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# World Heritage

# 41 COM

WHC/17/41.COM/8B

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## UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

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

#### WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

#### Forty-first session

Krakow, Poland

2-12 July 2017

#### **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 the nominations to be examined by the Committee at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017). It is divided into two sections:

- Part I** Examination of nominations of natural, mixed and cultural sites to the World Heritage List
- Part II** Record of the physical attributes of each site being discussed at the 41st session

The document presents for each nomination the proposed Draft Decision based on the recommendations of the appropriate Advisory Body(ies) as included in WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B2, and it provides a record of the physical attributes of each site being discussed at the 41st session. The information is presented in two parts:

- a table of the total surface area of each site and any buffer zone proposed, together with the geographic coordinates of each site's approximate centre point; and
- a set of separate tables presenting the component parts of each of the 15 proposed serial sites.

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

# **I. EXAMINATION OF NOMINATIONS OF NATURAL, MIXED AND CULTURAL SITES TO THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST**

## **Summary**

At its 41st session, the Committee will be examining a total of 35 nominations.

Out of the total of 35 nominations, 24 are new nominations, having not been presented previously, 6 are significant boundary modifications, and 5 nominations were deferred or referred by previous sessions of the Committee.

Of these nominations, ICOMOS and IUCN are recommending 12\* nominations for inscription on the World Heritage List and three significant boundary modifications for approval.

\* Please note that the Draft Decision of two nominations referred back by a previous session of the World Heritage Committee and one nomination proposed to be processed on an emergency basis are not included in this document [See Addenda: WHC/17/41.COM/8B.Add and WHC/17/41.COM/8B.Add.2]

## **Nominations withdrawn at the request of the State Party**

The following nominations have been withdrawn prior to the preparation of this document:

- Bahrain: Dilmun Burial Mounds
- Italy: Sila National Park
- Republic of Korea: Hanyangdoseong, the Seoul City Wall
- Republic of Moldova: Orheiul Vechi Archaeological Landscape

## **Presentation of Nominations**

Within the natural, mixed and cultural groups, nominations are presented by ICOMOS and IUCN in English alphabetical and regional order: Africa, Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and North America, Latin America and the Caribbean. The Advisory Bodies' evaluation documents and this working document are presented in this order. As in the past, for ease of reference, an alphabetical summary table and index of recommendations is presented at the beginning of this document (p. 2-3).

**Alphabetical Summary Table and Index of Recommendations by ICOMOS and IUCN  
to the 41st session of the World Heritage Committee (2 - 12 July 2017)**

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.	Recommendation	Criteria proposed by the State Party	Pp	
<b>NATURAL SITES</b>						
Albania / Austria / Belgium / Bulgaria / Croatia / Italy / Poland / Romania / Slovenia / Spain / Ukraine	Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Other Regions of Europe [extension to "Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Ancient Beech Forests of Germany" Germany, Slovakia, Ukraine, (ix), 2007, 2011] By letter of 28 June 2016, Poland withdrew its participation in this serial transnational nomination.	1133	Ter	D	(ix)	10
Argentina	Los Alerces National Park	1526		I	(vii)(x)	11
Benin / Burkina Faso	W – Arly – Pendjari Complex [extension to "W National Park of Niger", Niger, (ix)(x), 1996]	749	Bis	OK	(ix)(x)	5
China	Qinghai Hoh Xil	1540		I	(vii)(x)	7
Ghana	Mole National Park	1514		N	(vii)(ix)(x)	5
India	Bhitarkanika Conservation Area	1530		N	(vii)(ix)(x)	10
Italy	Sila National Park	1547		withdrawn	(viii)(ix)(x)	-
Mongolia / Russian Federation	Landscapes of Dauria	1448	Rev	(see 8B.Add)	(ix)(x)	10
<b>MIXED SITES</b>						
Mexico	Tehuacán-Cuicatlán Valley: originary habitat of Mesoamerica	1534		D / D	(iii)(iv)(vi)(x)	13
<b>CULTURAL SITES</b>						
Angola	Historical Centre of Mbanza Kongo	1511		I	(iii)(v)(vi)	14
Azerbaijan	Historic Centre of Sheki with the Khan's Palace	1549		N	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	23
Bahrain	Dilmun Burial Mounds	1542		withdrawn	(iii)(iv)	-
Brazil	Valongo Wharf Archaeological Site	1548		I	(iii)(vi)	39
Cambodia	Sambor Prei Kuk Archaeological Site representing the Cultural Landscape of Ancient Ishanapura	1532		D	(ii)(iii)(vi)	18
China	Kulangsu: a historic international settlement	1541		I	(ii)(iii)(iv)	19
Croatia / Italy / Montenegro	Venetian Works of Defence between 15th and 17th Centuries	1533		I	(ii)(iii)(iv)	23
Denmark	Kujataa – a subarctic farming landscape in Greenland	1536		R	(v)	26
Eritrea	Asmara: Africa's Modernist City	1550		I	(ii)(iii)(iv)	15
France	Taputapuātea	1529		I	(iii)(iv)(vi)	26
France	Strasbourg: from Grande-île to Neustadt, a European urban scene [extension to "Strasbourg – Grande île", (i)(ii)(iv), 1988]	495	Bis	OK	(i)(ii)(iv)	35
Georgia	Gelati Monastery [significant boundary reduction of "Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery", (iv), 1994]	710	Bis	(see 8B.Add)	(iv)	35
Germany	Caves with the oldest Ice Age art	1527		I	(i)(iii)	28
Germany	The Bauhaus and its sites in Weimar, Dessau and Bernau [extension to "Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar and Dessau", (ii)(iv)(vi), 1996] [in compliance with Decision 39 COM 10A.1 this extension does not fall within the limit of two nominations per State Party per year]	729	Bis	OK	(ii)(iv)(vi)	37
Germany	Luther Sites in Central Germany [extension to "Luther Memorials in Eisleben and Wittenberg", (iv)(vi), 1996] [in compliance with Decision 39 COM 10A.1 this extension does not fall within the limit of two nominations per State Party per year]	783	Bis	NA	(iv)(vi)	39
Germany	Naumburg Cathedral and the High Medieval Cultural Landscape of the Rivers Saale and Unstrut	1470	Rev	N	(i)(ii)(iv)	33
India	Historic City of Ahmadabad	1551		D	(ii)(v)(vi)	20
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Historic City of Yazd	1544		D	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	21
Japan	Sacred Island of Okinoshima and Associated Sites in the Munakata Region	1535		I	(ii)(iii)(vi)	22
Jordan	As-Salt Eclectic Architecture (1865-1925), Origins and Evolution of an Architectural Language in the Levant	689	Rev	N	(ii)(iii)	18
Poland	Tarnowskie Góry Lead-Silver-Zinc Mine and its Underground Water Management System	1539		D	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	29
Republic of Korea	Hanyangdoseong, the Seoul City Wall	1531		withdrawn	(iii)(iv)(v)	-
Republic of Moldova	Orheiul Vechi Archaeological Landscape	1307		withdrawn	(v)	-
Russian Federation	The Assumption Cathedral of the town-island of Sviyazhsk	1525		I	(ii)(iv)	29
South Africa	#Khomani Cultural Landscape	1545		D	(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	17
Spain	Talayotic Minorca	1528		D	(iii)(iv)	31

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.	Recommendation	Criteria proposed by the State Party	Pp
<b>Turkey</b>	<b>Aphrodisias</b>	<b>1519</b>		<b>(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)</b>	<b>32</b>
United Arab Emirates	Khor Dubai, a Traditional Merchants' Harbour	1458	Rev	N	18
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	The English Lake District	422	Rev	I	33

### NOMINATIONS TO BE PROCESSED ON AN EMERGENCY BASIS

Date of submission on an emergency basis 10/03/2017					
<b>Palestine</b>	<b>Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town</b>	<b>1565</b>		(see 8B.Add.2) <b>(ii)(iv)(vi)</b>	<b>5</b>

#### KEY

- I Recommended for inscription
- R Recommended for referral
- D Recommended for deferral
- OK Approval Recommended of an extension or a modification
- N Not recommended for inscription
- NA Not approved extension
- (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 41st session of the World Heritage Committee

Order	State Party	World Heritage nomination	Recomm.	Draft Decision
<b>NOMINATIONS TO BE PROCESSED ON AN EMERGENCY BASIS</b>				
1	Palestine	Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town	(see 8B.Add.2)	41 COM 8B.1
<b>NATURAL SITES</b>				
2	Ghana	Mole National Park	N	41 COM 8B.2
3	Benin / Burkina Faso	W-Arly-Pendjari Complex [extension to "W National Park of Niger", Niger]	OK	41 COM 8B.3
4	China	Qinghai Hoh Xil	I	41 COM 8B.4
5	India	Bhitarkanika Conservation Area	N	41 COM 8B.5
6	Mongolia / Russian Federation	Landscapes of Dauria	(see 8B.Add)	41 COM 8B.6
7	Albania / Austria / Belgium / Bulgaria / Croatia / Italy / Poland / Romania / Slovenia / Spain / Ukraine	Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Other Regions of Europe [extension to "Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Ancient Beech Forests of Germany" Germany, Slovakia, Ukraine] By letter of 28 June 2016, Poland withdrew its participation in this serial transnational nomination.	D	41 COM 8B.7
8	Argentina	Los Alerces National Park	I	41 COM 8B.8
<b>MIXED SITES</b>				
9	Mexico	Tehuacán-Cuicatlán Valley: originary habitat of Mesoamerica	D / D	41 COM 8B.9
<b>CULTURAL SITES</b>				
10	Angola	Historic Centre of Mbanza Kongo	I	41 COM 8B.10
11	Eritrea	Asmara: Africa's Modernist City	I	41 COM 8B.11
12	South Africa	#Khomani Cultural Landscape	D	41 COM 8B.12
13	Jordan	As-Salt Eclectic Architecture (1865-1925), Origins and Evolution of an Architectural Language in the Levant	N	41 COM 8B.13
14	United Arab Emirates	Khor Dubai, a Traditional Merchants' Harbour	N	41 COM 8B.14
15	Cambodia	Sambor Prei Kuk Archaeological Site representing the Cultural Landscape of Ancient Ishanapura	D	41 COM 8B.15
16	China	Kulangsu: a historic international settlement	I	41 COM 8B.16
17	India	Historic City of Ahmadabad	D	41 COM 8B.17
18	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Historic City of Yazd	D	41 COM 8B.18
19	Japan	Sacred Island of Okinoshima and Associated Sites in the Munakata Region	I	41 COM 8B.19
20	Azerbaijan	Historic Centre of Sheki with the Khan's Palace	N	41 COM 8B.20
21	Croatia / Italy / Montenegro	Venetian Works of Defence between 15th and 17th Centuries	I	41 COM 8B.21
22	Denmark	Kujataa – a subarctic farming landscape in Greenland	R	41 COM 8B.22
23	France	Taputapuātea	I	41 COM 8B.23
24	Germany	Caves with the oldest Ice Age art	I	41 COM 8B.24
25	Poland	Tarnowskie Góry Lead-Silver-Zinc Mine and its Underground Water Management System	D	41 COM 8B.25
26	Russian Federation	The Assumption Cathedral of the town-island of Sviyazhsk	I	41 COM 8B.26
27	Spain	Talayotic Minorca	D	41 COM 8B.27
28	Turkey	Aphrodisias	D	41 COM 8B.28
29	Germany	Naumburg Cathedral and the High Medieval Cultural Landscape of the Rivers Saale and Unstrut	N	41 COM 8B.29
30	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	The English Lake District	I	41 COM 8B.30
31	Georgia	Gelati Monastery [significant boundary reduction of "Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery"]	(see 8B.Add)	41 COM 8B.31
32	France	Strasbourg: from Grande-île to <i>Neustadt</i> , a European urban scene [extension to "Strasbourg – Grande île"]	OK	41 COM 8B.32
33	Germany	The Bauhaus and its sites in Weimar, Dessau and Bernau [extension to "Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar and Dessau"]	OK	41 COM 8B.33
34	Germany	Luther Sites in Central Germany [extension to "Luther Memorials in Eisleben and Wittenberg"]	NA	41 COM 8B.34
35	Brazil	Valongo Wharf Archaeological Site	I	41 COM 8B.35

In the presentation below, IUCN Recommendations and ICOMOS Recommendations are both presented in the form of Draft Decisions and are extracted from documents WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B1 (ICOMOS) and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B2 (IUCN).

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

## A. NOMINATIONS TO BE PROCESSED ON AN EMERGENCY BASIS

Property	<b>Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town</b>
Id. N°	<b>1565</b>
State Party	<b>Palestine</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(ii)(iv)(vi)</b>

See document WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B1.Add.2

### **Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.1**

[See Addendum: WHC/17/41.COM/8B.Add.2]

## B. NATURAL SITES

### B.1. AFRICA

#### B.1.1. New Nominations

Property	<b>Mole National Park</b>
ID No.	<b>1514</b>
State Party	<b>Ghana</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(vii)(ix)(x)</b>

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2017, page 17.

### **Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.2**

1. Having examined Documents WHC/17/41.COM/8B and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Decides not to inscribe **Mole National Park, Ghana**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of natural criteria;
3. Commends the State Party for its efforts to protect and manage Mole National Park as an important refuge for a representative cross-section of flora and fauna of Guinea savannah woodland and its initiatives to strengthen collaborative natural resource management with local communities surrounding the national park;
4. Recommends the State Party, with the support of IUCN and partners as appropriate, to continue its efforts to strengthen the conservation of Mole National Park, with emphasis on:
  - a) Updating the Mole National Park management plan, which expired in 2016,

- b) Updating wildlife census data to better understand the conservation status of key species within the national park,
- c) Restoring, where possible, key wildlife populations for which the national park has the potential to provide suitable habitat,
- d) Establishing additional Community Resource Management Areas adjoining the national park to act as buffer zones,
- e) Enhancing ecological connectivity through the creation of improved buffer zones and the development of wildlife corridors, and
- f) Updating tourism planning for the national park to anticipate growing tourism demand and to ensure sustainability.

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

Property	<b>W-Arly-Pendjari Complex</b> [extension to "W National Park of Niger", Niger]
ID No.	<b>749 Bis</b>
State Party	<b>Benin / Burkina Faso</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(ix)(x)</b>

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2017, page 3.

### **Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.3**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/17/41.COM/8B and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Approves the extension of the **W National Park of Niger, Niger**, to become the **W-Arly-Pendjari Complex, Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ix) and (x)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

#### **Brief synthesis**

The W-Arly-Pendjari Complex is a transnational property shared between the Republic of Niger, Burkina Faso and the Republic of Benin in West Africa. Located in the transition zone between the savannas of the Sudanese region and the forested Guinean region, the W-Arly-Pendjari Complex lies at the heart of the most extensive and protected area block in the West African Woodlands/Savanna Biogeographical Province and includes the largest and most important continuum of terrestrial, semi-aquatic and aquatic ecosystems in the West African savanna belt. The property encompasses 1,714,831 ha and is a contiguous mosaic of nine protected areas. It includes the trinational complex of W National Park (shared between Benin, Burkina Faso and Niger), Arly National Park (Burkina Faso), Pendjari

National Park (Benin) and the hunting reserves of Koakrana, Kourtiagou (Burkina Faso) and Konkombri and Mékrou (Benin).

**Criterion (ix):** Stretching across three countries, W-Arly-Pendjari Complex is the largest and most important continuum of terrestrial, semi-aquatic and aquatic ecosystems in the West African savanna belt. Situated within the Volta River basin it comprises a dynamic system, where the ebb and flow of water with alternating wet and dry seasons creates a rich variety of plant communities and associated fauna. The Complex is a major expanse of intact Sudano-Sahelian savanna, with numerous and diverse types of vegetation such as grassland, shrub, wooded savannah, open forests and extensive gallery and riparian forests as well as the rare semi-deciduous forest of Bondjagou within Pendjari National Park. The long-term effects of fire linked to human occupation, perhaps dating back some 50,000 years, have shaped the vegetation of the property, and the continued traditional use of fire maintains the diversity of vegetation types, which in turn provide habitat for the property's characteristic wildlife.

**Criterion (x):** The property and the broader landscape are a refuge for species of fauna that have disappeared or are highly threatened in most of the rest of West Africa. The W-Arly-Pendjari Complex is particularly crucial to the conservation of the last healthy populations of mammals belonging to the Sahelian and Sudanian domains. The Complex includes the largest and most ecologically secure elephant population in West Africa, representing 85% of the region's savanna elephants. It also protects almost the complete assemblage of characteristic flora and fauna, providing crucial habitat for most of the large mammal species typical of West Africa, such as African Manatee, Cheetah, Lion, Leopard, African Wild Dog and Topi Antelope. It harbours the only viable population of lion in the area and probably the only population of cheetah in West Africa. The site exhibits particularly high levels of endemism among fish species and is home to seven of the nine endemic fish species reported in the Volta Basin.

#### **Integrity**

The W-Arly-Pendjari Complex is of sufficient size to permit unimpeded ecological function and the overall integrity of the system is good amongst protected areas in West Africa, many of which have suffered significant degradation from anthropogenic pressures. Covering a comparatively large area of 1,714,831 ha, the trinational property contains a representative suite of Sudanian ecosystems that are in good condition. It includes a large variety of habitats indispensable for the survival of characteristic species and is large enough to support the healthy populations of large mammal species such as elephant and lion which range over wide territories.

The W National Park and the Arly-Pendjari National Park complexes are connected through the four hunting reserves, allowing for connectivity across the property and free movements of animals in the

complex. Hunting within the hunting reserves has, to date, been sustainably managed and these reserves include natural systems and habitat that are regarded as being of a similar quality to that within the national parks, thereby enhancing resilience. The hunting reserves would be considered equivalent to IUCN Category VI and the activity, at the levels at the time of inscription, does not appear to be negatively impacting on the property's Outstanding Universal Value as a whole.

The buffer zone of W-Arly-Pendjari Complex consists of areas of different protection status (hunting reserves, wildlife reserves, and special legally designated buffer zones) all established by national laws and covers a total area of 1,101,221 ha. The buffer zones are designed to strengthen integrity and are managed as to mitigate impacts from surrounding human activities.

#### **Protection and management requirements**

The property benefits from long-term legal protection through national laws and receives financial and technical support from the States and some development partners. Five of the protected areas making up the W-Arly-Pendjari Complex are protected as national parks (managed as IUCN Category II). The four hunting reserves within Benin and Burkina Faso are also managed under the same regime as national parks, noting that sustainable hunting is permitted. The hunting in these reserves is regulated through annual quotas, closely monitored and aimed at generating benefits for local communities and conservation.

Although the boundaries of the property are clearly defined, known by the surrounding population and regulated, there are threats such as poaching, illegal grazing and encroachment of agricultural land which persist. Adequate measures must be undertaken to address these threats including working closely with agricultural development sectors to regulate, incentivize and raise awareness among communities surrounding the property. Monitoring of the scale of transhumance activities, which are a long-standing use, is important to ensure so that it remains sustainable in relation to the property's Outstanding Universal Value.

The property is managed in Benin by the Centre National de Gestion des Réserves de Faune (CENAGREF); and in Burkina Faso, Arly National Park is managed by the Office National des Parcs et Réserves (OFINAP) and W National Park, Burkina Faso by the State forestry administration: Direction Générale des Forêts et de la Faune (DGFF). The W National Park, Niger is managed by the Direction Générale des Eaux et Forêts (DGEF), Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Salubrité Urbaine et du Développement Durable (MESU/DD). The multi-agency responsibilities across the three States Parties require considerable and sustained effort to ensure effective coordination and harmonization of protected area policies and practice. All national parks in the Complex have a 10-year management plan all following a joint "Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement du complexe" to foster

coordination. A workable system of transboundary governance is in place under a tripartite management agreement (now quadripartite with the integration of the State Party of Togo). However, ongoing efforts are needed to improve the levels of transnational cooperation for the property.

Ongoing attention is needed to ensure that the traditional application of fire continues to support fire regimes which maintain Outstanding Universal Value, particularly under the influence of climate change. Similarly the three States Parties should work cooperatively with UEMOA (Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine) to plan, monitor and act such that transhumance movements taking place in the property and its buffer zones do not adversely impact on the Outstanding Universal Value.

There is also a need to sustain long-term adequate funding for the W-Arly-Pendjari Complex. The States Parties should ensure that adequate government funding is provided to manage the Complex and the necessary coordination. The West African Savannah Foundation (FSOA) created in 2012 is an endowment fund which requires further investment to ensure sustainability. It is critical that the FSOA becomes a source of funding for the entire Complex and continues to be supported and grow. Furthermore, it is important that all protected areas within the Complex are eligible to access this endowment fund.

4. **Recommends** that the States Parties within their adopted joint management framework:
  - a) Continue to strengthen and coordinate the measures to control the threat of wildlife poaching and other illegal activities including through the provision of adequate equipment and training of rangers and patrols,
  - b) Monitor the impacts of climate change on the ecosystems of the property, in particular to understand and anticipate any changes to the ecological outcomes resulting from the traditional application of fire and to ensure that the use of fire is based on robust ecologically-based conservation objectives,
  - c) Improve institutional coordination between the agencies in charge of the management of the property and the administrations responsible for agricultural development, in order to avoid potential negative impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property,
  - d) Develop a long-term strategy for the sustainable financing of the property including strengthening the viability of the Fondation des savanes ouest-africaines (FSOA) and ensuring that all the protected areas within the property are eligible to access the funding of the FSOA,
  - e) Work closely with UEMOA (Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine) to plan, monitor and implement activities as described in the property's management plan concerning transhumance taking place within the property and its buffer zones, in order to support these

activities at sustainable levels and to ensure that they are not negatively impacting the property's Outstanding Universal Value;

5. **Requests** the States Parties of Benin and Burkina Faso to submit a new map of the buffer zone boundaries at 1:50,000 scale to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2017**;
6. **Also recommends** the State Party of Niger to consider designating the buffer zones which exist for the W National Park, Niger as formal World Heritage buffer zones through the submission of a Minor Boundary Modification in order to provide a consistent approach to buffer zones across the W-Arly-Pendjari Complex as a whole;
7. **Commends** the efforts of the States Parties, working with partners, for the high quality of conservation management that has been achieved in the protected areas of the Complex, and encourages these efforts to continue to improve the conservation of the property.

## B.2. ASIA - PACIFIC

### B.2.1. New Nominations

Property	<b>Qinghai Hoh Xil</b>
ID No.	<b>1540</b>
State Party	<b>China</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(vii)(x)</b>

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2017, page 29.

#### **Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.4**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. **Having examined** Documents WHC/17/41.COM/8B and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B2,
2. **Inscribes** **Qinghai Hoh Xil, China**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (vii) and (x)**;
3. **Adopts** the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

#### **Brief synthesis**

Qinghai Hoh Xil is located in the northeast corner of the vast Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau, the largest, highest and youngest plateau in the world. The property covers 3,735,632ha with a 2,290,904ha buffer zone and encompasses an extensive area of alpine mountains and steppe systems at elevations of over 4,500m above sea level. Sometimes referred to as the world's "Third Pole", Hoh Xil has a frigid plateau climate, with sub-zero average year-round temperatures and the lowest temperature occasionally reaching -45°C. With its ongoing processes of geological formation, the property includes a large planation surface and basin on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. It is the area with the highest concentration of lakes on the Plateau, exhibiting an exceptional diversity of lake basins and inland lacustrine landscapes at high altitude. The sweeping vistas and stunning visual

impact of this harsh and uninhabited wild landscape seem a place frozen in time. Yet it is a place that illustrates continually changing geomorphological and ecological systems.

The unique geographical formation and climatic conditions of the property nurture a similarly unique biodiversity. More than one third of the plant species, and all the herbivorous mammals dependent on them are endemic to the plateau, and 60% of the mammal species as a whole are plateau endemics. The frigid alpine grasslands and meadows surrounding Hoh Xil's lake basins are the main calving grounds for populations of Tibetan antelope from across the plateau and support critical migration patterns. The property includes a complete migration route from Sanjiangyuan to Hoh Xii. This route, despite being challenged by crossing the Qinghai-Tibet Highway and Railway, is the best protected among all migration routes of Tibetan antelope known today.

Inaccessibility and the harsh climate have combined to keep the property free from modern human influences and development while at the same time supporting a long-standing traditional grazing regime that coexists with the conservation of nature. Nevertheless, this "Third Pole" of the world appears to be suffering from the impact of global climate change with disproportionately warming temperatures and changing precipitation patterns. The ecosystems and geographic landscapes are extremely sensitive to such a change and external threats need to be controlled to allow ecosystems to adapt to environmental change.

**Criterion (vii):** Qinghai Hoh Xil is situated on the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau, the world's largest, highest, and youngest plateau. The property is a place of extraordinary beauty at a scale that dwarfs the human dimension, and which embraces all the senses. The contrast of scale is a recurring theme in Hoh Xil as high plateau systems function unimpeded on a grand scale, wildlife is vividly juxtaposed against vast treeless backdrops and tiny cushion plants contrast against towering snow covered mountains. In the summer, the tiny cushion plants form a sea of vegetation, which when blooming creates waves of different colours. Around the hot springs at the foot of towering snow covered mountains, the smells of dust, ash and sulphur combine with the sharp cold wind from the glacier. Glacial melt waters create numerous braided rivers which are woven into huge wetland systems forming tens of thousands of lakes of all colours and shapes. The lake basins comprise flat, open terrain incorporating the best preserved planation surface on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau as well as an unparalleled concentration of lakes. The lakes display a full spectrum of succession stages, forming an important catchment at the source of the Yangtze River and a spectacular landscape. The lake basins also provide the major calving grounds of the Tibetan antelope. In early summer each year, tens of thousands of female Tibetan antelopes migrate for hundreds of kilometres from wintering areas in Changtang in the west, the Altun

Mountains in the north and Sanjiangyuan in the east to Hoh Xil's lake basins to calve. The property secures the complete antelope migratory route between Sanjiangyuan and Hoh Xil, supporting the unimpeded migration of Tibetan antelope, one of the endangered large mammal species endemic to the Plateau.

**Criterion (x):** High levels of endemism within the flora of the property are associated with high altitudes and cold climate and contribute to similarly high levels of endemism within the fauna. Alpine grasslands make up 45% of the total vegetation in the property dominated by the grass *Stipa purpurea*. Other vegetation types include alpine meadows and alpine talus. Over one third of the higher plants found in the property are endemic to the Plateau and all of the herbivorous mammals that feed on these plants are also Plateau endemics. There are 74 species of vertebrates in Hoh Xil, including 19 mammals, 48 birds, six fish, and one reptile (*Phrynocephalus vliangalii*). The property is home to Tibetan antelope, wild yak, Tibetan wild ass, Tibetan gazelle, wolf and brown bear, all of which are frequently seen. Large numbers of wild ungulates depend on the property including almost 40% of the world's Tibetan antelope and an estimated 32-50% of the world's wild yak. Hoh Xil conserves the habitats and natural processes of a complete life cycle of the Tibetan antelope, including the phenomenon of congregating females giving birth after a long migration. The calving grounds in Hoh Xil support up to 30,000 animals each year and include almost 80% of the identified birth congregation areas in the entire antelope range. During the winter, some 40,000 Tibetan antelopes remain in the property, accounting for 20-40% of the global population.

#### **Integrity**

Qinghai Hoh Xil covers an extensive area which is virtually free of modern human impact. The extreme climatic conditions coupled with its inaccessibility combine to protect what is the last refuge for many globally significant plateau-dependent species. The design of the property accommodates the distribution ranges of large mammals and it is of a size that has a better than normal chance of buffering ecosystem changes due to global climate change. The property supports a large part of the total extent of the life cycle and migration routes of the Tibetan antelope. Despite the very large size there are opportunities to further extend the property, to encompass additional significant natural areas. There is no buffer zone established to the west and north of the property because the property is adjacent to three existing well protected areas in Qinghai Province, the Tibetan Autonomous Region and in Xinjiang Autonomous Region, but this implies the need for these adjacent areas to remain effectively conserved in view of their direct link to the conservation of the property.

The west section of the property, the Hoh Xii National Nature Reserve, is completely uninhabited and thus remains in a pristine state; the east section, the Soja-Qumar River sub-zone of

Sanjiangyuan National Nature Reserve, is also in near pristine state. This area supports the traditional nomadic lifestyles of Tibetan pastoralists who have coexisted with its conservation for a long time, and these communities have demonstrated a strong commitment through various initiatives to participate in conservation efforts. A few self-guided tourists (mostly in summer) along the Qinghai-Tibet highway do not significantly affect the integrity of the property. In addition, with strict enforcement by the authorities, the number of large poaching and illegal mining incidents has been substantially halted.

A notable challenge in the protection of the property is the highway and a railway that connect Qinghai and Tibet, and which pass through the eastern section of the property from the north to the south. Animal migration in this area is facilitated via the construction of corridors and active management of the transport corridor during the migration season. These measures have helped Tibetan antelope and other species adapt to the changes quickly and there is no evidence that the migratory patterns have been adversely disrupted.

Climate change presents a potential threat to the integrity of the property's endemic species and ecosystems. The site's vastness and marked elevation gradients should contribute substantial resilience to ensure the impact from human activity and invasive species can be well managed, nevertheless records show a notable rise in average temperature in the 60 years prior to inscription on the World Heritage List. As a consequence, the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau ecosystem is facing significant change for example the melting of permafrost and glaciers, encroachment of alpine shrub into the alpine meadows, and desertification of grassland. In the meantime, numerous new hot springs and faults are being formed following earthquakes. Glacial melting and increased precipitation have flooded one natural lake shore and formed new lakes downstream creating habitats in a state of dynamic flux. These geological and ecological dynamics offer a rare opportunity for scientific observations and long-term research. Warming temperatures may lead to species from lower altitudes moving up into new habitat refugia on the Plateau. Warmer conditions may also trigger greater pressure from human settlements moving into previously inhospitable areas.

#### **Protection and management requirements**

All areas within the property are state-owned and are protected areas at the national-level. A management system and a coordination mechanism have been established to ensure human and financial resources by engaging the support of central and local governments, communities, NGOs, and research institutions. Concerted efforts from these stakeholders, plus central and local legal protection, have effectively maintained the natural state of wilderness in the property and have ensured the ongoing survival of its resident species.

The conservation and management of the property will be guided by the Qinghai Hoh Xil Property Management Plan. This plan specifies a vision and objectives to maintain and enhance the Outstanding Universal Value of the property as well as a series of management activities aimed at improving protection. The plan recognizes and actively involves local Tibetan herders living in the property and buffer zone in conservation, management, and educational efforts. The plan addresses a range of issues concerning monitoring, public promotion, sustainable tourism development and, importantly, long term management along the transport corridor that crosses the property and its buffer zones.

The property benefits from an integrated management agency that coordinates efforts from central, provincial, municipal, and local authorities. Sufficient staff with multiple background and relevant experience will be provided to guarantee the conservation and management of the property. It will be of great importance that the responsible national and provincial authorities ensure that any development and changes to the transport corridors are fully assessed prior to implementation to protect the integrity of the property, including the migration routes that cross these transport routes.

4. Notes that the maintenance of the integrity of the wildlife migratory routes that cross the property is of central importance to the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value and requests the State Party to:
  - a) Closely monitor the effectiveness of measures to facilitate migratory patterns across the corridor and adapt management interventions accordingly,
  - b) Ensure that any proposed developments and/or changes to the management within the transport corridor, in both the property and the areas designated as buffer zones, are subject to rigorous prior planning and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment so as to ensure migratory patterns function unimpeded, and
  - c) Consider the future addition into the inscribed property of areas of the transport corridor currently designated as buffer zones, if warranted, to provide additional protection to migratory patterns;
5. Requests the State Party to focus monitoring and management actions on threats with a high potential to impact Outstanding Universal Value such as climate change, wildlife poaching and the inappropriate poisoning of the Pika population;
6. Commends the State Party and all stakeholders involved for their commitment to the protection of the large-scale conservation values of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau including the integration of traditional nomadic pastoralists into conservation efforts and welcomes the commitment made by the State Party that no forced relocation or exclusion of the traditional users of the property will be undertaken or pursued;

7. Encourages the State Party to expand collaboration within the 2010 cooperative framework established between Hoh Xil National Nature Reserve and Sanjiangyuan National Nature Reserve in Qinghai, Changtang National Nature Reserve in Tibet and Altun Mountains National Nature Reserve in Xinjiang, and to consider progressive additions to the inscribed property from these protected areas to add attributes of Outstanding Universal Value and/or improve integrity, protection and management.

Property	<b>Bhitarkanika Conservation Area</b>
ID No.	<b>1530</b>
State Party	<b>India</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(vii)(ix)(x)</b>

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2017, page 43.

**Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.5**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/17/41.COM/8B and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Decides not to inscribe the **Bhitarkanika Conservation Area, India**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of natural criteria;
3. Recommends that the State Party:
  - a) Ensures adequate human, material and financial resources to support the effective management of the Bhitarkanika Conservation Area, and in particular to provide adequate resources for the management of the Gahirmatha Marine Wildlife Sanctuary, including year-round patrolling to prevent illegal fishing by commercial fishing vessels,
  - b) Implements additional protection for the two additional mass Olive Ridley Turtle nesting beaches on the Odisha Coast;
4. Thanks the State Party for its continued efforts to protect and conserve the values of the nominated property, including previous efforts to re-establish the Saltwater Crocodile population and to protect the Olive Ridley Turtle population and the nesting beach on the Gahirmatha Coast.

**B.2.2. Nominations deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee**

Property	<b>Landscapes of Dauria</b>
ID No.	<b>1448 Rev</b>
State Party	<b>Mongolia / Russian Federation</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(ix)(x)</b>

See document WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B2.Add

**Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.6**

[See Addendum: WHC/17/41.COM/8B.Add]

**B.3. EUROPE - NORTH AMERICA**

**B.3.1. Significant boundary modifications of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List**

Property	<b>Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Other Regions of Europe</b> [extension to "Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Ancient Beech Forests of Germany" Germany, Slovakia, Ukraine]
ID No.	<b>1133 Ter</b>
State Party	<b>Albania / Austria / Belgium / Bulgaria / Croatia / Italy / Poland / Romania / Slovenia / Spain / Ukraine</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(ix)</b>

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2017, page 55.

**Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.7**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/17/41.COM/8B and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Defers the examination of the extension **Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Other Regions of Europe, Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Italy, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Ukraine**, to the World Heritage List, taking note of the potential for parts of the nominated property to meet criterion (ix), in order to allow the relevant States Parties, with the support of IUCN and the World Heritage Centre if requested, to:
  - a) Critically review component site selections and configurations to ensure ecological viability, and propose a much more selective set of series, of fewer, larger and more natural components representing the most intact primeval and ancient forests, retaining the standards and basis for Outstanding Universal Value of the presently inscribed series in Germany, Slovakia and Ukraine,

- b) *Critically review buffer zone design and effectiveness to ensure a consistent approach; to align boundaries with existing protected area zoning boundaries; to expand buffer zones to fully surround components where they are in close proximity; and to ensure the buffer zones prescribe how potentially impactful activities will be mitigated to safeguard the integrity of the nominated components and allow room for the continued expansion of natural forest development,*
- c) *Define a clearly understood finite series, based on a clearly defined Statement of Outstanding Universal Value and property name that is coherent with the current inscribed property, within which any further nominated extensions would be clearly and consistently configured,*
- d) *Assure that any further nomination provides clear and committed funding arrangements, to support consistent national site management as well as coordinated management across the complex transnational serial property and, should the extension be approved, guarantee overall, protection levels and consistent standards to avoid any recurrence of the type of conservation issues which have arisen in the existing World Heritage property;*
3. *Thanks the States Parties for their cooperation in developing this nomination and encourages them, and the other relevant States Parties, to continue close cooperation through the expansion of the Integrated Management System and the implementation of the European Beech Forest Network that ensure the protection of the functional linkages between the component parts, harmonized monitoring, research and standard setting and the sharing of technical expertise.*

#### B.4. LATIN AMERICA - CARIBBEAN

##### B.4.1. New Nominations

Property	<b>Los Alerces National Park</b>
ID No.	<b>1526</b>
State Party	<b>Argentina</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(vii)(x)</b>

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2017, page 73.

##### **Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.8**

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/17/41.COM/8B and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B2,*
2. *Inscribes **Los Alerces National Park, Argentina**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (vii) and (x)**, taking note that the adopted boundary includes only the formally gazetted Los Alerces National Park, and includes the Los Alerces National Reserve within the buffer zone to the inscribed area;*

3. *Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

##### **Brief synthesis**

*Los Alerces National Park is located within the Andes of Northern Patagonia and the property's western boundary coincides with the Chilean border. The property coincides with the formally gazetted Los Alerces National Park covering 188,379 ha and has a buffer zone of 207,313 ha comprising the contiguous Los Alerces National Reserve (71,443 ha) plus an additional area (135,870 ha) which forms a 10 km wide band around the property except where it borders Chile.*

*The landscape in this region is moulded by successive glaciations creating a scenically spectacular variety of geomorphic features such as moraines, glacial river and lake deposits, glacial cirques, chain-like lagoons, clear-water lakes, hanging valleys, sheepback rocks and U-shaped valleys. The Park is located on the Futaleufú River basin which encompasses a complex system of rivers and chained lakes, regulating the drainage of the abundant snow and rain precipitation. The property is dominated by the presence of Patagonian Forest which occupies part of southern Chile and Argentina. This forest is one of the five temperate forest types in the world, and the only ecoregion of temperate forests in Latin America and the Caribbean. The property is vital for the protection of some of the last portions of continuous Patagonian Forest in almost a pristine state and it is the habitat for a number of endemic and threatened species of flora and fauna including the longest-living population of Alerce trees (*Fitzroya cupressoides*), a conifer endemic to South America.*

**Criterion (vii):** *The property conserves a variety of landscapes and scenery. It contains an extensive system of interconnected, natural clear-water lakes and rivers. These waters display spectacular colours with shifting hues of green, blue and turquoise according to the intensity of sunlight and the time of the year. Crystal-clear rivers and lakes are surrounded by lush temperate Valdivian forests in an environment of mountain ranges, glaciers and snow-capped peaks. The Alerce forest is a celebrated feature of this majestic landscape; the forest is particularly remarkable in the north arm of Lake Menéndez which contains the Millennial Alerce Forest, located amidst a rainforest environment of ferns, moss, lichens, vines and bamboo, and with the largest and oldest tree being nearly 60 metres tall and approximately 2,600 years old. The Los Alerces National Park retains a high degree of naturalness providing a profound visitor experience.*

**Criterion (x):** *The property contains globally important undisturbed areas of Patagonian Forest, influenced by elements of Valdivian Temperate Forest, which is a priority ecoregion for biodiversity conservation worldwide. The Valdivian ecoregion has developed in marked biogeographic insularity, in which important speciation processes have taken place. This is evidenced by the presence of relict genera and even taxonomic orders, as well*

as numerous endemic and threatened species: 34% of woody plant genera are endemic, from which 80% are known from only one species, and some are relict having survived periods of glaciation. The globally threatened Alerce tree is the second longest living tree species in the world (> 3,600 years). Unlike many other Alerce forests, which show signs of alteration due to exploitation, livestock farming or fire, the Alerce forest in the property is in an excellent state of conservation, which contributes to the long-term viability of the species' natural populations.

### **Integrity**

The inscribed area corresponds to the Los Alerces National Park, a legally protected area equivalent to IUCN Category II. The property is uninhabited and road less; it contains significant strictly protected zones (equivalent of IUCN Category I). These include an "Intangible Area" (comparable to IUCN Category Ib) and a "Strict Nature Reserve" (Category Ia) adding up to 125,463 ha or two-thirds of the property. In addition, some of the forests in the property have a very high degree of natural protection due to their remoteness and rugged terrain, combined with a longstanding formal conservation history and are therefore exceptionally intact. The property contains the most intact and least vulnerable Valdivian Temperate Forest stands in Argentina and is of sufficient size to sustain its Outstanding Universal Value. Other areas in Argentina and neighbouring Chile also offer the potential for the future expansion of this property.

The contiguous 71,443 ha Los Alerces National Reserve forms part of the property's buffer zone and is also a protected area equivalent to IUCN Category VI; thus allowing sustainable use of its resources. The National Reserve is inhabited by a small number of rural settlers and is subject to grazing. It is the focus on most tourism activity and contains the main visitor infrastructure and services. The National Reserve is also the location of the 1970s Futaleufú Dam, reservoir and associated hydropower infrastructure. The reservoir created by the dam extends into areas of the property. One of the most striking values of the property is its impressive scenic beauty. The ensemble of majestic, partially glaciated mountains transitioning into dense and largely intact forests across most of the property, interrupted only by the countless crystal-clear lakes, rivers and creeks, is visually stunning. The dam is a major non-natural landscape element that is a long-standing and permanent damaging feature in the natural landscape.

### **Protection and management requirements**

The property is part of the National System of Protected Areas in Argentina (SNAP - Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas de la Argentina), which is under the jurisdiction of the National Parks Administration (APN), a self-governed body created by Law No. 12,103 in 1934, regulated by National Law No. 22,351 of 1980. The overarching legal objective of the property is protection and conservation for scientific research, education and

enjoyment of the present and future generations. All land is in the public domain in accordance with the legal provisions.

Long-standing conflicts exist in the National Reserve, which forms part of the buffer zone, concerning land tenure rights on private property. Private land only occurs over a small area however, use rights extend to much wider areas of the National Reserve. It is important to seek a satisfactory resolution through working with local communities to limit impacts and optimize the benefits of World Heritage listing for stakeholders.

The property has a management plan which was legally adopted in 1997 and will be revised and updated when required, including provisions to enhance participatory approaches to management. The property benefits from adequate human and financial resources for its management and has a highly professional ranger corps responsible for on-ground control and law enforcement. However, operational resources are very limited and should be improved.

As one of the key values of the property is its high degree of naturalness, it is therefore imperative to avoid any further developments that could lead to fragmentation of the property. The impacts of the Futaleufú Dam, reservoir and associated infrastructure should be carefully monitored to mitigate against legacy, current and possible future impacts. Any major upgrades of this infrastructure should be avoided. Any ongoing routine maintenance or unavoidable upgrades should be subject to rigorous environmental impact assessment to safeguard against impact on the property's Outstanding Universal Value.

Provision of sustainable tourism and recreation is an important management objective and subject to major spatial and management restrictions through zoning. In spite of these measures there are concerns about growing tourism and recreation driven by growing local demand from nearby towns. Such demand could increase with the World Heritage designation of the park. Invasive alien species, which is a key threat throughout the region, requires effective control measures particularly to avoid impacts to the fragile freshwater ecosystems that are present in the property.

4. Requests the State Party to submit a new map of the inscribed property and of the buffer zone to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2017**;
5. Also requests the State Party to carefully monitor the operations and impact of the Futaleufú Dam, reservoir and associated infrastructure to avoid, and/or mitigate adverse impacts on Outstanding Universal Value, and to ensure that ongoing routine maintenance or any planned upgrades are subject to rigorous prior environmental and social impact assessment;
6. Further requests the State Party, in cooperation with the State Party of Chile as appropriate, to consider the potential future extension of the property to include additional areas along the

ecoregional corridor of the Andino Norpatagonica Biosphere Reserve that would enhance the conservation of the natural values of the Valdivian Temperate Forests and associated habitats of the ecoregion as a whole;

7. Welcomes the efforts of the State Party to reduce habitat fragmentation and mitigate climate change impacts through the Global Environment Facility project and the Biosphere Reserve Initiative that are currently being implemented within the region where the property is located, and recommends the State Party carefully consider the results and recommendations from these projects and initiatives when preparing a potential extension of the property as recommended above;
8. Encourages the State Party, with the support of IUCN if requested, to work towards resolving the relationships with private land owners in the buffer zone, capitalizing on the lessons learned in other World Heritage properties on access and benefit sharing to improve relationships and foster local community stewardship.

## C. MIXED SITES

### C.1. LATIN AMERICA / CARIBBEAN

#### C.1.1. New Nominations

Property	<b>Tehuacán-Cuicatlán Valley: originary habitat of Mesoamerica</b>
ID No.	<b>1534</b>
State Party	<b>Mexico</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(iii)(iv)(vi)(x)</b>

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2017, page 89.  
See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2017, page 21.

#### **Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.9**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/17/41.COM/8B, WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Tehuacán-Cuicatlán Valley: originary habitat of Mesoamerica, Mexico**, to the World Heritage List, in order to allow the State Party, with the advice of the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre, if requested, to:
  - a) Consider, in relation to cultural criteria, a revised approach focusing on the development of irrigated agriculture and emphasising the cultural landscape dimension of the nominated property,
  - b) Also review the nomination in relation to natural criteria, taking note that the region has biodiversity values that are potentially of Outstanding Universal Value, to clearly demonstrate that all natural attributes contributing to the potential Outstanding Universal Value are included within the serial components and boundaries of the nominated property, harmonizing wherever possible the core zones of the Tehuacán-Cuicatlán Biosphere Reserve with the nominated area,
3. Recommends the State Party to:
  - a) undertake further surveys, research and documentation of sites in the Tehuacán-Cuicatlán Valley related to irrigation, in the context of an overall assessment of the known sites in the valley, and set out how the complex irrigation system functioned at a landscape scale, and also undertake an augmented comparative analysis of sites with evidence for irrigation within Mesoamerica to justify the complexity of the system compared to others,
  - b) Consider including criterion (ix) in a revised nomination, in view of the global ecological significance of the region within which the nominated property is located,
  - c) Finalise the specific plan for the Management and protection of the archaeological sites within the Tehuacán-Cuicatlán Biosphere Reserve, and augment the Tehuacán-Cuicatlán Biosphere Reserve Management Plan to cover the conservation and restoration of archaeological sites in their landscape,
  - d) provide evidence of adequate, sustainable funding and appropriately skilled staff for holistic, integrated management of natural and cultural heritage values within the nominated property; and strengthen the overall human and financial resources for management of cultural assets within the Tehuacán-Cuicatlán Valley,
  - e) Develop a visitor management strategy for the revised nominated property that is based on a landscape approach;
4. Encourages the State Party to expedite its plans to update the Nature Tourism Strategy for the Tehuacán-Cuicatlán Biosphere Reserve (2010-2015) to improve visitor management strategies including defining carrying capacities; to identify suitable private sector tourism partners; to define appropriate tourism infrastructure; and to build the capacities of local communities and other sectors to handle increasing tourism interest in the nominated property;
5. Also encourages the State Party to refine the governance structure of the nominated property to involve more effective participation of local communities in co-management and decision-making, and ensure the economic needs and development aspirations of these communities are appropriately addressed;

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

## D. CULTURAL SITES

### D.1. AFRICA

#### D.1.1. New Nominations

Property	<b>Historic Centre of Mbanza Kongo</b>
ID No.	<b>1511</b>
State Party	<b>Angola</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(iii)(v)(vi)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2017, page 33.

#### **Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.10**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/17/41.COM/8B and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Inscribes Mbanza Kongo, Vestiges of the Capital of the former Kingdom of Kongo, Angola, 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 town of Mbanza Kongo was the political and spiritual capital of the Kingdom of Kongo, one of the largest constituted states of Southern Africa, which was active from the 14th to the 19th century. Located on a plateau at an altitude of 570 metres, it was prosperous when the Portuguese arrived in the 15th century. To the large existing urban conurbation built in local materials, the Portuguese added and substituted stone buildings constructed in accordance with European construction methods, including several churches. The town then experienced the expansion of Christianity with the Westernisation of the local elites, without however renouncing its culture. In its built structure and archaeological vestiges, the town retains the traces of its customary, colonial and religious past, of which it is an eminent place of remembrance. The Kingdom of Kongo was at the centre of the most important route for the trade in enslaved persons, who were deported to the Americas and the Caribbean. No material vestige attesting to the slave trade has been found up to now.

**Criterion (iii):** *The contribution of the Kingdom of Kongo to the history of the African continent is attested and undeniable, thanks to the documentation available covering five centuries (from 1483 to the present day) and to the archaeological findings. Its capital has retained the ritual and symbolic powers embodied in the brotherhood of the Leopard Ngo. After the arrival of the Portuguese, the Kingdom adopted Christianity,*

*while however retaining elements of pre-existing Kongo customs. The vestiges of Mbanza Kongo thus evoke the political and symbolic importance of the Kingdom in its territory and its role as a gateway enabling the Christian world to enter the African continent.*

**Criterion (iv):** *The political and religious centre of Mbanza Kongo is an outstanding example of an architectural ensemble that illustrates, as nowhere else can in sub-Saharan Africa, the profound changes that emanated from the introduction of Christianity and the arrival of the Portuguese into Central Africa in the 15th century, events that influenced, not only religion but also trade, learning and contact between Central Africa and Europe, particularly Italy and Portugal. The Cathedral was standing when in 1608, the Pope accredited in Rome the first ambassador of a sub-Saharan African state to the Vatican. The Jesuit College reflects the status given to Mbanza Kongo as a seat of learning and is the place where in 1624 the first catechism was written in the Kikongo language to be used to spread Christianity across the Kingdom. The city was at the heart of the vast Kongo Kingdom that in turn was linked to a vast intercontinental network.*

#### **Integrity**

*All the attributes that express the property's Outstanding Universal Value are included inside the property boundaries. The property illustrates the political and religious functions as they were exercised in the heart of the former Kingdom of Kongo. The property includes a set of vestiges that evoke pre-colonial society, and the survival of the Kingdom over several centuries, and the many churches and the military and civil buildings left by the Portuguese. The state of these vestiges is generally satisfactory, but there are problems, some of which are serious, such as the insalubrity of the springs. Several excavations have begun to exploit the archaeological potential of a rich subsurface.*

*The conditions of visual integrity of the property are fragile, particularly because of the presence of telecommunications antennae (currently being dismantled) and the airstrip, located in the buffer zone, built by the Portuguese in the interwar years. The demolition of the airstrip, which is hardly used nowadays, has been confirmed by the State Party, and a new airport site has been chosen outside the town.*

#### **Authenticity**

*The authenticity of the property stems from the fact that since its foundation it has continuously maintained its sacred and symbolic function. The guardians of the tradition transmit the prestige on which the earlier kings relied: the customary court, which manages conflicts, has been reinstated after four decades of war, as a cultural and political link with a living tradition. The occupation of the urban space has been known since the 16th century, as reflected in the accounts written by Portuguese travellers. A certain degree of continuity has been maintained in this historic urban fabric, despite the*

orthogonal street pattern introduced by the Europeans, although the main street has retained its ancient trace. The many churches and convents contributed to stability, and it is quite remarkable that the passing of centuries has not led to any encroachment on the royal space, which is still clearly identifiable as the spiritual centre of the community.

**Management and protection requirements**

Since the Angolan constitution was established in 2010, the heritage of Mbanza Kongo has been preserved by a set of legal texts that delineate the boundaries of the property and its buffer zone (executive decree of July 2014), and lists the protected places (decree of January 2015).

A participative management committee was set up by presidential decree in September 2015. The committee coordinates the action of the entities in charge of managing the site (Ministry of Culture, Governorate of Zaire province, Municipality, Customary authorities). The participation of the customary authorities is a significant indicator of local involvement. Two urban infrastructure development plans (water, energy, etc.) are scheduled to end in 2017; they must be extended. The Management Plan 2016-2020 has defined tools to ensure the property's security and enhance its appearance. Conservation and restoration measures, particularly for the former cathedral (Kulumbimbi), have been scheduled over the next five years. The National Cultural Heritage institute provides a frame of reference for these works, for their technical coordination and for funding. Documentary, archaeological and historic research about the property must however be continued and extended. A tourism management strategy will have to be developed. The civil protection services ensure the surveillance of the property. An urban regulation plan for the historic centre of Mbanza Kongo is also in preparation, while a provincial decree of August 2013 makes a prior building permit compulsory for any intervention inside the property boundaries and in the buffer zone.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
  - a) Completing the dismantling of the telecommunications antennae as announced,
  - b) Removing the airport runway as announced, and undertaking detailed archaeological investigations to identify the location of graves, former churches and other remains linked to the historic centre,
  - c) Confirming that the transversal management system is functioning, specifying the human and material resources made available to those in charge of the system,
  - d) Providing details of actions, persons responsible, and funding of the conservation intervention system,
  - e) Finalising the urbanism regulations (PREGU) as announced,
  - f) Devising a tourism management strategy,

g) Drawing up specific monitoring indicators based on Outstanding Universal Value;

5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2019** a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations;
6. Also recommends to foster collaboration with other countries on research into sites in the former Kongo Kingdom to explore whether other places and dimensions of this Kingdom could have the potential to be inscribed on the World Heritage List, to reflect for example its involvement in the Slave Trade or its extensive trading activities.

Property	<b>Asmara: Africa's Modernist City</b>
ID No.	<b>1550</b>
State Party	<b>Eritrea</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(ii)(iii)(iv)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2017, page 45.

**Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.11**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/17/41.COM/8B and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Asmara: Africa's Modernist City, Eritrea**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

**Brief synthesis**

Located on an upland plateau at the centre of Eritrea, Asmara, a Modernist city of Africa is the capital of the country and is an exceptionally well-preserved example of a colonial planned city, which resulted from the subsequent phases of planning between 1893 and 1941, under the Italian colonial occupation. Its urban layout is based mainly on an orthogonal grid which later integrated elements of a radial system. Asmara preserves an unusually intact human scale, featuring eclectic and rationalist built forms, well-defined open spaces, and public and private buildings, including cinemas, shops, banks, religious structures, public and private offices, industrial facilities, and residences. Altogether, Asmara's urban-scape outstandingly conveys how colonial planning, based on functional and racial segregation principles, was applied and adapted to the local geographical conditions to achieve symbolic messages and functional requirements. The town has come to be associated with the struggle of the Eritrean people for self-determination, which was pursued whilst embracing the tangible, yet exceptional, evidence of their colonial past.

Asmara's urban character and strong urban form exhibits a human scale in the relationship between buildings, streets, open spaces, and related

activities adapted to the local conditions, which embodies both colonial and post-colonial African life, with its public spaces, mixed-use fabric and place-based material culture. These spaces and use patterns also bear witness to interchange and cultural assimilation of successive encounters with different cultures as well as to the role played by Asmara in building people identity that also allowed for early efforts for its preservation. Asmara's urban layout with its different patterns associated to the planning phases, illustrates the adaptation of the modern urban planning and architectural models to local cultural and geographical conditions. The ensembles attesting to the colonial power and to the presence of the copt, jewish communities of the Asmaran society, with their institutional and religious places, the elements of the urban architecture (Harnet et Sematat avenues; Mai Jah Jah park; the walking paths; the old plaques with traces of the street names), the buildings, complexes and facilities resulting from the 1930s programmes (the post office building at Senegyeti avenue) the cinemas (Impero, Roma, Odeon, Capitol, Hamasien) the schools, the sport facilities, the garages, the residential complexes and buildings, the villas, the commercial buildings, the factories (soap and textiles); the cores of the community quarters (e.g. the Italian quarter, the Copt quarter and the Muslim quarter). The major cult places, marking the landscape with bell-towers, towers, and minarets, civil and military cemeteries illustrate the diversity of the populations and of their rituals. The main trade route which has been incorporated into the plan, the Capitol area with ministerial buildings and the governor palace, the public markets, the service stations.

**Criterion (ii):** Asmara, a Modernist City of Africa represents an outstanding example of the transposition and materialization of ideas about planning that developed in Europe and North America, in the multi-confessional African context and were used for functional and segregation purposes; the adaptation to the local context is reflected in the urban distribution and functional zoning, and in the architectural forms, which, although expressing a modernist and rationalist idiom, borrowed morphologies, construction methods, local materials combined with imported ones, as well as the use of local skills and workforce. The way in which Asmara came into being contributed to Eritreans' particular response to the tangible legacies of their colonial past. Despite the evidence of its colonial imprint, Asmara has been incorporated into the Eritrean identity and struggle for self-determination and has been the object of early efforts for its protection.

**Criterion (iv):** Asmara's urban layout and character, in combining the orthogonal grid with radial street patterns, integrating topographical features, taking into account local cultural conditions created by different ethnic and religious groups, and using the principle of zoning for achieving racial segregation and functional organisation, bears exceptional witness to the development of the new discipline of urban planning at the beginning of the 20th century and

its application in an African context, to serve the Italian colonial agenda. This hybrid plan, that combined the functional approach of the grid with the search for the picturesque and the creation of scenic spaces, vistas, civic plaza and monumental places, served the functional, civic and symbolic requirements for a colonial capital. The architecture of Asmara complements the plan and forms a coherent whole, although reflecting eclecticism and rationalist idioms, and is one of the most complete and intact collections of modernist/rationalist architecture in the world.

### **Integrity**

All the significant architectural structures and the original urban layout, including most of the characteristic features and public spaces, have been retained in their entirety. The site has also preserved its historical, cultural, functional and architectural integrity with its elements largely intact and generally in relatively acceptable condition, although a number of buildings suffer from lack of maintenance. Limited negative impacts have been the occasional inappropriate restoration of older structures and the construction of some buildings in the late 20th century that are inappropriate in size, scale or character. Despite continuing developmental pressures, the establishment of the 'Historic Perimeter' around the centre of the city since 2001 and a moratorium on new construction within this perimeter by the municipal authorities have safeguarded the site's integrity.

The integrity of the intangible attributes associated with the local community that has inhabited parts of the site for centuries has been maintained through a process of cultural continuity that, despite successive waves of foreign influence, has been successfully assimilated into a modern national consciousness and a national capital.

### **Authenticity**

Asmara's combination of innovative town planning and modernist architecture in an African context represents important and early developmental phases of town planning and architectural modernism that are still fully reflected in its layout, urban character and architecture.

Climatic, cultural, economic and political conditions over subsequent decades have favoured the retention of the artistic, material and functional attributes of the city's architectural elements to an almost unique degree of intactness, which allows also for future research on the history of construction of its buildings.

The authenticity of local intangible attributes manifested in language, cultural practices, identity, and sense of place have been retained through Asmara's evolution from an indigenous centre of economy and administration, through a colonial capital, to a modern African capital.

### **Management and protection requirements**

The protection of Asmara has been granted by the Regolamento Edilizio 1938, issued at the time of Cafiero's plan, and by the moratorium on new construction issued in 2001. The Cultural and

Natural Heritage Proclamation 2015 provides conditions for the legal protection of the property through ad-hoc designations. The Asmara Heritage Project and the Department of Public Works Development hold responsibilities for issuing building permits and granting permission for maintenance works in compliance with existing regulations. Planning instruments at different scales are crucial in complementing the legal protection of Asmara and its setting and in guaranteeing its effective management: the Urban Conservation Master Plan and the related Asmara Planning Norms and Technical Regulations under development are key tools in this regard. Both need to ensure that the intactness of Asmara's urban and built fabric, its human scale and specific modernist yet African character, are preserved, though favouring proactive maintenance, conservation and rehabilitation of its urban fabric and spaces. Given the several administrative/technical structures and instruments already in place, the envisaged management framework needs to build on existing experiences and structures and ensure coordination and clear mandates, which avoid duplication.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
  - a) Issuing the specific protective designations for the property as per the provisions of the CNHP 2015 and developing an implementation calendar to monitor advancements in this regard,
  - b) Finalising the Urban Conservation Master Plan and the Asmara Planning Norms and Technical Regulations, making consistent the zoning in the relevant plan and regulations, taking into account the 15 zones of the urban analysis, and developing action plans with clear priorities for conservation intervention and budget proposals,
  - c) Developing strategies to ensure a steady influx of financial resources, including loans and tax reduction or exemption measures, substantial qualified human resources, and considerable institutional and technical capacity,
  - d) Setting up the central management body envisaged by the Integrated Management Plan, based on the existing capacities and functioning structures, and giving it the function to coordinate all relevant stakeholders, both public and private, acting within the property and its buffer zone and providing it with the necessary technical and financial means and adequate human resources;
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2018** a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 43rd session in 2019;
6. Decides that the name of the property be changed to **Asmara: a Modernist City of Africa**.

Property	<b>≠Khomani Cultural Landscape</b>
ID No.	<b>1545</b>
State Party	<b>South Africa</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2017, page 58.

**Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.12**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/17/41.COM/8B and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **≠Khomani Cultural Landscape, South Africa**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party, with the advice of ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, if requested, to:
  - a) Reconsider the scope of the nomination on the basis of an expanded and augmented analysis of the region in relation to the historical distribution of the San and ≠Khomani San communities in the landscape and to the presence and density of tangible and intangible attributes that reflect their spiritual associations and their traditional subsistence practices,
  - b) Revise the justification for inscription and the criteria, focussing on the most appropriate ones in relation to the potential of the nominated property and the focus of the nomination,
  - c) Reconsider the boundaries of the nominated property on the basis of an assessment of the analysis mentioned above,
  - d) Augment the comparative analysis, basing it on the properties rather than on the peoples that inhabited them;
3. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site;
4. Encourages the State Party to consider seeking ICOMOS' advice to address the above-mentioned recommendations.

## D.2. ARAB STATES

### D.2.1. Nominations deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Property	<b>As-Salt Eclectic Architecture (1865-1925), Origins and Evolution of an Architectural Language in the Levant</b>
ID No.	<b>689 Rev</b>
State Party	<b>Jordan</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(ii)(iii)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2017, page 69.

#### **Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.13**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/17/41.COM/8B and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Decides not to inscribe **As-Salt Eclectic Architecture (1865-1925), Origins and Evolution of an Architectural Language in the Levant, Jordan**, on the World Heritage List.

Property	<b>Khor Dubai, a Traditional Merchants' Harbour</b>
ID No.	<b>1458 Rev</b>
State Party	<b>United Arab Emirates</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(ii)(iii)(vi)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2017, page 80.

#### **Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.14**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/17/41.COM/8B and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Decides not to inscribe **Khor Dubai, a Traditional Merchant's Harbour, United Arab Emirates**, on the World Heritage List.

## D.3. ASIA-PACIFIC

### D.3.1. New Nominations

Property	<b>Sambor Prei Kuk Archaeological Site representing the Cultural Landscape of Ancient Ishanapura</b>
ID No.	<b>1532</b>
State Party	<b>Cambodia</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(ii)(iii)(vi)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2017, page 91.

#### **Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.15**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/17/41.COM/8B and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Sambor Prei Kuk Archaeological Site of Ancient Ishanapura, Cambodia**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party, with the advice of ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, if requested, to:
  - a) Undertake necessary research and augment documentation and scholarly support for more substantial proposed justifications for the Outstanding Universal Value of the whole city for one or more criteria that apply to the whole of the nominated property and not just the temples area,

Or,

Propose a nomination of the temples zone alone which could be seen to justify the proposed criteria on its own, and then consider extending the nominated property once the wider property has been better studied, documented and assessed,

  - b) Whichever is the option chosen, identify more clearly the attributes of potential Outstanding Universal Value in relation to the boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone,
  - c) Augment the Conservation Plan with a conservation manual to set out the parameters within which conservation is carried out, and develop details of necessary resources to address the urgent conservation of the temple buildings that are in danger of collapse,
  - d) Refine the Management Plan by addressing more effectively the need for an appropriate risk management response and by identifying adequate resources for all planned actions,
  - e) Revise the Tourism Accommodation Plan by using a more dynamic and efficient approach that includes weather conditions, seasonal industry variations and monument conditions and their carrying capacities;
3. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site;

4. Encourages the State Party to consider seeking ICOMOS' advice to address the above-mentioned recommendations;
5. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
  - a) Preparing and implementing a visitor code of conduct,
  - b) Funding research and preparing an interpretation and presentation plan for the Kampoon Thom Museum,
  - c) Researching ways to avoid herbicides in fighting weeds and replace them by masonry- and environment-friendly methods,
  - d) Designing and implementing better signage in the nominated property,
  - e) Improving the visitor display and interpretation information at the Sambor Prei Kuk Visitor Centre,
  - f) Continuing careful looting control, and implementing the theft alarms plan mentioned in the Management Plan,
  - g) Complementing the monitoring program by regular reports on the conservation and restoration works, and the monitoring of risks data, the settlement pattern, the ancient hydraulic structures, visitor satisfaction, community involvement, and relevant broader environmental indicators.

Property	<b>Kulangsu: a historic international settlement</b>
ID No.	<b>1541</b>
State Party	<b>China</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(ii)(iii)(iv)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2017, page 104.

**Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.16**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/17/41.COM/8B and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Kulangsu, a Historic International Settlement, China**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

**Brief synthesis**

Kulangsu Island is located on the estuary of Chiu-lung River facing the city of Xiamen across the 600-meter-wide Lujiang Strait. With the opening of Xiamen as a commercial port in 1843, and Kulangsu as an international settlement in 1903, the island of the southern coastal areas of the Chinese empire suddenly became an important window for Sino-foreign exchanges. Its heritage reflects the composite nature of a modern

settlement composed of 931 historical buildings of a variety of local and international architectural styles, natural sceneries, a historic network of roads and historic gardens.

Through the concerted endeavour of local Chinese, returned overseas Chinese, and foreign residents from many countries, Kulangsu developed into an international settlement with outstanding cultural diversity and modern living quality. It also became an ideal dwelling place for the overseas Chinese and elites who were active in East Asia and South-eastern Asia as well as an embodiment of modern habitat concepts of the period between mid-19th and mid-20th century.

Kulangsu is an exceptional example of the cultural fusion, which emerged from these exchanges, which remain legible in an organic urban fabric formed over decades constantly integrating more diverse cultural references. Most exceptional testimony of the fusion of various stylistic influences is a genuinely new architectural movement the Amoy Deco Style, which emerged from the island.

**Criterion (ii):** Kulangsu Island exhibits in its architectural features and styles the interchange of Chinese, South East Asian and European architectural and cultural values and traditions produced in this variety by foreign residents or returned overseas Chinese who settled on the island. The settlement created did not only mirror the various influences settlers brought with them from their places of origin or previous residence but it synthesized a new hybrid style – the so-called Amoy Deco Style, which developed in Kulangsu and exerted influences over a far wider region in South-east Asian coastal areas and beyond. In this, the settlement illustrates the encounters, interactions and fusion of diverse values during an early Asian globalization stage.

**Criterion (iv):** Kulangsu is the origin and best representation of the Amoy Deco Style. Named after Xiamen's local Hokkien dialect name Amoy, Amoy Deco Style refers to an architectural style and typology, which first occurred in Kulangsu and illustrates the fusion of inspirations drawn from local building traditions, early western and in particular modernist influences as well as the southern Fujian Migrant culture. Based on these the Amoy Deco Style shows a transformation of traditional building typology towards new forms, which were later referenced throughout South-East Asia and became popular in the wider region.

**Integrity**

The integrity of the historic landscape has been maintained, primarily as result of consistent conservation of historic architectural structures and effective development controls regarding height, volume and form of new buildings. The historic relationship of built up and green spaces also contributes to the overall landscape integrity which includes the preserved natural sceneries of cliffs and rocks and the historic gardens, both affiliated courtyard and independent private gardens.

The completeness of the property is demonstrated in the delimitation of the entire island including its surrounding coastal water until the edge of the reef, which underpins that the built structures and the natural setting of the island form one harmonious whole. The early recognition of the harmony has prevented extensive development in the waters surrounding the island, which can be witnesses on other islands or the nearby mainland. Essential for the recognition of the value of the island is that it was never connected to Xiamen via traffic infrastructure and remains solely accessible by ferry. Today, this restriction constitutes and essential element of visitor management processes ensuring the continued intactness of the island.

Tourism pressures are a concern that could affect the integrity of the island and hence require strict controls. A maximum number of 35,000 visitors per day will be allowed to access Kulangsu, a number that will require close monitoring to ensure it suffices to prevent negative impacts of large visitor flows.

#### **Authenticity**

Kulangsu Island has retained its authenticity in form and design, location and setting and in many elements of the island material and substance as well as – to a lower extent – use and function. Both the urban settlement patterns as well as the architectural structures have retain their characteristic layout and stylistic features. The latter remain credible representations of the various architectural styles the island unites as well as the Amoy Deco Style it created.

Kulangsu retains its original location and natural landscape setting and has preserved the atmospheric qualities of an ideal residential settlement with a wide range of public services, which continue to serve their original function. The urban structures retain protected by the original legal context, which was created for the establishment of the international settlement in 1903 and remains valid until present. The various spatial contexts of the island, both natural and built-up retain their original links and relations including road connections and sight relations.

#### **Management and protection requirements**

Kulangsu was recognized by the State Council as a National Scenic Area in 1988 under the National Scenic Area framework. Fifty-one representative historic buildings, gardens, structures and cultural sites are included in Heritage lists: nineteen as National Heritage Sites, eight as Provincial Heritage Sites, and twenty-four as County Heritage Sites. Moreover, all the provincial and county protected sites will be added to the 8th Tranche of the National Heritage List.

The Conservation and Management Plan for Kulangsu Cultural Heritage was officially adopted 2011 and is being implemented by the Government since 2014. The plan establishes management strategies and actions based on an extensive analysis of the property's conditions and threats. The strategic documents also integrate the provisions of all other plans and protective

regulations into a comprehensive management system institutionalizing the cooperation between all concerned management stakeholders. Indicated by the plan as a necessity, the Conservation and Management Plan is supported by Guidelines on Control of Commercial Activities on Kulangsu, which have been adopted in 2014. These guide scale and quality assurance measures for commercial services on the island, in particular those in the tourism sector.

Following the 2017 Capacity Calculation Report of Kulangsu Scenic Zone, the optimum number of people on the island is set at 25,000 while the absolute maximum lies at 50,000 people per day. Since this number includes the residents and commuters to the island, the effective maximum number of visitors is now controlled at 35,000 visitors, including on peak days.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
  - a) Submitting an assessment report of the visitor controls to be implemented from June 2017 onwards to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies after a trial period of 2 years,
  - b) Monitoring of visitor controls and periodic update of studies on the limits of acceptable change with regard to visitation of the island to confirm that the current cut off numbers are sufficient to ensure the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value,
  - c) Developing and implementing a seismic retrofitting plan for brick and stone historic buildings,
  - d) Extending the focus of conservation measures to also include the interior of buildings.

Property	<b>Historic City of Ahmadabad</b>
ID No.	<b>1551</b>
State Party	<b>India</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(ii)(v)(vi)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2017, page 114.

#### **Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.17**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/17/41.COM/8B and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Historic City of Ahmadabad, India**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party, with the advice of ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, if requested, to:
  - a) Reformulate the justification for Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, according to criteria (ii) and/or (v), clearly articulating the relevant attributes based on comprehensive documentation of the city's urban fabric, spaces and buildings, particularly

the characteristics and cultural traditions associated with the pol and pur found throughout the city,

- b) Conduct comprehensive and accurate documentation of the historic buildings of the nominated property, particularly the privately owned timber houses, according to accepted international standards of documentation of historic buildings for conservation and management purposes, with the aim of meeting the conditions of authenticity,
  - c) Reconsider the boundaries of the nominated property and the buffer zone by strengthening the connection between the walled city and the river,
  - d) Conduct a detailed assessment of the extent and impact of the new constructions and development projects on the western section of the nominated property and its buffer zone with the aim of meeting the conditions of integrity,
  - e) Ensure the effective implementation of the Heritage Management Plan and the finalisation, ratification and implementation of the modification and additions to the development control regulations (DCR),
  - f) Complete and implement the Local Area Plan as a part of the Heritage Conservation Plan,
  - g) Prepare, approve and implement a conservation plan for the wooden historic houses,
  - h) Prepare, approve and implement a visitor management plan for the nominated property to complement the Heritage Management Plan and ensure an informed and sensitive development of tourism for the site;
3. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site;
  4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to Enriching the Heritage Department at Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation with capacity building and technical capacity relevant to the challenging size and extent of responsibilities of the documentation, conservation and monitoring of the nominated property and its buffer zone.

Property	<b>Historic City of Yazd</b>
ID No.	<b>1544</b>
State Party	<b>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2017, page 125.

**Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.18**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/17/41.COM/8B and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B1,

2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Historic City of Yazd, Islamic Republic of Iran**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party, with the advice of ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, if requested, to:

- a) Substantially reformulate the nomination according to arguments relevant for criterion (v), including the provision of evidence that can demonstrate the specificities of the architectural style and techniques in creating pleasant conditions for urban life in a desert setting,
  - b) Strengthen the ability of the nominated property to demonstrate its authenticity and integrity through accurate and detailed documentation of the urban elements, layouts and buildings; and resolving the important discrepancies that have been identified by ICOMOS between the maps and actual state of residential buildings in the city,
  - c) Compile a clear list of attributes of the nominated property in relation to the reformulated justification of Outstanding Universal Value according to criterion (v),
  - d) Revise the boundaries of the central and Zoroastrian components to incorporate the attributes of the proposed Outstanding Universal Value. This will involve both expansion of the boundaries (to ensure the inclusion of all significant historic buildings), and also some small and specific reductions (to exclude areas without attributes),
  - e) Develop and implement conservation policies and management strategies to address the issue of plastering non-earthen and non-historic buildings with earthen plaster, obscuring the differences between authentic historic fabric and new interventions or new constructions, with the aim of meeting the requirements of authenticity,
  - f) Deepen the level of detail in the action plan for managing the nominated property, based on the need for decisions to be values-based; and develop heritage impact assessment processes for evaluation of the impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value of larger developments;
3. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site;
  4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
    - a) Undertaking analytical studies of the Historic City of Yazd, elaborating the relationships between the intangible aspects of each district (including social, cultural and religious dimensions) and the tangible aspects (such as the qanats, water cisterns and religious structures),
    - b) Considering extending the buffer zone in the area of the Dolat-abad garden to provide improved protection of its setting from the impacts of future development,

- c) Conducting research on risk preparedness for the site with regards to earthquakes,
- d) Developing guidelines for the use, maintenance and conservation of earthen historic buildings, with attention to interiors, that will assist private owners of historic buildings,
- e) Training ICHHTO staff on relevant conservation philosophies, and the impacts of different interventions on the integrity and authenticity of the nominated property.

Property	<b>Sacred Island of Okinoshima and Associated Sites in the Munakata Region</b>
ID No.	<b>1535</b>
State Party	<b>Japan</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(ii)(iii)(vi)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2017, page 136.

**Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.19**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/17/41.COM/8B and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Sacred Island of Okinoshima and Associated Sites in the Munakata Region, Japan**, namely four of the eight nominated serial components: the Okinoshima Island, the Koyajima islet, the Mikadobashira islet and the Tenguwa islet, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (iii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

**Brief synthesis**

Located 50 km off the western coast of Kyushu Island, the Island of Okinoshima is an exceptional repository of records of early ritual sites, bearing witness to early worship practices associated with maritime safety, which emerged in the 4th century AD and continued until the end of the 9th century AD, at a time of intense exchanges between the polities in the Japanese Archipelago, in the Korean Peninsula, and on the Asian continent. Incorporated into the Munakata Grand Shrine, the Island of Okinoshima continued to be regarded as sacred in the following centuries up until today.

The entirety of the Island of Okinoshima, with its geomorphological features, the ritual sites with the rich archaeological deposits, and the wealth of votive offerings, in their original distribution, credibly reflect 500 years of ritual practices held on the Island; the primeval forest, the attendant islets of Koyajima, Mikadobashira and Tenguwa, along with the documented votive practices and the taboos associated with the Island, the open views from Kyushu and Oshima towards the Island, altogether credibly reflect that the worship of the Island, although changed in its practices and meanings over the centuries, due to external

exchanges and indigenisation, has retained the sacred status of Okinoshima.

**Criterion (ii):** The Sacred Island of Okinoshima Island exhibits important interchanges and exchanges amongst the different polities in East Asia between the 4th and the 9th centuries, which is evident from the abundant finds and objects with a variety of origins deposited at sites on the Island where rituals for safe navigation were performed. The changes, in object distribution and site organisation, attest to the changes in rituals, which in turn reflect the nature of the process of dynamic exchanges that took place in those centuries, when polities based on the Asian mainland, the Korean Peninsula and the Japanese Archipelago, were developing a sense of identity and that substantially contributed to the formation of Japanese culture.

**Criterion (iii):** The Sacred Island of Okinoshima is an exceptional example of the cultural tradition of worshipping a sacred island, as it has evolved and been passed down from ancient times to the present. Remarkably, archaeological sites that have been preserved on the Island are virtually intact, and provide a chronological record of how the rituals performed there changed over a period of some five hundred years, from the latter half of the 4th to the end of the 9th centuries. In these rituals, vast quantities of precious votive objects were deposited as offerings at different sites on the Island, attesting to changes in rituals. Direct offerings on Okinoshima Island ceased in the 9th century AD, but the worship of the Island did not cease, evolving and coming to be embedded into worship practices associated with the Munakata Shrine.

**Integrity**

The sacred Island of Okinoshima, with its three attendant islets of Koyajima, Mikadobashira and Tenguwa, comprise all attributes necessary to illustrate the values and processes expressing its Outstanding Universal Value. The property ensures the complete representation of the features illustrating the property as a testimony to a worshipping tradition of a sacred Island for safe navigation, emerging in a period of intense maritime exchanges. This has passed down to this day, through changes in ritual practices and meanings but whilst still retaining the sacred status of Okinoshima. The property is in good condition; it does not suffer from neglect and is properly managed, although careful consideration of potential impacts from off-shore infrastructure and increased cruise ship traffic is needed.

**Authenticity**

A substantial body of archaeological investigation and research on the Island of Okinoshima bears credible witness to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property; the unchanged location of the ritual sites, their distribution, and the still-abundant undisturbed deposits of votive offerings provide opportunities for future research and increased understanding of the values of the property. Existing restrictions and taboos contribute

to maintaining the aura of the island as a sacred place.

#### Management and protection requirements

The property enjoys legal protection at the national level under several laws, designations and planning instruments; protection is also guaranteed by traditional practices, in the form of restriction of use and taboos that have proven effective over time until the present day.

The management system envisages an overarching management body, the Preservation and Utilization Council, which includes the representatives of Munakata City and Fukutsu City and Fukuoka Prefecture. The Council is tasked with coordination of and responsibility for the implementation of the "Preservation and Management Plan", which incorporates four individual management plans covering different parts of the property as well as the buffer zone. To ensure full coordination and implementation of the management tasks, the owners of the property need to be involved in the Council; the representatives of the residents in the buffer zone and of the local businesses will coordinate and collaborate with the Preservation and Utilization Council. The National Agency for Cultural Affairs provides guidance and advice as well as an ad-hoc Advisory Committee. Minor repairs and everyday maintenance are carried out by craftsmen from the local community, using methods passed down from generation to generation.

4. Requests the State Party to submit a new map of the inscribed property and of the buffer zone to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2017**;
5. Recommends that the State Party gives consideration to the following:
  - a) Establishing the Preservation and Utilization Council and including within it representatives of the owners of the property,
  - b) Clarifying the role of the other stakeholders and the mechanisms to ensure their effective cooperation in managing the property,
  - c) Stating that the construction of wind turbines, offshore or on land, will not only be "appropriately restricted" but will be totally forbidden within the entire property limits, including the buffer zone, as well as in areas outside the property where it would affect the visual integrity of the components,
  - d) Setting up mechanisms to integrate a Heritage Impact Assessment approach into the management system,
  - e) Developing specific HIAs for planned projects that may impact on the Outstanding Universal Value and the attributes of the property, and submitting their results to the World Heritage Committee and ICOMOS for review before any final decision is taken with regard to their approval and implementation,
  - f) Confirming that the limit at the top of the mountain marking the south-eastern corner of

the buffer zone incorporates entirely the summit,

- g) Giving due consideration to the potential threats by increased unregulated visitation and cruise ships;

6. Decides that the name of the property be changed to: **Sacred Island of Okinoshima**.

#### D.4. EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

##### D.4.1. New Nominations

Property	<b>Historic Centre of Sheki with the Khan's Palace</b>
ID No.	<b>1549</b>
State Party	<b>Azerbaijan</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2017, page 151.

#### Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.20

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/17/41.COM/8B and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Decides not to inscribe the **Historic centre of Sheki with the Khan's Palace, Azerbaijan**, on the World Heritage List.

Property	<b>Venetian Works of Defence between 15th and 17th Centuries</b>
ID No.	<b>1533</b>
State Party	<b>Croatia / Italy / Montenegro</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(ii)(iii)(iv)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2017, page 192.

#### Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.21

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/17/41.COM/8B and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Venetian Works of Defence between 15th and 17th centuries: Stato da Terra – western Stato da Mar, Croatia, Italy, Montenegro**, namely six of the fifteen nominated serial components: the Fortified City of Bergamo, the Fortified City of Peschiera del Garda and the City Fortress of Palmanova (Italy), the Defensive System of Zadar and the Fort of St Nikola at Šibenik-Knin County (Croatia), and the City of Kotor (Montenegro), 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 Venetian Works of Defence between 16th and 17th centuries: Stato da Terra – western Stato da Mar consists of six components of defensive works located in Italy, Croatia and Montenegro and spanning more than 1000 km between the Lombard region of Italy and the eastern Adriatic Coast. Together, they represent the defensive works of the Serenissima between the 16th and 17th centuries, the most significant period of the longer history of the Venetian Republic; and demonstrate the designs, adaptations and operations of alla moderna defences, which were to feature throughout Europe.*

*The introduction of gunpowder led to significant shifts in military techniques and architecture that are reflected in the design of fortifications – termed alla moderna. The organisation and defences of the Stato da Terra (protecting the Republic from other European powers to the northwest) and the Stato da Mar (protecting the sea routes and ports in the Adriatic Sea to the Levant) were needed to sustain the expansion and power of the Republic of Venice.*

*The expansive territory of the Serenissima was indisputably the near-exclusive setting of the genesis of the alla moderna or bastioned system during the Renaissance; and the extensive and innovative defensive networks established by the Republic of Venice are of exceptional historical, architectural and technological significance. The attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value include earthworks and structures of fortification and defence from the Venetian Republic in the 16th and 17th centuries. Strongly contributory to these are the landscape settings, and strong the visual qualities of the six components; as well as urban and defensive structures from both earlier (Medieval) and more recent periods of history (such as the Napoleonic and Ottoman period modifications and additions) that allow the serial components to be truthfully presented and for the tactical coherence of each military site in its final state can be recognised.*

**Criterion (iii):** *The Venetian Works of Defence provide an exceptional testimony of the alla moderna military culture, which evolved within the Republic of Venice in the 16th and 17th centuries, involving vast territories and interactions. Together the components demonstrate a defensive network or system for the Stato da Terra and the western Stato da Mar centred in the Adriatic Sea or Golfo di Venezia, which had civil, military, urban dimensions that extended further, traversing the Mediterranean region to the Levant.*

**Criterion (iv):** *The Venetian Works of Defence present the characteristics of the alla moderna fortified system (bastioned system) built by the Republic of Venice following changes that were introduced following the increased use of firearms. Together the six components demonstrate in an exceptional way the characteristics of the alla moderna system including its technical and logistic abilities, modern fighting strategies and new*

*architectural requirements within the Stato da Terra and the western portions of the Stato da Mar.*

### **Integrity**

*Together, the six components of Venetian Works of Defence within Stato da Terra and the western portions of the Stato da Mar portray the needed attributes of Outstanding Universal Value of this transnational heritage, including their typological variety, visual integrity and state of conservation. The inscription of this serial property recognises the potential for a future nomination of examples that can represent in an exceptional and complementary way, the applications of the alla moderna technologies through the extent of the Venetian Republic in this period of history in the eastern or Levante Stato da Mar. The state of conservation of the individual components is generally good, although their integrity is variable, and in some cases vulnerable, due to past and present development and tourism pressures. Although some further expansions could be made to the buffer zones (particularly for the components in Zadar and Kotor), the boundaries of the six components are appropriate.*

### **Authenticity**

*The Venetian Works of Defence within Stato da Terra and the western portions of the Stato da Mar and the phenomenon of alla moderna military architecture have been extensively studied, supported by extensive archival materials, documents, architectural drawings, maps and models. Because of their purposes and locations, many changes have occurred to the selected components, including damage through different periods of conflict from the Napoleonic, Austrian and Ottoman periods and the conflicts of the 20th century.*

### **Management and protection requirements**

*Legal protection of the components of the Venetian Works of Defence within the Stato da Terra and the western portions of the Stato da Mar has been established at national and regional/local levels in each of the three States Parties. The frameworks for legal protection include cultural heritage and environmental protection laws. In Italy, the three components are protected by the 'Cultural and Landscape Heritage Code' (2004) which establishes the national regulation framework for conservation works, including the protection of significant landscape elements; and each is further protected by regional and municipal Territorial Plans and local protection measures that regulate urban transformations. In Croatia, the two components are protected by the 'Act on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Property', and inscription in the Register of Cultural properties; as well as local protection measures that regulate urban transformations. In Montenegro, the selected component is protected by the 'Law on the Protection of Cultural Property' and subordinate ordinances; and the 'Law on Spatial Planning and Construction' and local protection measures that regulate urban transformations.*

Management of the transnational serial property is organised at transnational, national and local levels of responsibility and activity. A transnational Memorandum of Understanding (December 2015) provides coordination between the three States Parties and establishes the International Coordination Team responsible for coordination, implementation and regular updating of the Transnational Management Plan. Shared heritage management objectives, a framework for heritage impact assessment, and a summary of current projects are provided by the Transnational Management Plan. Risk Preparedness is established by the States Parties for the risks of relevant natural disasters, including earthquakes, forest fires and sea level rise. Due to the complex pressures and high levels of tourism at some of the components of this serial property, site-level Conservation and Management Plans are needed, including visitor management plans and tourism carrying capacity studies.

The International Coordination Team is supported by National Coordination Groups in each country, made up of relevant national and local authorities. The financial resources and the sources of expertise and training for the conservation of the components of this serial property have been outlined. An overarching system of monitoring has been established, but could be expanded by the work of the International Coordinating Team, particularly in relation to visitor pressures.

4. Recommends that the States Parties give consideration to the following:

- a) Developing and implementing the framework for 'Heritage Impact Assessment' as a matter of urgency for development proposals (including those related to tourism management and access),
- b) Ensuring that all major projects that could impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the series are communicated to the World Heritage Committee in line with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines,
- c) Ensuring that conservation planning for each component retains evidence of the modifications to the fortifications in all historical periods, rather than removing evidence unrelated to the Venetian Republic,
- d) Reviewing and modifying the buffer zones to integrate later period fortifications in order to recognise the tactical coherence of each military site in its final state (particularly for Peschiera del Garda and Kotor) and to support the future valorisation of a military pedagogy at the serial components,
- e) Expanding the buffer zone protection of the component at Zadar in light of the potential impacts of nearby developments,
- f) Expanding the buffer zone protection for Kotor in order to incorporate an area of sea water,
- g) Developing and implementing management plans for each component based clearly on the

Outstanding Universal Value of the transnational serial property,

- h) Continuing efforts to relocate intrusive and redundant elements within the serial components, such as the intrusive car parking (Zadar); and visually intrusive urban and industrial developments (Kotor). These objectives should be included into the site management plans, subjected to Heritage Impact Assessments and monitored,
  - i) Developing and implementing the proposed Tourism Carrying Capacity study as an urgent priority,
  - j) Developing as an urgent priority visitor management plans that allow sustainable tourism and high-quality visitor experience,
  - k) Developing a transnational values-based conservation strategy, based on specialist expertise in Venetian alla moderna defensive structures as a tool to assist the National and International Coordination Teams,
  - l) Continuing to develop monitoring arrangements through the work of the International Coordinating Team;
5. Requests the States Parties to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2019** a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
  6. Decides that the name of the serial transnational property be changed to **Venetian Works of Defence between the 16th and 17th Centuries: Stato da Terra – Western Stato da Mar**;
  7. Also recommends that the Forte Mare of Herceg Novi, Montenegro, be considered in the future as an extension of the current property when the studies and conservation works to address the impacts on the authenticity of this component caused by poorly sited tourism facilities will be completed;
  8. Encourages the States Parties to consider seeking ICOMOS' advice to address the above recommendations.

Property	<b>Kujataa – a subarctic farming landscape in Greenland</b>
ID No.	<b>1536</b>
State Party	<b>Denmark</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(v)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2017, page 160.

**Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.22**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/17/41.COM/8B and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the nomination of **Kujataa Greenland: Norse and Inuit Farming at the Edge of the Ice Cap, Denmark**, back to the State Party in order to further clarify the permitted land uses and provide specific protective mechanisms in the buffer zones (including protection from mining exploration and extraction in these areas);
3. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
  - a) Developing and implementing 'Heritage Impact Assessment' as a matter of urgency for development proposals (including mining exploration and extractions), and changes to agricultural land uses (such as moves to larger farms and changes to farming practices and crops),
  - b) Ensuring that all major projects that could impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the series are communicated to the World Heritage Committee in line with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines,
  - c) Continuing to improve the understanding of the different cultural/historical periods of settlement and use of this area by improving the mapping of hunting resources; survey, archaeological research and documentation of Palaeo-Eskimo and Thule Inuit sites; inventorying of historic landscape features; and enhanced recognition and presentation of intangible cultural heritage of the area,
  - d) Further developing the management system to address the ways in which changing agricultural land uses can ensure the conservation of the agricultural and pastoral landscape attributes of the nominated serial property,
  - e) Developing and implementing mechanisms for direct engagement with authorities responsible for mining approvals and monitoring in the management system for the serial property,
  - f) Incorporating important geological heritage values of the nominated property into the interpretation and management system,
  - g) Further developing tourism management planning for the nominated property.

Property	<b>Taputapuātea</b>
ID No.	<b>1529</b>
State Party	<b>France</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(iii)(iv)(vi)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2017, page 173.

**Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.23**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/17/41.COM/8B and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Taputapuātea, France**, 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**

Taputapuātea is a cultural landscape and seascape on Raiātea Island. Raiātea is at the centre of the "Polynesian Triangle," a vast section of the Pacific Ocean dotted with islands, the last part of the globe to be settled by humans. At the heart of the property is the Taputapuātea marae complex, a political, ceremonial, funerary and religious centre. The complex is positioned between the land and sea on the end of a peninsula that juts into the lagoon surrounding the island. Marae are sacred ceremonial and social spaces that are found throughout Polynesia. In the Society Islands, marae have developed into quadrilateral paved courtyards with a rectangular platform at one end, called an ahu. They have many simultaneous functions.

At the centre of the Taputapuātea marae complex is marae Taputapuātea itself, dedicated to the god 'Oro and the place where the world of the living (Te Ao) intersects the world of the ancestors and gods (Te Po). It also expresses political power and relationships. The rise in the importance of Taputapuātea among the marae on Raiātea and in the wider region is linked to the line of Tamatoa ari'i (chiefs) and the expansion of their power. Taputapuātea was the centre of a political alliance that brought together two widespread regions encompassing most of Polynesia. The alliance was maintained by regular gatherings of chiefs, warriors and priests who came from the other islands to meet at Taputapuātea. The building of outrigger canoes and ocean navigation were key skills in maintaining this network.

A traditional landscape surrounds both sides of the Taputapuātea marae complex. The marae complex looks out to Te Ava Mo'a, a sacred pass in the reef that bounds the lagoon. Atāra motu is an islet in the reef and a habitat for seabirds. Ocean-going arrivals waited here before being led through the sacred pass and formally welcomed at Taputapuātea. On the landward side, 'Ōpo'a and Hotopu'u are forested valleys ringed by ridges and the sacred mountain of Tea'etapu. The upland portions of the valleys feature older marae, such as

marae Vaeāra'i and marae Taumariari, agricultural terraces, archaeological traces of habitations and named features related to traditions of gods and ancestors. Vegetation in the valleys is a mix of species, some endemic to Ra'iātea, some common to other Polynesian islands and some imported food species brought by ancient Polynesians for cultivation. Together, the attributes of the property form an outstanding relict and associative cultural landscape and seascape.

**Criterion (iii):** Taputapuātea illustrates in an exceptional way 1000 years of mā'ohi civilisation. This history is represented by the marae complex of Taputapuātea at the seashore and the variety of archaeological sites in the upland valleys. It reflects social organization with farmers who lived in the uplands and warriors, priests and kings settled near the sea. It also testifies to their skill in sailing outrigger canoes across long stretches of ocean, navigation by observation of natural phenomena, and transformation of newly settled islands into places that provided for the needs of their people

**Criterion (iv):** Taputapuātea provides eminent examples of marae: temples with cult and social functions built by the mā'ohi people from the 14th to the 18th century. Marae were the points of intersection between the world of the living and that of the ancestors. Their monumental form reflects competition for prestige and power among the ari'i chiefs. Marae Taputapuātea itself is a concrete expression of the paramount alliance formed by its line of chiefs and the cult of worship associated with it, as stones were transported to other islands to found other marae with the same name.

**Criterion (vi):** As the ancestral homeland of Polynesian culture, Taputapuātea is of outstanding significance for people throughout the whole of Polynesia, for the way it symbolises their origins, connects them with ancestors and as an expression of their spirituality. These living ideas and knowledge are embedded in the landscapes and seascapes of Raiātea and particularly in the marae for the central roles that they once performed.

#### **Integrity**

The property is a relict and associative cultural landscape with attributes that are tangible (archaeological sites, places associated with oral tradition, marae) and intangible (origin stories, ceremonies and traditional knowledge). It is an exceptional example of the juxtaposition and continuity of the ancient (traditional) and modern (contemporary) values of the mā'ohi people and their relationship with the natural landscape. It contains all the elements necessary to express outstanding universal value. The buffer zone is adequate and does not contain any elements that should be in the property.

#### **Authenticity**

Credible and objective information confirms authenticity of the major physical attributes of the property. Intangible sources and oral traditions of the mā'ohi people are both diverse and mutually supportive. There is a convergence between the

oral knowledge and documentary sources based on testimonies left by early explorers and missionaries. In sum, these factors provide evidence that the information is genuine. Efforts by the community to gather knowledge related to the property and to transmit traditional knowledge in recent years have strengthened the authenticity of the cultural landscape. Some marae at the marae complex of Taputapuātea have been restored, but the layout of the complex and most of the materials themselves are original.

#### **Management and protection requirements**

The Taputapuātea marae complex has been protected since 1952 under French Polynesian law and it has recently been classified as a historical monument. A protective and planning system, called a Zone de Site Protégé, is being put into place that would cover the whole of the property and the buffer zone. A steering committee has guided management of the property since 2012. This committee is creating the permanent management structure for the property and a management plan was adopted in 2015. The plan will preserve the sites of memory that testify to the ancient mā'ohi civilization, protect the marae, preserve the terrestrial and marine environments of the cultural landscape and seascape and preserve and transmit traditional knowledge and skills. A three person secretariat will manage the property in concert with a staffed bureau and the steering committee.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
  - a) Approving the draft landscape management plan for the Taputapuātea marae complex,
  - b) Completing the remaining points specified in the Action Plan including the visitor survey, a study of the health of the coral reef and ecology, a study of coastal geomorphology of the marae complex, measures to mitigate sea level rise, ecological management of the Domaine and upper valley, and monitoring of long-term ecological change,
  - c) Training in the policies and practice of conservation and restoration of archaeological sites and the marae and adopting a policy and/or manual for restoration,
  - d) Completing the establishment of the Zone de Site Protégé to cover the buffer zone of the property as scheduled,
  - e) Undertaking research on the coastal geomorphology and sediment transport by wave action. Threats to the coastline and measures to protect the Taputapuātea marae complex should be identified and interventions proposed. Sea level rise should be included as a factor in this research;
5. Also recommends the creation of a plan for the ecological management of the property with special attention paid to the Domaine d'Aratā'o, the reef and lagoon, the effects of invasive alien species and the monitoring of long-term ecological change.

Property	<b>Caves with the oldest Ice Age art</b>
ID No.	<b>1527</b>
State Party	<b>Germany</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(i)(iii)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2017, page 183.

**Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.24**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/17/41.COM/8B and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Caves and Ice Age Art in the Swabian Jura, Germany**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

**Brief synthesis**

Modern humans first arrived in Europe 43,000 years ago during the last ice age. One of the areas where they took up residence was the Swabian Jura in southern Germany. Here, ancient peoples lived in and among a series of caves which are now archaeological sites. Excavated from the 1860s up to the present day, these six caves have revealed a long record of human presence and an earlier Neanderthal presence before that. The focus of this property are the caves with Aurignacian layers, which date from 43,000 to 33,000 years ago. Among the items found at these sites are carved figurines, musical instruments and items of personal adornment. The figurines depict species of animals who lived in that ice age environment – cave lions, mammoths, birds, horses, cattle and fish. Other figurines depict creatures that are half animal, half human and there is one statuette of a female form.

Caves and Ice Age Art in the Swabian Jura represents a unique concentration of archaeological sites with some of the oldest figurative art and the oldest musical instruments yet to be found worldwide. Together with the artefacts and the surrounding landscape, they form an outstanding early cultural ensemble that helps to illuminate the origins of human artistic development. The long and highly productive tradition of research at these sites has had a significant influence on the understanding of the Upper Palaeolithic in Europe.

**Criterion (iii):** Caves and Ice Age Art in the Swabian Jura provides an exceptional testimony to the culture of the first modern humans to settle in Europe. Exceptional aspects of this culture that have been preserved in these caves are examples of carved figurines, objects of personal adornment and musical instruments. The art objects are among the oldest yet to be found in the world and the musical instruments are the oldest that have been found to date worldwide.

**Integrity**

The property includes all six caves in the region that have had excavations of significant Aurignacian deposits, including the four caves containing figurative art objects and musical instruments and their landscape setting. All the elements necessary to express the values of the property are included in the property boundaries. The property includes sufficient consideration of the setting of the caves in relation to the topography and vegetation of the Lone and Ach valleys, including the limestone cliffs, valley floors and adjacent uplands.

**Authenticity**

The authenticity of the property is supported by the presence of stratified geological deposits in the caves that have served to protect the archaeological layers until their excavation and the surrounding landforms that contain the caves. Systematic archaeological research has been undertaken at these sites for more than a century and documentation is ongoing. The archaeological evidence gained from these excavations underpins the authenticity of the property. Several caves have unexcavated deposits, and there are other caves within the property that have not yet been investigated, providing the basis for future research.

**Management and protection requirements**

The Cultural Heritage Protection Act of Baden-Württemberg (1972) is the main legal enforcement to ensure the protection of the property. The property is administrated by the Ministry of Finance and Economics Baden-Württemberg and other branches of state, regional and municipal governments. A dedicated manager has been appointed to oversee the property. A management plan and monitoring system is in place. Activities in the plan address the domains of coordination, credibility, conservation, capacity building, cooperation, communication and communities. The managers of the property should continue to ensure and maintain a balance between knowledge from excavation and conservation of the archaeological deposits. A documentation database should be developed to include data on the caves, the finds and all excavations that have taken place.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
  - a) Ensuring and maintaining a balance between knowledge from excavation and conservation of the deposits in the property,
  - b) Improving the steep path leading up to Bockstein cave as it is difficult to access in wet weather. This area should be remediated to provide easier access,
  - c) Ensuring the protection and monitoring, and consider the future research potential of the backdirt from the early excavations at Sirgenstein and Bockstein caves (these might have a similar research potential as the

recently re-excavated backdirt of Vogelherd cave),

- d) Developing a documentation database that includes data on the sites, the finds and information for all excavations,
- e) Not approving the Teichhau I + II wind power development. In addition, any new development projects near the property should be subjected to Heritage Impact Assessments and should be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for consideration by the World Heritage Committee in accordance with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines.

Property	<b>Tarnowskie Góry Lead-Silver-Zinc Mine and its Underground Water Management System</b>
ID No.	<b>1539</b>
State Party	<b>Poland</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2017, page 209.

**Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.25**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/17/41.COM/8B and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Tarnowskie Góry Lead-Silver-Zinc Mine and its Underground Water Management System, Poland**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party, with the advice of ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, if requested, to:
  - a) Re-scope the nomination by focussing on the underground mining and water management system and water supply, and by considering the potential of other attributes, currently outside the nominated property, to make a robust case for World Heritage Listing,
  - b) Deepen the description of the nominated property and of its attributes, particularly those illustrating the integration of dewatering with supplying water, also through 3D drawings based on rigorous survey,
  - c) Expand the comparative analysis to verify what other properties survive of early water supply based on the steam engine. Such a comparison needs to consider the surviving attributes in the comparators;
3. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site;
4. Recommends that the State Party gives consideration to the following:
  - a) Finalising and implementing the legal protection of all the structures above and below ground within the boundaries of the nominated property as well as those that, although in the buffer

zone, are said to support the value of the nominated property,

- b) Setting up a multidisciplinary scientific committee as an advisory body to the Steering Committee, to assist in scientific and research programmes,
- c) Confirming that the change of ownership of the pumping station at Adolph Shaft will not alter in the medium- to long-term the quality and regularity of the extraction of the water necessary to conserve the underground chambers,
- d) Developing a complete scientific programme of 3D laser-scanning and modelling of the accessible part of the underground network, including the pumping station at Adolph Shaft with its underground ensemble,
- e) Developing an archaeological investigation programme with a focus on the underground element of phase I, to the extent this is possible, and of phase II, with a particular focus on the mining landscape,
- f) Considering the extension of area A5 to join area A4.

Property	<b>The Assumption Cathedral of the town-island of Sviyazhsk</b>
ID No.	<b>1525</b>
State Party	<b>Russian Federation</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(ii)(iv)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2017, page 235.

**Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.26**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/17/41.COM/8B and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Assumption Cathedral of the town-island of Sviyazhsk, Russian Federation**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

**Brief synthesis**

The Assumption Cathedral is located in the town-island of Sviyazhsk and is part of the homonymous monastery. Situated at the confluence of the Volga, the Sviyaga and the Shchuka Rivers, at the crossroads of the Silk and Volga routes, Sviyazhsk was founded by Ivan the Terrible in 1551 as the outpost from which to initiate the conquest of the Kazan Khanate. The Assumption Monastery was to function as both missionary and administrative centre for the conquered region. The Cathedral, with its extensive cycles of mural paintings, realised in a relatively short period of time, reflects the ambitious cultural and political programme of the Russian State in the recently conquered

*Islamic Kazan Khanate, and illustrates new trends in Christian Orthodox art in Russia and Europe.*

*The Assumption Monastery in its location, setting, layout and the architectural composition of its buildings contributes to illustrating its political, military and missionary role in the 16th century. The Cathedral is the most outstanding part of the Assumption Monastery Complex: its architecture reflects the prevailing Rus tradition of religious architecture from Moscow, Novgorod, Vladimir and Pskov, shaped upon Byzantine classical heritage as expressed by local craftsmanship and materials. The 18th century renovation of the building with baroque decoration illustrates new trends in art and architecture transposed from Western Europe by Peter the Great into the Russian empire as reference models. The architectural image of the cathedral with its 16th century cycle of wall paintings with scenes from the Old and New Testaments express Ivan's political and religious program to convey his royal power and the power of Orthodoxy to the Tatars, via a comprehensible/acceptable religious vocabulary based on the Old Testament and on the Virgin Mary. St. Nicholas Refectory Church with its bell tower, the Archimandrite building, the monastery school building, the Brethren's building, and the walls with the Ascension church above the gate supplement and enhance the values of the Assumption Cathedral, illustrating the religious and daily life of Orthodox monasteries in the past. The location and architectural bulk and configuration of the Assumption complex within the town-island of Svyazhsk made it a prominent complex visible in the distance when approaching the town and express its role as a territorial and religious reference. The cultural layers and archaeological strata preserved in the grounds of the monastery complex and nearby contain 16th-19th century artefacts that are of great interest as a source of information on spiritual, social, artistic and scientific achievements. The Town-Island of Svyazhsk in its current configuration represents a powerful setting that conveys the sense of an historic outpost settlement.*

**Criterion (ii):** *The Assumption Monastery with its Cathedral is real evidence of cardinal historical and geo-political interchanges in Eurasia at a time when the Rus State undertook its expansion eastwards. The architecture and Mariological cycle of wall-paintings of the Cathedral exceptionally reflect the interaction of the Christian-Orthodox and Muslim cultures and interchanges with Western Christian religious iconographical themes, e.g. the Creation or the Proto-evangelical and Evangelical cycles. The unique style of wall-painting and icons of the Assumption Cathedral iconostasis resulted from the fusion of artistic forces of large artistic centres of the Russian state, such as Novgorod, Pskov and Moscow, as well as of masters of the Volga region towns and artists working in the Rostov and Suzdal regions. The Iconostasis pictorial complex is part of the whole artistic system of the Cathedral.*

**Criterion (iv):** *The Assumption Monastery with the Cathedral illustrates in its location, layout and architectural composition the political and missionary programme developed by Tsar Ivan IV to extend the Moscow state from European lands to the post-Golden Horde Islamic states. The architecture of the Assumption Cathedral embodies the synthesis of traditional ancient Pskov architecture, a monumental Moscow art of building, and construction traditions of the Volga region. The Assumption Cathedral frescoes are among the rarest examples of Eastern Orthodox mural paintings. The iconographic program of the cathedral includes themes of the Creation and iconographic interpretations of traditional cycles of Proto-evangelical and Evangelical history, reflecting absolutely new trends for Russian religious art and expressing new theological concepts and Tsar Ivan IV's political programme.*

#### **Integrity**

*All elements necessary to convey the Outstanding Universal Value of the property are contained within its boundaries. The Assumption Monastery complex with the Cathedral and the other stone buildings is contained within its historic perimeter and the whole complex depicts its historic political and religious functions. Overall, the property exhibits acceptable condition, following conservation, restoration and reconstruction interventions. However, there are some unresolved problems concerning structural instability and unstable indoor environmental parameters in the Cathedral, as well as soil erosion and instability, that are being studied and addressed. Tourism and tourism-related development pressures on the buffer zone and particularly on the town-island of Svyazhsk are being controlled, but need close monitoring from the relevant authorities.*

#### **Authenticity**

*The location, setting, layout and composition of the Assumption Monastery complex and of its structures are key to understanding its role as a missionary post in a settlement that was strategic from a military and political perspective when it was founded. The architecture of the Assumption Cathedral reflects in its configuration and substance at least two significant stages of its development, dating back to its construction and decoration in the 16th century and its baroque rearrangement in the 18th century. The entire cycle of mural paintings in its interior are key sources of information that credibly attest to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. The architecture and mural paintings of the refectory and of St. Nicholas Refectory Church complement the iconographic programme of the cathedral. With the exception of the Cathedral, which retains most of its historic fabric in architectural and artistic terms, the buildings within the monastic complex have undergone interventions of different degrees of restoration or reconstruction, which, however, do not prevent them from substantially contributing to illustrating the value of the property.*

### **Management and protection requirements**

An array of federal and State legislation ensures that the property and its buffer zone are adequately protected. The whole territory of the buffer zone is legally protected and provided with legally established sub-zones and related regulations. Natural values of the area are also legally protected at the state and federal level and by a much larger UNESCO biosphere reserve designation (Great Volzhsko-Kamsky). To ensure effective protection, the legal provisions/restrictions are integrated into the relevant territorial and urban planning for the districts and the municipalities. All state and local authorities ensure implementation of land-use regulations and restrictions; an interdepartmental commission on town planning ensures compliance of any project proposal falling into the buffer zone with the objectives and requirements for the protection of the property.

An established Coordinating Committee is tasked with advice on decision-making and has a monitoring role on the implementation of the management plan. The effective management of the property derives from the coordination of the various legal and planning instruments and close collaboration among the different institutions; careful consideration of tourism pressures needs to be integrated into any development plan or programme.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
  - a) Developing a complete diagnosis of the problems of the Cathedral and include considerations of the potential negative impact of certain conservation materials (e.g. grouting mortars) on the murals,
  - b) Establishing a permanent monitoring system to keep a continuous record of the structural behaviour and of the interaction of the frescoes with the indoor environmental parameters of the Cathedral,
  - c) Avoiding touristic over-exploitation of the property and of the town-island of Sviyazhsk,
  - d) Avoiding reconstruction of 'traditional houses' on the island for tourism purposes and consider that any reconstruction in this part of the buffer zone should be limited as much as possible, based on a comprehensive plan defining in advance what is planned to be rebuilt and for what reasons, and on the results of a Heritage Impact Assessment,
  - e) Expanding the tourism strategy to encompass the wider territory of the buffer zone to spread tourism facilities and services outside of the Island, thus decreasing tourism pressure on the town-island,
  - f) Carrying out a carrying-capacity study for the Island with regard to tourism and the envisaged museum development strategy;
5. Decides that the name of the property be changed to: **Assumption Cathedral and Monastery of the town-island of Sviyazhsk.**

Property	<b>Talayotic Minorca</b>
ID No.	<b>1528</b>
State Party	<b>Spain</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(iii)(iv)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2017, page 249.

### **Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.27**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/17/41.COM/8B and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Talayotic Minorca, Spain**, on the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party, with the advice of ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, if requested, to:
  - a) Clarify the definition of 'Talayotic' and its reference to a 'culture' or a 'period'. In addition to the focus on monuments and architecture, a wider range of archaeological evidence, including stone and metal tools, ceramic vessels and other equipment, as well as faunal data and palaeoenvironmental indications should be brought into consideration,
  - b) Reformulate the nomination to consider either larger components with multiple archaeological sites and landscape elements or a series of the most representative Talayotic sites drawn from Minorca and Majorca. In either case, the time frame of the series should be restricted,
  - c) Undertake a refocused comparative analysis based on the revised arguments for Outstanding Universal Value. It should be structured to look first if necessary at an internal analysis that considers sites in Majorca, then at near Mediterranean islands as far as Malta, and finally at near Mediterranean coastlines, followed by eastern Mediterranean islands and coasts, the rest of Europe and other sites around the world. As well as an emphasis on architecture, it should include reference to other types of material culture such as pottery and metallurgy, and these should be used to place the Talayotic sites in a continent-wide context,
  - d) Create a common management structure which will be responsible for co-ordination and effective implementation of the management system for the nominated property as a whole,
  - e) Create a Management Plan for the site, which would be distinct from the Island Historic Heritage Management Plan. The Management Plan should include a detailed Conservation Policy to guide conservation interventions, ongoing maintenance work and archaeological research. A section on visitor management should address visitor experience, controlling visitation at some components and the promotion of responsible tourism,

- f) *Establish a Landowners Forum or equivalent that would meet at least twice a year to provide feedback and information to landowners about the management of the site,*
- g) *Create a regular reporting structure for the monitoring program in order to gather the results of the different monitoring activities on a periodic basis and assemble them into a common location;*
3. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site.

Property	<b>Aphrodisias</b>
ID No.	<b>1519</b>
State Party	<b>Turkey</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2017, page 259.

**Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.28**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/17/41.COM/8B and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Aphrodisias, Turkey**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party, with the advice of ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, if requested, to:
  - a) *Reformulate the nomination according to a revised justification for Outstanding Universal Value that can more precisely demonstrate the significance of Aphrodisias, focusing on the quarries and the development and influence of the school of sculpture at Aphrodisias,*
  - b) *Deepen the comparative analysis to examine the influence that Aphrodisias had on sculptural design across the Roman world and its role in the dissemination of Greek culture through the export of products from its workshops as well as the works made by Aphrodisias' sculptors in different parts of the Roman Empire. The analysis needs to be more focused on the specific characteristics of Aphrodisias, as well as being expanded to compare it more effectively beyond Turkish examples. The analysis should illustrate the differences between the sculptural school of Aphrodisias and other schools or traditions of sculpture,*
  - c) *Clarify the relationship of the boundary of the city component to the fence that surrounds that part of the nominated property,*
  - d) *Provide a rationale and written description for the boundary of the quarry component,*
  - e) *Provide legal protection for the entirety of the revised buffer zone by declaring all unprotected portions a 3rd degree conservation zone;*
3. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site;
4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
  - a) *Updating the Management Plan to reflect the revised boundaries and protections for the nominated property,*
  - b) *Updating the map of the boundaries of the nominated property to show the quarry component as a 1st degree conservation zone,*
  - c) *Increasing efforts to integrate the local community into the management system for the nominated property,*
  - d) *Formulating and implementing monitoring indicators for the quarry component,*
  - e) *Implementing the drainage rehabilitation plan within the walled city at a quicker pace,*
  - f) *Developing a fire response plan and providing training in fire suppression, as well as mobile water tanks in the summer as an interim measure until a permanent fire suppression system is installed,*
  - g) *Expanding the patrols by the agricultural guards to include the quarry component and the whole of the buffer zone,*
  - h) *Providing a programme of past and planned anastylosis actions, including what has been reconstructed, and how it has been documented, and what ancillary associated interventions have been undertaken,*
  - i) *Inventoring the sculptures and inscriptions that have been found within the city,*
  - j) *Conducting a full 3D inventory of the quarry faces in order to provide a baseline record of their condition,*
  - k) *Implementing remedial conservation measures within the quarry component,*
  - l) *Inventoring the architectural elements and sarcophagi pieces found on the ground surface in the buffer zone,*
  - m) *Documenting and stabilizing of the tombs located outside the city walls. Open tombs in the buffer zone should be backfilled to deter vandals and prevent further deterioration;*
5. Encourages the State Party to consider inviting the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre in the framework of the Upstream Process, to offer advice during any future comprehensive review of its Tentative List.

**D.4.2. Properties deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee**

Property	<b>Naumburg Cathedral and the High Medieval Cultural Landscape of the Rivers Saale and Unstrut</b>
ID No.	<b>1470 Rev</b>
State Party	<b>Germany</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(i)(ii)(iv)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2017, page 307.

**Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.29**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/17/41.COM/8B and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Decides not to inscribe Naumburg Cathedral and related sites in the Cultural Landscape of the Rivers Saale and Unstrut, Germany, on the World Heritage List.*

Property	<b>The English Lake District</b>
ID No.	<b>422 Rev</b>
State Party	<b>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(ii)(v)(vi)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2017, page 318.

**Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.30**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/17/41.COM/8B and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Inscribes The English Lake District, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on the World Heritage List, as a cultural landscape, on the basis of criteria (ii), (v) and (vi);*
3. *Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

**Brief synthesis**

The English Lake District is a self-contained mountainous area in North West England of some 2,292 square kilometres. Its narrow, glaciated valleys radiating from the central massif with their steep hillsides and slender lakes exhibit an extraordinary beauty and harmony. This is the result of the Lake District's continuing distinctive agro-pastoral traditions based on local breeds of sheep including the Herdwick, on common fell-grazing and relatively independent farmers. These traditions have evolved under the influence of the physical constraints of its mountain setting. The stone-walled fields and rugged farm buildings in their spectacular natural backdrop, form an harmonious beauty that has attracted visitors from

the 18th century onwards. Picturesque and Romantic interest stimulated globally-significant social and cultural forces to appreciate and protect scenic landscapes. Distinguished villas, gardens and formal landscapes were added to augment its picturesque beauty. The Romantic engagement with the English Lake District generated new ideas about the relationship between humanity and its environment, including the recognition of harmonious landscape beauty and the validity of emotional response by people to their landscapes. A third key development was the idea that landscape has a value, and that everyone has a right to appreciate and enjoy it. These ideas underpin the global movement of protected areas and the development of recreational experience within them. The development in the English Lake District of the idea of the universal value of scenic landscape, both in itself and in its capacity to nurture and uplift imagination, creativity and spirit, along with threats to the area, led directly to the development of a conservation movement and the establishment of the National Trust movement, which spread to many countries, and contributed to the formation of the modern concept of legally-protected landscapes.

**Criterion (ii):** The harmonious beauty of the English Lake District is rooted in the vital interaction between an agro-pastoral land use system and the spectacular natural landscape of mountains, valleys and lakes of glacial origins. In the 18th century, the quality of the landscape was recognised and celebrated by the Picturesque Movement, based on ideas related to both Italian and Northern European styles of landscape painting. These ideas were applied to the English Lake District in the form of villas and designed features intended to further augment its beauty. The Picturesque values of landscape appreciation were subsequently transformed by Romantic engagement with the English Lake District into a deeper and more balanced appreciation of the significance of landscape, local society and place. This inspired the development of a number of powerful ideas and values including a new relationship between humans and landscape based on emotional engagement; the value of the landscape for inspiring and restoring the human spirit; and the universal value of scenic and cultural landscapes, which transcends traditional property rights. In the English Lake District these values led directly to practical conservation initiatives to protect its scenic and cultural qualities and to the development of recreational activities to experience the landscape, all of which continue today. These values and initiatives, including the concept of protected areas, have been widely adopted and have had global impact as an important stimulus for landscape conservation and enjoyment. Landscape architects in North America were similarly influenced, directly or indirectly, by British practice, including Frederick Law Olmsted, one of the most influential American landscape architects of the 19th century.

**Criterion (v):** Land use in the English Lake District derives from a long history of agro-pastoralism.

This landscape is an unrivalled example of a northern European upland agro-pastoral system based on the rearing of cattle and native breeds of sheep, shaped and adapted for over 1,000 years to its spectacular mountain environment. This land use continues today in the face of social, economic and environmental pressures. From the late 18th century, a new land use developed in parts of the Lake District, designed to augment its beauty through the addition of villas and designed landscapes. Conservation land management in the Lake District developed directly from the early conservation initiatives of the 18th and 19th centuries. The primary aims in the Lake District have traditionally been, and continue to be, to maintain the scenic and harmonious beauty of the cultural landscape; to support and maintain traditional agro-pastoral farming; and to provide access and opportunities for people to enjoy the special qualities of the area, and have developed in recent times to include enhancement and resilience of the natural environment. Together these surviving attributes of land use form a distinctive cultural landscape which is outstanding in its harmonious beauty, quality, integrity and on-going utility and its demonstration of human interaction with the environment. The Lake District and its current land use and management exemplify the practical application of the powerful ideas about the value of landscape which originated here and which directly stimulated a landscape conservation movement of global importance.

**Criterion (vi):** A number of ideas of universal significance are directly and tangibly associated with the English Lake District. These are the recognition of harmonious landscape beauty through the Picturesque Movement; a new relationship between people and landscape built around an emotional response to it, derived initially from Romantic engagement; the idea that landscape has a value and that everyone has a right to appreciate and enjoy it; and the need to protect and manage landscape, which led to the development of the National Trust movement, which spread across many countries with a similar rights system. All these ideas that have derived from the interaction between people and landscape are manifest in the English Lake District today and many of them have left their physical mark, contributing to the harmonious beauty of a natural landscape modified by: a persisting agro-pastoral system (and supported in many cases by conservation initiatives); villas and Picturesque and later landscape improvements; the extent of, and quality of land management within, the National Trust property; the absence of railways and other modern industrial developments as a result of the success of the conservation movement.

#### **Integrity**

The English Lake District World Heritage property is a single, discrete, mountainous area. All the radiating valleys of the English Lake District are contained within it. The property is of sufficient size to contain all the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value needed to demonstrate the

processes that make this a unique and globally-significant property. The boundary of the property is the English Lake District National Park boundary as designated in 1951 and is established on the basis of both topographic features and local government boundaries. The attributes of Outstanding Universal Value are in generally good condition. Risks affecting the site include the impact of long-term climate change, economic pressures on the system of traditional agro-pastoral farming, changing schemes for subsidies, and development pressures from tourism. These risks are managed through established systems of land management overseen by members of the English Lake District National Park Partnership and through a comprehensive system of development management administered by the National Park Authority.

#### **Authenticity**

As an evolving cultural landscape, the English Lake District conveys its Outstanding Universal Value not only through individual attributes but also in the pattern of their distribution amongst the 13 constituent valleys and their combination to produce an over-arching pattern and system of land use. The key attributes relate to a unique natural landscape which has been shaped by a distinctive and persistent system of agro-pastoral agriculture and local industries, with the later overlay of distinguished villas, gardens and formal landscapes influenced by the Picturesque Movement; the resulting harmonious beauty of the landscape; the stimulus of the Lake District for artistic creativity and globally influential ideas about landscape; the early origins and ongoing influence of the tourism industry and outdoor movement; and the physical legacy of the conservation movement that developed to protect the Lake District.

#### **Protection and management requirements**

As a National Park, designated under the 'National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949' and subsequent legislation, the English Lake District has the highest level of landscape protection afforded under United Kingdom law. Over 20 per cent of the site is owned and managed by the National Trust, which also has influence over a further two per cent of the site through legal covenants. The National Park Authority owns around four per cent of the site, and other members of the English Lake District National Park Partnership, including the Forestry Commission and United Utilities Ltd, own a further 16 per cent. A substantial number of individual cultural and natural sites within the English Lake District are designated and have legal protection. The Lake District National Park Partnership has adopted the bid for World Heritage nomination. This provides long-term assurance of management through a World Heritage Forum (formally a sub-group of the Partnership). The National Park Authority has created a post of World Heritage Coordinator and will manage and monitor implementation of the Management Plan on behalf of the Partnership. The Management Plan will be reviewed every five years. A communications plan has been developed

in order to inform residents and visitors of the World Heritage bid and this will be developed and extended.

The Management Plan seeks to address the long-term challenges faced by the property including threats faced by climate change, development pressures, changing agricultural practices and diseases, and tourism.

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

- a) Providing assurances that quarrying activities within the property will be progressively downsized and extraction volumes limited to what is needed for carrying out conservation of the assets supporting the attributes of the property,
- b) Formally committing to avoiding any negative impact on the Outstanding Universal Value and related attributes of the property from the NWCC energy transportation facility being currently planned; and informing the World Heritage Centre about the results of the Heritage Impact Assessment, and how these will be integrated into the planning consent and in the development consent order (DCO),
- c) Informing about the timeframe of the integration of World Heritage consideration into the local plans and policies,
- d) Developing proactive strategies, including alternative national farm-supporting policies, with the farming community, to address the issues that threaten the viability of the shepherding tradition that maintains many of the landscape's significant attributes; recognising and financially compensating farmers for their heritage services in caring for the cultural landscape, as well as values such as genetic diversity of herds and food security,
- e) Rebalancing programs and funding dedicated to improving natural resources with the need to conserve the valuable cultural landscape that the Lake District is by acting on its key attributes and factors,
- f) Strengthening risk preparedness strategies for floods and other disasters that incorporate local knowledge on how to cope with recurrent disastrous natural events,
- g) Developing convincing programs to prevent depopulation, including:
  - i) develop affordable housing for new households and for local retirees,
  - ii) ensure that communities have a mix of commercial outlets that serve the local community,
  - iii) further develop and market local products that benefit residents and local farmers,
- h) Developing an interpretation strategy at the landscape level which communicates the different strands of the Outstanding Universal

Value by using the documents put together for the nomination dossier,

- i) Ensuring that careful attention is paid to conservation of landscape-defining features such as land-use patterns, structures such as shelters, dry stone walls, hedgerows, and also to vernacular architecture and Victorian buildings, not only in designated Conservation Areas, but in the whole property;

5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS by **1 December 2018** a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations.

**D.4.3. Significant boundary modifications deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee**

Property	<b>Gelati Monastery</b> [significant boundary reduction of "Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery"]
ID No.	<b>710 Bis</b>
State Party	<b>Georgia</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(iv)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, WHC/17/41.COM/8B1.Add.

**Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.31**

[See Addendum: WHC/17/41.COM/8B.Add]

**D.4.4. Significant boundary modifications of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List**

Property	<b>Strasbourg: from Grande-île to Neustadt, a European urban scene</b> [extension to "Strasbourg – Grande île"]
ID No.	<b>495 Bis</b>
State Party	<b>France</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(i)(ii)(iv)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2017, page 269.

**Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.32**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/17/41.COM/8B and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Approves the extension of **Strasbourg – Grande île** to include the Neustadt and thus become **Strasbourg, Grande-Île and Neustadt, France**, on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

### **Brief synthesis**

The Grande-Île and the Neustadt form an urban ensemble that is characteristic of Rhineland Europe, with a structure that centres on the cathedral, a major masterpiece of Gothic art. Its distinctive silhouette dominates the ancient riverbed of the Rhine and its man-made waterways. Perspectives created around the cathedral give rise to a unified urban space and shape a distinctive landscape around the rivers and canals.

The French and Germanic influences have enabled the composition of a specific urban space combining constructions reflecting major significant periods of European history: Roman Antiquity, the Middle Ages and the Rhineland Renaissance, French 18th century classicism, and then the 19th and early 20th centuries which saw the emergence of a modern city, the capital and symbol of the new German state.

**Criterion (ii):** French and Germanic influences have shaped the Grande-Île and Neustadt. They have enabled the emergence of a unique expression based on the two cultures, which is particularly striking in the fields of architecture and urbanism. The cathedral, influenced by the Romanesque art of the East and the Gothic art of the kingdom of France, is also inspired by Prague, particularly for the construction of the spire. It is a model that acted as a vector of Gothic art to the east. The Neustadt, a modern city forged by Haussmannian influences, and a model of urbanism, also embodies the theories of Camillo Sitte.

**Criterion (iv):** The Grande-Île and the Neustadt in Strasbourg constitute a characteristic example of a European Rhineland city. Integrated into a Medieval urban fabric in a way which respects the ancient pattern, the Renaissance-style private residences built between the 15th century and the late 17th century form a unique ensemble of domestic Rhineland architecture, which is indissociable from the outstanding Gothic cathedral. In the 18th century, French classical architecture came into its own, as exemplified by the Palais Rohan, built by the king's architect, Robert de Cotte. From 1871 onwards, the face of the town was profoundly modified by the construction of an ambitious urbanistic project, leading to the emergence of a modern, functional city, emblematic of the technical advances and hygienistic policies that were emerging at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. The private and public buildings of the urban ensemble bear witness to political, social and cultural change, with the town's status changing from a free city of the Holy Roman Empire to a free city of the Kingdom of France, before it became a regional capital.

### **Integrity**

The distinctive landscape of Strasbourg, dominated by the silhouette of the cathedral, has been preserved up to the present day. The cathedral is well preserved and integrated in an intact Medieval parcel system. It continues to dominate the urban

landscape just as it did when it was first built. Down the centuries, the renewal of the built structure in Grande-Île has respected the early land parcel system, while inserting public and private buildings that represent a synthesis of French and Germanic influences, bearing witness to the evolution of architecture from the 15th century to the present day.

The siege in 1870 and the bombardments of 1944 gave rise to partial reconstructions, which were however carried out while respecting the urban fabric and existing volumes. Only the Grande Percée, linking the new station to the Port d'Austerlitz in the first half of the 20th century, involved a deliberate restructuring of the urban fabric. The modernisation and sanitation of the historic centre were carried out in a spirit of continuity and respect for the urban qualities of the site. The Neustadt was designed in a spirit of functional complementarity and landscape continuity with the historic centre. The property as a whole has preserved all the attributes of the various chronological stages that contribute to its Outstanding Universal Value.

### **Authenticity**

The urban ensemble of the Grande-Île and the Neustadt has been well preserved, in a material condition that is close to its original state, and its urban landscape has largely conserved its characteristics. The facades of the Place du Château have retained their original appearance, and the Place de la République and the imperial axis their monumental character. The major public buildings of the Neustadt have retained their original size, their physical quality and their materials.

The great majority of the modern buildings have been introduced while respecting the ancient urban fabric. Close to the Vauban dam, the 20th century structures, such as the Conseil Général building and the Modern and Contemporary Art Museum, have little impact on the urban landscape. Meanwhile, the recent urban development projects inside the boundaries of the property have enabled its preservation and valorisation, while facilitating its adaptation to new use values. The uses of the buildings in the property have been well conserved, particularly as regards amenities, shops and housing. In the Neustadt, the restructuring and rehabilitation work on major amenities (National and university library, Palais de Justice, and Palais des Fêtes) comply with current building standards, while respecting the heritage value of the edifices. The urbanism documents, established with remarkable continuity since the 19th century, have facilitated the conservation of the buildings inside the property's boundaries, and led to outstanding continuity in the urban landscape.

### **Management and protection requirements**

The cathedral has been protected by historic monument status since 1862, and its upkeep is covered by an agreement between the French state and the Fondation de l'Œuvre Notre-Dame. In the property area, 170 other edifices or parts of

edifices are protected by historic monument status, and thus benefit from the control of the French state's heritage services.

The safeguarded sector created in 1974 has been undergoing a revision-extension procedure since 2011. It now covers the whole of the extended property, and is focused on the preservation of the built structure, the urban landscape, and the landscape quality of the river and riverbanks. The protection of the property is largely dependent on the safeguarding and valorisation plan for the safeguarded sector.

The property has a management system whose main partners are the State, the City of Strasbourg and the Eurometropolis. The system, whose funding is shared, is based on French legislation, and particularly the Heritage, Urbanism and Environment Codes.

The management plan for the Grande-Île approved by the Municipal Council in 2013 covers all aspects of urban management: knowledge, conservation, valorisation and transmission. The local housing plan is intended to maintain social diversity and limit the amount of non-occupied housing inside the property. The urban transport plan limits the importance accorded to cars, and seeks to encourage pedestrians and cyclists. Since 1989, the introduction of a tramway network has been carried out in conjunction with the restructuring of public space and the introduction of pedestrian streets. The terraces charter, the regulations on occupation of public areas, and the local advertising regulations, reflect efforts to achieve harmonious use of public space.

Finally, in accordance with the action plan for Grande-Île and the Neustadt, various actions have been started up to improve the appropriation of the Outstanding Universal Value by everyone, by developing mediation tools, particularly as part of the "Ville d'art et d'histoire" label scheme, and by improving accessibility for everyone.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
  - a) Continue the actions put in place to reinforce the training of the municipal construction police service to ensure better control of interior alterations in all restoration projects,
  - b) Finalise the revision of the safeguarding and enhancement plan (PSMV),
  - c) Finalise the setting up of a distant perspective zone,
  - d) Set up as soon as possible the fire risk protection plan for the blocks of the historic centre,
  - e) Set up the Committee of Experts as announced.

Property	<b>The Bauhaus and its sites in Weimar, Dessau and Bernau</b> [extension to "Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar and Dessau"]
ID No.	<b>729 Bis</b>
State Party	<b>Germany</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(ii)(iv)(vi)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2017, page 283.

**Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.33**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/17/41.COM/8B and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Approves the extension of the **Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar and Dessau**, to include the Houses with Balcony Access in Dessau and the ADGB Trade Union School in Bernau and to become **The Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar, Dessau and Bernau Germany**, on the basis of **criteria (ii), (iv) and (vi)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

**Brief synthesis**

Between 1919 and 1933, the Bauhaus School, based first in Weimar and then in Dessau, revolutionized architectural and aesthetic concepts and practices. The buildings created and decorated by the School's professors (Henry van de Velde, Walter Gropius, Hannes Meyer, Laszlo Moholy-Nagy and Wassily Kandinsky) launched the Modern Movement, which shaped much of the architecture of the 20th century and beyond. Component parts of the property are the Former Art School, the Applied Art School and the Haus am Horn in Weimar, the Bauhaus Building, the group of seven Masters' Houses and the Houses with Balcony Access in Dessau, and the ADGB Trade Union School in Bernau. The Bauhaus represents the desire to develop a modern architecture using the new materials of the time (reinforced concrete, glass, steel) and construction methods (skeleton construction, glass facades). Based on the principle of function, the form of the buildings rejects the traditional, historical symbols of representation. In a severely abstract process, the architectural forms – both the subdivided building structure and the individual structural elements – are reduced to their primary, basic forms; they derive their expression, characteristic of Modernist architecture, from a composition of interconnecting cubes in suggestive spatial transparency.

The Bauhaus was a center for new ideas and consequently attracted progressive architects and artists. The Bauhaus School has become the symbol of modern architecture, both for its educational theory and its buildings, throughout the world, and is inseparable from the name of Walter Gropius. Hannes Meyer, his successor as director of the Bauhaus, realized the idea of collective work

on a building project within the framework of training in the Bauhaus's building department. These buildings stand for an architectural quality that derives from the scientifically-based design methodology and the functional-economic design with social objectives. The Bauhaus itself and the other buildings designed by the masters of the Bauhaus are fundamental representatives of Classical Modernism and as such are essential components, which represent the 20th century. Their consistent artistic grandeur is a reminder of the still-uncompleted project for "modernity with a human face", which sought to use the technical and intellectual resources at its disposal not in a destructive way but to create a living environment worthy of human aspirations.

For this reason, they are important monuments not only for art and culture, but also for the historic ideas of the 20th century. Even though the Bauhaus philosophy of social reform turned out to be little more than wishful thinking, its utopian ideal became reality through the form of its architecture. Its direct accessibility still has the power to fascinate and belongs to the people of all nations as their cultural heritage.

**Criterion (ii):** The Bauhaus buildings in Weimar, Dessau and Bernau are central works of European modern art, embodying an avant-garde conception directed towards a radical renewal of architecture and design in a unique and widely influential way. They testify to the cultural blossoming of Modernism, which began here, and has had an effect worldwide.

**Criterion (iv):** The Bauhaus itself and the other buildings designed by the masters of the Bauhaus are fundamental representatives of Classical Modernism and as such are essential components which represent the 20th century. The Houses with Balcony Access in Dessau and the ADGB Trade Union School are unique products of the Bauhaus's goal of unity of practice and teaching.

**Criterion (vi):** The Bauhaus architectural school was the foundation of the Modern Movement which was to revolutionize artistic and architectural thinking and practice in the 20th century.

#### **Integrity**

The Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar, Dessau and Bernau includes all elements necessary to express the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, reflecting the development of Modernism, which was to have worldwide influence in the visual arts, applied art, architecture, and urban planning. The seven component parts are of adequate size to ensure protection of the features and processes which convey the significance of the property.

#### **Authenticity**

Although the three buildings in Weimar have undergone several alterations and partial reconstructions, their authenticity is attested (apart from the reconstructed murals in the two Schools). Similarly, despite the level of reconstruction, the Bauhaus Building in Dessau preserves its original appearance and atmosphere, largely thanks to the

major restoration work carried out in 1976. As for the Masters' Houses, the restoration work carried out was based on thorough research and may be judged to meet the test of authenticity. The Houses with Balcony Access and the ADGB Trade Union School largely preserve their original state in terms of form, design, material and substance and thereby provide authentic evidence of the sole architectural legacies of the Bauhaus building department.

#### **Management and protection requirements**

The two former Art Schools, the Applied Art School and the Haus am Horn in Weimar are protected by listing in the Register of Historical Monuments of the Free State of Thuringia as unique historical monuments under the provisions of the Thuringian Protection of Historic Monuments Act of 7 January 1992. The Bauhaus, the Masters' Houses and the Houses with Balcony Access are listed in the equivalent Register of the State of Saxony-Anhalt (Protection of Historical Monuments Act of 21 October 1991). The ADGB Trade Union School is registered on the monuments list of the Federal State of Brandenburg and is therefore protected by its law for the protection and conservation of historical monuments of 22 July 1991. The Bauhaus Building and the Masters' Houses are used by the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation, a public foundation. In Weimar, Dessau and Bernau the status of registered historic monuments guarantees that the requirements for monument protection will be taken into account in any regional development plans. There is also a buffer zone, reflecting a monument zone, for the protection of the World Heritage property.

Overall responsibility for protection of the Weimar monuments is with the State Chancellery of the Free State of Thuringia, for those in Dessau with the Ministry of Culture of the State of Saxony-Anhalt, and in Bernau with the Ministry of Science, Research and Culture of the State of Brandenburg, in all cases operating through their respective State Offices for the Preservation of Historical Monuments.

Direct management is assigned to the appropriate State and municipal authorities, operating under their respective protection regulations. In Dessau, the site of the Bauhaus itself and the Masters' Houses are managed by the Foundation Bauhaus Dessau (Stiftung Bauhaus Dessau). The respective monument protection acts of the Federal States ensure the conservation and maintenance of the objects and clarify areas and means of action. The largely identical aims, regulations and principles of these acts establish a uniform legislative basis for the management of the components at the different sites. A steering group with representatives of the owners and the authorities involved acts as a communication platform and coordinates overarching activities concerning compliance with the World Heritage Convention or the research into and the presentation of World Heritage.

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

- a) *Considering the restoration of the glazing of the staircases on four of the Houses with Balcony Access,*
- b) *Giving special attention to the ADGB Trade Union School's surrounding landscape,*
- c) *Detailing the monitoring indicators.*

Property	<b>Luther Sites in Central Germany</b> [extension to "Luther Memorials in Eisleben and Wittenberg"]
ID No.	<b>783 Bis</b>
State Party	<b>Germany</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(iv)(vi)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2017, page 294.

**Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.34**

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/17/41.COM/8B and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Does not approve the extension of the **Luther Memorials in Eisleben and Wittenberg, Germany.***

**D.5. LATIN AMERICA - CARIBBEAN**

**D.5.1. New Nominations**

Property	<b>Valongo Wharf Archaeological Site</b>
ID No.	<b>1548</b>
State Party	<b>Brazil</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(iii)(vi)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2017, page 333.

**Draft Decision: 41 COM 8B.35**

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/17/41.COM/8B and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Inscribes **Valongo Wharf Archaeological Site, Brazil,** on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (vi);***
3. *Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

**Brief synthesis**

*Valongo Wharf Archaeological Site is situated on Jornal do Comércio Square in the dock area of Rio de Janeiro city. The wharf started being built in 1811 to facilitate the debarkation of enslaved Africans arriving in Brazil. It is estimated that up to 900,000 African captives entered the Americas via Valongo.*

*In physical terms the property consists of several archaeological layers. The lowest of these with floor pavings in pé de moleque style represents the remains of the Valongo Wharf. Later, more dominant layers relate to the Empress' Wharf, constructed in 1843. The property's characteristic is that it is a beach that was covered with extensive paving made of hewn stones of different sizes, forms and functions, with a ramp and steps leading down to the sea. It was built in an apparently simple process, not on a landfill, as was customary, but directly on the sand of the beach, following its natural contours.*

*Valongo Wharf Archaeological Site is the globally most significant remains of a landing point of enslaved Africans in the Americas and therefore carries enormous historical as well as spiritual importance to African Americans. Valongo Wharf can therefore be seen as unique and exceptional both from a material point of view and with regard to the spiritual associations to which it is tangibly related.*

**Criterion (vi):** *Valongo Wharf is the most important physical evidence associated with the historic arrival of enslaved Africans on the American continent. It is a site of conscience, which illustrates strong and tangible associations to one of the most terrible crimes of humanity, the enslavement of hundreds of thousands of people creating the largest forced migration movement in history. As the very location the African stepped onto American soil and with it into their new lives as enslaved labour, the site evokes painful memories, which many African Brazilians can strongly relate to. Preserving these memories, the vicinity of Valongo Wharf has become an arena for various manifestations celebrating African heritage on an ongoing basis.*

**Integrity**

*The modest fragments of Valongo Wharf, which were left exposed to the public after their excavation in 2011, encompass the complete remains of the original stone disembarkation wharf. The wharf's function was originally related to auxiliary structures, such as warehouses, quarantine facilities, the lazaretto and the New African cemetery. These are either lost or preserved only as underground remains in the buffer zone and are legally protected.*

*As the debarkation point after long and painful journeys across the Atlantic Ocean, Valongo Wharf and the sea were closely related. Therefore, integrity is presently reduced by the disconnection between the archaeological site and the seafront which is removed as result of land reclamations in the dock area. To ensure legibility of the property, it is essential to undertake measures, which assist in reconnecting the sea to the archaeological site.*

*The intensification of real estate development on all sides of the property and, in particular, towards the sea front is of concern as it will continue to significantly transform the landscape and could have negative impacts on the perception of the property. As future excavations may uncover*

further auxiliary functions of the wharf, it is essential that detailed archaeological investigations are conducted before any project is undertaken. While the Special Urban Interest Area of Rio's Porto Region, which lies at a distance of about 50 metres to the site, is not included in the buffer zone, it will be necessary to ensure that developments will not negatively impact of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

#### **Authenticity**

Valongo Wharf Archaeological Site preserves the remains of Rio de Janeiro's slave disembarkation wharf in the 19th century. Its earthen cover for the past 168 years has enabled this sensitive site to be preserved with the design of the former disembarkation slipway, drainage system and paving. No reconstruction was undertaken which retains the archaeological remains as an exact fragmented reflection of the early 19th century. These remains are authentic in terms of their material, location, workmanship, substance and, as much as can be perceived, design.

In addition, the modest physical remains are highly authentic in spirit and feeling evoking a memory reference and identity marker for the large Brazilian population of African origin and African Americans at large. This aspect is underlined by creation of religious rituals, such as the Washing of the Wharf, during the merely five years period that the site has been rediscovered.

#### **Management and protection requirements**

The Valongo Wharf Archaeological Site is protected by federal Law number 3924, of 26 July 1961 through its official registration on 25 April 2012. The stipulations of this protection are enforced by the Instituto do Patrimônio Histórico e Artístico Nacional (IPHAN) as the responsible body for its conservation and management.

The property is cherished by the African-Brazilian society, with communities committed on a daily basis to the site's care and preservation. This is not only expressed in the religious value the site has been attributed but also the associated rituals established. The physical proximity of these actors, and even the fact that a church of the African cult (Iglesia Universal) will be next to the site to organize regular meetings, creates a strong feeling of community guardianship of the property.

The conservation of the site is supervised by IPHAN and supported by the Companhia de Desenvolvimento do Porto of Rio de Janeiro (CDURP). A conservation plan has been adopted to guide these processes. Regular monitoring and maintenance is needed to ensure protection of the site against erosion and the functionality of the rainwater drainage system via pumps. The conservation and management of the site will be overseen by a council instituted by IPHAN and involving civil society and federal, state and municipal institutions committed to the preservation of cultural heritage and/or linked to questions of interest to the population of African origin.

The site management plan requires to be finalized and an adequately resourced site management body needs to be created. Further minimalistic interpretation on site will allow visitors who may not visit the museum to gain a general understanding of the site's multi-layered character. Special attention should be given to evaluating further urban developments in terms of their potential negative impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property before any construction approvals are granted as well as measures which aim at re-establishing the relationship between the property and Guanabara Bay.

4. Recommends that the State Party gives consideration to the following:
  - a) Swiftly finalizing the strategic management plan, formally adopt it and establish the management unit on site,
  - b) Strengthening through landscaping measures the relation between the seafront and Valongo Wharf, despite the fact that the warehouse at Pier Mauá, obstructs a direct sea view,
  - c) Undertaking detailed Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs) before any formal construction approvals are granted in the vicinity of the property, including areas outside the buffer zone, which have a potential to negatively impact the property, especially in the Special Urban Interest Area of Rio's Porto Region,
  - d) Giving further attention to the monitoring of the physical archaeological remains and seeking alternative solutions to address the challenge of rain water collection in the archaeological area,
  - e) Developing a holistic interpretation concept to communicate the multi-layered character of the property, including to visitors who may not opt to visit the nearby museum.

## II. RECORD OF THE PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES OF EACH SITE BEING DISCUSSED AT THE 41ST SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Of the 35 sites being discussed, 15 are serial proposals containing a total of 183 new component elements.

A total of 8.4 million hectares is proposed, of which the majority (85.7%) are for natural and mixed sites, although numerically natural and mixed sites represent 23% of the 35 nominations being discussed.

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

The tables below present the information in two parts:

- A. a table of the total surface area of the site and any buffer zone proposed, together with the geographic coordinates of each site's approximate centre point; and
- B. a set of separate tables presenting the component parts of each of the 15 proposed serial sites.

### A. Physical attributes of sites proposed for inscription at the 41st session

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

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID N	Area (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
	<b>NATURAL SITES</b>				
Albania / Austria / Belgium / Bulgaria / Croatia / Italy / Romania / Slovenia / Spain / Ukraine	Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Other Regions of Europe [extension of the "Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Ancient Beech Forests of Germany" Germany, Slovakia, Ukraine, (ix), 2007, 2011]	1133 Ter	58353.04	191413.09	See serial nomination table
Argentina	Los Alerces National Park	1526	188379	207313	S42 51 10.08 W71 52 22.08
Benin / Burkina Faso	W-Arly-Pendjari Complex [extension to "W National Park of Niger", Niger, (ix)(x), 1996]	749 Bis	1494831	1101221	See serial nomination table
China	Qinghai Hoh Xil	1540	3735632	2290904	E92 26 21 N35 22 49
Ghana	Mole National Park	1514	457700	207500	N09 24 31.9 W1 59 13.0
India	Bhitarkanika Conservation Area	1530	210700	44640	N20 39 07 E86 45 57
Mongolia / Russian Federation	Landscapes of Dauria	1448 Rev	912624	307317	See serial nomination table

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID N	Area (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7058219.04 ha</b>	<b>4350308.09 ha</b>	
	<b>MIXED SITES</b>				
Mexico	Tehuacán-Cuicatlán Valley: originary habitat of Mesoamerica	1534	145255.20	344931.68	See serial nomination table
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>145255.20 ha</b>	<b>344931.68 ha</b>	
	<b>CULTURAL SITES</b>				
Angola	Historic Centre of Mbanza Kongo	1511	89.29	622.16	S6 16 8 E14 14 59
Azerbaijan	Historic Centre of Sheki with the Khan's Palace	1549	120.5	146	N41 12 12 E47 11 15
Brazil	Valongo Wharf Archaeological Site	1548	0.3895	41.6981	S22 53 49.6 W43 11 14.62
Cambodia	Sambor Prei Kuk Archaeological Site representing the Cultural Landscape of Ancient Ishanapura	1532	1354.26	2009.30	N12 52 21 E105 02 10
China	Kulangsu: a historic international settlement	1541	316.2	886	N24 26 51 E118 3 43
Croatia / Italy / Montenegro	Venetian Works of Defence between 15th and 17th Centuries	1533	420.91	72005.64	See serial nomination table
Denmark	Kujataa – a subarctic farming landscape in Greenland	1536	34.892	??	See serial nomination table
Eritrea	Asmara: Africa's Modernist City	1550	481	1203	N15 20 7 E38 56 9
France	Taputapuātea	1529	2124	3363	S16 50 29,04 O151 22 20,56
France	Strasbourg: from Grande-île to <i>Neustadt</i> , a European urban scene [extension to Strasbourg – Grande île, (i)(ii)(iv), 1988]	495 Bis	183	708	N48 35 04 E7 44 56
Georgia	Gelati Monastery [significant boundary reduction of "Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery" inscribed in 1994 under criterion (iv)]	710 Bis	4.20	1246	N42 17 41 E42 46 06
Germany	Caves with the oldest Ice Age art	1527	462.1	1158.7	See serial nomination table
Germany	The Bauhaus and its sites in Weimar, Dessau and Bernau [extension to Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar and Dessau, (ii)(iv)(vi), 1996]	729 Bis	4.4114	42.27	See serial nomination table
Germany	Luther Sites in Central Germany [extension to Luther Memorials in Eisleben and Wittenberg, (iv)(vi), 1996]	783 Bis	10.52	1899.86	See serial nomination table
Germany	Naumburg Cathedral and the High Medieval Cultural Landscape of the Rivers Saale and Unstrut	1470 Rev	378.35	16870	See serial nomination table
India	Historic City of Ahmadabad	1551	535.7	395	N23 01 35 E72 35 17
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Historic City of Yazd	1544	195.67	665.93	See serial nomination table
Japan	Sacred Island of Okinoshima and Associated Sites in the Munakata Region	1535	98.93	79363.48	See serial nomination table
Jordan	As-Salt Eclectic Architecture (1865-1925), Origins and Evolution of an Architectural Language in the Levant	689 Rev	2.0675	30.585	See serial nomination table
Palestine	Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town	1565	20.6	152.2	N31 31 27 E35 06 32
Poland	Tarnowskie Góry Lead-Silver-Zinc Mine and its Underground Water Management System	1539	1672.76	2774.35	N50 26 33.71 E18 51 04.42
Russian Federation	The Assumption Cathedral of the town-island of Sviyazhsk	1525	3.25	11563.9	N55 46 13 E48 39 10
South Africa	†Khomani Cultural Landscape	1545	959100	--	S25 41 15.4 E20 22 28.5
Spain	Talayotic Minorca	1528	74.7695	188.2178	See serial nomination table
Turkey	Aphrodisias	1519	152.25	1040.57	See serial nomination table
United Arab Emirates	Khor Dubai, a Traditional Merchants' Harbour	1458 Rev	48.50	97.50	N25 15 52.86 E55 17 38.60
United Kingdom	The English Lake District	422 Rev	229205.19	--	N54 28 35.8 W03 04 56.7
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1197093.71 ha</b>	<b>198473.36ha</b>	

## B. Serial nominations to be examined by the 41st session of the World Heritage Committee

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

### Natural sites

<b>Albania / Austria / Belgium / Bulgaria / Croatia / Italy / Poland / Romania / Slovenia / Spain / Ukraine</b>					
<b>N 1133 Ter</b>					
Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Other Regions of Europe					
<b>Serial ID No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>State Party</b>	<b>Property (ha)</b>	<b>Buffer zone (ha)</b>	<b>Centre point coordinates</b>
1133ter-001	Lumi i gashit	Albania	1261.52	8977.48	N42 28 53 E20 3 26
1133ter-002	Rrajca	Albania	2129.45	2569.75	N41 12 11 E20 30 2
1133ter-003	Dürrenstei	Austria	1867.45	1545.05	N47 46 12 E15 2 51
1133ter-004	Kalkalpen - Hintergebirg	Austria	2946.20	14197.24	N47 44 58 E14 28 56
1133ter-005	Kalkalpen - Bodinggraben	Austria	890.89		N47 47 14 E14 21 12
1133ter-006	Kalkalpen - Urlach	Austria	264.82		N47 48 15 E14 14 22
1133ter-007	Kalkalpen – Wilder Graben	Austria	1149.75		N47 49 60 E14 26 1
1133ter-008	Sonian Forest – Forest Reserve “Joseph Zwaenepoel”	Belgium	187.34	4650.86	N50 45 23 E4 24 60
1133ter-009	Sonian Forest – Grippensdelle A	Belgium	24.11		N50 46 54 E4 25 36
1133ter-010	Sonian Forest - Grippensdelle B	Belgium	37.38		N50 47 1 E4 25 57
1133ter-011	Sonian Forest – Réserve forestière du Ticton A	Belgium	13.98		N50 44 3 E4 26 13
1133ter-012	Sonian Forest – Réserve forestière du Ticton B	Belgium	6.50		N50 43 37 E4 25 51
1133ter-013	Central Balkan – Boatın Reserve	Bulgaria	1226.88	851.22	N42 48 10 E24 16 9
1133ter-014	Central Balkan - Tsarichina Reserve	Bulgaria	1485.81	1945.99	N42 46 32 E24 24 18
1133ter-015	Central Balkan – Kozya stena Reserve	Bulgaria	644.43	289.82	N42 47 47 E24 31 29
1133ter-016	Central Balkan – Stara reka Reserve	Bulgaria	2466.10	1762.01	N42 44 43 E24 42 26
1133ter-017	Central Balkan – Severen Dzhendem Reserve	Bulgaria	591.20	1480.04	N42 42 11 E24 49 8
1133ter-018	Central Balkan - Dzhendema Reserve	Bulgaria	1774.12	2576.63	N42 41 44 E24 58 23
1133ter-019	Central Balkan – Severen Dzhendem Reserve	Bulgaria	926.37	1066.47	N42 44 44 E24 56 5
1133ter-020	Central Balkan – Peesh skali Reserve	Bulgaria	1049.10	968.14	N42 45 54 E25 4 29
1133ter-021	Central Balkan – Sokolna Reserve	Bulgaria	824.90	780.55	N42 41 52 E25 8 18
1133ter-022	Hajdučki i Rožanski kukovi	Croatia	1289.11	9869.25	N44 45 59 E15 0 39
1133ter-023	Paklenica National Park - Suva draga-Klimenta	Croatia	1241.04	414.76	N44 20 26 E15 30 1
1133ter-024	Paklenica National Park - Oglavinovac-Javornik	Croatia	790.74	395.35	N44 23 4 E15 26 59
1133ter-025	Abruzzo, Lazio & Molise - Valle Cervara	Italy	119.70	751.61	N41 49 56 E13 43 43
1133ter-026	Abruzzo, Lazio & Molise - Selva Moricento	Italy	192.70		N41 50 49 E13 42 20
1133ter-027	Abruzzo, Lazio & Molise - Coppo del Morto	Italy	104.71	415.51	N41 51 37 E13 50 48
1133ter-028	Abruzzo, Lazio & Molise - Coppo del Principe	Italy	194.49	446.62	N41 47 15 E13 44 39
1133ter-029	Abruzzo, Lazio & Molise - Val Fondillo	Italy	325.03	700.95	N41 45 15 E13 53 9
1133ter-030	Cozzo Ferriero	Italy	95.74	482.61	N39 54 21 E16 6 4
1133ter-031	Foresta Umbra	Italy	182.23	1752.54	N41 48 27 E15 58 40
1133ter-032	Monte Cimino	Italy	57.54	87.96	N42 24 31 E12 12 11
1133ter-033	Monte Raschio	Italy	73.73	54.75	N42 10 25 E12 9 40
1133ter-034	Sasso Fratino	Italy	781.43	6936.64	N43 50 40 E11 48 11
1133ter-035	Cheile Nerei-Beuşniţa	Romania	4292.27	5959.87	N44 54 19 E21 48 40
1133ter-036	Codrul secular Şinca	Romania	338.24	445.76	N45 40 0 E25 10 14
1133ter-037	Codrul Secular Slătioara	Romania	609.12	429.43	N47 26 36 E25 37 39

1133ter-038	Cozia - Masivul Cozia	Romania	2285.86	2408.83	N45 19 54 E24 19 32
1133ter-039	Cozia – Lotrisor	Romania	1103.30		N45 17 43 E24 15 33
1133ter-040	Domogled - Valea Cernei - Domogled-Coronini- Bedina	Romania	5110.63	51461.28	N44 56 31 E22 28 7
1133ter-041	Domogled – Valea Cernei- launa Craiovei	Romania	3517.36		N45 6 31 E22 34 41
1133ter-042	Domogled - Valea Cernei- Ciucevele Cernei	Romania	1104.27		N45 14 40 E22 49 23
1133ter-043	Groșii Țibleşului – Izvorul Șurii	Romania	210.55	563.57	N47 32 59 E24 11 9
1133ter-044	Groșii Țibleşului - Preluci	Romania	135.82		N47 32 5 E24 13 13
1133ter-045	Izvoarele Nerei	Romania	4677.21	2494.83	N45 7 21 E22 3 59
1133ter-046	Strimbu Băiuț	Romania	598.14	713.09	N47 37 33 E24 4 23
1133ter-047	Krokar	Slovenia	74.50	47.90	N45 32 31 E14 46 8
1133ter-048	Snežnik-Ždrocle	Slovenia	720.24	128.80	N45 35 5 E14 27 19
1133ter-049	Hayedos de Ayllon - Tejera Negra	Spain	255.52	13880.86	N41 143 W3 23 19
1133ter-050	Hayedos de Ayllon - Montejo	Spain	71.79		N41 6 44 W3 29 58
1133ter-051	Hayedos de Navarra – Lizardoia	Spain	63.97	24494.52	N43 0 23 W1 6 46
1133ter-052	Hayedos de Navarra - Aztaparreta	Spain	171.06		N42 54 39 W0 48 58
1133ter-053	Hayedos de Picos de Europa - Cuesta Fria	Spain	213.65	14253.00	N43 10 21 W4 59 16
1133ter-054	Hayedos de Picos de Europa - Canal de Asotin	Spain	109.58		N43 10 16 W4 53 21
1133ter-055	Gorgany	Ukraine	753.48	4637.59	N48 28 19 E24 17 58
1133ter-056	Roztochya	Ukraine	384.81	598.21	N49 57 44 E23 38 58
1133ter-057	Satanivska Dacha	Ukraine	212.01	559.37	N49 10 26 E26 14 56
1133ter-058	Synevyr – Darvaika	Ukraine	1588.46	312.32	N48 29 14 E23 44 56
1133ter-059	Synevyr – Kvasovets	Ukraine	561.62	333.63	N48 23 6 E23 42 46
1133ter-060	Synevyr – Strymba	Ukraine	260.65	191.14	N48 27 11 E23 47 48
1133ter-061	Synevyr – Vilshany	Ukraine	454.31	253.85	N48 21 20 E23 39 36
1133ter-062	Zacharovanyi Krai - Irshavka	Ukraine	93.97	1275.44	N48 27 9 E23 5 23
1133ter-063	Zacharovanyi Krai - Velykyi Dil	Ukraine	1164.16		N48 25 21 E23 9 42
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>58353.04</b>	<b>191413.09</b>	

<b>Benin / Burkina Faso</b>					
<b>N 749 Bis</b> W-Arly-Pendjari Complex					
Serial ID No.	Name	State Party	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
749-001	Parc National du W du Niger (Inscrit en 1996)	Niger	220000	--	N12 20 60 E2 21 0
749bis-001	W-Arly-Pendjari Complex	Benin	965901	458921	N11 53 03 E2 39 16
749bis-001	W-Arly-Pendjari Complex	Burkina Faso	528930	642300	N11 54 00 E2 09 42
<b>TOTAL extension</b>			<b>1494831</b>	<b>1101221</b>	

<b>Mongolia/ Russian Federation</b>					
<b>N 1448 Rev</b> Landscapes of Dauria					
Serial ID No.	Name	State Party	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1448rev-001	Daursky SNBR	Russian Federation	?	?	N49 57 56 E115 41 50
1448rev-002*	Landscapes of Dauria	Russian Federation	?	?	N49 53 21 E115 16 28
1448rev-002*	Landscapes of Dauria	Mongolia	?		
1448rev-003	Mongol Daguur SPA	Mongolia	?		
1448rev-004	Ugtam Nature reserve	Mongolia	?	?	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>912624</b>	<b>307317</b>	

\*the same component within the two States Parties

### Mixed sites

<b>Mexico</b>				
<b>C/N 1534</b> Tehuacán-Cuicatlán Valley: originary habitat of Mesoamerica				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1534-001	Zapotitlán - Cuicatlán	136587.52	344931.68	N17 59 23.86 W97 11 13.75
1534-002	San Juan Raya	6106.64		N18 17 38 W97 35 13.75
1534-003	Purrón	2561.04		N18 12 01.41 W97 07 07.85
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>145255.2</b>	<b>344931.68</b>	

### Cultural sites

<b>Croatia / Italy / Montenegro</b>						
<b>C 1533</b> Venetian Works of Defence between 15th and 17th Centuries						
Serial ID No.	Name	State Party	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates	
1533-001	Fortified city of Bergamo	Italy	119.61	446.07	E 9 39 49 N 45 42 12	
1533-002	Fortified city of Peschiera del Garda	Italy	36.67	143.85	E10 41 39 N 45 26 20	
1533-003	Arsenale, Venezia	Italy	31.69	70148.32	E 12 21 12 N 45 26 09	
1533-004	Fort of Sant'Andrea, Venezia	Italy	3.06		E 12 22 52 N45 26 05	
1533-005	Poveglia Octagon, Venezia	Italy	0.27		E 12 19 54 N 45 22 49	
1533-006	Alberoni Octagon, Venezia	Italy	0.25		E 12 18 25 N 45 20 52	
1533-007	City Fortress of Palmanova	Italy	193.73		296.27	E 13 18 35 N 45 54 22
1533-008	Defensive System of Zadar	Croatia	11.19		240.45	E 15 13 49 N 44 06 42
1533-009	Fort of St. Nikola, Šibenik	Croatia	0.85	523.79	E 15 51 17 N 43 43 17	
1533-010	Fortica Fortress, Hvar	Croatia	1.44	36.52	E 16 26 31 N 43 10 29	
1533-011	Arsenal with built quay of port, Hvar	Croatia	1.37		E 16 26 27 N 43 10 21	
1533-012	Fortified city of Korčula	Croatia	3.86	59.24	E 17 08 09 N 42 57 43	
1533-013	Forte Mare, Herceg Novi	Montenegro	0.07	5.68	E 18 32 09 N 42 27 00	
1533-014	Fortified city of Kotor	Montenegro	16.32	99.19	E 18 46 19 N 42 25 25	
1533-015	Fortified city of Ulcinj	Montenegro	0.54	6.26	E 19 12 05 N 41 55 29	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>420.91</b>	<b>72005.64</b>		

<b>Denmark</b>				
<b>C 1536</b> Kujataa – a subarctic farming landscape in Greenland				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1536-001	Qassiarsuk	11.342	?	N61 09 52 W45 35 53
1536-002	Igaliku	8.287		N61 00 06 W45 22 29
1536-003	Sissarluttoq	339		N60 53 48 W45 29 42
1536-004	Tasikuluulik (Vatnahverfi)	7.542		N60 50 52 W45 23 24
1536-005	Qaqortukuloq (Hvalsey)	7.382		N60 47 33 W045 50 04
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>34.892</b>	<b>?</b>	

<b>Germany</b>				
<b>C 1527</b> Caves with the oldest Ice Age art				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1527-001	Ach Valley	3.60	10787.70	N48 23 16 E09 45 56
1527-002	Lone Valley	2180		N48 32 56 E10 10 32
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2446.30</b>	<b>10787.70</b>	

<b>Germany</b>				
<b>C 729 Bis</b> The Bauhaus and its sites in Weimar, Dessau and Bernau				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
729-001	The Former School of Art – Weimar – inscribed in 1996	0.24	2.40	N50 97 5 E11 33
729-002	The former School of Applied Art – Weimar – inscribed in 1996	0.27		N50 975 E11 32 9
729-003	The House Am Horn – Weimar - inscribed in 1996	0.25	9.5	N50 973 E11 33 9
729-004	The Bauhaus – Dessau – inscribed in 1996	1.73	4.05	N51 83 94 E12 23 13
729-005	The Master's Houses – Dessau – inscribed in 1996	1.26	3.44	N51 84 31 E12 22 17
729bis-006	House with Balcony access - Peterholzstr. 40	0.19	25.03	N51 48 10.82 E12 14 36.23
729bis-007	House with Balcony Access - Peterholzstr. 48	0.19		N51 48 10.82 E12 14 42.84
729bis-008	House with Balcony Access - Peterholzstr. 56	0.19		N51 48 10.55 E12 14 49.29
729bis-009	House with Balcony Access - Mittelbreite 6	0.21		N51 48 3.59 E12 14 32.69
729bis-010	House with Balcony Access - Mittelbreite 14	0.19		N51 48 3.59 E12 14 39.18
729bis-011	The ADGB Trade Union School	3.4414	17.24	N52 42 24 E13 32 39
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8.1614</b>	<b>59.26</b>	

<b>Germany</b>				
<b>C 783 Bis</b> Luther Sites in Central Germany				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
783-001	Luther's birthplace – inscribed in 1996	0.01	38.32	N51 31 36.937 E11 33 0.183
783-002	Luther's death house – inscribed in 1996	0.01		N51 31 41.021 E11 32 39.468
783Bis-007	Church of St. Peter and Paul	0.08		N51 31 34.070 E11 32 58.225
783Bis-009	St. Andrew's church	0.13		N51 31 42.045 E11 32 42.031
783Bis-008	St. Anne's church and monastery	0.10	0.41	N5131 44.576 E11 32 13.062
783Bis-010	Luther's parental home	0.01	8.44	N51 35 38.960 E11 27 13.829
783Bis-011	St. George's church	0.06		N51 35 36.008 E11 27 10.697
783-003	Luther house – inscribed in 1996	1.33	86.38	N51 51 51.016 E12 39 9.484
783Bis-013	Collegium Augusteum			N51 51 51.016 E12 39 9.484
783-004	Melanchthon house – inscribed in 1996	0.12		N51 51 52.235 E12 39 3.061
783-005	St. Mary's church – inscribed in 1996	0.76		N51 51 59.748 E12 38 42.078
783Bis-014	Bugenhagen house			N 51 51 59.748 E12 38 42.078
783-006	Castle church – inscribed in 1996	0.54		N51 51 58.044 E12 38 15.165
783Bis-012	Castle			N51 51 58.044 E12 38 15.165
783Bis-015a	Cranachs house Markt 4	0.11		N51 51 56.924 E12 38 32.305
783Bis-015b	Cranachs house Schlossstraße 1	0.29		N51 51 56.765 E12 38 36.128
783Bis-016	Hartenfels castle	2.59	1626.88	N51 55 85.20 E13 00 83.81
783Bis-017	Veste Coburg	6.12	203.23	N50 26 37.74 E10 98 12.94
783Bis-018	Augustinian monastery	0.91	60.90	N50 98 12.80 E11 03 00.90
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>13.17</b>	<b>2024.56</b>	

<b>Germany</b>				
<b>C 1470 Rev</b> Naumburg Cathedral and the High Medieval Cultural Landscape of the Rivers Saale and Unstrut				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1470rev-001	Namburg	51.7400743	16870	N51 9 15.735 E11 48 33.288
1470rev-004	Freyburg	105.017656		N51 12 52 E11 45 17
1470rev-009	Pforta	230.584578		N51 8 57.813 E11 45 2.354
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>378.3523083</b>	<b>16870</b>	

<b>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</b>				
<b>C 1554</b> Historic City of Yazd				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1544-001	Area 1	?	665.93	N31 54 05 E54 22 09
1544-002	Area 2	?		N31 53 01 E54 22 23

1544-003	Area 3	?		N31 54 12 E54 21 05
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>195.67</b>	<b>665.93</b>	

<b>Japan</b>				
<b>C 1535</b> Sacred Island of Okinoshima and Associated Sites in the Munakata Region				
<b>Serial ID No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Property (ha)</b>	<b>Buffer zone (ha)</b>	<b>Centre point coordinates</b>
1535-001	Okinoshima	68.38	79363.48	N34 14 42 E130 6 20
1535-002	Koyajima	1.89		N34 13 53 E130 6 42
1535-003	Mikadobashira	0.15		N34 13 54 E130 6 50
1535-004	Tenguwa	0.19		N34 13 56 E130 6 51
1535-005	Okitsu-miya Yohaisho, Munakata Taisha	0.24		N33 54 32 E130 25 41
1535-006	Nakatsu-miya, Munakata Taisha	1.50		N33 53 50 E130 25 54
1535-007	Hetsu-miya, Munakata Taisha	11.27		N33 49 47 E130 30 51
1535-008	Shimbaru-Nuyama Mounded Tomb Group	15.31		N33 49 03 E130 29 10
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>98.93</b>		<b>79363.48</b>

<b>Jordan</b>				
<b>C 689 Rev</b> As-Salt Eclectic Architecture (1865-1925), Origins and Evolution of an Architectural Language in the Levant				
<b>Serial ID No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Property (ha)</b>	<b>Buffer zone (ha)</b>	<b>Centre point coordinates</b>
689rev-001	Al-Qala'a Buildings	0.1803	30.585	N32 02 25.6 E35 43 38.2
689rev-002	Al-Khader Buildings	0.5024		N32 02 22.2 E35 43 35.3
689rev-003	Hammam Street Buildings	0.8261		N32 02 20.9 E35 43 36.8
689rev-004	C. Sahat Al-Ain Buildings	0.4668		N32 02 18.3 E35 43 31.6
689rev-005	Mouasher House	0.0171		N32 02 14.7 E35 43 41.1
689rev-006	Hattar House	0.0188		N32 02 15.1 E35 43 39.0
689rev-007	Touqan House	0.0180		N32 02 17.9 E35 43 45.3
689rev-008	Falah Al-Hamad House	0.0381		N32 02 24.1 E35 43 21.7
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2.0675</b>		<b>30.585</b>

<b>Spain</b>				
<b>C 1528</b> Talayotic Minorca				
<b>Serial ID No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Property (ha)</b>	<b>Buffer zone (ha)</b>	<b>Centre point coordinates</b>
1528-001	Hypogea at Biniai Nou	0.0179	0.1360	N60 36 34,0000 E44 17 995,0000
1528-002	Settlement at Talatí de Dalt	4.4615	11.9325	N60 39 06,0000 E44 16 571,0000
1528-003	Tomb at Ses Roques Llises	0.0023	0.0903	N59 51 14,0000 E44 16 962,0000
1528-004	Hypogeum at Torre del Ram	0.0020	0.0700	N56 90 82,0000 E44 28 709,0000
1528-005	Necropolis at Cala Morell	0.6920	2.5690	N57 52 79,0000 E44 33 625,0000
1528-006	Naviform Settlement at Son Mercer de Baix	0.2705	1.2983	N58 59 37,0000 E44 23 190,0000
1528-007	Tomb at Son Olivaret Vell	0.0051	0.0838	N57 15 11,0000 E44 21 787,0000
1528-008	Hypostyle Hall at Es Galliner de Madona	0.0186	0.1860	N58 79 89,0000 E44 20 685,0000
1528-009	Es Càrritx Cave	0.0596	0.0000	N58 24 75,0000 E44 24 558,0000
1528-010	Settlement at Torre d'en Galmés	6.6240	16.0051	N59 52 64,0000 E44 17 548,0000
1528-011	Settlement at Binissafullet Nou	0.7870	1.5985	N60 56 50,0000 E44 11 370,0000
1528-012	Naveta at Es Tudons	0.0039	0.1404	N57 61 09,0000 E44 28 481,0000
1528-013	Northern Naveta at Rafal Rubí	0.0388	0.1462	N60 16 97,0000 E44 18 244,0000
1528-014	Southern Naveta at Rafal Rubí	0.0315	0.1360	N60 17 01,0000 E44 18 155,0000
1528-015	Calescoves	21.9337	40.7826	N59 80 29,0000 E44 13 345,0000
1528-016	Settlement at Trepucó	4.9240	8.0881	N60 82 19,0000 E44 14 535,0000
1528-017	Settlement at Torralba d'en Salort	6.3753	15.5119	N59 94 80,0000 E44 18 710,0000
1528-018	Sanctuary at So Na Caçana	2.6403	8.1560	N59 92 39,0000 E 44 15 695,0000
1528-019	Settlement at Montefí	3.4755	9.5906	N57 37 64,0000 E 44 28 775,0000
1528-020	Settlement at Torrellafuda	3.3711	12.5833	N57 87 64,0000 E44 280 60,0000
1528-021	Eastern Naveta at Biniac-L'Argentina	0.0095	0.0828	N60 07 29,0000 E44 18 990,0000
1528-022	Talayot at Trebalúger	0.2531	0.6183	N 60 90 04,0000 E44 12 510,0000
1528-023	Coastal Establishment at Cala Morell	0.8352	2.1550	N57 52 69,0000 E44 34 525,0000
1528-024	Monument at Sa Comerma de Sa Garita	1.810	4.9923	N59 50 54,0000 E44 16 935,0000

1528-025	Talayot at Torelló	0.6713	3.8744	N60 43 74,0000 E44 15 245,0000
1528-026	Settlement at Torretrencada	3.3985	9.7040	N57 90 22,0000 E44 26 997,0000
1528-027	Settlement at Sant Agusti Vell	4.8940	11.8353	N58 84 72,0000 E44 20 334,0000
1528-028	Es Castellàs des Caparrot (Forma Nou)	0.4598	0.9198	N59 76 61,0000 E44 13 245,0000
1528-029	Taula at Torrellisar Vell	2.5188	7.9732	N59 90 89,0000 E44 16 235,0000
1528-030	Settlement at Sa Cudia Cremada Vella	1.9099	5.7331	N60 62 70,0000 E44 150 60,0000
1528-031	Settlement at Sa Torreta Tramuntana	1.8112	6.9663	N60 60 95,0000 E44 24 775,0000
1528-032	Settlement at Cornia Nou	1.1926	4.2587	N60 54 74,0000 E44 15 325,0000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>74.7695</b>	<b>188.2178</b>	

	<b>Turkey</b>			
<b>C 1519</b>	Aphrodisias			
<b>Serial ID No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Property (ha)</b>	<b>Buffer zone (ha)</b>	<b>Centre point coordinates</b>
1519-001	Archaeological Site of Aphrodisias	70.33	1040.57	N37 42 30 E28 43 25
1519-002	Ancient Marble Quarries	81.92		N37 43 39 E28 44 29
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>152.25</b>	<b>1040.57</b>	