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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

Fortieth session

Istanbul, Turkey
10 - 20 July 2016

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 40th session (Istanbul, 2016). It is divided into three sections:

- Part I** Changes to names of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List
- Part II** Examination of nominations of natural, mixed and cultural properties to the World Heritage List
- Part III** Record of the physical attributes of each site being discussed at the 40th 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/16/40.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B2 and it provides a record of the physical attributes of each property being discussed at the 40th 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 14 proposed serial properties.

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

- A. At the request of the French authorities, the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English and French names of the property **Climats, terroirs of Burgundy**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2015.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC/16/40.COM/8B,*
2. *Approves the name change to **Climats, terroirs of Burgundy** as proposed by the French authorities. The name of the property becomes **The Climats, terroirs of Burgundy** in English and **Les Climats du vignoble de Bourgogne** in French.*

- B. At the request of the French authorities, the Committee is asked to approve a change to the French name of the property **Champagne Hillsides, Houses and Cellars**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2015.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC/16/40.COM/8B,*
2. *Approves the name change to **Champagne Hillsides, Houses and Cellars** as proposed by the French authorities. The name of the property in French becomes **Coteaux, Maisons et Caves de Champagne**.*

- C. At the request of the Peruvian authorities, the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English and French names of the property **Lines and Geoglyphs of Nasca and Pampas de Jumana**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1998.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.3

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC/16/40.COM/8B,*
2. *Approves the name change to **Lines and Geoglyphs of Nasca and Pampas de Jumana** as proposed by the Peruvian authorities. The name of the property becomes **Lines and Geoglyphs of Nasca and Palpa** in English and **Lignes et Géoglyphes au Nasca et Palpa** in French.*

- D. At the request of the Philippine authorities, the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English name of **Historic Town of Vigan**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1999.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.4

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC/16/40.COM/8B,*
2. *Approves the name change to the **Historic Town of Vigan** as proposed by the Philippine authorities. The name of the property in English becomes **Historic City of Vigan**.*

- E. At the request of the Portuguese authorities, the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English and French names of the **Historic Centre of Oporto**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1996.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.5

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC/16/40.COM/8B,*
2. *Approves the name change to **Historic Centre of Oporto** as proposed by the Portuguese authorities. The name of the property becomes **Historic Centre of Oporto, Luiz I Bridge and Monastery of Serra Pilar** in English and **Centre historique de Porto, Pont Luiz I et Monastère de Serra Pilar** in French.*

II. EXAMINATION OF NOMINATIONS OF NATURAL, MIXED AND CULTURAL PROPERTIES TO THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

Summary

At its 40th session, the Committee will be examining a total of 29 nominations.

Out of the total of 29 nominations, 23 are new nominations, having not been presented previously, 1 is a significant boundary modification, and 5 nominations were deferred or referred by previous sessions of the Committee.

Of these nominations, ICOMOS and IUCN are recommending 13* nominations for inscription on the World Heritage List.

* Please note that the draft decision of 3 nominations referred back by a previous session of the World Heritage Committee are not included in this document [See Addendum: WHC/16/40.COM/8B.Add].

Nominations withdrawn at the request of the State Party

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

- Czech Republic, Germany: Mining Cultural Landscape Erzgebirge / Krušnohoří
- Germany: Francke Foundations, Halle
- Japan: Churches and Christian Sites in Nagasaki
- Montenegro: Historic Centre of Cetinje
- Republic of Korea: Seowon, Neo-Confucian Academies of the Joseon Dynasty
- Russian Federation: Western Caucasus
- Russian Federation: Virgin Komi Forests

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. 3-4).

**Alphabetical Summary Table and Index of Recommendations by ICOMOS and IUCN
to the 40th session of the World Heritage Committee (10 - 20 July 2016)**

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.	Recommendation / Status	Criteria proposed by the State Party	Pp
NATURAL SITES					
Canada	Mistaken Point	1497		I (viii)	10
China	Hubei Shennongjia	1509		I (ix)(x)	6
France	Tectono-volcanic Ensemble of the Chaîne des Puys and Limagne Fault	1434	Rev	(see 8B.Add) (vii)(viii)	11
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Lut Desert	1505		R (vii)(viii)	8
Kazakhstan / Kyrgyzstan / Uzbekistan	Western Tien-Shan	1490		D (viii)(x)	9
Mexico	Archipiélago de Revillagigedo	1510		I (vii)(viii)(ix)(x)	12
Russian Federation	Western Caucasus	900	Bis	withdrawn (ix)(x)	-
Russian Federation	Virgin Komi Forests	749	Bis	withdrawn (vii)(ix)	-
Sudan	Sanganeb Marine National Park and Dugongab Bay - Mukkawar Island Marine National Park	262	Rev	(see 8B.Add) (vii)(viii)(ix)(x)	6
Thailand	Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex	1461	Rev	(see 8B.Add) (x)	10
Turkmenistan	Mountain Ecosystems of Koytendag	1521		N (vii)(ix)(x)	9
MIXED SITES					
Canada	Pimachiowin Aki	1415	Rev	I / I (iii)(vi)(ix)	19
Chad	Ennedi Massif: Natural and Cultural Landscape	1475		D / D (iii)(vii)(ix)	14
India	Khangchendzonga National Park	1513		I / I (iii)(vii)(x)	16
Iraq	The Ahwar of Southern Iraq: Refuge of Biodiversity and the Relict Landscape of the Mesopotamian Cities	1481		D / D (ii)(v)(ix)(x)	15
CULTURAL SITES					
Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua Naval Dockyard and Related Archaeological Sites	1499		I (iv)	36
Argentina / Belgium / France / Germany / India / Japan / Switzerland	The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement	1321	Rev	I (ii)(vi)	33
Bosnia and Herzegovina / Croatia / Montenegro / Serbia	Stećci – Medieval Tombstones	1504		D (ii)(iii)(vi)	27
Brazil	Pampulha Modern Ensemble	1493		I (i)(ii)(iv)	38
China	Zuojiang Huashan Rock Art Cultural Landscape	1508		I (i)(iii)(vi)	22
Croatia	Roman Urbanism of the Zadar Peninsula with the Monumental Complex on the Forum	1522		N (ii)(iii)(iv)	27
Czech Republic / Germany	Mining Cultural Landscape Erzgebirge / Krušnohoří	1478		withdrawn (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	-
Germany	Francke Foundations, Halle	1494		withdrawn (iv)(vi)	-
Greece	Archaeological Site of Philippi	1517		I (ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	27
India	Excavated remains of Nalanda Mahavihara	1502		D (iv)(vi)	24
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	The Persian Qanat	1506		D (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	24
Japan	Churches and Christian Sites in Nagasaki	1495		withdrawn (ii)(iii)(vi)	-
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Nan Madol: Ceremonial Centre of Eastern Micronesia	1503		I (iii)(iv)(vi)	25
Montenegro	Historic Centre of Cetinje	1512	-	withdrawn (ii)(iii)(vi)	-
Panama	Archaeological Site and Historic Centre of Panamá City [Significant boundary modification of the Archaeological Site of Panamá Viejo and Historic District of Panamá, 1997, 2003 (ii)(iv)(vi)]	790	Ter	NA (ii)(iv)(vi)	41
Republic of Korea	Seowon, Neo-Confucian Academies of the Joseon Dynasty	1498		withdrawn (ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	-
Spain	Antequera Dolmens Site	1501		I (i)(ii)	28
Thailand	Phu Phrabat Historical Park	1507		D (iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	26
Turkey	Archaeological Site of Ani	1518		D (ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	30
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Gibraltar Neanderthal Caves and Environments	1500		I (iii)(v)	31
Ireland					
United States of America	Key Works of Modern Architecture by Frank Lloyd Wright	1496		D (i)(ii)	33

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 40th session of the World Heritage Committee

Order	State Party	World Heritage nomination	Recomm.	Draft Decision
CULTURAL SITES				
1	China	Zuojiang Huashan Rock Art Cultural Landscape	I	40 COM 8B.19
2	India	Excavated remains of Nalanda Mahavihara	D	40 COM 8B.20
3	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	The Persian Qanat	D	40 COM 8B.21
4	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Nan Madol: Ceremonial Centre of Eastern Micronesia	I	40 COM 8B.22
5	Thailand	Phu Phrabat Historical Park	D	40 COM 8B.23
6	Bosnia and Herzegovina / Croatia / Montenegro / Serbia	Stećci – Medieval Tombstones	D	40 COM 8B.24
7	Croatia	Roman Urbanism of the Zadar Peninsula with the Monumental Complex on the Forum	N	40 COM 8B.25
8	Greece	Archaeological Site of Philippi	I	40 COM 8B.26
9	Spain	Antequera Dolmens Site	I	40 COM 8B.27
10	Turkey	Archaeological Site of Ani	D	40 COM 8B.28
11	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Gibraltar Neanderthal Caves and Environments	I	40 COM 8B.29
12	United States of America	Key Works of Modern Architecture by Frank Lloyd Wright	D	40 COM 8B.30
13	Argentina / Belgium / France / Germany / India / Japan / Switzerland	The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement	I	40 COM 8B.31
14	Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua Naval Dockyard and Related Archaeological Sites	I	40 COM 8B.32
15	Brazil	Pampulha Modern Ensemble	I	40 COM 8B.33
16	Panama	Archaeological Site and Historic Centre of Panamá City [Significant boundary modification of the Archaeological Site of Panamá Viejo and Historic District of Panamá]	NA	40 COM 8B.34
MIXED SITES				
17	Chad	Ennedi Massif: Natural and Cultural Landscape	D	40 COM 8B.15
18	Iraq	The Ahwar of Southern Iraq: Refuge of Biodiversity and the Relict Landscape of the Mesopotamian Cities	D	40 COM 8B.16
19	India	Khangchendzonga National Park	I	40 COM 8B.17
20	Canada	Pimachiowin Aki	I	40 COM 8B.18
NATURAL SITES				
21	Sudan	Sanganeb Marine National Park and Dungonab Bay - Mukkawar Island Marine National Park	(see 8B.Add)	40 COM 8B.6
22	China	Hubei Shennongjia	I	40 COM 8B.7
23	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Lut Desert	R	40 COM 8B.8
24	Kazakhstan / Kyrgyzstan / Uzbekistan	Western Tien-Shan	D	40 COM 8B.9
25	Turkmenistan	Mountain Ecosystems of Koytendag	N	40 COM 8B.10
26	Thailand	Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex	(see 8B.Add)	40 COM 8B.11
27	Canada	Mistaken Point	I	40 COM 8B.12
28	France	Tectono-volcanic Ensemble of the Chaîne des Puys and Limagne Fault	(see 8B.Add)	40 COM 8B.13
29	Mexico	Archipiélago de Revillagigedo	I	40 COM 8B.14

In the presentation below, IUCN Recommendations and ICOMOS Recommendations are both presented in the form of Draft Decisions and are extracted from documents WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1 (ICOMOS) and WHC/16/40.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. NATURAL SITES

A.1. ARAB STATES

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

Property	Sanganeb Marine National Park and Dungonab Bay - Mukkawar Island Marine National Park
ID No.	262 Rev
State Party	Sudan
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)

See Addendum: WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B2.Add.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.6

[See Addendum: WHC/16/40.COM/8B.Add]

A.2. ASIA / PACIFIC

A.2.1. New Nominations

Property	Hubei Shennongjia
ID No.	1509
State Party	China
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 5.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.7

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes **Hubei Shennongjia, China** on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ix) and (x)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Hubei Shennongjia is located in the Shennongjia Forestry District in China's Hubei Province. Shennongjia is on the ecotone from the plains and foothill regions of eastern China to the mountainous region of central China. It is also

situated along a zone of climate transition, where the climate shifts from the subtropical zone to warm temperate zone, and where warm and cold air masses from north and south meet and are controlled by the Subtropical Gyre.

The property covers 73,318 ha and consists of two components, the larger Shennongding/Badong component in the west and the smaller Laojunshan component to the east. A buffer zone of 41,536 ha surrounds the property. Hubei Shennongjia includes 13 types of vegetation which are characterized by a diversity of altitudinal gradients. The Shennongjia region is considered to be one of three centres of biodiversity in China, a reflection of its geographical transitional position which has shaped its biodiversity, ecosystems and biological evolution. Hubei Shennongjia exhibits globally impressive levels of species richness and endemism especially within its flora, 3,644 vascular plant species have been recorded including a remarkable 588 temperate plant genera. In addition 205 plant species and 2 genera endemic to the property, and 1,719 species endemic to China. Among the fauna, more than 600 vertebrate species have been recorded including 87 mammal, 389 bird, 46 fish, 51 reptile and 36 amphibian species. 4,300 insect species have been identified. The property includes numerous rare and endangered species such as the Golden or Sichuan Snub-nosed Monkey, Clouded Leopard, Common Leopard, Asian Golden Cat, Dhole, Asian Black Bear, Indian Civet, Musk Deer, Chinese Goral and Chinese Serow, Golden Eagle, Reeve's Pheasant and the world's largest amphibian the Chinese Giant Salamander.

Shennongjia has been a place of significant scientific interest and its mountains have featured prominently in the history of botanical inquiry. The site has a special status for botany and has been the object of celebrated international plant collecting expeditions conducted in the 19th and 20th Centuries. From 1884 to 1889 more than 500 new species were recorded from the area. Shennongjia is also the global type location for many species.

Criterion (ix): Hubei Shennongjia protects the largest primary forests in Central China and is one of three centres of biodiversity in China. The property includes 13 types of vegetation and an intact altitudinal vegetation spectrum across six gradients including evergreen broad-leaved forest, mixed evergreen and deciduous broad-leaved forest, deciduous broad-leaved forest, mixed coniferous and broad-leaved forest, coniferous forest, and bush/meadow. With 838 species of deciduous woody plants, belonging to 245 genera, the tree species and genus richness of the site is unparalleled for a deciduous broadleaf forest type worldwide and within the Northern Hemisphere's evergreen and deciduous broad-leaved mixed forests, Hubei Shennongjia contains the most complete altitudinal natural belts in the world. Hubei Shennongjia is situated in the Daba Mountains Evergreen Forests ecoregion and also within a priority ecoregion, the Southwest China

Temperate Forest both of which are not yet represented on the World Heritage List. It also protects the Shennongjia regional centre of plant diversity which has been identified as a gap on the World Heritage List. In association with its floral diversity the property protects critical ecosystems for numerous rare and endangered animal species.

Criterion (x): Hubei Shennongjia's unique terrain and climate has been relatively little affected by glaciation and thus creates a haven for numerous rare, endangered and endemic species, as well as many of the world's deciduous woody species. The property exhibits high levels of species richness, especially among vascular plants, and remarkably contains more than 63% of the temperate genera found across all of China, a megabiodiverse country with the world's greatest diversity of temperate plant genera. The property includes 12.5% of the country's vascular plant species. The mountainous terrain also contains critical habitat for a range of flagship animal species. 1,200 Golden or Sichuan Snub nosed Monkeys are recorded in the property. The Golden Snub-nosed Monkeys in Shennongjia are the most endangered of the 3 sub-species in China and are entirely restricted to the property. Other important species include Clouded Leopard, Common Leopard, Asian Golden Cat, Dhole, Asian Black Bear, Indian Civet, Musk Deer, Chinese Goral, Chinese Serow, Golden Eagle, Reeve's Pheasant and the world's largest amphibian the Chinese Giant Salamander. The property has extremely rich biodiversity, contains a large number of type species, and hosts numerous rare species which have been introduced into horticulture worldwide. Internationally, Shennongjia holds a special place for the study of plant systematics and horticultural science.

Integrity

The property covers 73,318 ha and is coincident with the majority of the Shennongjia National Nature Reserve in Fang County and Shennongjia Forestry District. The larger Shennongding/Badong component in the west is 62,851 ha and includes the northern section of the Yanduhe Provincial Nature Reserve in adjoining Badong County. The Laojunshan component at 10,467 ha lies in the east. A buffer zone of 41,536 ha surrounds the property. The property is large enough to encompass all the essential components that form the unique biodiversity, biological and ecological values of the Shennongjia in Hubei. The boundaries are designated and clearly demarcated on the ground.

The property remains in good condition and threats are generally not of significant concern. However, the division of the site by National Highway 209 and the associated 10 km wide corridor is a cause for concern as it impedes wildlife movements and ecological connectivity. The implementation of an effective conservation connectivity strategy involving wildlife corridors, stepping stones or arrays of small patches of habitat, wildlife road crossings and the removal of fences is therefore essential to facilitate ecological connectivity for

mobile wildlife, especially those species which normally require sizable habitat ranges.

Protection and management requirements

All of the property is owned by the state and has national or provincial protection status. Hubei Shennongjia is subject to a range of national, provincial and local laws and regulations which ensure long term strict protection. A multi-level management system has been established to manage the property. The property is subject to a number of plans and has a specific Hubei Shennongjia Management Plan tailored to World Heritage requirements and aimed at safeguarding the site's Outstanding Universal Value. The management plan needs to be updated to cover management of the Yanduhe Provincial Nature Reserve in Badong County. The management plan should in addition elaborate on measures to integrate different areas of management expertise in a coordinated way across the different protected areas and other national and international designations. The management plan should be a forward-thinking tool that supports adaptive management. Zoning systems should be reviewed to account for the specific habitat and spatial needs of key species.

The property enjoys widespread support among all levels of Government, local people and other stakeholders. The property requires long-term, active management of the buffer zone to ensure that any developments are of an appropriate scale and design which is in keeping with the values of the site. Furthermore that surrounding landuses are sympathetic and local communities benefit from the World Heritage status of the property. Increased attention and capacity is needed to manage issues within the buffer zone.

A concern stems from the potential of tourism use at the property to increase significantly. Significant improvements to transport infrastructure, most notably the opening of the nearby Shennongjia Airport in 2014, has the potential to dramatically increase visitation and consequent impact. Tourism planning, management and monitoring need to anticipate increasing demand and mitigate negative impacts.

Other threats relate to buffer zone developments and activities. Developments and encroaching landuse such as for tea cultivation need ongoing monitoring. Attention should be given to integrated conservation and community development initiatives in the buffer zones to foster stronger community stewardship of the World Heritage property.

4. Commends the State Party for its efforts to improve the conservation of the property and in particular its expeditious actions to expand the property in the Badong County area and implement a range of ecological connectivity measures to improve integrity during the evaluation process;

5. *Notes that the State Party indicates that relocation of people from the property is encouraged by the Integrated Protection and Management Committee, and that such relocation from the property is a sensitive matter and therefore requests the State Party to ensure that any relocation activities are voluntary and fully respect international norms, and that further relocation activities should not be undertaken unless they are fully justified;*

6. *Also requests the State Party to:*

- a) *continue to enhance ecological connectivity between the core habitat areas of the property through a range of measures such as wildlife crossings, corridors and habitat mosaics which facilitate wildlife movements and to ensure that management prescriptions are tailored to the specific needs of key wildlife,*
- b) *upgrade the legal protection to nature reserve standard of wildlife corridor and habitat stepping stone areas which are crucial to the property's ecological integrity and consider nominating these as future extensions to the property,*
- c) *review the management planning system for the property to fully encompass the new areas added to the property, as well as the functioning of the buffer zones, and ensure an integrated and adaptive approach for the entire property,*
- d) *update the 2006-2015 Tourism Master Plan to ensure long-term and effective management of the anticipated increases in tourism demand, in particular to specify ecological and social carrying capacities and identify appropriate tourism infrastructure development,*
- e) *invest further in increased management capacity directed to the property's buffer zone, with a particular emphasis on integrating cultural, social economic and co-management opportunities into the properties management regime,*
- f) *undertake further research and inventory of key faunal populations including for example a population census of both the flagship species Golden Snub-nosed Monkey and the Giant Salamander,*
- g) *undertake a review of the property's zoning system to prescribe management policies and actions tailored to the habitat and spatial needs of key species.*

Property	Lut Desert
ID No.	1505
State Party	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 17.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.8

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B2,*
2. *Refers the nomination of the **Lut Desert, Islamic Republic of Iran**, in relation to natural criteria, taking note of the strong potential for this property to meet criteria (vii) and (viii), in order to allow the State Party, with the input of IUCN if requested, to:*
 - a) *review the boundary of the nominated property to exclude inappropriate degraded areas and developed and settled areas in the north west from the property, but include them in a Buffer Zone, in order to ensure that the design of nominated property includes all the relevant attributes contributing to Outstanding Universal Value,*
 - b) *revise and elaborate the recently completed initial management plan for the nominated property to improve the level of detail, and to clearly state a set of time-bound management actions for the property,*
 - c) *further clarify and detail the role and function of the property's Steering Committee in particular to unambiguously identify which agency holds the ultimate accountability for the management of the property;*
3. *Recommends the State Party to:*
 - a) *progressively build technical capacity to manage the natural values of the Lut Desert in light of the intrinsic links between the property's geomorphology, geology and its desert adapted biodiversity and ecology, and*
 - b) *further study and assess the biodiversity and ecological values of the nominated property with a view to considering nomination also under (ix) and/or (x) at some future time;*
4. *Welcomes the efforts of the State Party of the Islamic Republic of Iran and its partners to nominate the country's first natural World Heritage property.*

Property	Western Tien-Shan
ID No.	1490
State Party	Kazakhstan / Kyrgyzstan / Uzbekistan
Criteria proposed by State Party	(viii)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 27.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.9

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Western Tien-Shan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan**, in order to allow the States Parties, with the support of the World Heritage Centre and IUCN if requested, to prepare a new and significantly revised nomination that would be based on the following actions:
 - a) undertake a more in depth analysis of the natural values of the wider Tien-Shan Mountain Region, with respect to the potential to demonstrate Outstanding Universal Value, including consideration of existing World Heritage listings in the region and all relevant sites on national Tentative Lists, and fully reconsider the criteria that would best represent this potential,
 - b) based on the abovementioned analysis and the possible adoption of revised criteria, undertake a rigorous selection of component parts that would provide a convincing and clearly argued serial configuration to a new nomination,
 - c) ensure clear, consistent and ecologically based boundary mapping of the component parts and buffer zones of new nomination,
 - d) finalize sign-off of a tripartite Memorandum for management of the revised nomination between the States Parties of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, and include specific targets and timelines that would strengthen cooperation at field operational and technical levels,
 - e) prepare a management framework for the new nomination, which details, at an appropriate level, integrated protection and management measures, which can be implemented through the respective national level policy and planning processes, and is fully connected to the protection and management plans for each of the selected component parts;
3. Commends the States Parties for the efforts to date towards transnational cooperation and encourages them to further deepen this cooperation in revising the nomination, and in the areas of protection and management capacity and coordination necessary to support a revised serial nomination.

Property	Mountain Ecosystems of Koytendag
ID No.	1521
State Party	Turkmenistan
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 41.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.10

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Decides not to inscribe the **Mountains Ecosystems of Koytendag, Turkmenistan**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of natural criteria,
3. Encourages the State Party to work, with the support of IUCN if requested, to review other candidate natural World Heritage properties in Turkmenistan, in particular those identified in past global and regional analyses, so as to bring forward a nomination with the best possible chance of success;
4. Recommends the State Party to:
 - a) monitor grazing pressures in the designated wildlife sanctuaries to regulate stock numbers and reduce pressure on native vegetation and natural systems,
 - b) more effectively plan for increasing tourism demand including the development of appropriately scaled and low impact tourism related infrastructure and ensure that proposals to establish cable car access are subject to careful consideration and rigorous environmental impact assessment,
 - c) ensure that no mining prospecting licenses and/or operations will be permitted within protected areas comprising the Mountain Ecosystems of Koytendag, and its buffer zone, and that any mining activity that might impact this site is subject to rigorous Environmental and Social Impact Assessment;
5. Encourages the States Parties of Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to enhance collaboration in order to improve coordination between Koytendag State Nature Reserve (Turkmenistan) and the adjoining Surkhan Strict Nature Reserve (Uzbekistan), in particular to support improved transboundary management of wildlife populations, such as Markhor, which depend on ecological continuity between these two protected areas.

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

Property	Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex
ID No.	1461 Rev
State Party	Thailand
Criteria proposed by State Party	(x)

See Addendum: WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B2.Add.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.11

[See Addendum: WHC/16/40.COM/8B.Add]

A.3. EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

A.3.1. New Nominations

Property	Mistaken Point
ID No.	1497
State Party	Canada
Criteria proposed by State Party	(viii)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 55.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.12

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes **Mistaken Point, Canada**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **critterion (viii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Mistaken Point is a globally significant Ediacaran fossil site almost entirely located within Mistaken Point Ecological Reserve on the south-eastern tip of the island of Newfoundland in eastern Canada. The 146-hectare property consists of a narrow, 17-kilometre-long strip of rugged naturally-eroding coastal cliffs, with an additional 74 hectares adjoining its landward margin designated as a buffer zone. The superbly exposed, 2-kilometre-thick rock sequence of deep marine origin at Mistaken Point dates to the middle Ediacaran Period (580 to 560 million years ago) and contains exquisitely preserved assemblages of the oldest abundant and diverse, large fossils known anywhere.

More than 10,000 fossil impressions, ranging from a few centimetres to nearly 2 metres in length, are readily visible for scientific study and supervised viewing along the coastline of Mistaken Point. These fossils illustrate a critical watershed in the early history of life on Earth: the appearance of large, biologically complex organisms, including the first ancestral animals. Most of the fossils are radiomorphs, an extinct group of fractal

organisms positioned near the base of animal evolution. These soft-bodied creatures lived on the deep-sea floor, and were buried and preserved in exceptional detail by influxes of volcanic ash – each layer of ash creating an “Ediacaran Pompeii.” Modern erosion has exhumed more than 100 fossil sea-floor surfaces, ranging from small beds with single fossils to larger surfaces adorned with up to 4,500 megafossils. The animals died where they lived, and their resultant fossil assemblages preserve both the morphology of extinct groups of ancestral animals and the ecological structure of their ancient communities. Radiometric dating of the volcanic ash beds that directly overlie the fossil-bearing surfaces is providing a detailed chronology for 20 million years in the early evolution of complex life.

Criterion (viii): Mistaken Point fossils constitute an outstanding record of a critical milestone in the history of life on Earth, “when life got big” after almost three billion years of microbe-dominated evolution. The fossils range in age from 580 to 560 million years, the longest continuous record of Ediacara-type megafossils anywhere, and predate by more than 40 million years the Cambrian explosion, being the oldest fossil evidence of ancestors of most modern animal groups. Mistaken Point contains the world’s oldest-known examples of large, architecturally complex organisms, including soft-bodied, ancestral animals. Ecologically, Mistaken Point contains the oldest and most diverse examples of Ediacaran deep-sea communities in the world thus preserving rare insights into the ecology of these ancestral animals and the early colonization of the deep-sea floor. Other attributes contributing to the property’s Outstanding Universal Value include the world’s first examples of metazoan locomotion, exceptional potential for radiometric dating of the assemblages, and evidence for the role of ancient oxygen levels in the regional and global appearance of complex multicellular life.

Integrity

The clearly defined property boundary encompasses coastal exposures preserving all the features that convey its Outstanding Universal Value. All of the key fossils and strata are within the property. The width of the property and its buffer zone, which in large part corresponds to the Mistaken Point Ecological Reserve, are sufficient to absorb the very gradual, long-term retreat of the coastline due to natural erosion. The natural erosion of the site will refresh the fossil exposures over time.

The vast majority of Mistaken Point’s fossils – including several type specimens – remain in situ in the field and are thus available for study in their ecological context. Several hundred fossil specimens were collected prior to Mistaken Point Ecological Reserve being established; most of these are currently housed in the Royal Ontario Museum and form the bulk of the type specimens for taxa named and defined from Mistaken Point. Nonetheless the property is thought to contain more specimens of Ediacara-type impression

fossils than the sum total of every museum collection on Earth.

Few traces of past human activities remain and none directly affect the property's key attributes. Visitation to the site is modest and strictly controlled. The prospect of modern development within or adjacent to the property is minimal and does not impinge upon its coastal outcrops. Incidents of vandalism are very rare and no successful fossil thefts have occurred since the property was designated as an ecological reserve in 1987. No inhabitants reside permanently within the property or its buffer zone.

Protection and management requirements

The property is provincially owned and is managed by the Parks and Natural Areas Division of the Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Environment and Conservation. Virtually all of the property, plus most of its buffer zone, lie within Mistaken Point Ecological Reserve which is protected under the Province's Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Act (1980) and Fossil Ecological Reserve Regulations (2009). With one exception, the remaining portions of the property and buffer zone are protected as Crown Lands Reserves under the provincial Lands Act (1991). Only one small part (0.5 percent) of the buffer zone has been identified as private land; current and anticipated land use is complementary to the rest of the buffer zone.

The property's key coastal exposures are further protected by the ecological reserve's Fossil Protection Zone; access to this zone is by permit only. Undertaking activities such as scientific research at Mistaken Point requires a permit issued by the managing agency. Development is prohibited within the ecological reserve.

The comprehensive management plan developed for the property and its buffer zone is adaptive and will be revised as required. Input from local residents regarding management issues is channelled through the property's World Heritage Advisory Council. For management purposes, the property is best treated as a finite fossil site. Except for official salvage of scientifically valuable specimens, collecting fossils is illegal. For conservation reasons, public viewing of the fossils is by guided tour only. Daily patrols of the property are conducted year-round and a volunteer Fossil Guardian Program is in operation.

The most significant threats to be managed are the ongoing issue of change resulting from natural erosion processes, and impacts of human activity. Under the monitoring plan, vulnerable fossil localities are regularly surveyed and any problems documented. The rate of erosion appears very slow and any loss of fossils to erosion may be offset by new exposures. Monitoring processes should trigger appropriately considered management responses to document fossil evidence, if any significant losses from erosion are identified. The carrying capacity of the property is limited and the cumulative environmental impact of visitation is closely monitored and limited. Limited

signs and visitor access to aid presentation of the property are carefully designed and sited to avoid adverse impacts upon the property's Outstanding Universal Value.

Through its long-term pledge to provide operational funding and staffing, the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador is committed to ensure that the highest possible standards of protection and presentation are maintained in the property.

4. Commends the State Party and all of the stakeholders involved for the development of this nomination including the rigorous and objective comparative analysis which is a model of good practice for fossil sites, and the excellent local engagement in the protection, management and presentation of the property;
5. Requests the State Party to:
 - a) appropriately mark and communicate the boundaries of the property and its buffer zone, including beach landing sites to reinforce protection through enhanced visitor and local awareness,
 - b) monitor and mitigate if appropriate potential threats from coastal erosion, especially on the western part of the property, taking great care to evaluate the feasibility and impacts of any interventions prior to implementation,
 - c) consider the possible addition of any significant new Ediacaran fossil site discoveries in the region where these would add further attributes to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

A.3.2. Nominations deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Property	Tectono-volcanic Ensemble of the Chaîne des Puys and Limagne Fault
ID No.	1434 Rev
State Party	France
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)

See Addendum: WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B2.Add.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.13

[See Addendum: WHC/16/40.COM/8B.Add]

A.4. LATIN AMERICA / CARIBBEAN

A.4.1. New Nominations

Property	Archipiélago de Revillagigedo
ID No.	1510
State Party	Mexico
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 83.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.14

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes the **Archipiélago de Revillagigedo, Mexico**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (vii), (ix) and (x)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Archipiélago de Revillagigedo is located in the eastern Pacific Ocean, some 390 km southwest of the southern tip of the Baja California Peninsula, and 720 to 970 km west of the Mexican mainland. The Archipiélago de Revillagigedo is a serial nomination made up of four remote islands and their surrounding waters: Isla San Benedicto, Isla Socorro, Isla Roca Partida and Isla Clarión. The property covers some 636,684 hectares (ha) and includes a marine protected area extending 12 nautical miles around each of the islands. A very large buffer zone of 14,186,420 ha surrounds all four islands. Ocean depths within the buffer zone of the property reach 3.7 km, particularly to the west of Isla Roca Partida, and to the west and south of Isla Clarión. Due to their volcanic origin, depths around the islands increase abruptly at distances of between 10-12 km from the island shorelines. The Archipiélago de Revillagigedo is part of a submarine mountain range with the four islands representing the peaks of volcanoes emerging above sea level. Apart from two small naval bases, the islands are uninhabited.

The Archipiélago de Revillagigedo represents an exceptional convergence of two marine biogeographic regions: the Northeastern Pacific and Eastern Pacific. More particularly, the property lies along the junction where the California and Equatorial current mix generating a complex and highly productive transition zone. The islands and surrounding waters of the Archipiélago de Revillagigedo are rich in marine life and recognised as important stepping-stones and stop overs for wide ranging species. The property harbours abundant populations of sharks, rays, large pelagic fish, Humpback Whales, turtles and manta rays; a concentration of wildlife that attracts recreational divers from around the world.

Each of the islands displays characteristic terrestrial flora and fauna and their relative isolation

has resulted in high levels of species endemism and micro-endemism, particularly among fish and bird species, many of which are globally threatened. The islands provide critical habitat for a range of terrestrial and marine creatures and are of particular importance to seabirds with Masked, Blue-footed, Red-footed and Brown Boobies, Red-billed Tropicbirds, Magnificent Frigatebirds and many other species dependent on the island and sea habitats. The Archipiélago de Revillagigedo is the only place in the world where the critically endangered Townsend's Shearwater breeds.

Criterion (vii): Both the landscape and seascape of the Archipiélago de Revillagigedo exhibit impressive active volcanos, arches, cliffs, and isolated rock outcrops emerging from the middle of the ocean. The clear surrounding waters create exceptional scenic vistas with large aggregations of fish gathering around the steep walls and seamounts, as well as large pelagic marine species including Giant Manta Rays, whales, dolphins and sharks. One of the most remarkable aspects of the property is the concentration the Giant Manta Rays which aggregate around the islands and interact with divers in a special way that is rarely found anywhere in the world. Furthermore, the property encompasses an underwater seascape with abyssal plains at depths close to 4,000 meters and sheer drops in crystal clear water, all contributing to an awe-inspiring underwater experience. A large population of up to 2,000 Humpback Whales visits the islands. The songs of these majestic cetaceans can be heard during the winter months and while diving, add another sensory dimension to the marine seascape.

Criterion (ix): The Archipiélago de Revillagigedo is located in the northern part of the Tropical East Pacific Province, a transitional zone influenced mainly by the California current but mixed with the warm waters from the North Equatorial Current. This location results in the convergence of a multitude of fauna and flora, and creates a unique set of biological and ecological processes. The isolation and relatively pristine state of these islands has supported evolutionary processes which result in a high degree of endemism in both the terrestrial as well as marine realms. In the marine realm the waters surrounding these islands are composed of majestic aggregations of sharks, rays, cetaceans, turtles and fish, a number of which are endemic or near-endemic. On land, important evolutionary processes have led to the speciation of 2 endemic lizards, 2 endemic snakes, 4 endemic birds, at least 33 endemic plant species, and innumerable invertebrates. In addition, 11 endemic subspecies of birds have evolved on the islands, indicating the potential for future evolution on these remote and well protected islands.

Criterion (x): The geographic isolation of the Archipiélago de Revillagigedo, shaped by the prevailing oceanographic conditions, results in high marine productivity, rich biodiversity and exceptional levels of endemism, both terrestrial and marine. The islands are the only breeding site

for the Townsend's Shearwater, one of the rarest seabirds in the world. The Archipiélago de Revillagigedo is also home to the endemic Socorro Dove, Socorro Mockingbird, Socorro Wren, Clarion Wren (as well as 11 endemic bird subspecies), 2 lizards, 2 snakes and numerous endemic plants and invertebrates, all of which contribute to the importance of these islands in conserving terrestrial biodiversity. In the marine realm at least 10 reef fish species have been identified as endemic or near-endemic including the spectacular Clarión Angelfish, which can be observed in 'cleaning stations' feeding on the ectoparasites of the Giant Manta Rays. These rays, some of them unusually completely black, aggregate in some of the largest numbers known worldwide. The property is a haven for a rich diversity of shark species with up to 20 having been recorded. Up to 2,000 Humpback Whales also migrate through these nutrient rich and productive waters. The islands are also of significant importance to seabirds notably Masked, Blue-footed, Red-footed and Brown Boobies, Red-billed Tropicbirds, Magnificent Frigatebirds and many other species which can be seen soaring around the rocky outcrops where they nest and fish in the sea.

Integrity

The Archipiélago de Revillagigedo is remote and largely uninhabited so threats to the property are relatively low. Invasive introduced species represent the greatest threat to the ecology of these islands and their surrounding waters. Major conservation successes by the Mexican Government working with NGOs have seen the eradication of larger invasives such as pigs and sheep from various islands. Ongoing vigilance will be needed to ensure the natural systems of the archipelago are not impacted by damaging invasive species. Enhanced biosecurity measures directed by a biosecurity plan are required to protect the ecosystems of the archipelago from this threat.

To date, tourism has been restricted by the Mexican Government to a set number of diving boats, and no people are allowed on-shore without a permit. Diving carrying capacities and regulations are set in the management plan, and given the restricted number of potential dive sites and their small area, it is unlikely that diving impacts within the area will increase. Fishing is restricted through the marine area zoning system, however, there are concerns regarding policing and instances of sport fishing. The extension of a no-take fishing zone by 12 nautical miles to align with the property boundaries is considered essential to bolster protection of the island's marine resources as is the enforcement of strengthened fishing regulations in the property's large buffer zone.

In conclusion, the property is of adequate size and includes all elements necessary to express its outstanding values in the terrestrial and marine realms. Integrity of the marine area will be further strengthened if the entire area of the property becomes a no-take zone, and fishing regulations are strengthened in the large proposed buffer

zone. For terrestrial values it must be noted that past development, i.e. the introduction of invasive sheep, pigs, cats, rabbits and mice, have considerably damaged some of its values, but rats were never introduced to the islands which is exceptional for subtropical islands of this size. It is to be commended that pigs and sheep have been eradicated and the numbers of cats on Socorro have been severely reduced with the hope that they too will be eradicated.

Protection and management requirements

The Archipiélago de Revillagigedo is Mexican federal territory and all parts of the property are hence state owned and controlled. The property is protected under a range of legislation pertinent to different agency jurisdictions with the principle protective legislation being the General Law of Ecological Balance and the Protection of the Environment (LGEEPA). The islands are managed as a natural protected area by the Natural Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP) in close collaboration with a number of other government authorities and various NGO and university partners. Of particular importance is the effective collaboration with the Mexican Navy who provide staffing and infrastructure support to monitor the islands and ensure the enforcement of regulations. This cooperation among agencies is doubly important to augment relatively modest staffing and government financial resources which are applied to the property.

Improved monitoring is needed to prevent sport fishers entering no fishing zones and to manage their impacts. Efforts are also needed to ensure that fishing in the very large surrounding buffer zone is managed to be sustainable so as to counteract the potential or real threat of over-fishing in the region.

Management emphasis should be applied to the control and where possible eradication of alien invasive species from the islands and their marine environments. A biosecurity plan should also direct quarantining and response mechanisms to ensure protection from potential introduction threats. This is particularly important to maintain the island's rat free status which is both unusual in a sub-tropical island system and crucial to maintaining healthy functioning ecosystems and protecting key species.

Additional research and inventory is needed to better understand the biodiversity values of the property in particular submarine and deep sea ecosystems.

4. Requests the State Party, in order to further strengthen the integrity and long term management of the property, to:
 - a) increase legal protection and revise the management plan in order to extend the no-take zone to 12 nautical miles from the islands, thereby aligning it to the boundary of the property,
 - b) strengthen monitoring and targeted management of alien invasive species within the

property and introduce and rigorously implement a biosecurity plan to guard against the future spread of introduced species,

- c) ensure careful management of tourism in anticipation of future increases in the activities of recreational divers in order to mitigate adverse impacts on marine environments and important species such as Humpback Whales and Giant Manta Rays,
- d) install, with the support of the diving boat operators, a limited number of permanent mooring buoys in agreed and limited locations, to reduce the impact of anchoring and to prohibit anchoring outside of these locations, and
- e) undertake further research into the property's biodiversity and ecology particularly in sub-marine and deep sea ecosystems in order to better understand and manage for the protection of the full marine resources of the property;

5. Commends the State Party for establishing strong inter-agency collaboration to protect the property and encourages strengthened cooperation particularly with the Mexican Navy and the Commission of Fisheries (CONAPESCA) to tighten uses and controls in the buffer zone, to improve capacity to address illegal fishing including sport fishing, to regulate diving activity and to provide effective biosecurity measures for the property.

6. Requests the State Party to provide to the World Heritage Centre a report on progress regarding the establishment of the extended no-take zone, improved monitoring and regulation of fishing, proposed improvements to overall management capacity, improved biosecurity measures and other matters by 1 December 2018, for review by IUCN.

B. MIXED SITES

B.1. AFRICA

B.1.1. New Nominations

Property	Ennedi Massif: Natural and Cultural Landscape
ID No.	1475
State Party	Chad
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(vii)(ix)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 99.
See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 21.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.15

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B, WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Ennedi Massif: Natural and Cultural Landscape, Chad**, to the World Heritage List, noting the potential

of a larger area, based on the extended version of the original nomination to meet criteria (iii), (vii) and (ix);

3. Recommends the State Party to present a revised nomination, corresponding to the extended boundaries of the original nomination and meeting the requirements of the Operational Guidelines, which:

a) comprises a nominated property and buffer zone which ensure the protection of all the attributes which could justify an inscription under criteria (iii), (vii) and (ix), including the conditions of integrity,

b) strengthens the legal protection status of the proposed property by the creation of a protected area with a regime of protection adequate to the values of the property and meeting the protection requirements of the Convention,

c) includes the finalized revision of decree no. 400/2015 in line with the reestablished boundaries of the nominated property as suggested by ICOMOS during the evaluation process and by including protection measures and an implementation calendar for the envisioned protective measures,

d) establishes a management plan for the whole property meeting the international standards, including an operational implementation calendar for all steps needed to achieve this goal and clarify the management responsibilities of the new system in coordination with the traditional one which has been in place until today, and which clearly:

i) spells out management operations to conserve the World Heritage values,

ii) includes a zonation which allows full protection of the key areas for biodiversity,

iii) details the measures foreseen to address the main potential threats,

iv) guarantees the full participation of the local communities and of their traditional authorities in the management of the property, and

v) clarifies the institutional management regime of the property and provides a detailed staffing and budget consistent with the effective implementation of the required management;

e) includes a detailed botanical inventory of the site, to identify all important refugia and areas for relict flora that may justify the application of criterion (ix);

4. Also recommends the State Party to give consideration to the following:

a) preparing and submitting cartographic documentation and mapping, with the assistance of the research institutions that have been and are currently working in the region, at an adequate scale, of the sites so far inventoried, in order to have a baseline for protection, conservation and management purposes,

- b) strengthening and diversifying waste management according to the waste types,
 - c) continuing training and sensitization of local communities,
 - d) establishing capacity building strategies and training programmes in order to prepare the future managers of the property from within the members of the local communities,
 - e) incorporating a Heritage Impact Assessment approach into the management system, so as to ensure that any programme, project or legislation regarding the property be assessed in terms of its consequences on the Outstanding Universal Value and its supporting attributes;
5. Urges the State Party to halt the oil exploitation programme in areas within the original nominated property and further recommends to carry out an independent Heritage Impact Assessment for the fossil resource exploitation plan identifying the negative impacts on the nominated property, its attributes and its setting and requests the State Party to submit the result of the HIA to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies for examination.

B.2. ARAB STATES

B.2.1. New Nominations

Property	The Ahwar of Southern Iraq: Refuge of Biodiversity and the Relict Landscape of the Mesopotamian Cities
ID No.	1481
State Party	Iraq
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(v)(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 111.
See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 34.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.16

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B, WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Notes that the nominated property and the areas that surround it contain biodiversity and archaeological values that are potentially of global significance but that these do not necessarily exist in all component parts, and that the three urban archaeological sites are facing fundamental conservation challenges;
3. Defers the examination of the nomination of **The Ahwar of Southern Iraq: Refuge of Biodiversity and the Relict Landscape of the Mesopotamian Cities, Iraq**, in order to allow the State Party, with the support of IUCN, ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre if requested, to:
 - a) reconsider with both Advisory Bodies and taking into account the evaluation reports of IUCN and

ICOMOS the options for the nomination as a mixed property in terms of how all the component parts might relate to the requirements of the World Heritage Convention and how a significantly revised nominated property as a whole as well as the selected component parts could be considered to respond to both natural and cultural criteria,

b) in relation to natural heritage:

- i) conduct further studies regarding minimum water flows needed to sustain the biodiversity and ecological processes for which the site is nominated, and demonstrate that these water flows will be provided,
- ii) conduct further studies to confirm the plant and invertebrate diversity within the nominated property and its surrounding landscapes, as a key contribution to reconsidering the nomination,
- iii) complete the designation of all of the components of the nominated property as legally protected areas, and ensure the effective legal protection is in place to regulate oil and gas concessions, and other potentially impacting activities in the buffer zones of the nominated property,
- iv) provide support for the maintenance of the traditional ecological knowledge held by the men and women of the Ma'adan communities, and for rights-based approaches to management, recognising the customary use of the nominated property;

c) in relation to cultural heritage:

- i) provide a clear rationale for the selection of urban sites to show how the cities might be seen to reflect the whole network of cities in southern Mesopotamia, and provide details of the final shape of the series,
- ii) augment details for the three cities to allow a full understanding of what remains that reflect their complexity, power and economic basis, and to allow a clear basis for conservation to ensure the evidence they contain is sustained,
- iii) enlarge boundaries around the three cities in order to encompass archaeological aspects of the relict marshland landscapes surrounding them,
- iv) in order to begin to address the highly unstable conservation conditions of the archaeological sites, undertake a programme of surveys to create a base-line delineation of the current state of conservation of the sites,
- v) develop a programme of conservation plans for all three cities on the basis of the surveys that clearly set out the various options for intervention, and justify which approach is to be followed in developing conservation measures,

- vi) produce a detailed master plan/road map that sets out how and when the conservation of the sites will be put on a sustainable basis;
- d) revise and complete a comprehensive and integrated management plan for a revised nominated property, in both English and Arabic, setting out the governance systems and how it relates to management plans for individual component sites and ensuring its effective consultation and communication with local communities and other stakeholders,
- e) put in place a programme to ensure an adequate level of protection and effective management capacity for all component parts of the nominated property, and appropriate capacity building activities;
4. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site;
5. Congratulates the Government of Iraq for the restoration work that has been undertaken to recover the wetland areas in the Ahwar of Southern Iraq to date, and strongly encourages this work to continue, and welcomes the mutual dialogue between the State Party of Iraq and the upstream countries (Turkey, Syria and Iran) in order to permanently secure the minimum flows needed to the nominated property and its buffer zones;
6. Takes note of the significant further work required to support this nomination, and requests the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, and their relevant regional organisations, in conjunction with UNEP and the Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage, and the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention, to work in coordination to support inputs to the nomination process that may be requested by the State Party of Iraq.

B.3. ASIA / PACIFIC

B.3.1. New Nominations

Property	Khangchendzonga National Park
ID No.	1513
State Party	India
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(vii)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 123.
See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 48.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.17

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B, WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes the **Khangchendzonga National Park, India**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii), (vi), (vii) and (x)**;

3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Situated in the northern Indian State of Sikkim, Khangchendzonga National Park (KNP) exhibits one of the widest altitudinal ranges of any protected area worldwide. The Park has an extraordinary vertical sweep of over 7 kilometres (1,220m to 8,586m) within an area of only 178,400 ha and comprises a unique diversity of lowlands, steep-sided valleys and spectacular snow-clad mountains including the world's third highest peak, Mt. Khangchendzonga. Numerous lakes and glaciers, including the 26 km long Zemu Glacier, dot the barren high altitudes.

The property falls within the Himalaya global biodiversity hotspot and displays an unsurpassed range of sub-tropical to alpine ecosystems. The Himalayas are narrowest here resulting in extremely steep terrain which magnifies the distinction between the various eco-zones which characterise the property. The Park is located within a mountain range of global biodiversity conservation significance and covers 25% of the State of Sikkim, acknowledged as one of India's most significant biodiversity concentrations. The property is home to a significant number of endemic, rare and threatened plant and animal species. The property has the highest number of plant and mammal species recorded in the Central/High Asian Mountains, except compared to the Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas, in China; and also has a high number of bird species.

Khangchendzonga National Park's grandeur is undeniable and the Khangchendzonga Massif, other peaks and landscape features are revered across several cultures and religions. The combination of extremely high and rugged mountains covered by intact old-growth forests up to the unusually high timberline further adds to the exceptional landscape beauty.

Mount Khangchendzonga and many natural features within the property and its wider setting are endowed with deep cultural meanings and sacred significance, giving form to the multi-layered landscape of Khangchendzonga, which is sacred as a hidden land both to Buddhists (Beyul) and to Lepchas as Mayel Lyang, representing a unique example of co-existence and exchange between different religious traditions and ethnicities, constituting the base for Sikkimese identity and unity. The ensemble of myths, stories and notable events, as well as the sacred texts themselves, convey and make manifest the cultural meanings projected onto natural resources and the indigenous and specific Buddhist cosmogony that developed in the Himalayan region.

The indigenous traditional knowledge of the properties of local plants and the local ecosystem, which is peculiar to local peoples, is on the verge of disappearing and represents a precious source of information on the healing properties of several endemic plants. The traditional and ritual

management system of forests and the natural resources of the land pertaining to Buddhist monasteries express the active dimension of Buddhist cosmogonies and could contribute to the property's effective management.

Criterion (iii): The property – with Mount Khangchendzonga and other sacred mountains – represents the core sacred region of the Buddhist, Sikkimese, Lepcha and syncretistic religious and cultural traditions and thus bears unique witness to the coexistence of multiple layers of both Buddhist and pre-Buddhist sacred meanings in the same region, with the abode of mountain deities on Mt Khangchendzonga. The property is central to the Buddhist understanding of Sikkim as a beyul, that is, an intact site of religious ritual and cultural practice for Tibetan Buddhists in Sikkim, in neighbouring countries and all over the world. The sacred Buddhist importance of the place begins in the 8th century with Guru Rinpoche's initiation of the Buddhist sanctity of the region, and later appears in Buddhist scriptures such as the prophetic text known as the Lama Gongdu, revealed by Tertön Sangye Lingpa (1340-1396), followed by the opening of the beyul in the 17th century, chiefly by Lhatsun Namkha Jigme.

Criterion (vi): Khangchedzonga National Park is the heartland of a multi-ethnic culture which has evolved over time, giving rise to a multi-layered syncretic religious tradition, which centres on the natural environment and its notable features. This kinship is expressed by Mount Khangchendzonga being revered as Mayel Lyang by the indigenous peoples of Sikkim and as a beyul (sacred hidden land) in Tibetan Buddhism. It is a specific Sikkimese form of sacred mountain cult which is sustained by regularly-performed rituals, both by Lepcha people and Tibetan Buddhists, the latter performing two rituals: the nesol and the Pang Lhabsol. The kinship between the human communities and the mountainous environment has nurtured the elaboration of a profound traditional knowledge of the natural resources and of their properties, particularly within the Lepcha community. Mount Khangchendzonga is the central element of the socio-religious order, of the unity and solidarity of the ethnically very diverse Sikkimese communities.

Criterion (vii): The scale and grandeur of the Khangchendzonga Massif and the numerous other peaks within Khangchendzonga National Park are extraordinary and contribute to a landscape that is revered across several cultures and religions. The third highest peak on the planet, Mt. Khangchendzonga (8,586m asl) straddles the western boundary of Khangchendzonga National Park and is one of 20 picturesque peaks measuring over 6,000m located within the park. The combination of extremely high and rugged mountains covered by intact old-growth forests up to the unusually high timberline and the pronounced altitudinal vegetation zones further adds to the exceptional landscape beauty. These peaks have attracted people from all over the world, mountaineers, photographers and those

seeking spiritual fulfilment. The park boasts eighteen glaciers including Zemu Glacier, one of the largest in Asia, occupying an area of around 10,700 ha. Similarly, there are 73 glacial lakes in the property including over eighteen crystal clear and placid high altitude lakes.

Criterion (x): Khangchendzonga National Park is located within a mountain range of global biodiversity conservation significance and covers 25% of the State of Sikkim, acknowledged as one of the most significant biodiversity concentrations in India. The property has one of the highest levels of plant and mammal diversity recorded within the Central/High Asian Mountains. Khangchendzonga National Park is home to nearly half of India's bird diversity, wild trees, orchids and rhododendrons and one third of the country's flowering plants. It contains the widest and most extensive zone of krummholz (stunted forest) in the Himalayan region. It also provides a critical refuge for a range of endemic, rare and threatened species of plants and animals. The national park exhibits an extraordinary altitudinal range of more than 7 kilometres in a relatively small area giving rise to an exceptional range of eastern Himalaya landscapes and associated wildlife habitat. This ecosystem mosaic provides a critical refuge for an impressive range of large mammals, including several apex predators. A remarkable six cat species have been confirmed (Leopard, Clouded Leopard, Snow Leopard, Jungle Cat, Golden Cat, Leopard Cat) within the park. Flagship species include Snow Leopard as the largest Himalayan predator, Jackal, Tibetan Wolf, large Indian Civet, Red Panda, Goral, Blue Sheep, Himalayan Tahr, Mainland Serow, two species of Musk Deer, two primates, four species of pika and several rodent species, including the parti-coloured Flying Squirrel.

Integrity

Khangchendzonga National Park has an adequate size to sustain the complete representation of its Outstanding Universal Value. The Park was established in 1977 and later expanded in 1997 to include the major mountains and the glaciers and additional lowland forests. The more than doubling in size also accommodated the larger ranges of seasonally migrating animals. The property comprises some 178,400 ha with a buffer zone of some 114,712 ha included within the larger Khangchendzonga Biosphere Reserve which overlays the property. The property encompasses a unique mountain system comprising of peaks, glaciers, lakes, rivers and an entire range of ecologically-linked biological elements, which ensures the sustainability of unique mountain ecosystem functions.

The key man-made features that shape the sacred geography embedded in the Lepcha and Sikkimese belief systems, are included in the property. Dzonga, Sikkim's guardian deity and the owner and protector of the land, resides on Mount Khangchendzonga and, on its slopes, Mayel Lyang, the Lepcha's mythological place, is located. On the other hand, the Buddhist concept of beyul,

or hidden sacred land, extends well beyond the boundaries of the property, endowing the whole of Sikkim with a sacred meaning.

Therefore, other man-made attributes that are functionally important as a support to the cultural significance of the property, its protection and its understanding, are located in the buffer zone, in the Khangchendzonga Biosphere Reserve, and in the wider setting of the property.

The representativeness of lower altitude ecosystems within the property could be improved by considering progressive additions of what are well protected and valuable forests in the current buffer zone. The functional integrity of this system would also profit from opportunities to engage with neighbouring countries such as Nepal, China and Bhutan which share the wider ecosystem: the most obvious collaboration being with the Kanchenjunga Conservation Area in Nepal as this protected area is contiguous with Khangchendzonga National Park and Mt Khangchendzonga effectively straddles the border between the two countries.

The integrity of the associative values and of traditional knowledge has been impacted by past policies for environmental protection, changes in lifestyle and discouragement of traditional practices for subsistence.

Authenticity

The authenticity of the cultural attributes within the boundary of the property has been preserved. Although the tangible man-made attributes within the property are restricted to some chortens, gompas and several sacred shrines associated with revered natural features, their continued reverence, maintenance and the associated rituals attest that they bear credible witness to the property's Outstanding Universal Value. Sources of information on the associative values of the property and its attributes comprise the *Nay-Sol* and the *Nay-Yik* texts, which provide important information on the stories, the rituals and the associated natural features as well as the still-performed rituals, the oral history and the traditional knowledge held by the Lepcha.

Protection and management requirements

The protected area status of Khangchendzonga National Park under the *Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972* of India ensures strong legal protection of all fauna and flora as well as mountains, glaciers, water bodies and landscapes which contribute to the habitat of wildlife. This also assures the protection and conservation of the exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic value of the natural elements within the Park. The property comprises state-owned land and has been protected as a National Park since 1977, whilst the buffer zone is protected as a Forest Reserve.

Natural features having cultural significance are protected by notifications, n.59/Home/98 and n. 70/Home/2001, issued by the Government of Sikkim. They identify the sacred features and regulate their use as places of worship. Some of the monasteries fall under the protection of the

Archaeological Survey of India, while other ones are managed by monastic and local communities through traditional management systems that extend to the immediate and wider settings of the monasteries (*gya-ra* and *gya-nak* zones).

The property is managed by the Sikkim Forest, Environment and Wildlife Management Department under the guidance of a management plan with a vision to conserve key ecosystem and landscape attributes whilst promoting recreational opportunities, cultural and educational values as well as the advancement of scientific knowledge and strategies which advance the well-being of local communities. Opportunities should be taken to better empower local people and other stakeholders into decision making related to the property's management. A partnership is envisaged with the Ecclesiastical Department of Sikkim, the Department of Cultural Heritage Affairs and the Namgyal Institute of Tibetology, to ensure that consideration of cultural values and attributes are integrated into the existing management.

Efforts should continue to expand knowledge of the property's biological and ecological values as data is still inadequate. Inventory, research and monitoring should focus on clarifying the species composition within the property and informing policy and management. Periodic evaluation of the effectiveness of management should continue and be used to direct investment into priority areas so that financial and staff resources are matched to the challenges of future management.

Khangchendzonga National Park displays a rich intertwined range of natural and cultural values which warrant a more integrated approach to the management of natural and cultural heritage. Legal protection, policy and management should be progressively reformed and improved to ensure an appropriate balance between the natural, cultural and spiritual aspects of the property.

A participatory approach to management exists through the Eco-Development Committees (EDC's): their role in monitoring and inspection is planned to also be extended to cultural aspects and attributes. From a cultural perspective, the extension of the traditional and participatory management to cultural attributes located in the buffer and transitional zones would greatly assist the effective protection of the cultural values, and the reinforcement of cultural ties and traditional knowledge of the local communities with their environment.

There are no significant current threats for the property however, vigilance will be required to monitor and respond to the potential for impact from increasing tourism as a result of publicity and promotion. Similar attention must be paid to the potential impact of climate change on the altitudinal gradients within the property and the sensitive ecological niches which provide critical habitat. Active management of the buffer zone will be essential to prevent unsympathetic developments and inappropriate landuses from surrounding local communities whilst at the same time supporting

traditional livelihoods and the equitable sharing of benefits from the park and its buffer zone.

4. Commends the State Party for undertaking a comprehensive evaluation of management effectiveness and encourages it to address the 12 recommended actionable points in an integrated and adaptive manner in keeping with the cultural values of the property;
5. Recommends the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) finalize and implement the envisaged management system and related mechanisms, and extend it to the transitional zone in order to allow the full understanding of the cultural significance of the property and of associated cultural sites,
 - b) prepare an implementation calendar for the finalisation of the management system and for the actions envisaged in the additional information submitted in November 2015,
 - c) develop inventories of natural and man-made features that are mentioned in sacred texts, for conservation and monitoring purposes and of their state of conservation; paying careful attention to the landscape value of religious structures when planning maintenance or restoration activities,
 - d) put in place protection and regulatory measures for the built heritage and the built-up areas in the transitional zones to assist in retaining their heritage features and improving their landscape characteristics; extending the monitoring system to the cultural dimensions of natural and man-made attributes and setting up qualitative and quantitative indicators;
6. Requests the State Party to submit an updated report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations, along with an implementation calendar for the envisaged actions, by 1 December 2016, for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
7. Encourages the State Party to consider the progressive addition of suitable lower altitude areas to the inscribed property in order to improve the balance of ecosystems and habitats across the property's more than 7 kilometre vertical gradient;
8. Also encourages the State Parties of India and Nepal to foster greater collaboration between Khangchendzonga National Park (India) and Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Nepal) noting that Mt Khangchendzonga effectively straddles the border between the two countries, and the similarities between the ecosystems of the two protected areas and thus the potential for a future transboundary World Heritage extension of Khangchendzonga National Park.

B.4. EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

B.4.1. Nominations deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Property	Pimachiowin Aki
ID No.	1415 Rev
State Party	Canada
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(vi)(ix)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 137.
See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 61.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.18

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B, WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes Pimachiowin Aki, Canada, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (iii), (vi) and (ix);
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief Synthesis

Pimachiowin Aki (the Land that Gives Life) is a 3,340,000 hectare cultural landscape of Anishinaabeg (Ojibwe people). Through the cultural tradition of Ji-ganawendamang Gidakiiminaan (Keeping the Land), Anishinaabeg have for millennia lived intimately with this special place in the heart of the North American boreal shield.

The Anishinaabeg are a highly mobile indigenous hunting-gathering-fishing people who have made use of this extensive natural landscape of multi-layered forest, particularly through the use of waterways. Pimachiowin Aki expresses a testimony to their beliefs, values, knowledge, and practices that constitute Ji-ganawendamang Gidakiiminaan and through a complex network of often impermanent interlinked sites, routes and areas. Specifically, there are ancient and contemporary livelihood sites, habitations and processing sites, travel routes, named places, trap lines and sacred and ceremonial sites, widely dispersed across the landscape, most linked by waterways, and all tangible reflections of Ji-ganawendamang Gidakiiminaan.

Today, within Pimachiowin Aki, Anishinaabeg are based in five small permanent Anishinaabe settlements and have use of modern equipment to access and harvest animals, plants and fish as an adaptation of their traditional practices. They still maintain their strong spiritual interactions with the natural landscape through the legendary beings and spirits who are seen to control the natural world. The persistence of Anishinaabe customary governance and oral traditions ensure continuity of these cultural traditions across the generations.

Pimachiowin Aki is a vast area of healthy boreal forest, wetlands, lakes, and free-flowing rivers. Waterways provide ecological connectivity across the entire landscape. Wildfire, nutrient flow, species movements, and predator-prey relationships are key, naturally functioning ecological processes that maintain an impressive mosaic of ecosystems. These ecosystems support an outstanding community of boreal plants and animals, including iconic species such as Woodland Caribou, Moose, Wolf, Wolverine, and Loon.

Criterion (iii): *Pimachiowin Aki provides an exceptional testimony to the continuing Anishinaabe cultural tradition of Ji-ganawendamang Gidakiiminaan (Keeping the Land). Ji-ganawendamang Gidakiiminaan guides relations between Anishinaabeg (Ojibwe people) and the land; it is the framework through which the cultural landscape of Pimachiowin Aki is perceived, given meaning, used and sustained across the generations.*

Widely dispersed across the landscape are ancient and contemporary livelihood sites, sacred sites and named places, most linked by waterways that are tangible reflections of Ji-ganawendamang Gidakiiminaan.

Criterion (vi): *Pimachiowin Aki is directly and tangibly associated with the living tradition and beliefs of Anishinaabeg, who understand they were placed on the land by the Creator and given all they need to survive. They are bound to the land and to caring for it through a sacred responsibility through their cultural tradition of Ji-ganawendamang Gidakiiminaan (Keeping the Land).*

This involves ceremonies at specific sites to offer, and communicate with other beings, and respecting sacred places such as pictograph sites, Thunderbird nests, and places where memegwesiwag (little rock people) dwell, in order to ensure harmonious relations with the other spirit beings with whom Anishinaabeg share the land and to maintain a productive life on the land.

The beliefs and values that make up Ji-ganawendamang Gidakiiminaan are sustained by systems of customary governance based on family structures and respect for elders, and through vibrant oral traditions that are tangibly associated with intimate knowledge of the land through named places, which serve as mnemonic prompts, including locations of resources, travel routes, and the history of Anishinaabe occupation and use.

The size of Pimachiowin Aki and the strength of these traditions make it an exceptional example of a belief that can be seen to be of universal significance.

Criterion (ix): *Pimachiowin Aki is the most complete and largest example of the North American boreal shield, including its characteristic biodiversity and ecological processes. Pimachiowin Aki contains an exceptional diversity of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems and fully supports*

wildfire, nutrient flow, species movements, and predator-prey relationships, which are essential ecological processes in the boreal forest. Pimachiowin Aki's remarkable size, intactness, and ecosystem diversity support characteristic boreal species such as Woodland Caribou, Moose, Wolf, Wolverine, Lake Sturgeon, Leopard Frog, Loon and Canada Warbler. Notable predator-prey relationships are sustained among species such as Wolf and Moose and Woodland Caribou, and Lynx and Snowshoe Hare. Traditional use by Anishinaabeg, including sustainable fishing, hunting and trapping, is also an integral part of the boreal ecosystems in Pimachiowin Aki.

Integrity

Pimachiowin Aki contains all the elements necessary to ensure continuity of the key ecological processes of the boreal shield. The robust combination of First Nation and provincial protected areas forms the largest network of contiguous protected areas in the North American boreal shield. The vast size of the property provides for ecological resilience, especially in the context of climate change, and extensive buffer zones further contribute to integrity. The natural values of Pimachiowin Aki are remarkably free from the adverse effects of development and neglect. There is no commercial forestry, mining, or hydroelectric development permitted in the property, and waterways are free of dams and diversions.

Pimachiowin Aki is of sufficient size to encompass all aspects of Anishinaabeg traditional livelihood activities, customary waterways, traditional knowledge of the landscape and seasonal rounds of travel, for hunting, trapping, fishing and gathering, and sacred sites, although some of these extends beyond the boundaries, and includes sufficient attributes necessary to convey its value.

The key attributes are considered to be highly intact. The whole property is protected from commercial logging, mining, and hydroelectric development, and all its waterways are free of dams and diversions. Patterns of traditional use (fishing, gathering, hunting and trapping) and veneration of specific sites by the Anishinaabe First Nations have developed over millennia through adaptation to the dynamic ecological processes of the boreal forest, and appear to be ecologically sustainable.

The vastness of Pimachiowin Aki and of its buffer zone provides a sufficiently large area to enable the continuity of the living cultural tradition of Ji-ganawendamang Gidakiiminaan.

The very limited infrastructure includes some power lines, seasonally functional winter roads, and the all-season East Side Road (under construction). All of these are subject to numerous protections concerning development.

The configuration of the property's boundary is a product of its mixed natural and cultural heritage. Ecological integrity could be further enhanced

through the progressive addition of areas of high conservation value adjacent to the currently inscribed property.

Authenticity

The ability of the landscape to reflect its value relates to the robustness of the cultural traditions that underpin spiritual, social and economic interactions and their ability to function fully in relation to the adequacy of natural resources, and to the necessary freedom of movement needed for communities to respond to changing seasons and environmental conditions.

The cultural traditions of the Anishinaabeg appear to be strong. Although modern equipment allows much quicker transport and modern hunting equipment provides for greater success, communities appear to be meeting the challenge to restrict modern interventions so that interactions with the landscape remain ecologically and socially sustainable.

The degree to which sites in the landscape, (such as archaeological sites, sacred sites, waterways and hunting and harvesting sites) remain in use to a degree that the landscape reflects adequate interactions over time, relates to the ability of the Anishinaabeg communities to maintain the resilience of their traditions across their vast landscape.

In order to sustain the resilience of traditions, maintaining authenticity will need to be an overt part of the management of the property.

Protection and management requirements

First Nations have played the leading role in defining the approach to protection and management of Pimachiowin Aki. Protection and management of the property is achieved through Anishinaabe customary governance, grounded in Ji-ganawendamang Gidakiiminaan, contemporary provincial government law and policy, and cooperation among the five First Nations and provincial government partners. Through an accord signed by the five First Nations, Anishinaabeg of Pimachiowin Aki affirmed a sacred trust to care for the land for future generations. A memorandum of agreement between the provincial governments provides assurances about protection and management of the property. The Pimachiowin Aki partners share a commitment to work together to safeguard the Outstanding Universal Value of Pimachiowin Aki for present and future generations.

There are no federal designations such as National Parks in the inscribed area. Heritage protection for the property takes place under provincial rather than federal legislation. In addition, there is supportive "enabling legislation" at federal and provincial levels relating to protecting species at risk, regulating resources and development, as well as to public consultation on proposed land-uses.

The vast majority (c. 99.98 %) of the property is protected under provincial legislation that recognizes the designated protected areas identified in the First Nation land use plans or

provincial parks legislation (applies to three provincial protected areas and the designated protected areas in the Pikangikum First Nation planning area). The five First Nation settlements make up the remainder of the inscribed area (c. 0.02 %) and are covered by Canada's Indian Act. Additional national and provincial legislation applies, for example, to Lake Winnipeg, several rivers and with regards to specific terrestrial and aquatic species. In most cases the protection is primarily for nature conservation but the provincial park legislation allows cultural heritage to be taken into account.

The entire inscribed area is protected from all commercial logging, mining, peat extraction, and the development of hydroelectric power, oil and natural gas. Similar protections cover the buffer zone.

The five First Nation communities have strong traditional mechanisms of protection that draw from the cultural tradition of Keeping the Land as articulated in the First Nations Accord, 2002.

Jurisdiction over public lands is in principle shared between the federal government, the provincial governments of Ontario and Manitoba and the five First Nations of the Accord. Section 35 of the Federal constitution frames Aboriginal and Treaty rights. The rights of the First Nations in the area were originally defined in the Treaty 5 in 1875. Treaty rights do not surpass provincial legislation and in practice the First Nations co-operate with the provinces. They do not have sovereignty over their lands, meaning that theoretically the Treaty rights could be reinterpreted by the Crown. In the past, staking of third-party claims has occurred in First Nation ancestral lands of the property without their consent.

The buffer zone has some degree of protection and neighbouring First Nations participate in land use decision-making in its area.

The legislative processes of both provinces support the governance of the First Nations. A joint negotiation mechanism is provided by the Pimachiowin Aki Corporation that comprises all five First Nations and both provincial governments. This aims for protection through traditional stewardship, land-use planning and collaboration. At the community level the Elders have a decisive say in the control of traditional land use. Besides them, there are elected councils and chiefs as well as community planners.

First Nations and provincial partners have created the Pimachiowin Aki Corporation and developed a consensual, participatory governance structure, financial capacity, and a management plan for the property. The Pimachiowin Aki Corporation acts as a coordinating management body and enables the partners to work in an integrated manner across the property to ensure the protection and conservation of all natural values.

The management framework is designed to meet potential challenges in the protection and conservation of the property, such as monitoring

and mitigating the potential impacts of the construction of an all-season road [East Side Road] over the next 20 to 40 years. Climate change is also a challenge that requires adaptive management. A conservation trust fund has been set up to secure long-term sustainable financing for the management of the property.

The management plan and series of legal protections uphold the practices associated with the traditional land management system embedded in Ji-ganawendamang Gidakiiminaan. The management plan is a high level plan and it relates to more detailed management plans and land use strategies that are in place for the five First Nations' areas and for the Woodland Caribou Signature Site.

The management plan needs strengthening to address the socio-economic problems of the communities through promoting diversification and strengthening of their economies as well as genuine empowerment to avoid over emphasis on tourism. There is also a need for more detailed plans to address specific aspects of management such as visitor management, to ensure it is sustainable in terms of the landscape and its spiritual associations, is under the control of the communities, and offers benefits to them.

The effectiveness of the complex and integrated management system should be carefully monitored over time.

4. Commends the efforts and achievements of the State Party and First Nations supporting the nomination to address the its recommendations, including improving the quality of the comparative analysis which, in terms of its overall approach and comprehensiveness, could potentially serve as a model for such analysis in relation to criterion (ix), and for adopting significant measures to ensure the conservation and protection of the property;
5. Requests the State Party in collaboration and with the consent of the First Nations to:
 - a) consider the possibility of further extensions of the property over time, such as for example the addition of the Berens River First Nation areas, located to the West of the property, in order to further improve the ecological connectivity and integrity of the property,
 - b) carefully monitor activities being carried out in the buffer zone to the East of the property, and ensure that any future potential new developments, such as logging, are carried out in a sustainable way in line with the procedures of the Operational Guidelines, and do not compromise the Outstanding Universal Value of the property,
 - c) ensure that the construction of the new all-season road does not have adverse effects on the property, notably by carrying out full environmental impact assessments at each future phase of the road construction and through effective monitoring of any ongoing impacts;

6. Recommends the State Party to give consideration to the following:
 - a) continue to develop the management plan, particularly in respect of policies to address:
 - i) the socio-economic problems of the communities through promoting diversification and strengthening of their economies as well as genuine empowerment to avoid over emphasis on tourism,
 - ii) control and limit the development of tourism so that it is sustainable in terms of the landscape and its spiritual associations, is under the control of the communities, and offers benefits to them,
 - iii) a coordinated approach across the property, particularly in relation to infrastructure.
 - b) ensure regular monitoring of the effectiveness of the management plan as a proactive tool for the benefit of communities,
 - c) actively promote and strengthen the partnerships between communities and provincial authorities;
7. Expresses its appreciation for the combined efforts of the State Party and First Nations, and all the stakeholders in the site, and for the joint dialogue undertaken with IUCN and ICOMOS, in deepening the understanding of nature-culture connections in the context of the World Heritage Convention, and for presenting a revised nomination which is a landmark for properties nominated through the commitment of indigenous peoples and to demonstrate how the indissoluble bonds that exist in some places between culture and nature can be recognized on the World Heritage List.

C. CULTURAL SITES

C.1. ASIA / PACIFIC

C.1.1. New Nominations

Property	Zuojiang Huashan Rock Art Cultural Landscape
ID No.	1508
State Party	China
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(iii)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 76.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.19

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Zuojiang Huashan Rock Art Cultural Landscape, China**, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (vi)**;

3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Dating from around the 5th century BCE to the 2nd century CE, 38 sites of rock art and their associated karst, riverine and tableland landscape depict ceremonies that have been interpreted as portraying the bronze drum culture once prevalent across southern China. Located on steep cliffs cut through the karst landscape by the meandering Zuojiang River and its tributary Mingjiang River, the pictographs were created by the Luoyue people illustrating their life and rituals.

Criterion (iii): The Zuojiang Huashan Rock Art Cultural Landscape, with its special combination of landscape and rock art, vividly conveys the vigorous spiritual and social life of the Luoyue people who lived along the Zuojiang River from the 5th century BCE to the 2nd century CE. It is now the only witness to the tradition.

Criterion (vi): The images of Zuojiang Huashan depicting drums and related elements are symbolic records directly associated with the bronze drum culture once widespread in the region. Today bronze drums are still respected as symbols of power in southern China.

Integrity

The components of Zuojiang Huashan are relatively complete geographical spatial units, preserving the cliffs bearing the rock art, rivers forest and tablelands. The 38 rock art sites were selected as the best preserved pictographs representing all phases of development. The property contains all the elements necessary to convey the value of the cultural landscape and rock art and does not suffer from development or neglect.

Authenticity

Each site enclosed by mountains and rivers has preserved the rock art in its folds for over 2000 years. The location and setting of the rock art is authentic. The rock art is generally located high up on the cliffs, revered by the local inhabitants and although subject to weathering over time is authentic in terms of materials and substance. The motifs and figures of the rock art were related to the beliefs of the inhabitants of the area surrounding them. Today the painted mountains are revered by local people and rituals and sacrifices are performed to appease the invisible forces affecting their lives.

Protection and management requirements

One of the 38 rock art sites (Ningming Huashan) is protected at the National level in accordance with the National Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics. The other 37 are all protected at the Provincial level. The remainder of the property is protected by the provisions of Measures of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on the Protection of Zuojiang Rock Art and the Measures of Chongzuo City on the Protection of Zuojiang Rock Art, together with other laws and regulations which protect the scenic areas, waterways and

farmlands, as well as voluntary village regulations for the protection of rock art in their vicinity. The buffer zones are protected by the regulations of the Construction Control Zone pursuant to the National Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics. Soon all 38 rock art sites will be placed under National level protection.

Overall management of the property is the responsibility of the Chongzuo Management Centre in Chongzuo City, which oversees the management measures and systems of the subordinate district and county administrative departments under which the three property components fall.

The Master Plan for the Conservation and Management of Zuojiang Huashan Rock Art Cultural Landscape was approved and issued in January 2015 for implementation by the Chongzuo City People's Government after consultation with expert committees and public participation. It prohibits all quarrying, sand mining, soil collecting, logging and road construction and controls all development within the property and buffer zone including in the villages, where it restricts the height of construction to 8 metres and area coverage to 150 square metres. It also controls the form, materials and colours of any new construction.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
- a) completing the plan underway to put all 38 rock art sites under the highest protection level,
 - b) preparing a conservation / consolidation programme for all the rock art sites with consequent follow-up monitoring systems,
 - c) extending the management plan to include a risk preparedness strategy and addressing the risk of forest fire,
 - d) restricting firewood collection from the forest as a means of protecting the environment of the rock art sites,
 - e) considering solar heating and electric power instead of fossil fuel for the operation of boats and other facilities in the surrounding villages,
 - f) restricting areas for farming to the present level;
5. Encourages the State Party to ensure that other rock art sites not included in the World Heritage property are not subject to neglect.

Property	Excavated remains of Nalanda Mahavihara
ID No.	1502
State Party	India
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 85.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.20

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Excavated remains of Nalanda Mahavihara, 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) deepen the study of the nominated property in order to articulate the attributes of its potential Outstanding Universal Value, and develop the comparative analysis on a regional-typology basis, to more explicitly establish the importance of the property,
 - b) carry out historical research, supported by appropriate documentation, to establish the authenticity of the property with particular attention to the identification of all excavation works carried out before the Archaeological Survey of India, as well as excavations by any other parties of the property, and the identification of all repair works carried out throughout the site, with particular attention to the repairs of brickwork and the documentation of the differentiation of authentic archaeological fabric and added repairs and added capping and sacrificial layers,
 - c) take all necessary actions pertaining to the integrity of the property, including the identification of the area and extent of Nalanda Mahavihara before its destruction and final abandonment, which should inform the boundaries of the whole property,
 - d) should these studies suggest that a robust case could be made to justify the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, then the State Party should identify the appropriate criteria to justify its inscription, taking into consideration the possible relevance of criterion (iii),
 - e) conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment to identify and mitigate the different factors influencing the identification of the buffer zone and the impact of the development pressures both present and potential in the vicinity of the property,
 - f) develop a methodology and implementation plan for the documentation and conservation of the property in order to guarantee the protection of its authenticity and integrity,

g) consider changing the name of the nominated property to "The Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara";

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

Property	The Persian Qanat
ID No.	1506
State Party	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 93.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.21

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **The Persian Qanat, 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) further augment the comparative analysis in order to justify the specific nature of the Persian qanats in comparison to qanats in the wider region,
 - b) further strengthen the justification for the uniqueness of Persian qanats as a typology in the context of other traditional above ground and underground irrigation systems,
 - c) once a selection of serial components has been identified, ensure the full integrity of the property through the inclusion of all elements of the qanat systems including catchment and irrigated areas;
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 inviting ICOMOS to offer advice on the above recommendations in the framework of the Upstream Process;
5. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) collecting data related to each qanat in the regional offices of ICHHTO and making it accessible to members of the local communities,
 - b) extending the management strategy and plans to include a risk preparedness strategy and a comprehensive tourism strategy for all property components,
 - c) extending the monitoring system to identify the responsible authority for each key indicator,
 - d) permanently marking the boundaries of property components and buffer zones on the ground.

Property	Nan Madol: Ceremonial Centre of Eastern Micronesia
ID No.	1503
State Party	Micronesia (Federated States of)
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 103.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.22

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Nan Madol: Ceremonial Centre of Eastern Micronesia, Federated States of Micronesia**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (i), (iii), (iv) and (vi)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The megalithic basalt stone structures of the more than 90 islets that form Nan Madol off the shore of Pohnpei Island comprise the remains of stone palaces, temples, mortuaries and residential domains. They represent the ceremonial centre of the Saudeleur dynasty, an era of vibrant Pacific island culture which underwent dramatic changes of settlement and social organisation 1200-1500 CE. Through its archaeological remains, Nan Madol is tangibly associated with Pohnpei's continuing social and ceremonial traditions and the authority of the Nahnmwarki.

Criterion (i): The outstanding monumental megalithic architecture of Nan Madol is demonstrated by the wall construction using massive columnar basalt stones, transported from quarries elsewhere on the island, and laid using a distinctive 'header-stretcher technique'.

Criterion (iii): Nan Madol bears exceptional testimony to the development of chiefly societies in the Pacific Islands. The huge scale, technical sophistication and concentration of elaborate megalithic structures of Nan Madol bear testimony to complex social and religious practices of the island societies.

Criterion (iv): The remains of chiefly dwellings, ritual/ceremonial sites, mortuary structures and domestic sites combine as an outstanding example of a monumental ceremonial centre illustrating the period of development of chiefly societies from around 1000 years ago, associated with increasing island populations and intensification of agriculture.

Criterion (vi): Nan Madol is an expression of the original development of traditional chiefly institutions and systems of governance in the Pacific Islands that continue into the present in the form of the Nahnmwarki system under which Nan Madol is traditionally owned and managed.

Integrity

Nan Madol includes all elements necessary to express its outstanding universal value and is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of features and processes which convey the property's significance. There are no intrusive elements from development or modification, and no reconstructions of the original elements. Due to cessation of use for residential purposes by the 1820s, while retaining religious and traditional significance, the property suffers from overgrowth of vegetation, the effects of storm surge and some stonework collapse. The state of conservation of stone structures is now of extreme concern, rendering the integrity of the property vulnerable.

Authenticity

The property is authentic in terms of location and setting, intangible culture, spirit and feeling, materials, form and design. The overgrowth of the stone structures and their state of conservation means that many of them are unable to be seen, rendering authenticity vulnerable.

Protection and management requirements

Nan Madol is legally protected by the federal government and administered by the Office of National Archives, Culture and Historic Preservation (NACH) through the Historic Preservation Office of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM). It is protected by the state government of Pohnpei under the Pohnpei Historic and Cultural Preservation Act (2002), administered by the Pohnpei Historic Preservation Office. The FSM Constitution acknowledges the customary interests of the traditional chiefs and the property is customarily protected by the Nahnmwarki Madolenihmw.

A management committee has been set up involving all stakeholders including traditional owners and this collaboration will be consolidated by passage of the proposed Bill LB 392 (expected to pass in October 2016) to create a Nan Madol Historic Preservation Trust with ownership and management under traditional oversight by the Nahnmwarki Chief. The Management Plan is expected to be completed with international financial and technical assistance by mid-2017. This will include appointment of a designated property manager trained in cultural resource management and strategies for risk preparedness, conservation and tourism as well as an ongoing maintenance and monitoring program.

4. Also inscribes **Nan Madol: Ceremonial Centre of Eastern Micronesia, Federated States of Micronesia**, on the World Heritage List in Danger;
5. Recommends that the State Party invite a mission to the property as soon as possible to agree a Desired State of Conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, based on the cultural attributes of Outstanding Universal Value and to be reached through a detailed assessment of the stability of the walls as a base for setting out a conservation

strategy and corrective measures that can then be phased and costed. Efforts would then be made with the assistance of ICOMOS and UNESCO to find partners and donors to support this conservation project;

6. Also recommends that the State Party give urgent consideration to the following:
 - a) passing and implementing the new legislation LB 392 (expected by October 2016) which will create a Nan Madol Historic Preservation Trust with ownership and management under traditional oversight by the Nahnmwarki Chief with a Board of traditional authority and will permanently consolidate the resolution of issues regarding ownership and management that was established by the MoU,
 - b) extending the management system to include a designated property manager trained in cultural resource management,
 - c) developing the management plan to:
 - i) include a risk preparedness strategy,
 - ii) extend the current maintenance program to the full area of the property including removal of silt from the waterways,
 - iii) include the conservation strategy project and corrective measures required to achieve the desired state of conservation,
 - iv) include a comprehensive tourism strategy to deal with the future impact of tourism on the property;
 - d) considering the new UNESCO recommendation on the protection and promotion of museums and collections (17 November 2015) and use the proposed museum to disseminate the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
7. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2016** a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 41st session in 2017;
8. Encourages international cooperation to support the conservation project;
9. Also encourages the submission of Lelu as a serial component when ownership, protection, conservation, funding and management requirements are resolved.

Property	Phu Phrabat Historical Park
ID No.	1507
State Party	Thailand
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 113.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.23

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Phu Phrabat Historical Park, Thailand**, 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 deepen the research on the theme of Sema stone culture in relation to Buddhism to bring into focus the potential significance of the nominated property in relation to other similar properties within the region;
3. Recommends that, if a new nomination is drafted, the State Party gives consideration to the following:
 - a) revising the management system according to the new scope of the nomination and elaborating a 10-15 year management plan,
 - b) clarifying the functions, roles and responsibilities of the different levels of the management structure and ensuring adequate coordination mechanisms among the different administrative bodies responsible for the property,
 - c) preparing maps at the appropriate scale with the exact positions of all prehistoric and historical relics, monuments and temples, natural landscapes, architectural structures, villages, salt mines, infrastructures and roads in the nominated property and its buffer zone,
 - d) developing a detailed survey – geometric and photographic - at an adequate scale of all monuments, temples, historic or prehistoric structures, rock-shelters and rock art, including a detailed account for each of them of their state of conservation, forms of decay and affecting factors,
 - e) continuing academic research on the different facets of the nominated property according to a clear plan;
4. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site;
5. Encourages the State Party to consider inviting ICOMOS to offer advice on the above recommendations in the framework of the Upstream Process.

C.2. EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

C.2.1. New Nominations

Property	Stećci – Medieval Tombstones
ID No.	1504
State Party	Bosnia and Herzegovina / Croatia / Montenegro / Serbia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 126.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.24

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Stećci – Medieval Tombstones, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro and Serbia**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the States Parties, with the advice of ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, if requested, to:
 - a) reformulate the justification for Outstanding Universal Value to clearly address criteria (iii) and/or (iv), placing the stećci more clearly within their social, cultural and historical contexts,
 - b) demonstrate how the forms and decoration of the stećci reflect pre-Christian imagery that might be seen to have persisted in this part of Europe more strongly than elsewhere,
 - c) further develop the comparative analysis to more explicitly establish the importance of the stećci beyond the regional level, and to support the systematic selection of the components of the series according to their significance,
 - d) provide a clear and specific rationale for the inclusion of each of the component sites in the nominated series in terms of the proposed Outstanding Universal Value,
 - e) continue to review and revise the property boundaries and buffer zones as needed to ensure the protection of the visual integrity of the cemeteries and to improve the ability for the sites to be understood within their natural and historical landscape contexts, particularly where there are nearby extant quarry sites and historical settlements/fortresses,
 - f) implement and strengthen the management system through continued coordination and local community involvement, addressing the maintenance needs of the stećci, and ensuring adequate resourcing and capacity building for local caretakers;
3. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site;
4. Encourages the States Parties to consider inviting ICOMOS to offer advice on the above recommendations in the framework of the Upstream Process;

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

- a) further improving the consistency of mapping and description of the selected components of the series,
- b) augmenting the inventories to include other architectural and archaeological features found within some of the selected sites, such as archaeological material, churches, ruins, tumuli and cairns,
- c) continuing to improve the state of conservation at selected sites through the development and implementation of active conservation programs based on the advice of skilled conservators,
- d) improving the presentation of the sites through on-site and off-site interpretation and visitor infrastructure,
- e) considering changing the name of the serial property to “Stećci Medieval Tombstone Graveyards” in order to place the tombstones in their important contexts.

Property	Roman Urbanism of the Zadar Peninsula with the Monumental Complex on the Forum
ID No.	1522
State Party	Croatia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 138.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.25

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Decides not to inscribe the **Roman Urbanism of the Zadar Peninsula with the Monumental Complex on the Forum, Croatia**, on the World Heritage List.

Property	Archaeological Site of Philippi
ID No.	1517
State Party	Greece
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 149.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.26

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Archaeological Site of Philippi, Greece**, 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 Archaeological Site of Philippi lying at the foot of an acropolis in eastern Greece on the ancient route linking Europe with Asia, the Via Egnatia, is the remains of the walled colony which developed as a “small Rome” with the establishment of the Roman Empire in the decades following the Battle of Philippi. The Hellenistic theatre and funerary heroon (temple) were supplemented with Roman public buildings including the Forum and a monumental terrace with temples to its north. Later the city became a centre of Christian faith and pilgrimage deriving from the visit of the Apostle Paul in 49/50 CE and the remains of Christian basilicas and the octagonal church testify to its importance as a metropolitan see.

Criterion (iii): Philippi is exceptional testimony to the incorporation of regions into the Roman Empire as demonstrated by the city’s layout and architecture as a colony resembling a “small Rome”. The remains of its churches are exceptional testimony to the early establishment and growth of Christianity.

Criterion (iv): The monuments of Philippi exemplify various architectural types and reflect the development of architecture during the Roman and Early Christian period. The Forum stands out as an example of such a public space in the eastern Roman provinces. The Octagon Church, the transept Basilica, and the domed Basilica stand out as types of Early Christian architecture.

Integrity

The walled city includes all elements necessary to convey its values, and is not subject to development or neglect. The modern asphalted road, closed in 2014, which essentially follows the route of the ancient Via Egnatia, will be dismantled east of the west entrance to the site near the Museum.

Authenticity

The walled city was subject to major destruction in the earthquake of 620 CE. Many stones and elements of the buildings including inscriptions and mosaic and opus sectile floors remain in situ from that time, although some stones were subsequently reused in later buildings. Modern constructions and interventions at the site have been generally limited to archaeological investigations and necessary measures for the protection and enhancement of the site. For the most part the principle of reversibility has been respected and the walled city can be considered authentic in terms of form and design, location and setting.

Protection and management requirements

The property and buffer zone are protected at the highest level under the antiquities Law 3028/2002 ‘On the Protection of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage in General’ as re-designated in 2012, and as protected zone A in 2013. This covers both State and privately-owned land and except for the buffer

zone extension in the south-east corner which covers part of the adjacent town is a ‘non-construction’ zone. The area of the adjacent town is covered by planning requirements to report archaeological finds during works. The boundaries of the property and buffer zone will be clearly and permanently marked on the ground and the property will be fully fenced.

The property is managed at the local level by the Ephorate of Antiquities and Special Regional Services of the General Directorate of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage, within the Ministry of Culture and Sports. The Management Plan was completed in 2013 and will be implemented by a seven-member committee including representatives of government and municipal agencies and co-ordinated by the Head of the local Ephorate of Antiquities. A conservation strategy aimed at unifying and upgrading the property and identifying the priority projects and funding sources will be included in the Management Plan, together with a co-ordinated archaeological research plan aimed at better understanding and interpretation of the site and an overall database as a basis for monitoring and conservation.

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

- a) extending the management plan to include:
 - i) the conservation strategy identifying the priority projects and showing the allocation and sources of funding for these,
 - ii) the co-ordinated archaeological research plan aimed at better understanding and interpretation of the site,
 - iii) an overall database as a basis for monitoring and conservation,
 - iv) increased site maintenance and protection of wall and floor finishes;
- b) marking clearly and permanently on the ground the boundaries of the property components and buffer zones; and fully fencing the property.

Property	Antequera Dolmens Site
ID No.	1501
State Party	Spain
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 165.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.27

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Antequera Dolmens Site, Spain**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (i), (iii) and (iv)**;

3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Antequera Dolmens Site is a serial property made up of three megalithic monuments: the Menga Dolmen, the Viera Dolmen and the Tholos of El Romeral, and two natural monuments, La Peña de los Enamorados and El Torcal de Antequera. Built during the Neolithic and the Bronze Age out of large stone blocks that form chambers and spaces with lintelled roofs (Menga and Viera) or false cupolas (El Romeral), and used for rituals and funerary purposes, the Antequera megaliths are widely recognised examples of European Megalithism. The megalithic structures are presented in the guise of the natural landscape (buried beneath earth tumuli) and their orientation is based on two natural monuments: La Peña de los Enamorados and El Torcal. These are two indisputable visual landmarks within the property.

The colossal scale of megaliths characterised by the use of large stone blocks that form chambers and spaces with lintelled roofs (Menga and Viera) or false cupolas (El Romeral) attest to exceptional architectural planning from those who built them and create unique architectural forms. The intimate interaction of the megalithic monuments with nature, seen in the deep well inside Menga and in the orientation of Menga and El Romeral towards presumably sacred mountains (La Peña de los Enamorados and El Torcal), emphasise the uniqueness of this prehistoric burial and ritual landscape. The three tombs, with the singular nature of their designs, and technical and formal differences, bring together two great Iberian megalithic architectural traditions and a variety of architectonic types, a rich sample of the extensive variety within European megalithic funeral architecture.

Criterion (i): The number, size, weight and volume of stone blocks transported and assembled in the basin of Antequera, using rudimentary technology, and the architectural characteristics of the monuments formed by these three megaliths, makes the Antequera Dolmens one of the most important engineering and architectural works of European Prehistory and one of the most important and best known examples of European Megalithism. As such, the dolmens of Menga and Viera and the tholos of El Romeral definitely represent a prime example of the creative genius of humanity.

Criterion (iii): Antequera Dolmens Site provides an exceptional insight into the funerary and ritual practices of a highly organised prehistoric society of the Neolithic and Bronze Age in the Iberian Peninsula. The Dolmens of Antequera materialize an extraordinary conception of the megalithic landscape, being exponents of an original relationship with the natural monuments to which they are intrinsically linked. Differentiating themselves from the canonical orientations towards sunrise, the megalithic monuments shows anomalous orientations: Menga is the only dolmen in continental Europe that faces towards an

anthropomorphic mountain such as La Peña de los Enamorados; and the Tholos of El Romeral, facing the El Torcal mountain range, is one of the few cases in the entire Iberian Peninsula where the orientation is towards the western half of the sky. This assembly of the three megalithic monuments together with the two natural monuments represents a very distinctive cultural tradition which has now disappeared.

Criterion (iv): Antequera Dolmens Site is an outstanding example of a megalithic monumental ensemble, comprised of the three megalithic monuments (the Menga and Viera dolmens and the tholos of El Romeral), that illustrate a significant stage of human history when the first large ceremonial monuments were built in Western Europe. The three different types of megalithic architecture seen in this ensemble of dolmens, which are representative of the two great Iberian megalithic traditions (lintelled architecture in the cases of Menga and Viera and the architecture of El Romeral's false cupola ceiling), and the unique relationship between the dolmens and the surrounding landscape of Antequera (the three megalithic monuments are buried beneath earth tumuli and two megaliths are oriented towards the natural monuments of La Peña de los Enamorados and El Torcal), reinforces the originality of this property.

Integrity

The three Antequera megaliths conserve all their constitutive elements and still conserve their unitary character. Therefore they are of adequate size to express their universal value as outstanding examples of megalithic architecture. The three monuments are in good condition and their original structures are almost entirely intact, both the interior rocky structure as well as the tumuli that cover them. Over time, a number of conservation, consolidation and restoration interventions have been carried out that are recognisable and have been preceded by, or have coincided with, archaeological research phases and qualified technical analyses. However, the peri-urban industrial/commercial modern setting in which the three megaliths are located, which have been altered in the past two decades by urban and infrastructure development challenges the integrity of the series. With regard to the natural sites, they have largely maintained this condition in terms of geomorphological configuration and singularity of flora and fauna, without experiencing any considerable anthropic transformations.

Authenticity

The series of investigations that have been carried out are conclusive and unanimous with regard to ascribing the monuments to the said era, the authenticity of the chambers' stone materials and the area where the tumuli are found. The form and design of each of the three tombs have remained remarkably unaltered in spite of necessary repairs to the fabric and some protection interventions. All components of the property have a tremendous genius loci and sense and spirit of place. The authenticity of each and every one of the

component parts in this series is unquestionable. Also, the coexistence in Antequera of the two great megalithic traditions on the Iberian Peninsula and Western Europe has been certified: the Neolithic tradition of lintelled structures and the Chalcolithic tradition of false cupola chambers.

Protection and management requirements

Both the megalithic monuments as well as the natural spaces have been listed and preserved with the relevant protection, heritage or environmental laws, whether these are national, regional or local, which provides them with the required institutional conservation measures. The dolmens of Menga and Viera, and the tholos of El Romeral have individually been declared as Monuments and are also an Archaeological Area that has been declared an Asset of Cultural Interest (BIC). La Peña de Los Enamorados, considered a BIC by the Ministry of Law due to the rock paintings that it contains, is also declared an Archaeological Area BIC. Meanwhile, the El Toro cave (in El Torcal) is currently in the process of gaining status as an Archaeological Area BIC. Due to its natural values, La Peña de los Enamorados is also classified as an Outstanding Site, whilst El Torcal has been declared a Natural Reserve (one of the highest levels of protection provided for by regional environmental law) and a Special Protection Area, and is thus included in the Natura 2000 Network of nature areas within Europe. This is a mainly publicly owned space managed by the Environment and Water Agency, which reports to the Autonomous Government of Andalusia. As a Natural Reserve included in the Andalusian Network of Protected Natural Areas (RENPA), it has its own Natural Resources Management Plan (PORN).

Legal protection is also guaranteed for the buffer zone, given that measures derived from heritage laws themselves have been added to urban planning conditions with a view to protecting the area. The Management Plan for the property includes interventions concerning the conservation and enhancement of the megalithic monuments and their surroundings, which are included in the Master Plan for the Archaeological Ensemble of the Dolmens of Antequera, together with the measures included in the aforementioned PORN for El Torcal. The heritage management process is restricted to three areas: the Archaeological Ensemble, La Peña de los Enamorados and the area of El Torcal. All of them are publicly owned, with the exception of La Peña, which is privately owned; however, under the legal system for Archaeological Zones declared as Properties of Cultural Interest, actions and public management measures may be implemented to maintain and enhance the site. A Special Protection Plan of Antequera Dolmens Site is under preparation and will set out guidelines for the different zones that have an impact on integrity of the property.

A Coordination Council has been set up for the Antequera Dolmens Site, which is made up of representatives of the administrators and owners of the different component sites, with CADA

(Archaeological Ensemble of the Antequera Dolmens) being the agency solely responsible for representing and monitoring the management of the Site.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) finalising the Special Protection Plan of Antequera Dolmens Site and revising the General Plan for Urban Zoning in order to address the major development pressures that affect the property,
 - b) developing monitoring indicators to assess the impact of development and tourism on the attributes of the serial property,
 - c) ensuring the coordination of the various bodies and planning instruments involved in the management of each of the elements that comprise the property in order to enhance its management,
 - d) integrating a Heritage Impact Assessment approach into the management system, so as to ensure that any programme or project be assessed in their impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
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 for review by ICOMOS.

Property	Archaeological Site of Ani
ID No.	1518
State Party	Turkey
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 175.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.28

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Archaeological Site of Ani, 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) improve the description of the historic city of Ani in order to enhance the understanding of the scope and extent of the nominated property, including:
 - i) list of photographs to illustrate the 117 architectural structures indicated in the revised nomination dossier,
 - ii) map indicating the location of the more than 800 underground caves and tunnels that are mentioned in the revised nomination dossier,

- iii) description of the areas and elements added in the proposed extended buffer of the nominated property;
 - b) further present an accurate and balanced representation of the complex history and development of the nominated property,
 - c) further improve the comparative analysis to fully demonstrate how the nominated property compares to other typologically-relevant properties in a defined geo-cultural area,
 - d) further improve the Strategic Conservation Master Plan in order to present a more comprehensive needs assessment of each listed monument, as well as the required interventions and priority areas, as the basis for conservation and monitoring of the property,
 - e) find alternative solutions for the current inappropriate use of pasture areas and of the rock-cut caves in Bostanlar Creek and Arpaçay Creek within the 1st Degree Archaeological Conservation area,
 - f) improve the interpretation and presentation of the nominated property,
 - g) ensure the involvement of all relevant stakeholders in the management of the nominated property, as well as international cooperation for conservation and restoration work,
 - h) develop a monitoring plan for the seismic activity of the micro-zone of the nominated property,
 - i) integrate a Heritage Impact Assessment approach into the management system, so as to ensure that any project regarding the property be assessed in their impacts on the attributes that would potentially convey the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
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 inviting ICOMOS to offer advice on the above recommendations in the framework of the Upstream Process.

Property	Gibraltar Neanderthal Caves and Environments
ID No.	1500
State Party	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(v)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 186.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.29

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1,

2. Inscribes the Gibraltar Neanderthal Caves and Environments, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criterion (iii);
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief Synthesis

Located on the eastern side of the Rock of Gibraltar, steep limestone cliffs contain four caves with extensive archaeological and palaeontological deposits that provide evidence of Neanderthal occupation over a span of more than 125,000 years. These caves have provided extensive evidence of Neanderthal life, including rare evidence of exploitation of birds and marine animals for food; and use of bird feathers and abstract rock engravings, both indicating new evidence of the cognitive abilities of the Neanderthals. The sites are complemented by their steep limestone cliff settings, and the present-day flora and fauna of Gibraltar, much of which can be also identified in the rich palaeo-environmental evidence from the excavations. While long-term scientific research is continuing, these sites have contributed substantially to the debates about the Neanderthal and human evolution. The attributes that express this value are the striking cluster of caves containing intact archaeological deposits that provide evidence of Neanderthal and early modern human occupation of Gibraltar and the landscape setting which assists in presenting the natural resources and environmental context of Neanderthal life.

Criterion (iii): The Gibraltar Neanderthal caves provide an exceptional testimony to the occupation, cultural traditions and material culture of Neanderthal and Early Modern Human populations through a period spanning more than 125,000 years. This is expressed by the rich archaeological evidence in the caves, the rare rock engravings at Gorham's Caves (dated to more than 39,000 years ago), rare evidence of Neanderthal exploitation of birds and marine animals for food, and the ability of the deposits to depict the climatic and environmental conditions of the Island over this vast span of time. The archaeological and scientific potential of the caves continues to be explored through archaeological research and scientific debates, providing continuing opportunities for understanding Neanderthal life, including their capacity for abstract thinking.

Integrity

The boundary includes all elements necessary to express the Outstanding Universal Value of this property, including the setting of the caves in relation to the topography and vegetation of Gibraltar (limestone cliffs, fossil sand dunes, fossil beaches, scree slopes, shorelines and flora and fauna). The property is vulnerable to sea level rises, flooding and other effects of climate change.

Authenticity

The authenticity of this property is demonstrated by the substantial stratified archaeological deposits in

the caves, the landforms that contain the caves and demonstrate the geomorphological history of Gibraltar, and the cliff vegetation and fauna that can be associated with the environmental conditions of the past.

Protection and management requirements

The property and most of the buffer zone are located within the Gibraltar Nature Reserve (Upper Rock Nature Reserve). On the land, the property and its buffer zone are given legal protection by Gibraltar Heritage Trust Act (1989), the Nature Protection Act (1991) the Town Planning Act (1999), the Town Planning (Environment Impact Assessment) Regulations (2000), and the Nature Conservation Area (Upper Rock) Designation Order (2013). The individual caves containing evidence of Neanderthal and early modern human occupation are protected as Schedule 1 Category A (maximum protection) sites under the Gibraltar Heritage Trust Ordinance.

Development is regulated by the Town Planning Act and by implementation of policies in the Gibraltar Development Plan (2009), including the 2014 Town Planner's amendments. Planning controls and procedures are enforced by the Development and Planning Commission.

The area of sea adjacent to the property is included in the buffer zone and is located within the Eastern Marine Conservation Zone, protected as a marine area of conservation through European Union legislation (European Marine Special Area of Conservation), and Gibraltar legislation (Marine Nature Reserve Regulations (1995), the Marine Strategy Regulations (2011) and the Marine Protection Regulations (2014)).

The property is managed by the Gibraltar Museum. The Executive Management Group (comprised of relevant government agencies) oversees implementation of the management system, assisted by the Museum's multi-disciplinary World Heritage team. The Executive Management Group reports to a Steering Committee (Advisory Forum) which includes a wide spectrum of stakeholders. The International Research and Conservation Committee assists in establishing research programs and reviewing scientific outcomes. Levels of resourcing, including staffing are reviewed annually.

Management plans are in place for the World Heritage property and for the (larger) Gibraltar Nature Reserve. The latter will be revised to ensure compatibility with the World Heritage inscription and to ensure priority is given to the retention of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. The management system is further supported by the Risk Preparedness Plan, Research and Conservation Strategy and Integrated Visitor Strategy. A five-year Archaeological Excavation Action Plan (2016-2020) outlines the planned work and addresses the need to balance excavation and the conservation of deposits.

While visitor pressure is not a current threat, it is likely that visitation will increase. Access to the

caves is strictly controlled, and visitors must be accompanied by a guide approved by the Director of the Gibraltar Museum. Monitoring is in place and the carrying capacity of the property is reviewed annually. Implementation of the Integrated Visitor Strategy will improve the visitor experiences and presentation of the Outstanding Universal Value.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) regularly updating the five-year Archaeological Research Action Plan to: assist with the monitoring of the state of conservation of the property; strengthen the role of the International Research and Conservation Committee; underpin the annual review and planning processes; and ensure continued maintenance of scientific standards for excavations and dissemination of results,
 - b) establishing Heritage Impact Assessment processes for future proposals for new buildings, adaptive re-use of historic structures and planned changes to facilities located within leased lands in the buffer zone,
 - c) continuing the assessment of the heritage significance of the features of military history, graffiti and infrastructure located within the property in order to clarify which elements can be removed or adapted to other site management purposes,
 - d) completing and implementing the integrated management database as a priority to ensure ongoing effective management of the property,
 - e) revising the integrated visitor strategy in light of changed proposals for visitor management, ensuring coherence in light of the delivery of interpretation in a number of locations,
 - f) completing the current revisions to the Management Plan for the Gibraltar Nature Reserve ensuring that it is consistent with the provisions of the World Heritage Management Plan, and that the retention of the Outstanding Universal Value is given clear priority across both documents,
 - g) considering investigating the scientific potential of Hyaena and Bennett's Caves using non-invasive methods,
 - h) fully implementing the monitoring of the property, ensuring a focus on the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value.

Property	Key Works of Modern Architecture by Frank Lloyd Wright
ID No.	1496
State Party	United States of America
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 196.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.30

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Key Works of Modern Architecture by Frank Lloyd Wright, United States of America**, 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 a fundamental appraisal of Frank Lloyd Wright's work, what it stands for, its influence, and the cultural context within which it was created, in order to define the rationale for a series of sites (not necessarily the one currently nominated) that might have the potential to justify Outstanding Universal Value through conveying the way one or more exceptional facets of his oeuvre influenced the architecture of the 20th century and the Modern Movement,
 - b) put in place active coordinated management for the series as well as more structured management for individual components,
 - c) define boundaries and buffer zones for component sites in relation to the attributes of potential Outstanding Universal Value;
3. Encourages the State Party to consider inviting ICOMOS to offer advice on the above recommendations in the framework of the Upstream Process;
4. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site.

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

Property	The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement
ID No.	1321 Rev
State Party	Argentina / Belgium / France / Germany / India / Japan / Switzerland
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 212.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.31

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement, Argentina, Belgium, France, Germany, India, Japan and Switzerland**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (vi)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Chosen from the work of architect Le Corbusier that survives in eleven countries on four continents, the sites in seven countries on three continents, implemented over a period of half a century, attest to, for the first time in the history of architecture, the internationalization of architectural practice across the entire planet.

The seventeen sites together represent an outstanding response to some of the fundamental issues of architecture and society in the 20th century. All were innovative in the way they reflect new concepts, all had a significant influence over wide geographical areas, and together they disseminated ideas of the Modern Movement throughout the world. Despite its diversity, the Modern Movement was a major and essential socio-cultural and historical entity of the 20th century, which has to a large degree remained the basis of the architectural culture of the 21st century. From the 1910s to the 1960s, the Modern Movement, in meeting the challenges of contemporary society, aimed to instigate a unique forum of ideas at a world level, invent a new architectural language, modernize architectural techniques and meet the social and human needs of modern man. The series provides an outstanding response to all these challenges.

Some of the component sites immediately assumed an iconic status and had world-wide influence. These include the Villa Savoye, as an icon for the Modern Movement; Unité d'habitation in Marseille as a major prototype of a new housing

model; Chapelle Notre-Dame-du-Haut de Ronchamp for its revolutionary approach to religious architecture; the Cabanon de Le Corbusier as an archetypal minimum cell based on ergonomic and functionalist approaches; and the Maisons de la Weissenhof-Siedlung that became known worldwide, as part of the Werkbund exhibition.

Other sites acted as catalysts for spreading ideas around their own regions, such as Maison Guiette, that spurred the development of the Modern Movement in Belgium and the Netherlands; the Maison du Docteur Curutchet that exerted a fundamental influence in South America; the Musée National des Beaux-Arts de l'Occident as the prototype of the globally transposable Museum of Unlimited Growth which cemented ideas of the Modern Movement in Japan; and the Complexe du Capitole that had a considerable influence across the Indian subcontinent, where it symbolized the Indian's accession to modernity.

Many of the sites reflect new architectural concepts, principles, and technical features. The Petite villa au bord du Léman, is an early expression of minimalist needs as is also crystallized in the Cabanon de Le Corbusier. Le Corbusier's Five Points of a New Architecture are transcribed iconically in Villa Savoye. Immeuble Molitor is an example of the application of these points to a residential block, while they were also applied to houses, such as the Cité Frugès, and reinterpreted in the Maison Curutchet, in the Couvent Sainte-Marie-de-la-Tourette and in the Musée National des Beaux-Arts de l'Occident. The glass-walled apartment building had its prototype in the Immeuble Molitor.

A few sites created major trends in the Modern Movement, Purism, Brutalism, and a move towards a sculptural form of architecture. The inaugural use of Purism can be seen in the Maisons La Roche et Jeanneret, Cité Frugès and the Maison Guiette, the Unité d'Habitation played a pioneering role in promoting the trend of Brutalism, while La Ronchamp and the Complexe du Capitole promoted sculptural forms.

Innovation and experimentation with materials of architectural components are reflected in the independent structure of concrete beams of the Maisons de la Weissenhof-Siedlung, while pre-stressed reinforced concrete was used in the Couvent de La Tourette. In the Complexe du Capitole, concern for natural air-conditioning and energy saving, led to the use of sunscreens, double-skinned roofs, and reflecting pools for the catchment of rainwater and air cooling.

Standardisation – part of the search for perfection – is seen in the Unité d'Habitation de Marseille, a prototype intended for mass production, while the Petite villa au bord du Lac Léman set out the standard for a single span minimal house, and le Cabanon de Le Corbusier a standard, minimum unit for living. The modulator, a harmonic system based on human scale, was used for the exterior

spaces of the Complexe du Capitole, which reflect the silhouette of a man with raised arm.

The idea of buildings designed around the new needs of 'modern man in the machine age', is exemplified in the light new workspaces of Manufacture à Saint-Dié, while the avant-guard housing at the Cité Frugès, and the affordable Maisons de la Weissenhof-Siedlung, demonstrate the way new approaches were not intended for a tiny fraction of society but rather for the population as a whole. By contrast the Immeuble Clarté was intended to revolutionise middle class housing. The Athens Charter, as revised by Le Corbusier, promoted the concept of balance between the collective and the individual, and had its prototype in the Unité d'habitation, while the Complexe du Capitole, the focal point of the plan for the city of Chandigarh, is seen as the most complete contribution to its principles and to the idea of the Radiant City.

Criterion (ii): The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier exhibits an unprecedented interchange of human values, on a worldwide scale over half a century, in relation to the birth and development of the Modern Movement.

The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier revolutionized architecture by demonstrating, in an exceptional and pioneering manner, the invention of a new architectural language that made a break with the past.

The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier marks the birth of three major trends in modern architecture: Purism, Brutalism and sculptural architecture.

The global influence reached by The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier on four continents is a new phenomenon in the history of architecture and demonstrates its unprecedented impact.

Criterion (vi): The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier is directly and materially associated with ideas of the Modern Movement, of which the theories and works possessed outstanding universal significance in the twentieth century. The series represents a "New Spirit" that reflects a synthesis of architecture, painting and sculpture.

The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier materializes the ideas of Le Corbusier that were powerfully relayed by the International Congress of Modern Architecture (CIAM) from 1928.

The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier is an outstanding reflection of the solutions that the Modern Movement sought to apply to the major challenges of the 20th century to invent a new architectural language; to modernize architectural techniques; and to respond to the social and human needs of modern man.

The contribution made by The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier to these major challenges of the twentieth century is not merely the result of an exemplary achievement at a given moment, but the outstanding sum of built and written proposals steadfastly disseminated worldwide through half a century.

Integrity

The integrity of the series as a whole is adequate to demonstrate the way Le Corbusier's buildings reflects not only the development and influence of the Modern Movement but the way they were part of its transmission around the world.

The integrity of most of the component sites is good. At Cité Frugès, Pessac, new buildings on the site of three destroyed standardised houses by Le Corbusier within the property are inconsistent with the architect's concepts. At Villa Savoye and the adjacent gardener's house, integrity is partly compromised by the Lycée and sports fields built on three sides of the original meadow that surrounded the villa in the 1950s. The setting of this site is fragile. At the Maisons de la Weissenhof-Siedlung, Stuttgart, war-time destruction and post-war reconstruction, has led to the collective integrity of the model settlement being affected by the loss of ten houses out of twenty-one.

There is recent loss of integrity at Ronchamp and La Porte Molitor. At Ronchamp, where Le Corbusier's structure overlaid a centuries-old pilgrimage site, the integrity of the site has been compromised by a new visitor centre and a nunnery near the chapel which cut into the contemplative hillside setting of Le Corbusier's structure and has led to a serious loss of integrity.

At Immeuble locatif à La Porte Molitor, a rugby stadium has been constructed right in front of the glass façade of the apartment block. This enormous structure immediately opposite the site blocks views of the Bois de Boulogne through the innovative glass facades and leads to a serious loss of integrity.

Authenticity

The series clearly demonstrates how it adds up to more than the sum of its component parts.

For most of the individual component sites, the authenticity is good in relation to how well the attributes of the site can be said to reflect the overall outstanding universal value of the series. At Cité Frugès, on three plots houses were constructed with traditional houses instead of Corbusian structures, while elsewhere in the urban landscape, there is a partial loss of authenticity through neglect and interior changes. At l'Unité d'habitation, the fire of 2012 destroyed a small part of the building. This has now been totally reconstructed to the original design, but with some reduction in authenticity. The authenticity of the existing Capitol Complex in Chandigarh could be impacted if either or both of the governor's palace or the museum of knowledge were now to be constructed, an eventuality that has apparently been discussed.

At the National Museum of Western Art in Japan (NMWA), the original intention for the forecourt of the Museum appears to be as a wide open space. Forecourt planting in 1999 tends to detract from the presentation of the building, its key views and the setting.

The recent new developments at Ronchamp have a highly negative impact on the authenticity of this chapel. At the entrance, there is now a visual competition between the new constructions and the works of Le Corbusier. These interventions have severely compromised the authenticity of La Chapelle Notre-Dame-du-Haut at Ronchamp in terms of its ability to convey Le Corbusier's ideas. It is no longer a remote pilgrimage chapel, a serene object in the landscape approached gently on foot. At Molitor an enormous rugby stadium has been constructed in front of the glass façade and has severely compromised the ability of this component site to convey its value.

In terms of materials, some sites have been restored and partly reconstructed in recent years, after neglect or disfigurement. Overall, the modifications can be seen to be reasonable and proportionate. Comparing the sites to other inscribed 20th century houses, reveals that these also share similar slightly diminished levels of authenticity.

Protection and management requirements

Many of the components received early protection in their respective countries, mostly in the two decades following Le Corbusier's death. Some, like the Maisons de la Weissenhof-Siedlung in Stuttgart and the Unité d'habitation in Marseille, were given protection during Le Corbusier's lifetime. The nomination dossier sets out for each component the relevant forms of legislative protection. All component sites are protected at a national/federal level and their buffer zones are adequately protected by either legislation or planning mechanisms. Given the importance of detail and setting for these 20th century buildings, it is crucial that their protection is sufficiently encompassing and sensitive to allow for protection of interiors, exteriors, context and setting.

In most of the sites, conservation measures are appropriate and are based on long-standing conservation experience and methodology. Conservation work is programmed and entrusted to specialists with high levels of skill and expertise. Conservation treatment is combined with regular maintenance, including the involvement of inhabitants, local communities, and public associations. There are conservation issues in the Chapel at Ronchamp. There is now an urgent need to implement the agreed conservation programme. There is also an urgent need for a Conservation plan to be prepared for Chandigarh.

A Standing Conference has been established for the overall series and will coordinate the management of the property, advise States Parties and implement actions for promotion and enhancement of the property. An Association of Le Corbusier Sites has been set up to bring together all the local authorities in whose territories sites have been nominated. Its main objectives are coordination, raising public awareness, sharing conservation experience, overall coordination and management of the series, and implementation of management plans for each of the component sites. The involvement of the expertise of the

Fondation Le Corbusier – that has the moral rights over Le Corbusier's oeuvre – is crucial for appropriate management and conservation of the series, especially in those cases where the properties are in private hands other than the Fondation. Within both France and Switzerland coordinating committees have been set up to oversee the management of sites in those countries.

What remains unclear is how dialogue is undertaken between countries in relation to sensitive development projects. There would be a need for contributing States Parties to have knowledge of, and opportunities to comment on, proposed development in a component site that might compromise the value of the overall series.

Local management plans have been drawn up for each component site. These have been implemented on a partnership basis between owners and the cultural, heritage and planning departments of the local authorities in whose area they are sited. At Ronchamp the management system needs strengthening to ensure the security of the site. At Doctor Curutchet's house, greater supervision of development in the setting is needed.

Given the special problems associated with the conservation of 20th century architecture, a continuous involvement of (inter)national specialists on the conservation of Modern architectural heritage is also essential. In Switzerland the federal administration can call such specialized experts for advice to support the local conservationists (and has done so already). A similar approach is highly recommended for other countries.

The current staffing levels and levels of expertise and training are high in all sites and mechanisms to allow liaison between sites have been put in place. Nonetheless, there appears to be a need for more capacity building on the processes of impact assessment and a need to formalise and clearly define conservation approaches and procedures across the series.

Model monitoring indicators developed for two properties in Switzerland will be developed for the rest of the series by the end of 2016.

4. Recommends that the States Parties, with the support of ICOMOS if requested, give consideration to the following:
 - a) developing short and longer term mitigation measures to address the adverse impacts of recent development at Ronchamp and Molitor, including consideration of removal of the new constructions within a defined timeframe,
 - b) introducing the Heritage Impact Assessment procedures for proposed development at all component sites,
 - c) developing monitoring indicators for all component sites,

- d) developing agreed overall conservation approaches and procedures for the series,
- e) considering how the power of the Standing Conference might be refined to allow full understanding by all States Parties of major development proposals in all component sites, in relation to their potential impact on the overall series,
- f) submitting the Management plan for Chandigarh,
- g) progressing with the Conservation Plan for Chandigarh,
- h) clarifying the protection of the buffer zone for Maison Guiette,
- i) clarifying the implications of the new Heritage Law in France,
- j) submitting proposals from the Standing Conference on the approach to any further extensions to the series and on its ultimate scope;

5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2017** a report on the above-mentioned recommendations for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 42nd session in 2018.

C.3. LATIN AMERICA / CARIBBEAN

C.3.1. New Nominations

Property	Antigua Naval Dockyard and Related Archaeological Sites
ID No.	1499
State Party	Antigua and Barbuda
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 237.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.32

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Antigua Naval Dockyard and Related Archaeological Sites, Antigua and Barbuda**, 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 Antigua Naval Dockyard and its Related Archaeological Sites consists of a group of Georgian Naval structures, set within a walled enclosure, on a naturally-occurring series of deep narrow bays surrounded by highlands on which defensive fortifications were constructed. The Dockyard and its related facilities were built at a

time when European nations were battling for supremacy of the seas to obtain control over the lucrative sugar-producing islands of the Eastern Caribbean. Antigua's location as a front-line naval dockyard facility gave the British navy a strategic advantage over its rivals at a crucial point in history.

The construction and operation of the Antigua Naval Dockyard were made possible through the labour and skills of enslaved Africans, whose contribution was crucial for the establishment of the facility and, more widely, for the development of the British Empire, trade and industrialisation.

Criterion (ii): The Antigua Naval Dockyard and its Related Archaeological Sites exhibit an important exchange of human values over a span of time within the Caribbean and between this region and the rest of the Commonwealth, on developments in architecture, technology and exploitation of natural topographical features for strategic military purposes. The enslaved Africans toiling in the service of the British navy and army built and worked the facilities that were critical to the development of the British Empire, trade and industrialisation. The Georgian Period buildings and the archaeological structures and remains stand as testimony to their efforts and continue to influence the architectural, social and economic development of their descendants.

The Antigua Naval Dockyard exceptionally shows how British Admiralty building prototypes were adapted to cope with extremes of climate, and the lessons learnt in the Caribbean in erecting such buildings were subsequently successfully applied in other colonies. Among the most prominent witnesses of this interchange, Clarence House demonstrates how English Georgian architecture was modified to suit the hot tropical climate and to counter the threat of disease, and the emergence of a distinctly colonial Caribbean Georgian architecture; and the Officers' Quarters and the Senior Officer's House demonstrate how building forms were adapted, by the addition of features such as storm shutters and verandas, to suit the climate of the Caribbean. Few other sites demonstrate this transition from British prototypes to the use of colonial building forms as clearly as the Antigua Naval Dockyard.

Criterion (iv): The ensemble of the Antigua Naval Dockyard and its Related Archaeological Sites were laid down and built exploiting the natural attributes of the area (the deep waters of English Harbour, the series of hills protecting the bay, the jagged contours of the coastline, and the narrow entrance) in a period when European powers were at war to expand their spheres of influence in the Caribbean. Altogether, the property represents an outstanding example of a Georgian naval facility in the Caribbean context.

The Antigua Naval Dockyard and its Related Archaeological Sites demonstrate the process of colonisation and the global spread of ideas, building forms and technologies by a leading naval power in the 18th century. Few other sites

demonstrate this transition from British prototypes to the use of colonial building forms as clearly as the Antigua Naval Dockyard and the exploitation of favourable geo-morphological features for the construction and defence of a strategic compound.

Integrity

The inscribed area (255ha) coincides with the former Naval Dockyard installations and its related former supporting/defensive compounds, which have been in continuous use since 1725. The partially-walled Dockyard includes an important number of historical buildings, whereas the related former supporting/defensive compounds comprise several structures nowadays reduced to archaeological remains. The property still retains its visual integrity and the visual relationships and dynamics between the Dockyard complex (down at sea level) and the former military structures (in the surrounding hills) are still recognizable. Most of the buildings at the Dockyard have either been restored/repared (fairly recently) or are scheduled to undergo restoration in the near future. On the other hand, archaeological structures outside the Dockyard exhibit an uneven state of conservation that will benefit from a comprehensive conservation strategy based on the adoption of a minimal intervention approach.

Authenticity

The Dockyard is located on its original site and continues to be embedded in the same original setting. The buildings within were all originally built between the 18th and 19th centuries and retain their original form and design. Most of them even retain their use and function, and those which do not are used for similar and/or compatible functions. The authenticity of the property in terms of materials, craftsmanship and design will benefit from a continuous cooperation amongst conservation architects, architectural historians and archaeologists in the conception of conservation programmes, projects and works. Archaeological remains are still embedded in a setting which is comparable to the original one; many of the fortifications and supporting facilities retain their original materials and their visual interrelations. Their form and design have not been altered and can be appreciated through archaeology, historical research, consolidation, stabilization and interpretation. The informative potential of archaeological vestiges is overall retained; however, protection and maintenance strategies should be set up in order to avoid further loss of historic substance.

Protection and management requirements

The Antigua Naval Dockyard and Related Archaeological Sites have been protected as a National Park since 1984 under the National Parks Act and managed by the National Parks Authority (NPA). Further means of legal protection are obtained by the recently approved new 'Environmental Management Bill' (2015) the forthcoming new 'Heritage Act', the 'Physical Planning Act' (2003), and the 'Land Use or Physical Development Plan for Antigua and Barbuda', which defines and establishes zones for

appropriate land use. Building Guidelines have been designed to orient conservation interventions of historical buildings and archaeological remains and to set standards for new architecture and new guidelines; high standards regarding the Dockyard's potential Underwater Cultural Heritage are also needed.

The system relies on the National Parks Development and Management Plan, which is specifically prepared under the provisions of sub-section 10 (2) of the Antigua and Barbuda National Parks Act (1984). The Management Plan, with its objectives and its operational instruments (land use zoning plan, action plan, conservation plan, marketing plan, guidelines, etc.) forms an integrated management framework that needs to focus on the Outstanding Universal Value of the Antigua Naval Dockyard and Related Archaeological Sites so as to ensure its effective management as a World Heritage property.

4. Recommends that the State Party gives consideration to the following:
 - a) approving the revision of the land-use zone plan as illustrated in the map submitted in the additional information provided in February 2016 so that it is aligned with the main aim of safeguarding the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and the attributes supporting it,
 - b) completing the revision of the Management Plan so as to focus it on the sustenance of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and to ensure that it is complemented by:
 - i) revised building guidelines for the conservation of the built and archaeological structures and compatible new design would assist in managing effectively the property and its values,
 - ii) a Heritage Impact Assessment approach for all development projects concerning the property and its buffer zone,
 - iii) a scientific study to assess the carrying capacity of the property for tourism and related pressures and a tourism and visitor strategy,
 - iv) an interpretation programme for the restored structures with improved signage,
 - v) an improved monitoring system with appropriate indicators;
 - c) approving and putting into effect the new Heritage Act as soon as possible,
 - d) completing the comprehensive conservation and maintenance programme for the structures and archaeological remains, taking into account the specific contribution of each of the heritage resources in conveying the property's Outstanding Universal Value and complementing it with graphic technical documentation of the historic/ archaeological structures within the property, as baseline information;

5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by 1 December 2017 a comprehensive and updated report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations for review by ICOMOS.

Property	Pampulha Modern Ensemble
ID No.	1493
State Party	Brazil
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 251.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.33

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Pampulha Modern Ensemble, Brazil**, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of **criteria (i), (ii) and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Designed in 1940 around an artificial lake, the Pampulha ensemble, of four buildings set within landscaped grounds, was a centre for leisure and culture in the 'garden city' neighbourhood of Belo Horizonte, built as the new capital of Minas Gerais State.

The Casino, Ballroom, Golf Yacht Club and São Francisco De Assis Church, were designed by architect Oscar Niemeyer who, working in collaboration with engineer Joaquim Cardozo, and artists including Cândido Portinari, created bold forms that exploited the plastic potential of concrete, and integrated the plastic arts such as ceramics and sculpture. Landscape designer Roberto Burle Marx, reinforced the links between the buildings and their natural landscapes through designed gardens and a circuit of walkable spaces to reflect a dialogue with nature that emphasized the buildings as special pictures mirrored in the lake.

The Ensemble reflects the way principles of modern architecture that had evolved in the first decades of the 20th century were freed from rigid constructivism and adapted organically to reflect local traditions, the Brazilian climate and natural surroundings. Through a dynamic collaboration between various innovative artists in their respective fields of activity, the Ensemble pioneered a contextual approach in which a new fluid modern architectural language was fused with the plastic arts and design, and responded to its landscape context.

This new synthesis that evolved at Pampulha made Brazilian modern architecture widely known through for instance the exhibition 'Brazil Builds. Architecture new and old (1652-1942)', held at the

Museum of Modern Art in New York, in 1943. The new architectural language proved highly influential in responding to emerging national identities in South America.

The Casino is now the Pampulha art museum, the Ballroom is the Centre of Reference in Urbanism, Architecture and Design, the Golf Yacht Club is the Yacht Tennis Club, and the São Francisco De Assis Church remains in use as a church. Beyond the four buildings and their linking board walk, the original concept of the garden city neighbourhood still persists in the encircling Avenue with its green grass edges and beyond in the low rise detached houses in spacious gardens which collectively provide an overall rationale and context for the four buildings.

Criterion (i): Niemeyer, Burle Marx and Cândido Portinari collectively delivered a landscape ensemble that as a whole is an outstanding for the way it manifests a new fluid modern architectural language fused with the plastic arts and design, and one that interacts with its landscape context.

Criterion (ii): The Pampulha Modern Ensemble was linked to reciprocal influences between European and North America and the Latin American periphery and particularly to a poetic reaction to the perceived austerity of modern European architecture.

In establishing a synthesis between local regional practices and universal trends, as well as fostering dynamic links between architecture, landscape design and the plastic arts, Pampulha inaugurated a new direction in modern architecture which subsequently was used to assert new national identities in recently independent Latin American countries.

Criterion (iv): The Pampulha ensemble and its innovative architectural and landscape concepts reflects a particular stage in architectural history in South America, which in turn reflects wider socio-economic changes in society beyond the region. The economic crises of 1929 prompted demands for people to have greater inclusion in nation building. These circumstances influenced the design of the new garden city neighbourhood of Belo Horizonte as a place that could reflect creative and cultural 'autonomy' through innovative architectural buildings designed for public use, set in a designed 'natural' landscape, well endowed with public spaces for leisure and exercise.

Integrity

The boundaries of the Ensemble reflect the original design of the cultural centre around the new lake and include the four main buildings and most of their surrounding landscapes, both designed and natural. Only the west part of the lake is excluded from the boundaries. The ensemble as a whole can be seen as sufficiently intact. The four buildings still maintain a good relationship with each other, with the lake which they face, and with the garden city neighbourhood to their rear.

In terms of the overall design concept for the ensemble, which gives it a coherence, it is

impossible in visual terms to separate the green areas on both sides of the encircling road from the ensemble. The 10 metre green area on the far side of the road and the first row of houses beyond are part of the coherence of the ensemble and need to be managed as such to sustain the integrity of the whole.

Three of the individual components, the Casino, the Ballroom and the Church are individually intact in terms of the way they reflect all their original architectural features, while two of them, the Casino and the Ballroom are also set in designed landscape gardens that reflect their original designs. For the Church, currently only part of its Burle Marx landscape has been restored, but there is a commitment for the remaining part of the landscape in Dino Barbieri Square to be re-configured to respect Burle Marx's original designs.

The fourth component, the Yacht Club, is currently compromised by internal alterations, and recent additions, and by the lack of its Burle Marx designed landscape. There is a commitment to carry out the necessary restoration work to allow the Club building to once more express its original architectural and decorative designs and for it to be reunited with its designed landscape and lake frontage.

Pollution of the lake remains an issue, in relation to the idea of a beautiful landscape that provides leisure activities especially related to the water. This issue should be addressed in order that the lake can be reinstated as the element that binds together the buildings and designed landscapes and provides recreation.

In terms of visual integrity, the presence of two gigantic sport facilities very close to the property impact on views of the Church from the lake. Their impact needs to be mitigated through remedial work in the landscape.

Authenticity

If the fusion of architecture with other arts is to be fully understood, there is a need for the restoration of the Burle Marx landscapes which are a crucial aspect of the ensemble. In only two of the components (Casino and Ballroom) have the gardens been completely researched and restored. For the other two components, part of the Church garden has been restored but not the arboretum to the rear of the Church in Dino Barbieri Square, and no work has yet been done on the Yacht Club landscaping (although documentation survives). There is a commitment to address these issues and undertake necessary restoration work on the gardens.

In terms of buildings, the authenticity of the Yacht Club has been weakened by the heavy modification to the design, particularly by additional buildings which need to be removed, by inserted internal partitions and by the removal of some of its decorative elements. And the authenticity of the Ballroom has been impacted upon by the new entrance, which needs to be removed and the original one recreated. There are now

commitments to undertake necessary restoration and reinstatement projects to reverse these changes and strengthen the authenticity of both these components.

The low-rise, low density housing in the surrounding 'Garden city' neighbourhood is vulnerable to changing uses and development, such as the large hotel near the Yacht Club, and these could impact adversely on the immediate landscape setting of the property.

Protection and management and requirements

The property is protected at national, state and local level. At the National level, the ensemble of buildings and landscape (which includes parts of the buffer zone) were protected in 1997 by IPHAN (National Historical and Artistic Heritage Institute). At the Regional level, the ensemble also, since 1984, has had State level protection under the IEPHA-MG (State Institute of Historical and Artistic Heritage of Minas Gerais). In 2003 protection was also given to the surrounding perimeter which covers most of the buffer zone, but excludes some portions to the east and southwest. At the Local level, the individual buildings have local protection.

The Master Plan of Belo Horizonte, 2010, defines the planning zones for the city. The buffer zone and the wider setting beyond it are in various restrictive zones. However, some of these are protected for environmental reasons, such as those encompassing the parks and the part of the lake in the buffer zone, while areas around the stadia are delineated as 'large equipment' zones and further areas are designated as 'favourable densification' zones or for 'large scale community facilities'. A further planning restriction is provided by the Special Planning Guidelines' Area (ADE).

In order to protect the context for the designed ensemble as the core of a garden city neighbourhood, strengthened protection and specific restrictions need to be put in place for the buffer zone that reflect its cultural value as an essential context for the designed ensemble.

A Management Plan sets out a matrix of responsibilities. This plan needs to be augmented to provide strategic guidelines that can over-arch management and decision making as formal commitments to progress in key areas, and to provide a clear enough understanding of the challenges of protecting not just the key buildings in their landscape setting but also the essential characteristics of the traditional neighbourhoods that complement the ensemble and together form a complex historic urban landscape. The Plan also needs to provide a more targeted set of monitoring indicators that relate to the defined attributes of Outstanding Universal Value.

In order to bring together the main stakeholders of the property and its buffer, the government has created a Committee in which all three levels of government participate. It has the mandate to set the guidelines for the execution of the Management Plan and to promote the execution of actions by the different levels of government and municipal

authorities with jurisdiction over the ensemble. Within the Municipality, there is a management group that deals with day-to-day management. This brings together those responsible for the buildings and those with responsibilities for the boardwalk and lake – currently within different departments.

Only 45% of the Pampulha Basin is within Belo Horizonte Municipality, while the remainder is within the Contagem Municipality. Although the Contagem Municipality participates in the Recuperation of the Pampulha Basin programme, which deals with environmental issues, its participation needs to be extended to cultural aspects as well.

4. Recommends that the State Party, with the support of ICOMOS if requested, give consideration to the following:

a) implementing the work set out in the Intervention Plan to:

- i) restore the Yacht Club building and its designed landscape,
- ii) draw up a new design for Dino Barbieri Square to reflect Burle Marx's designs and submit it to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies,
- iii) once approved, implement the design for Dino Barbieri Square,
- iv) restore the original entrance to the Ballroom,
- v) improve the water quality of the Lake to recreational standards, all within the timescale as set out;

b) augmenting the Management Plan to:

- i) include strategic guidelines that can over-arch management and decision making as formal commitments to progress in key areas,
- ii) encompass more clearly the challenges of protecting not just the key buildings in their landscape setting but also the essential characteristics of the traditional neighbourhoods that complement the ensemble,
- iii) adopt a Historic Urban Landscape approach to sustaining traditional neighbourhoods,
- iv) include a tourism strategy,
- v) include detailed monitoring indicators that relate to the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value,
- vi) strengthen the involvement of local communities in the management processes;

c) strengthening:

- i) protection and planning controls on the first block of houses beyond the Avenue and facing the Lake in order that they provide an appropriate context for the Ensemble,

- ii) protection in the buffer zone so that land facing and adjoining the lake provides a green backdrop to the water;
 - d) considering providing an improved translation of the nomination dossier;
5. *Requests* the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2017** a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 42nd session in 2018.
- c) reducing or mitigating the visual impact of existing developments through reduction of the impact source,
 - d) ensuring the long-term adequate financial sustainability of conservation and management efforts through adequate governmental funding.

C.3.2. Significant boundary modifications of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List

Property	Archaeological Site and Historic Centre of Panamá City
ID No.	790 Ter
State Party	Panama
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2016, page 265.

Draft Decision: 40 COM 8B.34

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined* Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B1,
2. *Does not approve* the significant boundary modification of the **Archaeological Site of Panamá Viejo and Historic District of Panamá, Panama;**
3. *Recalling* Decision **37 COM 7B.100** adopted at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013), *requests* the State Party, with the support of ICOMOS if requested, to revise the proposed submission as a significant boundary modification based on a substantial revision of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and in this context, to reconsider all three options outlined by the 2013 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS mission;
4. *Encourages* the State Party to consider inviting ICOMOS to offer advice in the framework of the Upstream Process;
5. *Also recommends* that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) incorporating a Heritage Impact Assessment approach into the management system, so as to ensure that any programme, project or legislation regarding the property be assessed in terms of its consequences on the Outstanding Universal Value and its supporting attributes,
 - b) conducting the above mentioned three-dimensional view-shed and view corridor analysis to identify specific sensitive areas, which will be protected in addition to the existing buffer zones,

III. RECORD OF THE PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES OF EACH SITE BEING DISCUSSED AT THE 40TH SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Of the 29 sites being discussed, 14 are serial proposals containing a total of 110 new component parts.

A total of 10 million hectares is proposed for inscription, of which the majority (99.7 %) are for natural and mixed sites, although numerically natural and mixed sites represent 45 % of the 29 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

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 14 proposed serial sites.

A. Physical attributes of sites proposed for inscription at the 40th 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	
	NATURAL SITES					
Canada	Mistaken Point	1497	146	74	N46 38 6 W53 12 40	
China	Hubei Shennongjia	1509	73318	41536	See serial nomination table	
France	Tectono-volcanic Ensemble of the Chaîne des Puys and Limagne Fault	1434	Rev	24250	16280	N45 46 40 E2 58 34
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Lut Desert	1505	2278012	1794137	N30 12 58 E58 50 20	
Kazakhstan / Kyrgyzstan / Uzbekistan	Western Tien-Shan	1490	528177.6	102915.8	See serial nomination table	
Mexico	Archipiélago de Revillagigedo	1510	636685.375	14186420.2027	See serial nomination table	
Sudan	Sanganeb Marine National Park and Dungonab Bay - Mukkawar Island Marine National Park	262	Rev	260700	504600	See serial nomination table
Thailand	Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex	1461	Rev	482225	242778	N13 02 37 E99 16 49
Turkmenistan	Mountain Ecosystems of Koytendag	1521	93343	18112	N37 44 06 E66 28 54	

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID N		Area (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
TOTAL	INCREASE to the World Heritage List proposed			3901497	16906853	
	MIXED SITES					
Canada	Pimachiowin Aki	1415	Rev	3340000	4040000	N51 49 35.1 W95 24 40.6
Chad	Ennedi Massif: Natural and Cultural Landscape	1475		2441200	777800	N17 02 30 E21 51 46
India	Khangchendzonga National Park	1513		178400	114712	N27 45 53 E88 22 38
Iraq	The Ahwar of Southern Iraq: Refuge of Biodiversity and the Relict Landscape of the Mesopotamian Cities	1481		211544	209321	See serial nomination table
TOTAL	INCREASE to the World Heritage List proposed			6171144	5111497	
	CULTURAL SITES					
Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua Naval Dockyard and Related Archaeological Sites	1499		255	3873	N17 00 25 W61 45 42
Argentina / Belgium / France / Germany / India / Japan / Switzerland	The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier An Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement	1321	Rev	98.4838	1409.384	See serial nomination table
Bosnia and Herzegovina / Croatia / Montenegro / Serbia	Stećci – Medieval Tombstones	1504		51.38	334.93	See serial nomination table
Brazil	Pampulha Modern Ensemble	1493		154	1418	S19 51 07 W43 58 25
China	Zuojiang Huashan Rock Art Cultural Landscape	1508		6621.60	12149.01	See serial nomination table
Croatia	Roman Urbanism of the Zadar Peninsula with the Monumental Complex on the Forum	1522		4.16	242.72	N 44 06 56 E 15 13 25
Greece	Archaeological Site of Philippi	1517		100.116	201.672	See serial nomination table
India	Excavated remains of Nalanda Mahavihara	1502		23	57.88	N25 08 12 E85 26 38
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	The Persian Qanat	1506		19057	381054	See serial nomination table
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Nan Madol: Ceremonial Centre of Eastern Micronesia	1503		76.7	664	N 6 50 23 E 158 19 51
Panama	Archaeological Site and Historic Centre of Panamá City [Significant boundary modification of the Archaeological Site of Panamá Viejo and Historic District of Panamá 1997, 2003]	790	Ter	50.7	810	See serial nomination table
Spain	Antequera Dolmens Site	1501		2446.30	10787.70	See serial nomination table
Thailand	Phu Phrabat Historical Park	1507		869.39	29457.49	See serial nomination table
Turkey	Archaeological Site of Ani	1518		250.7	432.45	N40 30 E43 34
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Gibraltar Neanderthal Caves and Environments	1500		28	313	N36 07 21.61 W5 20 31.42
United States of America	Key Works of Modern Architecture by Frank Lloyd Wright	1496		24.123	731.397	See serial nomination table
TOTAL	INCREASE to the World Heritage List proposed			30130.1328	445400.1	

B. Serial sites to be examined by the 40th session of the World Heritage Committee

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

Natural sites

China				
N 1509				
Hubei Shennongjia				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1509-001	Shennongding	62851	41536	N31 28 11 E110 14 38
1509-002	Laojunshan	10467		N31 27 47 E110 30 33
TOTAL		73318	41536	

Mexico				
N 1510				
Archipiélago de Revillagigedo				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1510-001	Isla Socorro	225 701	14 186 420.2027	N18 47 17 W110 58 31
1510-002	Isla Clarion	161 345.8750		N18 21 23 W114 43 24
1510-003	Isla San Benedicto	137 002		N19 18 12 W110 48 58
1510-004	Isla Roca Partida	112 636.5		N18 59 51 W112 03 57
TOTAL		636 685.375	14 186 420.2027	

Sudan				
N 262 Rev				
Sanganeb Marine National Park and Dungenab Bay - Mukkawar Island Marine National Park				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
262rev-001	Sanganeb Marine National Park (SMNP)	17400	504600	N19 44 10 E37 26 35
262rev-002	Dungenab Bay-Mukkawar Island Marine National Park	243300		N20 56 14 E37 15 19
TOTAL		260700	504600	

Natural sites – Transboundary

Kazakhstan / Kyrgyzstan / Uzbekistan					
N 1490					
Western Tien-Shan					
Serial ID No.	Name	State Party	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1490-001	Karatau State Nature Reserve (Kazakhstan)	Kazakhstan	34300	17490	E68 40 44 N43 44 00
1490-002	Aksu-Jabagly State Nature Reserve – main part	Kazakhstan	131704	25800	E70 40 27 N42 16 34
1490-003	Aksu-Jabagly State Nature Reserve – Karabastau paleontological area	Kazakhstan	100	--	E69 54 54 N42 56 24
1490-004	Aksu-Jabagly State Nature Reserve – Aulie paleontological area	Kazakhstan	130	--	E70 00 00 N42 54 18
1490-005	Sairam-Ugam State National Nature Park – Boraldaitau area	Kazakhstan	26971	4900	E70 15 23 N42 41 31
1490-006	Sairam-Ugam State National Nature Park – Irsu-Daubabin area	Kazakhstan	45509	8200	E70 11 18 N42 41 31
1490-007	Sairam-Ugam State National Nature Park – Sairam-Ugam area	Kazakhstan	76573	13900	E70 04 57 N41 56 24
1490-008	Sary-Chelek State Biosphere Nature Reserve	Kyrgyzstan	23868	18080	E71 56 14 N41 52 25
1490-009	Besh-Aral State Nature Reserve – main part	Kyrgyzstan	112018	--	E70 27 28 N41 35 31
1490-010	Besh-Aral State Nature Reserve - Shandalash area	Kyrgyzstan	25270	--	E71 16 26 N42 2 29
1490-011	Padysya-Ata State Nature Reserve	Kyrgyzstan	16010.6	14545.8	E71 34 42 N41 43 28
1490-012	The Chatkal State Biosphere Nature Reserve – Maidantal area	Uzbekistan	24706	--	E70 15 18 N41 18 05

1490-013	The Chatkal State Biosphere Nature Reserve – Bashkizilsay area	Uzbekistan	11018	--	E69 56 03 N41 12 36
TOTAL			528177.6	102915.8	

Mixed sites

Iraq					
C 1481	The Ahwar of Southern Iraq: Refuge of Biodiversity and the Relict Landscape of the Mesopotamian Cities				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates	
1481-001	The Huwaizah Marshes	48131	42561	N31 33 44 E47 39 28	
1481-002	The Central Marshes	62435	83958	N31 05 07 E47 03 15	
1481-003	The East Hammar Marshes	20342	12721	N30 44 21 E47 26 19	
1481-004	The West Hammar Marshes	79991	68403	N30 50 30 E46 41 03	
1481-005	Uruk Archaeological City	541	292	N31 19 27 E45 38 14	
1481-006	Ur Archaeological City	71	317	N30 57 47 E46 6 11	
1481-007	Tell Eridu Archaeological Site	33	1069	N30 49 01 E45 59 45	
TOTAL		211544	209321		

Cultural sites

Argentina / Belgium / France / Germany / India / Japan / Switzerland					
C 1321 Rev	The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier An Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement				
Serial ID No.	Name	State Party	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1321rev-001	Maisons La Roche et Jeanneret	France	0.097	13.644	N48.85186 E2.26535
1321rev-002	Petite villa au bord du lac Léman	Switzerland	0.04	5.8	N46.468414 E6 829336
1321rev-003	Cité Frugès	France	2.179	26.475	N44.79889 W0.64788
1321rev-004	Maison Guiete	Belgium	0.0103	6.7531	N51.183667 E4.393250
1321rev-005	Maisons de la Weissenhof-Siedlung	Germany	0.1165	33.6213	N48.799845 E9.177665
1321rev-006	Villa Savoye et loge du jardiner	France	1.036	155.585	N48.924423 E2.028344
1321rev-007	Immeuble Clarté	Switzerland	0.15	1.8	N46.20016 E6.156409
1321rev-008	Immeuble locatif à la Porte Molitor	France	0.032	57.113	N48.84339 E2.25129
1321rev-009	Unité d'habitation Marseille	France	3.648	119.833	N43.26137 E5.39618
1321rev-010	La Manufacture à Saint- Dié	France	0.762	64.912	N48.29082 E6.95025
1321rev-011	Maison du docteur Curutchet	Argentina	0.027	6.965	S34 54 40 83 W57 56 30 57
1321rev-012	Chapelle Notre-Dame-du-Haut de Ronchamp	France	2.734	239.661	N47.70449 E6 62078
1321rev-013	Cabanon de Le Corbusier	France	0.198	176.172	N43.75972 E7.46340
1321rev-014	Complexe du Capitole	India	66	195	N30 45 27 E76 48 20
1321rev-015	Couvent Sainte-Marie-de-la-Tourette	France	17.923	99.872	N45.819396 E4.62250
1321rev-016	Musée National des Beaux-Arts de l'Occident	Japan	0.93	116.17	N35 42 55 E139 46 33
1321rev-017	Maison de la Culture de Firminy	France	2.601	90.008	N45.38319 E4.289067
TOTAL					

Bosnia and Herzegovina / Croatia / Montenegro / Serbia					
C 1504	Stećci – Medieval Tombstones				
Serial ID No.	Name	State Party	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1504-001	Radimlja, Stolac	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.48	51.22	N43 5 31.97 E17 55 26.59
1504-002	Grčka glavica in the village of Biskup, Konjic	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.26	2.34	N43 29 48 E18 7 18
1504-003	Kalufi in Krekovi, Nevesinje	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.99	9.98	N43 18 47.5 E18 11 47.3

1504-004	Borak in the village of Burati, Rogatica	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.00	4.60	N43 50 13.00 E18 53 4.05
1504-005	Maculje, Novi Travnik	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.60	17.23	N44 3 2 E17 40 30
1504-006	Dugo polje at Blidinje, Jablanica	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.65	35.02	N43 39 47.6 E17 32 35
1504-007	Gvozdno, Kalinovik	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.27	7.10	N43 33 27.60 E18 26 18
1504-008	Grebnice, Radmilovića Dubrava, Baljci, Bileća	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.18	2.50	N42 54 16.5 E18 27 52
1504-009	Bijača, Ljubuški	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.22	4.70	N43 07 44.9 E17 35 377
1504-010	Olovci, Kladanj	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.06	4.32	N44 17 16 E18 38 52
1504-011	Mramor in Musići, Olovo	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.51	5.45	N44 06 26 E18 31 15
1504-012	Stare kuće, Donje Breške, Tuzla	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.30	2.35	N44 36 50 E18 39 52
1504-013	Kučarin in Hrančiči, Goražde	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.38	11.86	N43 40 57.3 E18 45 34
1504-014	Boljuni, Stolac	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.06	1.35	N43 1 40.38 E17 52 29.36
1504-015	Dolovi in the village of Umoljani, Trnovo	Bosnia and Herzegovina	22.38	31.56	N43 39 18.50 E18 14 13.24
1504-016	Luburića polje, Sokolac	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.00	4.60	N43 57 28.34 E18 50 34.45
1504-017	Potkuk in Bitunja, Berkovići	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.06	5.10	N43 6 35.86 E18 7 44.24
1504-018	Mramorje in Bud, Pale	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.93	11.34	N43 49 4.44 E18 45 35.53
1504-019	Bečani, Šekovići	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.39	2.10	N44 19 40.09 E18 50 41.78
1504-020	Mramor in Vrbica, Foča	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.22	2.79	N43 23 24.99 E18 56 34.99
1504-021	Čengića Bara, Kalinovik	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.38	1.90	N43 25 14.83 E18 24 7.24
1504-022	Ravanjska vrata, Kupres	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.51	21.00	N43 51 47.91 E17 18 45.57
1504-023	Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika	Republic of Croatia	2.06	8.02	N43 30 55.28 E16 55 37.9
1504-024	St. Barbara, Dubravka, Konavle	Republic of Croatia	0.17	9.63	N42 32 30.42 E18 25 20.57
1504-025	Grčko groblje, Žabljak	Montenegro	0.10	7.49	N43 05.689 E19 08.951
1504-026	Bare Žugića, Žabljak	Montenegro	0.42	3.01	N43 06.456 E19 10.087
1504-027	Grčko groblje, Plužine	Montenegro	0.05	0.77	N43 20.503 E18 51.437
1504-028	Mramorje, Perućac, Bajina Bašta	Republic of Serbia	0.55	17.85	N43 57 28 E19 25 49
1504-029	Mramorje, Rastište, Bajina Bašta	Republic of Serbia	0.33	23.00	N43 56 45 E19 21 13
1504-030	Grčko groblje, Hrta, Prijepolje	Republic of Serbia	0.87	24.75	N43 17 56 E19 37 28
	TOTAL		51.38	334.93	

	China			
C 1508	Zuojiang Huashan Rock Art Cultural Landscape			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1508-01	Ningming and Longzhou County rock art	1628.83	2725.37	N22 15 20 E107 01 53
1508-02	Longzhou County rock art	2506.50	5331.11	N22 23 33 E107 05 34
1508-03	Jiangzhou District, Fusui County rock art	2486.27	4092.53	N22 32 42 E107 35 39
	TOTAL	6621.60	12149.01	

	Greece			
C 1517	Archaeological Site of Philippi			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1517-001	The Walled City of Philippi	87.545	161.228	N41 00 53 E24 17 07
1517-002	The Battlefield of Philippi a	9.669	40.444	N41 00 53.5 E24 15 07
1517-003	The Battlefield of Philippi b	2.902		N 41 00 33.6 E 24 14 52.9
	TOTAL	100.116	201.672	

Iran (Islamic Republic of)				
C 1506 The Persian Qanat				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1506-001	Qasabeh Gonabad	4492	25805	N34 17 24 E58 39 16
1506-002	Qanat of Baladeh	2757	19321	
1506-003	Qanat of Zarch	3984	125162	
1506-004	Hasam Abad-e Moshir Qanat	2759	121662	
1506-005	Ebrahim Abad Qanat	1238	23655	
1506-006	Qanat of Vazvan	5	29631	
1506-007	Mozd Abad Qanat	3636	29631	
1506-008	Qanat of the Moon	5	3047	N33 22 45 E52 22 30
1506-009	Qanat of Gowhariz	151	2980	
1506-010	Ghasem Abad	15	80	N29 05 25 E58 23 56
1506-011	Akbar Abad	15	80	N29 05 22 E58 23 55
TOTAL				

Panama				
C 790 Ter Archaeological Site and Historic Centre of Panamá City				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
790ter-01	Archaeological Site of Panamá Viejo	28.7	619.9	N9 00 24 W79 29 14
790ter-02	Historic Centre of Panamá City	22	190.1	N8 57 09 W79 32 07
TOTAL		50.7	810	

Spain				
C 1501 Antequera Dolmens Site				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1501-001	The Manga Dolmen and The Viera Dolmen	3.60	10787.70	N37 01 30 W4 32 40
1501-002	Tholos of El Romeral	3.90		N37 2 3.8 W4 32 5.7
1501-003	La Pena de los Enamorados	258.80		N37 4 0 W4 29 26
1501-004	El Torcal de Antequera	2180		N36 57 52.6 W4 32 26.3
TOTAL		2446.30	10787.70	

Thailand				
C 1507 Phu Phrabat Historical Park				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1507-001	Phu Phrabat Historical Park	860.82	29457.49	N17 44 04 E102 21 26
1507-002	Wat Phra Phutthabat Bua ban	8.57		N 17 37 45 E102 19 56
TOTAL		869.39	29457.49	

United States of America				
C 1496 Key Works of Modern Architecture by Frank Lloyd Wright				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1496-01	Unity Temple	0.167	10.067	N41 53 18.3 W87 47 48.6
1496-02	Frederick C. Robie House	0.130	1.315	N41 47 23.3 W87 35 45.5
1496-03	Taliesin	4.931	200.899	N43 8 27.9 W90 4 12.9
1496-04	Hollyhock House	1.403	5.697	N34 6 00 W118 17 39
1496-05	Fallingwater	11.212	282.357	N39 54 22.7 W79 28 05
1496-06	Herbert and Katherine Jacobs House	0.139	0.699	N43 03 31 W89 26 30
1496-07	Taliesin West	1.264	198.087	N33 36 23 W111 50 44
1496-08	Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum	0.251	2.164	N40 46 58.55 W73 57 32
1496-09	Price Tower	0.194	2.298	N36 44 52.2 W95 58 34.2
1496-10	Marin County Civic Center	4.432	27.814	N37 59 50 W122 31 49
TOTAL		24.123	731.397	