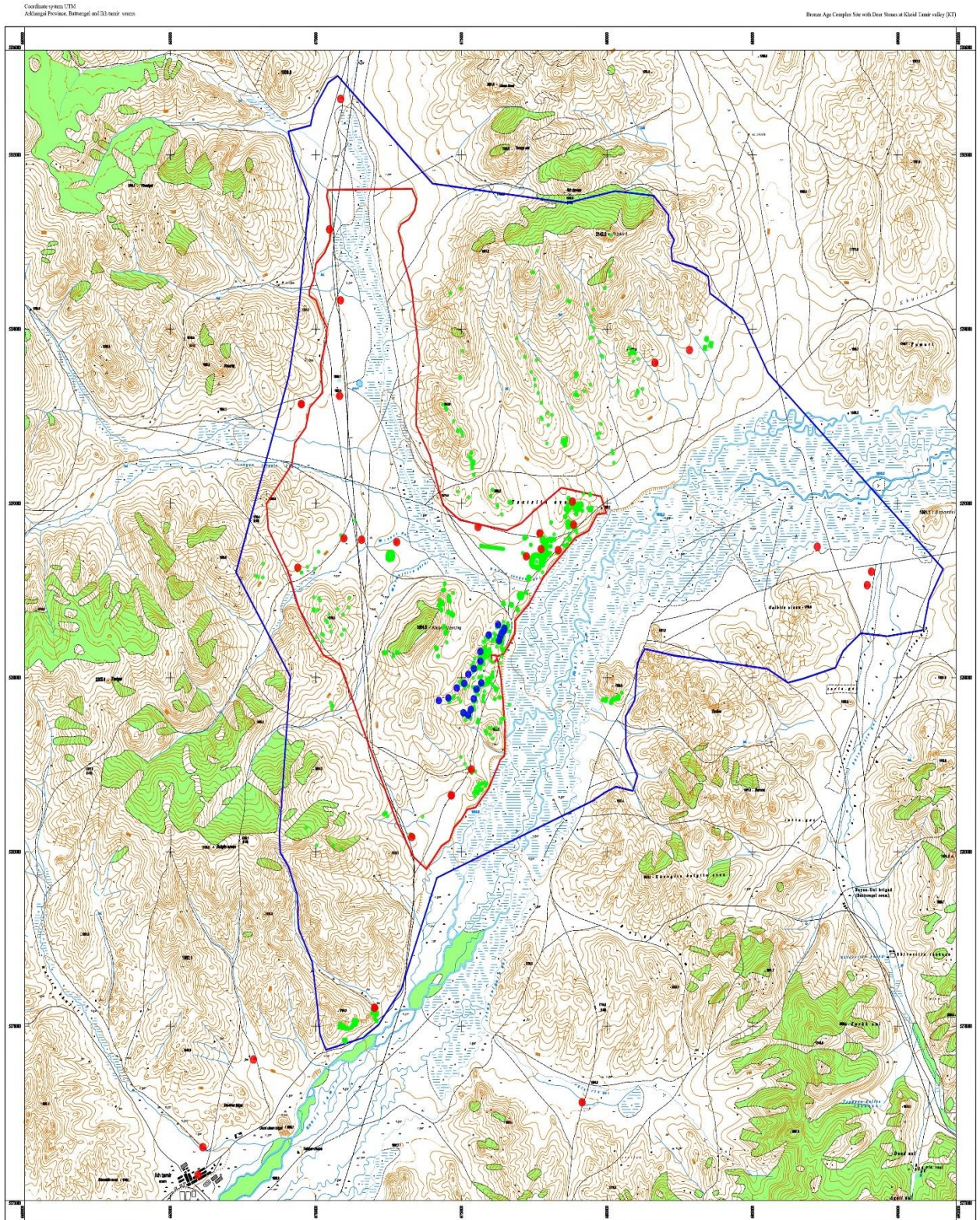


## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

<b>State Party</b>		
Mongolia		
<b>State, Province or Region</b>		
Ikhtamir county, Battsengel county and Öndör-Ulaan county of Arkhangai province; Bürentogtokh county of Khövsgöl province		
<b>Name of Property</b>		
Deer Stone Monuments and Related sites of Bronze Age		
<b>Geographical coordinates to the nearest Second</b>		
<b>Site name</b>	<b>Region (soum)</b>	<b>Coordinates</b>
Bronze Age Complex Site with Deer Stones at Khoid Tamir valley (KT)	Ikhtamir and Battsengel counties of Arkhangai province	N 47° 45' 37.3" E 101° 20' 34.3"
Bronze Age Complex Site with Deer Stones at Jargalantyn Am (JA)	Öndör-Ulaan county, Arkhangai province	N 48° 10' 20.9" E 101° 5' 36.5"
Bronze Age Khirgisüür complex with Deer Stones at Urtyn Bulag (UB)	Öndör-Ulaan county, Arkhangai province	N 48° 04' 46.5" E 101° 03' 30.8"
Bronze Age Complex Site with Deer Stones at Uushigiin Övör (UÖ)	Bürentogtokh county, Khövsgul province	N 49° 39' 19.3" E 99° 55' 42.0"
<b>Textual description of the boundary (ies) of the nominated property</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The protective area of the nominated property in the Khoid Tamir valley covers 33676.72 hectares. The boundaries pass through: Khüiten dörölj, Tsokhoit dörölj, Tsokhiot uul in the west; Baraan övör uul, Khaalgatyn am, Shonkhor uul, Bayantsagaan valley, Shuvuut tolgoi, Tsorgo uul mountain in the northwest and north; Argalant uul, Manuu tolgoi, Talyn tolgoi, Khoid Tamir river in the northeast and east; Bayan uul, Galbyn ulaan uul, Khoyor modny ukhaa tolgoi, Murui uul, Süül tolgoi, Ulaan chikh uul, Maraat tolgoi, Khoid Tamir river, Züün Jargalantyn am, Günjiin am ravine in the southeast and south (see Map 4).</li> <li>• The protective area of the nominated component part at the JA covers 100 hectares and the buffer zone covers 5329.12 hectares. The boundaries of the buffer zone pass along the Khanui river in the east; through eastern slopes of Shonkh Mountain in the west, Jargalant stream valley in the north and Urtyn Bulag stream in the south.</li> <li>• The protective area of the nominated component part at the UB covers 364.14 hectares and the sharing the buffer zone as JA component part which covers 5329.12 hectares. The boundaries of buffer zone is the same as at the JA.</li> <li>• The protective area of the nominated part at UÖ covers only 47.25 hectares and the buffer zone covers 2732.87 hectares. The boundaries pass through: the southern slopes of Ulaan Uushig Mountain in the north, Delger Murun River in the south, Sört valley in the west, and Buduun Tolgoi steppe in the east (see Map 8).</li> </ul>		

A4 or A3 size map of the nominated property, showing boundaries and buffer zone

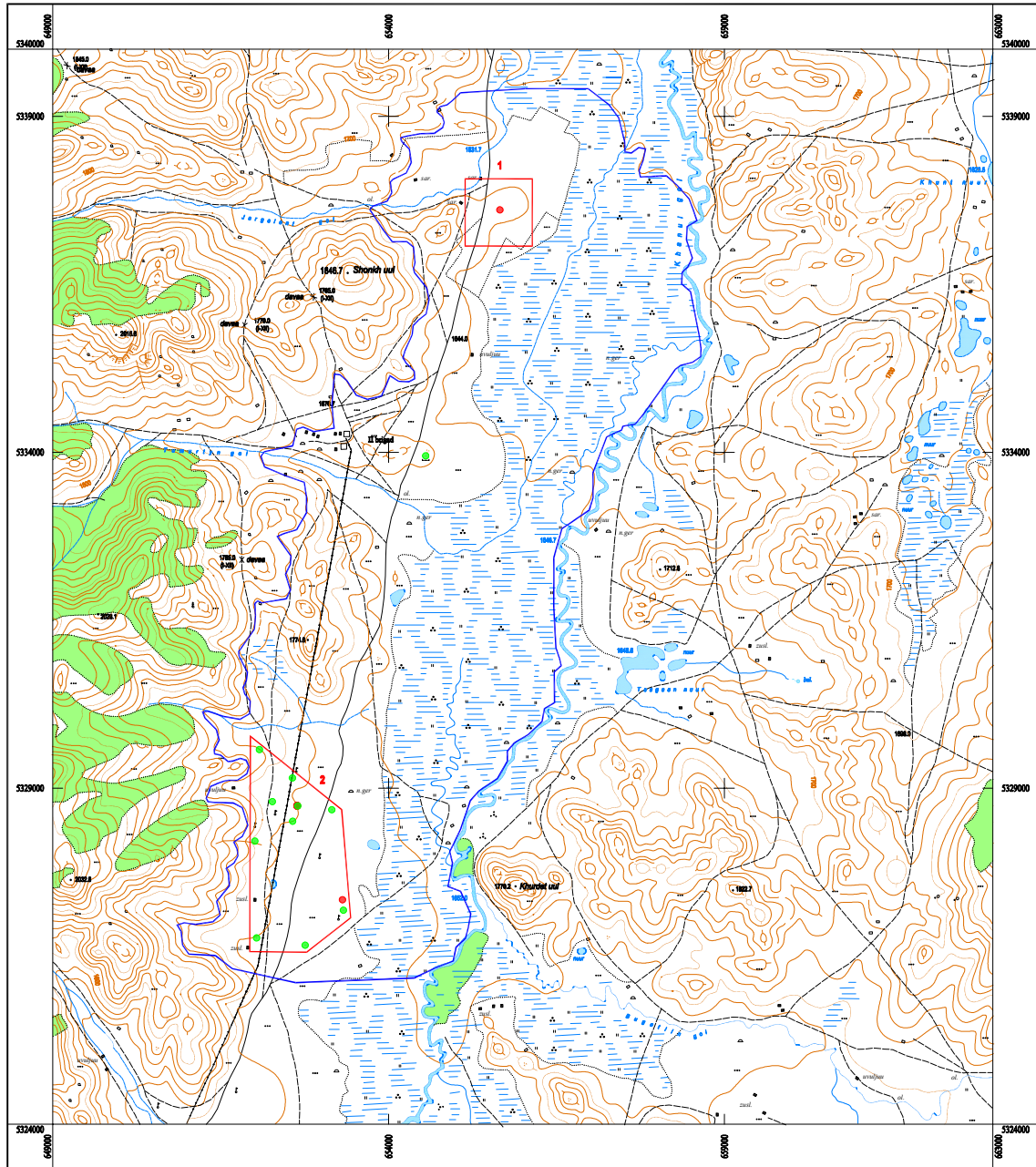
Map 4. Boundaries of Protected Area and its Buffer zone - Bronze Age Complex Site with Deer Stones at Khoid Tamir (1:50,000)



**Map 5. Boundaries of Protected Areas and Buffer zone of the Bronze Age Complex Site with Deer Stones at Jargalantyn Am (1:50,000) and Bronze Age Khirgisüür Complex with Deer Sones at the Urtyn Bulag within a single Buffer zone**

Coordinate system UTM  
Arkhangai Province, Öndör-Ulaan soum

Bronze Age Complex Site with Deer Stones at Jargalantyn Am (JA)

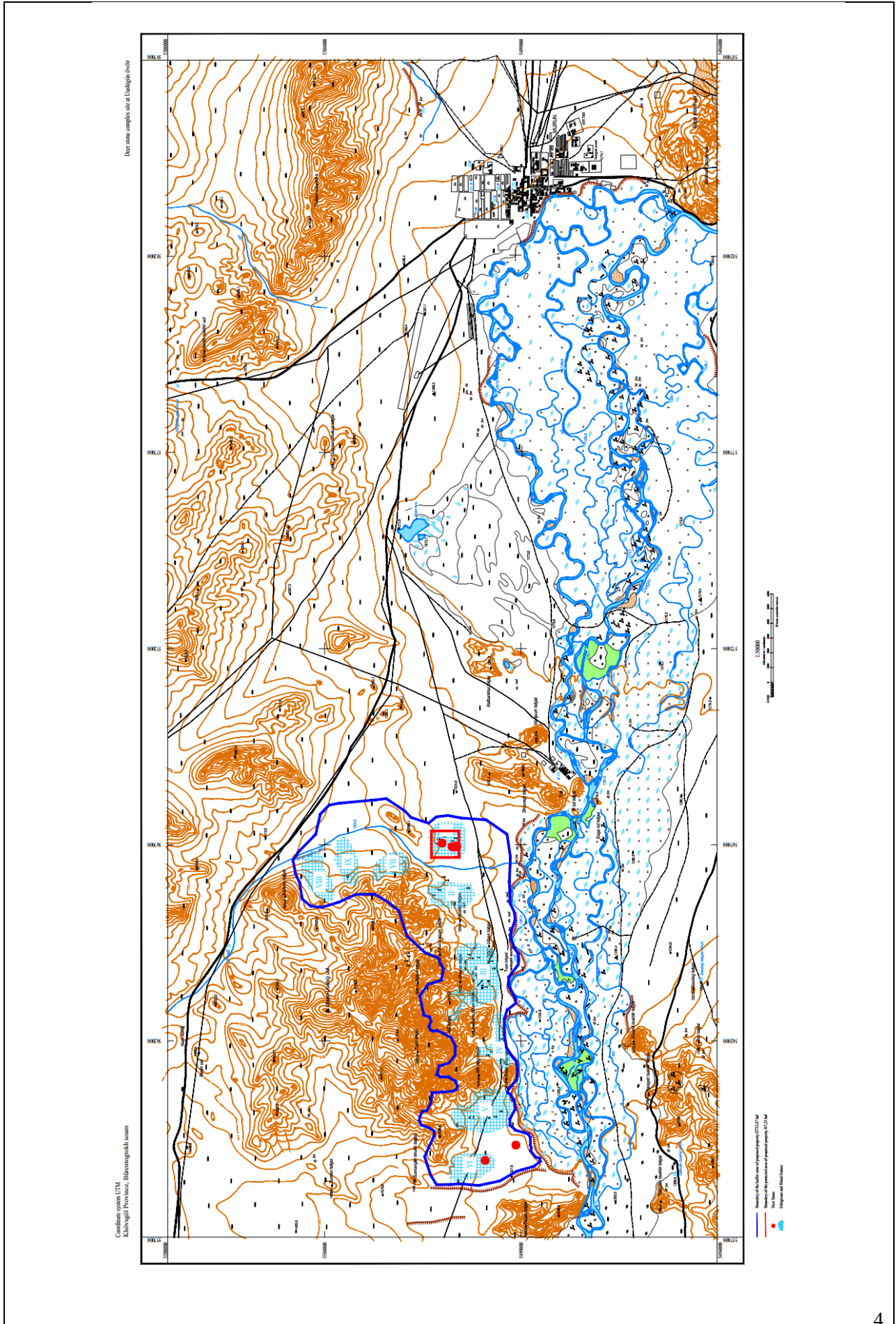


- Boundary of the buffer zone of proposed property /5329.12 ha/
- Boundary of the protected area of proposed property /1 - 100 ha, 2 - 364.14 ha/
- Deer Stone
- Khirgisuur and Ritual feature

1:50000  
500 meter in 1 centimeter  
M1:000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000  
20 meter contourline interval

**Map 8. Boundaries of Protected Area and its Buffer zone Bronze Age Complex Site with Deer Stones at Uushigiin Övör (1:50,000)**

Properties for inscription on the World Heritage List



**Criteria under which property is nominated (itemize criteria)** (see Paragraph 77 of the Operational Guideline)

c-(i), (iii), (iv),

**Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value** (text should clarify what is considered to be the Outstanding Universal Value embodied by the nominated property)

**a. Brief synthesis**

Mongolia is rich with monuments and complex heritage sites that belong to the Bronze Age culture of Eurasian nomadic people. The most exciting, elegant, and valuable heritage structures among them are deer stone monuments dated from c. 1200 to 600 BCE. These monuments are almost always located in the context of a partially extended complex including khirgisüür (elaborated burial mounds) and sacrificial altars. Deer stones belong to a class of Bronze Age monuments known most frequently as menhirs. The Mongolian deer stone monuments are the most important and remarkable among this world's megalithic ceremonial and funeral culture. The Deer stone is a gigantic stele, ranging in height up to 4 meters with engravings of stylized stag images. Elaborately decorated these massive monoliths set directly in the ground singly or in groups. Vertically it is generally divided into three sections: upper section including the head, middle section including the torso, and lower section including the part under the belt. In terms of ornamentation, cultural significance, archaeological and landscape contexts, the Mongolian deer stone is unique within world Bronze Age monumental heritage sites; but its uniqueness and cultural value lie in other associations as well. The first research on the deer stone was conducted around 100 years ago. Thus far, over 1600 deer stones have been discovered all over the Eurasian steppe area, including over 1300 only in Mongolia. Within Mongolia and Eurasia, there are three relatively distinct forms of deer stone: 1) **Mongol-Transbaikal type** (Mongolian type). Characterized by stylized stag images; 2) **Sayan-Altai type** which is either carved or decorated with relatively realistic images of animals; and 3) **Eurasian type** which is non-imaged and less well articulated as a type. The significance of nominated deer stone and khirgisüür complexes at **Khoid Tamir, Jargalantyn Am, Urtym Bulag and Uushigiin Övör** lies not only in their ancient origins and broad distribution, but also in their number, and the variety and elegance of their ornamentation. The images of a stylized stag that cover these stones and form and composition of khirgisüür are without any parallels across Bronze Age Eurasia.

**b. Justification for Criteria**

**Criterion (i):** The proposed parts are both of exceptional beauty and cultural significance – true masterworks of Late Bronze Age culture. They constitute an outstanding example of Bronze Age megalithic monumental art of the highest quality and uniqueness. The deer stone monuments demonstrate an extraordinary variety in their ornamentation, yet all refer to an ideal image type - a human wrapped in the signs of a great antlered stag. Both deer stones and their attendant khirgisüür demonstrate the artistic vitality and creative genius of human achievement in prehistoric times.

**Criterion (iii):** The proposed parts are a genuine and exceptional testimony to ceremonial, funeral practice, and culture of the Eurasian Bronze Age nomads, which had evolved and disappeared slowly from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BCE.

**Criterion (iv):** The properties illustrate an outstanding example of a type of animal style art and archeological cultural landscape that represents a significant stage of Bronze Age culture in Central and North Asia of human history during which were built the ancient megalithic funeral and ceremonial structures.

**c. Statement of Integrity**

The nominated serial properties all reflect the original layout and size of the complexes as they were shaped in the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages. At this time there are no commercial activities associated with the properties except those related to the visits of tourists. These Bronze Age cultural sites are well preserved and their primary parts have the satisfactory condition of integrity.

**d. Statement of Authenticity (for nominations made under criteria (i) to (vi))**

Scientifically rational and factual evidence and hypotheses on the credibility and truthfulness of cultural values attributed to these sites were suggested by archaeologists through various scientific works and publications. All nominated sites reflect and truthfully demonstrate the original form, design, materials, layout, size, and locations of these complex monuments as they were created and shaped in the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages. Surviving vestiges and monuments attest to the artistic skill and techniques used in the creation of these complex structures, and the knowledge and talent of the people who built them.

**e. Protection and management requirements (See format in Annex 1)**

Within Mongolia, there are traditional conditions and practices from which the nominated properties derive protection. All nominated parts benefit from their remote locations, their distance from urban centers, and their traditional use as pasture and worshipping places for nomadic herders. This land use has been in existence for more than 4000 years. For the most part, such traditional ways of protection and preservation are still understood and observed within the nominated areas. In addition, there exist several regulatory layers dedicated to the formal protection of Cultural Heritage. Cultural heritage properties in Mongolia are protected through both national and local province laws, decrees and regulations. Despite existing regulations for the protection of the OUV of the nominated properties, several management principles and practices need to be strengthened. Concerning the specific requirements of this nomination and its concern with OUV, it is necessary to establish a new site management administration unit for the protection and management of World Heritage properties as a whole and to implement the integrated management plan which was elaborated with the active participation of local communities and stakeholders at all levels of intervention. The attached management plan for the nomination should address the coordination of management of all parts to meet one set of shared objectives for preserving OUV.

**Name and contact information of official Local institution / agency**

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