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

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION
OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

**Forty-sixth session
New Delhi, India
21-31 July 2024**

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

8B. Nominations to the World Heritage List

Summary

This document presents nomination dossiers to be examined by the World Heritage Committee at its 46th session. It is divided into four parts:

Part I Changes to names of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List

Part II Examination of nomination dossiers of natural, mixed and cultural sites to the World Heritage List

Part III Statements of Outstanding Universal Value of properties inscribed at previous sessions and not adopted by the World Heritage Committee

Part IV Record of the physical attributes of each site examined at the 46th session.

The document presents for each nomination the proposed Draft Decision based on the recommendations of the appropriate Advisory Body(ies) as included in documents WHC/24/46.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC/24/46.COM/INF.8B2.

Decisions required:

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

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

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

1. At the request of the Spanish authorities, the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English and French name of the property **Prehistoric Sites of Talayotic Menorca**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2023.

Draft Decision: 46 COM 8B.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC/24/46.COM/8B,*
2. *Approves the name change to Prehistoric Sites of Talayotic Menorca as proposed by the Spanish authorities. The name of the property becomes **Talayotic Menorca** in English and **Minorque talayotique** in French.*

II. EXAMINATION OF NOMINATION DOSSIERS OF NATURAL, MIXED AND CULTURAL SITES TO THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST PROPOSED FOR EXAMINATION IN 2024

Summary

2. At its 46th session, the Committee will be examining a total of 28 nomination dossiers. Out of the 28 nominations, 24 are new nominations, having not been presented to the Committee previously, 2 are significant boundary modifications and 2 nominations were deferred or referred by the Committee at its previous sessions. Of these nominations, ICOMOS and IUCN are recommending 21 nominations for inscription on the World Heritage List.

Nomination withdrawn at the request of the State Party

3. The following nomination has been withdrawn prior to the preparation of this document:
 - Türkiye, Iznik: Traces of the Transition Between Civilizations

Nominations not evaluated for the 46th session

4. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic or security reasons, the Advisory Bodies were unable to evaluate the following two nominations submitted by States Parties in 2020 and 2021, which will thus not be examined by the World Heritage Committee at its 46th session:
 - The evaluation of the nomination of the Lake Chad cultural landscape (Cameroon, Chad, Niger, Nigeria) submitted in 2020, could not be undertaken due to security reasons;
 - The evaluation of the nomination of Mt. Kumgang – Diamond Mountain from the Sea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) submitted in 2021, could not be undertaken following the request of the State Party due to the COVID-19 situation in the country.
5. Should the health and/or the security situation allow their evaluation, these nominations will be presented for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 47th session, without impinging on national and overall quota of nominations to be examined (see

Paragraph 61 of the Operational Guidelines). Their evaluation process will be undertaken in accordance with the timeframe foreseen in Paragraph 168 of the Operational Guidelines.

6. This point is also reported on under Agenda Item 8 in document WHC/24/46.COM/8.

Nominations examined at the 46th session, without impinging on national and overall quota of nominations

7. The evaluation missions for the following two nominations from China submitted in 2020 and 2022 could not be undertaken in time for their examination by the Committee due to the COVID-19 situation in China:
 - Badain Jaran Desert - Towers of Sand and Lakes (China) submitted in 2020;
 - Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase II) (China) submitted in 2022.
8. However, the evaluation missions for these two nominations took place in May and June 2023. In compliance with Decision **45 COM 8**, these two nominations will be examined by the Committee at its 46th session, without impinging on national and overall quota of nominations to be examined (see Paragraph 61 of the Operational Guidelines).
9. The Committee will also examine two nominations evaluated in compliance with Decision **18 EXT.COM 4**, without impinging on national and overall quota of nominations to be examined (see Paragraph 61 of the Operational Guidelines):
 - Brâncusi Monumental Ensemble of Târgu Jiu (Romania);
 - Human Rights, Liberation and Reconciliation: Nelson Mandela Legacy Sites (South Africa).

Presentation of Nominations

10. In this working document, within the natural, mixed and cultural categories, nominations are presented in English alphabetical and regional order: Africa, Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and North America, Latin America and the Caribbean. For ease of reference, an alphabetical summary table and index of recommendations is presented on page 3. The order of presentation of nominations can be found on page 5.

**Alphabetical Summary Table and Index of IUCN and ICOMOS Recommendations to the
46th session of the World Heritage Committee**

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.	Recommendation	Criteria proposed by the State Party	Pp	
NATURAL SITES						
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Vjetrenica Cave, Ravno	1673		R	(vii)(x)	13
Brazil	Lençóis Maranhenses National Park	1611		I	(vii)(viii)	17
China	Badain Jaran Desert - Towers of Sand and Lakes [Nomination exempted from the limit of Par.61 of the Operational Guidelines - see Decision 45 COM 8]	1638		I	(vii)(viii)	6
China	Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase II) [significant boundary modification of "Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase I)", inscribed in 2019, criterion (x)] [Nomination exempted from the limit of Par.61 of the Operational Guidelines - see Decision 45 COM 8]	1606	Bis	OK	(x)	9
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	The Flow Country	1722		I	(ix)(x)	14
MIXED SITES						
Ethiopia	Melka Kunture and Balchit Archeological and Paleontological Site	13	Rev	N - I	(iii)(iv)(v)(viii)	19
France	Te Henua Enata – The Marquesas Islands	1707		I - I	(iii)(iv)(vi)(vii)(ix)(x)	22
CULTURAL SITES						
Burkina Faso	Royal Court of Tiébélé	1713		I	(iv)(v)(vi)	28
China	Beijing Central Axis: A Building Ensemble Exhibiting the Ideal Order of the Chinese Capital	1714		I	(iii)(iv)(vi)	42
Germany	Schwerin Residence Ensemble	1705		I	(iii)(iv)	51
Germany, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America	Moravian Church Settlements [significant boundary modification of "Christiansfeld, a Moravian Church Settlement", Denmark, inscribed in 2015, criteria (iii)(iv)]	1468	Bis	OK	(iii)(iv)	64
India	Moidams – the Mound-Burial System of the Ahom Dynasty	1711		I	(iii)(iv)(v)	44
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Hegmataneh and Historical Centre of Hamedan	1716		D	(ii)(iii)(iv)	46
Italy	Via Appia. <i>Regina Viarum</i>	1708		I	(iii)(iv)(vi)	53
Japan	Sado Island Gold Mines	1689		R	(iii)(iv)	47
Jordan	Umm Al-Jimāl	1721		I	(iii)(iv)(v)	37
Kenya	The Historic Town and Archaeological Site of Gedi	1720		I	(ii)(iii)(iv)	31
Malaysia	The Archaeological Heritage of Niah National Park's Caves Complex	1014		I	(iii)(v)(vi)	48
Panama	The Colonial Transisthmian Route of Panamá	1582	Rev	R	(ii)(iv)(vi)	67
Portugal	Levadas da Madeira	1710		N	(iv)(v)	56
Romania	Brâncusi Monumental Ensemble of Târgu Jiu [Originally submitted on 31 January 2018 - See Decision 18 EXT.COM 4]	1473		I	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	56
Romania	Frontiers of the Roman Empire - Dacia	1718		I	(ii)(iii)(iv)	59
Russian Federation	Testament of Kenzero Lake	1688		I	(i)(iii)(v)(vi)	62
Saudi Arabia	The Cultural Landscape of Al-Faw Archaeological Area	1712		I	(ii)(iv)(v)	39
Serbia	Bač Cultural Landscape	1691		N	(ii)(iii)(v)	64
South Africa	Human Rights, Liberation and Reconciliation: Nelson Mandela Legacy Sites [Originally submitted on 1 February 2022 - See Decision 18 EXT.COM 4]	1676		R	(vi)	33
South Africa	The Emergence of Modern Humans: The Pleistocene Occupation Sites of South Africa	1723		I	(iii)(iv)(v)	35
Thailand	The Phu Phrabat Historical Park	1507		I	(iii)(v)	49
Türkiye	Iznik: Traces of the Transition Between Civilizations	1706		withdrawn	(ii)(iii)(vi)	-

KEY

I	Recommended for inscription
R	Recommended for referral
D	Recommended for deferral
OK	Significant boundary modification recommended for approval
N	Not recommended for inscription
NA	Significant boundary modification recommended for non-approval
(i)(ii) etc	Cultural and/or Natural criteria proposed by the State Party

Nominations in **bold** are considered "new", having not been presented to the Committee previously.

**Order of presentation of nominations to be examined at the
46th session of the World Heritage Committee**

Order	State Party	World Heritage nomination	Recomm.	Draft Decision
NATURAL SITES				
1.	China	Badain Jaran Desert - Towers of Sand and Lakes [Nomination exempted from the limit of Par.61 of the Operational Guidelines - see Decision 45 COM 8]	I	46 COM 8B.2
2.	China	Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase II) [significant boundary modification of "Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase I)", inscribed in 2019, criterion (x)] [Nomination exempted from the limit of Par.61 of the Operational Guidelines - see Decision 45 COM 8]	OK	46 COM 8B.3
3.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Vjetrenica Cave, Ravno	R	46 COM 8B.4
4.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	The Flow Country	I	46 COM 8B.5
5.	Brazil	Lençóis Maranhenses National Park	I	46 COM 8B.6
MIXED SITES				
6.	Ethiopia	Melka Kunture and Balchit Archeological and Paleontological Site	N - I	46 COM 8B.7
7.	France	Te Henua Enata – The Marquesas Islands	I - I	46 COM 8B.8
CULTURAL SITES				
8.	Burkina Faso	Royal Court of Tiébélé	I	46 COM 8B.9
9.	Kenya	The Historic Town and Archaeological Site of Gedi	I	46 COM 8B.10
10.	South Africa	Human Rights, Liberation and Reconciliation: Nelson Mandela Legacy Sites [Originally submitted on 1 February 2022 - See Decision 18 EXT.COM 4]	R	46 COM 8B.11
11.	South Africa	The Emergence of Modern Humans: The Pleistocene Occupation Sites of South Africa	I	46 COM 8B.12
12.	Jordan	Umm Al-Jimāl	I	46 COM 8B.13
13.	Saudi Arabia	The Cultural Landscape of Al-Faw Archaeological Area	I	46 COM 8B.14
14.	China	Beijing Central Axis: A Building Ensemble Exhibiting the Ideal Order of the Chinese Capital	I	46 COM 8B.15
15.	India	Moidams – the Mound-Burial System of the Ahom Dynasty	I	46 COM 8B.16
16.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Hegmataneh and Historical Centre of Hamedan	D	46 COM 8B.17
17.	Japan	Sado Island Gold Mines	R	46 COM 8B.18
18.	Malaysia	The Archaeological Heritage of Niah National Park's Caves Complex	I	46 COM 8B.19
19.	Thailand	The Phu Phrabat Historical Park	I	46 COM 8B.20
20.	Germany	Schwerin Residence Ensemble	I	46 COM 8B.21
21.	Italy	Via Appia. <i>Regina Viarum</i>	I	46 COM 8B.22
22.	Portugal	Levadas da Madeira	N	46 COM 8B.23
23.	Romania	Brâncusi Monumental Ensemble of Târgu Jiu [Originally submitted on 31 January 2018 - See Decision 18 EXT.COM 4]	I	46 COM 8B.24
24.	Romania	Frontiers of the Roman Empire - Dacia	I	46 COM 8B.25
25.	Russian Federation	Testament of Kenozero Lake	I	46 COM 8B.26
26.	Serbia	Bač Cultural Landscape	N	46 COM 8B.27
27.	Germany, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America	Moravian Church Settlements [significant boundary modification of 'Christiansfeld, a Moravian Church Settlement', Denmark, inscribed in 2015, criteria (iii)(iv)]	OK	46 COM 8B.28
28.	Panama	The Colonial Transisthmian Route of Panamá	R	46 COM 8B.29

11. In the text below, IUCN Recommendations and ICOMOS Recommendations are presented in the form of Draft Decisions and are based on documents WHC/24/46.COM/INF.8B1 (ICOMOS) and WHC/24/46.COM/INF.8B2 (IUCN).
12. Though the Draft Decisions are based on IUCN and ICOMOS Recommendations, in some cases few modifications were required to adapt them to this document.

Disclaimer

The Nomination files produced by the States Parties are published by the World Heritage Centre at its website and/or in working documents in order to ensure transparency, access to information and to facilitate the preparations of comparative analysis by other nominating States Parties.

The sole responsibility for the content of each Nomination file lies with the State Party concerned. The publication of the Nomination file, including the maps and names, does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever of the World Heritage Committee or of the Secretariat of UNESCO concerning the history or legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its boundaries.

A. NATURAL SITES

A.1 ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

A.1.1 New Nominations

Property	Badain Jaran Desert - Towers of Sand and Lakes [Nomination exempted from the limit of Par.61 of the Operational Guidelines - see Decision 45 COM 8]
ID. N°	1638
State Party	China
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)

See the 2024 IUCN Evaluation Book.

Draft Decision: 46 COM 8B.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/24/46.COM/8B and WHC/24/46.COM/INF.8B2,*
2. *Inscribes **Badain Jaran Desert - Towers of Sand and Lakes, China**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (vii) and (viii)**;*
3. *Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

Brief synthesis

The property covers an area of 726,291.41 ha, with a buffer zone of 891,114.36 ha. Badain Jaran Desert, located in the Alashan Plateau in the hyper-arid and temperate desert region of northwestern China, is the third largest desert in China and hosts an irreplaceable natural heritage of lake and dune desert features. It stands out with its high density of mega-dunes, including the tallest stabilized sand dunes in the world, a myriad of interdunal lakes, and a range of aeolian landform features. The mega-dunes form an undulating landscape, among which the tallest sand dune achieves a relative height of 460 m. For a sandy desert and sand sea, Badain Jaran is home to abundant plant life

and mostly nocturnal animal life. The lakes are mostly saline and diversely coloured, providing a favourable habitat for thriving worms, molluscs, crustacea and some fish.

Due to its geographical location and geological background, the property is strongly influenced by climate change and the continuing tectonic uplift of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. Its desert-forming process is continuing, so that the site and its relics offer insights into long-term climatic changes and desert forming processes. The size and integrity of the site is important in understanding its ongoing evolution.

The property holds outstanding aesthetic values thanks to the significant abundance of mega-dunes, aeolian landscape diversity and to the uniqueness of its lakes.

Criterion (vii): Badain Jaran Desert - Towers of Sand and Lakes display spectacular ongoing geological and geomorphic features of desert landscapes and landforms subject to a temperate, hyper-arid climate. These features create exceptional aesthetic values emerging from the dense range of stabilized, linear, and parallel mega-dunes with numerous inter-dunal lakes as well as various types of smaller dunes in-between the mega-dunes. 144 inter-dunal lakes exhibit a myriad of colours, caused by different levels of salinity and microbial communities. With an exceptional expanse of so-called singing sands (describing the resonance caused e.g. by wind moving dry and loose sand), the property also presents a remarkable soundscape. Wind-eroded landforms, oases, ripple effects and the grandeur of the world's tallest sand mega-dunes (relative relief of 460 m) compose a landscape of remarkable natural beauty. The dynamic of shifting sand dunes creates an ever-changing visual environment.

Criterion (viii): The property is located at the junction of three sandy regions of China and provides an outstanding example of the ongoing evolution of desert landscapes and landforms under a temperate and hyper-arid climate. It records and displays an exceptional variety of aeolian features and desert geomorphology, such as linear and parallel, stabilized mega-dunes and associated inter-dunal lakes. The property appears to be a very rare example at global scale that reflects the evolutionary landforms as a combined result of regional tectonism and hydrogeological changes associated with climatic evolution. The property also stands out due to the remarkable stability of its linear mega-dunes and the abundance of inter-dunal lakes. It boasts the densest collection of stabilized mega-dunes globally, encompassing among the tallest sand dunes and the highest concentration of inter-dunal lakes found anywhere on Earth. With 144 inter-dunal lakes and the considerable variety of dune formations, the property hosts a remarkable geodiversity. Both IUCN's 2011 thematic study on desert landscapes and IUCN's 2021 study on the application of criterion (viii) highlighted the property as one of the most significant desert landscapes and geomorphological sites, not currently represented on the World Heritage List.

Integrity

The property covers the continuous distribution area of mega-dunes and associated inter-dunal lakes, as well as other types of desert features. The vast area is large enough to protect the complete range of the necessary elements that convey the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. The area also covers a significant expanse of the desert ecosystem which is used sustainably. The buffer zone provides additional protection to the property and does not contain any potential pollution sources.

Most of the property is in an uninhabited natural desert state, though a few families of herdsman with some camels, goats, donkeys, and sheep herds inhabit and traditionally use the property in a sustainable way. The property represents a wide and wild area with no paved roads. Towns, factories, and any potential threats are all excluded from the property and buffer zone. Impacts from tourism are controlled and limited to the property's carrying capacity. To ensure the integrity of the inter-dunal lakes, it is essential to ensure that all groundwater sources feeding the lakes are carefully managed and not

over-exploited. Further research needs to investigate the groundwater sources and inform potential additional action.

Protection and management requirements

The property is protected through several layers of protective designations. These include one autonomous region-level scenic site and two autonomous region-level nature reserves and designations as UNESCO Global Geopark and as National Geopark. The protection of the property is extended through national nature reserve status for the entire property. In addition, the property is also protected by a range of national, autonomous region-level, and local-level laws and regulations. Local regulations and a management plan have also been developed specifically for the property. The property shall also receive the highest level of legal protection as a national park.

The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region People's Government establishes a World Heritage Management Committee to assure coordinated leadership over the protection and management of the property and buffer zone. The management institutions involved in the protection of the property are integrated into of the Badain Jaran Desert World Heritage Management Office, which is responsible for the daily protection and management of the property. Local functional departments, monitoring agencies, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and other research institutes provide technical support, and are specifically responsible for the monitoring, research and protection of the property.

Local regulations and a Management Plan have been developed specifically for the property. The State Party undertakes to strictly protect the property and buffer zone, ensuring the integrity of all the natural values and elements. Specific measures include, firstly, strengthening the monitoring and scientific research on natural values and elements such as sand dunes, lakes and vegetation, and implementing adaptive management. Secondly to establish and improve the monitoring system and database for the property, and carry out targeted protection and control measures. Thirdly, local people will be involved in the team for protection, co-management, monitoring and public education. Fourthly, community participation will be strengthened and, fifthly, the balance between heritage protection and local social and economic sustainable development shall be achieved, including through sustainable eco-tourism whilst strictly control the scale and behaviour of tourists to ensure that the impact of tourism on the natural heritage values remains minimal.

4. Welcomes the decision of the State Party to include the property in a future national park and requests that the State Party submits a minor boundary modification request in case the national park boundaries could further enable the improvement of the property's boundaries, and also requests the State Party to ensure that the local communities, including traditional herders, are fully consulted, involved and in agreement with this proposal, and that such a designation ensures that the herders are able to maintain and continue their traditional activities within the property.

A.1.2 Significant boundary modifications of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

Property	Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase II) [significant boundary modification of "Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase I)", inscribed in 2019, criterion (x)] [Nomination exempted from the limit of Par.61 of the Operational Guidelines - see Decision 45 COM 8]
ID. N°	1606 Bis
State Party	China
Criteria proposed by State Party	(x)

See the 2024 IUCN Evaluation Book.

Draft Decision: 46 COM 8B.3

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/24/46.COM/8B and WHC/24/46.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Recalling Decision **43 COM 8B.3** adopted at its 43rd session (Baku, 2019),
3. Approves the significant boundary modification of the **Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase I), China**, to become the **Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China, China**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (x)**, through the addition of the following component parts included in the present (Phase II) nomination:
 - Migratory Bird Habitat at Chongming Dongtan, Shanghai,
 - Old Course of Yellow River Estuary,
 - North Part of the Yellow River Estuary,
 - South Part of the Yellow River Estuary,
 - Dawenliu,
 - Migratory Bird Habitat at Nandagang wetland, Cangzou, Hebei Province,
 - Jiutou Hill,
 - Snake Island,
 - Dayang River,
 - Erdaogou;
4. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of the Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China, inscribed through Phase I (2019) and Phase II (2024) of a phased nomination process, are situated in the largest intertidal wetland system in the world and one of the most biologically diverse. The property is located in the Yellow Sea Ecoregion, and supports crucial habitats for birds migrating along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, its wetlands serving a unique ecological function as indispensable stopover and staging sites during northward/southward migration. The Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Bohai are a bottleneck for many millions of migratory waterbirds – more than 10% of the total migration along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. The property is thus an irreplaceable and indispensable hub for birds migrating along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, which spans not only China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea, within the Yellow Sea, but also some 22 countries across two hemispheres from the Arctic to South-East Asia and Australasia. The global importance of the wider coastal area is evidenced by several Ramsar sites, some of which fully or partially overlap with component parts of the property. Thus, this property is a globally significant example of the shared natural heritage embodied in migratory birds.

The twelve component parts of the property are located along the Yellow Sea coast of China, including the Bohai Gulf, with a total area of 289,710.94 ha, and a buffer zone of 117,502.10 ha. In light of the fact that human activity has transformed many of the region's tidal wetlands, there is a need for effective measures to halt major threats and restore key migratory bird habitats, and for further national and transnational serial nominations, and/or extensions to strengthen the integrity of the property.

Criterion (x): *The Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China support more than 400 species of birds. The property's tidal flats are of exceptional importance for the conservation of the world's migratory birds, supporting internationally significant numbers of migratory bird species, including globally threatened species. The component parts of the Migratory Bird Habitat in the South of Yancheng, Jiangsu and the Migratory Bird Habitat in the North of Yancheng, Jiangsu alone are significant for more than 10% of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway populations and provide critical habitat for two of the world's rarest migratory birds – the Spoon-billed Sandpiper and the Nordmann's Greenshank, which depend on the tidal flats for their continued survival. The wetlands within the Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea Bohai Gulf of China serve a unique ecological function as indispensable stopover and staging sites that provide necessary food resources, ensuring fat replenishment and storage for subsequent flights during northward/southward migration. Without these important hubs, the successful migration, breeding, and population maintenance of birds in the flyway could not be maintained. In addition to providing stopover habitat for migratory birds, the component parts also include wintering areas and breeding areas for at least 45 threatened bird species including shorebirds, waterfowl, and raptors.*

The property's tidal flats also provide important migratory habitat for the threatened Black-faced Spoonbill, Oriental Stork, Red-crowned Crane and Great Knot; the Chinese Egret, Dalmatian Pelican, Swan Goose, Relict Gull and Saunders's Gull. The property also supports further migratory bird species, including the Red Knot, Asian Dowitcher, Black-tailed Godwit, Eurasian Curlew, Reed Parrotbill, Curlew Sandpiper, Greater Sand Plover, Lesser Sand Plover and Ruddy Turnstone. Other migratory birds that utilise the property include the Eurasian Oystercatcher, Pied Avocet, Grey Plover, Kentish plover, Far Eastern Curlew, Broad-billed Sandpiper, Red-necked Stint, Sanderling, Dunlin, Terek Sandpiper, and Common Tern. The property also hosts large numbers of zoobenthos and fish species as well as important mammal, amphibian and reptile species, all part of the coastal ecosystems the migratory birds depend on.

Integrity

The property as a whole makes an indispensable contribution to the viability of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, one of the world's most important flyways and arguably the one most at risk and fragile. The twelve component parts of the property include clear boundaries for adequate protection of birds when they are on-site. It is, however, important to understand that the birds depend on wider coastal habitats such as reed beds and groves and hence protection and restoration efforts in these areas are equally important. The property comprises large tracts of mudflats, beaches, and other key stopover habitats for migrating birds. The intertidal mudflats, marshes and shallow waters are exceptionally productive and provide spawning and nursery habitat for many fish and crustacean species. In particular, the intertidal mudflats attract a high diversity and enormous number of resident and migratory birds. The intertidal mudflats, which have shaped the crucial habitat for migratory birds, are fed by large rivers (including the Yellow River, Yangtze River, Yalu River, Liao River, Luan River and Hai River) that provide the crucial underpinnings of this system as they continuously discharge sediments into the Yellow Sea and Bohai Gulf, accumulating to form a series of different habitat types all critical for various migratory birds.

The 2024 inscription of ten additional component parts in the Phase II extension has enhanced the integrity of the Phase I property inscribed in 2019, added over 100,000 hectares of migratory bird habitat. Nevertheless, there are further important areas that would deserve to be included in the existing series to fully meet integrity requirements. In this regard it is important to note the context provided by Decision 43 COM 8B.3 of the World Heritage Committee, which first inscribed the property in 2019. This decision was taken by the Committee on the understanding that the State Party would submit a nomination that includes all the additional components of the proposed serial listing as a whole, in order to reflect the full range of natural wealth and diversity of the ecoregion and to meet integrity requirements, supported by a comprehensive and detailed overview and analysis of priority conservation areas in the Yellow Sea and Bohai Gulf, including the fourteen additional areas identified in the original Phase I nomination, fully taking into account ecosystem and habitat diversity of the coastal system, proposed boundaries, values (including species occurrence, abundance and conservation status), threats, integrity, protection and management. Thus, the further and full implementation of this Decision of the Committee remains essential.

The entire coastline lies within a densely populated and intensively used part of China that has been subject to very substantial anthropogenic modification and impact over a long period. While human activity has transformed vast tracts of the coast and tidal wetlands, policies that promote a more ecologically sustainable society are emerging to halt the transformation of the remaining natural areas and to even reverse trends by restoring key migratory bird habitats. To add complexity, however, many of the underlying factors of change, such as pollution, oil exploration and exploitation, marine traffic, the modification of major rivers and their sediment loads, wind energy and infrastructure on land and in the sea, stem from outside the property including the coast and near-shore waters.

Protection and management requirements

The component parts of the property are state-owned and fully protected by law. Ecological Red Lines are also conducive to their conservation and effective management. These management and conservation policies provide the necessary mechanisms for maintaining intact ecosystems and biological processes within the property. Furthermore, it is essential that the buffer zones in areas adjacent to the component parts provide an added layer of protection against wider threats.

In light of the major past transformation of, and profound impacts on the coastal and intertidal ecosystems and ongoing high pressures and threats, protection measures need to be strengthened and expanded, including through the planned designation of two national parks, but also through the avoidance and mitigation of threats from outside the boundaries of the property. In this respect, China has established a series of wetland conservation policies, including the Notice of the State Council on Strengthening the Protection of Coastal Wetlands and Strictly Controlling Land Reclamation from Sea (G.F. [2018] No.24), the Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Issuing the Scheme of Wetland Protection and Restoration System (G.B.F. [2016] No.89), and the Guiding Opinions on Establishing a Nature Reserve System with National Parks as the Main Component. The Wetland Protection Law China has completely prohibited reclamation projects and actively advanced the restoration of tidal flat ecosystems in some damaged areas, representing a change from “seeking resources from nature” to “living in harmony with nature”. Under the conservation and management plan of each component part, local residents are permitted to continue traditional environmentally sustainable marine fishing, aquaculture and farming activities in the component parts.

The local governments of Shanghai, Shandong, Hebei and Liaoning have approved the establishment of leading groups and offices for the World Heritage inscription, and assigned full-time personnel for the conservation and management of the property’s component parts and buffer zones. For each component part, specific management

organizations and protection teams have been established, and detailed management regulations and measures have been enacted. Tourism will be concentrated in limited designated areas, and local residents are encouraged to engage in the conservation and publicity of the component parts and protected areas. Most tourism use is physically separated from the protected areas and limited to visitor centres, and tourism should be appropriately scaled and low impact. Future planning and management for each of the component parts of the property needs to ensure that there are no negative effects of development on biodiversity and threatened species, including any negative effects of tourism, wind turbines, pollution (including from noise), land reclamation, and infrastructure development. Specific strategies and action are required to ensure conservation of areas above the tidal areas and to restore degraded wider systems that are important to support the core habitat within the property.

Spanning beyond China's borders, the intertidal wetlands of the Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf support crucial habitats for birds migrating along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. Beyond the national level, there is further and related World Heritage potential, which deserves to be considered as the involved countries intensify efforts towards a harmonized conservation and management strategy of the most valuable regional stepping stones of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. Effective conservation and management of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway will require international cooperation involving all the States Parties along the flyway.

5. Takes note of the following component parts in the present nomination, which are not recommended for inclusion in the serial property at the present time:
 - Migratory Bird Habitat at Qilihai Lagoon, Qinhuangdao, Hebei Province,
 - Migratory Bird Habitat at Dachaoping of Beidaihe, Qinhuangdao, Hebei Province,
 - Migratory Bird Habitat at Shihenandao of Laolongtou, Qinhuangdao, Hebei Province,
 - Fantuozi Islet of Guanglu Island,
 - Ertuozi Islet of Gexian Island,
 - Dacao tuozi of Guapi Island,
 - Xiaocao tuozi of Guapi Island,
 - Nandajiao of Guapi Island,
 - Wuhushi of Haxian Island,
 - Wushi of Dahaozi Island,
 - Dabanshi of Dahaozi Island,
 - Xicaotuozi of Dachangshan Island,
 - Beituozi Islet of Dachangshan Island,
 - Bashao Island Lithoherm Belt;
6. Recommends the State Party before considering potential resubmission of these component parts in any future nomination to expand the boundaries of the nominated component parts so as to meet integrity, protection and management requirements, and to align them appropriately with existing protected area boundary core zones, whilst demonstrating the presence of key species within the boundaries of the nominated component parts;
7. Also takes note of the following component parts in the present nomination, which are not recommended for inclusion in the serial property at the present time in line with the established position of the World Heritage Committee that mineral exploration or exploitation is incompatible with World Heritage status:
 - Migratory Bird Habitat at Nanpu Zuidong Wetland, Luannan, Hebei Province,
 - West Part of Liao River Estuary,
 - East Part of Liao River Estuary;
8. Also recommends the State Party before considering potential resubmission of these component parts in any future nomination to unequivocally revoke permits for

hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation, and to expand the boundaries of the nominated component parts to meet integrity, protection and management requirements, and to align them appropriately with existing protected area boundary core zones;

9. Strongly encourages the State Party to fully implement Decision **43 COM 8B.3** and to complete the series by nominating a further phase of the nomination, to include the Jiangsu Rudong Coastal Wetland, Rudong-Tiezuisha Coast, and Lianyungang Salt Works, all of which have been recognised to be of exceptional importance to the East Asian-Australasian Migratory Flyway, as well as appropriately reconfigured component parts referred to above, which meet the necessary integrity and protection and management requirements of the Operational Guidelines;
10. Requests the State Party to establish the overarching management system integrating all of the inscribed component parts as soon as practicable and to ensure that this plan includes a strategy for sustainable tourism and reinforced measures to address threats from invasive alien species, agricultural run-off, industrial and urban developments, as well as effective disaster risk reduction measures for those component parts in the vicinity of hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation;
11. Encourages the State Party to expand the boundaries of relevant inscribed component parts aligning them with the boundaries of existing protected areas to the maximum extent possible following the completion of the State Party's current systematic review of its entire protected area system being undertaken, including enlarging and consolidating buffer zones where feasible, so as to enhance coverage of migratory bird habitats, through the possible submission of a boundary modification;
12. Further takes note of the encouraging initial efforts of the three States Parties in the central hub of the flyway (China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Republic of Korea) and also encourages the States Parties to continue and expand these efforts, including under the World Heritage Convention and other international initiatives.

A.2 EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

A.2.1 New nominations

Property	Vjetrenica Cave, Ravno
ID. N°	1673
State Party	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(x)

See the 2024 IUCN Evaluation Book.

Draft Decision: 46 COM 8B.4

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/24/46.COM/8B and WHC/24/46.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Refers the nomination of **Vjetrenica Cave, Ravno, Bosnia and Herzegovina**, back to the State Party, taking note of the potential of the nominated property to meet criterion (x), in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) Complete, clearly map out and adopt the zonation of the Protected landscape Vjetrenica-Popovo polje, and demonstrate in additional information that sufficient

water quality and water inflow into the Vjetrenica cave system will be guaranteed in the long term,

- b) Increase funding and staffing for the management of the nominated property, and provide additional information to demonstrate that sufficient funding and staffing is provided for the implementation of the management plan and for the protection and management of the nominated property in the long term;

3. Recommends the State Party to:

- a) Explore to what extent it could be possible to envisage in future a potential serial transnational extension to enable a complete representation of the Dinaric Karst, including in relation to criteria (viii) and (x),
- b) Provide in the additional information maps detailing the zonation of Protected landscape Vjetrenica-Popovo polje.

Property	The Flow Country
ID. N°	1722
State Party	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ix)(x)

See the 2024 IUCN Evaluation Book.

Draft Decision: 46 COM 8B.5

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/24/46.COM/8B and WHC/24/46.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes **The Flow Country, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ix)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Flow Country is considered the most outstanding example of a blanket bog ecosystem in the world. This blanket peat and its intricate network of pools, hummocks and ridges stretches across nearly 190,000 ha of the northern mainland Scotland, with the boundary comprising seven separate but proximal areas. The peat has been accumulating for the past 9,000 years and displays a remarkable range of features resulting from the climatic, altitudinal, geological and geomorphological gradients found across the region. Peatlands play an important role in storing carbon, and The Flow Country has an extensive record of peatland accumulation, with peat thicknesses which reach over eight metres. Ongoing peat-forming ecological processes continue to sequester carbon on a very large scale.

The Flow Country blanket bog also provides a diversity of habitats, combined with the patchwork of connected farming and coastal landscape elements within the wider setting. The area supports a distinctive assemblage of birds, with a combination of arctic-alpine and temperate and continental species.

Protection for The Flow Country is provided through international and national designations, and national, and local planning law and policy, and there is scope for future expansion of the property through restoration of adjacent degraded blanket bog. The area is also considered to be the type-locality for description of blanket bog and so represents a significant research and educational resource.

Criterion (ix): *Since the glaciers receded from Scotland, climatic conditions in combination with the underlying geology, the resultant topography, and the biogeography have led to the formation of a vast and diverse blanket bog landscape that stretches across the north of Scotland. The persistent precipitation-fed waterlogging of the soil has led to an expanse of peat bog that blankets the landscape, including hills, slopes and hollows, and forming a globally rare and significant peatland ecosystem and associated species assemblage. The property represents the most extensive, near-continuous, high quality and near-natural blanket bog landscape found globally. The active processes of blanket bog formation have continued for 9,000 years, and the diversity of blanket bog features is not found anywhere else on Earth.*

The blanket bog also provides a highly significant record of its formation, preserved as pollen and plant fossils, and telling a story of its past flora, fauna, palaeoecology and human influence. This is important for the understanding of the future evolution of this and other blanket bogs globally. Moreover, the processes of blanket bog formation provide a significant example of carbon sequestration on a large scale.

The property holds between 29 and 34 peat forming species of Sphagnum moss, which are themselves home to complex assemblages of unique microorganisms adapted to survive in the low oxygen, cold temperature, acidity, and oligotrophy conditions of bog systems, adding to the biodiversity value of peatland habitats, and which also provide refuge for many breeding bird species. The property hosts a particular biodiversity assembly with specific communities composed of Atlantic, boreal and arctic taxa.

Integrity

The Flow Country property comprises seven discrete but adjacent areas totalling nearly 190,000 ha, which encompasses a large expanse of actively accumulating blanket bog ecosystem. The overwhelming majority of the blanket bog within the property boundary is in near-natural condition. The remainder includes areas of blanket bog that are undergoing restoration, and areas that are expected to be restored in the near future.

The property is of sufficient size to contain all of the elements of Outstanding Universal Value needed to demonstrate the ecological and biological processes, and the biodiversity that comprises this globally significant ecosystem. These include the blanket bog itself, the wider peatland landscape complex in which it lies and the finer elements, including pool systems, diverse surface patterning, fens, and the range of flora and fauna that all of these systems support. The climatic, altitudinal, geological and geomorphological gradients that occur across the Flow Country all contribute to ensuring that the variety of features that make up blanket bogs are represented. Furthermore, the boundaries of the property are largely defined on the basis of the hydrological elements that comprise the blanket bog, and therefore ensure ecosystem integrity and coherence.

Areas of the property have suffered from poor historical management decisions such as drainage and woodland creation, but the boundary has been chosen to include only those areas of deep peat which are in good condition or have the ability to return to a near-natural state within the next 10-25 years. It is expected that in time, it will be possible to integrate some of the bog of the wider Flow Country into the property. The construction of wind turbines represents a more recent threat to the property through supporting infrastructure and through negative impacts on the avian fauna, which constitutes an integral part of the blanket bog ecosystem.

Protection and management requirements

The property is legally protected in its entirety based on its Outstanding Universal Value. Around 73 percent of the area within the property boundary has the highest level of statutory protection that domestic law can provide: SSSIs, SACs (for habitats), SPAs (for birds) and a Ramsar Site (for wetlands). These laws provide specific protection for the elements of Outstanding Universal Value as set out in the property's attributes, notably

including the processes for the maintenance and formation of blanket bog, and the associated flora and fauna.

Further to statutory environmental protection, peatlands, particularly those containing deep peat greater than 50 centimetres, are protected through the planning system for Scotland, both at national and local level. There are specific planning policies at national level in relation to both World Heritage properties and areas of peatland that afford effective protection from development proposals that might impact upon Outstanding Universal Value. Moreover, where the boundary is not coincident with existing environmental designations, protection will be ensured by national and local planning policy.

The property has no buffer zone. However, areas important for the protection of Outstanding Universal Value outside of the boundary are protected through a combination of national and local planning policy, and the wider protection of features afforded by the existing European-level environmental designations. In addition, the integrity of the property is ensured thanks to its large size and the inclusion of areas that provide a buffering function within the property boundaries.

Management of the property's Outstanding Universal Value is guided by a single clear Management Plan, developed by the Flow Country Partnership in collaboration with key stakeholders such as landowners and managers, government agencies, local communities and scientific experts. Management requirements include bog restoration, monitoring of and responding to any potential developments in the vicinity of the property, including the construction of wind turbines. Potential threats include woodland restocking and natural regeneration, water management and drainage, intensive agriculture, wind farms, inappropriate deer management, burning and climate change. A key requirement for the management of this property lies in continued strong and adequately resourced coordination and partnership arrangements focused on the World Heritage property and its Outstanding Universal Value.

- 4. Strongly encourages the State Party to further strengthen the protection of the property and its wider setting through the expansion of or through additional statutory protection designations;*
- 5. Requests the State Party not to approve any wind turbines that are proposed to be constructed within the property and to ensure that any proposed developments in proximity of the property that may impact on its Outstanding Universal Value are assessed for their potential impacts, in line with the Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessments in a World Heritage Context, prior to making any decision that would be difficult to reverse;*
- 6. Also requests that the State Party submit to the World Heritage Centre a report providing an update on the status of proposed wind farms within the boundaries and in the vicinity of the property, and further describing how the property will be protected from future energy development proposals that could pose a serious threat to the Outstanding Universal Value, by **1 December 2025**;*
- 7. Commends the State Party for the high-quality nomination dossier and supporting documentation, including the detailed articulation of attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value under criterion (ix).*

A.3 LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

A.3.1 New nominations

Property	Lençóis Maranhenses National Park
ID. N°	1611
State Party	Brazil
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)

See the 2024 IUCN Evaluation Book.

Draft Decision: 46 COM 8B.6

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/24/46.COM/8B and WHC/24/46.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes the **Lençóis Maranhenses National Park, Brazil**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (vii) and (viii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Consisting of large and extensive dunes, Lençóis Maranhenses National Park resembles a desert. However, located in northeastern Brazil, on the east coast of Maranhão, the property is subject to a semi-humid climate with a rainy season providing large volumes of water and resulting in the formation of temporary inter-dunal lagoons. The property comprises an area of 156,562 ha, of which about 90,000 ha are composed of an extensive dune field with temporary and permanent lagoons, bordering deflation plains as source area for the dunes along the 80 km coastline. The mostly unidirectional wind shapes barchan dunes up to 75 km in length. The property presents its most stunning scenery, when the lagoons reach their maximum water levels during the rainy season, exhibiting a wide range of different colours, shapes, sizes, and depths. The origin of the dune field is related to sedimentation from marine transgressions and regressions, which combined with the wind action allowed the formation of dune fields along the Quaternary. The property is located in the Barreirinhas Basin in a transition zone between three Brazilian biomes: Cerrado, Caatinga and Amazon. The park's vegetation is composed of pioneer formations of Restinga, mangroves and alluvial communities that, together with marine and freshwater environments, are fundamental for the conservation of species diversity.

Criterion (vii): The Lençóis Maranhenses National Park is part of an incomparable landscape. It is formed by successive dune chains interspersed with temporary and perennial lagoons. Along the park's 80 km of coastline, there is a beach between 600m and 2km. The sand deposited by tides on the beach is gradually eroded by the wind, shaping small barchans with heights ranging from 50 cm to one metre near the shoreline, reaching heights of up to 30 m as they migrate inland, downwind and atop dunes from previous generations. The barchan dunes form winding chains up to 75 km long and move over 20 km inland. During the rainy season, temporary lakes form between the dunes, only to vanish in the dry season, leading to a constant transformation of the landscape. With dune mobility at migration rates ranging from 4 to 25 meters per year, these lakes reemerge in new locations with altered shapes in the subsequent rainy season. The lakebeds are coated with a layer of brown or green algae and cyanobacteria, contributing to the ever-changing scenery and variety of shapes and colours, composing a landscape of unique beauty rarely found anywhere else in the world.

Criterion (viii): *The sediments in the Barreirinhas Basin are subject to aeolian processes forming a field of fixed and mobile dunes, considered the largest in South America. This process is considered one of the best and largest examples of the development of coastal dunes along the Quaternary, and the only site worldwide with such extensive development of dynamic dunes and lagoons. The dunes form long chains of barchans arranged in the same direction and increasing in size as they advance inland. Temporary ponds are formed by the rise of the water table during the rainy season. The property stands out within the complex interplay of climatic, oceanographic, and geomorphological elements along the Brazilian coast, featuring unique dune and lagoon formations fed exclusively by rainwater. These features, shaped by coastal dynamics and various environmental interactions, serve as remarkable evidence of the evolutionary progression of coastal dunes over millennia, including insights into pre-vegetation fluvial landscapes, serving as a present-day analogue for understanding past fluvial processes. The geomorphological processes create pristine and nascent habitats for a diverse and specialised and pioneer flora and fauna.*

Integrity

With an area of 156,562 ha, the property encompasses 90,000 ha of dune fields with beautiful chains of barchans interspersed with temporary and perennial lagoons, exclusively fed by rainwater. More than 40,000 ha are covered by Restinga vegetation, which along with mangroves, lagoons, rivers, marine areas and other ecosystems supports species diversity and interact with geomorphological processes. The area is therefore large enough to guarantee the representation of elements and processes that constitute the property's Outstanding Universal Value.

The dunes are separated from the coastline by a broad deflation plain ranging from 600 m to 2000 m in width. The sand deposited by tides on the beach is gradually eroded by the wind, shaping small barchans with heights ranging from 50 cm to one metre near the shoreline, reaching heights of up to 30 m as they migrate inland, downwind and atop dunes from previous generations. The dunes migrate with a speed of up to 25 m per year. During the rainy season, lagoons emerge amidst very clean sand. With no inlet or outlet, they are exclusively fed by rainwater. The fluctuation of the water table controls the morphology of the dunes.

The property is fully surrounded by a buffer zone of 268,231 ha, both along the coast and inland, creating an ecological buffer between the natural ecosystems and urbanised areas.

Protection and management requirements

The property is protected through the designation as Lençóis Maranhenses National Park with an area of 156,562 ha. This legally protected area is recognised since 1981 by legal decree and administered by the national protected areas authority, ICMBio, and comprises the National System of Protected Areas (SNUC), as the main territorial management instrument aimed at environmental protection and biodiversity conservation. The network of protected areas within and beyond the property also interacts with other levels of environmental protection and management at the state and municipal levels, as well as other legal instruments that intend to protect important ecosystems beyond protected areas boundaries.

In addition, it is part of the National System of Protected Areas (SNUC), belonging to the integral protection group, where natural resources can only be used indirectly. It has well defined boundaries and buffer zones with their respective regulation instruments, being the Management Plan and Public Use Plan. Management effectiveness evaluations are conducted regularly, and results publicly addressed. Monitoring, enforcement, and governance needs to be commensurate with the level of action needed to respond to pressures from tourism.

Governance and participatory approaches are secured both for multi-level governmental decision-making as well as users of the property, through at least two instances: the Lençóis Maranhenses National Park Council and the Regional Governance Instance Lençóis-Delta. At the time of inscription, more than 4,000 people are living within the boundaries of the property. Local and traditional communities need to be equitably involved and their rights observed. The National Park officially recognises the communities through “Terms of Commitment”, intending to respond to needs and sustainable activities carried-out by local inhabitants within the boundaries of the property. The identification and recognition of the traditional communities was still at an early stage at the time of inscription and will need to be strengthened.

The marine part of the buffer zone is subject to the National Coastal Management Plan and Ecological Economic Coastal Zoning (ZEEC). To ensure the protection of the property against threats from offshore, a strengthened protection and management regime for the marine part of the buffer zone will be required in future.

4. Requests the State Party to:

- a) *Develop a tourism management plan, determined by the property’s carrying capacity that is to be based on the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value and the biodiversity values of the property,*
- b) *Further strengthen the protection and management of the marine section of the buffer zone, for instance through the designation of a marine protected area,*
- c) *Continue to further increase staffing and funding for the protection and management of the property, especially to implement the aforementioned actions and including strengthened biodiversity monitoring.*

B. MIXED SITES

B.1 AFRICA

B.1.1 Nominations deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Property	Melka Kunture and Balchit Archeological and Paleontological Site
ID. N°	13 Rev
State Party	Ethiopia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)(v)(viii)

See the 2024 ICOMOS Evaluation Book and the 2024 IUCN Evaluation Book.

Draft Decision: 46 COM 8B.7

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/24/46.COM/8B, WHC/24/46.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC/24/46.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes the **Melka Kunture and Balchit Archeological and Paleontological Site, Ethiopia**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii), (iv) and (v)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

*The cluster of Pleistocene archaeological and palaeontological sites of Melka Kunture and Balchit lies along the upper course of the Awash River, on the Ethiopian Highlands, at an altitude of about 2,000 to 2,200 metres above the sea level. With a relatively continuous stratigraphic sequence formed by the accumulation of fluvial/alluvial and volcano-derived deposits interposed with tuff, the property preserves an exceptionally long cultural sequence consisting of four consecutive phases of the Oldowan, Acheulean, Middle Stone Age and Late Stone Age techno-complexes, documented in a variety of archaeological contexts, testifying to the occupation of the area by hominin groups from two million years ago. Fragments of palaeo-landscapes preserved buried under the volcanic and sedimentary deposits with fossil fauna and flora allow to reconstruct the high-mountain ecosystem of the Ethiopian Highlands during the Pleistocene and draw conclusions on the adaptation of hominins to the challenges and climatic conditions of high altitudes. The presence of *Homo erectus*, *Homo heidelbergensis* and archaic *Homo sapiens* fossils, found in association with well-dated archaeological material, throws light on the development of skills and cognitive capacities in the early hominin groups. Rich concentration of varied lithic assemblages made from volcanic rocks with different knapping techniques, and evidence of high-quality of standardised obsidian tools, suggest a level of planning and innovation. Evidence of the centuries-long tradition of procurement and use of obsidian starting with the Oldowan industry makes the property the earliest known example of obsidian utilisation and an outstanding witness of continuity of exploitation of this raw material.*

The component parts together contribute to the understanding of human evolution, allowing to revisit the existing theories related to the transitions between the techno-industries, and suggesting fundamental steps in the development of human intelligence and adaptation skills. They also provide valuable information on the sedimentary history of the area and allow to determine the chronology of cultural horizons of the Pleistocene epoch based on the dating of volcanic tuffs preserved in the Melka Kunture succession.

Criterion (iii): *The ensemble of Pleistocene archaeological and palaeontological sites of Melka Kunture and Balchit is the only known place in the world to have preserved in a single area an exceptionally long cultural sequence consisting of four consecutive phases of Oldowan, Acheulean, Middle Stone Age and Late Stone Age techno-complexes. Hominin fossils of *Homo erectus*, *Homo heidelbergensis* and archaic *Homo sapiens* discovered in well-dated archaeological layers with Oldowan, Acheulean and Middle Stone Age industries, paired with the evidence of varying use of different rocks through time, contribute to the understanding of human evolution, development of cognitive capacities in early hominin groups, and their adaptation to the environment by employing different strategies of raw material procurement and use.*

Criterion (iv): *Fragments of Quaternary fossil landscapes, preserved buried under volcanic tuffs and sedimentary deposits of the ensemble of Pleistocene archaeological and palaeontological sites of Melka Kunture and Balchit, allow to reconstruct the palaeo-environment and palaeo-climate of the Ethiopian Highlands during the Pleistocene epoch and understand better the lifestyle of hominin groups occupying the area. Hominin remains documented within the property provide one of the earliest evidence of human occupation of high altitudes and their adaptation to the high-mountain ecosystem, different from the dry savannas of lower elevations, which marks a significant stage in human history. The volcanic material that buried the palaeo-landscapes has scientific value as it allows to date and establish the chronology of the cultural horizons.*

Criterion (v): *The cluster of Pleistocene archaeological and palaeontological sites of Melka Kunture and Balchit testifies in an exceptional way to the consistent exploitation of obsidian as a raw material and its extensive use for tool production that starts with the Oldowan industry. It is the earliest known example of obsidian utilisation, and the only known place in the world that holds an uninterrupted record of systematic procurement*

of this volcanic glass and its knapping since two million years ago. High-quality and quantity of standardised obsidian tools found in Acheulean contexts suggests possible introduction of specialised production sites.

Integrity

All component parts contribute substantially to the Outstanding Universal Value, providing complementary evidence on the evolution and activity of hominin groups, their natural environment and the sedimentary history of the Upper Awash River basin over the span of two million years. The archaeological and palaeontological deposits and the deep stratigraphy are well-preserved throughout the property. The excavated sections have been backfilled, except for one section which has been left open for public display. Artefacts and hominin remains are stored and exhibited in the Ethiopian National Museum in Addis Ababa and the site museum. The component parts suffer from erosion to a small extent, due mainly to seasonal overflows of the Awash River. Intactness of the deposits in some areas is threatened by activities related to sand quarrying. The setting of the property has been largely preserved and the areas with future research potential have been included within the buffer zones to protect them from potential encroachment related to development of the area or agricultural practices.

Authenticity

The area has been excavated to a small degree and the context of the sites remains intact. The cultural sequence and the geologic record – with volcanic tuffs that allow to determine the chronology of cultural horizons – are preserved undisturbed. The immediate setting of the property has not been compromised but the expansion of settlements and the related development of infrastructure need to be monitored at some of the component parts.

Protection and management requirements

The property is a registered national heritage, owned by the state while people receive usufruct rights to plots of land. All component parts and the buffer zones are protected through the Regulation No. 159/2013. At the highest level, the property is managed by the Oromia Culture and Tourism Bureau, in collaboration with the Authority for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage (ARCCH). At the site level, the Administration and Preservation Office is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the property and coordination of stakeholder relations. Since the property falls under two different Woredas and Administrative Zones, the respective Culture and Tourism offices of the Oromia Culture and Tourism Bureau serve as a bridge between the site administration and other government institutions at higher levels, at the district and administrative zone levels.

The management plan (2022-2027) has been developed through a consultative process and will be implemented collaboratively by the Oromia Culture and Tourism Bureau, and ARCCH. Local communities will be actively engaged in the management and development of the property to ensure conflict-free protection of the archaeological and palaeontological sites. Key challenges in the short term will be to put in place adequate procedures and practical mechanisms to guarantee effective protection and management of the property within the existing legal framework, to strengthen human capacity, and to ensure sustainability of funds for the maintenance of the property.

4. Decides not to inscribe the **Melka Kunture and Balchit Archaeological and Paleontological Site, Ethiopia**, on the World Heritage List under criterion (viii);
5. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) *Developing and implementing a Heritage Impact Assessment for any future development proposals within the boundaries of the property or major projects planned within the buffer zones,*

- b) *Putting in place procedures and practical mechanisms to ensure effective protection and management of the property,*
 - c) *Operationalising the proposed co-management structure and creating guidelines for the cooperation between different stakeholders on the national, regional and local levels,*
 - d) *Ensuring an active role of the local communities in the decision-making related to the management and development of the property,*
 - e) *Raising awareness among the local populations of the importance of protecting the property and their vital role in this endeavour,*
 - f) *Developing a research strategy to ensure continuation of studies and expanding archaeological investigations beyond the boundaries of the property, into the buffer zones, to explore further their research potential,*
 - g) *Preparing a disaster risk management plan that would address the threats to integrity and authenticity of the property, and integrating it with the management plan,*
 - h) *Providing updated figures for the areas of the revised boundaries of the serial property as a whole and of each component part, as well as for the buffer zones;*
6. ***Decides that the name of the property be changed to “Melka Kunture and Balchit: Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites in the Highland Area of Ethiopia”.***

B.2 EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

B.2.1 New Nominations

Property	Te Henua Enata – The Marquesas Islands
ID. N°	1707
State Party	France
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)(vi)(vii)(ix)(x)

See the 2024 ICOMOS Evaluation Book and the 2024 IUCN Evaluation Book.

Draft Decision: 46 COM 8B.8

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/24/46.COM/8B, WHC/24/46.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC/24/46.COM/INF.8B2,*
2. *Inscribes **Te Henua Enata – The Marquesas Islands, France**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii), (vii), (ix) and (x)**;*
3. *Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

Brief synthesis

Located in the centre of the South Pacific Ocean, the Marquesas Islands are one of the most isolated archipelagos of any continent in the world. The geomorphology of the islands is largely characterised by steep mountains, dramatic cloud-draped peaks and precipitous cliffs, interspersed with deeply incised valleys. Te Henua Enata – The Marquesas Islands is a serial property composed of seven component parts bearing an exceptional testimony to the territorial occupation of the Marquesas archipelago by a

human civilisation that arrived by sea around the year 1000 CE and developed on these isolated islands until contact with Europeans and the annexation of the archipelago by France in 1842.

Throughout this period, the *Ēnata* - "human beings" in Marquesan – were organised into chiefdoms and settled in the valleys, which, from the top of the ridges to the coast and the access to the sea, constitute the unit of spatial and symbolic organisation of the *Ēnata* chiefdoms. Due to a demographic decline and the abandonment of the human settlements, the archaeological remains were maintained in place, and many are now enveloped in a thick forest cover.

The serial property is a hotspot for terrestrial and marine biodiversity in the Pacific. The archipelago systematically ranks first or second for its endemism of vascular flora, terrestrial and marine avifauna, terrestrial and marine molluscs and freshwater fish, spread across a wide diversity of natural habitats ranging from coastal formations to ridge-top maquis that can exceed 1,000 m in altitude. Lacking the reefs usually found in this type of oceanic island in the eastern Pacific, Marquesan waters are an exceptional example of a tropical archipelago ecosystem with very high primary productivity. Exceptional for the endemism of coastal fish and marine molluscs, the waters of the Marquesas archipelago have been identified as the wildest coastal marine province in the world. They are among the world's main sites with the highest coastal biomass, dominated by top predators. The marine ecosystem is virtually free from human exploitation. The archipelago also offers a great diversity of emblematic marine species (rays and dolphins) and nesting seabirds. Biological and ecological processes have hardly been disturbed, making the Marquesas Islands a remarkable model of the evolution of species in an oceanic island environment.

Criterion (iii): *Te Henua Enata* – The Marquesas Islands bears an exceptional testimony to the territorial occupation of the Marquesas archipelago by the *Ēnata* between the 10th and the 19th centuries, to their adaptation to a challenging natural environment and to the limitations of available construction materials, to their patterns of settlement within deep steep-sided valleys as well as to their social and spiritual organisation in chiefdoms.

The topographical and climatic constraints of these volcanic islands led the *Ēnata* to build two-storey lithic platforms in dry masonry (*paepae*) on the slopes of steep valleys, reaching heights of up to six metres, and used as the basis of both domestic and ceremonial architecture (*tohua* and *meàe*). This architectural richness and diversity, was accompanied by the development of an artistic expression very specific to the archipelago, combining sculpture (*tiki*) and engraving (petroglyphs) as evidence of the close relationship between human beings and their environment. The eight valleys included within the property are considered the most notable for the density and size of the lithic remains.

Criterion (vii): Resulting from their volcanic past, the Marquesas Islands are marked by sharp ridges, impressive peaks and cliffs that rise abruptly more than 1000 m above the ocean. The Marquesas Islands are among the most "vertical" islands in the world. The lush vegetation combined with the diversity of the landforms and jagged coastlines create island landscapes unparalleled in these tropical latitudes. The relief is in direct contact with the open ocean, providing natural promontories for observing the spectacle of wildlife: Dolphins gather in shoals of several hundred individuals at the foot of the cliffs, combined with the simultaneous presence of two species of rays: Reef Manta Ray and Oceanic Manta Ray whose microsympatry (i.e. record of co-occurrence observed at the same dive site) is highly unusual and almost unique in the world. Together, they form a majestic picture of a wild and spectacular nature.

Criterion (ix): As the only isolated archipelago in the middle of the equatorial Pacific, the Marquesas are an oasis of marine life in the immense Pacific Ocean. The property is isolated from the major ocean currents by the counter-current of the Marquesas. The

Marquesas holds one of the highest fish biomasses in the world, averaging 3.30 T/ha and up to 20 T/ha. Marquesan waters are home to exceptional endemism in relation to the surface area of the property for coastal fish (13.7%) and molluscs (10%), i.e. 3,400 km². The Marquesan coastal communities are a major centre of endemism in the Indo-Pacific and worldwide, along with Hawaii, Easter Island and the Red Sea. Recognised as one of the world's last marine wilderness areas, Marquesan waters offer some of the best-preserved coastal ecosystems on the planet. On land, the property retains two complete continuums of vegetation from the summits to the coast and brings together four sets of tropical cloud forests.

Criterion (x): *The property combines marine and terrestrial ecosystems that are rare for their level of conservation and their irreplaceability. The isolation of the young volcanic islands of the Marquesas archipelago has resulted in a rare and diverse flora, with more than half of the 305 plant species in the property being irreplaceable. Endemism is mainly found in the dry and semi-dry coastal forests and in the hygrophilous and rainforests. The cloud forests that cover the crests and peaks of the islands of Nuku Hiva, Ua Pou, Tahuata and Fatu Iva are home to more than 70% of the species endemic to a peak, an island or the archipelago. For instance, the clear majority of terrestrial and freshwater molluscs are endemic to the islands. The archipelago is home to one of the most diverse seabird assemblages in the tropical waters of the South Pacific. It is one of the few known breeding sites in the world for 21 species of seabirds and 13 species and subspecies of land birds are endemic to the archipelago. Fatu Iva and Tahuata are respectively home to an endangered endemic species, òmaò keekee (around 30 individuals), and the pahi (less than 300 individuals estimated in 2017). The property hosts many threatened species, such as pītai, ùpe and the kōtuè. The coastal marine ecosystem is home to 40 emblematic species, including 16 marine mammals, 26 rays and sharks, and 1 endangered marine turtle, all concentrated around the 12 islands that make up the archipelago and many of which are globally threatened. More than 40% of the fish species are endemic to the ecoregion, all of which dwell in shallow marine, brackish and riverine habitats.*

Integrity

The valley constituted the territorial unit of the chiefdoms, and the boundaries of the component parts of Te Henua Enata – The Marquesas Islands reflects this by including the whole territory of the valley from the top of the ridges to the coastline and the adjacent marine area, except for the modern settlement areas, which are included in the buffer zone.

Together, the seven component parts provide a full representation of the way of life of the Ēnata and of the territorial, spatial, social and spiritual organisation of their societies until the 19th century. The abandonment of ancient settlement sites has protected them from human activity and has allowed archaeological evidence to remain in situ.

Only certain sites in the Hatiheu, Taaoa and Puamau valleys have been cleared and restored. The restoration of certain tohua for festivals (Matavaa) was an opportunity to return them to their original use as community squares for festivities and other gatherings. Most of the archaeological sites are protected by their isolation from modern human activity and by dense vegetation cover. However, the legibility and structural integrity of some of sites is affected by the growth of acacia and jambolana trees, with some stones dislodged by the tree roots and by erosion linked to the presence of feral animals.

The impacts of climate change, namely slow sea level rise and increasingly frequent and prolonged droughts, are already observed and are likely to increase in the future, along with other unforeseen consequences.

The archipelago's islands and seascapes are mostly intact and host only a small human population concentrated on the coastline. Up to 88% of plant diversity of the archipelago

is represented within the property. 100% of the diversity of marine avifauna, i.e. 21 breeding species, and 78% of the diversity of terrestrial avifauna are also represented within the property. All the catchment areas and main rivers are included in the property, with 91% of freshwater fish and crustacean species represented. The plant formations are well preserved but very sensitive to biological invasions. Species of *falcata*, *miconia* and *acacia* as well as the Japanese tulip tree are the main plant species threatening the integrity of the property. Farming activities, with the wandering of animals and the outbreak of uncontrolled fires, constitute a pressure at medium altitude that needs to be controlled locally. The Marquesan ecosystems are the least disturbed between 800 and 1200 m altitude.

The property protects all the coastal waters used for the life cycle of seabirds, coastal fish, molluscs and crustaceans, as well as 43 emblematic marine species that live in or visit these waters. Identified as the wildest coastal marine province in the world, Marquesan waters have a remarkable integrity of the trophic chain, with a remarkable biomass of coastal fish and an exceptional proportion of large predators. The effects of climate change on the distribution, life traits and life cycles of the species are as yet unpredictable. The property includes the entire length of the four richest rivers in the archipelago, as well as two complete continuums of vegetation, with a view to maintaining the essential functions for the life cycle of the species and facilitating their adaptation.

Authenticity

Most archaeological sites in *Te Henua Enata – The Marquesas Islands* have not been subject to past interventions and are unrestored. The sites are entirely authentic in form, design, materials and substance. Past restorations of some archaeological sites, some motivated by the *Matavaa* festival, have been for the most part carried out under the supervision of professionals.

The spirit and feeling of the places where the archaeological remains are located, and their representation of their ancestral activity, are still very strongly felt by present day Marquesans. Despite the demographic shock and subsequent acculturation to European traditions and practices, the oral transmission of stories, myths and legends within families, combined with the writings of the first visitors and ethnographic work undertaken in the late 19th century, have helped maintain important knowledge about the history and social meanings of those places.

Protection and management requirements

The complete inventory of the archaeological remains and the designation of the main sites as historic monuments under the Polynesian Heritage Code is an overarching requirement for the protection and management of the property. The General Development Plan (PGA), applicable to the entire territory of the six communes of the Marquesas Islands, is essential to determine rules and regulations at the landscape level, both in the property and the buffer zones. Special regulatory requirements for the property and the buffer zone will be incorporated into the PGA in line with the commitment of the six Marquesas communes grouped together in the Community of Mayors of the Marquesas Islands (CODIM) and the French Polynesian authorities. Effective management planning must also be ensured through the integration of the provisions of the General Development Plan with those included in the management plan for the property.

The shared governance of the property and its buffer zones is led by a management committee, co-chaired by the French Polynesian Minister for Culture, the Environment and Marine Resources, and the President of CODIM – *Communauté de communes des îles Marquises* (Community of Mayors of the Marquesas Islands). The day-to-day management is delegated to the coordination unit, responsible for implementing the management plan, centralising information and coordinating action, and leading the

network of six World Heritage local associations (one per island), among other tasks. Adequate financial and human resources are required for the coordination unit to fulfil its mandate and responsibilities.

Regular maintenance and control of vegetation in the architectural sites is essential to prevent deterioration and structural damage as well as to deal with climatic hazards. Control and monitoring of invasive species, through measures to prevent their introduction and spread, early detection, and eradication is a common priority for the conservation of the cultural and natural values of the property. Measures to support sustainable agricultural areas adjacent to the property, to limit and contain fire outbreaks and to restrict the areas accessible to stray animals will enhance the conservation of the property.

Expectations for the long-term conservation and management of the mixed property depend on the integration of cultural and natural heritage across different elements of the management system: recognition of the interconnected character of the cultural and natural values of the property, identification of the attributes that reflect that interconnected character, establishment of joint monitoring programme for the state of conservation, integrated interpretation and presentation of the cultural and natural significance of the property, institutional collaboration and participatory decision-making processes. The effectiveness of such integrated management system should be assessed and improved over time.

Sites classified under the Environment Code include two category V Protected Landscapes (Hohoi Bay on Ua Pou and Hanavave Bay on Fatu Iva) and two category IV Habitat and Species Management Areas (Eiao and Hatu Tu). All of Polynesia's waters are a sanctuary for marine mammals and all shark species. Industrial fishing is banned within the property. Species protection prohibits the removal of species from their natural environment and the alteration of their natural habitat. It covers 164 plant species, 39 bird species, all marine mammals, sharks, rays and sea turtles, as well as certain terrestrial and marine molluscs. Fishing, agriculture and biosecurity also benefit from regulatory protection measures, in particular the reduction or even ban on pesticides and reinforced action against invasive alien species.

The strategy to combat invasive species is a common priority for the conservation of the cultural and natural values of the property. This includes measures to prevent their introduction and spread, early detection and eradication. The environmental assessment of projects should include an analysis of the potential impact on the integrity and authenticity of the property. In the agricultural areas adjacent to the property, management will aim to improve sound agricultural practices, limit and contain fire outbreaks and restrict the areas accessible to feral animals. The development requirements and conservation measures may be reinforced on the basis of the inventory of emblematic viewpoints and archaeological sites, entrances to the property and visitor reception areas.

Local management of the property is based on the creation of a World Heritage association in each of the archipelago's six communes, enabling the involvement of local residents, associations and professionals. Alongside the work carried out by the local technical services, these associations are involved in implementing the operational part of the management plan, the strategic guidelines which are defined by the management committee co-chaired by the Minister for Culture, the Environment and Marine Resources of French Polynesia and the President of CODIM. Management is co-led by the ministry, CODIM and the six World Heritage associations through a coordination unit. Participatory governance of the property is essential to ensure that the management plan is anchored locally and to capitalise on the effectiveness of customary practices.

4. Recommends the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) *Consider further strengthening action against invasive alien species, including through further funding,*
- b) *Regarding designation and inventory process:*
 - i) *Complete the designation of all main archaeological sites within the property under the Heritage Code,*
 - ii) *Complete the inventory process within a shorter timeframe than expected and preferably by 2030,*
 - iii) *Make use of the inventory process to document the state of conservation of the recorded sites and identify needed conservation actions,*
 - iv) *Develop a detailed roadmap to complete the inventory and designation processes in an integrated way and link it with the development of the General Development Plan,*
- c) *Establish a regular maintenance programme for the archaeological sites, particularly those open to the public,*
- d) *Strengthen complementary legal and/or customary restrictions placed on the use and development in the buffer zones,*
- e) *Complete the development and approve the General Development Plan by the end of 2025, and, integrate the provisions of the General Development Plan to those of the management plan for the property and ensure that their provisions are complementary,*
- f) *Support the implementation of the management plan through the development of annual or biennial workplans as well as by mid-term reviews,*
- g) *Strengthen the human capacity and institutional powers of the coordination unit to effectively fulfil its mandate as the main operational body to manage the property and the buffer zones,*
- h) *Strengthen and/or establish institutional agreements or protocols between the different actors responsible for implementing the management plan, especially between the coordination unit, the DCP and the DIREN,*
- i) *Enhance the monitoring programme for the state of conservation of the property and define an easy to use set of indicators (clearly linked with the attributes of the property), methods to be used to collect data in relation to those indicators, a well-established baseline against which changes on the conditions of the attributes can be identified, as well as indicator thresholds that clearly define when action is needed,*
- j) *Establish a common data management system, as part of the monitoring programme, to group the data collected by different institutions, in order to gather a clear overview of state of conservation of the property as a whole, and as a mixed property, and use it to inform integrated management decisions,*
- k) *Ensure the participation of the local World Heritage associations in management and decision-making processes and that their rights are respected, and their voice heard, during such processes,*
- l) *Give further consideration as to how the more formal public administration aspects of the management system could be strengthened by customary practices and instruments such as the kahui and the tapu,*
- m) *Establish integrated approaches for the interpretation and presentation of the property that recognize the interconnected character of its cultural and natural*

values, including the oral tradition and the myths, legends and historical accounts of the Marquesas Islands;

5. Encourages the State Party to consider in future the potential extension of the marine boundaries of the property to enhance coverage and protection of marine habitats;
6. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2025**, a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations.

C. CULTURAL SITES

C.1 AFRICA

C.1.1 New Nominations

Property	Royal Court of Tiébélé
ID. N°	1713
State Party	Burkina Faso
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iv)(v)(vi)

See the 2024 ICOMOS Evaluation Book.

Draft Decision: 46 COM 8B.9

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/24/46.COM/8B and WHC/24/46.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Royal Court of Tiébélé, Burkina Faso**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteron (iii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Established since the 16th century at the foot of the hill of Tchébili, 172 km south of the capital Ouagadougou and approximately fifteen kilometres north of the border with Ghana, the Royal Court of Tiébélé is an earthen architectural complex that bears testimony to the social organisation and cultural values of the Kasena people.

Its specific architecture, which combines earth, wood, cow dung and straw, is arranged according to a social and spatial distribution inside the Court based on the status of the inhabitants. A distinction is drawn between the mother houses or Dinian, the foundational structures of the domain, with a figure-of-eight floor plan, reserved for the elderly, widows, unmarried women and children; the houses of the young married people, which are quadrangular (Mangolo); and the houses of the adolescent and unmarried men, which are circular (Draa).

In addition to the houses, there are symbolic sacred elements: the pourou, the sacred tumulus where the placenta of the new-borns of the royal family are buried; the red fig tree marking the entrance to the Court, beneath which are placed the sacred stones (dala), on which sit the princes and dignitaries; the nabari, the tomb of the founder of the royal family; the nankongo, which is used as a law court and place of parley; and the bonnalè, the cemetery of the Royal Court. These elements bear eloquent testimony to the preservation of traditional practices specific to Kasena culture.

The Court is also the embodiment of practices and knowhow which help to make it an evolving and living site. The practice of mural decoration, exclusively reserved to the women of the Court, is subject to a repertory of motifs that are both ancient and constantly renewed, and passed on from generation to generation by observation and practice, and by the organisation of ceremonies and competitions. The ritual practices that are fundamental to the ancestor cult and the funeral rites are an integral part of the spiritual and temporal rituals that are specific to Kasena culture, under the authority of the Pê.

Criterion (iii): The Royal Court of Tiébélé is an outstanding example of an earthen architectural complex, which is distinctive in terms of its construction techniques, its spatial, social and functional distribution, the role of men and women in its construction, the plurality of its architectural forms, its decorative style and its specificity as a living site. It is an outstanding illustration of Kasena culture, of which the Royal Court architecture and mural decorations are representative, and of the associated social, anthropological and political aspects. These characteristics bear outstanding and living testimony to the culture and traditions of the Kasena people, which have evolved over time while preserving the identity and values of the Kasena people.

Integrity

The integrity of the Royal Court of Tiébélé is based on the set of concession huts and on the sacred symbolic elements that continue to be used today. The Royal Court has retained its original site and has been preserved from urban development up to the present day by its immediate surroundings, which are still predominantly natural. The property embodies all the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value. However, integrity continues to be threatened by a lack of maintenance, or even the ruin of certain concessions, and the use of new materials and chemicals. Furthermore, the maintenance of the concessions and their alterations lead sometimes to construction malpractices that cause problems of rising damp, erosion and water drainage. Lastly, hut construction techniques are changing, particularly with the use of the adobe technique, the making of cement brick foundations and the use of tar-based paint coatings; if these practices become widespread, they could adversely affect the integrity of the property.

Authenticity

The Royal Court of Tiébélé has successfully preserved its authenticity with regards to the conservation or evolution of traditional practices, both as concerns construction methods and the architecture that is specific to the Kasena culture and way of life, which includes the social distribution of tasks of construction and decoration. It is however important to put in place a system that ensures the preservation of ancient motifs, while enabling evolution through the creation of new motifs, thereby strengthening the living character of the property and of the practices and knowhow associated with its architecture. The development of the use of new materials, such as cement, corrugated sheet metal, metal windows and tar and other chemicals to replace the natural pigments used for the mural decorations, could adversely affect the authenticity of the property.

Protection and management requirements

The Royal Court of Tiébélé is under the administrative supervision of the General Directorate of Culture and Art. The Court is legally protected by the Law 024-2007/AN of 13 November 2007 for the protection of the cultural heritage of Burkina Faso and Decree n°2014-1019/PRES/PM/MCT/MEDD/MATS/MATDS of 28 October 2014 for the classification of cultural and natural properties and their inscription on the Tentative List of the heritage of Burkina Faso. Law n°014/96/ADP of 23 May 1996 for agricultural and land reorganisation in Burkina Faso (RAF) allows the community to dispose of its domain, that is the whole of the Court and a large proportion of the buffer zone, which is a property owned by the Pê. The intangible dimension of the Court is taken into account by the Order n°2015-0338/MCT/SG of 23 December 2015 for the proclamation of the Living Human

Treasures of Burkina Faso. The management of the Royal Court of Tiébélé is traditionally the task of the Pê (the customary Chief) and of the community.

A conservation and management plan for 2022-2026 was validated in 2021. Two bodies have been set up to implement the plan: a local committee responsible for implementing the plan through conservation actions for the property, and a scientific committee whose task is to carry out specific studies of the property.

The protection and management plan will be strengthened by the incorporation in the management and conservation plan of the existence and potential impacts of land use and development projects that are ongoing or that may arise in the future, the recourse to Heritage Impact Assessments, risk management and monitoring of the implementation of the conservation plan, while defining the roles, responsibilities and modes of operation of the local committee and the scientific committee.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) *Putting in place a system to ensure the preservation of ancient motifs while facilitating the development of new motifs,*
 - b) *Controlling the use of new techniques and new construction materials,*
 - c) *Developing sites to ensure the sustainable supply of traditional materials, for example by the planting of species of plants that are appropriate with regards to the use of wood,*
 - d) *Finalising the site manager appointment process,*
 - e) *Providing details of the management and conservation plan as regards the existence and the potential impacts of land use and development projects that are either ongoing or may arise in the future, and as regards the recourse to Heritage Impact Assessments, risk management and monitoring of the implementation of the conservation plan by defining the roles, responsibilities and modes of operation of the local committee and scientific committee,*
 - f) *Developing a sustainable tourism strategy as part of the management plan,*
 - g) *Developing the monitoring system to take into account all the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value so as to adequately deal with the threats to the conditions of authenticity of the property,*
 - h) *Informing the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies of any development project inside the boundaries of the property or its buffer zone, including the installation of the Kasena traditional architecture interpretation centre and any tourism developments inside the buffer zone,*
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2025**, a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 48th session.

Property	The Historic Town and Archaeological Site of Gedi
ID. N°	1720
State Party	Kenya
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(iv)

See the 2024 ICOMOS Evaluation Book

Draft Decision: 46 COM 8B.10

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/24/46.COM/8B and WHC/24/46.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **The Historic Town and Archaeological Site of Gedi, Kenya**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria **(ii)**, **(iii)** and **(iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Historic Town and Archaeological Site of Gedi was one of the most important and densely populated Swahili cities on the East African coast in the period from the 10th to 17th centuries (and particularly between the 15th and 17th centuries). During this period, Gedi was part of a complex network of trade and cultural exchanges that crossed the Indian Ocean, linking African coastal and inland centres with ports around the Arabian Sea and Southern Asia. Because Gedi was abandoned, its surviving ruins strongly demonstrates the characteristics of Swahili architecture and town planning.

Gedi was an opulent settlement, defined by two rings of irregularly running walls, public and private buildings, street patterns, tombs, and an elaborate palace complex and Grand Mosque. Within the inner walls, the remains of domestic, civic and religious architecture, all constructed from local coral stone and lime mortar, are laid out around a grid street pattern, with the mosques and tombs embellished by carvings and inset with Chinese porcelain. Between the inner and outer walls, there is evidence of more modest houses built for the majority of the residents. The city was serviced by wells and a sophisticated water engineering and management system that is still readable.

Luxury goods imported from China, Persia, India, and Venice found at Gedi demonstrate its role in international trade networks, that were supported by the export of gold, ivory, and other minerals and timber, as well as slaves. Gedi is located inland, 6.5 kilometres away from the Indian Ocean coastline and is surrounded by a remnant coastal forest. Gedi is well-researched, and has the potential to contribute further to the understanding of Swahili coastal settlements and trading histories.

Criterion (ii): *The Historic Town and Archaeological Site of Gedi exhibits an important interchange of values on architecture, technology and town-planning as a result of its participation over several centuries in the Indian Ocean trading system between the East African coast, the Arabian Sea and Southern Asia. The fusion of African and Islamic beliefs can be seen in the layout of the city, in the distinctive architectural forms of its coral stone buildings, in the decorative details of its mosques and tombs, and in the technical know-how of the wells and hydraulic systems that sustained a large urban settlement over centuries of occupation.*

Criterion (iii): *The Historic Town and Archaeological Site of Gedi bears exceptional testimony to the strong Swahili cultural traditions that developed and flourished as a result of maritime trade between the East African coast and the Indian Ocean from the 10th to the 17th centuries. Gedi was a substantial urban settlement with outstanding features of town planning, architecture, and infrastructure. It is distinctive for the scale*

and density of its urban settlement, unusual and complex spatial layout, and intricate water engineering.

Criterion (iv): *The Historic Town and Archaeological Site of Gedi is an outstanding example of a Swahili settlement from the 10th to the 17th centuries, that reflects a period when the East African coast became part of a global trading network linking Eastern Africa across the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean with India and Southern Asia. Gedi is one of the largest, most well-preserved and well-researched abandoned Swahili Islamic settlements on the East African coast. The architectural and archaeological elements of Gedi demonstrate its opulence, as well as its social stratification.*

Integrity

The boundaries of the property are well-defined and contain all the attributes of the historical town including the inner and outer walls, water infrastructure and wells, tombs, mosques, sunken courts, palace, private houses, streets, and alleyways. The attributes are well-documented and the structures and archaeological materials are generally in a good state of conservation, although they are vulnerable and require monitoring and maintenance. Traditional building materials and methods were used for the maintenance of the structures. The visual integrity of the site is also good, due to the protection provided by the surrounding remnant African coastal forest in the buffer zone which is managed with the support of the Kenya Forest Service.

Authenticity

Gedi is an abandoned settlement with standing walls and buried archaeological remains. The abandonment of the settlement and lack of subsequent occupation has ensured a high level of authenticity. The remains of buildings and walls are in their original location, and the town layout is evident. The water sumps and other infrastructure elements are in place. The original building materials have been respected in the conservation works undertaken, and all works are documented. Appropriate conservation measures are in place and a detailed Conservation Management Plan for Gedi is in preparation that should further support the authenticity of the property.

Protection and management requirements

The property has been subject to legal protection since 1927 and is a National Monument protected by the Kenyan National Museums and Heritage Act (2006). The natural values of the surrounding forest are also protected by Kenyan law. At the local level, Gedi is additionally protected through the County Integrated Development Planning processes, and the Spatial Development Framework. All developments within the property and the buffer zone require permission from the National Museums of Kenya and are subject to Heritage Impact Assessment processes.

Gedi is managed by the National Museums of Kenya in cooperation with the Malindi Museum, relevant national and local authorities, and the local community. A management plan (2022-2027) and action plan are in place, and were prepared in cooperation with major stakeholders and the local community. Gedi is vulnerable to fire, and fire management and training are priorities for the disaster risk preparedness plan which is being prepared. Further development of strategies and plans for visitor management, sustainable tourism, archaeological research, interpretation and conservation are planned. The management plan includes actions for capacity building and the transfer of traditional skills. Adequate monitoring is in place, although this should be further augmented by regular monitoring of vegetation, and the development of more specific indicators that can track trends and identify emerging issues.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) *Collecting and curating conservation reports and records as a basis for conservation decisions and recording the restoration works within the site documentation system,*

- b) *Continuing the documentation of the attributes of Gedi, including LiDAR and 3D imaging,*
- c) *Considering the establishment of an advisory mechanism for conservation issues to complement the existing management system, with representation from the National Museums of Kenya, authorities for forestry and wildlife, and the local community,*
- d) *Ensuring that Heritage Impact Assessments are conducted for all development proposals, including visitor facilities and infrastructure for the site,*
- e) *Finalising the detailed Conservation Management Plan as a priority, including the approach to restorations,*
- f) *Completing the disaster risk preparedness plan and developing a fire risk management plan including provisions for the needed equipment and training,*
- g) *Implementing the five to ten-year research plan and strategy for Gedi, including priorities for cultural mapping, archaeology, history, biodiversity, and climate change impacts,*
- h) *Developing an interpretation strategy for the property as a priority, including the establishment of a thematic framework, tour routes and information that convey the importance and roles of Gedi within the wider region. Community stories and materials in the local Swahili language, as well as presentation of the biodiversity values of the surrounding forests should be included in the interpretation strategy,*
- i) *Completing the sustainable tourism strategy and developing a detailed visitor management plan,*
- j) *Incorporating into the management plan the intangible cultural heritage of Gedi, including local ritual and religious practices.*

Property	Human Rights, Liberation and Reconciliation: Nelson Mandela Legacy Sites [Originally submitted on 1 February 2022 - See Decision 18 EXT.COM 4]
ID. N°	1676
State Party	South Africa
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vi)

See the 2024 ICOMOS Evaluation Book.

Draft Decision: 46 COM 8B.11

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/24/46.COM/8B and WHC/24/46.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the nomination of the **Human Rights, Liberation and Reconciliation: Nelson Mandela Legacy Sites, South Africa**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:

 - a) *Reduce the nomination to include only the following eleven component parts: Union Buildings (001), Walter Sisulu Square (002), Sharpeville Massacre Site: Police Station (003), Sharpeville Memorial Garden (004), Sharpeville Grave Sites A and B (005 and 006), Liliesleaf (007), 16 June 1976 – The Streets of Orlando West (008), Constitution Hill (009), Waaihoek Wesleyan Church (013), and The Great Place at Mqhekezweni (014),*
 - b) *Undertake necessary repairs and conservation for Walter Sisulu Square (002), Sharpeville Massacre Site: Police Station (003), and The Great Place at Mqhekezweni (014) to allow them and the nominated series as a whole to meet conditions of integrity and authenticity,*

- c) *Provide a buffer zone to component parts: Sharpeville Massacre Site: Police Station (003) and 16 June 1976 – The Streets of Orlando West (008),*
 - d) *Ensure adequate protection for the buffer zones by declaring areas surrounding the nominated property as heritage areas according to section 31 of the National Heritage Resources Act, No. 25 (1999);*
3. Recommends *that the State Party give consideration to the following:*
- a) *Further developing the Integrated Conservation Management Plan to specify the required approaches to conservation, and developing more detailed content in the Site Management Plans about planned conservation and monitoring actions and the provision of financial and technical resources,*
 - b) *Ensuring that adequate financial and technical resources are available to all site management authorities,*
 - c) *Developing, as a priority, integrated and overarching strategies for interpretation, education, sustainable tourism and visitor management that can guide the appropriate planning and implementation at each component part, ensuring that there are common standards and presentation of a coherent and broader understanding of the nominated property presented at each location:*
 - i) *Linking interpretation of the nominated component parts with the continuing development of the Liberation Heritage Route (Resistance and Liberation Heritage Initiative) including incorporation of specific interpretation initiatives in the action plans of the Site Management Plans,*
 - ii) *Considering the possibilities for online interpretation as well as on-site interpretation for each nominated component part,*
 - iii) *Working with key actors to ensure that divergent perspectives are included in future interpretation of these events and their significance,*
 - d) *Repairing the gaps in the Phelindaba Cemetery fence,*
 - e) *Establishing a mechanism for collecting accurate visitor data for all the nominated component parts, and developing carrying capacity assessment and management methods where needed,*
 - f) *Developing and implementing monitoring indicators for each nominated component part that will facilitate their conservation and allow trends to be discerned and addressed,*
 - g) *Developing a risk preparedness strategy for each nominated component part that addresses a broad range of risks, including vandalism, security and public safety,*
 - h) *Ensuring that the proposed hotel development in Liliesleaf (007) is located outside the nominated component part, and is subject to a Heritage Impact Assessment prior to its approval,*
 - i) *Implementing the Stakeholder Involvement Plan, including the Stakeholder Involvement Strategy and Action Plan,*
 - j) *Informing the World Heritage Centre of the intention to undertake or authorise all major projects which may affect the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, in line with paragraph 172 of Operational Guidelines.*

Property	The Emergence of Modern Humans: The Pleistocene Occupation Sites of South Africa
ID. N°	1723
State Party	South Africa
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)(v)

See the 2024 ICOMOS Evaluation Book.

Draft Decision: 46 COM 8B.12

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/24/46.COM/8B and WHC/24/46.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **The Emergence of Modern Humans: The Pleistocene Occupation Sites of South Africa, South Africa**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii), (iv) and (v)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Diepkloof Rock Shelter, Pinnacle Point Site Complex, and Sibhudu Cave are three widely dispersed archaeological sites located in the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal provinces of South Africa. Two of them, Sibhudu Cave and Diepkloof Rock Shelter, are located about ten kilometres from the current shoreline, while the Pinnacle Point Site Complex is located directly on the coast. These sites provide the most varied and best-preserved record known of the development of modern human behaviour, reaching back as far as 162,000 years. Symbolic thought and advanced technologies are exemplified by evidence of ochre processing, engraved patterns on ochre and bone, estuarine shellfish beads for body decoration, decorated ostrich eggshells, lithic technologies for advanced projectile weapons, heat treatment of stone for toolmaking, and microliths. This serial property contributes to the understanding of the origin of behaviourally modern humans, their cognitive abilities and cultures, and the climatic transitions that they survived.

Criterion (iii): *The archaeological layers at the Diepkloof Rock Shelter, Pinnacle Point Site Complex, and Sibhudu Cave provide exceptional evidence of behavioural and palaeoenvironmental developments in the Middle Stone Age. They contain early evidence of symbolic thought and advanced technologies. The great variety of materials, the early dates, and the excellent state of conservation make the evidence of this important step in human development exceptional.*

Criterion (iv): *Diepkloof Rock Shelter, Pinnacle Point Site Complex, and Sibhudu Cave preserve exceptionally well-stratified and well-dated sedimentary records of ancient human life dating from about 162,000 to 38,000 years ago. The development of modern human behaviour and complex cognition are illustrated by the evidence of abstract thinking, the ability to plan and strategize, and technological innovation, including, for example, the preparation and use of adhesives and the heat treatment of lithic materials.*

Criterion (v): *Diepkloof Rock Shelter, Pinnacle Point Site Complex, and Sibhudu Cave offer some of the most important evidence known for the consistent exploitation of coastal resources during the Middle and Late Pleistocene. As current sea levels rise due to climate change, much of the ancient record of human coastal resource use has been obliterated or is in grave danger. As such, the excellent state of conservation of these rare sites is pivotal for preserving evidence of palaeoclimates and palaeoenvironments.*

Integrity

The property includes all the attributes necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value, and is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features that

convey its significance. All three component parts contain long stratigraphic sequences of human occupation that together cover a time span of about 124,000 years, from 162,000 to 38,000 years ago. Preservation conditions, even for organic material at the Sibhudu Cave, are very good. Favourable depositional processes have allowed the steady accumulation of archaeologically significant deposits with little or no loss due to natural erosion or human or animal activities. The views from the sites are generally undisturbed. Archaeological excavations have been conducted according to the highest international standards. All remains have been carefully curated and catalogued in national collections, and their significance and the interpretations based upon them have been reported and published in international journals.

Authenticity

The cultural values of the property are truthfully and credibly expressed through its attributes. The stratigraphic sequences and the dating of the different deposits, as excavated and documented by several international multidisciplinary teams of experts and peer reviewed at the time of publication, confirm the authenticity of the archaeological contexts and remains that constitute evidence of modern human behaviour.

Protection and management requirements

Legal protection of the property is based principally on the World Heritage Convention Act, No. 49 of 1999, and the National Heritage Resources Act, No. 25 of 1999, which protect the three component parts and provide for a system of Heritage Impact Assessment. The National Environmental Management Act, No. 107 of 1998, also includes a system of impact assessment.

The management of the Western Cape component parts is coordinated and hosted at the provincial level by the Member (minister) of the Executive Council of Cultural Affairs and Sport, and the management of the KwaZulu-Natal component part is coordinated and hosted by the KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute. The two authorities will jointly serve as the overall Management Authority through the establishment of a Joint Management Committee. Each component part will have a Site Management Committee based in the local context. The World Heritage Convention Committee of South Africa advises on issues related to properties inscribed on the World Heritage List. Integrated Conservation Management Plans have been developed, as is required under the World Heritage Convention Act of the State Party. Stakeholders and the local communities are well integrated in the management process. The component parts are privately owned, which makes the formalisation of relationships with the legal owners through heritage agreements an important step to be completed as soon as possible.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) Making operational the planned management structure, including the installation of an overall Management Authority and individual Site Management Committees,
- b) Making fully operational the individual Integrated Conservation Management Plans for each component part,
- c) Finalising and implementing the three heritage agreements,
- d) Finding regular, secure sources of funding as a priority,
- e) Formalising the buffer zone extensions of the Pinnacle Point Site Complex and the Sibhudu Cave component parts, through a minor boundary modification request,
- f) Permanently resolving water flow and seepage problems affecting the Pinnacle Point Site Complex component part,
- g) Resolving the challenge of conserving, backfilling, and presenting opened excavations in conformity with international standards,

- h) *Defining the monitoring responsibilities more clearly, and developing clear criteria for recording and quantifying the key indicators measuring the state of conservation of the property,*
 - i) *Providing informative material to visitors, such as on-site information and signs, as well as digital information,*
 - j) *Conducting a carrying capacity study for each component part,*
 - k) *Exhibiting more materials from the property in the museums in which they are stored,*
 - l) *Creating a more coordinated approach regarding research projects at the three component parts,*
 - m) *Undertaking a Heritage Impact Assessment for any development proposal that may have an impact on the Outstanding Universal Value, authenticity, and integrity of the property before any decisions are made that would be difficult to reverse. This includes the planned development project near the Sibhudu Cave component part, the proposed developments near the Pinnacle Point Site Complex component part, and the planned visitor access walkway and on-site visitor infrastructure being suggested for the Diepkloof Rock Shelter component part,*
 - n) *Informing the World Heritage Centre of the intention to undertake or authorise all major projects which may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, in line with paragraph 172 of Operational Guidelines;*
5. ***Decides*** that the name of the property be changed to “***The Emergence of Modern Human Behaviour: The Pleistocene Occupation Sites of South Africa***”.

C.2 ARAB STATES

C.2.1 New Nominations

Property	Umm Al-Jimāl
ID. N°	1721
State Party	Jordan
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)(v)

See the 2024 ICOMOS Evaluation Book.

Draft Decision: 46 COM 8B.13

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/24/46.COM/8B and WHC/24/46.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Inscribes **Umm Al-Jimāl, Jordan**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (iii)**;*
3. *Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

Brief synthesis

Umm Al-Jimāl, in present-day northern Jordan, preserves the vestiges of a rural settlement that developed organically on the site of an earlier Roman settlement around the 5th century CE and functioned until the 8th century CE, when it was abandoned. Composed of clusters of multi-storey houses with courtyards arranged in three neighbourhoods, the town included sixteen churches of different types. Its layout and

distinctive basaltic architecture of mostly domestic and religious character reflect local Hauranian building styles and designs rooted in pragmatism, cost-effectiveness and durability. A few notable well-preserved examples of earlier Roman imperial-type military buildings, which were incorporated into the structure of the town in the Byzantine period after being re-purposed, testify to the resilience of local traditions. The town formed part of a broader agricultural landscape that included a complex water catchment system, composed of a network of reservoirs and channels connecting the settlement to the nearby wadi, that ensured irrigation of the fields. Umm Al-Jimāl bears testimony to the rural way of life on the Hauran plateau in the Byzantine and Early Islamic periods, and epitomises the Hauranian culture with its agro-pastoral identity, reflecting the social values and cultural traditions of the Hauranian people. It provides a window into the hinterland of the imperial capitals and urban centres of the time.

Criterion (iii): *As a typical rural Hauranian settlement that developed around agricultural and animal herding activities on the Hauran basaltic plateau, Umm Al-Jimāl is one of the most representative examples of the rural lifestyle of the Hauranian people, reflecting the key aspects of their cultural traditions and social values embodied in the well-preserved distinctive basalt architecture. By preserving the local architectural character and cultural traditions over centuries despite political or religious change, the property testifies to the resilience of the Hauranian culture.*

Integrity

The property encompasses all the attributes of the settlement, including elements of the water catchment system, that are enclosed within the stone town wall. Preserved purposefully in a ruined state, these vestiges are in satisfactory overall condition, but in many cases the structures are not secured and some attributes remain vulnerable due to the lack of maintenance. The northern section of the property that has been left “untouched” entirely needs attention. The integrity of the broader setting of Umm Al-Jimāl has been compromised, as the agricultural landscape that once supported the existence of the settlement has been transformed and the ancient cemeteries damaged. The wadi rehabilitation project to the west of the site has heavily affected the setting of the property. Some modern structures within the buffer zone further compromise the visual integrity of the property.

Authenticity

The property is authentic in its form, design, and materials. Only a few of more than 170 structures in Umm Al-Jimāl have been investigated archaeologically. Restoration interventions have been kept to the minimum and include mostly consolidation; in a few cases anastylosis was completed. The only reconstructed House 119 serves as a visitor centre and a site museum. The water catchment system has been revitalised with a modern hose delivery system that mirrors the ancient channels. The agricultural landscape setting of the property has been transformed in result of contemporary urban developments, and the ancient burial grounds located outside the settlement’s wall were damaged. The rehabilitation of the wadi to the west of the site has further negatively affected the setting of the property.

Protection and management requirements

The site of Umm Al-Jimāl is a National Property and Protected Area since 1939, designated as “Antiquities Protectorate”. It is owned by the State and its boundaries are registered with the Department of Lands and Survey. The property is protected by the Antiquities Law 21/1988 and subsequent amendments, which also provide for the existence of a buffer zone with legal restrictions on construction or modification of buildings. Zoning regulations further control urban development in the buffer zone.

The Department of Antiquities of Jordan is responsible for the protection and management of the property. At the site level, Umm Al-Jimāl is under the purview of the Department’s Mafraq Antiquities Directorate and its Umm Al-Jimāl Site Management Unit. The Ministry

of Tourism and Antiquities through its Mafrāq office assumes control of tourism development, activities and facilities. Umm Al-Jimāl New Municipality collaborates in protecting the site and enforcing buffer zone restrictions.

The Umm Al-Jimāl Site Management Plan, which presents a five-year vision for the future management of the site and formalisation of processes geared towards protection of the property, is yet to be approved.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) *Completing, approving and implementing the Umm Al-Jimāl Site Management Plan,*
- b) *Finalising the baseline documentation and the assessment of conservation requirements, and preparing a comprehensive conservation plan that would include a maintenance programme for the entire site,*
- c) *Developing further the monitoring system based on the relevant documentation of the attributes of the site and the identified threats,*
- d) *Preparing a disaster risk management plan as an integral part of the Umm Al-Jimāl Site Management Plan,*
- e) *Considering introducing signage and physical limitations to restrict tourist access to areas with unstable structures,*
- f) *Developing a research strategy to ensure that archaeological investigation across the site is consistent and targeted,*
- g) *Formally adopting the zoning regulations related to land-use and type of construction allowed that cover the buffer zone,*
- h) *Developing and implementing a Heritage Impact Assessment for all development proposals within the property (including the tourist infrastructure refurbishments at the southern entrance) and major construction projects within the buffer zone,*
- i) *Informing the World Heritage Centre of the intention to undertake or authorise all major projects which may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, in line with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines.*

Property	The Cultural Landscape of Al-Faw Archaeological Area
ID. N°	1712
State Party	Saudi Arabia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)(v)

See the 2024 ICOMOS Evaluation Book.

Draft Decision: 46 COM 8B.14

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/24/46.COM/8B and WHC/24/46.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **The Cultural Landscape of Al-Faw Archaeological Area, Saudi Arabia**, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (v)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Cultural Landscape of Al-Faw Archaeological Area is located at the junction of the Empty Quarter Desert and the Wajid sandstone outcrops of the Jabal Tuwayq Plateau and escarpment in the south of Saudi Arabia. It is an exceptional physical testimony to

the successive human occupations from the Palaeolithic to the Late pre-Islamic era, showing how different peoples adapted to the evolving natural environment in the inland region of Arabia, which experienced a much wetter climate, before becoming a drier region, and finally one of the driest deserts in the world.

The vast relict cultural landscape encapsulates extremely rich archaeological remains, including the flint tools of the Palaeolithic and Neolithic periods; a huge number of funerary “avenues” of stone structures dating from the second half of the 3rd millennium to the beginning of the 2nd millennium BCE and radiating out from the oasis; and numerous tumuli at the foothills of Jabal Tuwayq dating from 2000-1900 BCE. These are associated with a group of nomads linked to the Gulf and the Mesopotamian civilisation. The remains of the antique caravan city of Qaryat al-Faw and its oasis, which appeared in the middle of the 1st millennium BCE and lasted almost a millennium until the irreversible depletion of water resources led to its abandonment in the 5th century CE, exhibit a rich urban and architectural legacy, with a vast irrigation network and a large area of ancient plantation pits to sustain the oasis economy. As an important caravan relay on the route leading from Najran to central and eastern Arabia, the forts/caravanserais, commercial quarters, residential areas, and necropolises bear witness to a thriving and cosmopolitan caravan city and the capital of the kingdom of Kinda, a federal organisation of Arabian desert tribes. The presence of various groups is manifested by the linguistic diversity of inscriptions and rock carvings found at the sacred mountain of Khashm Qaryah and in the residential areas and necropolises.

Criterion (ii): *The Cultural Landscape of Al-Faw Archaeological Area exhibits an important interchange of human values, from the middle of the 1st millennium BCE to the 5th century CE, between the southern Arabian Peninsula, the Red Sea, and Yemen, as well as the Northwest of Arabia, the Fertile Crescent, and the Mediterranean world, and finally the Gulf region, Mesopotamia, and Persia in the east. The rich collection of archaeological findings and inscriptions is a tangible manifestation of the role of the site as an important meeting place for different groups of people who built the caravan city of Qaryat al-Faw and the influences and cultural exchanges between the tribes of the desert and the trading groups that occupied and resided in the area over time.*

Criterion (v): *The Cultural Landscape of Al-Faw Archaeological Area is an outstanding example of traditional human settlement and land use over millennia. The large quantity and diversity of archaeological remains provide valuable information that demonstrates the variety of ways in which humans have interacted with the environment for millennia, taking advantage of the natural conditions at different times. It also illustrates the vulnerability of human settlement and land use under the impact of irreversible climate change.*

Integrity

The vast property area includes all the archaeological remains, such as the Palaeolithic and Neolithic stone tools; the tapered structure; cairns and circular constructions; the rock inscriptions, paintings, and engravings on the cliff of the sacred mountain of Khashm Qaryah and other parts of the property; the huge number of tumuli and cairns in the valley; the forts/caravanserais; the oasis and its water management system; and the ruin of the City of Qaryat. These archaeological remains, together with the landscape in the property area, testify to the multifaceted cultures and belief systems of the populations that once occupied the site, their interaction with both the environment and with other parts of the world through trade, political, and military activities. Preserved by the desert environment since the site was abandoned in the 5th century CE, the archaeological resources have remained intact. While a few factors affect the property, such as the natural deterioration of the exposed archaeological remains and farming in the buffer zone, these factors are under control thanks to preventive interventions and legal provisions.

Authenticity

Encapsulated by the desert environment, the property remained as it was after its abrupt abandonment in the 5th century CE. With all the archaeological structures and remains undisturbed by human activities, only slow natural deterioration occurred over time. The natural setting and the landscape in the property have undergone a certain degree of natural evolution, such as the collapse of some parts of the cliff, which buried some tumuli and cairns at the escarpment. While considering that the natural deterioration of the archaeological remains and the natural evolution of the landscape are also part of the authentic process of the history of the site, the source of information preserved at the property is credible.

Protection and management requirements

The property is registered as a National Heritage Site and is protected under the Law of Antiquities, Museums and Urban Heritage. The escarpment and the plateau are also protected under the Protected Areas Law as part of the 'Uruq Bani Mu'arid Protected Area. Tribal law helps to protect the landscape from disturbance. The property is entirely state-owned. The vast buffer zone encompasses a significant stretch of the cliff, escarpment, and desert and is mostly composed of public lands. It provides an additional layer of protection to the cultural landscape, while the Respect Zone adds another layer of protection to the visual quality of the landscape, preventing the property from future encroachment by farming and other types of development.

Responsibility for managing the property is shared between the Heritage Commission of the Saudi Ministry of Culture and the National Centre for Wildlife. A joint management framework is being established to coordinate the efforts of the cultural and natural conservation sectors. This framework is guided by the Management Charter and is supported by the Higher Committee, the Scientific Committee, and the Local Committee. The management plan is a contractual agreement and a collective commitment of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Ministry of Culture, the Heritage Commission, the National Centre for Wildlife, and the local authorities concerned. It is a guiding document for the medium- and long-term protection, conservation, management, and monitoring of the property. The Heritage Impact Assessment mechanism has been embedded in the management system, and the decision-making process is accessible to the local communities. Future research is planned on both the archaeology of the property and the artefacts retrieved during the excavations. Tourism management is at an incipient stage, and the presentation and interpretation of the values of the site should be improved by placing the narratives in the regional context.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
- a) *Completing as a priority the establishment of the proposed joint management framework integrating the cultural and natural sectors, guided by the Management Charter, and reinforcing community participation mechanisms,*
 - b) *Prioritising capacity building for the site staff,*
 - c) *Implementing the road bypass plan to reduce the impact of traffic on the property,*
 - d) *Continuing research and experiments on conservation interventions for the exposed structures,*
 - e) *Developing a long-term research strategy to fill the gaps in knowledge about the site,*
 - f) *Completing the visitor management and interpretation plans, including strengthened education and involvement of youth in the interpretation of the heritage values,*
 - g) *Improving the presentation and interpretation of the values of the property by placing the narratives within the regional context.*

C.3 ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

C.3.1 New Nominations

Property	Beijing Central Axis: A Building Ensemble Exhibiting the Ideal Order of the Chinese Capital
ID. N°	1714
State Party	China
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)(vi)

See the 2024 ICOMOS Evaluation Book.

Draft Decision: 46 COM 8B.15

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/24/46.COM/8B and WHC/24/46.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Beijing Central Axis: A Building Ensemble Exhibiting the Ideal Order of the Chinese Capital, China**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Beijing Central Axis runs from north to south through the heart of historical Beijing. It is defined by former imperial palaces and gardens, imperial sacrificial buildings, ancient city management facilities, ceremonial and public buildings and Central Axis roads remains. The Axis bears testimony to the evolution of the city exhibiting evidence of the imperial dynastic system and urban planning traditions of China. The location, layout, urban pattern and design of the Axis showcase the ideal capital city paradigm prescribed in the Kaogongji, an ancient text known as the Book of Diverse Crafts. The Central Axis originated in the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368) that established Dadu, its capital, in what corresponds to the northern section of the Axis. The property also features later historical structures built during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) and improved during the Qing Dynasty (1636-1912).

Criterion (iii): *Beijing Central Axis contributes significantly to the global history of urban planning, with its specific characteristics reflecting a cultural and political system developed in China during the imperial dynastic period. This urban planning tradition influenced the planning of other East and Southeast Asian capitals. The principles of planning used for the design of the urban layout which include the definition of the north-south axis and the establishment of a “centre” depict Confucian ideas expressed in the Kaogongji, or Book of Diverse Crafts, which intend to provide neutrality and harmony to the society by means of symmetry and balance in the urban layout. The ritual dimension of this urban planning approach also required placing temples in balance with the Axis and connections to the agricultural ritual calendar performed with seasonal festivities. This balance and symmetry as well as the specific elements of the temples and the centre are still visible and well conserved in the property. This urban planning tradition lasted until the end of the imperial dynastic system, and since then, has been influential but transformed with modern practices. Nevertheless, festivities connected to the ancient agricultural calendar are still performed, including rituals in some of the temples composing the Axis.*

Criterion (iv): *Beijing Central Axis is an exceptionally well-preserved example of an urban ensemble developed based on an ancient urban planning theory, founded in Confucian principles related to a ritual dimension with city planning, politics, and*

governance. The principles of the Kaogongji have persisted in the Axis during the imperial dynastic period against the growth and urbanisation of Beijing, providing an illustration of a distinct urban pattern which represents a particular typology in the urban history of the world originated and developed during the imperial dynastic system in China.

Integrity

The integrity of Beijing Central Axis is based on the completeness of the Central Axis as an urban ensemble which carries development over the imperial dynastic system. All the attributes necessary to convey the Outstanding Universal Value are found within the boundaries of the property. The buffer zone provides an added layer of protection helping to contain urban pressures which Beijing Central Axis is vulnerable to. Planning instruments have been developed to address these vulnerabilities as well as increasing tourism pressures, such as the Regulations on the Conservation of Beijing Historical and Cultural City (2021) and the Conservation and Management Plan for Beijing Central Axis (2022-2035).

Authenticity

The authenticity of the property is based on the continuity of the Central Axis as a core of the capital city. The location, natural setting and to some extent, the historical urban setting have been preserved, particularly its layout. The layout of the Axis, as well as some of its attributes, such as the Forbidden City, the Drum and Bell Towers, Jingshan Hill, the Temple of Heaven and other imperial sacrificial and ceremonial buildings have been preserved as they were developed during the Ming and Qing Dynasties. While some elements within the boundaries of the property, such as historical structures, have undergone demolition, reconstruction and remodelling, and areas of the property have undergone and continue to be under rehabilitation and renovation works, the form and design, urban and architectural characteristics of the imperial palaces and gardens, and most of the city management facilities have been maintained. Traditional techniques related to the construction and maintenance of these historical buildings have been maintained, as well as some ritual traditions and knowledge connected to it, including music and festivals. The function of the historical buildings however has changed and has been converted to public uses. The functions of the Axis as a whole has been preserved, as the core of the capital city.

Protection and management requirements

Beijing Central Axis attributes are strictly protected by national and local legislation. In particular, the Regulations on the Conservation of Beijing Central Axis Cultural Heritage and the Conservation and Management Plan for Beijing Central Axis (2022-2035) have been enacted based on the consent of rightsholders and stakeholders, and tailored to the protection of the property and the buffer zone. Multi-level urban plans from the municipal level to the block level have been published and implemented.

Nineteen institutions are involved in the management system. An Advisory and Coordinating Mechanism has been established having Beijing Municipal Leading Group for Building the National Cultural Center as the main manager and coordinating entity. The Beijing Municipal Cultural Heritage Bureau oversees the integrated protection of the property considering all aspects of the planning framework. The National Cultural Heritage Administration provides technical guidance to the Beijing Municipal Cultural Heritage Bureau which functions under the People's Government of Beijing Municipality. Each heritage element is under the authority of a site management agency. The Beijing Central Axis Conservation Center has been created to coordinate the implementation of the Conservation and Management Plan for Beijing Central Axis (2022-2035) with all other eighteen institutions involved.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) *Continuing to enforce sustainable tourism management measures that mitigate impacts on the property, buffer zone and its residents,*
- b) *Reinforcing the involvement of residents of the property and buffer zone in the management system of the Beijing Central Axis by establishing a coordinating platform with clear mechanisms of participation,*
- c) *Continuing interpretation and presentation works to clearly convey the role of the World Heritage properties that form part of the Beijing Central Axis,*
- d) *Clearly presenting the reconstruction and remodelling processes of the Tian'anmen Square Complex and the Yongdingmen Gate, clarifying that these are not attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value,*
- e) *Developing and implementing a Heritage Impact Assessment for development proposals.*

Property	Moidams – the Mound-Burial System of the Ahom Dynasty
ID. N°	1711
State Party	India
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)(v)

See the 2024 ICOMOS Evaluation Book.

Draft Decision: 46 COM 8B.16

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/24/46.COM/8B and WHC/24/46.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Inscribes Moidams – the Mound-Burial System of the Ahom Dynasty, India, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (iii) and (iv);*
3. *Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

Brief synthesis

Moidams – the Mound-Burial System of the Ahom Dynasty are a royal mound burial necropolis established by the Tai-Ahom in northeastern India. Set in the foothills of the Patkai Ranges in eastern Assam, the property contains features sacred to the Tai-Ahom and demonstrates their funerary traditions. Led by Prince Siu-kha-pha, the Tai-Ahom migrated to present-day Assam in the 13th century and selected Charaideo as their first capital and location for the royal necropolis. For 600 years (from the 13th to the 19th centuries CE), the Tai-Ahom created moidams (“home-for-spirit”) that work with the natural features of hills, forests, and water, creating a sacred geography by accentuating the natural topography. Sacred trees were planted and water bodies were created.

Ninety moidams are found within the Charaideo necropolis, sited on elevated land. The moidams have been created by building an earth mound (Ga-Moidam) over a hollow vault constructed of brick, stone or earth (Tak), and topped by a shrine (Chou Cha Li) at the centre of an octagonal wall (Garh). This shape symbolises the Tai universe. The shrine at the top is the Mungklang, a middle space symbolised as a golden ladder establishing a heaven-earth continuum. The vaults contain the buried or cremated remains of kings and other royal individuals together with grave goods such as food, horses, and elephants, and sometimes queens and servants. The moidams within the property testify to the changes in materials and design of the burial mounds over time. This is a physical space where Tai-Ahom royals became gods, symbolising a heaven-earth continuum. The Tai-Ahom rituals of Me-Dam-Me-Phi (ancestor worship) and Tarpan (libation) are practiced at the Charaideo necropolis.

Criterion (iii): *Moidams – the Mound-Burial System of the Ahom Dynasty bear witness to 600 years of Tai-Ahom royal funerary architecture and customs and are a testimony to Tai-Ahom cultural traditions from the 13th to 19th centuries CE. The archaeological remains of the moidams are evidence of the architecture, layout, and manifestations of the Tai-Ahom beliefs and traditions. The continuing ritual practices of Tai-Ahom at the property are also significant in relation to this criterion.*

Criterion (iv): *Moidams – the Mound-Burial System of the Ahom Dynasty are an outstanding example of a Tai-Ahom necropolis that represents in a tangible way the Tai-Ahom funerary traditions and associated cosmologies. For over 600 years, the Tai-Ahom sculpted this landscape according to their cosmological beliefs. The undulating topography was accentuated by excavating ditches and marking the troughs with moidams. The natural vegetation was enhanced by planting sacred trees, and water bodies were added by channelising streams to fill them. Together these features symbolise the Tai universe, and a heaven-earth continuum.*

Integrity

The property contains the most important and well preserved Tai-Ahom royal mound burials (moidams). These are protected by national and state legal frameworks. The state of conservation is generally good, and the factors affecting the property are heavy rainfall, soil erosion and vegetation growth. The boundaries are appropriate, and the buffer zone protects the setting and other features associated with the Tai-Ahom.

Authenticity

The Charaideo necropolis is a sacred landscape with built royal burial mounds that reflect Tai-Ahom beliefs. The moidams are largely intact, as is the rural landscape setting. The Buranjis (royal chronicles) provide details of the Tai-Ahom world view and daily life, including the funerary rituals and spiritual associations, as well as details of the materials and labour required to construct the moidams.

Protection and management requirements

The property is protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act of 2010, the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972, and the Assam Ancient Monuments and Records Act, 1959. The National Monument Authority regulates development in the buffer zone and approves applications for archaeological excavation. No development is allowed within the property.

The property is jointly managed by the Assam Government's Directorate of Archaeology (DOA) and the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). The Group of Four Moidams is an Ancient Monument of National Importance, and the remainder of the property is the Charaideo Archaeological Site, an Ancient Monument of State Importance. Three committees have been established to ensure coordination: the State-level Apex Committee, a Local Level Committee that oversees maintenance issues, and a Ministerial Committee for overseeing works and projects.

The management system is guided by the National Policy for Conservation of the Ancient Monuments, Archaeological Sites and Remains (2014). The Site Management Plan of Moidams – the Mound-Burial System of the Ahom Dynasty (2023-2030) applies to the whole property. The Infrastructure/Protection, Preservation of Charaideo Moidams Archaeological Site five-year project focuses on improvements to visitor infrastructure. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act of 2010, establishes processes and requirements for Heritage Impact Assessments. Further development of the management system to include a sustainable tourism strategy and interpretation plan is needed; as well as further development of the research plan and implementation of a landscape approach to the management of the property.

Local communities regard the moidams as sacred burial sites and actively protect them. In recognition of the importance of the involvement of local communities, additional strategies for community engagement have been outlined.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) Removing the boundary wall between the areas managed by the Assam Government's Directorate of Archaeology (DOA) and the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI),
- b) Implementing and further developing the research plan in cooperation with academic partners,
- c) Finalising the state level protection of Ahom sites located within the buffer zone,
- d) Developing the sustainable tourism strategy and interpretation plan,
- e) Implementing the proposed measures for community engagement and further developing mechanisms for formal community participation in the management structures,
- f) Further developing the landscape approach to the long-term management of the property, buffer zone and wider setting.

Property	Hegmataneh and Historical Centre of Hamedan
ID. N°	1716
State Party	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(iv)

See the 2024 ICOMOS Evaluation Book.

Draft Decision: 46 COM 8B.17

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/24/46.COM/8B and WHC/24/46.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Hegmataneh and Historical Centre of Hamedan, Islamic Republic of Iran**, in order to allow the State Party, with the advice of ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, if requested, to:
 - a) Develop a more coherent argumentation based on the archaeological values of the nominated property in order to demonstrate how or in which way the archaeological remains of Hegmataneh stand out in illustrating a significant stage or stages in human history, and/or how they illustrate in an outstanding way the history and historical development in the wider geo-cultural region,
 - b) Develop an appropriate comparative analysis that includes a thorough, well-structured, criteria-based qualitative assessment of relevant comparators, presented in a comprehensive manner,
 - c) Revise the nominated property and buffer zone boundaries in light of a refocused justification,
 - d) Integrate the various research and conservation actions into a comprehensive conservation programme that allows for the long-term research, conservation, and presentation of the archaeological finds,
 - e) Define the role and legal status of the management plan,
 - f) Further develop the documentation and enhance the monitoring system;

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

Property	Sado Island Gold Mines
ID. N°	1698
State Party	Japan
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)

See the 2024 ICOMOS Evaluation Book.

Draft Decision: 46 COM 8B.18

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/24/46.COM/8B and WHC/24/46.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Refers the nomination of the **Sado Island Gold Mines, Japan**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:*
 - a) *Modify the boundaries of the nominated property to exclude the area in Aikawa-Kamimachi Town corresponding to the zones identified as Shimo-Yamanokami, Sakashita, Kitazawa and Yajuro which contains many evidence of post-Edo period mining, which is not the focus of the nomination, to meet the conditions of integrity and authenticity,*
 - b) *Expand the buffer zone of the Aikawa-Tsurushi Gold and Silver Mine component part offshore,*
 - c) *Provide an explicit commitment from the holders of the mining rights not to reactivate commercial mining on the land of the nominated property and the buffer zones;*
3. *Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:*
 - a) *Strengthening the protection of the entirety of the buffer zone of the Aikawa-Tsurushi Gold and Silver Mine component part by designating it as Important Cultural Landscape,*
 - b) *Embedding Heritage Impact Assessment mechanisms into the Landscape Plan that are based on the potential impacts on the attributes of the proposed Outstanding Universal Value and not on the size of the projects,*
 - c) *Developing a long-term archaeology strategy to ensure that future archaeological research is undertaken in a consistent and informed manner,*
 - d) *Developing guidelines for forestry management to ensure that disturbance of sub-surface archaeology is minimal,*
 - e) *Developing an interpretation and presentation strategy and facilities that comprehensively address, at the site level, the whole history of the nominated property throughout all periods of mining exploitation,*
 - f) *Developing a carrying-capacity study and visitor management to ensure that a potential increase in tourism does not negatively affect the nominated property,*
 - g) *Reviewing the plans adopted before the Comprehensive Management Plan to verify that their provisions are coherent with the aim of protecting the proposed Outstanding Universal Value in the long term,*
 - h) *Considering, in the future, the designation of clearly identified former mining areas as nationally designated historic sites.*

Property	The Archaeological Heritage of Niah National Park's Caves Complex
ID. N°	1014
State Party	Malaysia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(v)(vi)

See the 2024 ICOMOS Evaluation Book.

Draft Decision: 46 COM 8B.19

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/24/46.COM/8B and WHC/24/46.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **The Archaeological Heritage of Niah National Park's Caves Complex, Malaysia**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (v)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Archaeological Heritage of Niah National Park's Caves Complex, located in Niah National Park on the west coast of Borneo Island, is a group of archaeological sites that contain the longest-known records of human interaction with rainforests. Within a complex of colossal interconnected caverns and caves located in a limestone massif, are archaeological sites, rock paintings, and boat-shaped coffins. This rich evidence demonstrates a multifaceted process of human development and adaptation to the physical environment, specifically to the modification of the tropical rainforest from at least 50,000 years ago to the Mid-Holocene, including the transition from foraging to rice farming, arboriculture, and vegeculture. The findings here have contributed significantly to the debate over the nature of the early dispersal of ancient humans across this region and globally.

Criterion (iii): The Niah Caves Complex contains archaeological evidence that represents an exceptional testimony to the cultural traditions of the two disconnected populations in the distant past who existed from the Pleistocene to the Mid-Holocene, exhibiting the rainforest lifestyles, forest management systems (vegeculture), and elaborate funerary practices of prehistoric humans. It contributes significantly to the existing knowledge of human development, adaptation, and dispersal in Southeast Asia and in a global context.

Criterion (v): The Niah Caves Complex is an outstanding example of very early human settlement and land use in the Southeast Asian region, and of human interaction with a changing environment during prehistoric times.

Integrity

The property is of adequate size and contains all the attributes necessary to convey its Outstanding Universal Value, including the entire rock massif and its complex of caves within which the excavated sites, rock paintings, and boat-shaped coffins are located, as well as the sites identified as having archaeological potential. The physical fabric and significant features of the property are in good condition, and the negative factors affecting the property are under control.

Authenticity

The geo-morphological features of the massif and caves have not changed significantly despite the slow dissolution of the limestone over time as a result of natural processes. The excavated sites are well preserved without backfill or other forms of later alteration, testifying to their authentic state at the time of their excavation. Although the locations of the objects extracted from these sites have been changed, these archaeological findings

have been appropriately conserved, stored, and displayed in museums. The rock paintings are in their original locations, without any interventions.

Protection and management requirements

The property is state-owned and is legally protected at the national and state levels. At the national level, the property is included in the Bukit Subis Protected Forest that was established under the Forest Ordinance in 1951. Niah National Park was established in 1974 and is protected by the National Parks and Nature Reserves Ordinance and the Wildlife Protection Ordinance of 1998. At the state level, the property is protected by the Sarawak Heritage Ordinance, 2019. The Sarawak Forestry Corporation and the Sarawak Museum Department are the main governmental institutions responsible for implementing the legislative provisions. The buffer zone and a one-kilometre radius zone from the property boundaries provide additional layers of protection.

The management system is a collaborative and coordinated one between the main stakeholders, with the Sarawak Forestry Corporation taking the lead while the Sarawak Museum Department is responsible for the conservation of the cultural heritage. The local communities are involved in the management of the site in a number of ways. The management system is supported and advised by the Special Park Committee for Niah National Park. The management activities are guided by a number of plans, the most comprehensive being the Integrated Conservation Management Plan for the Archaeological Heritage of Niah National Park’s Caves Complex (2024). The key challenges that require long-term attention include securing sustainable funding and the expertise of the staff working on site, the fading of the rock paintings, and the algal growth at the excavated sites.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
- a) Submitting to the World Heritage Centre a comprehensive map indicating the boundaries of the World Heritage property and of its extended buffer zone, including the size of both areas in hectares, as well as the one-kilometre radius zone that extend around the perimeter of the property,
 - b) Restructuring the management system as proposed in the Integrated Conservation Management Plan for the Archaeological Heritage of Niah National Park’s Caves Complex to solve the problems regarding sustainable funding and the expertise of the staff working on site,
 - c) Continuing research and monitoring to address the conservation issues of the rock paintings and algal growth at the excavated sites,
 - d) Developing and implementing a research plan to guide future academic activities and to secure appropriate funding for the research.

Property	The Phu Phrabat Historical Park
ID. N°	1507
State Party	Thailand
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(v)

See the 2024 ICOMOS Evaluation Book.

Draft Decision: 46 COM 8B.20

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/24/46.COM/8B and WHC/24/46.COM/INF.8B1,

2. Inscribes the **Phu Phrabat Historical Park, Thailand**, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (v)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Phu Phrabat Historical Park is the best representative of the Sīma stone tradition of the Dvaravati period (7th-11th century CE) in the world. In the global context, while boundary markers for sacred areas of Buddhist activities vary in materials, extensive use of stones is only found on the Khorat Plateau in Southeast Asia. The megalithic rock shelters at Phu Phrabat, which were shaped by the combined forces of glacier movement and differential erosion of the rock strata, were venerated by the prehistoric populations two millennia ago, as evidenced by the rock paintings covering the surfaces of forty-seven rock shelters depicting human figures, hand palms, animals, and geometric patterns. Following the arrival of Buddhism in the region in the 7th century, numerous Sīma stones were erected in the Khorat Plateau region, transforming the landscape of Phu Phrabat into a sacred Buddhist site used as a religious centre. Whilst the Sīma stone tradition has continued to the present day, most Sīma stones have been relocated and reused. However, the property area preserves the largest corpus in the world of in situ Sīma stones from the Dvaravati period, testifying to this tradition that once prevailed in the region.

Criterion (iii): *Phu Phrabat preserves the largest corpus in the world of in situ Sīma stones from the Dvaravati period, with all the types of establishment patterns as prescribed in Buddhist scripture, and exhibits the majority of forms and artistic styles of this particular type of sacred boundary marker with a very clear evolutionary path. It is an exceptional testimony to the Sīma stone tradition of the Dvaravati period in a global context.*

Criterion (v): *The landscape of Phu Phrabat has been purposefully and extensively transformed by the erection of the Sīma stones over more than four centuries to fulfil Buddhist ceremonial functions, possibly linked to the forest monastic tradition. It is an outstanding example of land use that is representative of the Sīma stone tradition that once prevailed in the Khorat Plateau during the Dvaravati period.*

Integrity

The property testifies to the major forms of Sīma stones and all the spatial arrangement patterns, illustrating the major evolutionary path of the Sīma stone tradition of the Dvaravati period. In the global context, the property is the most complete testimony to the Sīma stone tradition during the Dvaravati period. It is of adequate size, and all the attributes necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value are included within its boundaries. All the adverse impacts are under control.

Authenticity

The property preserves the largest corpus in the world of Sīma stones in their original locations, with their spatial arrangement patterns unchanged, and their physical forms and decorative art untouched, providing a truthful and credible source of information for understanding the Sīma stone tradition of the Dvaravati period in terms of form and design, materials, function, location, traditions, and spirit and feeling. Since it was converted into a Buddhist religious centre in the 7th century, the site has continued to be used as such.

Protection and management requirements

The property is protected by national and local legislation and governmental regulations, including the Act on Ancient Monuments, Antiques, Objects of Art and National Museums, B.E. 2504 (1961), with its Amended Act (No. 2), B.E. 2535 (1992), and the National Reserved Forest Act, B.E. 2507 (1964).

The property is managed by a collaborative mechanism, with the Fine Arts Department of the Ministry of Culture taking the lead role, joined by representatives of the Royal Forest Department, Udon Thani Province, Ban Phue District, Muang Pan Sub-district Administration Organisation, and Klang Yai Sub-district Municipality. Mechanisms for local community participation are implemented in the management system. The site management is guided by the Master Plan for Conservation and Development of the Phu Phrabat Historical Park 2022-2026, which was developed in collaboration with the local communities. A risk preparedness plan is in place and functioning. However, Heritage Impact Assessment mechanisms need to be incorporated into the management system. Tourism management is adequate, but the carrying capacity should be established to guide site management, and measures should be adopted to prevent the spirit of the site from being disturbed by tourism.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Enhancing the condition assessment of the rock paintings with high-precision instrumental monitoring,
 - b) Undertaking an archaeological survey and excavations where possible within the property and buffer zones to better understand past human activities,
 - c) Conducting an absolute dating of the rock paintings, the Sīma stones, the bas-reliefs and modified parts of the rock shelters, in order to understand the chronology of the property,
 - d) Undertaking research on the original use and function of the property in the Dvaravati period,
 - e) Incorporating Heritage Impact Assessment mechanisms into the management system of the property,
 - f) Establishing the carrying capacity to guide site management and adopting measures to prevent the spirit of the property from being disturbed by tourism,
 - g) Expanding the buffer zones, through a minor boundary modification request, in order to protect the property from any potential development and ensure effective protection of the wider setting;
5. Decides that the name of the property be changed to “**Phu Phrabat, a testimony to the Sīma stone tradition of the Dvaravati period**”.

C.4 EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

C.4.1 New Nominations

Property	Schwerin Residence Ensemble
ID. N°	1705
State Party	Germany
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)

See the 2024 ICOMOS Evaluation Book.

Draft Decision: 46 COM 8B.21

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/24/46.COM/8B and WHC/24/46.COM/INF.8B1,

2. Inscribes the **Schwerin Residence Ensemble, Germany**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Established on the shores of Lake Schwerin, the Schwerin Residence Ensemble is an architectural and landscape ensemble which fits very precisely within the context of the emergence and development of the historicist style in Europe, in the second half of the 19th century, and particularly in the German kingdoms and principalities. The establishment of the seat of Grand Ducal power in the 19th century led to the implementation in the city of Schwerin of an architectural and landscape programme that illustrates all the civil and religious functions of a capital city that was the seat of a monarch.

As result of the diversity of the architectural programmes, the ensemble provides a wide spectrum of buildings, which reflect the 19th-century historicist style, and in certain cases refer to the more regional “Johann-Albrecht” style, connecting the programmes even more closely to the history of the Grand Duchy. The choice made to establish the seat next to lakes and ponds, creating a landscape in which the architecture and gardens are reflected in the water, is a perfect illustration of the romantic taste in 19th-century Europe.

Criterion (iv): *The Schwerin Residence Ensemble fits within the context of the emergence and development of the historicist style during the 19th century in Europe. Remarkably well-preserved, it constitutes an outstanding European royal residence ensemble of the 19th century by way of the richness and diversity of its architecture and landscape features, which express the whole spectrum of historicism, from neo-Renaissance to neo-Baroque and neo-Classicism, neo-Gothic and the regional “Johann-Albrecht” historicist style.*

Integrity

The boundaries of the Schwerin Residence Ensemble encompass all the landscape, architectural and stylistic attributes, as well as the perspectives and visual axes, necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value. The property in its landscape context presents the necessary characteristics to express the importance of this well-preserved historicist ensemble; it is not threatened by any unfavourable development or abandonment.

Authenticity

The location and setting, or form of the thirty-eight elements comprising the Schwerin Residence Ensemble have been preserved. These elements have evolved over time, and in many cases their use has changed, resulting essentially in adaptations and alterations to interior arrangements. The general design, structures and materials of the ensemble have been preserved. The relationship of the buildings to their landscape setting, whether with the gardens or the lakes and ponds, or with the perspectives and vistas, has also been preserved.

Protection and management requirements

The thirty-eight elements comprising the Schwerin Residence Ensemble are protected at Federal level and by the Monument Protection Act (DSchG M-V) of the State of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania. The elements are identified as properties whose preservation is a matter of public interest. The Federal Building Code (Baugesetzbuch – BauGB, 1960, amended in 2017) provides the basis for land use and urban planning; it includes provisions for the preservation of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List. Furthermore, the laws and regulations relating to the protection of nature and landscapes, and of water resources, also apply within the boundaries of the property and its buffer zone.

A management plan has been prepared to be used as a control and planning instrument. It will have to be periodically assessed and updated. The World Heritage Coordination Office, supported by expert and advisory groups, is a crucial element to ensure the coordination and effectiveness of the management of the property. A rigorous strategy for the conservation of the buildings in the ensemble, and particularly of the interior layouts of those open to the public, and for the management of tourist flows inside the property and in the city, is essential to ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is maintained in the long-term.

4. **Recommends** that the State Party give consideration to the following:
- a) Including in the management plan a budgeted and prioritised schedule for preventive and remedial conservation interventions on the property, and in particular of the interior layouts of the buildings open to the public,
 - b) Drawing up a graphical documentary record (with plans, sectional views and elevations) of the various restoration and modification campaigns of the historic state of reference,
 - c) Developing sustainable tourism management measures associated with actions, both for the elements of the property that are open to the public, and for the perimeter of the property and its buffer zone; these actions should focus in particular on the management of visitor flows associated with indicators that measure their relevance and effectiveness,
 - d) Ensuring the regular monitoring of the implementation of the management plan, its assessment and its periodic updates,
 - e) Submitting a minor boundary modification request so as to enlarge the perimeter of the property around the Churches of St Paul and St Nikolai,
 - f) Providing updated figures for the revised areas of the property and its buffer zone.

Property	Via Appia. Regina Viarum
ID. N°	1708
State Party	Italy
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)(vi)

See the 2024 ICOMOS Evaluation Book.

Draft Decision: 46 COM 8B.22

The World Heritage Committee,

1. **Having examined** Documents WHC/24/46.COM/8B and WHC/24/46.COM/INF.8B1,
2. **Inscribes** **Via Appia. Regina Viarum, Italy**, with the exception of following component parts: *Via Appia on the “tarantino” sheep-track (015), The Via Appia from the 14th to the 24th mile, with a branch to Lanuvium (003) and The Via Appia in the Pontine Plain, with a branch to Norba (004), on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii), (iv) and (vi)**;*
3. **Adopts** the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The serial property *Via Appia. Regina Viarum* is the oldest Roman road whose route is beyond doubt and among the first created. Built under the authority of the Censor Appius Claudius Caecus from 312 BCE onwards, the *Via Appia* was originally conceived as a strategic road for military conquest, connecting, via the most direct route, Rome to

Capua. As Rome was continuing its territorial expansion, the *Via Appia* was extended towards Beneventum, Tarentum and Brundisium, thereby paving the way to conquest of the East and Asia Minor. The *Via Appia*, once the territories conquered by Rome had been stabilized, rapidly became a key route for trade and territorial and cultural development, and was open to everyone to use toll-free. In 109 CE, Emperor Trajan inaugurated the *Via Traiana*, an extension of the *Via Appia* intended to connect Beneventum to Brundisium more easily along the Adriatic coast.

Roman engineering resources were fully harnessed to build the *Via Appia* and *Via Traiana*, involving sweeping land reclamation works, the construction of major civil engineering works and the use of the most enduring and innovative techniques to build the carriageway. In addition, the road was equipped with numerous amenities to facilitate travel. At many points along it were military milestones indicating distances, fountains for people and animals, and way stations which were soon converted into accommodation and stopping places for travellers. A series of necropolises and funerary sites developed around the road and religious sanctuaries were established on the outskirts of towns. The road set the stage for a vast series of monumental works to be built, and enabled the cities it connected to grow too. New settlements emerged in connection with the *Via Appia* and an official land division system was introduced.

The *Via Appia* continued to be used throughout the centuries. It remains an access route to rural villages. At the beginning of the Middle Ages, the Church of Rome relied on it to spread Christianity by reviving agriculture. From the 11th century, the buildings lining the road were repurposed as defensive structures, and pilgrims and Crusaders travelled along it on the way to the Holy Land. Amid renewed interest in antiquity and its monuments during the Renaissance, the Papacy had restoration works carried out on the road due to its spiritual and historical value for Christianity. In the 16th century, the idea of archaeological conservation of the road began to take shape.

The *Via Appia* assumed significance in the collective memory, whether in literary or iconographic terms, or even musically speaking. It became a key stage of the Grand Tour.

Criterion (iii): The *Via Appia*. Regina Viarum is among the most enduring testimonies that Roman civilisation has bequeathed to posterity. Its construction was a feat of engineering and technical design which had an influence over much of the Mediterranean for more than a thousand years. The route is lined with all the structural and urban typologies that are characteristic of Roman civilisation.

Criterion (iv): The *Via Appia*. Regina Viarum bears witness to the outstanding organisational capabilities and administrative efficiency of Roman civilisation. The *Via Appia* is an example of the innovative technical prowess developed by Rome, the construction of which, in addition to the infrastructures directly associated with it, served as a point of reference for the division of land assigned to army veterans and promoted the regulation and aggregation of new urban residential areas along its course as it was often chosen as a decumanus. The *Via Appia* thus shaped the development of the ancient cities it connected or which were associated with it. The *Via Appia* is also accompanied by a monumental ensemble of temples, funerary monuments, aqueducts and villas, and at city entrances, triumphal arches, gates or such amenities as theatres, amphitheatres or baths which all bear witness to an age-old civilisation.

Criterion (vi): The *Via Appia*. Regina Viarum was a major vector for the spread of ideas and beliefs. It played a key role in the spread of the Christian religion and provided passage to the Holy Land for the Crusaders and huge numbers of pilgrims. Representative of Rome's power, the *Via Appia* was symbolically used from the 16th century onwards by numerous victorious generals or monarchs to celebrate their power or their victories. The *Via Appia* was celebrated by artists of the Renaissance. An object

of study for archaeologists, architects and academics, it has fascinated generations of visitors embarking on their Grand Tour.

Integrity

The component parts of the Via Appia. Regina Viarum present notable differences in terms of size and character, which may be natural or urban. Their attributes differ in number, quality or significance and by their state of conservation. They all play a part in representing the Via Appia in its character, course and coherence. The component parts illustrate the major infrastructural achievement that is the Via Appia and its impact on the economic, social and political development of the regions conquered by Rome. The attributes are for the most part archaeological vestiges. They are identifiable and present a good state of conservation.

Authenticity

The Via Appia. Regina Viarum encompasses a vast ensemble of archaeological sites which still retain a number of attributes that are representatives of the role and functions of the road and the wider territory which was able to develop thanks to it. In this context, the initial concept and form have evolved over time but remain nevertheless. The same can be said for the materials and the substance. The road's primary function concerns the movement of people, goods and ideas. This has evolved without ever disappearing completely over the centuries of its use. Uses have evolved in terms of their motivation but not in terms of their purpose. The wealth of information and knowledge obtained about the Via Appia over the centuries through scientific research and also artistic and literary works also contributes to its authenticity.

Protection and management requirements

The component parts of the Via Appia. Regina Viarum are protected under the Code of the Cultural Heritage and Landscape (Codice dei beni culturali e del paesaggio), drafted pursuant to the Law of 6 July 2002. The Ministry of Culture is responsible for the protection and conservation of cultural heritage, irrespective of ownership of the sites, guaranteed through the local offices for archaeology, fine arts and landscape (Soprintendenze), and coordinated centrally by the Directorate-General for Archaeology, Fine Arts and Landscape. This includes the definition and application of national standards for conservation, restoration and safeguarding to ensure the integrity of the property. Moreover, the Ministry of Culture is responsible for the presentation of its own cultural properties, thereby contributing to the overall management and promotion of the whole of the Via Appia. The regions, together with the local offices of the Ministry of Culture (the Soprintendenze), are in charge of planning related to landscape and cultural properties, via Regional Landscape Plans.

Any modification or transformation is subject to an authorisation, a prerequisite to obtaining the building permit, which is issued by the region or, by delegation, a local authority (province or municipality) and is subject to agreement from the Soprintendenze. Lastly, environmental protection measures concerning the serial property and the buffer zones are provided for in the framework of Natura 2000 areas, natural protected areas and those defined by the Regional Territorial Landscape Plan (PTPR).

The management system provides for the designation of a single body as the focal point for coordinating the property's management. The role of this structure will be to maintain coordination between the different stakeholders and to carry out actions as part of a network to ensure the overall conservation and promotion of the management plan. It will oversee and manage the network of stakeholders and associated institutions.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) *Setting up as soon as possible the participatory foundation which will act as the transversal coordination structure of the management plan for the Via Appia,*

- b) *Incorporating the conditions and arrangements for carrying out Heritage Impact Assessments into the management plan,*
 - c) *Implementing the planned conservation works for the damages affecting component parts The Via Appia from Sinuessa to the Pagus Sarclanus and The Appia Traiana from Beneventum to Aequum Tuticum,*
 - d) *Continuing and stepping up the sustainable tourism projects facilitating a wider distribution of visitors,*
 - e) *Providing updated figures for the revised surface areas of the serial property as a whole and of each component part,*
 - f) *Submitting revised maps reflecting the changes in the surface areas of the component parts and buffer zones;*
5. **Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by 1 December 2025, a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations for review by the World Heritage Committee at its 48th.**

Property	Levadas da Madeira
ID. N°	1710
State Party	Portugal
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iv)(v)

See the 2024 ICOMOS Evaluation Book.

Draft Decision: 46 COM 8B.23

The World Heritage Committee,

1. **Having examined Documents WHC/24/46.COM/8B and WHC/24/46.COM/INF.8B1,**
2. **Decides not to inscribe *Levadas da Madeira, Portugal, on the World Heritage List.***

Property	Brâncuși Monumental Ensemble of Târgu Jiu [Originally submitted on 31 January 2018 - See Decision 18 EXT.COM 4]
ID. N°	1473
State Party	Romania
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)

See the 2024 ICOMOS Evaluation Book.

Draft Decision: 46 COM 8B.24

The World Heritage Committee,

1. **Having examined Documents WHC/24/46.COM/8B and WHC/24/46.COM/INF.8B1,**
2. **Inscribes the *Brâncuși Monumental Ensemble of Târgu Jiu, Romania, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (i) and (ii);***
3. **Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:**

Brief synthesis

Located in the city of Târgu Jiu on the banks of the river Jiu in the southern sub-Carpathians of Romania, the Brâncuși Monumental Ensemble of Târgu Jiu is aligned in a 1,500-metre-long conceptual axis tangibly represented by the Avenue of Heroes

punctuated in its median sector by the pre-existing Church of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul. The monumental ensemble comprises the Endless Column in the Park of the Column, as well as the Table of Silence, the Gate of the Kiss, and the benches and the cubed hourglass seats of the Alley of Chairs – all located in the Constantin Brâncuși Park. The monumental complex, erected between the years 1937 and 1938, to commemorate the supreme sacrifice of Romanian soldiers, police and ordinary citizens who died defending the city of Târgu Jiu during the First World War, represents a turning point in the history of monumental sculpture and public art. It is the seminal creation and the sole largescale public work by Romanian sculptor Constantin Brâncuși who, instead of placing the monument in the city, “placed the city as a functional element in the centre of the monument”. The abstract simplicity of the monuments, the integration of monumental art, urban setting and landscape, the contrast between the verticality of the Endless Column and the horizontality of the surrounding park and the modest scale of the built fabric along the processional route of the Avenue of Heroes, the dynamic sequence and harmony of the monumental installations, the different textures of the sculptural works and their high aesthetic qualities demonstrate that the Brâncuși Monumental Ensemble of Târgu Jiu is a creative masterpiece of the 20th-century monumental art which played a key role in the dissemination of site-specific art, installation, landscape and public art.

Criterion (i): The Brâncuși Monumental Ensemble of Târgu Jiu is an exceptional composition, a fusion of abstract monumental sculpture, landscape design, engineering, and urban installation, offering a highly symbolic sequential commemorative experience and conveying an artistic statement at the urban scale of great, manifold, symbolic, and spiritual artistic force and purity. The combination of the artistic concept, excellence of execution, and engineering realisation of the Endless Column, in particular, contribute to the achievement of one of the most notable monumental public sculptures of the 20th century.

Criterion (ii): The Brâncuși Monumental Ensemble of Târgu Jiu represents a turning point in the evolution of the 20th century history of monumental art and commemorative architecture. The innovative spatial composition and the abstract language of its elements inspired by Cycladic, African, and Romanian cultures fused with classical architectural elements and spatial compositional features, played a key role in the dissemination of site-specific art, installation, landscape and public art.

Integrity

The boundaries of the property include all the attributes necessary to convey the Outstanding Universal Value; each element is preserved in its entirety and original locations, and all are included as part of the property. The physical fabric of the property and all its significant attributes are in good condition, and the impact of any potential deterioration processes is under control. The integrity of the conceptual axis of the monumental ensemble, manifested by a physical axis, is preserved through the entirety of designed commemorative urban open space. The property has suffered from some adverse development and neglect. Whilst the Endless Column in its park and the sculptures in the Constantin Brâncuși Park retain high visual integrity, the visual aesthetics of the Avenue of Heroes have been negatively affected by past urban development. This is to be assessed in the light of the urban breadth of this monumental artwork and how elements of the existing urban fabric and of the landscape were integrated into the composition. Some undesirable characteristics are reversible to a certain extent, whilst in other cases mitigation measures have been implemented and planned.

Authenticity

The property, with its attributes, bears witness to a revolutionary approach to sculpture. For Constantin Brâncuși, sculpture is the language of content rather than the language

of forms, and the Brâncuși Monumental Ensemble of Târgu Jiu is the synthesis of his entire oeuvre. The attributes of the monumental ensemble remain in their original location and, through their form and design, materials, craftsmanship – including techniques of implementation and installation, convey credibly and powerfully how the property represents the synthesis of the entire oeuvre of Constantin Brâncuși. The commemorative function of the monumental ensemble gained new strength with the involvement of local administration over the past years. The artistic and recreational function of the monumental ensemble were firmly a part of its original concept and one often uppermost in the minds of the general visitor.

Protection and management requirements

The property and its buffer zone enjoy the highest level of regional and national protection, provided by the List of Historical Monuments, annexed to the Order of the Minister of Culture no. 2.828/2015 for the updating of annex 1 of the Order of the Minister of Culture and Cults no. 2.314/2004 regarding the approval of the List of Historical Monuments, updated, and of the List of Lost Historical Monuments, with further updates, from 24.12.2015, published in the Official Gazette of Romania, Part I, no. 113 bis, 15.02.2016. Legal protection is ensured by Law 422/2001 for the protection of historical monuments and by Law 564/2001 for the approval of the Ordinance of the Government of Romania no. 47 regarding the protection measures of historical monuments inscribed on the World Heritage List. The Zoning Plan for the Protected Built Area of the Brâncuși Monumental Ensemble and its by-law approved by the City Council of Târgu Jiu in 2014 provide measures for protection and conservation of the property and its setting, and regulates urban development.

The Municipality of Târgu Jiu is responsible for the management of the property through the Constantin Brâncuși Research, Documentation and Promotion Centre, with a publicly appointed manager. The Protection and Management Plan of the property, developed by the Municipality of Târgu Jiu and approved by the Local Council in 2014, was updated in 2019. Long-term challenges for the protection and management of the property relate principally to its buffer zone and to its setting, where new development in the immediate urban context will be controlled by values-based planning policies.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
- a) *Developing and implementing a Heritage Impact Assessment for development proposals that may have an impact on the Outstanding Universal Value, authenticity, and integrity of the property, including the upcoming project for passage and underground parking on Gheorghe Magheru Street, and integrate the approach and methodology of the Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessments in a World Heritage Context into national mechanisms,*
 - b) *Giving careful consideration to the choice of materials and design for repaving, urban furniture or lighting solutions in all ongoing and upcoming projects for the rehabilitation of the property and its setting,*
 - c) *Collecting, in a hard or digitised form, the available archival documentation concerning the conception and construction of the property and making it easily available to the management body for research, conservation, and management purposes,*
 - d) *Carrying a precise survey of the key attributes of the property, in particular the sculptural works, as a basis for ongoing research and conservation, as well as in the event of disasters,*
 - e) *Making a more direct correlation between key monitoring indicators and the attributes that convey the Outstanding Universal Value,*
 - f) *Including scheduled reviews and updates in the planning documents to ensure effective ongoing protection of the property, buffer zone, and setting,*

- g) *Considering burying or redirecting the railway line that crosses the Avenue of Heroes to improve the visitor' experience of the monumental ensemble.*

Property	Frontiers of the Roman Empire - Dacia
ID. N°	1718
State Party	Romania
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(iv)

See the 2024 ICOMOS Evaluation Book.

Draft Decision: 46 COM 8B.25

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/24/46.COM/8B and WHC/24/46.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Inscribes the **Frontiers of the Roman Empire – Dacia, Romania**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv)**;*
3. *Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

Brief synthesis

Frontiers of the Roman Empire – Dacia extended for more than a thousand kilometres along the western, northern and eastern borders of the Roman province of Dacia, from the Danube River on each end, and encompassing the Transylvanian Plateau and crossing the lowlands of Muntenia along the Olt River. It was part of the Roman frontiers for nearly 170 years, protecting it from 'barbarian' populations, ensuring the supervision and control of their movements at the northern fringes of the empire, and securing access to valuable gold and salt resources.

Dacia was the only Roman province located entirely north of the Danube River. The diverse landscapes and topography of the Dacian province include mountains, forests, valleys, plateaus, lowlands and river courses. A complex system was established with a wide range of military installations, including temporary camps, networks of watchtowers, artificial barriers (earthworks, walls), small fortifications, auxiliary forts and legionary fortresses, with their associated civilian settlements. Based on these formal characteristics, seven sectors of the frontier are evident (both land and riverine) and were integrated into a unitary border, an unparalleled situation in other sectors of the Roman limes. An eighth sector contains a cluster of high-altitude marching camps.

Established at the beginning of the 2nd century CE, with the conquest and annexation of the Dacian kingdom, the frontier of Dacia did not survive the late 3rd century crisis of the Roman Empire. It was officially renounced c.270/275 CE, when Emperor Aurelian withdrew the Roman army and administration from Dacia. The relatively short time that the Roman frontier of Dacia functioned was nevertheless eventful. The constant pressure on the border is reflected by its characteristics and evolution. It also prominently illustrates the extraordinary capacity of the Romans to adapt to the local topography and use it to their advantage.

Criterion (ii): *The extant remains of Frontiers of the Roman Empire – Dacia constitute significant elements of the Roman frontiers in Europe. The serial property exhibits an important interchange of human and cultural values at the height of the Roman Empire, through the development of Roman military architecture, extending the technical knowledge of construction and management to the very edges of the empire. It reflects the imposition of a complex frontier system on the existing societies of the northern part of the Roman Empire, introducing military installations and related civilian settlements, linked through an extensive supporting network. The frontier did not constitute an*

impregnable barrier, but controlled and allowed the movement of peoples. This entailed profound changes and developments in terms of settlement patterns, architecture and landscape design and spatial organisation.

Criterion (iii): *As part of the Roman Empire's general system of defence, Frontiers of the Roman Empire – Dacia bears an exceptional testimony to the maximum extension of the power of the Roman Empire through the consolidation of its northern frontiers and constitutes a physical manifestation of Roman imperial policy. The property illustrates the Roman Empire's ambition to dominate the world in order to establish its law and way of life in a long-term perspective. It demonstrates the processes of Roman colonisation in its territories, the spread of Roman culture and its different traditions – military, engineering, architecture, religion, management and politics. The large number of human settlements associated with the defences contribute to an understanding of how soldiers and their families lived in this part of the Roman Empire.*

Criterion (iv): *The Frontiers of the Roman Empire – Dacia is a remarkable example of Roman military architecture and technological development. The property testifies to the versatility and sophistication of the Roman response to specific topography and climate, set against the political, military and social backdrop of the time in the northern part of the empire. Stretching for more than a thousand kilometres, it is the largest segment of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire. It comprises both land and riverine sectors, characterised by varying types, locations and densities of military installations distributed across the landscape. Fortifications of different sizes, set at irregular intervals, artificial linear barriers (stone walls, earthworks), natural barriers (mountain ranges, rivers), packed or sparse networks of watchtowers were all integrated within the same provincial border. The Dacian frontier exhibits numerous structural changes throughout its nearly 170 years of existence allowing insight into an important timeline in the history of the Roman Empire.*

Integrity

The property of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire – Dacia demonstrates the complexity of the European frontiers of the Roman Empire. A well-considered rationale for the selection of the 277 component parts has been developed, enabling the property to represent the phased establishment and the workings of the Dacian Limes, including its adaptation to and use of diverse landscapes. Some of the component parts of the property have been affected by exposure to natural elements and human activities. Archaeological excavations, field surveys, aerial photography and non-invasive investigations have established the completeness of the component parts, and the intactness of most attributes is assessed as good to very good, showcasing the most important development phases. Despite processes of decay, many individual sites are very well preserved. With few exceptions, their exposure to threats is insignificant, and the boundaries are appropriately delineated.

Authenticity

The 277 component parts of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire – Dacia demonstrate a very high degree of authenticity, due in part to the relatively short lifespan of the frontier and the relatively undisturbed rural locations of many of the component parts. Most of the sites remain free of modern constructions or later modifications, and the above and below ground structures retain their original form and design. Above-ground and excavated elements are conserved and generally in a good state of conservation, and non-invasive investigations indicate a good preservation of sub-surface archaeological materials. Since most of the areas in which the frontier component parts are located are lightly populated, the authenticity of the landscape setting for most component parts is high.

Protection and management requirements

All 277 component parts of Frontiers of the Roman Empire – Dacia are legally protected. All archaeological sites within the component parts are protected through their inclusion in the National Archaeological Record (RAN), and the process of designation of all of the component parts is in progress. The component parts, their buffer zones and immediate landscapes are also protected by laws for spatial planning, including the General Urban Plans which are being revised to ensure the recognition and protection of the component parts and clusters.

The management system integrates four levels of intervention, including the Ministry of Culture, County Councils, the National Institute of Heritage and the National Limes Commission. A UNESCO Organising Committee will be established to coordinate across these responsibilities. The National Limes Commission is responsible for the coordination of research activities and the scientific components of integrated management and monitoring. On an international level, the State Party continues to cooperate with partners within the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Cluster.

The management framework is oriented around three key management themes: research, conservation and enhancement; factors affecting the property; and tourism, visitor management and interpretation. The monitoring arrangements are outlined, and an action plan is provided. Based on this over-arching framework, the National Institute of Heritage will coordinate the development of management plans for each component part/cluster to guide local decision making. A number of important elements of the management system are under development, including the interpretation strategy and Heritage Impact Assessment.

4. Recommends that the State Party gives consideration to the following:
- a) *Completing as soon as possible the programme to update the General Urban Plans in areas where component parts are located,*
 - b) *Developing the template for the management plans for each component part/cluster and completing these plans to ensure that there is an overall coherence in management, and identification of relevant actions,*
 - c) *Conducting deposit models/cellar surveys for components parts in urban or peri-urban areas in order to establish accurate information about the levels of survival of, and disturbance to archaeological deposits,*
 - d) *Developing inter-agency agreements between the National Institute of Heritage and the Forestry Administration with measures to mitigate the impact of agriculture and forestry on relevant component parts and their related buffer zones, incorporating appropriate measures into the individual management plans,*
 - e) *Completing the process of inclusion of all component parts in the National Register of Historic Monuments,*
 - f) *Improving access to all material related to the Dacian Limes through the implementation of the project to create a central digital information portal, including further work on the data sets presented in Annex 3 of the nomination dossier to provide site-specific conservation actions,*
 - g) *Improving the monitoring system and indicators, ensuring that all attributes of Outstanding Universal Value are included, and align monitoring with the Periodic Reporting questionnaire,*
 - h) *Progressing work to build an interpretive framework and implementation of interpretation and presentation actions, including a programme to update signage and interpretation boards,*

- i) *Developing a sustainable tourism strategy,*
 - j) *Completing the Dacian Limes research strategy, including clear criteria for any future interventions,*
 - k) *Adopting as a priority, formal provisions for Heritage Impact Assessment for all development proposals within the component parts and buffer zones,*
 - l) *Implementing the design measures for mitigation of impacts from the construction of the A1 Trunk Road Scheme to component parts Racovița and Copăceni-Praetorium I,*
 - m) *Developing measures to encourage community participation and engagement in the care, protection, and management of the component parts;*
5. **Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by 1 December 2025, a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 48th session.**

Property	Testament of Kenozero Lake
ID. N°	1688
State Party	Russian Federation
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(iii)(v)(vi)

See the 2024 ICOMOS Evaluation Book.

Draft Decision: 46 COM 8B.26

The World Heritage Committee,

1. **Having examined Documents WHC/24/46.COM/8B and WHC/24/46.COM/INF.8B1,**
2. **Inscribes the **Testament of Kenozero Lake, Russian Federation**, on the World Heritage List as a relict cultural landscape on the basis of **criterion (iii)**;**
3. **Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:**

Brief synthesis

Located in Kenozero National Park in the far northern area of the European region of the Russian Federation, the picturesque Kenozero relict cultural landscape depicts the peasant lifestyle that evolved here from the 12th century, following the gradual Slavic colonisation of the region. It incorporates a large number of traditional rural settlements with vernacular wooden architecture set in an evocative landscape of lakes, rivers, forests, and fields that preserve traces of past traditional practices. Wooden churches, churchyards and chapels, many of which were originally decorated with painted ceilings, or “heavens”, are the key social, cultural, and visual landmarks of the area. The spatial organisation of these buildings, together with sacred groves, cemeteries, and wooden crosses dotting the landscape, bear witness to the spiritual connection of the inhabitants to this environment.

Criterion (iii): *The exceptional collection of historic wooden buildings of Kenozero Lake, in all their rich diversity of types and uses, is an important representation of the cultural traditions of this region. Traditional woodworking and log construction bear witness to the evolution of early log structures into a sophisticated assembly of domestic and religious buildings. Historic rural settlement patterns and evidence of the use of natural resources in a scenic lake-river landscape are likewise a testimony to a cultural tradition in the Russian North.*

Integrity

The boundaries of the property contain all the key attributes necessary to convey its Outstanding Universal Value. A substantial number of traditional wooden buildings have been preserved in their authentic locations and settings within the property. Of the seventy-seven settlements that existed in the early 20th century, sixty-two have been fully preserved, containing 1,520 traditional religious and domestic wooden structures.

Authenticity

The property is authentic in terms of the preserved wooden architectural elements, the patterns of the settlements, and the setting. The monuments of wooden architecture have been preserved with respect for the authenticity of their materials, form, and design. The form and layout of fields and lakeshores around inhabited villages are also maintained. Despite modernisation and several restructurings of agriculture and production in the 20th century, the spirit and feeling of the cultural landscape remain complemented by surviving intangible heritage and traditional practices supported by the management of the property.

Protection and management requirements

The property is protected by several legal mechanisms at the national and regional levels. There is comprehensive legal protection from both cultural and natural sectoral perspectives. Kenozero National Park was established in 1991, and a 500-metre-wide protection zone was delineated in 1995 as an additional protection of the National Park. The protection zone is intended to ensure the preservation of the natural areas, the economic use of which directly affects the biological stability of ecosystems and the Kenozero cultural landscape, and to prevent potential adverse impacts by anthropogenic processes.

Kenozero National Park is the main management authority. The administration of the National Park includes local community members as well as professionals from the region. There are several national, regional, and local strategies in place to support sustainable development. Kenozero National Park oversees all issues regarding the property in coordination with the relevant sectoral institutions as well as local authorities of the respective municipalities.

The management plan of the property and its buffer zone covers the period 2021-2027 and is in the process of implementation. It introduces a unified approach to the management of the National Park, UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, and the property. The plan includes strategies for all these three different domains, integrating conservation and sustainable development within a holistic approach. The protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is the basis for the entire strategic planning process. The management plans for all cultural landscape complexes should be developed. The local communities are recognised as having a special role amongst the stakeholders.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
- a) *Enlarging the boundaries of the buffer zone, through a minor boundary modification request, particularly where it coincides with the eastern boundary of the property, and extending the protection zone established in 1995,*
 - b) *Completing the definition of individual boundaries of all listed buildings and their protection zones,*
 - c) *Completing the management plans for all the landscape complexes,*
 - d) *Finalising and registering the revision of the Regulations for Kenozero National Park,*
 - e) *Ensuring the allocation of state funding for conservation on a permanent basis,*
 - f) *Determining the carrying capacity of the territory,*

- g) *Enhancing the monitoring system and aligning it with the Periodic Reporting questionnaire,*
 - h) *Completing the ongoing digitalisation of the documentation for the entire property;*
5. **Decides that the name of the property be changed to “Cultural Landscape of Kenozero Lake”.**

Property	Bač Cultural Landscape
ID. N°	1691
State Party	Serbia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(v)

See the 2024 ICOMOS Evaluation Book.

Draft Decision: 46 COM 8B.27

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/24/46.COM/8B and WHC/24/46.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Decides not to inscribe **Bač Cultural Landscape, Serbia, on the World Heritage List.***

C.4.2 Significant boundary modifications of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

Property	Moravian Church Settlements [significant boundary modification of ‘Christiansfeld, a Moravian Church Settlement’, Denmark, inscribed in 2015, criteria (iii)(iv)]
ID. N°	1468 Bis
States Parties	Germany, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America
Criteria proposed by States Parties	(iii)(iv)

See the 2024 ICOMOS Evaluation Book.

Draft Decision: 46 COM 8B.28

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/24/46.COM/8B and WHC/24/46.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Approves the significant boundary modification of **Christiansfeld, a Moravian Church Settlement, Denmark, to include Herrnhut (Germany), Gracehill (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), and Bethlehem (United States of America) and become the Moravian Church Settlements, Denmark, Germany, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (iii) and (iv);***
3. *Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

Brief synthesis

The Moravian Church Settlements in Herrnhut (Saxony, Germany), Bethlehem (Pennsylvania, United States of America), Gracehill (Northern Ireland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), and Christiansfeld (Jutland, Denmark) were

established according to overarching planning principles that reflected the ideals of the Moravian Church, as expressed in their plans and democratic organisation. Herrnhut, founded in 1722 as the “mother settlement”, is a testimony to the original Moravian urban and architectural design principles, as well as the key attributes of the Church’s spiritual, societal, and ethical ideals. Bethlehem, established in 1741, is the first permanent, best-preserved, and most important Moravian Church settlement in North America. Gracehill, developed in 1759 and featuring a grid-like plan focused on a village square, is the best-preserved Moravian Church settlement on the islands of Great Britain and Ireland. Founded in 1773, Christiansfeld, with its intact central square and impressive collection of buildings, presents the best-preserved example of a northern European Moravian Church settlement. Each architectural ensemble bears witness to the Moravian Church’s vision of a unified, coherent urban design, inspired by the concept of an “ideal city” developed by the Church during its formative phase in the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries.

All four settlements have distinctive Moravian buildings, including a particular type of Gemeinhaus (congregation building), church, and choir houses (large structures designed as communal dwellings for unmarried men, unmarried women, and widows), as well as a nearby God’s Acre (cemetery). Each settlement has its own architectural character based on an original Moravian Church Civic Baroque style but adapted to local conditions. Together, these settlements represent the transnational scope and consistency of the international Moravian community as a global network. Present today in each component part is an active congregation whose continuation of traditions forms a living Moravian heritage.

Criterion (iii): The transnational series of Moravian Church settlements bears exceptional testimony to Moravian Church principles, which are expressed in their layouts, architecture, and craftsmanship, as well as the fact that numerous buildings are still used for their original functions or for the continuation of Moravian Church activities and traditions. The Herrnhut, Bethlehem, Gracehill, and Christiansfeld settlements, each possessing an exceptional range of tangible and intangible attributes, represent a vibrant worldwide network in which no settlement or congregation exists in isolation. Together, they highlight the Church’s influence in colonisation processes and missionary work, and its structure as a network during its formative phase during the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries. The continuing presence of Moravian Church communities in each of the settlements ties their historic layouts and structures to the living cultural tradition of the Moravian Church and to the larger Moravian Church community.

Criterion (iv): The transnational series of Moravian Church settlements are an outstanding example of religious town planning, within the Protestant tradition, combining both the spiritual aspects and the practical considerations of community life. Each architectural ensemble bears witness to the Moravian Church’s vision of a unified, coherent urban design, inspired by the concept of an “ideal city” and anticipating Enlightenment ideals of equality and social improvement that became a reality for many only much later. The democratic organisation of the Moravian Church is expressed in its humanistic town planning and important buildings for the common welfare, and in the visual and functional connections between individual elements and with the landscape setting. These settlements, established during the formative phase of Moravian Church settlements, stand for the movement towards democratisation, offering the same standard of living to all its members and advancing the well-being of the group. Each settlement possesses distinctive functions and illustrates unity through homogeneous groups of buildings with shared styles, materials, and proportions (each adapted to local conditions), together with a high quality of craftsmanship.

Integrity

The transnational serial property includes all the attributes necessary to convey its Outstanding Universal Value, and is of adequate size to ensure the complete

representation of the features that express its significance. The property comprises four component parts that together illustrate the origins, evolution, and global spread of Moravian Church settlements during their formative phase. They represent the continuing religious heritage, each sharing a common set of attributes while contributing to the series, including through distinctive geographical and cultural reach, representative variations in urban plans, exemplars of specific building types, regional contributions in architectural style and local construction materials, temporal sequence of establishment, and linkages with other settlements and mission stations.

Urban plans remain legible and are largely intact. Visual and functional relationships within the settlements and, in some cases, with surrounding landscapes, are still largely extant and readable. None of the settlements suffer from neglect and none are threatened by irreversible change.

Authenticity

The transnational serial property is substantially authentic in terms of location and setting, form and design, materials and substances, and workmanship. Many of the buildings remain in use by the Moravian Church. The continuity of the Moravian Church community contributes to safeguarding the authentic spirit and feeling as well as atmosphere of the serial property. The presence of an active community in each settlement sustains a living Moravian Church cultural tradition.

Most of the residential units have modernised interiors to be in line with contemporary living standards whilst aiming to retain their authenticity wherever possible. In some cases, renovations could have been implemented with more respect for authenticity, and aspects of historic construction materials and techniques could have been retained. Future modernisations, including interiors, should pay special attention to the conservation of historic fabric. Conservation and maintenance programmes should be developed for the key attributes, and the use of appropriate conservation techniques and materials should be ensured.

Protection and management requirements

Each component part of the serial property benefits from protection guaranteed through legislation and spatial planning regulations anchored in the respective protective mechanisms of each State Party. Responsibility for the protection of each of the component parts of the property rests with the national, regional, and/or local authorities, as the case may be.

The Moravian Church community has for the past three centuries provided traditional protection of its buildings through the requirements of the Church for their use, and remains very active in upholding its religious and social services. Such activities also sustain the spiritual, social, and ethical principles that underpin the significance of the settlements.

An overall management system for the transnational serial property has been established, with an International Management Plan and action plan approved by all key stakeholders. An International Governmental Committee, made up of national World Heritage Focal Points and/or a representative of the highest monument or heritage protection authority, will be responsible for matters at the level of States Parties and their obligations under the World Heritage Convention, while a Transnational Coordination Group will comprise representatives of each component part. A Moravian Church Transnational Advisory Group will provide a consistent viewpoint on matters of tangible and intangible attributes. Each component part will have a Site Manager/Coordinator and a Local Management Plan that conforms to the overarching International Management Plan.

4. **Recommends** that the States Parties give consideration to the following:
- a) *Considering a minor boundary modification request for the Herrnhut component part to include the Pilgrim House (Pilgerhaus) for visiting and retired missionaries, and buildings that show aspects of everyday life such as the Common Laundry House (Alte Rolle, 1788),*
 - b) *Developing a full and detailed analysis of the extent to which the urban layouts, individual buildings, and key structures of the component parts have retained their historic forms, materials, and functions in order to better inform the conservation, presentation, and management of the component parts,*
 - c) *Further developing a common transnational strategy for interpretation and presentation, in cooperation with the Moravian Church and local communities, to present the entire network of Moravian settlements, their development, and their significance,*
 - d) *Developing relevant inventories and conservation and maintenance programmes for the component parts and their individual key attributes that include guidelines and requirements on the use of appropriate conservation techniques and materials,*
 - e) *Formally endorsing and implementing the International Management Plan and the individual Local Management Plans,*
 - f) *Further developing monitoring indicators to make them more measurable and indicative, to encompass all the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value, and for easy integration of the outcomes into the Periodic Reporting questionnaire,*
 - g) *Undertaking a Heritage Impact Assessment for any development proposal that may have an impact on the Outstanding Universal Value, authenticity, and integrity of the property before any decisions are made that would be difficult to reverse.*

C.5 LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

C.5.1 Nominations deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Property	The Colonial Transisthmian Route of Panamá
ID. N°	1582 Rev
State Party	Panama
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)(vi)

See the 2024 ICOMOS Evaluation Book.

Draft Decision: 46 COM 8B.29

The World Heritage Committee,

1. **Having examined** Documents WHC/24/46.COM/8B and WHC/24/46.COM/INF.8B1,
2. **Refers** the nomination of **The Colonial Transisthmian Route of Panamá, Panama**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) *Legally protect the whole heritage route as one entity,*
 - b) *Legally protect the sections of Camino de Cruces and Camino Real as cultural heritage,*

- c) *Complete, legally adopt, and implement the Heritage Impact Assessment mechanism,*
 - d) *Complete and implement a tourism and interpretation strategy for the nominated serial property as a whole;*
3. Recommends *that the State Party give consideration to the following:*
- a) *Enhancing and strengthening the role of residents, local communities, Indigenous peoples and other rightsholders and stakeholders in the management system of the nominated serial property,*
 - b) *Continuing the conservation works in the component parts proposed for both Phase 1 and Phase 2,*
 - c) *Continuing research works for the component parts proposed for both Phase 1 and Phase 2, in particular the roads connections in Portobelo and Camino de Cruces,*
 - d) *Informing the World Heritage Centre of the intention to undertake or authorise all major projects which may affect the potential Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, in line with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines.*

III. STATEMENTS OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE OF PROPERTIES INSCRIBED AT PREVIOUS SESSIONS AND NOT ADOPTED BY THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Draft Decision: 46 COM 8B.30

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/24/46.COM/8B,
2. Adopts the Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for the following World Heritage properties inscribed at previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee:
 - Benin, Togo, Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba
 - Greece, Zagori Cultural Landscape
 - Guatemala, National Archaeological Park Tak'alik Ab'aj
 - India, Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas
 - Iran (Islamic Republic of), The Persian Caravanserai
 - Italy, The Porticoes of Bologna
 - Lithuania, Modernist Kaunas: Architecture of Optimism, 1919-1939
 - Russian Federation, Astronomical Observatories of Kazan Federal University
 - Rwanda, Memorial sites of the Genocide: Nyamata, Murambi, Gisozi and Bisesero
 - Tunisia, Djerba: Testimony to a settlement pattern in an island territory
 - Türkiye, Wooden Hypostyle Mosques of Medieval Anatolia.

Property	Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba
States Parties	Benin, Togo
ID No.	1140 Bis
Dates of inscriptions	2004, 2023

Brief synthesis

Koutammakou is the name of a large territory in north-western Benin and north-eastern Togo. Dominated for the most part by the Atacora Mountains, this living cultural landscape is inhabited by the Batammariba, a people whose remarkable mud tower-houses known as sikien (takienta in the singular) have become a symbol of Togo and Benin. It forms a coherent cultural continuum, with the Beninese part home to the historical birthplace of the Batammariba.

Koutammakou is an eminent example of the occupation of land by a people in constant search of harmony between humans and their natural environment. The Koutammakou cultural landscape has a wholly distinctive character. The takienta, the basic family dwelling which serves a technical, utilitarian and symbolic purpose, is truly one-of-a-kind. While many of the habitats in the region have fairly strong symbolic dimensions, no others demonstrate such a close interrelationship between symbolism, function and technique. This particular type of habitat, whose style is based on circular or elliptical shapes, is the ingenious brainchild of the Batammariba, which means "Those who shape the earth" in Ditammari (the language of the Otammari people).

Koutammakou is a continuing living landscape representing the features of a farming society working in harmony with the landscape, where nature underpins beliefs, rituals and daily life. It comprises such tangible elements as caves, springs and sacred places, ritual and funerary spaces, groves, sikien, fields, terraced hills, networks of low water-retaining walls, wild and domestic animals (only small game remains in Koutammakou today), as well as intangible elements including beliefs, craft skills, songs, dances and traditional sports.

Criterion (v): Koutammakou is an outstanding example of a traditional settlement system that is still going strong to this day, is subject to traditional and sustainable systems and practices, and reflects the unique culture of the Batammariba, particularly the mud tower-houses known as sikien (takienta in the singular).

Criterion (vi): Koutammakou is an eloquent testimony to the strength of the spiritual association between people and landscape, as manifested in the harmony between the Batammariba and the surrounding natural resources.

Integrity

The Koutammakou cultural landscape as a whole reflects every aspect of Batammariba life, and therefore the socio-economic and cultural system that exists within the property. The Beninese part reinforces the historical integrity of Koutammakou by including the historical birthplace of the Batammariba (before their dispersal), occupied since the 6th century. The religious centres of Koubonku and Koubentiéou remain sacred places for the Batammariba, who continue to celebrate major worship ceremonies and initiation festivals there.

Traditional housing is still a model today. Throughout the region, it is evident that the life cycle of buildings goes on: construction, abandonment, destruction and rebuilding on the ruins. While close observation shows that there have been changes in the materials used, the traditional model persists, because the takienta is more than a dwelling: it is a temple dedicated to the worship of ancestors. As such, even the space on the ground floor reserved for animals and the presence of granaries on the terrace remain essential elements. For example, many so-called "modern" houses (rectangular dwellings with tin roofs) are complemented by traditional dwellings which, though sometimes smaller in scale, nonetheless retain all their traditional architectural features and the intangible dimensions of the worship practices, beliefs and rituals associated with these buildings. Right across Koutammakou, several thousand sikien have thus been identified, including 1,400 still inhabited in Benin and 1,716 in Togo.

Maintaining the sikien (mud tower-houses) requires the perpetuation of local building traditions and the use of local materials. The natural environment has suffered from some over-exploitation and it is becoming increasingly difficult to find enough wood and straw for new houses close to the villages. The integrity of the intangible aspects is in an excellent state of conservation: the link between attributes and symbolism - sacred woods, ritual paths, and the conservation of traditions and ways of life, which is reflected in the construction of the sikien.

Authenticity

The cultural landscape of Koutammakou reflects a particular way of life and processes and practices that have endured for centuries. To preserve its authenticity, maintaining these traditional practices is essential.

Education, the centralization of administrative power, religions, tourism, monetarization and the emergence of new needs are all wielding an influence. Despite these changes, which are tending to disrupt Tammari society, there are still very strong traditional nuclei in all the villages that form this melting pot, where the unique culture of the Batammariba is perpetuated through time and space. Cultural expressions persist in spite of the upheavals caused by globalization. Respect for the spirits of the ancestors and the rites of passage for boys (difoini) and girls (dikuntri) endure with as much interest for the local populations as for the diaspora. As such, although semi-urban centres have developed (Nadoba, Warengo, Koutougou in Togo, Natta, Natitingou and Boukombé in Benin), the cultural landscape that can be seen today is unchanged, with villages of sikien surrounded by modern, detached houses which are well spaced out and set in the middle of their arable plot of land.

The environment continues to be preserved for ritual (groves) and medicinal (plants) purposes as well as for the materials needed to build the sikien. Measures will be needed, however, to replant certain plant species used in traditional architecture and to demarcate areas closed to grazing. Whilst the younger generations in semi-urban centres are losing interest in this form of architecture, the guardians of the tradition continue to uphold and pass on the knowledge and skills associated with the sikien building culture. In addition, the Batammariba meet every year for a big festival organized alternately in Benin (FACTAM) and Togo (FESTAMBER). In Benin and Togo, projects are encouraging community involvement in the conservation, enhancement and promotion of Tammari culture.

Protection and management requirements

The Koutammakou region benefits from two types of protection: modern legal protection and traditional protection. Among the full legal apparatus, the Togolese part is protected by Law 90-24 of 23 November 1990 on the protection of national cultural heritage, Order No. 010/MCJS of 17 July 2003 on the inclusion of sites and monuments on the national heritage list of cultural properties, Order No. 124/MC/CAB of 1 October 2003 setting the geographical limits of the site and determining the components of Koutammakou, Decree No. 2010-173/PR of 15 December 2021 on the National Commission for Cultural Heritage in Togo, Law No. 2018-011 of 31 January 2018 amending Law No. 2007-011 of 13 March 2007 on decentralization and local freedoms, the Order on the composition and powers of the Koutammakou management committee, and Order No. 015/MCCSFC/CAB/18 of 17 May 2018 creating the Koutammakou conservation and promotion department.

The Benin part is protected by Interministerial Decree 2020 No. 71/MTCA/MCVDD/MEF/DC/SGM/CTJ/CTC/DPC/CCJ/SA058SGG20 fixing its geographical limits and determining its components in Benin, Law No. 91-006 of 25 February 1991 on the Cultural Charter in the Republic of Benin, Law No. 2007-20 of 23 August 2007 on the protection of cultural heritage and natural heritage of a cultural nature in the Republic of Benin and Decree No. 2019-521 of 27 November 2019 on the powers, organization and functioning of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and the Arts. To guarantee the property's preservation amid the urbanization of urban centres, steps are also being taken in Togo to draw up the local urbanization plan (PUL), and in Benin to draft the municipal development master plans for Boukombé, Toucountouna and Natitingou.

Although the effects of changing lifestyles and the impact of climate change are now being felt in traditional Batammariba society, there are still many guardians of tradition who keep the rituals and beliefs of the Tammari people alive. Traditional practices, which cover not only technical processes but also social observances with repercussions on land management, include: respect for ancestors; observance of taboos and restrictions; absolute

obedience to elders, religious leaders and clan chiefs; perpetuation of traditional rules, reaffirmed through initiation ceremonies; carefully prescribed roles for each clan member; and continuing respect for the tangible and intangible values associated with the landscape.

These objectives are fully in line with the Koutammakou management plans of Togo and Benin, which are managed respectively by two separate departments for the conservation and promotion of Koutammakou. The ultimate aim is to set up a transnational management body for the property, under the supervision of the two cultural heritage directorates in Togo and Benin, with definition of the operating procedures and remit of this body. The management plan (2021-2025) for the Beninese part has therefore been drawn up in line with the guiding principles and guidelines of the management plan for the Togolese part, finalized in 2021 to cover the period 2022-2024. The purpose of the latter is to shore up or complement traditional protection in order to guarantee the proper conservation of the site and the intangible elements that underpin it. The objectives are to encourage the use of traditional materials for the construction of sikien to preserve the authenticity and integrity of the site, control the unmanaged exploitation of wood in fallow areas, achieve sustainable development within a living cultural landscape, showcase Tammari culture and promote a form of tourism that respects the values of the site. However, several key aspects will require further action for the Beninese part, such as the definition of clear protection and conservation priorities for areas with high concentrations of attributes, or greater involvement of the Batammariba in the management of the property and consideration of the traditional management and conservation practices of Koutammakou.

Property	Zagori Cultural Landscape
State Party	Greece
ID No.	1695
Date of inscription	2023

Brief synthesis

Zagori Cultural Landscape is located in the mountainous region of Epirus, in northwestern Greece. The property consists of a rural landscape where small villages known as *Zagorochoria* or Zagori villages extend along the western slopes of the northern part of the Pindus Mountain range. In this remote area characterised by a diversity of geological formations, flora and fauna, these traditional settlements underwent a transformation influenced by remittances sent by expatriates to fund private and public infrastructure during the 18th and 19th centuries. An impressive network of stone-arched bridges, stone cobbled paths, and stone staircases linking the villages in the present Municipality of Zagori formed a system that served as a political and social unit connecting the communities located mainly in Voïdomatis River basin. *Zagorochoria* are typically organized around a central square containing a plane tree. Each village showcases drystone cobbled pathways adapted to the topography, and some are still surrounded by sacred forests maintained by local communities. The central square is dedicated to community life, and functions as a centre for social gatherings and religious events. Combining natural and cultural elements, *Zagorochoria* exhibit a traditional architecture of limestone masonry that persists but has become vulnerable due to socio-cultural and environmental pressures.

Criterion (v): *Zagorochoria*, the traditional villages of Zagori Cultural Landscape, are an outstanding example of traditional human settlements where the characteristics of the stonework showcased in traditional buildings, stone bridges, stone paths, and stone staircases represent a distinctive culture developed in a remote mountain region. The vernacular architecture, urban structure, and public infrastructure of the villages have been influenced by an exchange with other areas of the Balkans, Central Europe, Russia, Asia Minor, and Constantinople, where Zagorians practiced temporary migration. Zagorians imported ideas and styles to their homeland and provided investments which enabled the development of this isolated area of the Pindus Mountain range. *Zagorochoria* are representative of the common legacy of Byzantine and Ottoman vernacular architecture of the larger Balkan region, a style that has become rare, but is still reflected in the traditional stone architecture and traditional village layouts of Zagori. *Zagorochoria* are vulnerable to depopulation, while facing the challenge of preserving traditional forms of architecture and building practices whilst serving modern residential needs (water supply, drainage, vehicular access) as well as the eventual development of tourism.

Integrity

The integrity of Zagori Cultural Landscape is based on the cultural and natural elements that characterise the group of small traditional villages that underwent a transformation influenced by remittances sent by expatriates to fund private and public infrastructure during the 18th and 19th centuries. These elements include traditional architecture of limestone masonry, a network of stone-arched bridges, stone cobbled paths, and stone staircases linking the villages, and associated rural mountain landscape features. The setting and the mountain topography, as well as the relationship between these environmental elements and the built environment, are also important attributes of the property. The dynamic functions and relationships between the architecture, the villages, and the landscape, as well as the rural heritage and the traditions associated with them (drystone walling, transhumance, sacred forests) are also necessary for the integrity of the property.

The values of the property can be discerned in their entirety whereas the distinctive features of the traditional villages have maintained their integrity due to the isolation of the area, the mild economic activities that have been implemented so far, as well as the protective framework that has been timely established. Nevertheless, the

progressive loss of traditional activities, including agriculture, and livestock breeding, as well as natural reforestation had an impact on the former agropastoral setting and the wider landscape of *Zachorochoria* villages.

Authenticity

Zagorochoria constitute a rare example of authentic and well-preserved traditional settlements within a remote agropastoral landscape and a rich natural environment. The strict institutional framework for the protection of the cultural assets, the maintenance of the use of stone and wood as predominant construction materials, as well as restrictions on building standards regulations have contributed significantly to preserve the authentic character of the settlements of the property. Furthermore, traditional craftsmanship along with the use of authentic techniques and materials never ceased to be implemented – even in modern constructions – and have played an important role to the sustainable management of natural resources. Due to the vulnerable condition of these traditional practices, a sustainability strategy for the traditional masonry and building techniques and skills needs to be developed in order to maintain the traditional villages over the long term.

Protection and management requirements

The property is protected under Law 3028/2002 “On the Protection of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage in General”, which is the primary legal mechanism for the protection of cultural heritage in Greece. The Law is enforced by the Ministry of Culture and Sports by means of the corresponding Regional Service. Local responsibility lies with the Ephorate of Antiquities of Ioannina and its specialized departments for Prehistoric-Classical Antiquities and Byzantine Antiquities, and the Service of Modern Monuments and Technical Works of Epirus, North Ionian and West Macedonia.

The Presidential Decree for Zagori (1979, amended 1995) covers the traditional villages built before 1923 and encompasses the entirety of the Municipality of Zagori, dividing it into Zone “A” and Zone “B” according to the state of conservation and authenticity of the traditional architecture in the villages. This Decree also defines an Urban Control Zone that determines special conditions and building restrictions. It covers both the property and the buffer zone. The Decree is implemented by the Town Planning Department of the Municipality of Zagori, which is in charge of issuing construction permits with the advice of the Ministry of Culture and Sports’ competent Regional Services. The further safeguarding of the architectural values of *Zagorochoria* is underway through their declaration in total as a historical site in accordance with the very strict archaeological law and therefore they will be consequently subject to strict control and licensing procedures for all types of works and interventions. Documentation on the traditional villages and traditional buildings within the property needs to be prepared in order to create a baseline for the conservation and management of the property as a whole.

About ninety-three percent of the Municipality of Zagori is located within North Pindus National Park, which was established under Law 1650/1986 “On the Protection of the Environment”. The management Unit of the National Park, belonging to Natural Environment and Climate Change Agency (NECCA) (Ministry of Environment and Energy) is responsible for administering and managing this protected area. A number of other laws protect the natural values of the property, including its forests, biodiversity, natural habitats, wild fauna, and flora.

A special Management Plan has been drafted taking into account national and European legislation, UNESCO policies for natural and cultural heritage, and the Sustainable Development Goals, as set out in Agenda 2030. In addition, a comprehensive conservation plan that considers all attributes of the property in a holistic way, namely, the stone-arched bridges, the historical paths and staircases, and the traditional villages, needs to be developed. The main body for the implementation of the Management Plan is the Municipality of Zagori through an Independent Department that will be established within its organization chart. It will be assisted by the Committee for the Preservation and Promotion of Cultural Landscape, which will include representatives of key stakeholders, cultural associations and productive organizations in the area, taking into consideration other designations, institutions, and levels of implementation that overlap with the property. Due to the complexity of the management system and diversity of managing institutions, rights-holders and stakeholders, for achieving an effective management of Zagori Cultural Landscape, an open debate platform will also be developed.

Property	National Archaeological Park Tak'alik Ab'aj
State Party	Guatemala
ID No.	1663
Date of inscription	2023

Brief synthesis

Tak'alik Ab'aj is an archaeological site located in the piedmont of the Pacific Coast of Guatemala. Its 1,700-year history spans the years from 800 BCE to 900 CE. The first half of that period saw the transition from the Olmec civilization to the emergence of the Early Mayan culture. Tak'alik Ab'aj was an important protagonist and catalyst in this transition, in part due to the vital role it played in the long-distance trade route connecting the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in present-day Mexico, with present-day El Salvador. Ideas and customs were widely shared along this route. Indications of this exchange are the diversity of sculptural styles found at Tak'alik Ab'aj, which surpasses that of other sites in Mesoamerica, as well as the presence of lapidary art, ceramic and lithic artefacts from sites, in

some cases, hundreds of kilometres away. At the archaeological site, innovative water management systems were found, and sacred spaces and buildings were designed according to cosmological principles.

Criterion (ii): Tak'alik Ab'aj played a key role in an important ancient long-distance trade route. Through the exchange of ideas, materials, and goods, it received and disseminated many of the most advanced ideas of urbanism, monumental arts and architecture, as well as water management, which were expressed in the layout, architecture and sculptural programme of the property. The architecture and urban layout were based on ancestral cosmological precepts and the spaces created were used as ritual settings for the public performances of the first rulers of the incipient kingdoms during the Preclassic period. In addition, the quantity and diversity of stone sculptures, combined with the evidence of advances in early writing, mathematics and calendrical systems found at the property, from the Preclassic period onwards, reflect the richness and diversity of cultural expressions resulting from contact with distant peoples and cultures, as well as from the transition from Olmec to Mayan cultural expressions.

Criterion (iii): Tak'alik Ab'aj is an outstanding example of the early development and use of many important cultural traditions, some of them now considered as representative of Mesoamerica, including the symbolic representation of the astronomical observations and their expression in urban planning and design, calendrical system, and hieroglyphic writing. Additionally, the re-use and re-combination of sculptures from different styles and earlier eras including, for example, sculptures of Olmec and Maya cultures, is an outstanding example of the creation of public displays or architectonic scenarios.

Integrity

The integrity of Tak'alik Ab'aj is centred on the intactness of the archaeological evidence pertaining to the Central Group of the larger archaeological site. The attributes referred to here are the transition from Olmec to Mayan cultural expressions, the urban layout based on cosmological precepts and astronomical orientations, as well as the distribution of sculptures, the structures and sacred spaces for ritual representations. The archaeological site is intact and is not subject to great pressures. After its abandonment around 900 CE, the property was reclaimed by dense vegetation, and in more recent times, coffee, rubber and sugar cane plantations were created, but they do not reach archaeological levels in the soil. The excavations have uncovered largely intact contexts, and the documentation and inventory of the finds have created a very comprehensive archaeological record. The boundaries of the property have been drawn to encompass features located in the Central Group, which is considered to be the ceremonial heart of Tak'alik Ab'aj. However, a possible extension of the site, depending on further archaeological finds, could be envisaged in the future.

Authenticity

The authenticity of Tak'alik Ab'aj lies in its ability to express its cultural values truthfully and credibly through its attributes. The conditions of authenticity of the archaeological site have been met in terms of its location and setting, forms and designs, materials and substances. Today, indigenous groups of the twenty-two different Mayan language affiliations still consider the site a sacred place and visit it to perform rituals. The continued use of the property as a pilgrimage site for Indigenous spiritual guides (Ajq'ijab') reinforces the authenticity of the archaeological park. The archaeological remains that convey the Outstanding Universal Value (buildings, sculptures, and artefacts) had not been disturbed prior to excavation. A special ecological conservation program is carried out at the site; the conservation and stabilization of the archaeological remains is done respectfully, using materials directly from the area. The restored drainage channels are still in use and prevent the accumulation of rain water in the archaeological site.

Protection and management requirements

The National Archaeological Park Tak'alik Ab'aj has been created in 1987. In 1989, the National Council for Protected Areas declared Tak'alik Ab'aj an Area of Special Protection (Law Decree 4-89). In 2002, the archaeological site was declared National Cultural Heritage under the category of National Archaeological Park by the Ministry of Culture and Sports, due to its important archaeological, historical, artistic and cultural values (Ministerial Decree 528-2002). I

It has been funded and managed since its creation by the Ministry of Culture and Sports through the Vice-Ministry and Head Office of Cultural and Natural Heritage / Institute of Anthropology and History. The local management structure of the National Archaeological Park includes a Technical Scientific Coordination section, and a Technical Administrative Coordination section. Since 2011, the National Archaeological Park has developed and implemented five-year management plans to ensure long-term investigation, conservation, protection, outreach, operation and integrated management. The plans are framed in broader policies and operate in the context of national and municipal plans focused on development, territorial management or tourism.

A Cooperation Agreement, containing specific measures to constitute and guarantee a buffer zone to increase the protection of the National Archaeological Park Tak'alik Ab'aj was signed and is currently in place. This functional instrument provides an additional layer of protection for the site and helps to avoid possible future uses of the land that may have an impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. The establishment of regulations that will allow application of the relevant laws should enhance the protection of the property. Through programs and projects, participation spaces are generated for local and indigenous communities in decision-making processes.

The newly proposed non-governmental organisation should strengthen the involvement of the population in the management of the property.

Property	Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas
State Party	India
ID No.	1670
Date of inscription	2023

Brief synthesis

The Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas is a serial property comprised of the three most representative Hoysala-style temple complexes constructed between the 12th and 13th centuries in the present State of Karnataka, namely the Channakeshava Temple in Belur, the Hoysalesvara Temple in Halebidu, and the Keshava Temple in Somanathapura.

Through the careful selection of temple features from the past kingdoms and their integration with those of contemporary temples in southern India, the architects and artists created a new style of temple and, through that process, helped forge a distinct identity for the Hoysala kingdom. The Hoysala-style is a combination of several features, including a stellate sanctum, a circumambulatory platform following the shape of the sanctum, a multi-tiered frieze, a thematically arranged sculptural gallery of religious, epic, and other stories along the circumambulatory platform, extensive sculptures and stone carvings that cover the entire exterior surface, and sculptures of the legend of Sala killing a tiger serving as the quintessence of the temples. This style successfully set the Hoysala temples apart from those of other contemporary kingdoms and dynasties.

The numerous signatures left by the artists who created these Hoysala-style temples – an unusual practice in the Indian subcontinent – points to their high degree of artistic agency and the prestigious standing they enjoyed in Hoysala society.

Criterion (i): The creation of the Hoysala style of temple architecture and the artistic achievement of the sculptural art of the temple complexes are exceptional testimonies to the outstanding creativity and inventive genius of the Hoysala people, as expressed in the combination of the stellate temple plan with a platform, frieze, thematic arrangement of the sculptures along the circumambulation, and profusion of hyper-real sculptures over the entire architectural surface.

Criterion (ii): The Hoysala-style temple form, motivated by the need for establishing a distinct identity, was the successful outcome of the interchange of human values that developed as the result of creative modifications of the plans and elements of the temple architecture prevalent elsewhere, complemented with original innovations. It emerged from the considered and informed choices of elements and features found in other parts of the Indian subcontinent, selected in very conscious ways with a clear understanding of the desired outcome. The Hoysala-style, as demonstrated by the property, exerted a lasting influence on later temple construction in the region and beyond.

Criterion (iv): The Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas are an exceptional testimony to the Hoysala-style temples, which illustrate a significant stage in the historical development of Hindu temple architecture. It is an exceptional physical testimony to the diversity of religious architecture in India.

Integrity

The Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas contains all the attributes necessary to convey its Outstanding Universal Value while all the supporting and functionally linked elements are included in the buffer zone. The chronological integrity of the whole series is well demonstrated by the component parts, which cover the most significant periods of Hoysala-style temple construction from its initial phase to its high point. The sculptural and structural variations in the three temple complexes complement each other, collectively illustrating the wholeness and richness of the Hoysala-style. While the integrity of some component parts has been affected by past alterations, such as the demolition of the superstructures of the Channakeshava and Hoysalesvara temples and the loss of the Hoysalesvara Temple's enclosure walls, the key features that represent the Hoysala-style remain unimpaired. All the attributes conveying the Outstanding Universal Values are legally protected, with major pressures on them controlled. Channakeshava Temple (Belur) is a living temple and the buffer zone contextualises the area where the community is still engaged with temple rituals and activities. It would benefit from some improvement regarding the historical remains and significant views. In Halebidu, the buffer zone of Hoysalesvara Temple includes the wider setting of the tank and other nationally protected monuments. In Somanathapura, the wider setting around Keshava Temple enhances the protection of the property.

Authenticity

The attributes that convey the Outstanding Universal Value for the Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas have a high degree of authenticity, both collectively and for each individual component part, and represent the most significant temples of the Hoysala cultural era. The locations, forms, materials, uses, traditions, spirit, and feeling of the property are mostly intact. The key attributes that define the Hoysala style – including the plans and forms of the

various structures, the exterior and interior decorations, the sculptures, stone carvings, and friezes – have a high level of authenticity. While several changes over the centuries have affected the property, such as the loss of religious activities at the Hoysalesvara Temple in Halebidu and Keshava Temple in Somanathapura, the property meets the conditions of authenticity. A continuity of worship, rituals and festivals is to be noticed at Channakeshava Temple (Belur), since its inception in 1117 CE. The three component parts are built with chloritic schist and reflect the features such as stellate plans, horizontal friezes of the adhisthana, artists' signatures, sculptural panels and carvings that became the hallmark of this period.

Protection and management requirements

The three component parts of the Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas are all protected monuments under the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (Amendment and Validation 2010) and other national and state laws. The component parts and the buffer zones are regulated by the provisions made in the 2010 amendment of this Act.

Overall management of the property is undertaken by the Apex Committee, which is chaired by the Chief Secretary of the Government of Karnataka and supported by the Director General, the Additional Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India, the Regional Director, and the Regional Commissioner, as well as the heads of relevant departments under the Government of Karnataka. The Apex Committee monitors and reviews management issues and policies, coordinates and implements the site management plan, reviews conservation interventions, and secures relevant funds. A nodal officer has been appointed to coordinate and implement the decisions of the Apex Committee. Under the Apex Committee are the district-level committees established to manage the buffer zones: the Hassan District Committee for Channakeshava Temple and Hoysalesvara Temple; and the Mysuru District Committee for Keshava Temple.

The three component parts are owned and managed by the Archaeological Survey of India, while the buffer zones are jointly managed by the National Monument Authority, the Department of Archaeology, Museums and Heritage, the Government of Karnataka with its relevant departments, local authorities, and private owners. The religious activities at Channakeshava Temple are managed by the Karnataka Hindu Religious Institutions and Charitable Endowments Department of the Government of Karnataka.

The management system is guided by the site management plan, which sets out the vision and lays out six objectives in terms of monument conservation; guidelines and policies for development; continuity of artistic and cultural tradition; sustainable tourism management; cultural, environmental, mobility and social impact assessment; and education, outreach and awareness. A set of strategies with associated regulations is stipulated, and there is an action plan for achieving the vision and objectives. Heritage Impact Assessment and risk preparedness mechanisms are in place. The involvement of the community for the conservation and management of the property should be encouraged, and a holistic interpretation plan and tourists' amenities should be developed and implemented.

Property	The Persian Caravanserai
State Party	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
ID No.	1668
Date of inscription	2023

Brief synthesis

Caravanserais were roadside inns located along ancient trade and pilgrimage routes, providing shelter, food, and water for caravans, pilgrims and other travellers. The serial property comprises fifty-four caravanserais considered to be the most famous, influential, and valuable examples of this type of building in Iran. Together, they showcase the evolution and diversity of caravanserais in Iran, in different historical stages. They exemplify a wide range of architectural styles, adaptation to climatic conditions (especially desert areas) and use of construction materials.

The development and evolution of the property from the Achaemenid period (559-330 BC) to the Qajar period (1794-1925) shows the stability and importance of the caravanserais in Iranian history. The Persian Caravanserai bears testimony to travel traditions before the industrial age and the development of modern roads and railways. In addition to offering multiple services to travellers, caravanserais also had a social function as they were places where people from different ethnicities, languages and religions gathered, albeit for short periods of time. For centuries, they contributed to the exchange of human values, ideas, and knowledge.

Criterion (ii): The fifty-four component parts of the Persian Caravanserai serial property reflect the diversity and variety of caravanserais built along the ancient roads of Iran for over two millennia. Caravanserais were the meeting point for travellers, merchants, and many other people from different cultures, facilitating the exchange of human values.

Criterion (iii): The Persian Caravanserai bears testimony to the continuity of the Persian tradition of building caravanserais from the 5th century BC to the early years of the 20th century. The network of caravanserais and its related infrastructures in different time periods were of significant importance for the expansion of trading among

different areas of the known world as well as the growth of economic and cultural interactions among various peoples.

Integrity

The fifty-four caravanserais are spread over a wide network of historical roads, across thousands of kilometres, and in very different climate and geographical locations. Some of the component parts constitute archaeological sites whereas others retain their original function as temporary accommodation and resting places for travellers.

The conditions of integrity of the Persian Caravanserai are met as the state of conservation of most component parts is adequate, however regular maintenance and conservation works are needed, particular for caravanserais currently not in use and exposed to the effects of weathering in harsh climatic conditions. Ancillary buildings located outside of the caravanserais but important for their functioning – such as water cisterns, tombs and kilns – contribute to the integrity of the property, must be equally conserved and would benefit to be included in the boundaries of the property along with the immediate setting of these caravanserais.

The location and setting of each caravanserai were determinant for its architectural design, for example in response to climatic conditions, availability of water or defence needs. Controlling development in their immediate setting is therefore a continued priority for the conservation and management of the property.

Authenticity

The Persian Caravanserai meets the conditions of authenticity in terms of form and design, materials and substance and location and setting. Some of the caravanserais still keep their historical function as resting places for pilgrims and traders. Other have been adapted to new functions and have had different degrees of alterations made to their form and design, which overall have not compromised their authenticity. The caravanserais that are preserved as archaeological sites enjoy higher degrees of authenticity.

Past reconstructions and interventions in some of the caravanserais were not based on complete and detailed documentation but were undertaken using traditional materials and building techniques, making it difficult to distinguish between old and new fabric.

Recent and ongoing conservation interventions follow good conservation practices with regards to differentiating new materials and substance from original ones (mostly stone and bricks), following traditional building methods as well as relying on trusted documentation.

Protection and management requirements

All component parts of The Persian Caravanserai property have been inscribed on the National Cultural Heritage List and are protected by different legislative instruments. Buffer zones are subject to regulations that prohibit any damaging or disturbing activity such as polluting industrial activities or garbage accumulation. By law, the Iranian Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts (IMCHTH) is the responsible authority for the conservation of all artistic, historical and cultural monuments and sites within the country. For the purpose of managing the property, the IMCHTH has established the Persian Caravanserai Cultural Heritage Base, under the Deputy of Cultural Heritage.

The work of the Persian Caravanserai Base is supported by two committees: the Technical Committee and the Steering Committee – and by local technical offices. The Technical Committee is a consultant committee which provides advice on technical details such as interventions or use of materials. It consists of experienced specialists from various fields including restoration and conservation, tourism, handicrafts, anthropology, archaeology, road engineering, and architecture. The Steering Committee is composed of representatives of different institutions involved in the management of the property.

All caravanserais included in the property have individual restoration plans. In addition, caravanserais located within cities and villages are taken into consideration in urban and rural master plans. The provisions included in those plans in relation to the caravanserais and their buffer zones must be approved by the IMCHTH. Local communities are involved in the management of the caravanserais that are located in cities or within the vicinity of villages.

Strengthening the management plan for the property as a whole to include clear management objectives, details on the governance arrangements, information on the coordination of the actions of the different actors, a clear definition of the decision-making processes, the inclusion of disaster risk-preparedness, and a comprehensive interpretation and tourism strategies would enhance the conservation and management of the property.

Property	The Porticoes of Bologna
State Party	Italy
ID No.	1650
Date of inscription	2021

Brief synthesis

The porticoes of Bologna are a selection of 12 porticoes that reflect the different architectural typologies found in the overall 62km of Bologna's porticoed pathways, the largest porticoe system in the world. The 12 component parts enshrine the typologies, architectural features, urban and social functions that characterized the progressive enlargement of porticoed pathways, in both central and peripheral areas of the city, with the sustained renewal of a centuries old tradition launched with the 1288 Statute.

The public portico, as a model of a particularly active social life at any time and in any climatic condition, is a very ancient model typology, an element adopted for centuries throughout the world. It finds in Bologna an exceptional and complete representation from the chronological, typological and functional point of view. It is an architectural model but also a social one, a place of integration and exchange, in which the main protagonists of the city (citizens, migrants and students) live and share time and ideas, relationships and thoughts. It is a reference point for a sustainable urban lifestyle, where civil and religious spaces and residences of all social classes are perfectly integrated: a place of continuous interchange of human values that permeates and shapes city life. This is the reason for which people who passed by Bologna over the centuries have appreciated and praised the portico, which is why the porticoed model was continuously exported elsewhere in Italy and Europe.

The attributes that convey the Outstanding Universal Value of the property are: the complex of different porticoes typologies and their relationship with surrounding urban areas, the evolution of their form, design and materials, the public use of porticoes and their social function for a sustainable urban lifestyle, places of continuous interchange of human values, civil and religious, and the interconnections of the component parts with the wider porticoes system of covered walkways within the perimeter of the property.

In Bologna the porticoes are the exceptional result of an urban planning regulatory framework. This regulatory framework has favoured the creation of an architectural typology that has developed in various peculiar ways in the city of Bologna over the course of nine centuries. The persistence of the legislation regulates the protection, conservation, use and management of the porticoes.

Finally, these covered spaces, which still remain private property for public use, have developed social and community significance. For these characteristics, the community, but also the visitors, have recognized and still recognize today the porticoes as an identifying feature of the city.

Criterion (iv): The series of Bologna's porticoes represents in an exemplary manner an architectural typology of ancient origin and wide diffusion, never abandoned until today, but in continuous change through precise historical periods of the town's transformation. The series was selected in the context of the wider porticoed system that permeates the old historical city. The property represents a variety of porticoed building typologies which characterized the houses of the working class, the aristocratic residences, the public and the religious buildings. Historical and contemporary construction employ a wide range of building materials, technologies and styles, as a result of the progressive city's expansion and mutations since the 12th century.

Integrity

The 12 component parts of the serial property, as a whole, are representative of the wider portico network in the city, including all the attributes necessary to support its Outstanding Universal Value. The chronological integrity of the property lies in the continuity of construction and maintenance of the porticoes in the city of Bologna from the 12th to the 21st century. The functional integrity of the various uses associated with the porticoes was maintained even considering the transformations and developments of the city over the centuries. The structural integrity is regularly monitored, both from the morphological and architectural point of view. The characteristics of the property's original construction are clearly identifiable, although they have undergone restoration or reconstruction over the centuries. The Italian legislation framework, made up of national, regional and local protective designation, contributes to the correct conservation and enhancement of the porticoes, sometimes as separate elements, sometimes as a portion of a larger whole, also contributing to the maintenance of the visual integrity. There is no evidence of pressure that damages the integrity of the property.

Authenticity

Historical iconography, paintings, engravings, design drawings, as well as many vintage photographs illustrate each component part of the serial property, contributing knowledge of form and design, construction techniques, materials, sometimes even the name of the designers. This vast documentary heritage illustrates how Bologna has recurrently built new porticoed areas, according to the urban transformations that changed the city over time. The outstanding continuity of the portico tradition contributed to the selection of the component parts in the series, and explains how the features of each component contributes to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

The historical development of the porticoed system is perfectly legible in its 12 component parts. The actual layout and building materials of each component maintains the same characteristics of the original construction, and

faithfully reflects the progressive stages of the city urban development. The regulations in force protect the authenticity of the property even where restoration works had to be implemented. The skilful use of durable materials, primarily stone, ensured the physical preservation over the centuries, and the extraordinary state of conservation of most of the selected porticoes.

Bologna was one of the most bombed Italian cities during the Second World War. Therefore, in order to meet the requirements of authenticity, the selection of the 12 component parts had to feature the porticoes which were least affected by war damage. In the few cases when some damage occurred, the restoration has always carefully respected the principle or the restoration theory.

Functional authenticity was always maintained. Thanks to the standard set in the legal Statute of 1288, the construction of porticoes and their function as privately owned public space, has been a constant of the city urban growth from the end of the 13th century until today. The porticoes are architectural elements that relate both to the surrounding public space and to the building they are part of. The public-private management system (private property, public use) has been maintained and implemented over the centuries. The authenticity of the spirit and feeling of the property materializes in the social life of porticoes as the sites where many activities defining the urban identity of the city take place.

Protection and management requirements

The property is completely protected by a protective designation at different levels. At national level, the Code for Cultural Heritage and Landscape regulates the protection of most buildings in the property as public heritage. This measure entails an essential duty of conservation and, as a safeguard measure, it binds all activities on the building to obtain the authorization of the Ministry of Culture local office. Some of the porticoes belonging to the selected component parts have been identified by the Code as areas of "notable public interest" from the landscape point of view. The Regional Law no. 24/2017 governs the historic centre in accordance with some core principles. These principles forbid any modification to the road system, the open spaces and the historical buildings, and they require the preservation of the uses. Locally, the level of protection is very high, thanks to planning and protection measures at municipal level. In fact, nowadays, and since the 1288 Statute, the maintenance and management of the property remain under the responsibility of the individual owners of the porticoed buildings, while the municipality sets the rules for construction, access and decoration, to protect the urban quality and the collective usability of these spaces.

The Steering Committee coordinated by the Municipality of Bologna manages the property's governance system. It includes the main bodies and parties responsible for the management, protection and enhancement of the property. These bodies signed a specific Memorandum of Understanding, jointly prepared the property management plan, and are responsible for its implementation, monitoring and updating. The Municipality of Bologna has also set up a dedicated office, Portici Patrimonio Mondiale, which deals, from the technical-operational point of view and in coordination with the Steering Committee, with the issues closely related to the management, enhancement, protection of the property, and of all the porticoes in the city. The Municipality has prepared guidelines "Porticoes. Instruction for care and use" that regulate the usage of any accessory elements of the porticoes, therefore maintaining their visual integrity and authenticity.

Property	Modernist Kaunas: Architecture of Optimism, 1919-1939
State Party	Lithuania
ID No.	1661
Date of inscription	2023

Brief synthesis

Modernist Kaunas: Architecture of Optimism, 1919-1939 is situated in the centre of the city of Kaunas, in central Lithuania, at the confluence of two major rivers: the Nemunas and the Neris. The area within the property was planned and developed from the mid-19th century, and saw rapid urbanisation and modernisation in 1919–1939 when, after the declaration of an independent Republic of Lithuania in 1918, Kaunas served as the provisional capital of the state. The status of provisional capital was crucial for the city's unprecedented growth and architectural development, resulting in a seven-fold increase in Kaunas' area and a substantial population growth. In less than twenty years, under the auspices of the new national government and civic initiative, Kaunas was transformed into a modern city based on the adaptation of an earlier town layout and integration of modernist urban planning solutions and architecture with the pre-existing surrounding natural environment. Modernist Kaunas bears exceptional testimony to a multifaceted modernism as a process of transformation born out of local political and cultural exigencies, and evolutionary urbanisation in the interwar period responding to pre-existing human-made and natural features, the result of which illustrates a local version of the global project of modernity.

The property comprises two areas: Naujamiestis and Žaliakalnis. Naujamiestis (New Town), with an orthogonal grid planned in 1847, is attached to the eastern edge of the Old Town and extends eastwards along the valley of the Nemunas River. Naujamiestis was intensively developed in 1919–1939 and became the administrative centre of Kaunas. It demonstrates well the integration of natural topography into the urban fabric. Encircling Naujamiestis to

the north and east is Žaliakalnis (Green Hill), a natural plateau developed as a garden city residential suburb in the interwar period according to a 1923 master plan of Kaunas.

A rich architectural heritage of emerging local inflection of modernism overlaid on the 19th century urban grid and a new garden suburb, all integrated with the surrounding natural environment, created an exceptional ensemble of two complimentary urban landscapes that reflect Lithuania's response to the encounter with modernity. Circa 1500 of the 6000 remaining buildings erected in Kaunas in 1919–1939 are concentrated in the World Heritage area and represent a local version of early 20th century Eastern and Central European modernism, bearing an exceptional testimony to the process of transformation of an industrial and fortress city into a modern capital of a newly-formed state. The façades, streetscapes, and natural features incorporated into the pre-existing urban and geomorphological setting create a distinctive sense of place exhibited through broad panoramas, open urban and natural spaces, and varied topography. Unlike many experiences of urban and architectural modernity, Kaunas reflects an evolutionary rather than revolutionary process of and response to urbanisation and modernisation in early 20th-century Europe, driven by post-war optimism and civic initiative.

Criterion (iv): Modernist Kaunas is an outstanding example of a historic city centre, subject to rapid urbanisation and modernisation while serving as a provisional capital (1919-1939), that encapsulates diverse expressions of the values and aspirations of the local population to create a modern city driven by post-war optimistic belief in an independent future amid the turbulence of the early 20th-century in Europe, when national borders were changing. As a result of civic initiative, the gradual urban development of Kaunas, carried out with respect to the pre-existing urban context and natural environment, produced a distinctive urban landscape and local modern architectural language that served the needs of a growing population and reflected the modernisation of urban life in the 20th century. It is an exceptional testament to people's faith in the future and their ability to be creative under difficult political and economic conditions.

Integrity

Modernist Kaunas consists of sections of Naujamiestis and Žaliakalnis, two adjacent districts of the city of Kaunas, that have been preserved sufficiently to reflect the historic urban fabric and urban morphology of the city during the interwar period. The significant architectural structures and the original urban layout, including the characteristic sloping natural and human-made terrain, public spaces and historic parks, have been retained. However, new developments that have been taking place in different parts of the city affecting both physical and visual aspects of the property. Of 6000 surviving buildings constructed in Kaunas in 1919–1939, circa 1500 structures of administrative, public, industrial, and residential functions, including wooden buildings, testifying to the speed and diversity of development undertaken in the spirit of modernity are located within the property, constituting the greatest concentration of significant modernist architecture in the city. The buffer zone contains areas dating to earlier periods of development of Kaunas, as well as groups of buildings of importance and some elements of the natural environment that strengthen the character of the property.

Kaunas lost its status as Lithuania's provisional capital in 1939. Under the Soviet rule, which lasted from 1944-1990, the physical state of interwar modernist buildings was not deliberately neglected, since the superior quality of the architecture was put to pragmatic use. Intermittent development of the area continued with the construction of many buildings that, although new, were compatible with the interwar period designs by being restrained in volume and form. Construction during this era did not alter in a significant manner the established street grid and squares, but it did see the addition of large modernist buildings that ignored the existing historic urban morphology. The more recent growth of Kaunas and development pressures, especially in the industrial part of Naujamiestis, resulted in partial damage to the urban fabric of this river-side section of the property, including several large structures erected along Karalius Mindaugas avenue (Karalius Mindaugo Prospektas).

Authenticity

Because the historically evolved areas of Naujamiestis and Žaliakalnis have changed relatively little, Modernist Kaunas is truly a time capsule of the 1919–1939 period. The location and setting, form and design, material and substance as well as use and function of the property all represent a historic modernist city of the interwar period that evolved harmoniously, integrating the natural and historic settings, producing a diverse legacy of architectural modernism. The area of Naujamiestis is home to the largest concentration of landmark modernist buildings that were part of the formation of a new administrative, cultural, and social core of the Lithuanian state in 1919–1939. Residential areas of Naujamiestis constitute an architectural background for the landmark buildings, creating a harmonious cityscape. The biggest changes can be observed in the southern section of Naujamiestis, whose industrial function has been changing, buildings gradually being converted to commercial and residential purposes.

The recreational function of Žaliakalnis area with Ažuolynas Park has been retained and is protected by law. Developed as a garden city residential suburb, the key elements of Žaliakalnis designed in 1923 survived to this day and reflect the local interpretation of the garden city urban planning concepts of the time, adjusted to suit pre-existing natural, topographical, and human-made features. The Soviet era policies, however, contributed to alterations of the interiors and communal spaces with the garden city residential suburb, distorting the plot structure in some sections. Subdividing land plots within the listed cultural heritage areas is currently prohibited and density is controlled.

Protection and management requirements

Modernist Kaunas includes a group of areas and buildings in the central part of the city of Kaunas that are legally protected on the national and local level under the Law on the Protection of Immovable Cultural Heritage, which applies to cultural properties listed in the National Register of Cultural Heritage. The Law on Protected Areas, the Law on Territorial Planning, the Law on Construction, the Law on Green Areas, and the Law on Environmental Protection supplement this legislation.

The property is covered by protection assigned to seven sites and complexes listed in the National Register of Cultural Heritage: Naujamiestis, a historic district of Kaunas (National Register of the Cultural Heritage No. 22149); Žaliakalnis 2, a historic district of Kaunas (National Register of the Cultural Heritage No. 22148); Žaliakalnis 1, a historic district of Kaunas (National Register of the Cultural Heritage No. 31280); Kaunas Ažuolynas Park Complex (National Register of the Cultural Heritage No. 44581); the Kaunas Ažuolynas Sports Complex (National Register of the Cultural Heritage No. 31618); the Research Laboratory Complex (National Register of the Cultural Heritage No. 28567) and Christ's Resurrection Church (National Register of the Cultural Heritage No. 16005). Management instruments should be strengthened to protect privately-owned buildings and structures within the property and support the owners in maintaining their properties.

The cultural significance of Modernist Kaunas is integrated into the General Plan of the Territory of Kaunas City, which regulates spatial development in the city and defines urban management issues. The General Plan stipulates restrictions on building activities and traffic flows. The Cultural Strategy approved by the Kaunas City Municipality aims to establish an integrated approach toward the protection of the interwar period heritage of Kaunas. The management plan for the property is regularly revised and approved by the Kaunas City Municipal Council and is well integrated into municipal legislative system as a strategic planning document. The management plan should ensure protection of the full range of attributes that express the Outstanding Universal Value, and set out the conditions for the Heritage Impact Assessment of new development projects and activities that are planned for implantation within or around the property. The preparation of an integrated conservation plan would ensure the conservation of all attributes supporting the Outstanding Universal Value, including wooden architecture.

Property	Astronomical Observatories of Kazan Federal University
State Party	Russian Federation
ID No.	1678
Dates of inscription	2023

Brief synthesis

The Astronomical Observatories of Kazan Federal University is a serial property comprised of two component parts located in the historical centre of Kazan and in a forested countryside area twenty-four kilometres west of the city.

The Kazan City Astronomical Observatory component part, built in 1837, is situated within the Kazan Federal University campus. The building, classical in its architecture, was purposely constructed to enable observations of the sky. It is characterised by a semi-circular façade and three towers with domes built to house astronomical instruments. The suburban Engelhardt Astronomical Observatory component part, where observation activities were transferred from the city, was completed in 1901. It is composed of several structures dedicated to sky observations as well as residential buildings, all located within a park.

The Astronomical Observatories of Kazan Federal University, architecturally coherent ensembles represent heritage associated with astronomy and observations of the sky, during a period of emergence and development of optical telescopes in the 19th and early 20th century. A collection of historic semi-movable instruments, which contains the world's only and still functioning heliometer telescope, is an exceptional evidence of the evolution of optical astronomy.

Initially international in its concept, ideas and human resources, the Observatories are a phenomenon that boosted scientific research and enhanced Eurasia's contribution to the development of astronomy and related science in the world. The property continues to be an important research and educational centre.

Criterion (ii): The Astronomical Observatories of Kazan Federal University represent an important interchange of human values over a span of time and on a global scale in evolution of optical astronomy and its gradual transition from positional astronomy to astrophysics. The development – from the 19th century individual scientific interests to large scale multitasks research activities in the field – makes the Observatories an outstanding example of such an architectural and technological ensemble.

Criterion (iv): The Astronomical Observatories of Kazan Federal University are outstanding early examples of classical architectural and technological ensembles, which are a testimony of almost two centuries of history of sky observations and development of optical astronomy. Natural conditions and accessible technologies were skilfully used to create a suitable environment dedicated to scientific research. These ensembles of buildings and structures – that were purposely constructed to host astronomical semi-movable instruments and to allow sky observations – are exceptionally coherent and well-preserved examples of the type.

Integrity

The Astronomical Observatories of Kazan Federal University is an integral ensemble showcasing the development of astronomical science in the east of Russia. The Observatories retain all attributes that document the development and function of the property as a site of sky observation and astronomical research, from the very beginning reflecting a certain stage in the development of astronomy of the period of optical visual observations and their modern development within the framework of astrophysics onwards. The city observatory is part of the university's historic complex which constitute its functional and compositional context. The suburban observatory's boundaries follow historic limits of the site.

In general, all the structures are very well preserved, and the property continues to be an active educational and research centre. The recent building of the planetarium to some extent has an impact on the Engelhardt Astronomical Observatory's landscape composition, which nevertheless made it possible to create conditions for the sustainable development of this territory and the popularization of astronomical science. In addition, several buildings within the property have suffered from neglect and their restoration is to be undertaken. Nevertheless, they do not detract from the overall appreciation of the property. The buffer zones of the property's component parts contribute to maintenance of the visual and functional integrity of the property.

Authenticity

The attributes of the Astronomical Observatories of Kazan Federal University's Outstanding Universal Value attest of a high degree of authenticity, regarding their form and design, building materials and substances, use and function, location and setting. Kazan City Astronomical Observatory and Engelhardt Astronomical Observatory are preserved in their original state. The buildings have been kept together with most of their original finishes and key astronomical instruments. They have not been subjected to extensive reconstruction and modernisation except for the side tower with a dome of the city observatory. Authentic mechanical techniques are still preserved in many of the buildings. Many of the original instruments have been preserved complete and are used *in situ*, together with related scientific archival documents and publications that add to the property's authenticity. The locations and the settings of the component parts have undergone some changes due to development pressure but still retain their character. Both component parts continue to be used for sky observations, research, and education.

Protection and management requirements

The Astronomical Observatories of Kazan Federal University are legally protected in accordance with federal and regional legislation. The city Observatory is legally protected by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic No. 1327 dated August 30, 1960 and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Tatarstan No. 318 dated June 4, 2001. The city Observatory is located within the territory of Kazan Federal University (KFU), the cultural heritage site of federal significance, and within the protective zone of Kazan Kremlin ensemble, which covers the main part of the city historical centre, in accordance with the Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation No. 845 of July 28, 2020 and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Tatarstan of August 20, 2020 No. 715. At its individual level, the observatory building is also designated as a monument of urban planning and architecture of federal significance. It is included in the Unified State Register of Cultural Heritage Sites (Historical and Cultural Monuments) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation and introduced into the national cadastral system of heritage properties.

The suburban Observatory is a monument of regional significance in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Tatarstan (No. 318, 2001) with the subject of protection approved by the Decree of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Tatarstan (No. 835, 2011). The boundaries of the cultural heritage property "the Engelhardt Astronomical Observatory Complex" are determined by the Decree of the Committee of the Republic of Tatarstan for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Sites (No. 360-P, 2022). They match the cadastral land provided in perpetuity to the KFU and are introduced into the national cadastral system of heritage properties. The protection zones of Engelhardt Astronomical Observatory, land use regulations and requirements for urban planning rules are established by the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Tatarstan dated 24.11.2022 No. 1258.

The works on the preservation of the cultural heritage property are carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Urban Planning Code of the Russian Federation (No. 190-FZ, 2004). Conduction of works on the legally protected properties are supervised by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Tatarstan. Conservation, repair, restoration and adaptation for modern use, from the project plan to its realisation, require perdition of the Committee of the Republic of Tatarstan for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Sites, and may be implemented only by entities licensed by the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation.

In the case of the historical astronomical instruments, some of them were formally transferred to the collection of the KFU museum and are taken under federal protection as a part of the Museum Fund of the Russian Federation. Semi-movable instruments, like the large nine-inch telescope or twelve-inch Engelhardt refractor, shall be also legally protected.

The Astronomical Observatories of Kazan Federal University are owned by the Russian Federation (the state) with the exception of two privately-owned residential buildings within the boundaries of the suburban component part. The property is managed by the Department of Astrophysics and Space Geodesy of the Institute of Physics and

the Engelhardt Astronomical Observatory of KFU. The University, responsible for the protection and conservation of the sites, operates on the basis of regular plans and the federal budget.

The management plan for the Astronomical Observatories of Kazan Federal University is conceived to run from 2023 to 2043, with 2023-2027 set as the priority period. It is approved by the Decree of the KFU Rector and the Supervisory Board of the KFU and adopted for implementation. The application of the management plan, as well as the Master Plan for the Conservation and Use of the Engelhardt Astronomical Observatory, provided with appropriate funding, and scientific and organisational measures, will ensure preservation of the property and its Outstanding Universal Value. In order to prevent changes undermining value of the property, when planning any new development within the boundaries of the property component parts or their buffer zones and wider settings, a thorough analysis and impact assessment on the attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property need to be carried out as part of the established legal framework and implementation of the Management Plan.

Property	Memorial sites of the Genocide: Nyamata, Murambi, Gisozi and Bisesero
State Party	Rwanda
ID No.	1586
Date of inscription	2023

Brief synthesis

The memorial sites of the Genocide: Nyamata, Murambi, Gisozi and Bisesero witnessed key events in the genocide perpetrated against the Tutsi in Rwanda, which claimed the lives of more than one million people over 100 days between April and July 1994.

Although the origins of the genocide can be traced back to ethnic differences which the colonial powers framed as political identities, the event has acquired universal significance because of its sudden intensity – the number of people killed in a relatively short space of time – and the way it was carried out – the premeditated and organized extermination of civilians by their neighbours, family members and militias. In addition, the genocide led to the establishment of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (1994-2015), which contributed to the process of creating the International Criminal Court (2002), as well as to the United Nations General Assembly's decision, in 2003, to designate 7 April as International Day of Reflection on the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda, in a bid to encourage a commitment to the fight against genocide worldwide.

The four memorial sites represent more than 200 places of worship, public places and places of resistance in Rwanda where massacres were committed, and encourage reflection and reconciliation, while playing an educational role in promoting a culture of peace and dialogue.

Two of the component parts of the property still bear traces of the massacre: the Nyamata Catholic Church, built in 1980 on the hill of the same name in the Eastern Province, and the Murambi Technical School, built in 1990 on the hill of the same name in the Southern Province. The third site, Gisozi hill in the city of Kigali, where more than 250,000 victims have been buried, is home to the Kigali Genocide Memorial built in 1999, while the fourth site, Bisesero hill in the Western Province, hosts a memorial built in 1998 to remember the fight of those who resisted their attackers for more than two months before being exterminated.

Criterion (vi): The memorial sites of the Genocide: Nyamata, Murambi, Gisozi and Bisesero are of Outstanding Universal Value because of the sudden intensity of the genocide, the scale of the massacre perpetrated against the Tutsis over 100 days and the extermination of civilians by family members, neighbours and militias. All these factors prompted the United Nations General Assembly in 2003 to designate 7 April as the International Day of Reflection on the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda. The four memorial sites represent more than 200 places of worship, public places and places of resistance in Rwanda where massacres were committed. The Nyamata Catholic Church and Murambi Technical School are direct and tangible reminders of the genocide sites, the burial site on Gisozi hill reflects the scale of the tragedy, and Bisesero is associated with the struggle of those who resisted.

Integrity

The integrity of the memorial sites of the Genocide: Nyamata, Murambi, Gisozi and Bisesero lies in the ability of the attributes to convey Outstanding Universal Value, namely their completeness and intactness. The attributes are included within the boundaries of the four component parts, but an inventory of the main attributes would make it possible to establish a baseline for the conservation and management of the property. The integrity of the main building of the former church in Nyamata, preserved in the state it was in immediately after the massacres, is at risk from natural deterioration due to the construction materials, as well as from urban development due to its location. The integrity of the collections of movable heritage and of the evidence of the genocide preserved in the buildings within the component parts – such as the mummified bodies, skulls and personal effects of the victims – are highly vulnerable to environmental factors.

Authenticity

The authenticity of the property is based on the truthfulness and credibility with which the attributes convey the outstanding universal value. The church buildings retain a high degree of authenticity because their materials, form

and design have remained as they were at the time of the massacre, while the school buildings are sufficiently intact and the collections in both cases vividly reflect the horrors of the massacres.

The history of the Tutsi genocide has been reported in an inclusive and diverse way. Testimonies have been collected from genocide survivors to document their experiences during the period of persecution. Accounts have been collected from perpetrators of the genocide in order to understand the political and/or social mechanisms and factors that led them to kill their compatriots. Other narrative elements have been collated during traditional court sessions. Testimonies have been collected from the Righteous to understand their motivations and the reasons for their resistance at the most dangerous times for them and their loved ones. Consultations have been held with elders and sages to understand the historical context in which the hatred that led to the genocide developed.

Interpretation not only of the way in which the four component parts reflect all the genocide sites in Rwanda, and contribute to greater understanding of the historical and geographical context of the genocide, but also of the reasons why its *modus operandi* has attracted the attention and concern of the international community, should be strengthened.

Protection and management requirements

The four memorial sites are protected by Law No. 28/2016 of 22/7/2016 on the preservation of cultural heritage and traditional knowledge, as well as by Ministerial Order No. 001/MINUBUMWE/24 of 08/02/2024 on the classification of tangible cultural heritage and the terms for its use and income generation.

In addition, the four component parts are protected under Law No. 15/2016 of 02/05/2016 governing ceremonies to commemorate the genocide against the Tutsi and organization and management of memorial sites for the genocide perpetrated against the Tutsi; Law No. 09/2007 of 16/02/2007 on the remit, organization and functioning of the National Commission for the Fight against Genocide (CNLG), which was replaced in 2021 by the Prime Ministerial Order No. 021/03 of 21/10/2021 determining the mission, remit and organizational structure of the Ministry of National Unity and Civic Engagement (MINUBUMWE), which took over the responsibilities of the CNLG; Organic Law No. 04/2004 of 08/04/2005 on how to protect, safeguard and promote the environment in Rwanda, Article 82 of which prohibits the dumping anywhere of any substances likely to destroy sites and monuments of scientific, cultural, tourist or historical interest; and the national policy on the fight against genocide, its ideology and the management of its consequences, drawn up in 2014. In addition, a national policy on National Unity and Civic Engagement has been developed, including a section on safeguarding the memory of the genocide against the Tutsi, as well as the establishment and maintenance of the Memorial sites of the Genocide and archives, including those of the Gacaca courts and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. A strategic plan is currently being prepared.

Management of the four memorial sites is the responsibility of the Ministry of National Unity and Civic Engagement (MINUBUMWE) in accordance with the Prime Ministerial Order No. 011/03 of 24/07/2023, which determines the mission, powers and organizational structure of the Ministry of National Unity and Civic Engagement. MINUBUMWE manages and preserves these sites using the human, financial and material resources provided by the Government. Each site has its own managers, governed by the status of civil servants, who are responsible for safeguarding the site on a daily basis.

Regularly updated management plans, including the 2023-2028 plan, serve as strategic tools for managing, protecting and monitoring the component parts of the serial property, but also for capacity-building through mechanisms involving local communities in the planning, management and protection of the sites. Heritage impact assessments should be included in the planning processes for buffer zones and the wider environment of the property.

Property	Djerba: Testimony to a settlement pattern in an island territory
State Party	Tunisia
ID No.	1640
Date of inscription	2023

Brief synthesis

The serial property of Djerba: Testimony to a settlement pattern in an island territory is an eminent example of spatial organization based on a dispersed settlement pattern and associated socio-economic system that evolved between the 9th and 18th centuries and reflected a symbiotic relationship between communities of diverse cultures and faiths who coexisted peacefully in Djerba and adapted their way of life to the conditions and restrictions of their water-scarce natural environment.

This distinctive human settlement pattern, which was neither totally urban nor totally rural, developed in response to a combination of environmental, socio-cultural and economic factors, and spread throughout the entire island. At the heart of this system was the combination of dispersed, low-density rural-type settlements (neighbourhoods organized according to the *menzel-houma* system, typical of the *Ibadis*, combining living quarters with family

economic activities) and denser urban-type clusters (residential neighbourhoods inhabited by Jewish communities and the market district dedicated to commercial exchanges), which together formed a unique township on the island.

The houma (neighbourhood), made up of a number of menzel (family estates), was an economically self-sustaining entity that hosted agricultural and craft activities, representing on a small scale the social and economic organization of the island as a whole. The houma were linked to each other, as well as to the island's places of worship, the main trading centre and residential districts, by a complex network of roads.

Djerba's defensive orientation profoundly influenced its architecture. The massive houch (a dwelling unit) within the menzel was devoid of openings to the outside and flanked by angular towers. The island's many mosques were also designed with the ongoing insecurity in mind. With their short, squat shapes, arrow slits in the façades and crenelated terraces, they were often places of refuge and resistance. Several mosques dot the coastline, within earshot of each other, for surveillance and warning purposes and forming a first line of advanced defence; others, fortified and massive, form a second line of rear defence; still others, some troglodytic to serve primarily as refuges, were located further inland.

This traditional use of the island's territory, combined with the daily life of its inhabitants, guided by the imperative of defence and self-sufficiency, recalls the tumultuous periods of Djerba's thousand-year history, and today offers a remarkable illustration of the way local people adapted to the conditions of their environment.

Criterion (v): Djerba: Testimony to a settlement pattern in an island territory is an eminent example of spatial organization based on a dispersed settlement pattern that extended over the entire territory of the island of Djerba. The socio-economic system induced by this distinctive settlement pattern, featuring both urban and rural characteristics and dependant on complementary economic activities, is an exceptional testimony to human interaction with the water-scarce environment, and to the way the local population adapted to the challenges of insular life. It has become vulnerable to the socio-cultural and economic changes resulting from contemporary development, making its safeguarding extremely important.

Integrity

Despite the social, cultural and economic upheavals that the island has undergone in recent decades due to, among other things, the growth of the tourist industry, changing modes of transport and housing, and the partial abandonment of agriculture, Djerba has generally retained its integrity, although that of certain individual elements has been compromised. The integrity of the property could be enhanced by including uninhabited coastal areas and olive groves within its boundaries, thus reinforcing the justification for Djerba's Outstanding Universal Value. The components of the menzel-houma system, as well as fragments of the road network connecting the houma, can still be understood through the property's component parts to illustrate the dispersed nature of the rural-type settlements. The denser, urban-type clusters whose urban fabric has evolved have also retained enough structural and architectural elements to express their main characteristics. The state of conservation of most of the mosques, which have been regularly restored, is satisfactory or acceptable, as is that of the other major architectural elements of the property, such as the fondouks (caravanserai-type inns) and other religious buildings (the La Ghriba synagogue and the Catholic and Orthodox churches). The overall integrity of the property remains fragile, requiring heightened vigilance and the mobilization of all those involved in safeguarding it.

Authenticity

Despite major changes, Djerba: Testimony to a settlement pattern in an island territory has preserved its authenticity. The original settlement pattern can still be confirmed in the component parts, although the authenticity of the houma was compromised by plot subdivisions. Most of the property's architectural components have retained their original forms and materials, but several have had their original functions altered. Some menzel continue to serve their original purpose, while many are used as second homes. Many mosques continue to be used as places of worship, but have lost their function as community centres, educational institutions or surveillance and defence structures. In urban-type clusters, gentrification can be observed, where residential spaces are transformed for tourism purposes. The natural landscape that forms part of the property has been negatively impacted.

Protection and management requirements

Djerba: Testimony to a settlement pattern in an island territory is a complex series of public and private spaces of different typologies, as well as numerous buildings serving different functions. It is legally protected by a combination of regulatory instruments covering not just the urban fabric and buildings, but also coastal zones, agricultural land, environmental policies and tourism development.

The *Code du Patrimoine Archéologique, Historique et des Arts Traditionnels* [Code of Archaeological, Historical, and Traditional Arts Heritage] adopted on February 24, 1994, protects the historical and traditional clusters and historic monuments. Of the twenty-four monuments included within the property's boundaries, eight are legally protected as national historic monuments. A legal process is under way to protect the remaining monuments. Their files are currently being prepared and will be submitted to the National Heritage Commission (decree no. 1475 of July 24, 1994). The seven sites of the property (five representing portions of dispersed, low-density rural-type settlements, and two incorporating parts of urban-type centres, including parts of the historic centre of Houmt-Souk and the remains of a residential neighbourhood in Hara Sghira) will benefit from a decree creating protected areas in accordance with the Heritage Code (art. 6) and the Land Use and Urban Planning Code (CATU).

The Urban Planning Code (adopted on November 28, 1994) grants high-level protection to the island of Djerba in its entirety, based on the production of relevant legal planning documents and specific zoning restrictions. A Master Plan for the Sensitive Area (SDAZS) of Djerba Island is currently being developed and is the main framework for integrated protection and sustainable development of the island, while ensuring the safeguarding of the property.

The Agricultural Land Act (decree of 1983) is an essential tool for protecting and managing the dispersed and low-density settlements, as well as the agricultural land included in the property. This protection measure was reinforced by the establishment of the Agricultural Map in 1985. The protection of coastal zones is guaranteed by Law 95-73 of July 24, 1995, on the Public Maritime Domain (DPM), whose easements are set by the Land Use and Urban Planning Code (CATU) and Law 75-16 of March 31, 1975, promulgating the Water Code and the Public Hydraulic Domain (DPH).

Further efforts are needed to improve the property's governance system and create adequate management structures that will take into account the various rights holders and stakeholders, as well as in the implementation of urgent conservation measures for the preservation of the property.

With regard to the property's management scheme, consultation within the government and with regional and local authorities has led to the adoption by the Ministry of Cultural Affairs of an instrument to ensure fruitful cooperation among all the public and private stakeholders involved. This instrument consists of two ministerial decrees, one establishing the Property Steering Committee involving all the ministries and regional and local bodies concerned; the other establishing the Property Management Unit, as an executive operational body, made up of a multidisciplinary team of local representatives of national and regional institutions, selected based on their expertise and experience.

Property	Wooden Hypostyle Mosques of Medieval Anatolia
State Party	Türkiye
ID No.	1694
Date of inscription	2023

Brief synthesis

The Wooden Hypostyle Mosques of Medieval Anatolia is a serial property of five most representative early survival wooden Islamic religious buildings in the world. Constructed between the late 13th and mid-14th centuries, the property includes the Great Mosque of Afyon (1272-77), the Great Mosque of Sivrihisar (1274-75) in Eskişehir; Ahi Şerefettin (Aslanhane) Mosque in Ankara (1289-90), the Eşrefoğlu Mosque of Beyşehir in Konya (1296-99), and the Mahmut Bey Mosque (1366-67) of Kasabaköyü in Kastamonu; each of them is located in a different province of present-day Türkiye.

The five mosques share the same architectural features: the exterior of each building is made of rubble and cut stone masonry, while the interior has multiple rows of structural wooden columns with muqarnas (three-dimensional "honeycomb" Islamic decorations) or stone spolia (repurposed architectural fragments) as column capitals, all supporting a flat wooden ceiling and the roof ("hypostyle"). The wooden beams and the consoles supporting them, the muqarnas column capitals, and in some cases, the imposts on the muqarnas capitals have been intricately decorated. Woodcarving and painting were used skilfully and extensively on the architectural fittings and furnishings, including doors, columns, capitals, ceiling beams, and consoles. Some mosques have outstanding examples of late 13th-century minbars (pulpits) constructed in the tongue-and-groove kundekari technique.

In the context of Islamic religious architecture being dominated by stone and brick masonry buildings, these five mosques represent outstanding examples of an unusual building type that occupies a significant position in the development of Islamic architecture. The construction of these mosques can also be linked to the Mongol invasions of this area in the 1240s and the subsequent arrival of Central Asian craftspeople knowledgeable about wooden construction technology and possessing excellent woodworking skills. These wooden-columned hypostyle buildings collectively represent an exceptional and early achievement in using wood as a construction material for mosques.

Criterion (ii): The Wooden Hypostyle Mosques of Medieval Anatolia exhibit an important interchange of ideas and practices related to the specific typology of wooden hypostyle religious architecture that originated in the early Islamic architecture of the Arab region and Central Asia and was brought to the region of Anatolia during the medieval period. The five mosques exerted a considerable influence throughout Anatolia and beyond between the 14th and the early 20th centuries.

Criterion (iv): In the context of Islamic religious architecture that is dominated by stone and brick buildings, the Wooden Hypostyle Mosques are a rare surviving type of religious architecture that once flourished in medieval Anatolia. Their high achievement in timber construction techniques, use of wood as a structural element, interior decoration, woodcarving, and artwork together represent an outstanding testimony that illustrates a significant stage in the history of Islamic architecture.

Integrity

The Wooden Hypostyle Mosques contain all the attributes necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value, including the interior wooden load-bearing structures within exterior stone envelopes, the wooden architectural elements, and the interior decoration. The property covers the entire period between the late 13th and mid-14th centuries, when the construction of wooden hypostyle mosques was prevalent in the historic region of Anatolia. The distribution of the mosques stretched from northern to central to southern Anatolia, reflecting the extent of once-widespread wooden mosque construction activities in the medieval period. The size of the property is adequate to ensure a complete representation of the features and processes that convey its significance. The attributes in each component part of the property are mostly intact, and major pressures on them are being managed. The five mosques exhibit a satisfactory state of conservation and do not suffer from the adverse effects of development or neglect.

Authenticity

The authenticity of the Wooden Hypostyle Mosques is satisfactory. Within the cultural context of medieval Anatolia, the attributes credibly and truthfully convey the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. Some changes to the attributes have resulted from replacements and reconstructions, notably the roofs being changed from flat earthen to gabled or pitched, thus reducing the ability to understand the value of the property. While forms and designs have been changed, as have some materials, the key attributes that define this particular type of Islamic architecture such as the wooden load-bearing structures, stone envelopes, interior woodwork, and painted decorations remain largely authentic. The use and function of the mosques as living religious places have continued for more than seven centuries, and the societal mechanisms that support this continuing use and function are robust. The locations of the component parts and associated buildings have not changed, and the spirit and feeling of the property have continued to the present.

Protection and management requirements

All five Wooden Hypostyle Mosques are designated as “immovable cultural property that requires protection” under the Law on the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties No. 2863, the highest level of national legislation concerning the protection of cultural heritage in Türkiye. The Mahmut Bey Mosque component part and its buffer zone are in a conservation area, while the other component parts and their buffer zones are within the boundaries of urban sites. Both the conservation areas and the urban sites are subject to the highest level of legal protection. The mosques are owned by the Directorate General of Foundations, and thus are subject to the protection afforded by the Foundations Law No. 5737.

A comprehensive site management system has been established, comprised of institutions at the national, regional, and local levels. A site management plan, developed through wide-ranging consultations with various stakeholders, guides conservation and management activities. A site manager has been appointed to coordinate the necessary works defined in the management plan to protect, enhance, and promote the property and its wider settings. Advisory boards and coordination and supervision boards have also been established to support the management system. Undertaking comprehensive documentation of all the mosques following a common standard, with the outcomes to be used as the baseline information for monitoring and management, as well as developing a maintenance manual based on internationally accepted conservation principles, and completing the comprehensive risk management plan for the serial property as a whole should enhance the management and conservation of the property.

IV. RECORD OF THE PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES OF EACH SITE EXAMINED AT THE 46TH SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Of the 28 sites examined, 13 are serial nominations, containing a total of 403 component parts. The following table displays the relevant figures for the last years:

Session	Number of sites proposed (including extensions)	Ratio of Natural and Mixed to Cultural sites	Total hectares proposed for inscription	Ratio of Natural and Mixed to Cultural sites	Number of serial nominations (including extensions)
27 COM (2003)	45	33% N/M - 66% C	7.8 mil. ha	94.6% N/M - 5.4% C	22
28 COM (2004)	48	25% N/M - 75% C	6.7 mil. ha	94.4% N/M - 5.6% C	18
29 COM (2005)	47	30% N/M - 70% C	4.5 mil. ha	97.9% N/M - 2.1% C	22
30 COM (2006)	37	27% N/M - 73% C	5.1 mil. ha	81.9% N/M - 18.1% C	16
31 COM (2007)	45	29% N/M - 71% C	2.1 mil. ha	88.5% N/M - 11.5% C	17
32 COM (2008)	47	28% N/M - 72% C	5.4 mil. ha	97% N/M - 3% C	21
33 COM (2009)	37	22% N/M - 78% C	1.3 mil. ha	62% N/M - 38% C	22
34 COM (2010)	42	24% N/M - 76% C	80 mil. ha	99.7% N/M - 0.3% C	18
35 COM (2011)	42	31% N/M - 69% C	3.4 mil. ha	83.5% N/M - 16.5% C	17
36 COM (2012)	38	24% N/M - 76% C	3.4 mil. ha	94.9% N/M - 5.1% C	19
37 COM (2013)	36	36% N/M - 64% C	10 mil. ha	99.5% N/M - 0.5% C	12
38 COM (2014)	41	29% N/M - 71% C	4.8 mil. ha	80% N/M - 20% C	16
39 COM (2015)	38	16% N/M - 84% C	3.3 mil. ha	84% N/M - 16% C	16
40 COM (2016)	29	45%N/M – 55% C	10 mil. ha	99.7% N/M - 0.3% C	14
41 COM (2017)	35	23%N/M - 77% C	8.4 mil. ha	85.7% N/M - 14.3% C	15
42 COM (2018)	31	29%N/M - 71% C	8 mil. ha	94.3% N/M - 5.7% C	13
43 COM (2019)	38	21%N/M - 79% C	70 mil. ha	99.8%N/M - 0.2% C	23
44 COM (2020)	26	23%N/M - 77% C	0.33 mil ha	69%N/M - 31% C	13
44 COM (2021)	19	11%N/M - 89% C	0.5 mil ha	75%N/M - 25% C	14
45 COM (2022)	25	20%N/M - 80% C	3.05 mil ha	68%N/M - 32% C	12
45 COM (2023)	28	32%N/M - 68% C	5.6 mil ha	98.7%N/M - 1.3% C	15
46 COM (2024)	28	25%N/M - 75% C	1.6 mil ha	91.8% N/M – 8.2% C	13

The tables below present the information in two parts:

- A. A table of the total surface area of each site and any buffer zone proposed, together with the geographic coordinates of the site's approximate centre point of the 28 sites proposed for examination;
- B. Separate tables presenting the component parts of each of the 13 serial sites proposed for examination.

A. Table of the surface areas and buffer zones of the sites proposed for examination

-- = site has no buffer zone
ng = information not given

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID N	Area (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates	
NATURAL SITES						
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Vjetrenica Cave, Ravno	1673	413.97	4623.60	N42 50 10 E17 59 1	
Brazil	Lençóis Maranhenses National Park	1611	156562	268231	S2 32 12 W43 3 49	
China	Badain Jaran Desert - Towers of Sand and Lakes	1638	726291.41	891114.36	N39 53 23 E102 17 22	
China	Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase II)	1606	328494.85	128991.98	See serial nomination table	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	The Flow Country	1722	187.026	--	See serial nomination table	
TOTAL			1211949.256	1292961		
MIXED SITES						
Ethiopia	Melka Kunture and Balchit Archeological and Paleontological Site	13	Rev	ng	ng	See serial nomination table

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID N	Area (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
France	Te Henua Enata – The Marquesas Islands	1707	345749	6841	See serial nomination table
TOTAL			345749	6841	
CULTURAL SITES					
Burkina Faso	Royal Court of Tiébélé	1713	1.84	14.12	N11 5 21.2 W0 57 42.7
China	Beijing Central Axis: A Building Ensemble Exhibiting the Ideal Order of the Chinese Capital	1714	589	4.542	N39 54 26 E116 23 29
Germany	Schwerin Residence Ensemble	1705	ng	ng	N53 37 27 E11 25 8
Germany, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America	Moravian Church Settlements	1468	Bis	ng	See serial nomination table
India	Moidams – the Mound-Burial System of the Ahom Dynasty	1711	95.02	793.7	N26 56 28.229 E94 52 34.860
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Hegmataneh and Historical Centre of Hamedan	1716	75	287	N34 48 8.60 E48 31 0.07
Italy	Via Appia. <i>Regina Viarum</i>	1708	5433.60	44470.85	See serial nomination table
Japan	Sado Island Gold Mines	1698	757.4	1460.6	See serial nomination table
Jordan	Umm Al-Jimāl	1721	42.584	258.722	N32 19 37 E36 22 12
Kenya	The Historic Town and Archaeological Site of Gedi	1720	20.81	22.61	E40 1 2.15 S3 18 36.95
Malaysia	The Archaeological Heritage of Niah National Park's Caves Complex	1014	3690	ng	N3 48 50 E113 46 53
Panama	The Colonial Transisthmian Route of Panamá	1582	Rev	689.88	37519.43
Portugal	Levadas da Madeira	1710	664	7293	See serial nomination table
Romania	Frontiers of the Roman Empire - Dacia	1718	1491.20	15688	See serial nomination table
Romania	Brâncusi Monumental Ensemble of Târgu Jiu	1473	26.58	78.05	N45 02 17.7 E23 16 33.2
Russian Federation	Testament of Kenozero Lake	1688	71030.91	68989.406	N61 55 40.8 E38 10 21.4
Saudi Arabia	The Cultural Landscape of Al-Faw Archaeological Area	1712	4847.73	27548.33	N19 45 53.7 E45 09 48.2
Serbia	Bač Cultural Landscape	1691	46027.82	--	N45 23 10.6 E19 8 49.5
South Africa	Human Rights, Liberation and Reconciliation: Nelson Mandela Legacy Sites	1676	42.04	300.12	See serial nomination table
South Africa	The Emergence of Modern Humans: The Pleistocene Occupation Sites of South Africa	1723	57.4	965.5	See serial nomination table
Thailand	The Phu Phrabat Historical Park	1507	585.955	598.806	See serial nomination table
TOTAL			136168.769	220412.336	

B. Serial nomination tables of sites proposed for examination

Serial component names are listed in the language in which they have been submitted by the State(s) Party(ies).

Natural sites

China				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
N 1606	Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase II)			
1606-001	Migratory Bird Habitat in the South of Yancheng, Jiangsu – inscribed in 2019	144839	28271	N32 55 55 E121 01 0.53
1606-002	Migratory Bird Habitat in the Nouth of Yancheng, Jiangsu – inscribed in 2019	43804	51785	N33 33 17.85 E120 36 5.46
1606bis-003	Migratory Bird Habitat at Chongming Dongtan, Shanghai	7504.71	11271.32	N31 30 46.5 E121 59 57.8
1606bis-004	Old Course of Yellow River Estuary	14472.25	4539.62	N38 06 34.0 E118 44 22.9
1606bis-005	North Part of the Yellow River Estuary	8524.62	2427.72	N37 48 58 E119 11 55
1606bis-006	South Part of the Yellow River Estuary	5214.62	1977.12	N37 46 14 E119 16 48
1606bis-007	Dawenliu	44091.60	6740.28	N37 40 41 E119 11 18

1606bis-008	Migratory Bird Habitat at Nandagang wetland, Cangzou, Hebei, Province	2922.92	891.22	N38 30 11 E117 29 31
1606bis-009	Migratory Bird Habitat at Nanpu Zuidong Wetland, Luannan, Hebei Province	3958.30	1223.51	N39 03 33 E118 10 43
1606bis-010	Migratory Bird Habitat at Qilihai Lagoon, Qinhuangdao, Hebei Province	1050.26	471.12	N39 33 40 E119 15 25
1606bis-011	Migratory Bird Habitat at Dachaoping of Beidaihe, Qinhuangdao, Hebei Province	97.53	11.11	N39 50 29.5 E119 31 24.3
1606bis-012	Migratory Bird Habitat at Shihenandao of Laolongtou, Qinhuangdao, Hebei Province	128.25	39.96	N39 57 31 E119 46 35
1606bis-013	West Part of Liao River Estuary	22189.41	6655.35	N40 48 30 E121 37 57
1606bis-014	East Part of Liao River Estuary	11144.17	2177.31	N40 46 56 E121 49 27
1606bis-015	Jiutou Hill	768.20	500.91	N38 56 12 E121 8 30
1606bis-016	Snake Island	323.95	316.29	N38 57 06 E120 58 42
1606bis-017	Dayang River	8578.14	4886.27	N39 48 06 E123 38 09
1606bis-018	Erdaogou	8666.76	3895.35	N39 47 26 E123 57 59
1606bis-019	Fantuozi Islet of Guanglu Island	12.13	369.00	N39 09 02 E122 18 12
1606bis-020	Ertuozi Islet of Gexian Island	6.06	17.04	N39 15 22 E122 27 15
1606bis-021	Dacaotuozi of Guapi Island	16.65	159.37	N39 12 54 E122 26 57
1606bis-022	Xiaocaozuozu of Guapi Island	8.42		N39 13 10 E122 26 37
1606bis-023	Nandajiao of Guapi Island	0.94		N39 12 59 E122 26 27
1606bis-024	Wuhushi of Haxian Island	8.01		N39 02 15 E122 49 09
1606bis-025	Wushi of Dahaozi Island	1.45	3.99	N39 02 11.8 E122 49 26.0
1606bis-026	Dabanshi of Dahaozi Island	0.15	137.24	N39 02 15.8 E122 49 09.2
1606bis-027	Xicaotuozi of Dachangshan Island	129.49	77.54	N39 17 39 E122 30 31
1606bis-028	Beituozi Islet of Dachangshan Island	11.37	10.18	N39 18 11.1 E122 33 52.0
1606bis-029	Bashao Island Lithoherm Belt	21.32	137.16	N39 13 29 E122 47 19
TOTAL		328494.85	128991.98	

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland				
N 1722	The Flow Country			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1722-001	A'Mhoine-Hope-Loyal	42.438	--	N58 23 00 W4 26 39
1722-002	Fiag	8.450		N58 11 25 W4 35 49
1722-003	West Halladale	41.735		N58 23 57 W4 02 46
1722-004	Skinsdale	11.387		N58 10 07 W4 06 26
1722-005	East Halladale	75.536		N58 19 47 W3 41 48
1722-006	Munsary & Shielton	5.989		N58 23 53 W3 20 06
1722-007	Oliclett	1.491		N58 22 47 W3 13 40
TOTAL		187.026	--	

Mixed sites

Ethiopia				
C/N 13rev	Melka Kunture and Balchit Archeological and Paleontological Site			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
13rev-001	Gombore Garaba	ng	ng	N8 42 12.5 E38 35 56.7
13rev-002	Simbiro	6.962285	1252.457559	N8 42 25.5 E38 34'00.0
13rev-003	Balchit	6.014628	2284.838625	N8 45 33.0 E38 37 09.9
13rev-004	Kella	ng	ng	N8 43 00.4 E38 36 48.0
13rev-005	Wofi	4.35	854.45281	N8 43 16.2 E38 34 33.2
13rev-006	Atebella	6.7843	2200.250538	N8 44 15.7 E38 34 35.5
TOTAL		ng	ng	

France				
C/N 1707	Te Henua Enata – The Marquesas Islands			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1707-001	Ensemble mixte de Eiao-Hatu Tu	46356	--	S7 58 11.620 W140 38 45.771
1707-002	Ensemble mixte de Nuku Hiva	76227	5297	S8 51 55.166 W140 7 47.365
1707-003	Ensemble mixte de Ua Pou	40929	485	S9 24 16.493 W140 4 5.368
1707-004	Aire marine côtière de Ua Huka	34516	--	S8 54 41.637 W139 33 9.328

1707-005	Ensemble mixte de Hiva Oa-Tahuata	97865	952	S9 49 58.587 W 139 0 56.642
1707-006	Ensemble mixte de Fatu Uku	12225	---	S9 26 13.812 W138 55 39.368
1707-007	Ensemble mixte de Fatu Iva	37631	107	S10 29 5.152 W138 39 20.078
TOTAL		345749	6841	

Cultural sites

Germany, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America					
C 1468bis					
Moravian Church Settlements					
Serial ID No.	Name	State Party	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1468-001	Christiansfeld – inscribed in 2015	Denmark	21.2	405.8	N55 21 20 E9 28 53
1468bis-002	Herrnhut	Germany	7.1	ng	N51 00 56 E14 44 39
1468bis-003	Bethlehem	United States of America	ng	ng	N40 37 09 W75 22 51
1468bis-004	Gracehill	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	ng	ng	N54 51 13 W6 19 37
TOTAL			ng	ng	

Italy					
C 1708					
Via Appia. <i>Regina Viarum</i>					
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates	
1708-001	The Via Appia in Rome, from the 1st to the 13th mile	381.48	2641.96	N41 50 47.36 E12 31 50.69	
1708-002	The Via Appia across Alban Hills	20.34	39.19	N41 43 20.63 E12 39 54.24	
1708-003	The Via Appia from the 14 th to the 24 th mile, with a branch to Lanuvium	77.28	468.13	N41 40 18.48 E12 43 38.30	
1708-004	The Via Appia in the Pontine Plain, with a branch to Norba	390.77	1757.49	N41 29 38.07 E12 59 42.71	
1708-005	Tarracina and the crossing of the Lautulae Pass	755.25	834.96	N41 17 33.8 E13 15 45.8	
1708-006	The Via Appia in Fundi	14.54	18.68	N41 21 31.58 E13 25 37.25	
1708-007	The Via Appia at the Itri Pass	32.82	158.21	N41 19 8.57 E13 28 53.55	
1708-008	The Via Appia from 83rd mile to Formiae	19.58	246.33	N41 15 11 E13 35 39.90	
1708-009	Minturnae and the Garigliano crossing	64.11	730.39	N41 14 25.7 E13 46 02.5	
1708-010	The Via Appia from Sinuessa to the Pagus Sarclanus	85.16	383.87	N41 08 16.3 E13 51 30.6	
1708-011	Ancient Capua	25.24	242.57	N41 4 59.34 E14 15 17.00	
1708-012	Beneventum and the Arch of Trajan	58.35	207.54	N41 7 52.46 E14 46 28.63	
1708-013	The Via Appia on the route from Beneventum to Aeclanum	169.97	1286.08	N41 04 28.3 E14 55 56.6	
1708-014	The Via Appia in the upper Bradano Valley	351.45	6772.51	N40 56 54.85 E15 54 35.72	
1708-015	The Via Appia on the "tarantino" sheep-track	325.63	2039.44	N40 42 20.10 E16 44 4.19	
1708-016	Tarentum	6.41	108.77	N40 28 16.31 E17 14 31.59	
1708-017	The Via Appia from Mesochorum to Scamnium	262.25	1384.93	N40 30 52.64 E17 37 11.58	
1708-018	Brundisium	69.40	121.01	N40 38 13.11 E17 56 37.38	
1708-019	The Appia Traiana from Beneventum to Aequum Tuticum	200.43	1171.66	N41 12 10.78 E14 57 54.97	
1708-020	The Appia Traiana from Aecae to Herdonia	246.86	8322.03	N41 20 45.69 E15 28 59.65	
1708-021	The Appia Traiana at Canusium and the Ofanto course	520.22	4008.00	N41 17 55.62 E16 7 48.85	
1708-022	The Appia Traiana along the Adriatic coast, through Egnatia	1356.06	11527.10	N40 45 18.6 E17 40 35.03	
TOTAL		5433.60	44470.85		

Japan					
C 1698					
Sado Island Gold Mines					
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates	
1698-001	Nishimikawa Placer Gold Mine	294.9	574.4	N37 54 35 E138 19 31	
1698-002	Aikawa-Tsurushi Gold and Silver Mine - Aikawa area	289.2	886.2	N38 02 27 E138 15 28	
1698-003	Aikawa-Tsurushi Gold and Silver Mine - Tsurushi area	173.3		N38 01 34 E138 15 57	
TOTAL		757.4	1460.6		

Panama				
C 1582rev The Colonial Transisthmian Route of Panamá				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1582rev-001	Castle of San Lorenzo	24.72	12384.93	N9 19 23.42 W79 59 59.19
1582rev-002	Camino de Cruces Section 1	508.38		N9 17 41.85 W79 58 18.04
1582rev-003	Camino de Cruces Section 2	103.13	24324.5	N9 5 3.86 W79 36 16.65
1582rev-004	Camino de Cruces Section 3	2.95		N9 0 56.21 W79 34 33.23
1582rev-005	Archaeological Site of Panamá Viejo	28.7	619.9	N9 0 23.97 W79 29 6.98
1582rev-006	Historic District of Panamá	22.0	190.1	N8 57 8.75 W79 32 5.07
TOTAL		689.88	37519.43	

Portugal				
C 1710 Levadas da Madeira				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1710-001	Levada do Risco	111	2450	N32 45 55 W17 08 32
1710-002	Levada das 25 Fontes	53		N32 45 40 W17 08 01
1710-003	Levada do Alecrim	110		N32 45 21 W17 07 30
1710-004	Levada do Norte	47		N32 46 23 W17 03 54
1710-005	Levada do Rei	81	4843	N32 48 26 W16 56 00
1710-006	Levada do Caldeirão Verde	125		N32 46 50 W16 54 57
1710-007	Levada da Serra do Faial	75		N32 44 14 W16 51 43
1710-008	Levada dos Tornos	61		N32 46 24 W16 56 49
TOTAL		664	7293	

Romania				
C 1718 Frontiers of the Roman Empire - Dacia				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone(ha)	Centre point coordinates
1718-001	Pojejena - Șitarnița	26.63	78.29	N44 46 28.26 E21 34 13.40
1718-002	Vărădia - Arcidava / Pustă	3.57	32.76	N45 04 45.09 E21 33 06.89
1718-003	Vărădia - Chilizii	4.55	28.90	N45 05 18.02 E21 32 50.80
1718-004	Surducu Mare – Centum Putea / Rovină	3.89	56.59	N45 16 24.49 E21 35 58.79
1718-005	Berzovia - Berzobis	23.37	169.78	N45 25 41.50 E21 37 25.68
1718-006	Brebu - Caput Bubali /Cetățuie	0.48	7.84	N45 25 20.36 E22 05 12.57
1718-007	Drobeta-Turnu Severin -Podul lui Traian	0.09		N44 37 25.77 E22 40 01.54
1718-008	Drobeta-Turnu Severin -Drobeta	3.63	62.46	N44 37 28.52 E22 40 01.60
1718-009	Mehadia - Praetorium / Zidină	13.33	31.86	N44 56 06.90 E22 21 06.40
1718-010	Teregova - La Hideg	2.09	30.31	N45 10 06.19 E22 18 24.65
1718-011	Jupa – Tibiscum / Cetate	23.01	234.72	N45 27 57.05 E22 11 17.37
1718-012	Iaz – Tibiscum / Traianu	14.1		N45 28 16.77 E22 11 53.92
1718-013	Iaz Tibiscum Dâmb	0.75		N45 27 58.53 E22 12 07.94
1718-014	Iaz Tibiscum / Satu Bătrân	0.7		N45 28 09.89 E22 12 58.30
1718-015	Zăvoi - Agnaviae / Balta Neagră-Fânețe	17.49	123.92	N45 31 29.99 E22 24 20.11
1718-016	Voislova - Gara CFR	0.54	29.63	N45 31 39.76 E22 27 00.99
1718-017	Sarmizegetusa – Colonia Ulpia Traiana Augusta Dacica Sarmizegetusa	63.05	1188.22	N45 30 49.71 E22 47 18.64
1718-018	Veșel – Micia / Grădiște	32.3	58.42	N45 54 47.20 E22 48 49.48
1718-019	Veșel – Micia / Grădiște	19.47		N45 54 36.49 E22 48 50.08
1718-020	Cigmău - Germisara / Cetatea / Dealul Urișilor	30.13	77.42	N45 53 43.86 E23 11 32.82
1718-021	Geoagiu / Drumul Romanilor	0.26	26.33	N45 55 38.34 E23 11 08.45
1718-022	Geoagiu-Băi - Germisara / Dâmbul Romanilor	0.65	14.76	N45 56 08.19 E23 09 42.66
1718-023	Alba Iulia - Apulum / Cetate	20.92	964.26	N46 04 06.05 E23 34 18.58
1718-024	Alba Iulia Apulum / Ravelinul Capistrano	0.34		N46 04 11.5 E23 34 32.0
1718-025	Alba Iulia – Palatul Guvernatorului	7.79		N46 03 54.57 E23 34 39.11
1718-026	Alba Iulia - Apulum / Domus 1	0.18		N46 03 47.47 E23 34 35.17
1718-027	Ighiu - Dealul Măgulici	1.29	69.54	N46 07 45.21 E23 29 41.48
1718-028	Trâmpoiele – Grohașu Mic	0.15	15.98	N46 08 59.50 E23 06 30.00
1718-029	Războieni – Cetate – Grajduri CAP	84.84	250.16	N46 24 56.57 E23 51 39.24
1718-030	Războieni – Sat	8.21		N46 24 26.86 E23 51 47.71
1718-031	Turda - Potaissa / Dealul Cetății	39.65	387.80	N46 34 16.09 E23 46 14.21

1718-032	Gilău - La Castel	4.43	12.47	N46 45 25.13 E23 22 49.22
1718-033	Gilău - Dealul Cetății	0.02	0.43	N46 44 45.85 E23 21 23.37
1718-034	Bologa - Grădiște	30.43	52.02	N46 53 06.05 E22 53 09.75
1718-035	Bologa - Măgura Bologii	0.04	7.41	N46 52 20.81 E22 51 00.24
1718-036	Poieni – Dâmbul Vărădeștilor	0.53	18.96	N46 54 41.41 E22 52 03.74
1718-037	Poieni - Horhiș	0.06		N46 54 37.15 E22 52 22.12
1718-038	Poieni - Cetățea	0.02	3.08	N46 54 51.06 E22 52 34.18
1718-039	Poieni - Dosu Marcului	0.03	1.88	N46 54 57.47 E22 52 53.46
1718-040	Poieni - Râmbușoi	0.03	3.25	N46 55 17.33 E22 53 12.18
1718-041	Poieni - Dealul Bonciului	0.03	13.21	N46 55 37.24 E22 53 21.51
1718-042	Poieni - Cornu Sonului	0.03	6.56	N46 56 17.04 E22 54 00.77
1718-043	Fildu de Sus - Grebăn	0.09	6.40	N46 56 44.38 E22 53 52.03
1718-044	Vânători - Dealul Cocinilor	0.01	2.16	N46 57 39.69 E22 53 26.85
1718-045	Hurez - Cornul Vlașinului 1 & 2	0.15	3.04	N46 58 56.85 E22 54 12.94
1718-046	Hurez - Poic	0.16	24.37	N46 59 04.39 E22 54 55.34
1718-047	Huta, Hurez - Dealul lui Gyuri	0.04	6.54	N46 59 54.92 E22 55 03.19
1718-048	Huta - Dealul Cozii	0.11	8.53	N47 00 19.98 E22 54 57.39
1718-049	Huta - Salhiger	0.01	2.92	N47 00 31.37 E22 55 39.81
1718-050	Hurez - Dealul Mare	0.02	2.48	N47 00 33.9 E22 55 53.3
1718-051	Hurez - Între Dealul Mare și Arsură	0.09	6.17	N47 00 43.01 E22 56 12.91
1718-052	Hurez - Arsură 1 & 2	0.21	5.02	N47 01 04.50 E22 56 29.50
1718-053	Hurez - Dealul Boului -Șumanda	0.03	2.86	N47 01 18.71 E22 56 45.26
1718-054	Sângeorgiu de Meseș, Hurez - Dealul Boului - Măgurița	0.05	12.40	N47 01 42.62 E22 56 53.83
1718-055	Hurez - Dealul Prislop 2	0.04		N47 01 44.86 E22 56 54.21
1718-056	Sângeorgiu de Meseș, Hurez - Dealul Prislop 3	0.15	12.62	N47 02 01.60 E22 57 02.28
1718-057	Sângeorgiu de Meseș, Hurez - Dealul Prislop 4	0.03		N47 02 05.47 E22 56 59.47
1718-058	Hurez - Dealul Prislop 5	0.03	4.51	N47 02 14.98 E22 56 54.42
1718-059	Hurez - Dealul Boului-La Frapsin	0.07	3.53	N47 02 24.02 E22 56 45.21
1718-060	Hurez - Dealul Prislop 7	0.02		N47 02 25.87 E22 56 47.11
1718-061	Hurez - Dealul Boului – La Frapsin - Coasta Julii	0.06		N47 02 26.24 E22 56 48.48
1718-062	Hurez - La Frasin 1	0.03	3.56	N47 02 45.75 E22 57 01.35
1718-063	Hurez - La Frasin 2	0.03		N47 02 48.91 E22 57 02.96
1718-064	Sângeorgiu de Meseș - Dealul La Frasini 1	0.05	28.43	N47 03 08.70 E22 57 15.14
1718-065	Sângeorgiu de Meseș -Dealul La Frasini 2	0.04		N47 03 16.95 E22 57 25.08
1718-066	Hurez - Sub Cornet	0.84	14.62	N47 03 25.21 E22 57 59.02
1718-067	Hurez - Sub Cornet 1	0.05		N47 03 33.46 E22 58 08.98
1718-068	Stârciu - Dealul Secuiului	0.39	6.73	N47 03 46.89 E22 57 58.20
1718-069	Stârciu - Dealul Secuiului	0.04	3.9	N47 03 50.02 E22 58 26.48
1718-070	Buciumi - Grădiște	22.46	50.81	N47 02 57.07 E23 02 44.38
1718-071	Buciumi – Poiana Șeredanilor	0.08	6.8	N47 04 33.25 E22 59 15.03
1718-072	Buciumi - Pădurea Dosu	0.08	4.38	N47 04 49.65 E22 59 31.82
1718-073	Buciumi - Coasta Ogrăzii 1	0.09	10.85	N47 04 59.69 E22 59 48.56
1718-074	Buciumi - Coasta Ogrăzii 2	0.03	3.09	N47 05 08.39 E23 00 01.05
1718-075	Buciumi - Groapa Mare	0.09	4.43	N47 05 22.61 E23 00 24.50
1718-076	Buciumi - Dosul Șigăului	0.04	3.1	N47 05 35.42 E23 00 34.28
1718-077	Agrij - Coasta Lată	0.05	2.75	N47 05 43.35 E23 00 39.03
1718-078	Agrij - Osoiul Ciontului 2	0.04	2.39	N47 06 00.48 E23 00 51.54
1718-079	Bozna - Osoiul Ciontului 1	0.06	3.93	N47 06 14.65 E23 01 05.15
1718-080	Treznea-Vârful Obârșiei	0.05	4.28	N47 06 27.22 E23 01 30.25
1718-081	Meseșeni de Sus – Coasta Ciungii 1	0.07	7.35	N47 06 40.09 E23 01 40.37
1718-082	Treznea-Coasta Ciungii 2	0.05	3.26	N47 06 46.65 E23 01 57.01
1718-083	Meseșeni de Sus – Vârful Ciungii	0.08	5.48	N47 07 02.96 E23 02 17.86
1718-084	Treznea-Dealul Mănăstirii	0.02	4.65	N47 07 11.53 E23 02 50.77
1718-085	Treznea - Gura Teghișului	0.1	89.93	N47 07 21.39 E23 03 36.97
1718-086	Treznea, Zalău – La Cărbunari	1.62		N47 07 29.11 E23 03 52.10
1718-087	Treznea - Cărbunarea	0.04		N47 07 48.82 E23 04 32.62
1718-088	Treznea, Zalău - Sub Păstaie	3.43		N47 08 02.42 E23 04 30.64
1718-089	Românași - Largiana / Cetate	12.89	60.64	N47 06 24.69 E23 10 20.27
1718-090	Românași – Dealul Hențeșu	3.49		N47 06 41.79 E23 10 33.35
1718-091	Brusturi – Certiae / LaTâlhăroasei Ruine	46.55	51.74	N47 09 13.04 E23 12 54.69
1718-092	Zalău - Deasupra Șesurilor Tâlhăroasei	0.06	3.15	N47 08 53.11 E23 05 47.98
1718-093	Zalău - Măgura Stâniei 2	0.08	0.94	N47 09 12.13 E23 06 13.12
1718-094	Zalău - Sub Măgura Stâniei	0.05	3.18	N47 09 20.21 E23 06 24.64
1718-095	Stâna - La Oroieși	0.05	8.33	N47 09 33.34 E23 06 24.19
1718-096	Stâna - La Balize	0.11	10.21	N47 10 00.08 E23 06 25.83
1718-097	Moigrad - La Poiana de Sus	0.13	4.22	N47 10 37.17 E23 07 23.33
1718-098	Porolissum	81.64	944.36	N47 10 50.84 E23 09 33.88

1718-099	Zalău - La Nord de Pârâul Măgurii	0.02	1.36	N47 09 49.01 E23 05 40.70
1718-100	Zalău – Poieniță	0.03	2.11	N47 10 03.53 E23 05 32.46
1718-101	Zalău - Dealul Celor Șase Cai	0.01	0.95	N47 10 30.51 E23 05 48.70
1718-102	Zalău – Lângă Masa Craiului	0.01	0.7	N47 10 40.21 E23 05 58.15
1718-103	Zalău - Dealul Dojii 2	0.03	1.35	N47 10 59.41 E23 06 11.72
1718-104	Zalău - Dealul Dojii 1	0.06	1.38	N47 11 04.79 E23 06 22.18
1718-105	Zalău - Pădurea Orașului 1	0.02	1.58	N47 11 15.88 E23 06 21.49
1718-106	Zalău - Pădurea Orașului 2	0.01	1.47	N47 11 19.83 E23 06 33.07
1718-107	Ortelec - Dealul Clocotăl	0.05	2.72	N47 11 45.53 E23 06 37.36
1718-108	Ortelec - Dealul Măgurice 2	0.02	1.76	N47 11 55.76 E23 06 46.78
1718-109	Ortelec - Dealul Măgurice 1	0.05	151.17	N47 12 19.32 E23 07 15.42
1718-110	Ortelec – Dealul Măgurice-La Strâmtură 1	1.3		N47 12 40.58 E23 07 32.52
1718-111	Mirșid - La Strâmtură 2-Pârâul Lupilor	6.05		N47 13 04.1 E23 08 12.6
1718-112	Mirșid - Poguior	0.07		N47 12 53.02 E23 07 55.67
1718-113	Mirșid - Dealul Mare 1	0.03	1.48	N47 13 25.61 E23 09 28.55
1718-114	Mirșid - Dealul Mare 2	0.04	4.2	N47 13 25.97 E23 09 54.91
1718-115	Brebi - Dealul Mare 4	0.06	6.39	N47 12 49.30 E23 10 19.10
1718-116	Brebi - Dealul Mare 3	0.03	2.8	N47 13 08.09 E23 10 16.80
1718-117	Popeni - Dealul Racova	0.02	2.41	N47 13 29.28 E23 10 40.82
1718-118	Brebi - Comorâște	0.12	2.66	N47 13 52.03 E23 11 36.03
1718-119	Popeni – Dealul Mănăstirii	0.04	4.26	N47 13 51.91 E23 12 11.80
1718-120	Popeni - Voievodeasa 3	0.04	2.64	N47 13 48.38 E23 12 29.15
1718-121	Popeni - Dumbravă	0.05	3.69	N47 13 50.35 E23 12 57.10
1718-122	Ciglean - Vârful Cigleanului 1	0.04	2.04	N47 13 28.95 E23 13 55.08
1718-123	Ciglean - Vârful Cigleanului 2	0.04	3.73	N47 13 35.65 E23 14 07.13
1718-124	Prodănești - Pe Șanț	1.19	29.17	N47 14 06.09 E23 15 15.63
1718-125	Tihău - Grădiște	25.13	113.91	N47 14 29.90 E23 20 13.37
1718-126	Tihău - Pe Grădiște	0.08		N47 14 18.02 E23 20 31.14
1718-127	Var - Dealul Tărâvăilor	0.09	3.88	N47 13 53.73 E23 16 58.13
1718-128	Tihău - Dealul Cucului	0.02	0.99	N47 13 19.23 E23 18 19.65
1718-129	Surduc - Deasupra Văii Hrăii	0.02	1.64	N47 16 33.40 E23 21 29.28
1718-130	Cliț - Fața Chicerii	0.01	3.93	N47 17 59.94 E23 26 01.94
1718-131	Preluci - Pietra Prelucilor 1	0.04	2.17	N47 18 29.89 E23 26 39.47
1718-132	Preluci - Pietra Prelucilor 2	0.05		N47 18 28.32 E23 26 41.78
1718-133	Lozna - Curmăturița 1	0.08	2.89	N47 19 24.34 E23 28 46.17
1718-134	Lozna - Curmăturița 2	0.02		N47 19 25.83 E23 28 45.78
1718-135	Valea Leșului - Țiclău	0.02	2.71	N47 19 37.86 E23 29 42.53
1718-136	Valea Leșului – Piciorul Andreichii 1	0.04	3.68	N47 19 56.43 E23 29 44.83
1718-137	Valea Leșului – Piciorul Andreichii 2	0.05	1.29	N47 20 00.77 E23 30 08.23
1718-138	Cormeniș - Râpa Malului 1	0.07	8.61	N47 20 21.82 E23 30 44.27
1718-139	Cormeniș - Râpa Malului 2	0.05		N47 20 25.64 E23 30 40.99
1718-140	Negreni - Dealul Hoancelor	0.01	1.65	N47 19 59.57 E23 31 53.45
1718-141	Negreni - Poiana la Arbore	0.02	1.61	N47 19 53.30 E23 32 14.46
1718-142	Rogna - La Bontauă	0.03	0.85	N47 20 34.06 E23 34 46.31
1718-143	Ileanda - Dealul Ciuha	0.02	3.21	N47 20 23.91 E23 36 55.31
1718-144	Ileanda - La Căsoi	0.02	2.29	N47 19 59.71 E23 37 07.72
1718-145	Dăbâceni - Coama Pietrar 1	0.06	1.22	N47 18 39.41 E23 37 09.84
1718-146	Dăbâceni - Coama Pietrar 2	0.03	1.17	N47 18 21.84 E23 37 17.48
1718-147	Glod - Toaca Glodului 1	0.05	1.47	N47 18 23.56 E23 38 15.38
1718-148	Glod - Toaca Glodului 2	0.05	3.27	N47 18 28.81 E23 39 12.06
1718-149	Bărsău Mare - Cetate	0.02	0.45	N47 17 24.15 E23 40 36.53
1718-150	Gâlgău - Șaua Dealul Arsurei	0.04	2.43	N47 17 04.27 E23 43 17.52
1718-151	Gâlgău - Valea Strâmturei	0.06	3.81	N47 17 04.49 E23 43 43.81
1718-152	Gâlgău - Casa Popii	0.04	0.96	N47 17 02.33 E23 44 19.66
1718-153	Căpâlna - Dealul Hanului	0.02	0.98	N47 16 49.36 E23 44 57.94
1718-154	Căpâlna - Hotroapă	0.06	3.25	N47 16 44.46 E23 45 10.90
1718-155	Muncel - Dâmbul lui Golaș	0.02	11.41	N47 16 29.50 E23 45 41.40
1718-156	Muncel - Căramidă	0.12	20.41	N47 16 11.73 E23 46 14.35
1718-157	Muncel - Comorița	0.02	4.84	N47 15 51.04 E23 46 23.19
1718-158	Muncel – Muchia Poienii Lupului	0.05	3.42	N47 15 51.56 E23 47 23.87
1718-159	Fălciș - Dealul Muncelului	0.04	3.75	N47 15 34.25 E23 48 02.00
1718-160	Guga - Vârful Țâgii	0.01	4.56	N47 15 18.03 E23 48 41.79
1718-161	Cășeu – Cetățele / Samvm Cășeu –Samum - Cetățele	34.59	83.29	N47 11 11.46 E23 50 16.02
1718-162	Chiuiești - Dealul Crucii	0.05	12.23	N47 17 31.57 E23 50 52.72
1718-163	Chiuiești - Dealul Podului	0.03	9.53	N47 16 19.86 E23 51 48.54
1718-164	Chiuiești – Muncelul Chiuieștiului	0.03	7.10	N47 17 51.68 E23 55 25.20
1718-165	Ciceu - Corabia-Ponița	0.06	2.28	N47 16 24.52 E23 56 01.67

1718-166	Dumbrăveni - Măgura	0.03	13.32	N47 16 33.89 E23 56 55.75
1718-167	Dumbrăveni – Dealul Dealul Râpelor	0.03	8.49	N47 16 55.56 E23 57 04.61
1718-168	Dumbrăveni – Dealul Podului 2	0.03	8.74	N47 16 29.64 E23 57 32.97
1718-169	Dumbrăveni – Dealul Podului 1	0.01	6.28	N47 16 06.98 E23 58 23.66
1718-170	Dumbrăveni – Vârful Runcului	0.03	2.1	N47 16 38.76 E23 59 54.94
1718-171	Dumbrăveni – Dealul Sflederului 1	0.04	25.92	N47 17 05.90 E24 00 59.66
1718-172	Dumbrăveni, Negrileşti – Dealul Sflederului 2	0.02		N47 17 03.52 E24 01 04.70
1718-173	Negrileşti – Dealul Muncelului	0.03	9.72	N47 17 26.12 E24 02 27.90
1718-174	Negrileşti - Negru Vodă	0.03	3.97	N47 17 21.78 E24 03 04.95
1718-175	Negrileşti - Comul Malului 1	0.02	3.88	N47 17 48.19 E24 03 18.45
1718-176	Negrileşti - Comul Malului 2	0.06	1.56	N47 17 49.80 E24 03 40.12
1718-177	Purcărete - Fața Carpenului 1 & 2	0.07	6.54	N47 18 03.37 E24 03 59.76
1718-178	Ciceu-Poieni – Fața Carpenului 3	0.02		N47 18 04.08 E24 04 07.60
1718-179	Ciceu-Poieni – Strunga Găvojenilor	0.03	1.94	N47 18 10.14 E24 04 30.02
1718-180	Ciceu-Poieni – Podul Milcoaiei	0.03	2.82	N47 18 12.98 E24 05 03.29
1718-181	Ciceu-Poieni – Vârful Osoiului	0.02	3.09	N47 18 09.93 E24 05 53.33
1718-182	Dobricel - Rângoiața	0.03	2	N47 18 19.01 E24 06 27.94
1718-183	Dobricel - Vârful Lazului	0.02	2.76	N47 18 16.23 E24 07 00.13
1718-184	Ilișua – Arcobara / Vicinal	69.75	145.62	N47 12 36.38 E24 05 42.86
1718-185	Ilișua - Tibleș	0.38		N47 12 38.82 E24 04 58.74
1718-186	Spermezeu - Lazuri	0.02	1.38	N47 18 22.71 E24 09 14.50
1718-187	Spermezeu - Sunătoare	0.02	8.77	N47 18 22.17 E24 09 55.34
1718-188	Sita - Vârful Sîtii	0.18	7.43	N47 19 25.87 E24 11 53.89
1718-189	Sita - Casa Urișilor	0.03		N47 19 26.35 E24 12 06.86
1718-190	Perișor - Ponoară în Vârf	0.03	10.91	N47 19 38.47 E24 12 13.22
1718-191	Perișor - Păltiniș	0.02	0.74	N47 19 25.09 E24 12 34.26
1718-192	Perisor - Corobana	0.02	4.73	N47 19 18.51 E24 13 37.66
1718-193	Perișor - Vârful Zgăului	0.06	4.53	N47 19 17.68 E24 14 46.10
1718-194	Perișor - Vârful Colnicului	0.02	3.94	N47 19 20.92 E24 15 07.31
1718-195	Zagra - Dealul Lupului	0.06	9.05	N47 19 07.93 E24 17 17.55
1718-196	Zagra - Dealul Ciorilor	0.04	7.8	N47 19 18.64 E24 17 49.49
1718-197	Salva - Modruț	0.01	7.73	N47 19 06.13 E24 18 49.31
1718-198	Salva - Roata lui Todoran	0.03	3.59	N47 18 31.63 E24 21 32.77
1718-199	Salva - Dealul Dumbravă	0.05	1.98	N47 19 16.18 E24 23 00.36
1718-200	Șintereag - Dealul Oului	0.07	15.26	N47 11 41.50 E24 17 29.59
1718-201	Livezile - Poderei	2.57	61.18	N47 11 05.20 E24 34 26.27
1718-202	Orheiu Bistriței – Vatra Satului	3.87	96.36	N47 05 46.05 E24 35 28.75
1718-203	Budacu de Jos – Dealul Cetății 1	0.04	14.98	N47 06 11.49 E24 31 11.80
1718-204	Budacu de Jos – Dealul Cetății 2	0.05		N47 06 09.06 E24 31 14.50
1718-205	Sărățel - Cetate 1	0.05	9.93	N47 03 01.49 E24 25 32.99
1718-206	Sărățel - Cetate 2	0.05		N47 03 01.12 E24 25 42.66
1718-207	Domnești, Simionești - Vârful Măgurii	0.01	11.78	N47 02 43.70 E24 31 28.52
1718-208	Sântioana - Vârful Mortila	0.05	12.35	N46 59 00.08 E24 33 18.60
1718-209	Lunca - La Bolovani	0.29	18.50	N47 01 19.93 E24 43 06.29
1718-210	Vătava - Cetățele	0.08	1.78	N47 00 01.69 E24 46 14.51
1718-211	Monor - Dealul Braniște	0.02	7.02	N46 55 09.30 E24 42 26.09
1718-212	Brâncovenești - Castel	29.64	53.24	N46 51 45.94 E24 45 50.76
1718-213	Ideciu de Sus – Dealul Custurii	0.0032	1.34	N46 50 26.42 E24 47 27.02
1718-214	Ibănești - Cetățuia Mică	0.07	2.08	N46 45 12.69 E24 57 38.95
1718-215	Chiheru de Jos – Dealul Pogor	0.1	6.33	N46 42 10.43 E24 57 25.13
1718-216	Eremitu - Dealul Tompa	0.18	13.82	N46 40 56.80 E24 58 10.68
1718-217	Câmpul Cetății – Cetatea Săcădat	0.09	2.79	N46 39 19.64 E24 59 16.08
1718-218	Călugăreni - Cetate	28.98	66.02	N46 37 34.61 E24 52 30.80
1718-219	Sărățeni - Casa Sării	13.89	35.02	N46 33 41.93 E25 00 41.21
1718-220	Inlăceni - Cetate	25.38	43.99	N46 25 39.30 E25 07 06.59
1718-221	Păuleni - Dealul Silaș	0.01	2.85	N46 26 01.86 E25 10 56.01
1718-222	Băile Homorod - Cekend	0.08	1.78	N46 21 01.08 E25 27 38.64
1718-223	Odorheiu Secuiesc – Piatra Coțofană	0.02	15.8	N46 17 50.97 E25 21 36.34
1718-224	Sânpaul - Cetate	9.49	52.65	N46 11 39.49 E25 22 50.04
1718-225	Ocland – Cetatea Hășmașului	0.12	6.53	N46 09 18.65 E25 28 52.67
1718-226	Olteni - Castelul Mikó	46.21	212.38	N45 58 53.64 E25 50 32.19
1718-227	Baraolt - Véczer (Veteș)	15.47	151.76	N46 03 48.23 E25 33 56.28
1718-228	Hoghiz - La Cetate	13.26	244.31	N45 58 39.45 E25 16 39.49
1718-229	Cincșor - Cetate	2.5	41	N45 50 30.66 E24 53 18.16
1718-230	Feldioara - Cetățeaua	1.14	12.79	N45 47 56.56 E24 41 25.36
1718-231	Boița - Caput Stenarum / În Rude	1.3	14.2	N45 37 57.92 E24 16 07.19
1718-232	Titești - Dealul Cazanului	0.43	10.55	N45 24 54.75 E24 22 44.09
1718-233	Racovița - Praetorium II / Cetate	2.34	19.88	N45 24 03.98 E24 18 37.43

1718-234	Copăceni - Praetorium I / Cetate	0.59	6.15	N45 23 40.52 E24 18 51.20
1718-235	Rădăcinești - Cetate	0.98	4.32	N45 16 46.42 E24 26 30.44
1718-236	Păușa - Turnul lui Teofil	0.01	696.35	N45 17 01.89 E24 18 26.43
1718-237	Păușa - Arutela / Poiana Bivolari	0.43		N45 16 35.08 E24 18 44.73
1718-238	Stolniceni – Buridava Romană	0.71	36.93	N45 02 02.33 E24 18 14.64
1718-239	Reșca - Romula / Cetate	33.36	401.30	N44 09 49.68 E24 23 35.71
1718-240	Slăveni - La Cetate	4.39	281.02	N44 04 54.95 E24 31 44.29
1718-241	Slăveni - La Cetate	1.09		N44 04 43.43 E24 32 00.85
1718-242	Corabia – Sucidava / Celei	11.48	156.26	N43 45 51.5 E24 27 30.4
1718-243	Brețcu - Angustia / Cetatea doamnei Venetur	34.73	108.48	N46 03 04.81 E26 18 36.78
1718-244	Boroșneu Mare - Pe Dealul Cetății	4.25	36.62	N45 49 11.10 E25 59 52.91
1718-245	Reci - Cetate	21.74	293.25	N45 50 41.39 E25 53 59.75
1718-246	Râșnov - Cumidava / La Cetate	11.49	146.75	N45 37 06.14 E25 26 32.32
1718-247	Moieciu - Drumul Carului	0.28	6.7	N45 27 44.40 E25 17 26.33
1718-248	Rucăr - Scărișoara	1.26	13.31	N45 23 54.11 E25 10 42.89
1718-249	Voinești - Măilătoaia	1.2	9.47	N45 17 53.56 E25 04 31.18
1718-250	Câmpulung - Jidova 1	3.61	37.99	N45 13 15.28 E25 00 44.20
1718-251	Câmpulung - Jidova 2	0.98		N45 13 00.78 E25 00 41.17
1718-252	Mareș - La Stadion	1.31	9.97	N44 46 17.65 E24 50 14.27
1718-253	Mărtești - Cetate	19.84	127.05	N44 42 32.20 E24 45 51.31
1718-254	Izbășești - Valea Albă	3.13	19.24	N44 36 11.64 E24 47 05.81
1718-255	Afrimești - Urluieni	11.3	46.39	N44 29 09.78 E24 45 41.17
1718-256	Crâmpoia - Reduta Țătarilor	4.07	23.06	N44 18 28.79 E24 45 39.77
1718-257	Gresia - La Biserică	2.93	722.08	N44 10 21.97 E24 55 05.70
1718-258	Roșiorii de Vede – Valea Urlui	1.9		N44 03 40.63 E24 56 14.76
1718-259	Băneasa - La Cetate	12.92		N43 56 12.05 E24 57 47.55
1718-260	Traian - La Culă	7.77		N43 44 04.75 E24 58 58.12
1718-261	Vallum - Troian	160.58		N43 58 38.07 E24 57 31.53
1718-262	Voineasa - Crac-Găuri	4.82	102.66	N45 22 34.46 E23 36 11.14
1718-263	Bănița - Jigoru Mare	8.6	144.21	N45 31 10.31 E23 18 19.16
1718-264	Petroșani - Dealul Botanilor	8.96	275.67	N45 32 39.92 E23 22 22.37
1718-265	Vârful lui Pătru	5.17	354.14	N45 33 01.97 E23 31 29.50
1718-266	Pui - Dealul Robului 1 and 2	22.1	1357.22	N45 33 46.5 E23 07 59.1
1718-267	Boșorod, Pui – Dealul Cornățel, Troianul	42.4		N45 34 09.41 E23 09 11.82
1718-268	Comărniceș II	7.69	446.05	N45 34 48.04 E23 25 11.05
1718-279	Comărniceș I	7.68		N45 35 04.19 E23 25 39.67
1718-270	Comărniceș III	3.39		N45 35 22.44 E23 25 22.00
1718-271	Grădiștea de Munte – Dealul Șesului	1.91	84.59	N45 37 04.43 E23 19 53.74
1718-272	Grădiștea de Munte - Sarmizegetusa Regia	4.2	92.46	N45 37 16.20 E23 18 29.69
1718-273	Târsa - Platoul Târsa	4.7	46.14	N45 38 00.70 E23 09 36.77
1718-274	Grădiștea de Munte - Muncel	2.52	84.41	N45 38 35.73 E23 18 48.33
1718-275	Cugir - Bătrâna	4.24	198.86	N45 38 35.77 E23 25 44.95
1718-276	Costești - Grădiște	0.21	54.99	N45 40 59.54 E23 09 34.72
1718-277	Pianu de Jos - Muncelu-Lăutaorea	5.34	108.52	N45 42 42.42 E23 30 16.67
TOTAL		1491.20	14197.6	

South Africa				
C 1676				
Human Rights, Liberation and Reconciliation: Nelson Mandela Legacy Sites				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone(ha)	Centre point coordinates
1676-001	Union Buildings	17.25	60.62	S25 44 26.49 E28 12 42.45
1676-002	Walter Sisulu Square	2.05	4.90	S26 16 40.35 E27 53 20.02
1676-003	Sharpeville Massacre Site: police station	0.76	6.82	S26 41 18.18 E27 52 18.97
1676-004	Sharpeville Memorial garden	0.17	3.16	S26 41 15.41 E27 52 16.63
1676-005	Sharpeville Graves site A	0.0194	34.60	S26 40 19.46 E27 53 14.73
1676-006	Sharpeville Graves site B	0.00218	34.79	S26 40 20.86 E27 53 13.75
1676-007	Liliesleaf	0.48	1.10	S26 02 36.32 E28 03 14.77
1676-008	16 June 1976 – The Streets of Orlando West	3.19	--	S26 14 17.7 E27 54 27.2
1676-009	Constitution Hill	5.34	5.10	S26 11 23.14 E28 02 35.41
1676-010	Ohlange	0.60	13.57	S29 41 53.87 E30 57 23.84
1676-011	University of Fort Hare	4.94	85.62	S32 47 09.27 E26 50 44.95
1676-012	University of Fort Hare: ZK Matthews House	0.1	0.74	S32 46 54.79 E26 49 57.36
1676-013	Waaiohoek Wesleyan Church	0.27	1.61	S29 07 24.61 E26 13 24.93
1676-014	The Great Place at Mqhekezweni	6.87	47.49	S31 44 25.65 E28 28 04.37
TOTAL		42.04	300.12	

South Africa				
C 1723	The Emergence of Modern Humans: The Pleistocene Occupation Sites of South Africa			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1723-001	Diepkloof Rock Shelter	2.1	531	S32 23 11 E18 27 9
1723-002	Pinnacle Point Site Complex	51	416	S34 12 27 E22 05 22
1723-003	Sibhudu Cave	4.3	18.5	S29 31 26 E31 05 10
TOTAL		57.4	965.5	

Thailand				
C 1507	The Phu Phrabat Historical Park			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1507-001	The Phu Phrabat Historical Park	575.976	568.078	N17 43 51.81 E102 21 22.56
1507-002	The Sima Cultural Site at Wat Phra Phuthabat Buaban	9.979	30.728	N17 37 49.79 E102 19 54.76
TOTAL		585.955	598.806	