B.5 (via</p>	<p>Difference of opinion.</p> <p>The text used within the IUCN evaluation comes from direct correspondence between affected communities and IUCN.</p> <p>IUCN in its evaluation draws the World Heritage Committee’s attention to the previous evaluations (WHC-15/39.COM/INF.8B2 and WHC-16/40.COM/INF.8B2ADD) in order to avoid repeating information.</p>
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		<p>the note verbale No. 1007.5/985 dated 26 January 2016). The information and impact concerning the nomination and inscription of world heritage site were informed alongside a constructive discussion between all concerned parties. As we have stated above, a voting result from a public hearing on 25 September 2015 demonstrated that 135 participants from 206 voters from areas in KKFC were in favor of the nomination. This voting was also witnessed by Mr. Thawatchai Rattanasorn, representative from IUCN Thailand. Thailand reiterates again that the Karen community were being consulted, informed and asked for a free and prior consent before the nomination of KKFC, and the alleged accusation that-most Karen people are not aware or have an understanding on the nomination process is clearly not accurate.</p> <p>Moreover, as informed in Thailand's response to WHC Decision 40COM 8B.11 (dated 23 January 2019), IUCN Thailand, with the support from the Thai Government, had conducted a Project of Community Participation in KKFC Conservation for the World Heritage Site Nomination at KKNP to support conservation of KKFC for WHS Nomination with community participation in management and benefit sharing processes. The first phase of the project was carried out from January 2017 to January 2018 and the second phase from October 2018 – March 2019 (rescheduled from the pre-planned period of March 2018 to November 2022). During the period, the participants had a constructive dialogue on the development of a participatory management process and conflict management as well as sustainable land use planning.</p>	
Page 7 Column 10 Line 6, 9	Based on its analysis, IUCN makes two overall observations: ... b) The matters raised cannot be assessed adequately through the	Based on its analysis, IUCN makes two overall observations: ... b) The matters raised cannot be assessed adequately through the referral mechanism,... the affected <b>ethnic indigenous</b> peoples and	Not a factual error. See point above.

	referral mechanism,... the affected <b>indigenous peoples</b> and local communities. ... there is also no possibility to be able to offer the affected <b>indigenous peoples</b> adequate access to IUCN to be able to consider the matters raised. ...	local communities. ... there is also no possibility to be able to offer the affected <b>ethnic indigenous</b> peoples adequate access to IUCN to be able to consider the matters raised. ...  <u>Explanation:</u> The term ‘indigenous ethnic (Karen) peoples’ should be replaced by ‘ethnic (Karen) peoples’ in the entire report. In Thailand’s interpretation, the term ‘indigenous peoples’ refers to those who are pre-settlers or had lived in the area in the pre-colonial period, which is not applicable in the case of Thailand. All 62 ethnic groups have been provided a firm legal recognition since the adoption of the 1997 Constitution and subsequent Constitutions.	
Page 8 Column 3 Line 27	IUCN therefore strongly recommends against a further referral of the property. IUCN considers deferral would be in the direct interests of the State Party, the affected <b>indigenous peoples</b> and local communities, and the World Heritage Convention.	IUCN therefore strongly recommends against a further referral of the property. IUCN considers deferral would be in the direct interests of the State Party, the affected <b>ethnic indigenous</b> peoples and local communities, and the World Heritage Convention. <u>Explanation:</u> As above.	Not a factual error. See point above.
Page 8 Column 12 Line 2, 9	4. Recommends that the State Party ..., after: a) Concerns regarding rights have been resolved, in full consultation with the affected <b>indigenous peoples</b> and local communities, and to the satisfaction of the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights. This process should ensure that the requirements of the Operational Guidelines are fully met regarding the need to demonstrate that the free, prior and informed consent of <b>indigenous peoples</b> for the nomination has been obtained;...	4. Recommends that the State Party ..., after: a) Concerns regarding rights have been resolved, in full consultation with the affected <b>ethnic indigenous</b> peoples and local communities, and to the satisfaction of the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights. This process should ensure that the requirements of the Operational Guidelines are fully met regarding the need to demonstrate that the free, prior and informed consent of <b>ethnic indigenous</b> peoples for the nomination has been obtained;... <u>Explanation:</u> As above.	Not a factual error. See point above.

## 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):** Albania

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region

[extension of “Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region”, North Macedonia]

**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. 22, left column, lines 25 - 31	The church is one of a few remaining examples of the architecture of the <b>Late Antiquity</b> period in Albania, the others being the baptistery in Butrint, and the <b>recently identified remains of basilicas in Elbasan and Saranda.</b>	The church is one of the two remaining examples of central-plan buildings of early Christian period in Albania, the other being the baptistery in Butrint.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
p. 22, right column, lines 43-47	In the 20 <sup>th</sup> century <b>the Lake Ohrid became part</b> of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. During World War II it was occupied by Bulgaria for a short period and then after the war became part of SFR Yugoslavia. Since 1991, the area is part of North Macedonia.	In the 20th century, the part of the Lake Ohrid of today’s North Macedonia became part of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. During World War II it was occupied by Bulgaria for a short period and then after the war became part of SFR Yugoslavia. Since 1991, the area is part of North Macedonia. In the 20th century, the part of the Lake Ohrid of today’s Albania was subject to different occupations as Pogradec became a battlefield from 1914 until 1920 Austro-Hungarian, Serbian, Greek, Bulgarian and French armies. It was under Italian occupation from 1939 to 1943. After capitulation of Italy, the German troops kept the city until 1944. Since 1944 the Albanian side of the Lake Ohrid is part of the republic of Albania.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
p. 23, left column, lines 41-53	<b>The last restoration of Lin Church was undertaken in (probably) the 1970’s</b> when the	The last conservation works in Lin Church and mosaics were undertaken in 2018 when	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification

	<p>short upstand of the remaining walls <b>were restored, with a layer of stones and mortar. At the same time, the site was protected with a roof</b> but subsequently this was dismantled, although the upright supports still remain. The mosaics of the church <b>have been recently covered</b> with a <b>10-15 cm layer of sand</b> for protection, <b>apart from one in rather poor condition, which is open for viewing, and slightly protected with a plastic roof.</b> <b>The atrium, with its deep water cistern and corbelled tombs, is totally unprotected. Overall, there is an absence of active conservation and management and visitors are free to wander around the site.</b></p>	<p>mosaics have been opened, documented and conservation works were implemented. Since the end of its archaeological excavation in 1970s, periodic maintenance and conservation interventions are undertaken by the Institute of Cultural Monument and the Regional Directorate of National Culture (RDNC), Korça.</p> <p>In 2000 the remains of the church were covered with a roof subsequently dismantled in 2007 when major conservation works were undertaken, although the upright supports still remain. The mosaics of the church are covered with plastic sheet and a layer of sand which is periodically renewed. This allows protection and inspection of state of conservation. During touristic season one section of the mosaics is covered with a plastic sheet and 10-15 cm layer of sand for protection, which allows to be opened by the RDNC staff for viewing. The mosaics are in rather good condition. The atrium, with its deep water cistern and corbelled tombs, is protected since the visitors are managed by the appointed staff. Overall although, active conservation and management are in place, human resources need to be further reinforced.</p>	
p.23, column right	<b>Except</b> for the underwater sites, there is thus no active conservation strategy for the archaeological sites, buildings or landscape in the nominated area.	There is active conservation strategy for the archaeological sites, buildings as well as for the underwater sites in the nominated area.	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.
p. 23, column right	The archaeological sites <b>appear to have been largely abandoned</b> since exploration or excavations were undertaken in the 1960s-1970s. Villages in the buffer zone suffer <b>from uncontrolled development and some inappropriate improvements.</b> Overall, <b>there appears to be no conservation approach for the cultural elements of the buffer zone landscape.</b>	The archaeological sites have been nationally designated since exploration or excavations were undertaken in the 1960s-1970s. Villages in the buffer zone have suffered until 2014 from uncontrolled development and inappropriate improvements. Overall, even though conservation approach exists for the cultural elements in the buffer zone it should be strengthened and extended to include the cultural landscape aspect.	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.

p. 24, left column, lines 2-4	<b>But even here there is illegal development around the settlement as well as a lack of control for development of existing houses and their use.</b>	Since 2014, referring to the measures undertaken by the Albanian government to ban attempts for illegal intervention, no new illegal construction was permitted or implemented.  But even here there is illegal development around the settlement as well as a lack of control for development of existing houses and their use.	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.
p. 25, right column, lines 30-36	ICOMOS considers that the remains of the <b>small</b> church on a high point of the Lin Peninsula do have the potential to complement what is known from excavations of early Byzantine churches on the Macedonian side of the lake dating from the mid-6th century, and evidence for early settlement around the church complements its value	ICOMOS considers that the remains of the church comprising an area of 650 m <sup>2</sup> with 180 m <sup>2</sup> mosaic floors and situated on a high point of the Lin Peninsula do have the potential to complement what is known from excavations of early Byzantine churches on the Macedonian side of the lake dating from the mid-6th century, and evidence for early settlement around the church complements its value	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a (slight) difference of opinion.
p. 27, left column, lines 7-13	ICOMOS considers that the remains of the <b>small</b> church on a high point of the Lin Peninsula do have the potential to complement what is known from excavations of early Byzantine churches on the Macedonian side of the lake dating from the mid-6th century, and evidence for early settlement around the church complements its value.	ICOMOS considers that the remains of the church comprising an area of 650 m <sup>2</sup> on a high point of the Lin Peninsula do have the potential to complement what is known from excavations of early Byzantine churches on the Macedonian side of the lake dating from the mid-6th century, and evidence for early settlement around the church complements its value	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a (slight) difference of opinion.
p. 27, left column	In the Lin Church, <b>no active conservation measures</b> are currently being undertaken	In the Lin Church periodic conservation measures and maintenance works are being undertaken	ICOMOS considers that this clarification contains new information which cannot be checked at this stage
p. 27, left column	In terms of Lin village, although the authorities acknowledge the vulnerabilities of the vernacular architecture from insensitive alterations, and from inappropriate development, <b>no active measures are yet in place to address these issues</b>	In terms of Lin village, acknowledging the vulnerabilities of the vernacular architecture from insensitive alterations, and from inappropriate development, the authorities have undertaken a series of measures to address these issues	ICOMOS considers that this clarification contains new information which cannot be checked at this stage
p. 27, column left	<b>Conservation measures</b> In the Lin Church, <b>no active</b> conservation measures are currently being undertaken. In terms of Lin village, although the authorities acknowledge the vulnerabilities of the vernacular	<b>Conservation measures</b> In the Lin Church, periodic conservation measures and maintenance works are currently being undertaken. In terms of Lin village, the authorities acknowledge the	ICOMOS considers that this clarification contains new information which cannot be checked at this stage.

	<p>architecture from insensitive alterations, and from inappropriate development, <b>no active measures are yet in place to address these issues.</b></p> <p>There are similarly <b>no active conservation measures</b> in place for vernacular settlements or archaeological sites in the buffer zone. There is a need for a systematic assessment of the state of conservation of the archaeological sites already formally protected. This could then allow priorities to be developed.</p> <p>Similarly, there are <b>no active measures in place</b> for the conservation of finds from the underwater archaeological sites</p>	<p>vulnerabilities of the vernacular architecture from insensitive alterations, and from inappropriate development. Currently the legal measures are being undertaken (the new approves heritage Law, Local Development Plan in the final stage of approval, guidelines on the built heritage of the region). Similarly annual maintenance works are undertaken in the vernacular settlements in the buffer zone. In the 2014 an overall assessment was undertaken in national level for the state of conservation of designated cultural heritage building s and sites. Periodic monitoring in being undertaken by the RDNC Korça. This has allowed the development of priorities at national and regional level.</p> <p>In the additional information provided by the state party to the Nomination dossier it is clearly stated that:</p> <p>Underwater archaeological sites are in very good state of conservation, graphical, photographic, and video documentation are undertaken without disturbing the cultural layers, protective zoning of the sites has been completed.</p>	
p. 27, right column, lines 6-14	<p>In the nominated areas, <b>some documentation exists</b> for the Early Christian Lin Church, the built heritage has been inventoried for the village of Lin and the archaeological sites underwater in Lake Ohrid are currently being inventoried by the Archaeological Institute <b>of the University of Tirana</b>. In the buffer zone, an inventory exists for the <b>town</b> of Pogradec <b>but no work has been undertaken to document archaeological sites in the remainder of the buffer zone.</b></p>	<p>In the nominated areas, <b>detailed documentation exists</b> for the Early Christian Lin Church, the built heritage has been inventoried for the village of Lin and the archaeological sites underwater in Lake Ohrid are currently being inventoried by the Archaeological Institute <b>of the Academy of Albanological Studies</b>. In the buffer <b>zone, an inventory exists for the historic centre of Pogradec and for the archaeological sites.</b></p>	<p>ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification relating to the Lin Church, but has not seen this detailed documentation.</p> <p>ICOMOS acknowledges the correct title for the Archaeological Institute.</p> <p>On the issue of documentation of archeological sites in the buffer zone outside Pogradec, ICOMOS acknowledges this new information which cannot be checked at this stage.</p>
p. 27, right column, lines 20-28	<p>Since 2015, the Municipality of Pogradec, which includes the proposed extension and buffer</p>	<p>Since 2015, the Municipality of Pogradec, which includes the proposed extension and buffer</p>	<p>ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification</p>



	zone, has been actively working on a <b>Municipal Development Plan</b> together with guidelines for the protection and conservation of built heritage. This <b>Regional Plan has not yet been approved</b> by the <b>National Territorial Planning Agency</b> but once it is in place it will <b>provide regional legislation for cultural heritage, which will cover the village of Lin.</b>	zone, has been actively working on the Local Development Plan (LDP) together with guidelines for the protection and conservation of built heritage. The LDP is in the final stage of approval and once it is in place it will reinforce the legislation for the protection of cultural heritage in the village of Lin.	
p. 28, left column, lines 20-28	<b>It appears that this committee is not yet operational and in its absence it is unclear how this supplement is being or will be implemented.</b>	The committee is not yet established and in its absence the implementation of the Management Plan Supplement as a legal document approved by Order of the Minister of Tourism and Environment and accepted by all parties is guaranteed by the central and local institutions as it is foreseen in its action plan. The Management Committee shall be established upon the approval of the proposed extension of property.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification
p. 28, left column, lines 29-37	<b>Currently there is little evidence on the ground of direct management. The Lin Church appears to have no active management or regular monitoring and it is unclear who or is ultimately responsible for its management (if it is the museum of Pogradec, then there is insufficient personnel). Although the site is enclosed with a mesh fence and closed barriers, there is no active presence of guards and apparently nothing to stop mosaics being looted if they become better known.</b>	Currently the direct management and regular periodic monitoring of Lin Church is responsibility of the designated personnel of Pogradec Department, part of RDNC Korça. The site with the remains of the church and mosaics is enclosed by an iron railing and closed barriers. There is the active presence of the designated personnel and guard of Pogradec Department.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification on responsibility for the management of Lin Church, and the new information on active guards which cannot be checked at this stage.
p. 28, left column, lines 46-51	Currently such coordination is <b>lacking as</b> evidence by the evaluation missions which were <b>separately</b> organised for culture and nature. Clearly such coordination <b>needs to be made effective before a management committee can hope</b> to achieve integrated management.	Currently such coordination is in place as evidenced by the evaluation missions which were <b>jointly</b> organized for culture and nature. Such coordination is expected to be more reinforced after the establishment of the management committee which shall work to achieve integrated management.	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.
p. 28, right column, lines 17-22	there are <b>no resources</b> for the conservation of waterlogged material from the pile dwelling sites; and <b>no possibility</b> to undertake dendrochronological analysis. <b>Furthermore there appears to be no designated</b>	there are limited financial resources for the conservation of waterlogged material from the pile dwelling sites; and limited financial resources to undertake dendrochronological analysis. There is designated personnel of	ICOMOS acknowledges these clarifications on management responsibilities.

	<b>personnel for the management of Lin Church, Lin village</b> or the Drilon springs	the Pogradec Department, part of RDNC in Korça responsible for the management and monitoring of Lin Church and Lin village and designated regional structure responsible for the Drilon springs.	
p. 28, right column, lines 47-52	The nomination dossier acknowledges that there is ‘low shared knowledge and understanding and recognition of the specificity of this Region’ and clearly greater involvement of local communities would help to address this. <b>Community participation is envisaged in the Management Plan</b>	The nomination dossier acknowledges that there is ‘low shared knowledge and understanding and recognition of the specificity of this Region’ and clearly greater involvement of local communities would help to address this. Community involvement and its positive approach to issues of management and preservation of natural and cultural values has increased during the implementation of the project “Towards strengthened governance of the shared transboundary natural and cultural heritage of the Lake Ohrid region” during the last 4 years. This fact has been demonstrated through their active participation in the process, as well as within the Community Consultation Campaign for the Lake Ohrid led by ICCROM in 2017, in the framework of the World Heritage Leadership Program.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
p. 29, left column, lines 3-8	The currently legal protection relates <b>mainly to natural assets and cultural monuments: settlements, and landscape do not benefit from protection. Although a Municipal Development Plan has been drafted together with guidelines for the protection and conservation of built heritage these have not yet been approved.</b>	The currently legal protection relates both to natural assets and cultural monuments: settlements, and landscape. The Local Development Plan drafted together with guidelines for the protection and conservation of built heritage is in the final stage of approval.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification but has not seen details of legal protection for settlements and landscape
p. 29, left column, lines 9-20	Currently there is <b>no</b> effective management in place for the proposed extension or the buffer zone. <b>A structure</b> has been set out in the Supplementary Management Plan <b>but so far it appears not to have been implemented. At the same time there appears to be little coordination between Ministries and Departments</b>	Currently there is effective management in place for the proposed extension and the buffer zone. In addition a structure has been set out in the Supplementary Management Plan. At the same although the limited financial resources the Ministries and Departments dealing with nature and culture are in close coordination and the	ICOMOS considers that the issues of effective management and coordination between Ministries dealing with culture and nature reflect a difference of opinion.

	<p><b>dealing with nature and culture and limited resources to implement improved conservation, management and monitoring of cultural heritage. Furthermore no arrangements have yet been considered for a trans-national over-arching coordinating mechanism between Albania and North Macedonia, as requested in the Operational Guidelines.</b></p>	<p>designed staff of Pogradec Department responsible for the management and monitoring of cultural heritage assets, periodically implement conservation measures. The trans-boundary over-arching coordinating mechanism between Albania and North Macedonia will be formalized once the proposed property will be registered in the World Heritage List.</p>	
<p>p. 29, left column, lines 21-29</p>	<p>The management issues connected with managing the proposed large mixed <b>transnational</b> property are considerable. Although the terrestrial area nominated for cultural criteria is small, the buffer zone that protects the setting of the lake is large and <b>highly</b> vulnerable, and there is a need <b>to integrate</b> approaches to nature and culture and coordinate approaches across international boundaries. Currently the mechanisms <b>are not in place to begin to address any of these challenges.</b></p>	<p>The management issues connected with managing the proposed large mixed transboundary property are considerable. Although the terrestrial area nominated for cultural criteria is small, the buffer zone that protects the setting of the lake is large and vulnerable, and there is a need to better integrate approaches to nature and culture and coordinate approaches across international boundaries. Currently a series of mechanisms are in place to properly address some of these challenges.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that these clarifications relating to the buffer zone reflect a difference of opinion</p>
<p>p. 29, left column, lines 31-38</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the legal protection and management currently in place are <b>inadequate</b> to address the major challenges facing the proposed extension and its buffer zone. The idea of collaborative working between ministries and departments dealing with culture and nature <b>appears hardly to have begun</b> and discussions <b>have yet to start</b> with the State Party of North Macedonia to formulate an over-arching transboundary coordinating mechanism.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the legal protection and management currently in place are adequate to address the major challenges facing the proposed extension and its buffer zone. The collaborative working and coordination between ministries and departments dealing with culture and nature is in place and discussions with the State Party of North Macedonia to formulate an over-arching transboundary coordinating mechanism have been held.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that these clarification reflect a difference of opinion</p>
<p>p. 29, left column, lines 46-51</p>	<p>The remains of the <b>small</b> early Christian church high on the Lin Peninsula that projects into the west side of Lake Ohrid do, in ICOMOS's view, have the potential to augment understanding of remains of similarly dated early Christian Basilicas within the inscribed property in North Macedonia.</p>	<p>The remains of the early Christian church high on the Lin Peninsula that projects into the west side of Lake Ohrid do, in ICOMOS's view, have the potential to augment understanding of remains of similarly dated early Christian Basilicas within the inscribed property in North Macedonia.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that this reflects a (slight) difference of opinion.</p>

p. 30, left column, lines 1-4	The <b>fragile</b> remains of the Lin church, Lin village and the Lin peninsula <b>are under potential threat</b> , while the landscape of the buffer zone <b>is under actual threat as well as under further potential threats</b> .	The remains of the Lin church, Lin village and the Lin peninsula are properly protected, while the landscape of the buffer zone in some areas is under potential danger.	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.
p. 31, left column, lines 13-16	The presence of early Christian architecture from 4th to 6th centuries is attested by the lofty basilicas of Ohrid and the <b>small</b> church of Lin.	The presence of early Christian architecture from 4th to 6th centuries is attested by the lofty basilicas of Ohrid and the church of Lin.	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a (slight) difference of opinion.
p. 31, right column, 1-7	The Lin church and its context is <b>vulnerable to lack of protection and, inadequately controlled conservation and development</b> . At the western side of the Lake, the support the buffer zone offers to the Lin peninsula and the landscape setting of the Lake is likely to be ineffective as a result of a lack of adequate protection and development control.	The Lin church and its context is properly protect and adequately conserved. At the western side of the Lake, the support the buffer zone offers to the Lin peninsula and the landscape setting of the Lake, as a result of several measures undertaken recently by the government of Albania, is effective.	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.

## 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):** Australia

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Budj Bim 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 102 Left column Paragraph 3 Line 10	The Budj Bim Cultural Landscape is situated within the traditional Country of the Gunditjmara, an Australian <b>aboriginal nation</b> , in the south-west of <b>the State of Victoria</b> .	Factual error. <b>Aboriginal</b> (always with a capital A). Terminology (Aboriginal nation) is not correct. Geographic reference amendment. Suggest use the following text: The Budj Bim Cultural Landscape is situated <b>in</b> the traditional Country of the Gunditjmara <b>Aboriginal people</b> , in the south-east of <b>Australia</b> .	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Page 102 Left column Paragraph 3 Line	This [ <b>kooyang (eel)</b> ] aquaculture system has provided a six millennia-long economic and social base for Gunditjmara society.	Factual error. Add text in square brackets, as follows: This <b>kooyang (eel)</b> aquaculture system has provided a six millennia-long economic and social base for Gunditjmara society.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence
Page 102 Right column Paragraph 7 Line 47	The property is proposed in three separate serial components, which are connected by the continuous lava stream of Budj Bim.	Add <b>lava flow</b> to avoid confusion with Budj Bim the volcano, as follows: The property is proposed in three separate serial components, which are connected by the continuous lava stream of the Budj Bim <b>lava flow</b> .	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 103 Left column Paragraph 3 Line 26	... the abundant natural resources; settlements and aquaculture; and the arrival of <b>other people</b> to Gunditjmara Country.	Factual error. Replace <b>other people</b> with <b>European settlers</b> as follows: ...the abundant natural resources; settlements and aquaculture; and the arrival of <b>European settlers</b> to Gunditjmara Country.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 103 Left column Paragraph 5 Line 51	Six <b>archaeological</b> Gunditjmara aquaculture complexes are found in this component, which include 6,600 year-old fish traps.	Factual error and culturally inappropriate as the complexes continue to be operated by the Gunditjmara people. Remove <b>archaeological</b> , as follows:	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.

		Six Gunditjmarra aquaculture complexes...	
Page 103 Left column Paragraph 4 Lines 42-43	Apart from the aquaculture systems, the nominated property presents Gunditjmarra settlement structures and is the focus of manifold cultural traditions and associations practiced and narrated <b>up until the present day</b> .	Factual error and culturally inappropriate. The proposed phrasing emphasises the concept of the continuing cultural landscape.  Delete <b>up until the present day</b> , add <b>that continue to be</b> , as follows: Apart from the aquaculture systems, the nominated property presents Gunditjmarra settlement structures and is the focus of manifold cultural traditions and associations <b>that continue to be</b> practiced and narrated.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 103, lines 2, 7; Page 104, line 1; Page 110, lines 34, 35	“deep time”	Culturally inappropriate as the phrase has meaning to the Gunditjmarra Traditional Owners. Remove <b>quotation marks</b> from <b>all</b> references to <b>“deep time”</b> .	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 103 Left column Paragraph 1 Lines 2+	The Budj Bim Cultural Landscape is a result of a creational process narrated by the Gunditjmarra as a “deep time” story. <b>During the time of creation, Gunditjmarra Country was inhabited by beings which were sometimes human, sometimes animal, sometimes neither and which brought the Country into life.</b> From an archaeological perspective, “deep time” refers to a period of at least 32,000 years that Aboriginal people have occupied and lived <b>on the Western Victorian Volcanic Plains</b> .	Remove text and add text as below in bold, i.e.: The Budj Bim Cultural Landscape is the result of a creational process narrated by the Gunditjmarra as a <b>deep time</b> story. <b>For the Gunditjmarra, deep time refers to the idea that they have always been here.</b> From an archaeological perspective, <b>deep time</b> refers to a period of at least 32,000 years that Aboriginal people have lived <b>in the Budj Bim Cultural Landscape</b> .	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 104 Left column Paragraph 1, Line 6	More precisely up to the sacred site of <b>Deen Mar</b> (Lady Julia Percy Island)	Incorrect spelling, replace with: <b>Deen Maar</b>	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
Page 104 Right column Paragraph 1 Line 2	In the 1950s <b>the</b> Tae Rak (Lake Condah), originally 250 hectares in size, held only 5 percent of its water capacity, which led to an invasion of pest plant species.	Grammatical error. Delete <b>the</b> , i.e.: In the 1950s Tae Rak (Lake Condah)...	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Page 104 Left column Paragraph 3 Line 35	<b>However</b> , ICOMOS also notes that this legislation <b>does not necessarily cover all identified attributes</b> of the proposed Outstanding Universal Value.	Factual error. Remove text and replace with text as follows: ICOMOS also notes that this legislation <b>will cover all the</b> identified attributes of the proposed Outstanding Universal Value.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 104 Right column Paragraph 1 Line 1	...areas and create new lands for agriculture, have now been reversed.	Factual error. Add text in bold as follows: ...areas and create new lands for agriculture, <b>and some</b> have now been reversed.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.

Page 104 Right column Paragraph 4 Line 42	...which have the capacity to <b>destroy</b> heritage features, such as archaeological aquaculture sites or weirs and dams, whilst rooting.	Factual error. Amend word in bold as follows: ...which have the capacity to <b>damage</b> heritage features, such as archaeological aquaculture sites or weirs and dams, whilst rooting.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 106 Left column Paragraph 2 Line 10	The <b>contemporary guardians</b> of the land express this continuity of land-use...	Factual error. Replace text in bold as follows: The <b>Gunditjmara Traditional Owners</b> express this continuity of land-use...	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 106 Right column Paragraph 2 Line 26	...which retains the form and functionality it has had during the <b>past</b> millennia and in relation to the underlying lava flow...	Factual error. Insert ' <b>six</b> ' before millennia as follows: ...which retains the form and functionality it has had during the past <b>six</b> millennia and in relation to the underlying lava flow...	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 107 Left column Paragraph 5 Line 44	The most recent large landscape conservation measure was the removal of an artificial drainage system at Tae Rak in 2010 which <b>allowed for the lake to be flooded</b> , and with it the reutilization of the Gunditjmara aquaculture complexes.	Factual error. Replace with the following text in bold: The most recent large landscape conservation measure was the removal of an artificial drainage system at Tae Rak in 2010 which <b>re-instated traditional water flows</b> , and with it the reutilization of the Gunditjmara aquaculture complexes.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 108 Right column Paragraph 2 Line 16	These <b>young</b> people are actively encouraged to take up leadership responsibilities for the people and Country.	Factual error. Add <b>predominately</b> as follows: These <b>predominately young</b> people are actively encouraged...	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 108 Right column Paragraph 3 Lines 20-21	...management approaches to be guided by the <b>traditional guardian communities</b> in line with cultural traditions and practices.	Factual error. Replace text in bold as follows: ...management approaches to be guided by the <b>Gunditjmara Traditional Owners</b> in line with cultural traditions and practices.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 109 Left column Paragraph 6 Line 53	ICOMOS recommends that the entire property be recognized in the National Heritage <b>Register</b> .	Factual error. In Australia it is called the National Heritage <b>List</b> ; not the National Heritage Register.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Page 109 Left column Paragraph 6 Line 53	ICOMOS recommends that the entire property be recognized in the National Heritage Register.	Australia would like to reference the nomination and additional information supplied to ICOMOS, which states that National Heritage and World Heritage properties in Australia are both protected equally under the EPBC Act. This means that if the property is inscribed on the World Heritage List it will be entirely protected under the EPBC Act, irrespective of the National Heritage property boundary. Australia would be grateful if ICOMOS could reconsider the need for this recommendation in light of this information as it is unclear what additional benefit National Heritage listing would afford.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.

		<p>If ICOMOS decide to retain this recommendation, we suggest rephrasing it to reflect the assessment process Australia has in place for National Heritage listing domestically:</p> <p>ICOMOS recommends that the entire World Heritage property <b>be considered for inscription on the National Heritage List.</b></p>	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 110 – 111  Recommended Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	Amendments by ICOMOS to the Recommended Statement of Outstanding Universal Value.	Reinstate the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value proposed by the State Party and agreed by the Gunditjmara Traditional Owners.	ICOMOS acknowledges that some of the above clarifications and corrections affect the OUV Statement. ICOMOS has therefore prepared a separate table on the OUV Statement.
Page 111 Additional Recommendation (b)	Listing all property components as cultural heritage in the <b>Australian National Heritage Register</b> and extend the ‘special use zone’ established in local planning schemes to cover the property components and areas,	<p>As above, Australia asks ICOMOS to reconsider the need for the listing of the entire property on the National Heritage List given no additional legislative or other management protection would be afforded.</p> <p>If ICOMOS decide to retain this recommendation, we suggest rephrasing it to reflect the assessment process Australia has in place for National Heritage listing domestically:</p> <p>ICOMOS recommends: <b>The entire World Heritage property be considered for inscription on the National Heritage List</b> and extend the ‘special use zone’ established in local planning schemes to cover the property components and areas,</p>	<p>ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.</p> <p>ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.</p>
Page 111 Additional Recommendation (d)	...and property valuation by the <b>Gunditjmara guardian community;</b>	<p>Factual error.</p> <p>Replace reference to guardian community with <b>Traditional Owners</b>, as follows:</p> <p>...and property valuation by the <b>Gunditjmara Traditional Owners;</b></p>	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):** Austria

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Großglockner High Alpine Road

**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. 191, right column, last line (1 62)	"Initial planning of the GGHAS began in 1922 and was further developed by a team of architects headed by civil engineer Franz Wallack..."	"Initial planning of the GGHAS began in 1922 and was further developed by <b>civil engineer Franz Wallack...</b> "  Franz Wallack was the only architect and civil engineer and general contractor at the same time. Certainly, he had staff and there were sub-contracting enterprises.	ICOMOS considers that this correction provides information which contradicts information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure (Nomination Dossier p. 77).
p. 192, left column, lines 48-50	"Wallack was originally contracted to renovate this existing road into an alpine pass."	The State Party suggests to delete this sentence.  Since the beginning, there was the plan to build a complete/new road as alpine crossing, also in order to close the large gap of 156 km between Brennerpass and Radstädter Tauernpass. Therefore, already in 1924 Ing. Franz Wallack was asked to construct a road through the Glockner Massiv (various references can be provided).	ICOMOS considers that this correction provides information which contradicts information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure (Nomination Dossier p. 68).
p. 192, right column, line 50	"The boundary corridor has an irregular form of variable width."	The State Party does not understand the message of this sentence. The boundary corridor is identical to the one that was listed as a historical monument by the Federal Monuments Office in 2015	The sentence is merely descriptive about the boundary corridor, which does not have a uniform width.
p. 193, left column, line 27-28	"As regards tourism activity, there is the potential for new tourism facilities to be proposed, and such facilities need to be fully justified,	The State Party does not understand the message of this sentence. No further tourism facilities are foreseen: neither along the road nor next to it.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification. While no facilities are foreseen, there is still the potential at some future time for such proposals to arise.

	carefully located and sensitively designed so as to sustain the proposed Outstanding Universal Value, authenticity and integrity of the nominated property.”		
p. 193, left column, line 42-47	“In the same way, ICOMOS considers that various forms of infrastructure development may be proposed that could have a negative impact on the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, including infrastructure related to transport, electrical distribution and telecommunications.”	The comment is a presumption without a solid base. As the road as a whole is a listed monument according to the Austrian Monuments Protection Act, any changes, including technical and infrastructure facilities, need a permission by the Federal Monuments Authority and hence have to be carried out in close cooperation with the latter in order not to get into conflict with the monument.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
p. 193, right column, line 6 ff	“However, no information was provided about measures to deal with these potential effects.”	<p>The State Party likes to express its surprise about the statement that no answer was delivered towards this issue. With letters by the State Party by 15<sup>th</sup> of Oct and 9<sup>th</sup> of Nov 2018 “Overview risk potential overall geological expertise” (doc 10 resp. 11) was provided, together with further explanations towards the geological expertise, its frequency and extend. The above mentioned “Global Geological Risk Assessment” (Attachment No 11) includes a risk mapping and goes hand in hand with the Regional Risk Preparedness Concept (see p. 201 of the dossier): On page 8 of the answering document is explained that the following measures are taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Continuous review of existing protective structures, such as Cable barriers, avalanche works, structures against snow gliding, etc. on their functioning and, where appropriate, the maintenance and repair</li> <li>•Metrological monitoring of known joints and trajectories</li> <li>•Geological-rock-mechanical on-site photographs by a geologist and based upon this the project planning and implementation of additional protective structure.</li> </ul>	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments put forward in the nomination dossier and additional information that have been fully considered. The issue raised by ICOMOS relates to effects on the wider landscape, not the road itself and road safety.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•When implementing new protective structures, special attention is paid to ensure that they integrate well into the landscape. For example, in the area of Fuscherlacke, a rockfall protection wall made of stone stored on site was erected (execution 2017/2018). Protective structures (especially rockfall protection fences) are often located well above the road and therefore cannot be seen from the road (cct., Rockfall fence km 7.2 glacier road).</li> <li>•In order to be financially prepared for rising maintenance works also at the street itself, the range of savings has been increased (related documents have been provided to Mrs. DiStefano) under the heading “Alpine natural hazards” of the annual budget. These increased funds will be provided in following years for the construction of safety measures (cable barriers, anchor locks, etc.). GROHAG is a company which is managed in an economically viable manner and it can essentially make all its own investments, i.e. financing is largely done at present without borrowed funds (banks, federal subsidiaries, subsidies, etc.).</li> <li>•The above mentioned “Global Geological Risk Assessment” (Attachment No 11) includes a risk mapping and goes hand in hand with the Regional Risk Preparedness Concept (see p. 201 of the dossier):</li> <li>•This plan was prepared in accordance with Section 9a of the Salzburg Disaster Relief Act, Provincial Law Gazette (LGBL.) No.3/1975 in the current version and in accordance with Section 2(1) of the Carinthian Disaster Relief Act (K-KHG), Provincial Law Gazette (LGBL.) No. 66/1980, last amended by Provincial Law Gazette (LGBL.) No. 54/2005</li> </ul>	
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		<p>produced in conjunction with all public services and relief organisations concerned. It includes the entire north and south side of the Großglockner High Alpine Road. These services include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Police, Fire Brigade, Red Cross, Mountain Rescue, Großglockner Hochalpenstraßen AG road management,</li> </ul> <p>Federal Road Administration, Administrative District Authorities' disaster control officers. Videos of the last huge simulation exercise can be found on Youtube.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The Großglockner High Alpine Road is a high alpine road, which was embedded in nature by the planner and builder, Hofrat Dipl. Ing. Franz Wallack, in exemplary fashion and with ingenious vision. Already at that time, constructional necessary safety structures were designed in a way that seeks its equal with regard to the situation and adaptation to the natural conditions. Changes in environmental conditions and progressive climate change make it necessary to erect protective structures in the vicinity of the road, but also in higher-lying catchment areas. Under the premise "Safeguarding the safety of the road users and the structures of the Großglockner High Alpine Road", GROHAG endeavors to take into account the aspects of protecting the alpine landscape by adapting the necessary safety measures to the terrain as far as possible, taking advantage of the natural conditions.</li> </ul> <p>Further descriptions can be found on pages 200-203 of the nomination dossier.</p> <p>Furthermore, in 2013 an "All risk insurance" was approved. The document was provided as attachment No 11.</p>	
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		<p>•At the general meeting on 23rd August 2013, a new Section 19 was approved in respect to the increasing risk due to climate change, and adopted in the company's statutes. Section 19 states that the company bodies are obliged to comply with the Federal Public Corporate Governance Codex. The standing orders for the Management Board were presented for resolution and approved at the 295th Supervisory Board meeting. There is public liability insurance with cover of 15 million euros. As a strategic measure, the Management Board together with the Supervisory Board decided at the 300th Supervisory Board meeting on 22nd August 2014 to take out an "all risk" insurance policy (operational failure and damage). The relevant "All Risk" insurance policy was taken out on 1st January, 2015. Part A: Property insurance 5 million euros cover (except for HQ 30 zones 2 million euros); excess varies depending on the claim, but maximum 15,000.00 no excess for fire. Part B: Operational interruption 4 million euros cover (max. 12 months); excess 8 days. Further information on p. 195 nomination dossier</p>	
p. 194, left column, 1st paragraph, lines 1-9 and following paragraphs	<p>"The comparative analysis is presented in three parts: European high alpine roads, including those in Austria; other European mountain and scenic roads; and mountain, scenic and coastal roads outside Europe. These three parts include World Heritage properties, properties on the Tentative Lists, and other properties that are comparable to the nominated property's proposed Outstanding Universal Value and attributes."</p>	<p>In addition to the described extent of the provided Comparative Analysis (CA), the CA provided covers also older roads, roads from the same construction period as GGHAS as well as younger ones. The State Party would like to mention that it seems that we had not been able to describe the extent convincingly (6 continents, different ages, different purposes, different concepts, different geographical conditions) of the CA.</p>	<p>ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification regarding the scope of the analysis, which was fully considered. However, as noted in the evaluation, "While a broad range of roads globally and in a range of environmental contexts are initially considered in the comparative analysis, all but scenic alpine roads are considered comparable to the Großglockner road. This context is too narrow and not sufficiently developed to support claims of Outstanding Universal Value."</p> <p>ICOMOS welcomes the suggested working meeting, but this cannot be taken account of at this stage.</p>

		<p>However, the State Party suggests organizing a specific working meeting on that issue, most preferable in Paris, in cooperation with ICOMOS and WHC, in order to prepare a Thematic Study on Scenic Roads. Also considering that Großglockner High Alpine Road is the first Road in a narrower sense to be proposed for inscription.</p> <p>The State Party conducted Thematic Studies also about Railways as WH and the Frontiers of the Roman Empire (the latter together with further State Parties).</p>	
p. 194, left column, 4th paragraph, lines 34-37	<p>“The analysis further notes that the Großglockner High Alpine Road triggered a movement for scenic roads which resonated internationally, examples being the Susten Pass (Switzerland) and the German alpine Road (Germany).”</p>	<p>The analysis further notes that the Großglockner High Alpine Road triggered a movement for scenic roads which resonated internationally, examples being the Susten Pass (Switzerland) and the German alpine Road (Germany), <b>Sotchi (Russia), Stifserjoch (Italy, for Management), Almaty (Kasachstan).</b></p> <p>The State Party provided with letter by 9<sup>th</sup> Nov 2018 a summary where GGHAS served as example for different aspects (especially road construction, management), accompanied by attachments No 3-6.</p>	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
p. 195, left column, 2 <sup>nd</sup> paragraph, lines 4-5	<p>“ICOMOS considers that the comparative analysis is too constrained by limiting the scope to scenic alpine roads.”</p>	<p>As explained above, the State Party did not intend limiting the CA on scenic alpine roads: 6 continents, different ages, different purposes, different concepts, different geographical conditions, altogether 37 roads had been analysed and compared. However, the State Party has already taken first steps to conduct a Thematic Study with advice from ICOMOS.</p>	<p>ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification regarding the scope of the analysis, which was fully considered. However, as noted in the evaluation, “While a broad range of roads globally and in a range of environmental contexts are initially considered in the comparative analysis, all but scenic alpine roads are considered comparable to the Großglockner road. This context is too narrow and not sufficiently developed to support claims of Outstanding Universal Value.”</p> <p>With regard to the thematic study, this is new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.</p>
p. 195, left column, 5.	<p>“In particular, examples such as the Blue Ridge Parkway,</p>	<p>The originally provided CA treated most of the listed roads:</p>	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments

Paragraph, lines 35-38	Skyline Drive and Columbia River Highway in the United States of America would need more careful consideration.”	p. 150, <b>152</b> (and 145): <b>Blue Ridge Parkway, Skyline Drive</b> : p. 150 P. 150 – 153 section on its own about Scenic Roads in the USA, apart from the above mentioned, namely listed: <b>San Juan Skyway</b> (composed by Colorado Scenic and Historic Byway and an All-American Road), <b>California State Route No 1</b> . The section starts with a general introduction into National Scenic Byway / All American Road system. In total <b>4 US Scenic Roads</b> are compared in detail.	put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.
p. 196, column right, lines 32-34	“However, it is noted the road and other features have been subject to change, especially adaptations to accommodate increasing numbers of visitors as well as to address changing standards for road safety.”	The State Party considers changes to the road in this regard (technical development, security standards) as “normal” for a living monument. We find comparable measures of maintenance in each cathedral, historic center, castle etc. The State Party considers the fact that all changes are undertaken with great care, which was confirmed during the evaluator’s mission “in the sense” of the constructor Wallack, following the original instructions.  The State Party likes to stress that there are no modification in the original purpose of the road, as a scenic alpine toll road, built to make the high mountain region accessible for everybody by his or her own means. Indeed, the layout including architectural features, the original buildings, PR-concepts, colour-concept etc. remain mostly unchanged.	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments put forward in the nomination dossier and additional information that have been fully considered.
p. 197, left column, lines 5-6	“None the less, it is still unclear how extensive some changes have been.”	In its answer by 27 <sup>th</sup> of Feb 2019, the State Party provided an explanation note (page 8-9) and a complete table summary (p. 9-10) with the changes undertaken at the road, completed by several attachments to Chapter III. Changes to the Road: III.1. Photo Comparison “Former Times and Today” GGHAS	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments put forward in the nomination dossier and additional information that have been fully considered.

		<p>III.2. Enlargement Edelweiß wall (Verbreiterung Edelweißwand km 25,05)</p> <p>III.3. Enlargement Lärchach (Verbreiterung Lärchach km 19,7)</p> <p>III.4. Wood balustrades then and now (Holzgeländer damals und heute)</p> <p>The State Party understands that the provided materials are not sufficient. Therefore, it will address ICOMOS in order to learn, which additional material is expected. The State Party would appreciate receiving an example, in which way ICOMOS expects such a documentation.</p>	
Authenticity p. 197, left column, lines 15-17	“ICOMOS considers that the requirements of integrity and authenticity have not been met at this stage.”	<p>The State Party is confused about the messages provided by ICOMOS. On p. 196-197 it is written that “ICOMOS considers that the nominated property meets the requirements of authenticity with regard to its location and setting, use and function, spirit, and management system. The high alpine location and setting of the nominated property is unchanged, and it has been in continuous use as scenic road since its creation. Its spirit continues to reflect motor vehicle-based tourism in a sublime natural landscape. Großglockner Hochalpenstrassen AG (GROHAG) has managed the property from 1931, during the period of its construction, to the present day.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Aspects of the design remain almost entirely original, including the general alignment of the road and its constant gradient.”</p> <p>The State Party understands that it needs further discussion with ICOMOS about the form of argumentation.</p>	The evaluation text quoted excludes key parts which explain the ICOMOS conclusion.
integrity	“ICOMOS considers that the requirements of integrity and authenticity have not been met at this stage.”	The State Party understands that the provided materials are not sufficient. Therefore, it will address ICOMOS in order to learn, which additional	The State Party understands that the provided materials are not sufficient. Therefore, it will address ICOMOS in order to



		material / argumentation is needed.	learn, which additional material / argumentation is needed.
p. 198, right Column, 1. Paragraph, lines 2-7	“However, in discussions during the ICOMOS technical evaluation mission it was indicated by the State Party that such an additional plan was not necessary, and rather the integrated management system could be modified to include World Heritage-related responsibilities.”	<p>The State Party is deeply sorry about this misunderstanding. During the discussion with the onsite-evaluator, it was not the state party’s intention to say that the WH management will not be established. The State Party wanted to stress that the existing management plan of the operating company includes already today most requirements for a potential WH status. The State Party assures that the Management Plan, submitted with the nomination dossier, will be established in case of inscription and will also include all requirements demanded by ICOMOS and UNESCO.</p> <p>The State Party will be pleased to cooperate therefore with ICOMOS and the WHC.</p>	The State Party will be pleased to cooperate therefore with ICOMOS and the WHC.
p. 198, column right, line 58-61	“On the other hand, it is noted that some natural environment organizations are concerned about the impact of the road on the surrounding National Park, especially given the possibility of increased tourism activity.”	<p>The State Party would like to stress, that the whole nomination dossier / efforts had been accompanied and supported by the National Park authorities from both Provinces. The good cooperation from the beginning of the establishment of the National Park in the 80ties, since 2006 IUCN category II is also displayed in the multiple cooperation on education and research. The National Park authorities have, like the Association for Nature Conservation (Naturschutzbund) submitted a Statement for support with the documents which the State Party has submitted by 27<sup>th</sup> of Feb 2019. The State Party wishes to underline that these are the highest authorities with regard to nature protection in Austria and especially for the Hohe Tauern National Park (National Park legislation in Austria foresees very strict protection regulations). The good and regular cooperation will continue in the future. The respectively bodies will be</p>	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments put forward in the nomination dossier and additional information that have been fully considered.

		permanent members of the WH Steering Group and will be integrated in the WH Management (see figures p. 250, 252, 253 nomination dossier).	
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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):** Austria / Germany / Hungary / Slovakia

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes

**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 1 <sup>st</sup> column last line	<b>Official name as proposed by the States Parties</b> Frontiers of the Roman Empire – <b>the</b> Danube Limes ( <b>Western Segment</b> )	<b>Official name as proposed by the States Parties</b> Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes ----	ICOMOS recommends that the name of the property be amended to include “Western Segment” as it considers that what has been nominated is only the Western Segment not the whole Danube Frontier as defined in the Thematic Study as follows:  ‘For the largest of the three envisaged properties, the Danube frontier, a nomination in two steps is proposed, for reasons of timetable management. The first step would concern the western segment consisting of the sites within the territories of Germany, Austria, Slovakia and Hungary, and the second step the eastern segment comprising the sites in Croatia, Serbia, Bulgaria and Romania; the current selections of component sites amount to about 130 for the western and 120 for the eastern segment. The Thematic Study provides a clear picture of the different but linked characteristics of these segments. It is

			<p>suggested that the western segment could justify Outstanding Universal Value as a first nomination, while the eastern segment could be added as a major extension in a second step’.</p> <p>The OUV that has been proposed in the current nomination relates to this Western Segment not the whole Danube. If the Eastern Segment were to be added as a major extension that could lead to modifications to this OUV as the Eastern segment has different characteristics, including its longer survival to the 7<sup>th</sup> century AD.</p>
page 201 1 <sup>st</sup> column 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> bullet points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Revision of boundaries of <b>12</b> nominated components in relation to the way they express their proposed outstanding Universal Value;</li> <li>•Revision of the Buffer zone for <b>12</b> components and for many of the component sites in Hungary;</li> </ul>	11  11	<p>ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error</p> <p>ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error</p>
page 202 2 <sup>nd</sup> column 2 <sup>nd</sup> sentence	<b>Governor’s palaces were also constructed near fortresses, and the one in Budapest, the Hercules Villa, is highly decorated with mosaics.</b>	The highly decorated governor's palace <u>in Aquincum</u> (Budapest) was constructed near the fortress. The Hercules villa was <u>also</u> decorated with mosaics.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error
page 202 3 <sup>rd</sup> and 10 <sup>th</sup> columns	The States Parties were requested to address this situation in the Interim Report by amending the boundaries for <b>12</b> component sites and these have been addressed in the additional information submitted on 28 February 2018.	11	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error
page 202 last column 2 <sup>nd</sup> sentence	These sites are: Rusovce – Gerulata (ID32), Iža - Kelemantia (ID46), Nyergesújfalu Sánc-hegy – <b>Crumerumm</b> (ID49),	Crumerum	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error
page 204 3 <sup>rd</sup> column 2 <sup>nd</sup> sentence	The wars of AD <b>66</b> –180 and those in the middle of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> century AD caused	<u>166</u>	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error
page 204 15 <sup>th</sup> column 1 <sup>st</sup> sentence	The component site was nominated to reflect the entire gradual and long term development of Roman fortification architecture in this section of the Danube limits from the beginning of its construction up to the building	antique	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error

	of the late- <b>antic</b> fortification in the post-Valentinian period around 380 AD.		
page 205 1 <sup>st</sup> column 1st sentence	As a result, the area of the following component sites needed to be re-considered to ensure it includes a sufficient proportion of extra-mural activity to reflect adequately the integrity of the ensemble: Nyergesújfalu Sánc-hegy – Crumerum ID49; Nagytétény-Campona ID73; <b>zázhalombatta</b> -Dunafüred – Matrica ID75a-b;	Százhalombatta	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error
page 205 2 <sup>nd</sup> column 1st sentence	In a small number of forts in Hungary, no area of related extra-mural activity or associated features was included. These are: Bum-Bum <b>küt</b> – Ad Mures ID42; Dunabogdány Váradok- <b>dülő</b> – Cirpi ID64;	kút dülő	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error
page 205 3 <sup>rd</sup> column	Other components were minor adjustments were needed were Straubing ID6, <b>Kunzing</b> ID8, Passau ID9, Wallsee ID16 and Zeiselmauer ID28 and these have been carried out by the States Parties.	Künzing	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error
page 206 9 <sup>th</sup> column 1st sentence	The Middle Danube covers the provinces of Raetia (eastern part), Noricum and <b>Paninia</b> and includes the nominated sites.	Pannonia	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error
page 206 13 <sup>th</sup> column	<b>ICOMOS that</b> the comparative analysis justifies consideration of this property for the World Heritage List.	ICOMOS <u>considers</u> that	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error
page 208 4 <sup>th</sup> column 4 <sup>th</sup> sentence	At <b>Kunzing</b> a timber structure has been erected to give an indication of the form of the temporary amphitheatre. This structure does not seek to replicate the original in the way the reconstructed practice ring at Carnuntum does. Rather it seeks to indicate the outline form and position of the original structure. The foundations of the new wooden structure can be removed without damage to the remaining deposits at <b>Kunzing</b> .	Künzing  Künzing	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error  ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error
page 209 2 <sup>nd</sup> column 3 <sup>rd</sup> sentence	The condition of the following component sites may not always be as stable or benign as anticipated	Lébény	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error

	in the nomination documentation: <b>Lébénye</b> (ID34), Abda		
page 211 5 <sup>th</sup> column 1 <sup>st</sup> sentence	<b>The Hungarian national management plan is in Hungarian</b> , and it was only possible to examine an English summary (the Director's Summary included in the nomination documentation).		ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error. Indeed, the Hungarian management plan (English version) was included on the Additional Information received on 28 <sup>th</sup> February 2019.
page 212 9 <sup>th</sup> column 1 <sup>st</sup> sentence	The four States Parties have worked closely together in the preparation of the nomination and, considering the scale and scope of the property extending to almost 1,000km and encompassing <b>167 component sites</b> , the results are impressive.	originally 164, <u>with the amendment 175</u> component parts	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification
page 213 4 <sup>th</sup> column	Recommendations with respect to inscription ICOMOS recommends that the Frontiers of the Roman Empire – the Danube Limes ( <b>Western Segment</b> ), Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia,	– <del>T</del> he Danube Limes, Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia,	ICOMOS recommends that the name of the property be amended to include “Western Segment” as it considers that what has been nominated is only the Western Segment not the whole Danube Frontier as defined in the Thematic Study as follows:  ‘For the largest of the three envisaged properties, the Danube frontier, a nomination in two steps is proposed, for reasons of timetable management. The first step would concern the western segment consisting of the sites within the territories of Germany, Austria, Slovakia and Hungary, and the second step the eastern segment comprising the sites in Croatia, Serbia, Bulgaria and Romania; the current selections of component sites amount to about 130 for the western and 120 for the eastern segment. The Thematic Study provides a clear picture of the different but linked characteristics of these segments. It is suggested that the western segment could justify Outstanding Universal Value as a first nomination, while the eastern segment

			<p>could be added as a major extension in a second step’.</p> <p>The OUV that has been proposed in the current nomination relates to this Western Segment not the whole Danube. If the Eastern Segment were to be added as a major extension that could lead to modifications to this OUV as the Eastern segment has different characteristics, including its longer survival to the 7<sup>th</sup> century AD.</p>
page 213 6 <sup>th</sup> column	For more than 400 years from the 1st century <b>BP</b> , it constituted the middle European boundary of the Roman Empire against what <b>we</b> called ‘barbarians’.	CE  were	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error
page 213 7 <sup>th</sup> column	<p>First defined in the Flavian dynasty (69-96 <b>BP</b>) and later further developed,</p> <p>The backbone of the defence system was a string of six legionary fortresses, each housing some 5,500 to <b>6,000 citizens</b>.</p> <p>Between the legionary fortresses, were forts, fortlets, and watchtowers linked by <b>an</b> access road and serviced...</p> <p>To serve soldiers and civilians, sizeable civilian towns <b>were</b> developed around...</p>	<p>CE</p> <p>to 6,000 <u>Roman</u> citizens <u>as soldiers</u>.</p> <p>by access roads and serviced...</p> <p>sizeable civilian towns developed around...</p>	<p>ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error</p> <p>ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error</p>
page 213 9 <sup>th</sup> column	The Danube Limes finally broke down the 5th century <b>BP</b> .	CE	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error
page 214 2 <sup>nd</sup> column	It also witnesses Roman colonization through the spread of culture and different traditions – military engineering, architecture, art, <b>religion management</b> and...	military engineering, architecture, art, religion_management and....	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error
page 215 2 <sup>nd</sup> column	At Carnuntum the close proximity of an extensive windfarm is visually intrusive, while at Budapest the setting of many of the very		ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error

	significant components of Aquincum <b>Municipium legionary</b> fortress are severely impacted by transport infrastructure.	Municipium <u>and</u> legionary fortress are severely	
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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):** Azerbaijan

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Historic Centre of Sheki with the Khan's Palace

**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, right column, second para from down	Sheki is already a prime destination for domestic tourism and international tourism is on the rise. The above described hotel developments are results of negative tourism impacts which should by no means be repeated in the future. Sheki is also famous for its festivals. Two years ago, an amphitheatre, for the annual music festival and other city events, was constructed to the south-east of the citadel wall, clearly visible as it is located immediately next to the gate accessed from the main street. <b>Although the structure was meant to be portable, it seems to have lasted ever since its first construction and its tarpaulin structures, subsidiary buildings painted in white and poorly designed white fences constitute negative visual impacts to the historic surroundings.</b>	The amphitheatre has been dismantled before the resubmission of the nomination file.  So it is proposed to delete the reference to this problem in the related para.	ICOMOS considers that this is new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.
Page 3, left column, last para	The state of conservation of the historic architectural and urban fabric is diverse. <b>According to the nomination dossier out of 2,775 residential houses located in the "Yukhari Bash" State Historical and Architectural Reserve, less</b>	This is a fact that less than half of the all properties (45%) have retained their historical character, but a total of other 738 houses (26,6%) have minor changes, as indicated in the nomination file, confirmed also by the experts in the Restoration Manual.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification

	<p><b>than half retain their historical integrity. About a quarter of the remaining architectural structures are either newly built or modified to the extent that their historical basis can no longer be recognized.</b> The Manual reveals that 361 houses (13%) on the site are newly built houses, using new, modern materials and without taking into consideration historical traditions; 315 (11.35%) are fully modified with extensions, while 84 houses (3%) are in a critical condition and mostly abandoned.</p>	<p>This means that about 72% of all buildings have preserved their historical character, out of which 26% have only just a minor changes due to daily social life (extension due to population increase etc.)</p>	
Page 4, right column, last para	<p>The additional information received at the request of ICOMOS rather suggested that Sheki should be considered an exceptional centre of trade along the north Eastern Silk Road sections. In considering this, ICOMOS noted that according to its thematic study on the Silk Road, Sheki does not seem located along the key branches identified as the likely sections to be considered for World Heritage nomination. <b>In addition, ICOMOS considers that Sheki's architectural and urban testimony is quite homogenous following its construction in 1772 and hence when compared to much older settlements along the trade routes of the wider region, it shows comparatively few architectural references to cultural and trade exchanges along these trade routes.</b></p>	<p>Today's historical and old part of Sheki town emerged after 1772 flood not in another new place, but in the place of Nukha village, an old settlement mentioned in the historical documents. This is not a new city construction and urban planning, but the move of the ancient city destroyed by the flood with its survived population and aristocracy to another place.</p> <p>So, the reconstruction of the new city of Sheki in another safe place reflected the old architectural traditions and techniques which had already existed since the centuries in the region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ornaments that were used by wood-makers are also found in other cities along the Silk Road</li> <li>• Construction typologies (arches, balconies, interior design) reflected perfectly the Silk Road connections.</li> </ul>	<p>This quotation refers to a part of the first evaluation which ICOMOS has not re-assessed.</p>
Page 4, right column, para four	<p>In the additional information received on 14 November 2016, the State Party elaborated that sericulture in Sheki was more relevant in terms of trade and source of wealth but did not have a distinct impact on the urban and architectural typology. As the sericulture activities were limited to cocoon breeding and raw silk trade, these according to the State Party's response did not require fundamental structures, which affected the planning structure of the city.</p>	<p>The sericulture has influenced directly the urban and architectural typology, as analyzed in the Restoration Manual of Sheki :</p> <p>“The garden is the terminal point of Sheki's water system and urban organization. Together with the home, the cultivated field is the fulcrum of the economy of social, productive and family life. The inhabited and agricultural parcel is a productive and self-sufficient structure based on agricultural and manufacturing</p>	<p>This quotation refers to a part of the first evaluation which ICOMOS has not re-assessed.</p>

	<p><b>ICOMOS therefore considers that Sheki cannot be considered an exceptional architectural or urban testimony in relation to sericulture.</b></p>	<p>processes. Main activity is that of silk production. In the garden, the house is placed in a perimeter position with the long side where the veranda facing the cultivated area is located. In this gift gathered the important mulberry plants to provide nourishment to the bug. Sheki's house fulfils the elementary housing function but is also the nucleus of the family productive economy, it is always associated with a garden activities of the silk production circle. The interiors themselves respond to these needs with specific structures aimed at producing activities such in the veranda, storage areas and the "roof chimney" with his polifunctional system. The good residential comfort, the agro-industrial system and after for the religious concepts (qibla) determine a precise orientation</p> <p>of the houses. Their placement in a scenic framework of the highest value and environmental characteristics makes up a landscape that is a fusion between the construction pattern and the natural morphology, creating an urban ecosystem that combines nature and culture. At the same time three-storey types of residential houses are formed and spread. The ground floor of these houses is used as shop or housing for workers in tobacco or silk production. The original and unique character of Sheki, connected with its picturesque natural background, became especially clear after the transfer of the city into a new place in the second half of the 18th century, followed by intensive residential construction. The architecture reflected all peculiarities of economic silk production of this rich district.</p>	
<p>Page 4, right column, last para</p>	<p><b>The additional information received at the request of ICOMOS rather suggested that Sheki should be considered an exceptional centre of trade along the north Eastern Silk Road sections. In considering this, ICOMOS noted that according to its thematic study on the Silk Road, Sheki does not seem located along the key branches identified as the likely sections to be considered for World Heritage nomination. In addition, ICOMOS considers</b></p>	<p>The sericulture in Sheki was in a such large scale that it makes no doubt that silk was as important an export and exchange product. The Caravanserais in Sheki (5 in the XIX century, nowadays only two are testimony to this glorious past) are marks of this past. The silk was exported to Europe through Russia, Iran and to Ottoman Empires.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that this is new information that cannot be taken into account of at this stage.</p>

	that Sheki's architectural and urban testimony is quite homogenous following its construction in 1772 and hence when compared to much older settlements along the trade routes of the wider region, it shows 5 comparatively few architectural references to cultural and trade exchanges along these trade routes.		
Page 5, left column, fifth para	<p>ICOMOS considers that while the city was exposed to various cultural influences through the presence of traders, this would apply to any city located along the Great Silk Road or other important trade routes. <b>ICOMOS considers that the architectural features reflect regional influences in line with the political regimes exerting power over the region at the time of construction. Very limited architectural references to an exchange of cultural traditions can be seen beyond these.</b></p>	<p>The cultural exchange through the silk trade is obvious in Sheki's architectural and artistic traditions :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The glasses used in Khan Palace's shabaka is of Murano style and imported from Venice (Italy). Shabaka in other places were also filled with coloured Murano glass (glass wares of Venice that start in 1291)</li> <li>- The luster and other decorative elements are also imported from Europe.</li> <li>- The typical balconies have an external projection up to 1,7 m. For the ones supported by pillars, the projection can be up to 2,4 m. The traditional balcony dates back to ancient times, with many references to mukharabia (an architectural element which is characteristic of Arabic residences. It is a type of projecting oriel window enclosed, commonly used on the street side of the building), which is a creation of the Arabic world. During the centuries, the balcony has developed in different ways according to the foreign influence</li> </ul>	This quotation refers to a part of the first evaluation which ICOMOS has not re-assessed.
Page 5, right column, second para, last three lines	<b>ICOMOS further considers that Sheki's function as a Caucasus khanate capital was rather short-lived and ended after merely 18 years.</b>	Sheki as an independent khanate existed from 1743 to 1805, and as a semi-independent khanate from 1805 to 1820. This means that in total it makes not 18 years but about 77 years of existence of Khanate.	This quotation refers to a part of the first evaluation which ICOMOS has not re-assessed.
Page 7, right column, paras two and four	The Action Plan and the Restoration Manual are both very useful resource and guidance documents that could form the basis for the development of planning guidelines and perhaps stronger protection for individual	Both the Action Plan and the Restoration Manual have been officially approved by the State Tourism Agency. This fact was not separately mentioned in the submitted new information, as it was implied that if presented, these documents already has official status. The relevant	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification of the status of the Action plan and the Restoration Manual.

	<p>buildings. <b>Currently they have no status nor are formal means of implementation in place.</b></p> <p>In conclusion, ICOMOS considers that the state of conservation of historic Sheki has been affected by new buildings, rehabilitations and extensive restoration works. <b>Although outline conservation guidance has now been prepared, it will be essential that this is translated into formal guidelines and incorporated into the management system, if progress is to be made in transforming the approach to restoration and conservation.</b></p>	<p>document about the approval of these documents is attached together with its unofficial translation.</p> <p>So it is proposed to delete the relevant references to this issue</p>	<p>ICOMOS's comment on the need to translate this guidance into formal planning guidelines and incorporate it into the management system still remain.</p>
Page 8, right column, first para, last four lines	No information has been provided in the additional information received in January 2019 on a Presidential Decree that could confirm National Reserve status.	According to the current legislation of Azerbaijan (Decision by Cabinet of Ministers n°382 confirming the Law on the Culture – 1.1.6), a cultural-historical reserve can get a “National Reserve status” only if it is inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Page 8, right column, para four	In the additional information submitted by the State Party in January 2019, it was confirmed that the buffer zone will get ‘similar advanced level of protection and management’ as the property by the State Tourism Authority. This implies that ‘all protective measures regarding the property are also automatically applied to its buffer zone’. <b>This approach applies to the buffer zone that is part of the Reserve and not the wider zone for terrain control.</b>	<p>According to current national legislation the protective measures are applied both to the site itself and its buffer zone. And according to the existing requirements the protection measures should be applied to these two elements. So the need for same level of protection for the wider zone for terrain control is not clear.</p> <p>So it is proposed to delete last part of the para related to this issue.</p>	ICOMOS considers that this clarification reflects a difference of opinion or perhaps a lack of clarity as ICOMOS was making the point that the protection does not apply to the wider zone for terrain control.
Page 8, right column, last para	The nomination dossier justly refers to the importance of the natural setting of the nominated property and that the forested mountains play important role in perception of the site. This is confirmed in the Restoration Manual which states that the ‘natural morphology of the Sheki is a landscape of great visual impact and ecological support for the city’. For its protection, cooperation has been	In order to cover the heritage protection aspects during the protection of the forested mountains, the Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the State Tourism Agency and the Ministry of Ecology and National Resources on 18 <sup>th</sup> of December 2018. This Memorandum is attached to this document together with its unofficial translation.	ICOMOS acknowledges this new information which cannot be taken account of at this stage.

	<p>established with the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources as well as the Sheki Executive Power and the Sheki City Municipality. <b>However, the recommendations issued towards the protection of the landscape do not yet enjoy binding character.</b> The concerned mountain slopes are merely protected by the law on forest, which is very strict and does not allow cutting of the forest and building activity in the forest in general. <b>However, it could be changed or exemptions could be approved by authorities which may not take heritage concerns into consideration. To ensure the protection of authenticity of setting, ICOMOS recommends putting in place heritage significance guided landscape protection tools.</b></p>	<p>So it is proposed to delete the references to this issue.</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):** Burkina Faso

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Ancient ferrous metallurgy 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 49, Colonne ligne 14  Page 49, Colonne ligne 23  Page 55, Colonne ligne 16.	1, <b>Plusieurs structures de fours</b>	<b>Plusieurs bases de fourneaux</b>	L'ICOMOS considère cette correction comme étant une clarification.
Page 49, Colonne ligne 19.  Page 54, Colonne ligne 26.	1, <b>la réduction du fer</b>	<b>la réduction du minerai du fer</b>	L'ICOMOS considère cette correction comme étant une clarification.
Page 54, Colonne ligne 23.	1, <b>La métallurgie du fer primaire et secondaire</b>	<b>La métallurgie primaire et secondaire du fer</b>	L'ICOMOS considère cette correction comme étant une modification rédactionnelle qui ne change pas le sens de la phrase.
Page 49, Colonne 2, ligne 49.	produire <b>des outils en fer</b> avec du fer	Produire <b>des outils en fer</b> avec du fer	L'ICOMOS reconnaît cette erreur de frappe.
Page 55, Colonne ligne 44.	1, <b>bas fourneau</b>	<b>bas fourneau</b>	L'ICOMOS considère cette correction comme étant une clarification.
Page 54, Colonne ligne 51.  Page 55, Colonne ligne 46.	2, <b>fours</b>  1,	<b>fourneaux</b>	L'ICOMOS considère cette correction comme étant une clarification.

Page 57, Colonne 1, ligne 16.			
Page 59, Colonne 2, ligne 27.			
Page 56, Colonne 1, ligne 30.	<b>Dourouga</b>	<b>Douroula</b>	L'ICOMOS reconnaît cette erreur de frappe.
Page 60, Colonne 1, ligne 22.	Ce sont également <del>les seuls</del> sites qui ont des fourneaux	Ce sont également <b>les très rares</b>	<p>L'ICOMOS considère que cette correction apporte de nouvelles informations qui contredisent les informations fournies à des stades antérieurs de la procédure d'évaluation.</p> <p>(voir p. 22 de la documentation complémentaire soumise par l'Etat partie le 9 novembre 2018 : « Les sites de Tiwêga, Yamané, Kindibo et Békuy possèdent tous les quatre des fourneaux de réduction du minerai de fer qui sont impressionnants et remarquablement bien conservés. Ils sont du reste les seuls sites qui ont des fourneaux en élévation au Burkina Faso »).</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):** Canada

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Writing-on-Stone / Áísínai'pi

**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: 225 Section: Brief description Description: Column 1, Paragraph 3, Line 5	“, whose geological features include numerous <b>pillars</b> (hoodoos)”	“, whose geological features include numerous <b>sandstone columns</b> (hoodoos)”	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page: 225 Section: Brief description Description: Column 1, Paragraph 3, Line 4-8	“Most of the dated archaeological remains cover a period from 1800 BCE up to the beginning of the post-Contact period. The rock art has been made in the valley for thousands of years, and most of the images date from the pre-contact period, around 3000 BP.”	“Most of the dated in situ archaeological remains date between ca. 4,500 years BP - 3,500 years BP and the Contact Period. The rock art has been made in the valley for thousands of years, with the majority of the images dating to the Contact and Late Pre-Contact Period, from approximately 1,000 years BP to the mid- nineteenth century. “	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page: 225 Section: Additional Information received by ICOMOS Description: Column 2, Paragraph 2, Line 6	“Further information was requested in the Interim Report including: the rock art sites, Blackfoot cultural practices, the buffer zones, management and the relocation of the rodeo.”	“Further information was requested in the Interim Report including: the rock art sites, Blackfoot cultural practices, the buffer zones, management and the <b>potential</b> relocation of the rodeo.”	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page: 226 Section: Description and history Description: Column 1, Paragraph 2, Line 1-3	“The 138 rock art sites listed ....”	“The 138 <b>rock art localities (109 registered sites)</b> listed... “	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page: 226 Section: Description and history Description: Column 1, Paragraph 3, Line 2-3	“In all, <del>115</del> archaeological sites are recorded...”	“In all, <b>125</b> archaeological sites are recorded...”	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.

Page: 226 Section: Description and history Description: Column 2, Paragraph 3, Line 6.	“Oral traditions indicate that, during the contact period and in the early 20th century, the traditional way of burying a body was to wrap the <del>corpse</del> in a bison skin, and to place it in a crevasse in the rock walls, together with funerary objects”	“Oral traditions indicate that, during the contact period and in the early 20th century, the traditional way of burying a body was to wrap the <b>remains</b> in a bison skin, and to place it in a crevasse in the rock walls, together with funerary objects.”	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page: 226 Section: Description and history Description: Column 2, Paragraph 3, Line 9-10.	“No <del>traces have been found of burial places since the nominated property</del> became a provincial park in 1957. Today the Blackfoot are in favour of scattering <del>incinerated remains</del> in the park.”	“There is no indication that the nominated property has been used as a burial place since it became a Provincial Park in 1957. Today the Blackfoot are in favour of scattering <b>cremated</b> remains in the park.”	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page: 226 Section: Description and history Description: Column 2, Paragraph 5, Line 3-8.	“However, from the end of the 19th century, the permanent settlement of Europeans, combined with the introduction of oppressive governmental policies, <del>reduced</del> or even prohibited access to Writing-on-Stone/ Áísínai’pi for the Blackfoot people for traditional purposes. From the mid-20th century onwards, some of the more repressive regulations introduced under Canada’s law relating to <del>Indians</del> were repealed.”	“However, from the end of the 19th century, the permanent settlement of Europeans, combined with the introduction of oppressive governmental policies, <b>restricted</b> or even prohibited access to Writing-on-Stone/ Áísínai’pi for the Blackfoot people for traditional purposes. From the mid-20th century onwards, some of the more repressive regulations introduced under Canada’s law relating to <b>First Nations People</b> were repealed.”	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page: 226 Section: Description and history Description: Column 2, Paragraph 6, Line 1.	“Efforts were made to protect the property...”	“Efforts were made <b>by the local community</b> to protect the property....”	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page: 226 Section: Description and history Description: Column 1, Paragraph 1, Line 1.	“...was officially designated Áísínai’pi Historic Site of Canada in...”	“...was officially designated Áísínai’pi <b>National</b> Historic Site of Canada in...”	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page: 227 Section: Boundaries Description: Column 2, Paragraph 1, Line 1-6.	“The State Party adds that the provisional management directive prohibits all new development inside the boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zones, and the Historical Resources Act of the State of Alberta applies to these areas to	“The State Party adds that <b>the Interim Management Directive strictly regulates</b> all new development inside the boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zones, and that the Historic Resources Act of the Province of Alberta applies to these areas to	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.

	protect important viewsheds.”	protect important viewsheds.”	
Page: 227 Section: State of Conservation Description: Column 2, Paragraph 4, Line 7.	“The evolution of the test have been monitored over a period <del>of ten years or so...</del> ”	“The evolution of the <b>tests</b> have been monitored over a period <b>of 15 years...</b> ”	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.  ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page: 227 Section: State of Conservation Description: Column 2, Paragraph 5.	“As for the archaeological sites, most are no longer visible, as they were filled in at the end of the excavations. The tipi stone circles are still visible, but are located in restricted access zones which the public is not allowed to enter.”	“The non-rock art archaeological sites are buried, near surface, or are visible on the surface of the nominated property. Only a few of these sites have been excavated and subsequently reburied for their protection. The majority of the archaeological sites are located in the restricted access area where public access is not permitted unless accompanied by Parks Staff or on a guided tour.”	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page: 228 Section: Factors affecting the property Description: Column 2, Paragraph 2, Line 4.	“...where recreational activities are allowed (nature trails, <del>rock climbing</del> , horse riding”.	“... where recreational activities are allowed (nature trails, <b>back country hiking</b> and horse riding).”	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.  ICOMOS notes that in page 156 of the Nomination Dossier it is indicated that: “include recreational activities (hiking, climbing, horseback riding)”
Page: 228 Section: Factors affecting the property Description: Column 2, Paragraph 4, Line 2.	“...the State Party indicates that the new <del>provisional</del> management directive...”	“...the State Party indicates that the new Interim Management Directive...”	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page: 228 Section: Factors affecting the property Description: Column 2, Paragraph 5, Line 5.	“In the preliminary version of the <del>new management plan</del> .”	“In the approved <b>Interim Management Directive</b> ”	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page: 228 Section: Factors affecting the property Description: Column 2, Paragraph 6, Line 2.	“In the additional information, the State Party indicates that the rodeo grounds are leased <del>from</del> the Writing-on-Stone Riding Association, and that the lease is to be renewed at the end of 2019...”	“In the additional information, the State Party indicates that the rodeo grounds have been leased <b>to</b> the Writing-on-Stone Riding Association <b>since 1958</b> , and that the current lease is to be renewed at the end of 2019...”	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.  ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page: 229 Section: Factors affecting the property	“The additional information provided in February 2019 indicates	“The additional information provided in February 2019 indicates	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.

Description: Column 1, Paragraph 2, Line 4.	that strategies to reduce the negative impacts of the rodeo grounds will be considered over the next 2 to 3 years, including the <del>moving of</del> the rodeo grounds out of the nominated property <del>(to Coffin Bridge).</del> "	that strategies to reduce the negative impacts of the rodeo grounds will be considered over the next 2 to 3 years, including the <b>potential relocation of</b> the rodeo grounds out of the nominated property."	
Page: 230 Section: Criteria under which inscription is proposed Description: Column 2, Paragraph 6, Line 1-4.	"The rock art panels tend to be oriented in a direction which does not seem to be connected to a cardinal point of any astronomical phenomenon, but to specific points in the landscape, and in most instances towards the grasslands. "	"The majority of the rock art panels face towards sacred landscape features which include: the vertical cliff faces that frame the Milk River Valley, and the summit of Katoyissiksi to the south and southeast. The position of the main rock art cliff face provides a viewscape that contributes to the phenomenological and sacred nature of the property, and connects and strengthens the position of Writing-on-Stone/ Áísínai'pi within the sacred Blackfoot geography."	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page: 231 Section: Criteria under which inscription is proposed Description: Column 1, Paragraph 6, Line 4 and 7-8.	"ICOMOS acknowledges the nominated property is revered as a sacred place, and vision quests continue to be practiced. Modern rock art images with Blackfoot themes attest to a recent practice, <del>in areas of low visibility.</del> Writing-on-Stone / Áísínai'pi is directly and materially associated with these ritual traditions practiced by the Blackfoot people living around the property today. <del>Although it cannot be said that the Blackfoot have lived in Writing-on-Stone/ Áísínai'pi for millennia,</del> the strong and ongoing relationship of today's Blackfoot with Writing-on-Stone / Áísínai'pi testifies to a long-standing living cultural tradition linked specifically to a sacred landscape and its rock art site..."	"ICOMOS acknowledges the nominated property is revered as a sacred place, and vision quests continue to be practiced. Modern rock art images with Blackfoot themes attest to recent practices. Writing-on-Stone / Áísínai'pi is directly and materially associated with <b>the</b> rituals and traditions practiced by the Blackfoot people living around the property today. The strong and ongoing relationship of today's Blackfoot people with Writing-on-Stone/ Áísínai'pi testifies to a long-standing living cultural tradition linked specifically to a sacred landscape and its rock art sites...."	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which modifies the meaning of the sentence.
Page: 231 Section: Integrity and Authenticity	"The nominated property, as demonstrated by archaeological	"The nominated property, as demonstrated by archaeological	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.

Description: Column 2, Paragraph 7, Line 3.	excavations, has been used for millennia on a seasonal basis for temporary camps, the production of tools, ceremonies and funeral practices.”	excavations, has been used for millennia on a seasonal basis for temporary camps, <b>resource procurement (bison jumps)</b> , the production of tools, ceremonies and funeral practices.”	
Page: 232 Section: Integrity and Authenticity - Attributes Description: Column 1, Paragraph 2, Line 4.	“138 rock art <del>sites</del> have been recorded, consisting in all of some 250 rock art panels, containing several thousand images.	“138 rock art <b>localities</b> have been recorded, consisting in all of some 250 rock art panels, containing several thousand images.”	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page: 232 Section: Conservation measures and monitoring Description: Column 1, Paragraph 5, Line 6-8.	“The State Party stresses that, as the Writing-on-Stone site has been under the legal protection of the Park for more than 60 years, conservation has been effective since the protection began. The State Party indicates that all geological formations, particularly the hoodoos, are permanently monitored by the Park. <del>Access to most of them is restricted, which also enables more appropriate monitoring.</del> “	“The State Party stresses that, as the Writing-on-Stone site has been under the legal protection of the Park for more than 60 years, conservation has been effective since the protection began. The State Party indicates that all geological formations, particularly the hoodoos, are consistently monitored by the Park.”	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page: 232 Section: Conservation measures and monitoring Description: Column 1, Paragraph 8, Line 1-4.	“The State Party also indicates that <del>viewscapes</del> barriers have been installed to <del>keep visitors away from the areas near the most representative panels,</del> and to enable interpretation visits with groups.”	“The State Party also indicates that barriers have been installed <b>to provide distance between visitors and accessible rock art panel,</b> and to enable interpretation visits with groups.”	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page: 232 Section: Conservation measures and monitoring Description: Column 1, Paragraph 9, Line 1-3.	“As for the archaeological sites, the tipi stone circles are still visible, but they are located inside restricted access zones, and visitors are not allowed to enter these areas.”	“The non-rock art archaeological sites, including the tipi stone circles, are generally located within the restricted access area of the property, where visitation is only permitted during guided tours or when accompanied by Parks staff...”	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page: 232 Section: Protection and Management-Documentation Description: Column 2, Paragraph 7, Line 2.	“The State Party indicates that the property has been studied as <del>exhaustively as possible</del> from an archaeological viewpoint.”	“The State Party indicates that the property has been studied <b>thoroughly</b> from an archaeological viewpoint.”	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page: 232	“There are 138 rock art <del>sites</del> : most of them in the	“There are 138 rock art <b>localities</b> : most of them in	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an

Section: Protection and Management-Documentation Description: Column 2, Paragraph 7, Line 6.	Áísínai'pi <del>zone</del> (122), with 12 in Haffner Coulee and just 4 in the Poverty Rock <del>zone</del> .”	the Áísínai'pi <b>component</b> (122), with 12 in Haffner Coulee and just 4 in the Poverty Rock <b>component</b> .”	editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page: 233 Section: Protection and Management- Legal Protection Description: Column 1, Paragraph 2, Line 3.	“All the cultural elements are also protected by the Historical Resources Act of Alberta, which provides the highest level of protection in Canadian jurisdiction”	“All the cultural elements are also protected by the Historical Resources Act of Alberta, which provides the highest level of protection in <b>this</b> Canadian jurisdiction”	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page: 233 Section: Protection and Management- Legal Protection Description: Column 1, Paragraph 3, Line 1-4.	“Most of the lands surrounding the nominated zone are “crown lands”. <del>Because of the federal nature of the country's government, the lands in question may be the property of the federal state or of a province.</del> Crown lands are...”	“Most of the lands surrounding the nominated zone are “crown lands”, <b>which are the property of the Province of Alberta.</b> Crown lands are...”	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page: 233 Section: Protection and Management-Management Systems Description: Column 1, Paragraph 7, Line 3-7.	“In the Province of Alberta, the Provincial Ministry of <del>Culture and Tourism</del> and the Travel Alberta Crown Corporation foster collaboration between the Province's World Heritage sites, which they also actively promote.”	“In the Province of Alberta, the Provincial Ministry of Culture, Multiculturalism and Status of Women, the Provincial Ministry of Economic Development, Trade and Tourism, and the Travel Alberta Crown Corporation foster collaboration between the province's World Heritage sites, which they also actively promote.”	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page: 233 Section: Protection and Management- Legal Protection Description: Column 1, Paragraph 8, Line 1-4.	“The preparation of a <del>revised</del> management plan for the provincial park began in 2017, in collaboration with the Blackfoot communities. This process will be completed during 2019”	“The preparation of <b>an updated</b> management plan for the Provincial Park began in 2017, in collaboration with the Blackfoot and <b>other First Nations communities</b> , and was brought into force as an Interim Management Directive in 2019. The remaining steps to finalize this management plan will be completed over the next two years.”	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.  ICOMOS considers that this correction contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.
Page: 233	“The <del>management plan</del> currently in force was officially approved in	“The <b>Interim Management Directive</b> currently in force was	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.

Section: Protection and Management-Management System Description: Column 1, Paragraph 9, Line 2.	<del>1997, and was revised in 2008, 2014 and 2016.”</del>	officially approved in <b>2019”</b>	
Page: 233 Section: Protection and Management-Management System Description: Column 1, Paragraph 9, Line 5.	“The plan divides the Áísínai’pi component and its buffer zone into three management zones: historic protection, natural environment and <del>infrastructures.”</del>	“The plan divides the Áísínai’pi component and its buffer zone into three management zones: historic protection, natural environment and <b>facility.”</b>	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page: 233 Section: Protection and Management-Management System Description: Column 2, Paragraph 1, Line 3.	“The <del>infrastructure</del> zone is the zone where visitor levels are highest, and which contains most of the visitor facilities and the park’s infrastructures.”	“The <b>facility</b> zone is the zone where visitor levels are highest, and which contains most of the visitor facilities and the park’s infrastructures. “	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page: 233 Section: Protection and Management-Management System Description: Column 2, Paragraph 3, Line 1.	“A <del>provisional management—directive</del> , drawn up in 2014...”	“An <b>Interim Management Directive</b> , drawn up in 2014...”	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page: 233 Section: Protection and Management-Management System Description: Column 2, Paragraph 3, Line 4.	“It also identifies three management zones: natural landscape, special protection and <del>infrastructure</del> zones.”	“It also identifies three management zones: natural landscape, special protection and <b>facility</b> zones.”	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page: 233 Section: Protection and Management-Management System Description: Column 2, Paragraph 4, Line 2 and 5.	“As the site is covered by the administrative system of the <del>Canadian Provincial Parks</del> , it has a team that handles the management and protection of the park. Staffing in 2016-2017 consisted of four permanent posts, a two-year <del>indigenous trainee</del> post in Alberta, and up to 18 seasonal employees.”	“As the site is covered by the administrative system of the <b>Alberta Environment and Parks</b> , it has a team of people that handles the management and protection of the park. Staffing in 2016-2017 consisted of four permanent posts, a two-year <b>Indigenous Intern</b> in Alberta, and up to 18 seasonal employees.”	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page: 233 Section: Protection and Management-Management System Description: Column 2, Paragraph 5, Line 2.	“Expertise and training in conservation and management are supported by the Parks Division of the <del>State</del> of Alberta.”	“Expertise and training in conservation and management are supported by the Parks Division of the <b>Province</b> of Alberta.”	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page: 233 Section: Protection and Management-Management System Description: Column 2, Paragraph 5, Line 5-6.	“The <del>archaeological prospection section</del> of the Historical Resources Management <del>Department</del> will...”	“The <b>Archaeological Survey Section</b> of the Historical Resources Management <b>Branch</b> will...”	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page: 233 Section: Protection and Management-Management System	“...adoption of the <del>revised</del> management plan, the State Party...”	“...adoption of the <b>new</b> management plan, the State Party...”	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which

Description: Column 2, Paragraph 8, Line 3.			does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page: 234 Section: Protection and Management- Management System Description: Column 1, Paragraph 1, Line 8-9.	“...Alberta has however approved the management plan as a <del>provisional management directive</del> , in accordance...”	“...Alberta has however approved the management plan as an <b>Interim Management Directive</b> , in accordance...”	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page: 234 Section: Protection and Management- Visitor Management Description: Column 1, Paragraph 2, Line 11.	“...are also planned in the <del>camping</del> zone. The most...”	“...are also planned in the <b>facility</b> zone. The most...”	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page: 234 Section: Protection and Management- Visitor Management Description: Column 1, Paragraph 3, Line 6.	“In order to accommodate visitors, the <del>campsite</del> opening period is to be extended,”	“In order to accommodate visitors, the <b>facility</b> opening period is to be extended,”	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page: 234 Section: Protection and Management- Visitor Management Description: Column 1, Paragraph 4, Line 2.	“...State Party indicates that, in the <del>provisional management directive</del> , the tourism possibilities...”	“...State Party indicates that, in the <b>Interim Management Directive</b> , the tourism possibilities...”	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page: 234 Section: Protection and Management- Visitor Management Description: Column 2, Paragraph 1, Line 2-3.	“In addition, the park is <del>staffed by Blackfoot people</del> .”	“In addition, the <b>park’s staff includes Blackfoot people who help to maintain the cultural integrity of the site.</b> ”	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page: 234 Section: Evaluation of the effectiveness of the protection and management of the nominated property. Description: Column 2, Paragraph 3, Line 4-8.	“Furthermore, all the cultural elements, including viewsheds, are also under the protection of the Historical Resources Act of Alberta. This means that anything that could adversely affect the property will be prohibited, including any visual impact.”	“Furthermore, all the cultural elements, including viewsheds <b>contained within the nominated property and buffer zones</b> , are also under the protection of the Historical Resources Act of Alberta. This means that anything that could adversely affect the property will be prohibited, including any visual impact.”	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page: 234 Section: Evaluation of the effectiveness of the protection and management of the nominated property. Description: Column 2, Paragraph 4, Line 7-8.	“The <del>provisional management directive</del> will be used until...”	“The <b>Interim Management Directive</b> will be used until...”	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page: 234 Section: Protection and Management- Community involvement Description: Column 2, Paragraph 5, Line 7.	“Strategies to this effect, aimed at reducing the negative impacts caused by the rodeo will be considered over the next two to three years,	“Strategies to this effect, aimed at reducing the negative impacts caused by the rodeo will be considered over the next two to three years,	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.



	including the relocation of the rodeo grounds (to Coffin Bridge).”	including the <b>possible</b> relocation of the rodeo grounds (to Coffin Bridge).”	However, notes that on the additional information provided in February 2019 (page 37) the State Party used the following wording: “Note that the timing of a <b>potential relocation</b> aligns well with the planning and development of the Coffin Bridge area”
Page: 234 Section: Conclusion Description: Column 2, Paragraph 2, Line 2.	“The cultural landscape of Writing-on-Stone/ Áísínai’pi brings together three components, where 138 rock art <del>sites</del> have been recorded, representing a total of 250 rock art panels and thousands of images”	“The cultural landscape of Writing-on-Stone/ Áísínai’pi brings together three components, where 138 rock art <b>localities</b> have been recorded, representing a total of 250 rock art panels and thousands of images”	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page: 235 Section: Conclusion Description: Column 1, Paragraph 1, Line 13.	“They have left ritual engravings and paintings on the sandstone walls of the Milk River Valley to <del>send messages to the</del> spirits.”	“They <b>have both come to view the rock art and</b> left ritual engravings and paintings on the sandstone walls of the Milk River Valley <b>to communicate with the spirits.</b> ”	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page: 235 Section: Recommendation – Recommended Statement of Outstanding Universal Value- Brief Synthesis Description: Column 1, Paragraph 5, Line 3-9.	“Milk River Valley and several “coulees” dominate the topography of this cultural landscape, whose geological features include a concentration of hoodoos, with spectacular forms sculpted by erosion. The Blackfoot people <del>Nation</del> (Siksikáítsitapi) <del>has</del> left engravings and paintings on the sandstone walls <del>of the Milk River Valley</del> , which bear witness to spirit messages”	“ <b>The</b> Milk River Valley and several “coulees” dominate the topography of this cultural landscape, whose geological features include a concentration of hoodoos, with spectacular forms sculpted by erosion. The Blackfoot people (Siksikáítsitapi) have left engravings and paintings on the sandstone walls and landscape features, which bear witness to spirit messages”	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page: 235 Section: Recommendation – Recommended Statement of Outstanding Universal Value- Brief Synthesis Description: Column 1, Paragraph 6, Line 4-8.	“Most of the dated archaeological remains cover a period from 1800 BCE up to the beginning of the postcontact period. The rock art has been made in the valley for thousands of years, and most of the images date from the pre-contact period, around 3000 BP.”	“Dated in situ archaeological remains cover a period between ca. 4,500 BP -3,500 years BP and the Contact Period. The rock art has been made in the valley for thousands of years, with most of the images <b>dating to the Contact and Late Pre-Contact Period</b> (1,000 years BP to the mid-nineteenth century), with the oldest art possibly dating up to ca. 3,000 years BP.”	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.  However, ICOMOS suggests the following amendment to the part in bold:  dating to the later Pre-contact and early Post-contact periods (nomination dossier p.30)
Page: 235	“...Blackfoot people <del>is</del> still allowed...”	“...Blackfoot people <b>are</b> still allowed...”	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.

Section: Recommendation – Recommended Statement of Outstanding Universal Value- Brief Synthesis Description: Column 2, Paragraph 3, Line 10.			
Page: 235 Section: Recommendation – Recommended Statement of Outstanding Universal Value- Brief Synthesis Description: Column 2, Paragraph 4, Line 9.	“... The <del>provisional management directive...</del> ”	“... The <b>Interim Management Directive...</b> ”	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):** China

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City

**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 118, column 1, line 33	The State Party replied in its additional information submitted in February 2019 that the procedure for the designation of these component parts was initiated on 30 July 2018 and that the declaration of approval and promulgation as National Priority Protected Sites will be finalised by the end of 2019.	The State Party replied in its additional information submitted in February 2019 that the procedure for the designation of these component parts was initiated on 30 July 2018 and that the declaration of approval and promulgation as National Priority Protected Sites are expected to be finalised by the end of 2020.  ("which will be submitted to the State Council for approval and promulgation by the end of 2019" in the submitted additional information means that the State Administration of Cultural Heritage will complete the technical evaluation of all nominated sites of the 8th Batch of National Priority Protected Sites and propose to the State Council for approval and promulgation. It will still take a period of time for the State Council to make the approval and promulgate it. It is expect the final promulgation to be conducted sometime before the end of 2020.)	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
page 118, column 2, line 55	<b>Presentation plans include component part 01 (Yaoshan Site) and component part 04 (City Site). The other two component parts (2 and 3) will not be open for visitation in the near future.</b>	Presentation plans include all components of part 01-04, which are all accessible to visitors.  (All four areas of the nominated property are accessible to visitors. Yet accessibility and management of them are implemented in two different ways. Closed management are conducted for Yaoshan site (01) and City Site (04) but visitors can still visit them through appointment. High-dam at the Mouth of the Valley (02) and Low-dam on the Plain-Causeway in Front of the Mountains (03) can be accessed by visitors without appointment. On key	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.

		positions of the four areas, bronze models depicting all four areas together have been set up for integrated interpretation of the property.)	
page 119, column 1, line 27	Promote an integrated interpretation of the property, as it is a serial site spread across four locations, <b>with only two of these accessible to visitors.</b>	Promote an integrated interpretation of the property, as it is a serial site spread across four locations.	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):** Czechia / Germany

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří Mining Region

**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
237, right, 5	A nomination under the title "Mining Cultural Landscape Erzgebirge/ Krušnohoří" was submitted by the States Parties in January 2014 for evaluation as a cultural landscape under criteria (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv).	A nomination under the title "Mining Cultural Landscape Erzgebirge/ Krušnohoří" was submitted by the States Parties in January 2014 for evaluation as a cultural landscape under criteria <b>(ii), (iii) (iv) and (vi)</b> .	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
238, right, 17	However, many important deeper mines were in operation as well <b>(Měděnec Bludná)</b> .	However, many important deeper mines were in operation as well <b>(Měděnec, Mědník Hill, 5-CZ and Bludná tin and iron ore district, 2.1-CZ)</b> .	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification. However, on page 165 of the Nomination Dossier, left column, lines 25-27 indicates the following: "However, many important deeper mines were in operation as well (e.g. Měděnec, Bludná)"
239, left, 5	Krupka district was among the most important, with tin, <b>silver and, later, iron, lead, copper and mercury</b> ores extracted.	Krupka district was among the most important, with tin, <b>copper and later tungsten and molybdenum</b> ores extracted.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
239, right, 53	The area of the 22 components totals 6,766.059 ha, with buffer zones totalling <b>13,017.850</b> ha.	The area of the 22 components totals 6,766.059 ha, with buffer zones totalling <b>13,017.791</b> ha.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
240, right, 10	As for development, the State Parties reported on <b>extraction licenses</b> granted over the last years near component 2-DE Altenberg-Zinnwald Mining Landscape.	Cf. nomination file p. 415, right column, and Additional Information February 2019, chart 1: There was only one extraction license granted, the other approvals are exploration licenses.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.

		As for development, the State Parties reported on <b>exploration licenses and one extraction license</b> granted over the last years near component 2-DE Altenberg-Zinnwald Mining.	
241, right, 4	In February 2019 the State Parties have also informed on other forms of pollution, including <b>random</b> risk.	In February 2019 the State Parties have also informed on other forms of pollution, including <b>radon</b> risk.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
245, right, 10	The nominated components were declared protected landscapes in 2014, while the Red Tower of Death and its compound was declared a national monument in 2008.	The nominated components were declared protected landscapes in 2014, while the Red Tower of Death and its compound was declared a national monument in 2008, <b>and in 2014 respectively.</b>	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
245, right, 10	Historic centres, mining complexes or individual monuments also enjoy additional specific protection status.	Historic centres, <b>the Royal Mint in Jáchymov and the Mauríťius Mine in Hřebečná</b> , mining complexes or individual monuments also enjoy additional specific protection status.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be a clarification.
245, right, 39	<b>All components of the nomination</b> in Germany are covered by the Monument Conservation Act of Saxony (SächsDSchG 1993–2012) or by the Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection Act of Saxony (SächsNatSchG – 2007).	Cf. p 438 nomination file (left column, and table 46) <b>The built structure and the landscape features related to mining of the components</b> in Germany are covered by the Monument Conservation Act (SächsDSchG 1993-2012). <b>Larger landscape units</b> are mostly covered by the Landscape Protection Act of Saxony (SächsNatSchG – 2007).	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
246, left, 3-10	Monument listing is carried out by the Saxon State Office for Historic Preservation and the Archaeological Heritage Office in Saxony in consultation with the municipality in which the monument is located, which can propose heritage designation of <b>listed monuments. In fact, listing does not automatically grant protection, which becomes legally effective only when the municipality enacts a corresponding statute.</b>	(Cf. p. 439 nomination file, left) In facts, listing automatically grants protection. Only in case of monument protection areas a statute is required, and monument protection areas can be proposed by municipalities.  Monument listing is carried out by the Saxon State Office for Historic Preservation and the Archaeological Heritage Office in Saxony. <del>in consultation with The municipality in which the monument is located, which can</del> <b>additionally</b> propose heritage designation of <b>monument protection areas. In case of the designation of monument protection areas a formal contribution of the municipal council is required.</b>	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
246, right, 35-37	Planning included in the management plan foresees promotion and presentation of the transboundary Ore Mountains	Cf. Management Plan p. 21 The Saxon-Bohemian silver road was already established as part of the transboundary work.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.

	mining region both nationally and internationally <b>and the establishment of the ‘Saxon-Bohemian Silver Mines Route’ connecting several educational mining trails and museums.</b>	Planning included in the management plan foresees promotion and presentation of the transboundary Ore Mountains mining region both nationally and internationally. <del>and the establishment of the ‘Saxon-Bohemian Silver Mines Route’ connecting several educational mining trails and museums.</del>	
No page, image 3	Jáchymov – <b>Adit</b> (Czechia)	Jáchymov – <b>Adit No. 1</b> (Czechia)	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
No page, image 4	Müdisdorfer man-made ditch (Czechia)	Müdisdorfer man-made ditch ( <b>Germany</b> )	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):** Czechia

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Landscape for Breeding and Training of Ceremonial Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem

**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 250, the left column, the 3 <sup>rd</sup> paragraph from the top, the last sentence	The <b>Imperial</b> Stud Farm was established in 1579 and since then it has been dedicated to this task.	The <del>Imperial</del> <b>Imperial Court</b> Stud Farm was established in 1579 and since then it has been dedicated to this task.  (Explanation: The legal status of the stud farm at Kladruby nad Labem was of an Imperial Court Stud Farm and it was one of three such stud farms on the territory of the Habsburg Monarchy.)	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification
Page 250, the right column, the second paragraph from the bottom (line	The current tripartite design results from progressive adaptation of natural conditions and responds to both functional needs, linked to the operations of the stud farm, and aesthetic aspirations, justified by the <b>imperial</b> status of the farm.	The current tripartite design results from progressive adaptation of natural conditions and responds to both functional needs, linked to the operations of the stud farm, and aesthetic aspirations, justified by the <del>imperial</del> <b>Imperial Court</b> status of the farm.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification
Page 250, the right column, 1 <sup>st</sup> paragraph from the bottom, the 4 <sup>th</sup> line from the top	An additional avenue, mirroring that of <b>Řečanská</b> , has left only a few traces in the landscape, due to the construction of the Paddock stable.	An additional avenue, mirroring that of <del>Řečanská</del> <b>Selmická</b> , has left only a few traces in the landscape, due to the construction of the Paddock stable.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error
Page 251, the left column, the 4 <sup>th</sup> paragraph from the bottom	At the end of the 18 <sup>th</sup> century, the system of the Habsburg <b>Imperial</b> Stud Farms included Kopčany (in present-day Slovakia), Lipice (present-day Slovenia) and Kladruby nad Labem.	At the end of the 18 <sup>th</sup> century, the system of the Habsburg <del>Imperial</del> <b>Imperial Court</b> Stud Farms included Kopčany (in present-day Slovakia), Lipice (present-day Slovenia) and Kladruby nad Labem.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification



Page 251, the left column, the 3 <sup>rd</sup> paragraph from the bottom	A destructive fire in 1757 necessitated the removal of <b>horses</b> from Kladruby to other <b>imperial</b> stud farms and it was only in the first half of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century that the nominated landscape and farm were renovated, also due to the closure of Kopčany Stud Farm (in 1826), attaining their present layout and appearance.	A destructive fire in 1757 necessitated the removal of <b>a significant part of the herd of horses</b> from Kladruby (nonetheless the breeding of Kladruher horses in Kladruby nad Labem was not interrupted) to other <del>imperial</del> <b>imperial court</b> stud farms and it was only in the first half of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century that the nominated landscape and farm were renovated, also due to the closure of Kopčany Stud Farm (in 1826), attaining their present layout and appearance.	ICOMOS acknowledges both amendments as clarification
Page 251, the left column, the 2 <sup>nd</sup> paragraph from the bottom	The 19 <sup>th</sup> century reorganisation of the farm was carried out jointly by the director of the <b>Imperial</b> Equerry Office in Vienna, Ignaz Grill of Warimfeld, and by Mauritz Jahn.	The 19 <sup>th</sup> century reorganisation of the farm was carried out jointly by the director of the <del>Imperial</del> <b>Imperial Court</b> Equerry Office in Vienna, Ignaz Grill of Warimfeld, and by Mauritz Jahn.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification
Page 252, the left column, the 4 <sup>th</sup> paragraph from the bottom	The buffer zone <b>almost</b> coincides with Kladrubské Polabí conservation area, which was established in 2015 by the Czech Ministry of Culture (Provision of a General Nature No. 1/2015, ref. No. MK 72096/2015 OPP) pursuant Act No. 20/1987 Coll.	<b>The outer boundary of</b> the buffer zone <del>almost</del> coincides with the boundary of the Kladrubské Polabí conservation area, which was established in 2015 by the Czech Ministry of Culture (Provision of a General Nature No. 1/2015, ref. No. MK 72096/2015 OPP) pursuant Act No. 20/1987 Coll.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Page 253, the right column, the 1 <sup>st</sup> paragraph from the top	The nominated property suffers from localised visual intrusions due to high-voltage power lines crossing the landscape and to the Chvaletice power station <b>in the buffer zone</b> .	The nominated property suffers from localised visual intrusions due to high-voltage power lines crossing the landscape and to the Chvaletice power station. <del>in the buffer zone</del> . (Explanation: the Chvaletice power station is not situated in the buffer zone but it is beyond the outer boundary of the buffer zone.)	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Page 256, the left column, the 3 <sup>rd</sup> paragraph, from the 13 <sup>th</sup> to 16 <sup>th</sup> line from the top	However, in the forest intensive farming and <b>greenhouses</b> have been introduced, thus undermining the visual and functional integrity of this part of the landscape.	However, in the forest intensive farming and <del>greenhouses</del> polythene tunnels have been introduced, thus undermining the visual and functional integrity of this part of the landscape.  (Explanation: the polythene tunnels are no permanent structures but only temporary ones made of tubes and polythene foil to protect young plants later used for replanting and restoration of the nominated landscape.)	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification
Page 256, the left column, the 3 <sup>rd</sup> paragraph	Localised visual impacts over the landscape derive from The power station ( <b>in the buffer zone</b> ), the power lines across the	Localised visual impacts over the landscape derive from the power station ( <del>in the buffer zone</del> ), the power lines cross the property, and	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.

from the bottom, the 4 <sup>th</sup> line from the bottom	property, and some inappropriate buildings in terms of scale and material, although views and vistas have been maintained.	some inappropriate buildings in terms of scale and material, although views and vistas have been maintained.  (Explanation: the Chvaletice power station is not situated in the buffer zone but it is beyond the outer boundary of the buffer zone.)	
Page 258, the right column, the entire 3 <sup>rd</sup> paragraph from the top	<b>Since January 2017, the implementation of provisions of the Heritage Act for the nominated property are under the responsibility of the Municipal Authority of Přelouč, which enjoys extended powers within the Czech administrative system. Protection and management of the nominated property as a national heritage site (NHS) is guided by the Agreement on general Principles of Restoration and further development of the Area of the NHS of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem (May 2017).</b>	<del>Since January 2017, the implementation of provisions of the Heritage Act for the nominated property are under the responsibility of the Municipal Authority of Přelouč, which enjoys extended powers within the Czech administrative system. A major part of the nominated landscape is the designated national heritage site (it covers not only the buildings but also the open areas – landscape, and the Kladruber horse breeding stock). The Regional Authority of the Pardubický Region is in charge of the implementation of the relevant provisions of Act 20/1987 Coll. on national heritage management as amended; since January 2017 the Přelouč Municipal Authority in its capacity of a local authority with extended powers has been responsible for the implementation of the aforementioned Act only in those areas of the nominated property including the buildings and structures located in them which are not designated as an integral part of the national heritage site. At the same time the Přelouč Municipal Authority is not a self-governing body in the matters of heritage management but it is empowered under a special legal provision to act as a state administration body in this respect. In this context the Regional Authority of the Pardubický Region as its superior deals with the appeals related to heritage management matters and provides guidance on heritage management in general to the Přelouč Municipal Authority.</del> Protection and Management of the nominated property as a national	ICOMOS considers this correction to be a clarification.

		heritage site (NHS) is guided by the Agreement on general Principles of Restoration and further development of the Area of the NHS of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem (May 2017).	
Page 260, the right column, the 4 <sup>th</sup> paragraph from the bottom	Kladruby nad Labem had been part of the Habsburgs' <b>imperial</b> stud-farms since the late 16 <sup>th</sup> century and over the centuries it has been consistently expanded, adapted and embellished to support the breeding and training of the Kladruber horses, a special type of draft horses used in formal ceremonies.	Kladruby nad Labem had been part of the Habsburgs' <del>imperial</del> <b>Imperial Court</b> stud-farms since the late 16 <sup>th</sup> century and over the centuries it has been consistently expanded, adapted and embellished to support the breeding and training of the Kladruber horses, a special type of draft horses used in formal ceremonies.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification
Description at Picture 3	Surrounding landscape ( <b>Mošnice Park</b> )	Surrounding landscape ( <del>Mošnice Park</del> ) <b>(Edge of the productive forest at the north of the nominated property)</b>  (Explanation: it is not a picture of the Mošnice park.)	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):** Germany

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Water Management System of Augsburg

**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 262, right column, line 39/ line 41	Since <b>1346</b> , water was derived at the Hochablass. Later, in 1416, the water power was used for the domestic hydraulic system. <b>By 1545</b> a strict separation between drinking and process water was being kept throughout the system of watercourses.	At least since 1346...  At least by 1545...	At least since 1346... ICOMOS considers that this correction provides information, which contradicts information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure. Nomination dossier, see p.138, p.285, p.296.  At least by 1545... ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification Nomination dossier, see p.12, p.13, p.132, 277, 281, p.306, p.341.
Page 263, left column, line 35	The first of the four drinking waterworks elements is the waterworks at the Rotes Tor, known also as Red Gate (from 1416 to 1879), which is comprised of the <b>Box Tower</b> , the Upper Fountain and Lower Fountain Master's Houses, the Small and Large Water Tower ( <b>the latter with its notable well-conserved double-helix stairway</b> ) and the Aqueduct.	The first of the four drinking waterworks elements is the waterworks at the Rotes Tor, known also as Red Gate (from 1416 to 1879), which is comprised of the <b>Box Tower (with its notable well-conserved double-helix)</b> , the Upper Fountain and Lower Fountain Master's Houses, the Small and Large Water Tower and the Aqueduct.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change, which does not modify the meaning of the sentence. Nomination dossier, see p.362, p.363.
Page 263, right column, line 22	Senkelbach/Riedinger (from <b>1840</b> to today),	Senkelbach/Riedinger (from <b>1865</b> to today),	ICOMOS considers that this correction provides information, which contradicts

			information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure. Nomination dossier, see Map XVIII - p.562.
Page 264, left column, line 23	The interior of the building was <b>then largely reconstructed to look like the original 1609 building.</b>	The interior of the building was <b>partly reconstructed to the 1609 state.</b>	ICOMOS considers that this correction provides information, which contradicts information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure. Nomination dossier, see p.93, and p.228: “The interior was elaborately reconstructed so as to come close to the appearance of the original building erected in 1609.”
Page 267, right column, line 10	Also relevant is the collection of the so called master builder’s books gathered from <b>1320 to 1789</b> and archived from the very beginning, traditional records incorporated into the city’s formal accounting system.	Also relevant is the collection of the so called master builder’s books gathered from <b>1320 until today</b> and archived from the very beginning, traditional records incorporated into the city’s formal accounting system.	ICOMOS considers that this correction provides information, which contradicts information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure. Response to the Interim Report: Additional Information, February 2019, see p.42.
Page 268, right column, line 9	Most of the structures have kept their historic substance, form, use and materiality. Some of the structures saw their uses change in the 20th century, as was the case with the Unteres Brunnenwerk (Lower Waterworks), which ceased operation as a pumping station in 1879 and is now <b>a restaurant.</b>	Most of the structures have kept their historic substance, form, use and materiality. Some of the structures saw their uses change in the 20th century, as was the case with the Unteres Brunnenwerk (Lower Waterworks), which ceased operation as a pumping station in 1879 and is now <b>a cinema with a restaurant.</b>	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error. Nomination dossier, see p.350.
Page 274	Revised map showing the boundaries of the nominated property <b>(November 2018)</b>	Revised map showing the boundaries of the nominated property <b>(February 2019)</b>	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Page 275	Aerial view of Hochablass Waterworks	Aerial view of Hochablass Waterworks <b>and the Eiskanal canoe course</b>	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification. The word canoe should be corrected: “Aerial view of Hochablass Waterworks <b>and the Eiskanal canoe course</b> ”
Page 275	<b>Wolfzahan</b> power plant	<b>Wolfzahnau</b> power plant	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error. Nomination dossier, see p.33.

## 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):** India

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Jaipur City, Rajasthan

**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 122, Column 1, Line 28	Category of Property (Missing line to be added)	<b>In terms of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (July 2015), Annex 3, it is also an historic town which is still inhabited.</b>	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 122, Column 2, Line 17	<b>Additional Information received by ICOMOS (Missing line to be added)</b>	<b>Additional information was received from the State Party on 26 February 2019 in response to the Interim Report; and has been incorporated into the relevant sections of this evaluation report.</b>	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Page 122, Column 2, Lines 31-32	It was originally enclosed within a <b>massive</b> protective wall <b>remnants of which survive</b>	It was originally enclosed within a protective wall only <b>5-6 metres high and kept lower than the height of entry gates. 75 percent of the wall still survives as per mapping provided to ICOMOS in additional information</b>	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.
Page 122, Column 2, Line 33	The wall encircled the city and gates <b>-seven of which survive-</b> were built to provide access	The wall encircles the city and gates <b>-all nine of which survive-</b> were built to provide access. Note that this statement contradicts ICOMOS's own report on Page 123, Column 1, Line 16 which mentions 9 gates.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Page 123, Column 1, Line 15 and Page 128, Column 2, Line 10	Nine chowkris (sectors – although <b>generally</b> not the buildings within the sectors)	Nine chowkris (sectors – although <b>specifically</b> not the buildings within the sectors) Note: At general level - morphology, height and urban fabric of chowkris is recognized for OUV with monitoring of the same as mentioned in additional information dated Feb 2019, page 11	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.
Page 123 Column 1 Line 33	Sawai Jai Singh II, who ruled from 1699 to <b>1744</b>	Sawai Jai Singh II, who ruled from 1699 to <b>1743</b>	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
Page 123 Column 1 Line 41-42	<b>Vidyadhar</b> referred to ancient Indian texts on astronomy as well as books by Ptolemy and Euclid.	<b>Sawai Jai Singh II</b> referred to ancient Indian texts on astronomy as well as books by Ptolemy and Euclid.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.

Page 123, Column 1, Line 51	The new capital was intended to be a strong political statement to rival cities of the Mughal Empire elsewhere on what is <b>now</b> the Indian subcontinent	The new capital was intended to be a strong political statement to rival cities of the Mughal Empire elsewhere on what is the Indian subcontinent, Note: A geographical subcontinent is always that.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Page 123, Column 2, Lines 2-5	.... to complete the major <b>palaces</b> , roads and <b>square</b> . The city was divided into nine sectors; two comprised state buildings and <b>palaces</b> ,	.... to complete the major <b>palace</b> , roads and <b>squares</b> . The city was divided into nine sectors; two comprised state buildings and <b>palace</b> ,	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Page 123, Column 2, Lines 5-6	The city was <b>surrounded</b> by a <b>large</b> fortified wall with gates.	The city was designed with a fortified wall on eastern, southern and western edge while utilizing Nahargarh fort wall in northwest and previous fortifications of Amber in north.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 124, Column 1 Lines 18-22	However, <b>the definition of this boundary on the ground is not clear in those locations where the wall no longer exists</b> because later structures obscure it.	The wall can be seen in most of the periphery, specifically on southern and eastern sides and the alignment can be seen on ground plan where it is lost or encroached. The boundary alignment is evident in Google or any Satellite map.	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.
Page 124, Column 1 Lines 24-26	<b>It also appears that</b> the boundary follows the outer surface of the wall line <b>rather than the 5 metre setback specified in the building bylaws.</b>	The boundary follows the outer surface of the wall line. Note: The boundary follows the wall line as walled city is the nominated property. Setbacks cannot be in boundary and are in buffer area.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 124, Column 2, Lines 12-14	Large sections of the city wall <b>no</b> longer exist, an in other cases, the wall has been encroached by development.	Large sections of the city wall exist, and in other cases, the wall has been encroached by development. Note: refer additional information provided to ICOMOS with mapping of walls and pictures in each area	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.
Page 124, Column 2 Lines 36-37	Violations of this law <b>appear to be widespread</b>	The term widespread is generic and needs to be specified for areas.	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.
Page 125, Column 2, line 13-15	These include <b>Sawai and Madhopur</b> , dating from the <b>19th and early 20th</b> centuries.	These include <b>Sawai Madhopur, dating from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.</b> Note: Sawai Madhopur is one single city inspired by Jaipur Plan	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error regarding the name.  ICOMOS considers that this correction regarding the date provides information which contradicts information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure (Nomination Dossier p. 3.18).

Page 128, Column 1, Line 46	There are substantial integrity issues related to the impacts of development..... and the old havelis, and <b>encroachment of open spaces.</b>	The typological open spaces in walled city are parks, chaupars (squares) and community squares in inner residential sectors. And no encroachments exist in any of these open spaces in the nominated property area.	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.
Page 128, Column 2, Lines 19-22	As noted above, the attributes identified by the State Party <b>reflect only part of the urban form of the city, in particular excluding the inner areas of the chowkris and the old havelis.</b>	As per additional information provided to ICOMOS in Feb 2019, <b>State Party has included all 9 chowkris with their spatial grid as attributes including the inner-city morphology.</b>	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments put forward in the nomination dossier and additional information that have been fully considered.
Page 128, Column 2, Lines 19-20	the attributes identified by the State Party reflect <b>only</b> part of the urban form of the city, <b>in particular excluding the inner areas of the chowkris and the old havelis.</b>	the attributes identified by the State Party reflect <b>major</b> part of the urban form of the city, <b>excluding the architectural features of the havelis, temples and public buildings in inner areas.</b>	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments put forward in the nomination dossier and additional information that have been fully considered.
Page 129, Column 1 Lines 13-19	In addition, it noted a joint project between the Government of Rajasthan and the Archaeological Survey of India, where the ASI will provide support for conservation and heritage management, including with conservation policy and in drafting architectural control and material use guidelines for the bazaar area.	In addition, it noted a joint project between the Government of Rajasthan and the Archaeological Survey of India, where the ASI will provide support for conservation and heritage management, including with conservation policy and in drafting architectural control and material use guidelines for the bazaar area <b>and complete Jaipur City nominated property.</b>	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 129, Column 2 Lines 36-41	The Jaipur Building Byelaws 1970 apply to the entire Jaipur <b>Municipality</b> . These provide height controls within the nominated property and the parts of the buffer zone that are within the <b>municipality</b> . Some sections contain specific provisions regarding <b>constructions affecting the city walls</b> and facades of buildings along the main bazaar streets.	The Jaipur Building Byelaws 1970 apply to the entire Jaipur <b>Municipality area</b> . These provide height controls within the nominated property and the parts of the buffer zone that are within the <b>municipality area</b> . Some sections contain specific provisions <b>regarding</b> facades of buildings along the main bazaar streets <b>and inner streets. The City Walls are separately protected under the State Archaeology Act. Besides the general byelaws of 1970, Jaipur City has also developed specific architectural control guidelines for its various bazaars recognizing the distinct features of each bazaar in 2013-14 which are being adopted now.</b>	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.



		Note: Protection Status and byelaws have been clearly presented in tabular format for each area of nominated property in the dossier and later in additional information sent to ICOMOS 2018. These documents may be referred again for correction.	
Page 130, Column 1, Lines 6-8	<b>...nor do the laws mentioned above make any reference to the heritage values of the nominated property.</b>	The 1970 Jaipur Building Byelaws guide the colour, façade elements and heights ensuring that the historic urban character identified as value of property is maintained.	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered. The physical qualities noted are not the same as the heritage values.
Page 130, Column 1, last line	The Jaipur Master Development Plan 2025 <b>is considered to be the primary heritage management plan for the property.</b>	The Jaipur Master Development Plan 2025 demarcates Heritage Zones based on the <b>heritage management plan for Jaipur (2007). It outlines a Special Area Heritage plan to be prepared for nominated area of Jaipur City under that.</b>	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 130, Column 2 Lines 37-38 and Page 131, Column 1 Lines 23-24	<b>There is no established overall interpretation and presentation policy for the nominated property, Separate interpretation for the Jantar Mantar World Heritage property already exists.</b>	The City level orientation plaza and interpretation centre/city museum is proposed in the buffer zone in Jantar Mantar World Heritage Management Plan. The Jaleb Chowk Orientation Plaza and Sawai Man Singh Town Hall as the City Museum are located in Central City Square. Note: ICOMOS may refer to the Jantar Mantar Interpretation Plan (already acknowledged in their report) for City Museums as works to be undertaken in its Buffer Zone.	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.
Page 130, Column 2, Lines 52-53	The trade and commerce bodies have been the most vocal supporters, <b>as they consider the potential inscription would benefit business.</b>	Socio-economic surveys shared with ICOMOS evaluator in October 2018 show that Jaipur traders rely on local city economy and domestic trade with no substantial benefit from tourism income. Their support is because of the pride involved in recognition of the city as is their maintenance of bazar facades. They also believe in continuing a tradition of creativity and trade initiated through the 18th century vision for Jaipur. Note: This is an offensive statement undermining the commitment of Jaipur shopkeepers for their city. Jaipur is already an international destination and businesses are self-sustainable on domestic trade. State Party requests this to be deleted.	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):** Indonesia

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto

**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 133, L column, line 29	...and the railway network linking the mines to the <b>costal</b> facilities (Area B).	...and the railway network linking the mines to the <b>coastal</b> facilities (Area B).	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
Page 133, R column, line 6	In terms of categories of cultural property set out in Article I of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this is a serial nomination of 12 <b>sites</b> .	In terms of categories of cultural property set out in Article I of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this is a serial nomination of 12 <b>component parts</b> .	ICOMOS wishes to clarify that the use of the term 'sites' in this context is taken from the Convention text, Article 1.
Page 133, R column, line 26	and the forced and <b>Indigenous</b> labour employed in the mining activities.	And the forced and <b>native</b> labour employed in the mining activities	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence
Page 133, L column, line 43-44	The many skilled and unskilled workers included local Minangkabau people, <b>contract workers from Java and China</b> ,...	The many skilled and unskilled workers included local Minangkabau people, <b>Javanese and Chinese contract workers</b> ,....	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 135, L column, Line 21-22	The nominated area of 12 components totals <b>268.14</b> ha, and is enclosed by a single buffer zone of <b>7356.96</b> ha.	The nominated area of 12 components totals <b>268.18</b> ha, and is enclosed by a single buffer zone of <b>7,356.92</b> ha.	ICOMOS acknowledges that these figures reflect the changes agreed during the evaluation process to revise the boundary to the Batu Tabal Station (to include the water tower). (Additional Information, February 2019).

Page 135, L column, line 52	Based on a suggestion from ICOMOS, a minor adjustment to the boundary of component B2 ( <b>Babu</b> Tabal Station) was made to incorporate the water tower, and the area calculations for the property and buffer zone have been adjusted.	Based on a suggestion from ICOMOS, a minor adjustment to the boundary of component B2 ( <b>Batu</b> Tabal Station) was made to incorporate the water tower, and the area calculations for the property and buffer zone have been adjusted.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
Page 135, R column, line 29-30	The railroad is still functional, although only the Teluk Bayur-Kayu <b>Tunam</b> network is currently active. The work undertaken since 2015 between Kayu <b>Tunam</b> to Muara Kalaban has aimed to return it to service in anticipation of the possible World Heritage inscription; and there is anticipated future demand for a tourism train journey from Padang City to Sawahlunto.	The railroad is still functional, although only the Teluk Bayur-Kayu <b>Tanam</b> network is currently active. The work undertaken since 2015 between Kayu <b>Tanam</b> to Muara Kalaban has aimed to return it to service in anticipation of the possible World Heritage inscription; and there is anticipated future demand for a tourism train journey from Padang City to Sawahlunto.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
Page 136, L column, line 29	Maintenance of these features is the responsibility of the Indonesia <b>Rail</b> Company.	Maintenance of these features is the responsibility of the Indonesia <b>Railway</b> Company	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 137, L column, line 45	Importantly, the interchange also included the transfer of engineering knowledge and mining practices to <b>south-east</b> Asia.	Importantly, the interchange also included the transfer of engineering knowledge and mining practices to <b>Southeast</b> Asia.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 137, R column, line 23	ICOMOS considers that the 19th century industrialization of <b>southeast</b> Asia, ....	ICOMOS considers that the 19th century industrialisation of <b>Southeast</b> Asia, ....	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 138, L column, line 18	Site Management Office, and interpretation (Soup Kitchen <b>A5.2</b> ).	Site Management Office, and interpretation (Soup Kitchen <b>A5.2.c</b> ).	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 138, R column, line 35	<b>Indonesian Railways</b> Company	<b>Indonesia Railway</b> Company	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.

Page 138, R column, line 41-42	Based on the condition assessment of the structures, 10 million Indonesian rupiah has been allocated for <b>this</b> work	Based on the condition assessment of the structures, <b>an incentive of</b> 10 million Indonesian rupiah has been allocated for <b>each</b> work	ICOMOS considers this correction to be a clarification.
Page 139, L column, line 52	National Law no. 11 on Cultural Property	National Law no. 11 <b>of 2010</b> on Cultural Property	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 139, R column, line 9	<b>The further</b> process to achieve the designation of these components as national-level cultural property is expected to be completed by the end of June 2019.	<b>Further</b> process to achieve the designation of these components as national-level cultural property is expected to be completed by the end of June 2019.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 139, R column, line 15	The State Party has indicated its intentions to designate the entire nominated property as a National Strategic Area ( <b>Kawasan Strategis Nasional</b> ) after it is inscribed in the World Heritage List.	The State Party has indicated its intentions to designate the entire nominated property as a National Strategic Area after it is inscribed in the World Heritage List.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 139, R column, line 49	In Area A, some parts of the buffer zone are within the <b>National Heritage Area</b> (Minister of Education and Culture Decree no. 345/M/2014); and the remainder is subject to the Sawahlunto Municipality Regulation No. 8/2012.	In Area A, some parts of the buffer zone are within the <b>National Cultural Property Area</b> (Minister of Education and Culture Decree no. 345/M/2014); and the remainder is subject to the Sawahlunto Municipality Regulation No. 8/2012.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Page 140, L column, line 4	the Minister of Forestry <b>Decree</b> No. 35/Menhut-11/2013 which protects some areas of buffer zone as part of a nature reserve and/or protection forest	the Minister of Forestry <b>Decree</b> No. 35/Menhut-11/2013 which protects some areas of buffer zone as part of a nature reserve and/or protection forest	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
Page 140, L column, line 10	the Padang Panjang Municipal Regulation No. <b>02/2013</b>	the Padang Panjang Municipal Regulation No. <b>02 of 2013</b>	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 140, R column, line 6	The Site Management Office (SMO) will be established according to Law no. 11 on Cultural Property	The Site Management Office (SMO) will be established according to Law no. 11 <b>of 2010</b> on Cultural Property	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.

Page 140, R column, line 12-13	and coordinate the activities of all stakeholders and <b>the expert Advisory Board.</b>	and coordinate the activities of all stakeholders and <b>experts of the Advisory Board.</b>	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 140, R column, line 30	In addition, the Office of Cultural Affairs, Historical Relics and Museums has established a Site Management Office in Sawahlunto with 39 skilled conservation staff.	In addition, the Office of Cultural Affairs, Historical Relics and Museums has established a Site Management Office in Sawahlunto with 39 skilled conservation staff <b>members.</b>	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 141, L column, line 17	The West Sumatra Provincial Regulation No. 3 includes a regional tourism development master plan 2014-2025.	The West Sumatra Provincial Regulation No. 3 <b>of 2014</b> includes a regional tourism development master plan 2014-2025.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 141, L column, line 44	The Indonesia <b>Rail</b> Company has commenced work to revitalise the railway between Padang and Solok to provide a tourism experience along the historic rail route.	The Indonesia <b>Railway</b> Company has commenced work to revitalise the railway between Padang and Solok to provide a tourism experience along the historic rail route.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 142, L column, line 18	The Ombilin coal mining system is a highly significant example of the European colonial efforts at industrialisation and resource exploitation in <b>southeast Asia,</b>	The Ombilin coal mining system is a highly significant example of the European colonial efforts at industrialisation and resource exploitation in <b>Southeast Asia,</b>	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 142, R column, line 46-47	The many skilled and unskilled workers included local Minangkabau people, <b>contract workers from Java and China, ...</b>	The many skilled and unskilled workers included local Minangkabau people, <b>Javanese and Chinese contract workers, ....</b>	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 143, L column, line 5	<b>Area B</b> an ingeniously engineered rack mountain railway together with numerous rail bridges and tunnels, linking the mines to the coastal seaport, across 155 kilometres of rugged mountain terrain;	<b>Area B,</b> an ingeniously engineered rack mountain railway together with numerous rail bridges and tunnels, linking the mines to the coastal seaport, across 155 kilometres of rugged mountain terrain;	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.

Page 143, L column, line 51	Each of the three areas includes the necessary attributes  to understand the integrated system of coal exploitation  and transportation – with its systemic linkage of <b>shaft-and</b>  tunnel mines, a 155 km long mountain railway system,  and seaport.	Each of the three areas includes the necessary attributes  to understand the integrated system of coal exploitation  and transportation – with its systemic linkage of <b>shaft and</b>  tunnel mines, a 155 km long mountain railway system,  and seaport.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 143, R column, line 27	The process for establishing the World Heritage property as a National Strategic Area ( <b>Kawasan Strategis Nasional</b> ) will be initiated by the State Party following its inscription in the World Heritage List.	The process for establishing the World Heritage property as a National Strategic Area will be initiated by the State Party following its inscription in the World Heritage List.	ICOMOS considers that this correction provides information which contradicts information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure (Additional Information, February 2019).
Page 143, R column, line 46	And coordinate the activities of all stakeholders and <b>the expert Advisory Board</b> .	And coordinate the activities of all stakeholders and <b>experts of the Advisory Board</b> .	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 143, R column, line 55	West Sumatra Provincial Regulation No. 3 includes a regional tourism development master plan 2014-2025.	West Sumatra Provincial Regulation No. 3 <b>of 2014</b> includes a regional tourism development master plan 2014-2025.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 144, L column, line 9	<b>The Indonesia Rail Company</b> has commenced work to revitalise the railway to provide a tourism experience along the historic rail route.	<b>The Indonesia Railway Company</b> has commenced work to revitalise the railway to provide a tourism experience along the historic rail route.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
photo caption	Padang <b>Panjang</b> Train <b>station</b>	Padang <b>Pandjang</b> Train <b>Station</b>	Although both spellings are used in the nomination dossier, 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):** Iraq

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Babylon

**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. 91, left column, first sentence under Brief description	Babylon is located 85 km south of the Iraqi capital Baghdad, within the territory of <b>the Shatt Al-Hillah</b> Municipality in the Babil Governorate.	Babylon is located 85 km south of the Iraqi capital Baghdad, within the territory of <b>Al-Hillah</b> Municipality in the Babil Governorate.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
p. 91, left column, line 8 and ss. under Brief Description	Subsequent layers <b>within the property boundaries</b> include the added administrative headquarters of the Babil Archaeology Department, the police headquarters of the site, the offices of Babil Governorate and others. Three artificial hills, conical with flat tops, were built during the former Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's reign, with his palace constructed on one of them. In addition to the archaeological site and the 20th century additions, the villages of Annanah, Sinjar, al-Jimjmah, New Kweireh and Bernoun <b>are all located within the property.</b>	<u>Congruent with ICOMOS Report under Boundaries (p. 93):</u>  Subsequent layers <b>on top of the underground archaeological remains within the property boundaries</b> include the added administrative headquarters of the Babil Archaeology Department, the police headquarters of the site, the offices of Babil Governorate and others. Three artificial hills, conical with flat tops, were built during the former Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's reign, with his palace constructed on one of them. In addition to the archaeological site and the 20th century additions, the villages of Annanah, Sinjar, al-Jimjmah, New Kweireh and Bernoun. <b>These 20<sup>th</sup> century additions and landscape alterations function as above-ground buffer zones within the property area.</b>	This is a clarification related to a part of the ICOMOS Evaluation text which describes a situation prior to the ICOMOS request to modify the property's boundaries.
P. 92, left column, line 3 and ss under Description and history	It contains the remains of the ancient Neo- Babylonian city of Babylon, its city walls and temples, <b>as well as a number of architectural and landscaping</b>	<u>Congruent with ICOMOS Report under Boundaries (p. 93):</u>  It contains the remains of the ancient Neo- Babylonian city of Babylon, and its city walls and	This is a clarification related to a part of the ICOMOS Evaluation text which describes a situation prior to the ICOMOS request to

	<b>additions constructed in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.</b>	temples. <b>A number of architectural and landscaping additions constructed in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century lay on top of the underground archaeological layers and function as above-ground buffer zones within the property area.</b>	modify the property's boundaries.
P. 92, right column, lines 10-15.	Towards the outer areas of the property, one finds the villages of Annanah and Sinjar on the west bank of the Shatt al-Hillah, al-Jimjah on the east bank, New Kweireh (corresponding to the modern-day al-Intisar Village) to the northeast, and Bernoun Village to the northwest.	<u>Congruent with ICOMOS Report under Boundaries (p. 93):</u>  Towards the outer areas of the property, one finds the villages of Annanah and Sinjar on the west bank of the Shatt al-Hillah, al-Jimjah on the east bank, New Kweireh (corresponding to the modern-day al-Intisar Village) to the northeast, and Bernoun Village to the northwest. <b>These above-ground constructions function as above-ground buffer zones within the property area, whereas the underground archaeological layers are included in the property boundaries.</b>	This is a clarification related to a part of the ICOMOS Evaluation text which describes a situation prior to the ICOMOS request to modify the property's boundaries.
P. 92, right column, lines 20-21.	<b>Structures added into the territory of the archeological city include...</b>	<u>Congruent with ICOMOS Report under Boundaries (p. 93):</u>  <b>Structures in the above-ground buffer zones within the property include...</b>	This is a clarification related to a part of the ICOMOS Evaluation text which describes a situation prior to the ICOMOS request to modify the property's boundaries.
p. 93, right column, last two lines extending to p. 94, left column	These have been used to clear military remains, start works on the new visitor centre, and <b>to undertake urgent conservation work on Ninmakh, Nabu-sha-Hare and Ishtar Temples.</b>	<u>Congruent with information provided by ICOMOS under Conservation measures (p. 96), and information provided in nomination dossier:</u>  These have been used to clear military remains, start works on the new visitor centre, and <b>to continue the urgent conservation work initiated in 2012 in collaboration with the World Monument Fund's 'Future of Babylon' project on the Ishtar Gate, and the Inner City Wall. Most recent work focuses on the Ninmakh, Nabu-sha-Hare and Ishtar Temples.</b>	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification/ considers this correction to be a clarification.
p. 94, left column, lines 5-9.	<b>However, no concrete conservation activities envisaged in the short- or medium- term were elaborated and neither did the</b>	<u>Congruent with ICOMOS Report under Conservation measures (p. 96, right column) and Management system (p. 97, left column):</u>	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion, as no contradiction can



	State Party provide plans of how conservation priorities will be defined and a programmed conservation approach prepared.	The management plan officially approved in 2018 sets out a detailed identification of the risks, issues and conservation challenges on-site and formulates general aims and policies to address these. However....	be seen between the two statements.
p. 97, left column, line 6 under Documentation.	Since 2012, the State Party has been collaborating with the World Monuments Fund on a project called 'Future of Babylon'...	Since 2008, the State Party has been collaborating with the World Monuments Fund on a project called 'Future of Babylon'...	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification/ considers this correction to be a clarification.
Statement of OUV: p. 100, left column, under criterion (vi)	Babylon <b>functioned</b> as a model, parable and symbol of ancient power for over two thousand years and <b>inspires</b> artistic, popular and religious culture on a global scale.	Babylon <b>has been functioning</b> as a model, parable and symbol of ancient power for over two thousand years and <b>still inspires</b> artistic, popular and religious culture on a global scale.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which modifies the meaning of the sentence.
p. 100, right column, lines 8-10	At the time of inscription, the general physical fabric of the site is in a critical condition and <b>lacks programmed efforts</b> towards conservation.	At the time of inscription, <b>and despite conservation efforts undertaken since 2008 with international collaboration</b> , the general physical fabric of the site is in a critical condition and <b>lacks a well-defined and programmed approach</b> towards conservation.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
p. 101, left column, line 10-12	A management plan has been developed through an in-depth consultation process with local and national stakeholders since 2011.	A management plan has been developed through an in-depth consultation process with local and national stakeholders since 2011 <b>and officially endorsed in 2018.</b>	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification/ considers this correction to be a 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:** Sunken City of Port Royal – A Relict and Continuing 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
361, par.4, left column	<b>Description and history</b> The remains of Fort Rupert, a component of the original defence system, lie submerged in a lagoon, <b>part of which has been included in the nominated area.</b>	The State Party provided additional information to ICOMOS – 14 November 2018, pg. 3 which explains the rationale for the delineation of the boundary. The boundary was extended to ensure the complete inclusion of the remains of Fort Rupert in the lagoon.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
362, par. 6, right column	<b>Boundaries</b> ICOMOS considers that the boundaries of the nominated property could be considered adequate if the site is considered as a single property...	Additional information submitted to ICOMOS on 14 November 2018, pg 39. Some of the present streets continue underwater to connect the submerged portion of the site as one site.	The ICOMOS text quoted went on to say and if the boundaries included all the attributes of the 17 <sup>th</sup> century town.
363, left column  367, left column	<b>Boundaries</b> ...as the current proposal cut out one section due to civil settlement <b>and another area occupied by coast guard</b>  <b>Integrity &amp; authenticity</b> ...as the current proposal cut out one section due to civil settlement <b>and another area occupied by coast guard</b>	State Party submitted the rationale for the nominated property on November 14, 2018, page 4, par. 1: The remains of Fort Walker and Hanover Line are significant heritage assets located on the base. <b>The State Party made the decision to amend the draft boundary to include this area</b> (the area occupied by Jamaica Defence Force Coast Guard) <b>See map below.</b>	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error in relation to the area occupied by the coast guard.
372,	<b>Recommendations</b> <b>Extend the protection of the terrestrial part to include the linear vestiges of the 1692 town as</b>	The entire Port Royal and the Palisadoes Tombolo is protected under the JNHT Act of 1985 and	ICOMOS acknowledges the existing protection as part of the Palisadoes-Port Royal Protected National Heritage

	<b>well as all relevant archaeological areas.</b>	designated Protected National Heritage in 1999.	<p>Area but considers that the linear vestiges of the 1692 town and all associated archaeological areas need specific protection as monuments.</p> <p>The Palisadoes-Port Royal Protected National Heritage Area extends beyond the nominated area and buffer zone and includes the whole of the town as well as the airport and coal wharf and does not specifically protect archaeological sites and areas in situ as monuments.</p> <p>Only Fort Charles is protected as a monument.</p>
Map on page 374	<b>Revised map showing the boundaries of the nominated property (February 2019)</b>	The map shown was drafted by the local and international experts in 2012 under UNESCO's International Assistance Programme financed from the World Heritage Fund. In 2017 the State Party revised the boundaries of the nominated property in the nomination dossier pg. 23 – map and ICOMOS additional information November 2018, pg. 7.	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):** Japan

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group: Mounded Tombs of Ancient Japan

**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 145, Column 1, Line 26	by Japan's <b>Imperial Household</b> .	by Japan's <b>Imperial Household Agency</b> .  Just correction.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 145, column2, Line 9-10	The State Party provided some corrections to the nomination dossier on <b>13 September</b> 2018.	The State Party provided some corrections to the nomination dossier on <b>27 August</b> 2018.  Just correction.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Page 146, Column 1, Line 26-28	Others are in the range of <b>70-90 metres</b> in length, and the smallest is approximately 26 metres in length.	Others are in the range of <b>60-365 metres (keyhole) or less than 90 metres (other shapes)</b> in length, and the smallest is approximately 26 metres in length.  Just correction (Refer to p.222 of the nomination dossier).	ICOMOS considers this correction to be a clarification.
Page 146, Column 2, Line 7	managed by the <b>Imperial Household</b> .	managed by the <b>Imperial Household Agency</b> .  Just correction.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 146, Column 2, Line 23	the Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun ( <b>component 33</b> ).	the Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun ( <b>component 33-1</b> ).	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.

		Just correction.	
Page 147, Column 1, Line 10-11	there are plans for consolidation work at others ( <b>notably</b> component <b>2-1</b> ).	there are plans for consolidation work at others ( <b>e.g.</b> components <b>13, 31 and 33-1</b> ).  Such seibi works are planned at several kofun as described in the Basic Seibi Plans.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 147, Column 2, Line 3-4	There are a number of identified <b>park</b> development proposals including:	There are a number of identified development proposals including:  Just correction.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 147, Column 2, Line 6	Bicycle Museum;	( Delete )  The location of the planned Bicycle Museum has been changed to a site outside of the buffer zone where the facility to be eventually built would not affect the property.	ICOMOS appreciates this update, but considers that this correction contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.
Page 147, Column 2, Line 10-11	Assessments and consideration by <b>the World Heritage Mozu-Furuichi Council</b> ,	Assessments and consideration by <b>the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Council</b> ,  Just correction.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
Page 147, Column 2, Line 39-41	The forms, scales, sizes and contents of the kofun the Kofun period in Japan express political and social hierarchies;	The forms, scales, sizes and contents of the kofun <b>of</b> the Kofun period in Japan express political and social hierarchies;  Just correction.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
Page 149, Column 2, Line 14-22	playground or park (components 14, <b>15</b> , 27, 28, 31, 32) and building/housing developments (components 28 and 30 where the houses are very close to the boundary, but also components <b>16 and 22</b> ).	playground or park (components 14, 27, 28, 31, 32) and building/housing developments (components 28 and 30 where the houses are very close to the boundary, but also component 22).  Just correction.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.

		No part of Component 15 is used as park, and Component 16 is not adjacent to houses.	
Page 149, Column 2, Line 54-57	The evidence of the distinctive funerary practices, historical <b>and contemporary</b> ritual uses, and sacredness of the kofun are attributes of the proposed Outstanding Universal Value.	<p>The evidence of the distinctive funerary practices, historical ritual uses, and sacredness of the kofun are attributes of the proposed Outstanding Universal Value.</p> <p>The State Party of Japan considers that the potential OUV of this serial property resides in the fact that: the mounded tombs of such distinctive shapes and appearances are exceptional technical achievement of earthen construction; and the kofun group was formed as a group of monuments demonstrating the social and political structure of the ancient kingly power. In terms of the kofun as sites for funerary rituals, while the historical use for such purpose is adequate as attribute, their contemporary use should not be regarded as a factor directly contributing to the series' value.</p> <p>As the State Party stated in the additional information submitted in February 2019, the rituals performed by the Imperial Family at Ryobo today are what were resumed in a new manner in the early 20th century. In addition, the history of the festivals at kofun conducted today by local residents dates back to the 17th century, and only some kofun do have such festivals. Such aspects of kofun are relevant to some but not all the component parts of the nominated property.</p>	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.

Page 150, column1, Line28-30	The Agency <b>of</b> Cultural Affairs oversees the implementation of the monitoring arrangement.	The Agency <b>for</b> Cultural Affairs oversees the implementation of the monitoring arrangement.  Just correction.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
Page 150, Column 2, Line 41-44	where the mound is Ryobo but the moat or other surrounding bank is a National Historic Site ( <b>2</b> kofun); the mound is Ryobo but the moat is a municipal Historic Site ( <b>4</b> kofun);	where the mound is Ryobo but the moat or other surrounding bank is a National Historic Site ( <b>3</b> kofun); the mound is Ryobo but the moat is a municipal Historic Site ( <b>3</b> kofun);  The legal procedure for national designation of Component 21 has been completed (Notification announced on 26 February 2019 through the official gazette).	ICOMOS appreciates this update, but considers that this correction contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.
Page 150, Column 2, Line 47-48	<b>National level legal protection is in progress for component 20.</b>	( Delete )  The legal procedure for national designation of Component 20 has been completed (Notification announced on 15 October 2018 through the official gazette).	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Page 151, Column 1, Line 18-21	The Osaka Prefectural Government <b>has established</b> the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Council to coordinate the management of the nominated serial property.	The Osaka Prefectural Government <b>took initiative and has set up, jointly with the relevant bodies,</b> the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Council to coordinate the management of the nominated serial property.  Just correction.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 151, Column 1, Line 36-38	<b>The Cultural Property Protection and Promotion Committee of the Osaka Prefectural Board of Education</b> monitors the Historic Sites.	<b>The local municipalities concerned and private owners, as well as the Cultural Property Protection and Promotion Committee members selected by the Osaka Prefectural Board of Education, monitor and maintain</b> the Historic Sites.  Just correction.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.

Page 151, Column 1, Line 52-54	There are also funding arrangements in place through <b>the National Property Act</b> to support the transfer of land from private to public ownership.	There are also funding arrangements in place through <b>the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties</b> to support the transfer of land from private to public ownership.  Just correction.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Page 151, Column 2, Line 46-47	Basic Seibi Plans have been developed <b>for some components, but</b> are not yet finalised.	Basic Seibi Plans have been developed, <b>covering individual plans for some components. However, these individual plans</b> are not yet finalised.  Just correction.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 152, Column 1, Line 13-15	The traditional practice and management by the Imperial Household Agency do not allow for public visitation to the Ryobo,	The traditional practice and management by the Imperial Household Agency do not allow for public visitation to the Ryobo <b>except for to their specific worship areas,</b>  Just correction.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 152, Column 2, Line 50-51	Ryobo ( <b>mausolea of kings</b> )	Ryobo ( <b>imperial mausolea</b> ) Just correction.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 153, Column 2, Line 19-20	by Japan's Imperial Household.	by Japan's Imperial Household <b>Agency.</b>  Just correction.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence
Page 153, Column 2, Line 34-35	the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group <b>represent and provide</b> exceptional testimony	the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group <b>represents and provides</b> exceptional testimony  Just correction.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 154, Column 1, Line 31-32	<b>National legal protection is in progress for component 20.</b>	( Delete )  The legal procedure for national designation of Component 20 has been completed (Notification announced on 15 October	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.



		2018 through the official gazette).	
Page 154, Column 1, Line 39	( <b>comprised of</b> comprised of representatives	(comprised of representatives  Just correction.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
Page 154, Column 1, Line 41-42	the Agency for Cultural as an Observer).	the Agency for Cultural <b>Affairs</b> as an Observer).  Just correction.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
Page 154, Column 1, Line 52-53	in the cities of <b>Osaka</b> , Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera.	in the cities <b>in Osaka Prefecture:</b> Sakai, Habikino, Fujiidera, etc..  Just correction (Refer to p.291 of the nomination dossier).	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 154, Column 2, Line 22-23	<b>the required legal designations for the national level protection of Component 20, and</b>	( Delete )  The legal procedure for national designation of Component 20 has been completed (Notification announced on 15 October 2018 through the official gazette).	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Page 154, Column 2, Line 26	<b>Completing the preparation of Basic Seibi Plans</b>	<b>Updating the existing</b> Basic Seibi Plans  Just correction.	ICOMOS considers that this correction provides information which contradicts information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure (Additional Information, February 2019)
Page 154, Column 2, Line 47	Bicycle Museum;	( Delete )  The location of the planned Bicycle Museum has been changed to a site outside of the buffer zone where the facility to be eventually built would not affect the property.	ICOMOS appreciates this update, but considers that this correction contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.
Page 148 Colonne 2 Ligne 4-6	et représentent la période du « moyen Kofun» ( <b>de la fin du IVe à la fin du Ve siècle</b> ) qui est considéré comme l'apogée de la période Kofun.	et représentent la période du « moyen Kofun» ( <b>de la seconde moitié du IVe à la seconde moitié du Ve siècle</b> ) qui est considéré comme l'apogée de la période Kofun.	L'ICOMOS considère cette correction comme étant une clarification.

		juste correction	
Page 149 Colonne 1 Ligne 11-13	Les éléments Ryobo sont protégés par la loi sur la Maison impériale et <b>la loi nationale sur la propriété</b> ,	Les éléments Ryobo sont protégés par la loi sur la Maison impériale et <b>la loi sur les propriétés nationales</b> juste correction	L'ICOMOS considère cette correction comme étant une modification rédactionnelle qui ne change pas le sens de la phrase
Page 149 Colonne 2 Ligne 43-44	et le projet de surélévation de la ligne Koya du chemin de fer de <b>Nankay</b> ;	et le projet de surélévation de la ligne Koya du chemin de fer de <b>Nankai</b> ; juste correction	L'ICOMOS reconnaît cette erreur de frappe.

## 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):** Lao People's Democratic Republic

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Megalithic Jar Sites in Xiengkhuang – Plain of Jars

**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 156, column 1, para 4, line 5	<b>(grave markers, or lids for the jars)</b>	To replace (or) with (and).  <b>(grave markers, and lids for the jars)</b>	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change that contradicts information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure. The State Party acknowledged in the nomination materials that there is no reliable evidence for the conclusion that the disks were lids for the jars, despite this common assumption. (eg. Nomination Dossier, p. 5).
Page 156, column 2, para 7, line 10	<b>The jars are associated with mortuary practices, and are thought to reflect funerary practices of elites.</b>	<b>The jars are associated with mortuary practices, and seemingly to reflect social status of funerary practices.</b>	ICOMOS considers that this correction provides information which contradicts information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure. (Nomination Dossier, p. 74)
Page 156, column 2, para 8, line 6	<b>(thought to be grave markers or lids for the jars)</b>	To replace or with and.  <b>(thought to be grave markers and lids for the jars)</b>	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change that contradicts information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure. The State Party acknowledged in the nomination materials that there is no

			reliable evidence for the conclusion that the disks were lids for the jars, despite this common assumption. (eg. Nomination Dossier p. 5).
Page 157, column 1, para 4, Line 10	...such as Sites 23 (sedimentary breccia) and 25 (andesite).	To delete the words in brackets ...such as Sites 23 and 25.	ICOMOS considers this to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence. This information was taken from material provided by the State Party to justify the inclusion of these components. (Additional Information, February 2019, pp. 1, 2, 4, 5).
Page 158, column 1, line 25	A new high voltage transmission line runs through the buffer zone of site 3	The sentence is to be removed. A new high voltage transmission line was only planned and never been developed. As due to the HIA consultation this development project was advised to avoid the buffer zone.	ICOMOS considers that this correction contains new information which contradicts information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure. This was described in the nomination dossier (p. 120), and Additional Information of November 2018 (pp. 4-5) states that the transmission line will have visual impacts, and that the Heritage Department had negotiated to move it from its original location within the nominated property to the 'edge of the buffer zone'.  Advice that the project will now not be developed is new information.
Page 158, column 1, line 26	Roadworks have damaged some the elements in some components (particularly site 52)	Roadworks have damaged some elements in one component (site 52)	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion. Although the impacts of roads/tracks are most significant for component 52, roads and tracks have also impacted on the integrity of other

			components (eg. components 2, 3, 21 and 25).
Page 160, column 1, para 2, line 1	<b>The State Party has indicated in the additional information received in February 2019 that there are possible future plans for a ‘large scale restoration’ at Site 1, ...</b>	<p><b>The State Party has indicated in the additional information received in February 2019 that there are possible future plans for a restoration at Site 1, ...</b></p> <p>In fact, the actual text said “during the ICOMOS mission, the possibility of future restoration at Site 1 was discussed, primarily in terms of consolidating vulnerable jars and improving site presentation. However, this should be considered conservation work rather than future development.”</p> <p>To clarify, the conservation work planned at Site 1 is not a “large scale” project. It is only to treat a targeted number of jars that are vulnerable to further deterioration.</p>	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification. The context of this comment in the evaluation report is that projects classed as ‘conservation work’ should also be subject to HIA processes and forwarded to the World Heritage Centre according to paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines. These processes should not be limited to ‘development projects’ only.
Page 161, column 1, para 3, line 1	Provincial decrees establish the funding base and the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division <b>which manages site 1, and supports the day-to-day management of the other components which is provided by nearby villages.</b>	<p>Provincial decrees establish the funding base and the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division <b>which is responsible not only for managing all nominated sites at the Plain of Jars, but also for all (not nominated) jar sites under national protection. Furthermore, it supports the day-to-day management provided by nearby villages.</b></p> <p>Its duties extend beyond site 1.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that this correction is a clarification which contradicts information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure.</p> <p>The nomination dossier (p. 136) states that the Plain of Jars Technical Division is responsible for the day to day management of Site 1, as well as supporting the management of all the other sites. This is also shown in a diagram on p. 138.</p> <p>The information concerning the Division’s duties in relation to all jar sites (not just those included in the World Heritage nomination) is considered to be a clarification.</p>
Page 161, column 1, para 6, line 6	The office of the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division is <b>not yet fully established.</b>	The office of the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division is <b>officially established since August 2018 and is already</b>	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion. While the office was established in 2018, the

		<b>working. It includes 18 staff, and additional staff will be recruited.</b>	organisational chart shown on p. 145 of the nomination dossier has not yet been fully established; furthermore many of the functions outlined in pp. 144-145 are described in the future tense, leading ICOMOS to the view that work to establish these arrangements was in progress.
Page 161, column 2, line 3	<b>While</b> all proposals, designs or plans for regional development or infrastructure implementation from other arms of government must be forwarded to the World Heritage Office for Heritage Impact Assessment, <b>it is not clear whether this is fully functioning.</b>	To be removed.  <b>According to the Law on the National Heritage (2015) Article 44</b> , all proposals, designs or plans for regional development or infrastructure implementation from other arms of government must be forwarded to the World Heritage Office for Heritage Impact Assessment.	ICOMOS considers that this correction provides information which contradicts information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure. While HIA Guidelines have been developed, the Additional Information received in February 2019 acknowledges ‘the importance of putting in place a HIA system as soon as possible’. (p. 15)
Page 161, column 2, para 2, line 6	<b>However, conservation measures, research, and improvements to the presentation of the overall property are not prominent at this level of management planning. (at village level)</b>	<b>The management system has been designed so that at the village level, the responsibilities focus on day-to-day monitoring and basic maintenance. Conservation, research and presentation are tasks that are under the responsibility of the technical staff and agencies at the provincial and national level.</b>	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 161, column 2, para 3	<b>Guidelines for Heritage Impact Assessment have been developed as part of the management system, but these are not yet included in the legal framework, and the State Party notes that they are not yet consistent with the management system has been presented.</b>	<b>The State Party has provided additional information in February 2019 to clarify that the State Party is in the process of preparing a Provincial Governor’s Decree which will require all future development projects in Xiengkhuang province to be subject to HIA procedures, in line with the guidelines for Heritage Impact Assessment. The decree will be issued by end of 2019 and will reinforce the provisions regarding HIA in the Law on the National Heritage (2015) Article 44.</b>	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion. Because the decree was not yet in place at the time of the evaluation, ICOMOS considers the text to be factually correct. The Additional Information received in February 2019 acknowledges ‘the importance of putting in place a HIA system as soon as possible’. (p. 15)

Page 161, column 2, para 4, line 5	In 2018, the Province of Xiengkhuang was affected by <b>the collapse of a dam followed by heavy storms...</b>	The bold part needs to be removed.  In fact, in 2018, the collapse of a dam occurred in Attapeu province in the south of the country, followed by heavy storms that affected various provinces in Lao PDR. Xiengkhuang province was affected by heavy rain, but within the nominated property only a few sites were directly affected. In response, Lao PDR has now secured the commitment and support from SEAMEO-SPAFA and expertise from ICCROM/Ritsumeikan University to proceed with a programme to build capacity in risk preparedness and prepare a DRM plan. This will start in late 2019.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Page 162, column 2, para 3, line 21	A Tourism Management Plan <b>is currently being developed and</b> will guide new interpretation actions.	A Tourism Management Plan <b>has been committed to be accomplished by 2020. It</b> will guide new interpretation actions.	ICOMOS considers that this correction provides information which contradicts information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure. (Additional Information, February 2019, p. 9).
Page 163, column 1, para 5, line 8	<b>Nevertheless, ICOMOS considers that a management plan is needed, due to the heavy reliance on coordination and legal frameworks.</b>	<b>As discussed during the ICOMOS mission, the State Party is open to develop a management plan in due course.</b>	ICOMOS considers that this is an additional comment. A recommendation to the State Party to develop a management plan has been included in the draft decision for the World Heritage Committee.
Page 163, column 1, para 5, line 10	<b>Many</b> dimensions of the management system do not seem to be fully operationalized, <b>and the Heritage Impact Assessment is yet to be fully functioning and is unrelated to the legal frameworks.</b>	<b>Some</b> dimensions of the management system do not seem to be fully operationalized <b>nonetheless the State Party is in the process of preparing a Provincial Governor's Decree which will require all future development projects in Xiengkhuang province to be subject to HIA procedures.</b>	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.  In relation to the HIA procedures, ICOMOS considers the text to be factually correct because the decree was not yet in place at the time of the completion of the evaluation. The Additional Information received in February 2019 acknowledges 'the importance of putting in

			place a HIA system as soon as possible'. (p. 15)
Page 163, column 2, para 5, line 3	This serial property of 15 components <b>contain</b> 1325 of these large carved stone jars...	grammatical error.  This serial property of 15 components <b>contains</b> 1325 of these large carved stone jars...	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error, which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 164, column 1, para 4, line 1	The serial property is protected under the Law... and the Provincial Governor's Decree concerning the Management and Conservation of the Plain of Jars World Heritage Sites No. 996.	<b>To add this text.</b>  In addition, Decree No. 870 concerning Establishment and Operation of Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division sets up the structure, duties of the newly-established site management office. Provincial governor's Decree No. 995 provides a mechanism for funding site conservation through revenue sharing from tourism.	ICOMOS considers this additional text to be an editorial change which adds further detail to the evaluation report text.



## 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):** Portugal

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Royal Building of *Mafra* – Palace, Basilica, Convent, *Cerco* Garden and Hunting Park (*Tapada*)

**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 285, right column, parag. 6	“The Peninsular War (1807-1814) [...] and a dam was created <b>along the Valla: today it</b> encompasses the Cerco Garden, the School of Infantry and the Military Centre for Physical Education and Sports and the firing range; [...]”.	“The Peninsular War (1807-1814) [...] and a dam was created on the Vela of first Tapada: <del>never encompasses the Cerco Garden, the School of Infantry and the Military Centre for Physical Education and Sports and the firing range;</del> [...]”.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Page 286, left column, parag. 1	“In <b>1840</b> King Fernando II transformed the Tapada into the Granja Real (Experimental Royal Farm) to introduce new agricultural, forestry and livestock practices. However, <b>no detail</b> is provided on how the establishment of the Granja might	“In <u>1843</u> King Fernando II transformed the Tapada into the Granja Real (Experimental Royal Farm) to introduce new agricultural, forestry and livestock practices. <u>Detail is provided</u> on how the establishment of the Granja might have modified the arrangements in the Tapada”.	1840/ 1843 ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error
		JUSTIFICATION: The Tapada was included in 1843 into the Granja Real, a model farm for the development of agriculture, forestry and horse breeding. This Royal Farm has developed as a research space for new farming and livestock practices, articulating with other state institutes, with the objective of promoting innovative practices to improve the national productive system. One of the greatest contributions of this "laboratory" was the replanting of the vineyard in several parts of the country, after its extermination by phylloxera.	<b>No detail:</b> ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/

	have modified the arrangements in the Tapada”.	SEE “NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]”, VOL. 1, PAGE 250; ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FEBRUARY 2019, PAGE 14.	justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered. However, ICOMOS considers that no detail can be amended into “no sufficient detail”
Page 286, left column, parag. 4	“Mafra [...]. It was refurbished in 1945 and <b>its</b> boundary wall with Bicas Square was <b>replaced by a metal railing in about 1961</b> ”.	<p>“Mafra [...]. It was refurbished in 1945 and <u>in its</u> boundary wall with Bicas Square <u>a gate was opened around the 1930s</u>”.</p> <p>JUSTIFICATION: In around the 1930s, the Mafra Tourism Initiative Committee opened a gate in the wall of the fence that leads onto Bicas Square to allow direct access to the garden.</p> <p>SEE “NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]”, VOL. 1, PAGE 243.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that this correction provides information which contradicts information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure.</p> <p>Explanation: The nomination dossier reports at p. 243 an image with the following caption: Plan for the railing Cerco Garden, 1958-1961. CMM, 2016. The mission expert reported “its boundary wall with Bico Square was replaced by a grille about 1961”; the Additional information (February 2019), p. 96 reports: “Around 1960, the Municipality of Mafra implemented the project for installation of a railing that gave greater visibility to the garden.”</p>

<p>Page 286, right column, parag. 6</p>	<p>“The Cerco Garden [...]. <b>However, some parts, i.e.</b> the open ground immediately adjacent to the eastern front and an area currently occupied by facilities for vehicles, <b>detract</b> from the expected quality of a formal Garden serving a former royal residence”.</p>	<p>“The Cerco Garden [...]. The open ground immediately adjacent to the eastern front and an area currently occupied by facilities for vehicles, <u>not</u> detract from the expected quality of a formal Garden serving a former royal residence”.</p> <p>JUSTIFICATION: The Bicas Square has always been a public area in which various events including monthly fairs, military exercises, etc, took place.</p> <p>SEE “NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]”, VOL. 1, PAGES 51 AND 243; ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOVEMBER 2018, PAGES 1-2 (MAP); ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FEBRUARY 2019, PAGES 8 AND 29. AND THE TWO PHOTOS ATTACHED.</p>  <p>Saint André Fair. João V Square (or Bicas Square) – Mafra – 1890. Municipal Archive of Mafra.</p>  <p>Military exercises João V Square (or Bicas Square). Mafra – ca. 1904. Army Digital Library</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion</p>
<p>Page 286, right column, parag. 8</p>	<p>“Based [...]. Additionally, the asphalted area immediately adjacent to the eastern side of the palace needs <b>to be</b> rehabilitated and its overall appearance and arrangement improved. [...]”.</p>	<p>“Based [...]. Additionally, the asphalted area immediately adjacent to the eastern side of the palace needs <u>an archaeological survey to justify its rehabilitation</u> and its overall appearance and arrangement improved. [...]”.</p> <p>JUSTIFICATION: The School of Arms as defined a set of measures to be developed in the medium and long term, in line with the specific objectives and action plan proposed in the Management System also in the Nomination. In particular, we stress the gradual plan to demolish spurious, ephemeral or obsolete constructions, namely: the old workshops near the separation wall with the Cerco Garden, which limits the view to the east façade of the Palace;</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers this correction to be a clarification.</p> <p>ICOMOS remains of the opinion that the asphalted area needs to be rehabilitated.</p>

		<p>parietal survey of a separation wall with the Cerco Garden to verify the existence of possible walled walks between the old recreation of the friars and the garden; availability to authorize the elaboration of an Archeological Chart in the Tapada (Military Tapada and National Tapada).</p> <p>SEE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOVEMBER 2018 - PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT, PAGES 1-5.</p>	
Page 287, right column, parag. 5	<p>“ICOMOS notes that indeed Mafra exhibits remarkable specificities: <b>however, the architectural and landscape design achievements at Versailles and Caserta are notable. Equally the Vanvitelli’s Aqueduct (38 km long) at Caserta, which served the palace, the town of Caserta and the silk production at the San Leucio complex, stands out within the comparative framework”.</b></p>	<p>“ICOMOS notes that, indeed, Mafra exhibits remarkable specificities: <u>namely the double dome of the basilica, the staircases of the convent and the complexity of the hydraulic system based on the Tapada aqueduct</u>”.</p> <p>JUSTIFICATION: The Vanvitelli’s Aqueduct can only be compared with the Lisbon Aqueduct, whose purpose was to ensure the water supply of Lisbon and its industries, came into function in 1748, with a network of fountains, in length of 58135 meters. It is important to note that, in this case, it is not intended to compare the hydraulic systems of the Royal Building to the monumentality of some aqueducts, such as that of Lisbon (1731-1748) or Caserta (concluded in 1769), but it is important to characterize the extensive and complex hydraulic network, with about 50 points of water adduction and its conduction through subterranean and aerial aqueducts. This work was important for the training of new engineers who then participated in the construction of the Aqueduct in Lisbon, one of the greatest achievements of European engineering (also on the Tentative List).</p> <p>SEE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FEBRUARY 2019, PAGE 45 (COMPARATIVE TABLE).</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that this correction contains advocacy for the proposals made in the nomination dossier.</p>
Page 287, right column, parag. 7	<p>“The augmented [...]. However, further documentation on the Tapada, in the form of a landscape study, including maps of the distribution of the heritage features, of the landscape arrangements and of the hydraulic system, needs to be provided, <u>given that the Tapada appears to be a decisive element in the distinctiveness of Mafra compared to other royal residences throughout Europe</u>”.</p>	<p>“The augmented [...]. However, further documentation on the Tapada, in the form of a landscape study, including maps of the distribution of the heritage features, of the landscape arrangements and of the hydraulic system, needs to be provided, <u>since the Tapada is part of the site</u>”.</p> <p>JUSTIFICATION: Mafra’s Tapada is quite different from other landscapes adjacent to European Palaces, since it encompassed not only hunting territories but also self-sustaining forest, agricultural, orchards and livestock areas, characteristic of the Portuguese Royal Palaces and is important to understanding the property as a "whole". However the property should be view especially since the Nomination is drawn from cultural and built perspective, in which the Palace, Convent and Basilica are the essential elements. The Cerco Garden and Tapada, although very important, from the historical point of view are complementary and subsidiary to the palace, and the convent. In the case of the “Royal site of Mafra”, it is not a park that received a palace, but a palace that required the existence of a green area (garden and Tapada) suited to its needs.</p> <p>SEE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FEBRUARY 2019, PAGES 12-15, 24-33 AND 45 (COMPARATIVE TABLE).</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.</p>

Page 288, left column, parag. 5	“ICOMOS observes that the proposed justification of this criterion [c (i)] focuses on the palace <b>only</b> and does <b>not</b> address how the Cerco Garden and the Tapada might justify this criterion”.	<p>“ICOMOS observes that the proposed justification of this criterion focuses <u>predominantly</u> on the palace <u>and convent</u>, <u>even though</u> the Cerco Garden and the Tapada might also justify this criterion”.</p> <p>JUSTIFICATION: The Nomination of the Royal Building of Mafra focuses on the built component, as distinctive and predominant, namely the palace, the basilica and the convent, but showing its adjacent areas (Tapada and Cerco Garden) as structural in the Application, in terms of a global vision, one and indivisible, because they clearly contribute to the recognition of its integrity, authenticity and outstanding universal value of the property.</p> <p>SEE “NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]”, VOL. 1, PAGES 314-316; ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FEBRUARY 2019, PAGES 34-69.</p>	ICOMOS considers that this correction contains advocacy for the proposals made in the nomination dossier.
Page 288, left column, parag. 6	“The additional information provided in February 2019 on the Cerco Garden and the Tapada [...]. The water system – built to supply water for the palace, its gardens and orchards – is textually described <b>but no detailed maps, drawings or sufficient photographic documentation are presented to illustrate in what ways this system might reflect human creative genius</b> ”.	<p>“The additional information provided in February 2019 on the Cerco Garden and the Tapada [...]. The water system – built to supply water for the palace, its gardens and orchards – is textually described <u>and include</u> detailed maps, drawings <u>and</u> sufficient photographic documentation are presented to illustrate in what ways this system might reflect human creative genius”.</p> <p>JUSTIFICATION: SEE “NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]”, VOL. I, PAGES 138-146 AND 245-251 (TEXT AND IMAGES); VOL. II, PAGES 208-250 (FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN) AND PAGES 157-182 (THE ROYAL BUILDING OF MAFRA SEEN BY FOREIGNERS); ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FEBRUARY 2019, PAGES 12-23.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.</p> <p>ICOMOS considers that this correction contains advocacy for the proposals made in the nomination dossier.</p>
Page 288, left column, parag. 7	“ICOMOS [...]. For instance, the builder of the dome of the basilica could have profited from lessons learned in the design and building of earlier much larger domes, e.g. in Florence <b>and Rome</b> . The staircases are also mentioned as architectural elements concurring with	<p>“ICOMOS [...]. For instance, the builder of the dome of the basilica could have profited from lessons learned in the design and building of earlier much larger domes, e.g. in Florence and Rome, <u>as they will have received from the Pantheon</u>. <u>However the cathedral dome of Santa Maria del Fiore, is brick and mortar, the one of the Basilica of St. Peter is brick and mortar covered with stone on the outside, while that of the dome of the Basilica of Mafra are entirely executed in carved stone through an innovative technique that has later used in the domes of Basilica of Estrela in Lisboa (1779) and in Basilica of Candelaria in Rio Janeiro (1877), which shows a very deep knowledge of the stereotomy</u>. The staircases are also mentioned as architectural elements concurring with the justification of the criterion; they <u>reflect</u> human creative genius compared to similar structures from the same period, <u>since an original constructive solution has been used to create an impressively illusion effect</u>,</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.</p> <p>ICOMOS considers that this correction contains advocacy for the proposals made</p>

	<p>the justification of the criterion; <b>however</b> they <b>do not appear</b> to reflect human creative genius compared to similar structures from the same period”.</p>	<p><u>consisting of two staircases that are dually symmetrical as each unfurls across flights around an empty core, crossing the landings of each floor but without the different flows ever crossing over each other.</u></p> <p>JUSTIFICATION: The creative human genius is reflected in both architectural “pieces”, because the double dome of the basilica, is entirely executed in carved stone, unlike its congeners made in mixed technology (e. g. the basilica of Rome or in Florence), or the two bulbous domes of the turrets, with an elaborate stereotomy of extreme constructive complexity, unique in this kind. Furthermore the techniques and materials used in the double dome of de basilica of Mafra (1730) only find parallelism in the dome of the basilica of the Estrela (1779) in Lisbon, and in the basilica of Candelaria in Rio de Janeiro (1877).</p> <p>As regards the double convent staircase, one of the 156 existing in the building, similar constructive solution is not known. Compared with similar structures form the same period, consists of two staircases that are dually symmetrical to create an impressively illusionary effect as each unfurls across flights around an empty core, crossing the landings of each floor but without the different flows ever crossing over each other.</p> <p>SEE “NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]”, VOL. I, PAGES 123 AND 286; ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FEBRUARY 2019, PAGES 45 (COMPARATIVE TABLE).</p>	<p>in the nomination dossier.</p>
<p>Page 288, right column, parag. 4</p>	<p>“In ICOMOS’ [...] However, it influenced the design of other churches and buildings in Portugal (e.g., <b>the lost Palace of Ajuda</b>) and around the Portuguese empire (e.g. the Imperial Palace of São Cristóvão, <b>in</b> Brazil), thus the palatial complex can be considered to have in turn exerted its influence”.</p>	<p>“In ICOMOS’ [...] However, it influenced the design of other churches and buildings in Portugal (e.g., <u>the existing</u> Palace of Ajuda) and around the Portuguese diaspora (e.g. the Imperial Palace of São Cristóvão, <u>and the Church of Our Lady of Candelaria, both in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil</u>), thus the palatial complex can be considered to have in turn exerted its influence”.</p> <p>JUSTIFICATION: The Palace of Ajuda doesn’t was lost, but was unfinished due to the French invasions, and departure of the Royal Family to the Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) in 1807.</p> <p>SEE “NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]”, VOL. I, PAGES 205 AND 270.</p>	<p>ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.</p>
<p>Page 289, left column, parag. 5</p>	<p>“ICOMOS observes that the proposed justification for this criterion [c(vi)] refers to several arguments, which <b>however can</b> contribute to strengthen and to complement the justification <b>of criterion (iv)</b>,</p>	<p>“ICOMOS observes that the proposed justification for this criterion [c(vi)] refers to several arguments, which <u>contribute</u> to strengthen and to complement its the justification”.</p> <p>JUSTIFICATION: According to the operational guidelines, criterion (iv), focuses on the material heritage: “be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates(a) significant stage(s) in human history”. On the other hand , criterion (vi), addresses immaterial heritage: “be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance”.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.</p>

	rather than supporting the justification of criterion (vi)".	<p>Therefore, we believe that the arguments presented to justify criterion (iv) not support criterion (vi), which is justified under a different rationale, as follows..</p> <p>The Royal Building of Mafra "is directly associated with the monarch that more material conditions arranged to execute a work of an extraordinary international impact. It reveals itself as the symbol of an absolutist conception of power, valid in the first half of the 18th century, as an instrument of affirmation of a political-religious ideology in which the King assumes himself as the apex of hierarchical society and as monarch exercising a position by natural right and divine will. It includes a remarkable collection of national and international works of art, namely, painting, sculpture, silverware, liturgical vestments and others; one of the biggest and best royal libraries covering themes as different as religion to science, including "banned books" by authorization granted by Papal Bull; a vast set of musical pieces written exclusively by national and international composers for the six organs of the Basilica; an abundant travel literature of several foreign authors from the 18th to the 20th centuries. From the Mafra Sculpture Class persists, in the region, an inheritance of artisan work connected to the sculpture in clay and the production of utilitarian pieces. Around immaterial heritage remain the processions created in the 18th century, continuing today in the Holy Week and moments of greater solemnity. Also noteworthy is the 1982 edition of José Saramago's "Baltasar and Blimunda" (with more than 50 editions and translated into 20 languages), awarded with the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1998, a novel that evokes the construction of the Royal Building and its ambience".</p> <p>SEE "NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]", VOL. I, PAGE 9.</p>	ICOMOS considers that this correction contains advocacy for the proposals made in the nomination dossier.
Page 289, right column, parag. 3	"However, ICOMOS notices that some parts of the nominated property <b>have suffered from some inappropriate changes, that need to be addressed</b> ".	<p>However, ICOMOS notices that some parts of the nominated property have suffered from some inappropriate <u>reversible</u> changes <u>that need to be resolved, with a formal commitment by the military to phase out them, keeping in mind that current needs do not match with the period of the colonial war</u>".</p> <p>JUSTIFICATION: With respect to the preservation and maintenance of the Property, the School of Arms interventions are in compliance with the Law of Portuguese Cultural Heritage (Law no. 107/2001)<sup>9</sup>, translated in Volume II (annexes) of this Nomination<sup>10</sup>, in particular Articles 45 and 46, relating to conservation and restoration projects and works, and maintenance interventions, as well as Decree-Law no. 140/2009, which establishes the legal regime for studies, projects, reports, works or interventions on cultural goods classified or to be classified, in particular Articles 7, 8 and 22, which regulate the inspection, monitoring and implementation of interventions. They defined a set of measures to be measures to be developed in the medium and long term, in line with the specific objectives and action plan proposed in the Management System also in the Nomination.</p> <p>In particular, we stress the gradual plan to demolish spurious, ephemeral or obsolete constructions, namely: the old workshops near the separation wall with the Cerco Garden, which limits the view to the east façade of the</p>	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.

		Palace; parietal survey of a separation wall with the Cerco Garden to verify the existence of possible walled walks between the old recreation of the friars and the garden; availability to authorize the elaboration of an Archeological Chart in the Tapada (Military Tapada and National Tapada). SEE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOVEMBER 2018 - PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT, PAGES 1-5.	
Page 290, left column, parag. 7	“The expanse of asphalt parade ground and the vehicle sheds on the upper level <b>are far more recent and have a negative impact on the appearance of this part of the Garden. Hence, only some elements of the Cerco Garden retain authentic design and fabric, particularly in the formal grove area, but</b> the area close to the east front of the <b>monastery does not reflect the original design nor subsequent relevant phases of modifications/ renovation”.</b>	<p>“The expanse of asphalt parade ground and the vehicle sheds on the upper level, and the area close to the east front of the <u>convent, needs archaeological survey, to better understand these aspect and in order to guarantee the authenticity of the property, before developing any action of requalification”.</u></p> <p>JUSTIFICATION: However, there is no historical evidence of landscaping in this area (after the completion of the building), the cartography of the construction phase is scarce and inaccurate; and nineteenth-century cartography does not record landscaping in this area. It should be noted that par, of this parade ground (on the back of the building), was created by the cutting of a rocky mass, in which the palace is implanted, reason why it is expected to exist little capacity of earth. As for the space immediately in front of the East façade, it is a Terreiro, that originally served as "playground" for the friars and since the beginning of the nineteenth century, it has been used as a terreiro for the military parade.</p> <p>SEE “NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]”, VOL. 1, PAGES 51 AND 243; ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FEBRUARY 2019, PAGES 4-8 AND 24; AND THE TWO PHOTOS ATTACHED (SEE THE JUSTIFICATION PAGE 286, RIGHT COLUMN, PARAG. 6).</p>	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.
Page 290, left column, parag. 8	“The Tapada [...]. Today <b>the middle and furthest divisions are merging once again as the aim of</b> encouraging native flora and fauna is being implemented”.	<p>“The Tapada [...].Today, <u>projects</u> encouraging native flora and fauna are being implemented.</p> <p>JUSTIFICATION: The second (middle) and third (furthest) Tapadas have been together since its foundation, in 1744, and have maintained their function.</p> <p>SEE “NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]”, VOL. 1, PAGES 138 AND 245-246; ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FEBRUARY 2019, PAGES 12-15 AND 24-33.</p>	ICOMOS considers this correction to be a clarification.
Page 292, left column, parag. 2	“The list submitted in February is useful; <b>however, it does not</b> represent an integrated conservation programme for the Complex, which is needed”.	<p>“The list submitted in February is useful; it <u>does</u> represent an integrated conservation programme for the Complex, which is needed”.</p> <p>JUSTIFICATION: Additional information from February 2019 presented a "Table of conservation and restoration actions between 1744 and 2034" by the partners. In addition, in the Nomination, a set of programs was presented until 2034, as well as in the additional information of November 2018, in this case, by the School of Arms, which undertakes to develop a series of medium and long-term actions in</p>	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.



		<p>accordance with current legislation, namely, the Law of Portuguese Cultural Heritage (Law No. 107/2001), in particular articles 45 and 46, and in consonance with the Collaboration Protocol, signed on February 15, 2019.</p> <p>SEE “NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]”, VOL. 1, PAGES 411-414 AND 420-421; ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOVEMBER 2018, PAGES 1-5 (PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT); ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FEBRUARY 2019, PAGES 103-105.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.</p>
<p>Page 292, left column, parag. 4</p>	<p>“<b>However,</b> ICOMOS notes that there is a strong <b>need for more</b> coordination among all partners responsible for the property and their respective activities”.</p>	<p>“ICOMOS notes that there is a strong coordination among all partners responsible for the property and their respective activities”.</p> <p>JUSTIFICATION: Since 1995, the partners have assumed a set of responsibilities related to the Property in the most diverse areas (conservation, maintenance, monitoring, cultural promotion and research) expressed in the unilateral and bilateral protocols, which are found in the Collaboration Protocol, signed in February 2019, which is an update to the Protocol of the Mission Unit created in 2010 for the preparation of the Nomination.</p> <p>SEE “NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]”, VOL. 1, PAGES 420-421; ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FEBRUARY 2019, PAGES 108-114.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.</p> <p>ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.</p>
<p>Page 292, left column, parag. 8</p>	<p>“ICOMOS considers that a robust and apparently well geared up monitoring <b>system exists</b> for the Palace, set up by the GDCH. <b>However, the indicators of the more recent monitoring system may need to be simplified.</b> Additionally, ICOMOS suggests separating the indicators concerning the state of conservation of the property from those assessing the efficiency (and effectiveness) of the management arrangements, as they address two different aims”.</p>	<p>“ICOMOS considers that a robust and apparently well geared up monitoring system, <u>with suitable indicators</u>, exists for the Palace, set up by the GDCH. ICOMOS suggests separating the indicators concerning the state of conservation of the property from those assessing the efficiency (and effectiveness) of the management arrangements, as they address two different aims”.</p> <p>JUSTIFICATION: The monitoring indicators (based on a four-color system) correspond to the process used by the General Directorate for Cultural Heritage (GDCH) services responsible for the conservation, maintenance and monitoring of classified property.</p> <p>SEE “NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]”, VOL. 1, PAGES 390-391.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.</p> <p>ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.</p>

Page 293, right column, parag. 8	“ICOMOS [...]. In this regard it <b>would be necessary that the management develops a common visitation strategy</b> with a common framework for the presentation of the property, its values, attributes and <b>history</b> . [...]”.	“ICOMOS [...]. In this regard it <u>develops a common visitation strategy</u> , and with a common framework for the presentation of the property, its values, attributes and history, <u>is being envisaged, which includes the creation of a single ticket for the whole property.</u> [...]”. JUSTIFICATION: The visitation circuits of the Convent and Tapada area (military and public) are included in the first volume of the Nomination of the Royal Building of Mafra. They are regulated by the Protocol signed in 2013, included in the second volume of the Nomination.  SEE “NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]”, VOL. 1, PAGES 446-455 (VISITOR ROUTES) AND 420-421; ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOVEMBER 2018, PAGES 1-5 (PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT).	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.
Page 294, left column, parag. 2	“The nomination [...]. The visual structure of the management system in the nomination dossier mentions other partners among the concerned parties <b>but it is not clear</b> how the local community and entrepreneurs, for instance, will be involved in the management process”.	“The nomination [...]. The visual structure of the management system in the nomination dossier mentions other partners among the concerned parties <u>and define</u> how the local community and entrepreneurs, for instance, will be involved in the management process”.  JUSTIFICATION: The local community and entrepreneurs are involved in the management process, as mentioned in the second clause of the Collaboration Protocol (Consultative Unit). Through this protocol, the Consultative Unit of the Royal Building of Mafra was also created, whose mission is to collaborate in supporting the development of plans and projects of the Cooperation Unit.  SEE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FEBRUARY 2019, PAGE 112.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 294, right column, parag. 1	“The various separate agreements <b>need to be</b> integrated into one single instrument that delineates common objectives and specific management tasks for each management body”.	“The various separate agreements <u>are now</u> integrated into one single instrument that delineates common objectives and specific management tasks for each management body”.  JUSTIFICATION: The separate agreements are integrated in the Collaboration Protocol, signed in February 2019, first clause, and the specific objectives in the programs of intervention until 2034.  SEE “NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]”, VOL. 1, PAGES 411-414 AND 420-421; ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOVEMBER 2018, PAGES 1-5 (PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT); ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FEBRUARY 2019, PAGES 112.	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.  ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.
Page 295, right column, parag. 6	“Develop a landscape study and a cartographic inventory of the heritage features of the Tapada to support a more complete and detailed	“Develop a landscape study and a cartographic inventory of the heritage features of the Tapada to support a more complete and detailed understanding of the historical evolution of the design of the Tapada, including the distribution of the functional areas, of the hydraulic system and its elements, the selection of plants, as well as alterations to the species and their layout, so as to reinforce and further substantiate the proposed justification for inscription <u>as a site</u> ”.	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that

	<p>understanding of the historical evolution of the design of the Tapada, including the distribution of the functional areas, of the hydraulic system and its elements, the selection of plants, as well as alterations to the species and their layout, <b><u>so as to reinforce and further substantiate the proposed justification for inscription</u></b>".</p>	<p>JUSTIFICATION: In the additional information of 2019 was presented in a detailed description of the Cerco Garden and Tapada, designation on the hydraulic system and principally distribution of the functional areas in the three parts of Tapada, accompanied by an extensive chronology of the Royal Building of Mafra, including photographs and old maps and modern.</p> <p>Even though, the Tapada is an important aspect of Mafra, its existence makes sense only by understanding the property as a "whole", especially since the Nomination is drawn from a cultural and built, basis. In this sense the Cerco Garden and the Tapada, although very important, for understanding the property, from the historical point of view are complementary and subsidiary to the palace. In the case of the "Royal site of Mafra", it is not a hunting park that received a palace, but a palace that required the existence of a green area (garden and the Tapada with three areas: agricultural; silvoagropastoral and forest) suited to its needs.</p> <p>SEE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FEBRUARY 2019, PAGES 12-15, 24-33 AND 45 (COMPARATIVE TABLE).</p>	<p>have been fully considered.</p> <p>ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.</p>
Page 284, left column, parag. 3	<p>"Conceived [...], a <b>Franciscan monastery</b> [...] Palace".</p>	<p>"Conceived [...], a <u>convent</u> [...] Palace".</p> <p>SEE "NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]", VOL. 1, PAGES 118-137.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence</p>
Page 284, right column, parag. 6	<p>"The nominated [...], a <b>Franciscan monastery</b> [...] study".</p>	<p>"The nominated [...], a <u>convent</u> [...] study".</p> <p>SEE "NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]", VOL. 1, PAGES 118-137.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence</p>
Page 287, left column, parag. 11	<p>"The complex [...], a <b>Franciscan monastery</b> [...] sculpture;"</p>	<p>"The complex [...], a <u>convent</u> [...] sculpture;"</p> <p>SEE "NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]", VOL. 1, PAGES 118-137.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence</p>
Page 288, left column, parag. 4	<p>"This criterion [...], a <b>Franciscan monastery</b> [...] earthquake".</p>	<p>"This criterion [...], a <u>convent</u> [...] earthquake".</p> <p>SEE "NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]", VOL. 1, PAGES 118-137.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence</p>
Page 290, right column, parag. 2	<p>"The Royal Building of Mafra [...] the <b>Franciscan</b></p>	<p>"The Royal Building of Mafra [...] the <u>convent</u> [...] building".</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial</p>

	<b>monastery</b> [...] building”.	SEE “NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]”, VOL. 1, PAGES 118-137.	change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence
Page 294, right column, parag. 7	“The Royal Building of Mafra [...] the <b>Franciscan monastery</b> [...] building”.	“The Royal Building of Mafra [...] the <u>convent</u> [...] building”.  SEE “NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]”, VOL. 1, PAGES 118-137.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence
Page 284, right column, parag. 4	“The Royal Building of Mafra [...] are located some <b>30 km</b> [...] Atlantic coast”.	“The Royal Building of Mafra [...] are located some <u>40 km</u> [...] Atlantic coast”.  SEE “NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]”, VOL. 1, PAGE 16.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
Page 284, right column, parag. 8	“Construction [...] by <b>1730</b> [...] death in 1750”.	“Construction [...] by <u>1735</u> [...] death in 1750”.  SEE “NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]”, VOL. 1, PAGE 103.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Page 284, right column, parag. 9	“The western [...] by the <b>monastery</b> [...] royal family”.	“The western [...] by the <u>convent</u> [...] royal family”.  SEE “NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]”, VOL. 1, PAGES 118-137.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence
Page 285, left column, parag. 2	“The <b>monastery</b> [...] works of art”.	“The <u>convent</u> [...] works of art”.  SEE “NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]”, VOL. 1, PAGES 118-137.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence
Page 286, right column, parag. 8	“Based on the information [...]. However, the setting of the <b>monastery</b> wing is undermined by the present state of the School of Arms’ part of the Cerco Garden. Additionally, [...] fair condition”.	“Based on the information [...]. However, the setting of the <u>convent</u> wing is undermined by the present state of the School of Arms’ part of the Cerco Garden. Additionally, [...] fair condition”.  SEE “NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]”, VOL. 1, PAGES 118-137.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence
Page 287, left column, parag. 3	“The augmented comparative analysis [...] and the <b>Monastery</b> [...] property. [...]”.	“The augmented comparative analysis [...] and the <u>Convent</u> [...] property. It then [...] (Italy, 1997, (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)). SEE “NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]”, VOL. 1, PAGES 118-137.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence

Page 288, left column, parag. 7	“ICOMOS observes [...] and a <b>monastery</b> [...] seamlessly. [...]”.	“ICOMOS observes [...] and a <u>convent</u> [...] seamlessly. [...]”.  SEE “NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]”, VOL. 1, PAGES 118-137.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence
Page 290, left column, parag. 7	“The expanse [...] of the <b>monastery</b> [...] modifications/renovation”.	“The expanse [...] of the <u>convent</u> [...] modifications/renovation”.  SEE “NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]”, VOL. 1, PAGES 118-137.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence
Page 285, left column, parag. 3	“From 1777, King João V’s successors [...] the Baroque taste. <b>Queen Maria</b> had just installed the last of six new organs in the basilica in 1807 when the Peninsular War broke out and Napoleonic troops occupied the palace”.	“From 1777, King João V’s successors [...] the Baroque taste. <u>The Prince and later King João VI</u> had just installed the last of six new organs in the basilica in 1807 when the Peninsular War broke out and Napoleonic troops occupied the palace”.  SEE “NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]”, VOL. 1, PAGES 110-113 AND 203.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Page 285, left column, parag. 6	“An enclosure for <b>bowls</b> and other games was created in the Garden. [...]”.	“An enclosure for <u>balls</u> and other games was created in the Garden. [...]”.  SEE “NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]”, VOL. 1, PAGES 154, 241 AND 242 (IMAGE 230).	ICOMOS does not consider the reference to bowls as an error.  The nomination dossier at p. 154 states the following: The playing field originally hosted seven games: four with balls (one-to-one, two teams of two apiece, one against two), two versions of <b>bowls</b> and one with a hoop, of which there still survives one playing field.
Page 285, left column, parag. 7	“In the <b>mid-19<sup>th</sup> century</b> , the Royal family returned to	“In <u>1821</u> , the Royal family returned to Mafra [...] Cerco Garden in a picturesque manner (1843)”.	ICOMOS acknowledges

	Mafra [...] Cerco Garden in a picturesque manner (1843)".	SEE "NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]", VOL. 1, PAGES 270 AND 319.	this clarification.  Explanation: This detail is only mentioned in the Portuguese version of the dossier but not in the English version.
Page 285, right column, parag. 2	"The Tapada was established by Royal Decree in 1744, [...] and nearly <b>22</b> kilometres long, that survives to this day".	"The Tapada was established by Royal Decree in 1744, [...] and nearly <u>21</u> kilometres long, that survives to this day".  SEE "NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]", VOL. 1, PAGES 43, 146 AND 351.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
Page 286, left column, parag. 6	"The boundaries of the nominated property include the Royal Building of Mafra, the Cerco Garden and the Tapada, and are delineated by a wall for the entire perimeter ( <b>~22km</b> ). [...]"	"The boundaries of the nominated property include the Royal Building of Mafra, the Cerco Garden and the Tapada, and are delineated by a wall for the entire perimeter ( <u>21km</u> ). [...]"  SEE "NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]", VOL. 1, PAGES 43, 146 AND 351.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
Page 290, left column, parag. 1	"The nomination [...]. [...]. The basilica remains almost entirely as built by <b>1750</b> , although the six organs are replacements of 1807".	"The nomination [...]. [...]. The basilica remains almost entirely as built by <u>1735</u> , although the six organs are replacements of 1807".  SEE "NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]", VOL. 1, PAGES 103 AND 203.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Page 290, left column, parag. 8	"The Tapada was formed [...]. [...]. The entire <b>22 km</b> length of the Tapada wall has been kept very largely intact in its location, [...] etc. [...]"	"The Tapada was formed [...]. [...]. The entire <u>21 km</u> length of the Tapada wall has been kept very largely intact in its location, [...] etc. [...]"  SEE "NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION [...]", VOL. 1, PAGES 43, 146 AND 351.	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):** Portugal

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte in Braga

**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. 298, 1 <sup>st</sup> column, 9 <sup>th</sup> paragraph, lines 38-53	<p>Description and history</p> <p>The original or historical design of the current landscape is <b>apparently not</b> well understood. ICOMOS requested additional documentation on the historical design, selection of plants and meaning of the main landscape elements. The State Party in February 2019 summarised the historical understanding of the design, based on the existence of early maps, contemporary newspaper reports and books, and records of the Confraternity. Authorship of the design remains uncertain, although an 1883 map documents the form of the design at this time. Original plant selections are also documented, and the planting <b>plan</b> can at least be partly inferred from surviving mature specimens which are recorded as main or remarkable species. <b>None the less, gaps in knowledge about the landscape remain, importantly regarding the meaning of the vegetation, and landscape to the sacred place.</b></p>	<p>Description and history</p> <p>The original or historical design of the current landscape is <del>apparently not</del> well understood. ICOMOS requested additional documentation on the historical design, selection of plants and meaning of the main landscape elements. The State Party in February 2019, <b>supported by Annex 4 in the nomination file in Portuguese language</b>, summarised the historical understanding of the design, based on the existence of early maps, contemporary newspaper reports and books, and records of the Confraternity. Authorship of the design remains uncertain, although an 1883 map documents the form of the design at this time <b>that still remains on site</b>. Original plant selections are also documented, and the planting <del>plan</del> <b>scheme</b> can at least be partly inferred from surviving mature specimens which are recorded as main or remarkable species. <del>None the less, gaps in knowledge about the landscape remain, importantly regarding the meaning of the vegetation, and landscape to the sacred place.</del> <b>NOTE:</b></p> <p>This information is provided in ANNEX 4 in the nomination file</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments put forward in the nomination dossier and in additional information that have been fully considered.</p>

		<p>(pp 295-438). The introduction (p. 297) to ANNEX 4 is in English language and summarizes the contents of all chapters in Portuguese language, based on extensive literature by different experts that support in detail the Description and History of the Property.</p> <p>The State Party has provided further clarification on the landscape study in a reply to ICOMOS, as acknowledged, that summarizes chapter. “Bom Jesus do Monte: the landscape and the place” (pp 310-319). A full translation into English is here provided.</p> <p><a href="https://bomjesus.pt/doc/9-Landscape%20Study-en.pdf">https://bomjesus.pt/doc/9-Landscape%20Study-en.pdf</a></p> <p>Annex 2 – Management Plan- 5.2 The Park and the Wood (pp. 223-237) provides complimentary information.</p> <p>The meaning of the vegetation is presented in the nomination file in pages 19-21. Park planting plans were not frequent in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and planting usually is documented through plants lists (supported by plant catalogues from nurseries) or plant invoices. However, the estimation of the age of trees -included under the designation of remarkable trees - is another indicator as well as photographic documents.</p>	
P. 299, 1 <sup>st</sup> column, 9 <sup>th</sup> paragraph, lines. 38-45	<p>Boundaries</p> <p>The nominated property’s boundary incorporates all the attributes of the proposed Outstanding Universal Value and is well defined, generally following the perimeter road. It <b>broadly</b> corresponds to the 1883 sanctuary boundary. <b>The boundary excludes a part of the sacred mount on the north side. The excluded area has a luxury hotel with intensive tourism activities, and a Carmelite convent. ICOMOS considers these exclusions are justified.</b></p>	<p>Boundaries</p> <p>The nominated property’s boundary incorporates all the attributes of the proposed Outstanding Universal Value and is well defined, generally following the perimeter road. It <b>broadly</b> corresponds to the 1883 sanctuary boundary. <del>The boundary excludes a part of the sacred mount on the north side. The excluded area has a luxury hotel with intensive tourism activities, and a Carmelite convent. ICOMOS considers these exclusions are justified.</del></p> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that this correction, regarding the use of the word “broadly”, provides information which contradicts information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure. A comparison of the 1883 plan and proposed boundary indicates some differences.</p> <p>With regard to the current text about exclusions, this explains that not all of</p>



		This part on the north side includes a Carmelite convent and a private villa (Casa do Castelo) built in the early 1900 that in recent years opened just for occasional summer events. Neither the Convent or the villa ever belonged to the sacred mount. The 1883 plan has the clear indication of the boundary of the sacred mount (dashed line -.-.-.-.-).	the mount is proposed and why.
P. 299, 2 <sup>nd</sup> column, 9 <sup>th</sup> paragraph, lines 17-24	<p>State of conservation</p> <p>The ICOMOS mission notes that there are visible restoration problems on the main Portico and the lower parts of the staircases caused by the continuous, long term use of thousands of visitors, as well as natural environmental factors. The not-yet restored nine chapels face high moisture problems both on their surfaces and in their interiors. <b>The funicular needs conservation,</b> and the lakeside café is out of order and in a decayed state-</p>	<p>State of conservation</p> <p>The ICOMOS mission notes that there are visible restoration problems on the main Portico and the lower parts of the staircases caused by the continuous, long term use of thousands of visitors, as well as natural environmental factors. The not-yet restored nine chapels face high moisture problems both on their surfaces and in their interiors. <del>The funicular needs conservation,</del> and The lakeside café is out of order and in a decayed state.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Portico, stairway of the Portico including chapels, walls, pavements, fountains are in a final phase of completing restoration works due to be finished 30 of June 2019.</p> <p>The funicular has been restored in 2006. (See Report 1 on Programming of Future Works on works completed - 1 October 2018 at the request of the ICOMOS external expert). It has since received yearly reports on the state of condition. Passengers security was just reinforced as a consequence of the 2017 report as well as yearly security tests are taken.</p>	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification/ considers this correction to be a clarification. It is the buildings associated with the funicular that require conservation, not the funicular itself.
P. 300, 1 <sup>st</sup> column, 6 <sup>th</sup> paragraph, lines 33-42	<p>Factors affecting the property</p> <p>ICOMOS requested confirmation of the timetable for removal of the bar in its interim report. The State Party advised in February 2019 that the current commercial lease will be revoked in 2020 and the bar will be returned to the control of the Confraternity. <b>No further details of the timetable were provided.</b></p>	<p>Factors affecting the property</p> <p>ICOMOS requested confirmation of the timetable for removal of the bar in its interim report. The State Party advised in February 2019 that the current commercial lease will be revoked in 2020 and the bar will be returned to the control of the Confraternity. <del>No further details of the timetable were provided.</del></p> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p>	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error. The additional information was fully considered and a more precise timetable was being sought.

		In Report 1 – Programming of Future Works (1 oct 2018), the intervention in the bar is part of the Rehabilitation Area “Church” foreseen for 2020-2025 (Annex 1A).	
P. 301, 2nd column, paragraph 4, lines 22-23	Criteria under which inscription is proposed  The property is nominated on the basis of cultural <b>criteria (ii) and (iv)</b> .	Criteria under which inscription is proposed  The property is nominated on the basis of cultural <del>criteria (ii) and criterion</del> (iv).  <b>NOTE:</b>  The State Party removes criterion (ii)	ICOMOS considers that this correction contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.
P. 302, 1 <sup>st</sup> column, paragraph 6, lines 33-36	Criteria under which inscription is proposed  <b>However, information on one important aspect, the meaning of the vegetation and landscape to the sacred place, is needed to complete the understanding of the property.</b>	Criteria under which inscription is proposed  <del>However, information on one important aspect, the meaning of the vegetation and landscape to the sacred place, is needed to complete the understanding of the property.</del>  <b>NOTE:</b>  This information is provided in ANNEX 4 in the nomination file (pp 295-438). The introduction (p. 297) to ANNEX 4 is in English language and summarizes the contents of all chapters in Portuguese language, based on extensive literature by different experts that support in detail the Description and History of the Property.  The State Party has provided further clarification on the landscape study in a reply to ICOMOS, as acknowledged, that summarizes chapter. “Bom Jesus do Monte: the landscape and the place” (pp 310-319). A full translation into English is here provided.  <a href="https://bomjesus.pt/doc/9-Landscape%20Study-en.pdf">https://bomjesus.pt/doc/9-Landscape%20Study-en.pdf</a>  Annex 2 – Management Plan- 5.2 The Park and the Wood (pp. 223-237) provides complimentary information.	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments put forward in the nomination dossier and in additional information that have been fully considered.

		<p>The meaning of the vegetation is presented in the nomination file in pages 19-21. Park planting plans were not frequent in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and planting usually is documented through plants lists (supported by plant catalogues from nurseries) or plant invoices. However, the estimation of the age of trees -included under the designation of remarkable trees - is another indicator as well as photographic documents.</p>	
<p>P. 302, 2<sup>nd</sup> column, 5<sup>th</sup> paragraph, lines 29-41</p>	<p>Authenticity</p> <p>ICOMOS considers that the location of the nominated property on a mount continues as it has through history, and its setting overlooking the city of Braga remains, despite the expansion of the city towards the sanctuary over time. The form and design of the ensemble have evolved over a period of centuries, and <b>there is only a limited understanding</b> what currently remains of the landscape planting's historical design or substance and related meaning. The nominated property otherwise portrays the full, unified and harmonious realization of the symbolic Christian landscape of Jerusalem, based on an overall structure for the sanctuary dating from the 17th century and Baroque style architecture of the 18th century.</p>	<p>Authenticity</p> <p>ICOMOS considers that the location of the nominated property on a mount continues as it has through history, and its setting overlooking the city of Braga remains, despite the expansion of the city towards the sanctuary over time. The form and design of the ensemble have evolved over a period of centuries, and <del>there is only a limited understanding</del> what currently remains of the landscape planting's historical design or substance and related meaning <b>is well understood</b>. The nominated property otherwise portrays the full, unified and harmonious realization of the symbolic Christian landscape of Jerusalem, based on an overall structure for the sanctuary dating from the 17th century and Baroque style architecture of the 18th century.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <p>This information is provided in ANNEX 4 in the nomination file (pp 295-438). The introduction (p. 297) to ANNEX 4 is in English language and summarizes the contents of all chapters in Portuguese language, based on extensive literature by different experts that support in detail the Description and History of the Property.</p> <p>The State Party has provided further clarification on the landscape study in a reply to ICOMOS, as acknowledged, that summarizes chapter "Bom Jesus do Monte: the landscape and the</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments put forward in the nomination dossier and in additional information that have been fully considered.</p>

		place” (pp 310-319). A full translation into English is here provided.  <a href="https://bomjesus.pt/doc/9-Landscape%20Study-en.pdf">https://bomjesus.pt/doc/9-Landscape%20Study-en.pdf</a>  Annex 2 – Management Plan- 5.2 The Park and the Wood (pp. 223-237) provides complimentary information.	
P. 303, 2 <sup>nd</sup> column, 4 <sup>th</sup> paragraph, lines 14-19	Conservation measures  There are a number of future conservation projects to be undertaken, including those related <b>to the funicular</b> , lakeside café and <b>Hotel do Elevador</b> . In addition, while the Confraternity is making great efforts to address issues with the woodland, some challenges cannot yet be addressed due to a lack of funds.	Conservation measures  There are a number of future conservation projects to be undertaken, including those related <del>to the funicular</del> , to the lakeside café and <del>Hotel do Elevador</del> <b>Casa do Correio (former barracks)</b> . In addition, while the Confraternity is making great efforts to address issues with the woodland, some challenges cannot yet be addressed due to a lack of funds.	Regarding the funicular, ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification/ considers this correction to be a clarification. It is the buildings associated with the funicular that require conservation, not the funicular itself.  In the case of the Hotel do Elevador, ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
P. 304, 1 <sup>st</sup> column, paragraph 1, lines 1-3	Documentation  <b>As noted above, the original or historical design of the landscape, including the full planting plan, and its meaning as a sacred place, should be further documented.</b>	Documentation  <del>As noted above, the original or historical design of the landscape, including the full planting plan, and its meaning as a sacred place, should be further documented.</del>  <b>NOTE:</b> This information is provided in ANNEX 4 in the nomination file (pp 295-438). The introduction (p. 297) to ANNEX 4 is in English language and summarizes the contents of all chapters in Portuguese language, based on extensive literature by different experts that support in detail the Description and History of the Property.  The State Party has provided further clarification on the landscape study in a reply to ICOMOS, as acknowledged, that summarizes chapter “Bom Jesus do Monte: the landscape and the place” (pp 310-319). A full translation into English is here provided.  <a href="https://bomjesus.pt/doc/9-Landscape%20Study-en.pdf">https://bomjesus.pt/doc/9-Landscape%20Study-en.pdf</a>	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments put forward in the nomination dossier and in additional information that have been fully considered.

		Annex 2 – Management Plan- 5.2 The Park and the Wood (pp. 223-237) provides complimentary information.	
P. 304, 2 <sup>nd</sup> column, paragraph 2 and 3, lines 11-22	<p>Management system</p> <p><b>The limited understanding of the attributes associated with the original or historical design of the landscape, including the full planting plan, limits the satisfactory management of the landscape, which should be guided by this understanding.</b></p> <p><b>It is noted that the action plan does not include all conservation, restoration and rehabilitation works for the property, such as works in progress as well as those being planned.</b></p>	<p>Management system</p> <p><del>The limited understanding of the attributes associated with the original or historical design of the landscape, including the full planting plan, limits the satisfactory management of the landscape, which should be guided by this understanding.</del></p> <p><del>It is noted that the action plan does not include all conservation, restoration and rehabilitation works for the property, such as works in progress as well as those being planned.</del></p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> This information is provided in ANNEX 4 in the nomination file (pp 295-438). The introduction (p. 297) to ANNEX 4 is in English language and summarizes the contents of all chapters in Portuguese language, based on extensive literature by different experts that support in detail the Description and History of the Property.</p> <p>The State Party has provided further clarification on the landscape study in a reply to ICOMOS, as acknowledged, that summarizes chapter “Bom Jesus do Monte: the landscape and the place” (pp 310-319). A full translation into English is here provided.</p> <p><a href="https://bomjesus.pt/doc/9-Landscape%20Study-en.pdf">https://bomjesus.pt/doc/9-Landscape%20Study-en.pdf</a></p> <p>Annex 2 – Management Plan- 5.2 The Park and the Wood (pp. 223-237) provides complimentary information.</p> <p>The meaning of the vegetation is presented in the nomination file in pages 19-21. Park planting plans were not frequent in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and planting usually is documented through plants lists</p>	<p>With regard to the understanding of attributes, ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments put forward in the nomination dossier and in additional information that have been fully considered.</p> <p>In the case of the action plan, ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.</p>

		<p>(supported by plant catalogues from nurseries) or plant invoices. However, the estimation of the age of trees -included under the designation of remarkable trees - is another indicator as well as photographic documents.</p> <p>The information on conservation, restoration and rehabilitation works for the property, such as works in progress as well as those being planned was clarified in response to the request of ICOMOS external examiner (See Report 1 on Programming of Future Works ANNEX 1A, 1 October 2018 at the request of the ICOMOS external expert).</p>	
P. 305, 1 <sup>st</sup> column, 3 <sup>rd</sup> paragraph, lines 13-19	<p>Evaluation of the effectiveness of the protection and management of nominated property</p> <p>The protection and management of the nominated property is generally good, including the existing documentation archive, legal protection and management system.</p> <p><b>However, as a cultural landscape, a more complete understanding of landscape attributes of the property associated with the original or historical design and their meaning is required.</b></p>	<p>Evaluation of the effectiveness of the protection and management of nominated property</p> <p>The protection and management of the nominated property is generally good, including the existing documentation archive, legal protection and management system.</p> <p><del>However, as a cultural landscape, a more complete understanding of landscape attributes of the property associated with the original or historical design and their meaning is required.</del></p> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <p>This information is provided in ANNEX 4 in the nomination file (pp 295-438). The introduction (p. 297) to ANNEX 4 is in English language and summarizes the contents of all chapters in Portuguese language, based on extensive literature by different experts that support in detail the Description and History of the Property.</p> <p>The State Party has provided further clarification on the landscape study in a reply to ICOMOS, as acknowledged, that summarizes chapter. “Bom Jesus do Monte: the landscape and the place” (pp 310-319). A full translation into English is here provided.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments put forward in the nomination dossier and in additional information that have been fully considered.</p>

		<p><a href="https://bomjesus.pt/doc/9-Landscape%20Study-en.pdf">https://bomjesus.pt/doc/9-Landscape%20Study-en.pdf</a></p> <p>Annex 2 – Management Plan- 5.2 The Park and the Wood (pp. 223-237) provides complimentary information.</p> <p>The meaning of the vegetation is presented in the nomination file in pages 19-21. Park planting plans were not frequent in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and planting usually is documented through plants lists (supported by plant catalogues from nurseries) or plant invoices. However, the estimation of the age of trees -included under the designation of remarkable trees - is another indicator as well as photographic documents.</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):** Republic of Korea

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Seowon, Korean Neo-Confucian Academies

**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. 180, left, line 14	This serial property comprises nine seowon representing a type of Neo-Confucian academy of the Joseon Dynasty ( <b>15<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup></b> centuries CE).	This serial property, <b>which was established from the mid-16<sup>th</sup> to mid-17<sup>th</sup> centuries</b> , comprises nine seowon representing a type of Neo-Confucian academy of the Joseon Dynasty.  See Dossier, pp. 23, 52, 130, 173	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification/considers this correction to be a clarification. The dates in the evaluation text relate to the Dynasty and the proposed correction inserts dates related to the property.
p. 181, right, line 32	The founding dates for the components are: Sosu-seowon – <b>1542</b> CE,	The founding dates for the components are: Sosu-seowon – <b>1543</b> CE,  See Dossier, pp. 73, 109, 130; 1 <sup>st</sup> Additional Information, p. 6	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
p. 183, left, line 29	A shrine was <b>rebuilt</b> in 1886 CE,	A shrine was <b>repaired</b> in 1886 CE,  See Dossier, pp. 122, it was also wrongly described as “rebuilt” and it should be the word “repaired”.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification/considers this correction to be a clarification. The evaluation text relied on the nomination text which was incorrect.
p. 188, right, line 39	The Seowon, Korean Neo-Confucian Academies is a serial property which comprises nine seowon representing a type of Neo-Confucian academy of the Joseon Dynasty ( <b>15<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup></b> centuries CE).	The Seowon, Korean Neo-Confucian Academies ( <b>from the mid-16<sup>th</sup> to mid-17<sup>th</sup> centuries</b> ) is a serial property which comprises nine seowon representing a type of Neo-Confucian academy of the Joseon Dynasty.  See Dossier, pp. 23, 52, 130, 173	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification/considers this correction to be a clarification. The dates in the evaluation text relate to the Dynasty and the proposed correction inserts dates related to the property.
p. 188, left, line 50	Visitor management is adequate and an integrated presentation of the nine components as a single nominated	Visitor management is adequate and an integrated	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.



	property <b>and is</b> planned.	presentation of the nine components as a single nominated property <b>is</b> planned.	
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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):** Russian Federation

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Monuments of Ancient Pskov

**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
317, left, 15	Traditional protection is provided by the <b>Orthodox Russian monastic and guardian communities</b> , who care for the property according to religious requirements of maintenance.	Traditional protection is provided by the <b>Russian Orthodox communities</b> , who care for the property according to religious requirements of maintenance.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
307, left, 19-20	The components include 2 fortification towers, <b>1 bell tower</b> , 2 monasteries, <b>3 cathedrals</b> , <b>11</b> churches and 2 administrative chambers.	The components include 2 fortification towers, 2 monasteries, <b>4 cathedrals</b> , <b>10</b> churches and 2 administrative chambers.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
307, left, 31	Category of property In terms of categories of cultural property set out in Article I of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this is a serial nomination of 18 serial components, among them <b>13</b> monuments, <b>4</b> groups of buildings and <b>1</b> site.	Category of property In terms of categories of cultural property set out in Article I of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this is a serial nomination of 18 serial components, among them <b>15</b> monuments <b>and 3</b> groups of buildings.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
308, left, 22	The Pskov School of Architecture, which the selected	The Pskov School of Architecture, which the selected	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.

	monuments in the nomination are proposed to represent, emerged out of the Novgorod School in the 12 <sup>th</sup> century and was formally established in the 14 <sup>th</sup> century. It became most influential in the <b>16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup></b> centuries, after Pskov entered the Russian State in 1510 and became a principle trade partner of the Hanseatic League.	monuments in the nomination are proposed to represent, emerged out of the Novgorod School in the 12 <sup>th</sup> century and was formally established in the 14 <sup>th</sup> century. It became most influential in the <b>15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup></b> centuries, after Pskov entered the Russian State in 1510 and became a principle trade partner of the Hanseatic League.	
308, right, 40-41	ICOMOS notes that while all key historic monuments identified in ancient Pskov are located within the property boundaries, these boundaries <b>are not always consistently drawn in relation to relevant physical or administrative features.</b>	ICOMOS notes that while all key historic monuments identified in ancient Pskov are located within the property boundaries, these boundaries <b>which are established in accordance with Russian heritage protection legislation,</b> are not always consistently drawn in relation <b>to relevant physical features.</b>	ICOMOS considers this correction to be a clarification.
314, right, 7	Management is coordinated by the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, formally represented by its <b>president</b> , who is also the site manager.	Management is coordinated by the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, formally represented by its <b>head</b> , who is also the site manager.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
316, left, 18	The churches of the Pskov School of Architecture are largely free of immediate severe threats.	The churches of the Pskov School of Architecture are largely free of immediate severe threats. <b>All ten elements have kept their initial location in the structure of the town planning.</b>	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence. (Although the additions brings in an added notion of authenticity ICOMOS agrees with this addition).
316, right, 51-52	The traditional use of the churches and cathedrals as	The traditional use of the churches and cathedrals as places of worship and, for	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial

	places of worship and, for some, as part of monastic structures, explicitly strengthens the authenticity, and the user community <b>should be</b> prominently and closely involved in the management processes <b>to ensure</b> the future transmission of authenticity in use and function.	some, as part of monastic structures, explicitly strengthens the authenticity, and the user community <b>are</b> prominently and closely involved in the management processes, <b>in order to ensure</b> the future transmission of authenticity in use and function.	change which modifies the meaning of the sentence.  ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
317, left, 8-10	The specific boundaries of each component were approved by the State Committee of the Pskov Region between 2010 and 2015 but <b>should be</b> revised where necessary <b>to align with property boundaries or relevant physical boundaries of the churches' setting.</b>	The specific boundaries of each component were approved by the State Committee of the Pskov Region between 2010 and 2015 but <b>can be</b> revised where necessary <b>to align with the relevant physical boundaries of the churches' setting.</b>	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which modifies the meaning of the sentence.  (ICOMOS would prefer to retain the word "should" as it considers the revision of property boundaries as highly desirable.)

## 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:** The 20th-Century Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright

**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. 35, col. 1, line 36	The 20th Century Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright focusses upon the influence that the work <b>of architect</b> , had, not only in his country, the United States of America, but more importantly, on architecture of the 20th century and upon the recognized masters of the Modern Movement in architecture in Europe.	The 20th Century Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright focusses upon the influence that the work <b>of this architect [comma omitted]</b> had, not only in his country, the United States of America, but more importantly, on architecture of the 20th century and upon the recognized masters of the Modern Movement in architecture in Europe.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
p. 35, col. 2, line 23	Such features, related to innovation are subordinated to designs that integrate form, materials, technology, furnishings, and setting into a unified whole.	Such features <b>[comma omitted]</b> related to innovation are subordinated to designs that integrate form, materials, technology, furnishings, and setting into a unified whole.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
p. 36, col 1, line 16	Each component highlights a different aspect of the attributes that demonstrate this influence and contributes to illustrating different aspects of the Outstanding Universal Value in a defined and discernible way, and <b>to reflect</b> clear cultural and architectural links.	Each component highlights a different aspect of the attributes that demonstrate this influence and contributes to illustrating different aspects of the Outstanding Universal Value in a defined and discernible way, and <b>reflects</b> clear cultural and architectural links.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
p. 36, col. 1, lines 54-55	the residential low density areas where some of the buildings are located <b>has not experimented</b> drastic changes in scale over time,	the residential low density areas where some of the buildings are located <b>have not experienced</b> drastic changes in scale over time,	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
p. 36, col.2, line 10	the others are <b>privatly</b> owned by non-profit organizations, foundations and an individual.	the others are <b>privately</b> owned by non-profit organizations, foundations and an individual.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
p. 36, col. 2, line 38	they are mostly related to <b>buildings</b> materials and, in the	they are mostly related to <b>building</b> materials and, in the cases of	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.

	cases of Fallingwater and Taliesin West, to landscape features.	Fallingwater and Taliesin West, to landscape features.	
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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):** France

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Arles, Roman and Romanesque Monuments

**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 59, 1 <sup>re</sup> colonne, 3 <sup>e</sup> paragraphe	<b>Luma Arles est actuellement en construction, ce qui signifie que la Commission locale et les services d'État qui la constituent, censés protéger le bien, ont approuvé sa construction. Le projet Luma Arles aura un impact visuel négatif sur le bien et sa valeur universelle exceptionnelle. Le Centre du patrimoine mondial n'a pas reçu d'informations concernant le projet de tour et sa construction, comme cela aurait dû être le cas selon le paragraphe 172 des Orientations.</b>	Contrairement à ce qui est affirmé, la France, conformément au paragraphe 172 des Orientations, a transmis dès 2014 au Centre du patrimoine mondial, des informations sur le projet Luma Arles ainsi qu'une étude d'impact. Le Centre du patrimoine mondial a accusé réception de ce courrier le 1 <sup>er</sup> décembre 2014.  Depuis cette date, la France n'a reçu aucune demande d'information complémentaire de la part du Centre du patrimoine mondial  <b>Ce paragraphe ne doit donc plus figurer dans l'évaluation.</b>	L'ICOMOS considère cette correction comme étant une clarification.  L'ICOMOS confirme néanmoins ne pas avoir reçu cette information.