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UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Forty-third session

Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan

30 June - 10 July 2019

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

8B. Nominations to the World Heritage List

SUMMARY

This document presents the nominations to be examined by the Committee at its 43rd session (Baku, 2019). 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 sites to the World Heritage List
- Part III** Record of the physical attributes of each site being discussed at the 43rd session

The document presents for each nomination the proposed Draft Decision based on the recommendations of the appropriate Advisory Body(ies) as included in documents WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B2, and it provides a record of the physical attributes of each site being discussed at the 43rd 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 23 proposed serial sites.

Decisions required:

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

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

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

A. At the request of the Sri Lankan authorities, the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English and French name of the property **Golden Temple of Dambulla**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1991.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/8B,*
2. *Approves the name change to the Golden Temple of Dambulla as proposed by the Sri Lankan authorities. The name of the property becomes **Rangiri Dambulla Cave Temple** in English and **Temple troglodyte de Rangiri Dambulla** in French.*

B. At the request of the Ukrainian authorities, the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English and French name of the property **Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1990.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/8B,*
2. *Approves the name change to the Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra as proposed by the Ukrainian authorities. The name of the property becomes **Kyiv: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra** in English and **Kyiv : cathédrale Sainte-Sophie et ensemble des bâtiments monastiques et lauré de Kyivo-Petchersk** in French.*

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

Summary

At its 43rd session, the Committee will be examining a total of 38 nominations.

Out of the total of 38 nominations, 31 are new nominations, having not been presented previously, one is a significant boundary modification, and six nominations were deferred or referred by previous sessions of the Committee.

Of these nominations, ICOMOS and IUCN are recommending 21* nominations for inscription on the World Heritage List.

* Please note that the Draft Decisions of four nominations referred back by a previous session of the World Heritage Committee are not included in this document [See Addendum: WHC/19/43.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:

- Italy: Sila Forests Ecosystems
- Saudi Arabia: The Historic Village of Rijal Almaa in Asir Region of Saudi Arabia
- Turkey: Historic Guild Town of Mudurnu: Testimonies of Akhism
- Turkey: Kızılırmak Delta Wetland and Bird Sanctuary
- United Arab Emirates: Sharjah: the Gateway to the Trucial States

Presentation of Nominations

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

**Alphabetical Summary Table and Index of Recommendations by IUCN and ICOMOS
to the 43rd session of the World Heritage Committee (30 June - 10 July 2019)**

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.	Recommendation	Criteria proposed by the State Party	Pp	
NATURAL SITES						
China	Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase I)	1606	D	(ix)(x)	5	
France	French Austral Lands and Seas	1603	I	(vii)(ix)(x)	7	
France / Italy / Monaco	Alpi del Mediterraneo – Alpes de la Méditerranée	1598	N	(viii)	9	
Iceland	Vatnajökull National Park - dynamic nature of fire and ice	1604	I/R	(viii)	9	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Hyracanian Forests	1584	I	(ix)(x)	5	
Italy	Sila Forests Ecosystems	1547	withdrawn	(ix)(x)	-	
Thailand	Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex	1461	Rev	(see 8B.Add) (x)	7	
Turkey	Kızılırmak Delta Wetland and Bird Sanctuary	1601	withdrawn	(vii)(x)	-	
MIXED SITES						
Albania	Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region [extension of “Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region”, North Macedonia]	99	Quater	OK/OK	(i)(iii)(iv)(vii)	11
Brazil	Paraty – Culture and Biodiversity	1308	Rev	I/I	(ii)(v)(vi)(vii)(x)	15
CULTURAL SITES						
Australia	Budj Bim Cultural Landscape	1577		I	(iii)(v)	23
Austria	Großglockner High Alpine Road	1556		D	(i)(ii)(iv)	36
Austria / Germany / Hungary / Slovakia	Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes	1608		I	(ii)(iii)(iv)	36
Azerbaijan	Historic Centre of Sheki with the Khan’s Palace	1549	Rev	(see 8B.Add)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	51
Bahrain	Dilmun Burial Mounds	1542		I	(iii)(iv)	19
Belgium	Hoge Kempen Rural-Industrial Transition Landscape	1583		N	(iv)	39
Burkina Faso	Ancient ferrous metallurgy sites	1602		I	(iii)(iv)(vi)	18
Canada	Writing-on-Stone / Áísínai’pi	1597		I	(i)(iii)(iv)(vi)	39
China	Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City	1592		I	(iii)(iv)	24
Czechia / Germany	Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří Mining Region	1478		I	(ii)(iii)(iv)	40
Czechia	Landscape for Breeding and Training of Ceremonial Carriage Horses at Kladruhy nad Labem	1589		R	(ii)(iv)(v)	42
France	Landing beaches, Normandy, 1944	1584		on hold¹	(iv)(vi)	
Germany	Water Management System of Augsburg	1580		I	(ii)(iv)(vi)	43
India	Jaipur City, Rajasthan	1605		D	(ii)(v)(vi)	26
Indonesia	Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto	1610		I	(ii)(iv)	27
Iraq	Babylon	278	Rev	I	(iii)(vi)	21
Italy	Le Colline del Prosecco di Conegliano a Valdobbiadene	1571	Rev	(see 8B.Add)	(v)	51
Jamaica	Sunken City of Port Royal – A Relict and Continuing Cultural Landscape	1595		D	(iii)(v)(vi)	
Japan	Moju-Furuichi Kofun Group: Mounded Tombs of Ancient Japan	1593		I	(iii)(iv)	29
Lao People’s Democratic Republic	Megalithic Jar Sites in Xiengkhuang – Plain of Jars	1587		I	(iii)	31
Myanmar	Bagan	1588		I	(iii)(iv)(vi)	32

¹ In compliance with Decision **42 COM 8**, the evaluation of “sites associated with recent conflicts” shall be undertaken once a comprehensive reflection has taken place and the Committee at its 44th session has discussed and decided how these sites might relate to the purpose and scope of the *World Heritage Convention* and its *Operational Guidelines*.

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.	Recommendation	Criteria proposed by the State Party	Pp
Panama	Colonial Transisthmian Route of Panamá	1582	D	(ii)(iv)(v)(vi)	52
Poland	Krzemionki prehistoric striped flint mining region	1599	R	(i)(iii)(iv)	44
Portugal	Royal Building of <i>Mafra</i> – Palace, Basilica, Convent, <i>Cerco</i> Garden and Hunting Park (<i>Tapada</i>)	1573	R	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	45
Portugal	Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte in Braga	1590	R	(ii)(iv)	45
Republic of Korea	Seowon, Korean Neo-Confucian Academies	1498	I	(iii)(iv)	34
Romania	Brâncuși Monumental Ensemble of Târgu Jiu	1473	on hold¹	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	-
Russian Federation	Monuments of Ancient Pskov	1523	I	(ii)(iii)(iv)	46
Saudi Arabia	The Historic Village of Rijal Almaa in Asir Region of Saudi Arabia	1576	withdrawn	(iii)(iv)(v)	
Spain	Risco Caído and the Sacred Mountains of Gran Canaria Cultural Landscape	1578	I	(iii)(v)	47
Spain	Priorat-Montsant-Siurana, Mediterranean mosaic, agrarian cultural landscape	1579	N	(v)(vi)	49
Turkey	Historic Guild Town of Mudurnu: Testimonies of Akhism	1600	withdrawn	(iii)(vi)	-
United Arab Emirates	Sharjah: the Gateway to the Trucial States	1566	withdrawn	(ii)(iii)(vi)	-
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Jodrell Bank Observatory	1594	I	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	49
United States of America	The 20th-Century Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright	1496	Rev	(see 8B.Add)	51

KEY

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

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

Order of presentation of nominations to be examined at the 43rd session of the World Heritage Committee

Order	State Party	World Heritage nomination	Recomm.	Draft Decision
NATURAL SITES				
1	China	Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase I)	D	43 COM 8B.3
2	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Hyrcanian Forests	I	43 COM 8B.4
3	Thailand	Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex	see 8B.Add	43 COM 8B.5
4	France	French Austral Lands and Seas	I	43 COM 8B.6
5	France / Italy / Monaco	Alpi del Mediterraneo – Alpes de la Méditerranée	N	43 COM 8B.7
6	Iceland	Vatnajökull National Park - dynamic nature of fire and ice	I/R	43 COM 8B.8
MIXED SITES				
7	Albania	Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region [extension of "Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region", North Macedonia]	OK/OK	43 COM 8B.9
8	Brazil	Paraty - Culture and Biodiversity	I/I	43 COM 8B.10
CULTURAL SITES				
9	Burkina Faso	Ancient ferrous metallurgy sites	I	43 COM 8B.11
10	Bahrain	Dilmun Burial Mounds	I	43 COM 8B.12
11	Iraq	Babylon	I	43 COM 8B.13
12	Australia	Budj Bim Cultural Landscape	I	43 COM 8B.14
13	China	Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City	I	43 COM 8B.15
14	India	Jaipur City, Rajasthan	D	43 COM 8B.16
15	Indonesia	Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto	I	43 COM 8B.17
16	Japan	Moju-Furuichi Kofun Group: Mounded Tombs of Ancient Japan	I	43 COM 8B.18
17	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Megalithic Jar Sites in Xiengkhuang – Plain of Jars	I	43 COM 8B.19
18	Myanmar	Bagan	I	43 COM 8B.20
19	Republic of Korea	Seowon, Korean Neo-Confucian Academies	I	43 COM 8B.21
20	Austria	Großglockner High Alpine Road	D	43 COM 8B.22
21	Austria / Germany / Hungary / Slovakia	Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes	I	43 COM 8B.23
22	Belgium	Hoge Kempen Rural-Industrial Transition Landscape	N	43 COM 8B.24
23	Canada	Writing-on-Stone / Áísinaí'pi	I	43 COM 8B.25
24	Czechia / Germany	Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří Mining Region	I	43 COM 8B.26
25	Czechia	Landscape for Breeding and Training of Ceremonial Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem	R	43 COM 8B.27
26	Germany	Water Management System of Augsburg	I	43 COM 8B.28
27	Poland	Krzemionki prehistoric striped flint mining region	R	43 COM 8B.29
28	Portugal	Royal Building of <i>Maфра</i> – Palace, Basilica, Convent, <i>Cerco</i> Garden and Hunting Park (<i>Tapada</i>)	R	43 COM 8B.30
29	Portugal	Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte in Braga	R	43 COM 8B.31
30	Russian Federation	Monuments of Ancient Pskov	I	43 COM 8B.32
31	Spain	Risco Caído and the Sacred Mountains of Gran Canaria Cultural Landscape	I	43 COM 8B.33
32	Spain	Priorat-Montsant-Siurana, Mediterranean mosaic, agrarian cultural landscape	N	43 COM 8B.34
33	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Jodrell Bank Observatory	I	43 COM 8B.35
34	Azerbaijan	Historic Centre of Sheki with the Khan's Palace	see 8B.Add	43 COM 8B.36
35	Italy	Le Colline del Prosecco di Conegliano a Valdobbiadene	see 8B.Add	43 COM 8B.37
36	United States of America	The 20th-Century Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright	see 8B.Add	43 COM 8B.38
37	Jamaica	Sunken City of Port Royal – A Relict and Continuing Cultural Landscape	D	43 COM 8B.39
38	Panama	Colonial Transisthmian Route of Panamá	D	43 COM 8B.40

In the presentation below, ICOMOS Recommendations and IUCN Recommendations are both presented in the form of Draft Decisions and are extracted from documents WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1 (ICOMOS) and WHC/19/43.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. ASIA - PACIFIC

A.1.1. New Nominations

Property	Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase I)
ID. N°	1606
State Party	China
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 3.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.3

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B2,*
2. *Defers the nomination of the **Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase I), China**, in order to allow the State Party to:*
 - a) *Prepare a more detailed overview and analysis of all of the additional fourteen areas currently proposed to be included in Phase 2 of the nomination, in terms of proposed boundaries, values (including species occurrence, abundance and conservation status), threats, integrity, protection and management,*
 - b) *Include in a single revised nomination the full range of the components of the proposed series as a whole, in order to meet integrity requirements,*
 - c) *Confirm, with appropriate support from peer-reviewed literature, the specific presence of the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value within the boundaries of the nominated property, including the presence and size of populations of any endemic and threatened species, and of globally significant migratory bird species,*
 - d) *Clearly demonstrate that the integrity of all natural attributes contributing to the stated Outstanding Universal Value can be conserved within each of the component parts of the series, and include a map indicating which areas of the nominated property are in a natural*

state, and which have been, or are being, restored,

- e) *Ensure that there are no unacceptable negative effects of development on the attributes of conservation significance in each of the components of the nominated property, including any negative effects of wind turbines, pollution (including noise pollution), land reclamation and infrastructure development, and*
 - f) *Provide evidence of more effective planning for the increasing tourism demand, including the development of appropriately scaled and low impact tourism in the nominated property;*
3. *Notes with appreciation the confirmed commitment demonstrated by the State Party and local authorities to protecting the Tiaozini area of the Yellow Sea, as an integral part of the nomination;*
 4. *Encourages the State Party to coordinate its plans for nominations with other States Parties in the flyway, in relation to the potential for future transboundary serial nominations, and/or extensions, that more fully reflect the habitat needs and patterns of use of migratory birds across the wider Yellow Sea region.*

Property	Hyrcanian Forests
ID No.	1584
State Party	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 17.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.4

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B2,*
2. *Recalling Decision 30 COM 8B.24 adopted at its 30th session (Vilnius, 2006),*
3. *Inscribes the **Hyrcanian Forests, Islamic Republic of Iran**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (ix)**;*
4. *Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

Brief synthesis

The Hyrcanian Forests form a green arc of forest, separated from the Caucasus to the west and from semi-desert areas to the east: a unique forested massif that extends from south-eastern Azerbaijan eastwards to the Golestan Province, in Iran. The Hyrcanian Forests World Heritage property is situated in Iran, within the Caspian Hyrcanian mixed forests ecoregion. It stretches 850 km along the southern coast of the Caspian Sea and covers around 7 % of the remaining Hyrcanian forests in Iran.

The property is a serial site with 15 component parts shared across three Provinces (Gilan, Mazandaran and Golestan) and represents examples of the various stages and features of Hyrcanian forest ecosystems. Most of the ecological characteristics which characterize the Caspian Hyrcanian mixed forests are represented in the property. A considerable part of the property is in inaccessible steep terrain. The property contains exceptional and ancient broad-leaved forests which were formerly much more extensive however, retreated during periods of glaciation and later expanded under milder climatic conditions. Due to this isolation, the property hosts many relict, endangered, and regionally and locally endemic species of flora, contributing to the high ecological value of the property and the Hyrcanian region in general.

Criterion (ix): The property represents a remarkable series of sites conserving the natural forest ecosystems of the Hyrcanian Region. Its component parts contain exceptional broad-leaved forests with a history dating back 25 - 50 million years ago, when such forests covered most parts of the Northern Temperate region. These huge ancient forest areas retreated during Quaternary glaciations and later, during milder climate periods, expanded again from these refugia. The property covers most environmental features and ecological values of the Hyrcanian region and represents the most important and key environmental processes illustrating the genesis of those forests, including succession, evolution and speciation.

The floristic biodiversity of the Hyrcanian region is remarkable at the global level with over 3,200 vascular plants documented. Due to its isolation, the property hosts many relict, endangered, and regionally and locally endemic plant species, contributing to the ecological significance of the property, and the Hyrcanian region in general. Approximately 280 taxa are endemic and sub-endemic for the Hyrcanian region and about 500 plant species are Iranian endemics.

The ecosystems of the property support populations of many forest birds and mammals of the Hyrcanian region which are significant on national, regional and global scales. To date, 180 species of birds typical of broadleaved temperate forests have been recorded in the Hyrcanian region including Steppe Eagle, European Turtle Dove, Eastern Imperial Eagle, European Roller, Semicollared Flycatcher and Caspian Tit. Some 58 mammal species have been recorded across the region, including the iconic Persian Leopard and the threatened Wild Goat.

Integrity

The component parts of the property are functionally linked through the shared evolutionary history of the Caspian Hyrcanian mixed forest ecoregion and most have good ecological connectivity through the almost continuous forest belt in the whole Hyrcanian forest region. Khoshk-e-Daran, is the only component that is isolated, however it still benefits from a high level of intactness and contributes to the overall value of

the series. Each component part contributes distinctively to the property's Outstanding Universal Value and the components together sustain the long-term viability of the key species and ecosystems represented across the Hyrcanian region, as well as the evolutionary processes which continue to shape these forests over time.

Several component parts have suffered in the past from lack of legal protection, and continue to be negatively impacted to some extent by seasonal grazing and wood collection. The sustainable management of these uses is a critical issue for the long-term preservation of the site's integrity and it will require strong ongoing attention by the State Party.

Protection and management requirements

All component parts of the property are state owned and strictly protected by national legislation. In the case of protected areas through the Nature Conservation Law and for areas outside of the protected areas by Iran's Heritage Law. It will be important to align the boundaries of the existing protected areas to those of the property following inscription on the World heritage List so as to harmonize and streamline the management and protection regime across the site as a whole.

The management of the property's components is under the responsibility of three national agencies, the Iranian Forests, Range, Watershed and Management Organization (FRWO), Department of Environment (DoE) and the Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism Organization (ICHHTO). A National Steering Committee is in place to ensure coordination across the series as a whole. This mechanism will need to be maintained in order to guarantee comprehensive management of the site into the future, based on a common vision and supported by adequate funding. Each component part has a management plan however, a "Master Management Plan" for the whole property is also a long term requirement. The national and component specific plans should be maintained, developed and updated regularly together by the responsible management institutions, in cooperation with ministries, universities and NGOs.

Public access and use of the area is legally regulated and logging, grazing, hunting and most other uses that may potentially impact the property are strictly prohibited within all component parts. Vehicle access and other uses and activities that may potentially impact the property are also either forbidden or strictly regulated. However, enforcement of access and use regulations is not always effective and requires strengthening. Particular attention is required to maintain and enhance where possible, ecological connectivity between components and to ensure effective regulation of seasonal grazing and wood collection.

5. Takes note of the potential for this property to also meet criterion (x), and recommends the State Party to undertake significant further work to complete species inventories and confirm species composition and population conservation status

within each of the components, and to consider submitting a re-nomination of the property if the further studies confirm the relevant values are sufficient to meet criterion (x);

6. Requests the State Party to align the boundaries of the existing protected areas to those of the World Heritage property in the near future in order to harmonize and streamline the management and protection regime across the site as a whole;
7. Also requests the State Party to adopt fully the Master Management Plan for the property as a whole by 2022, and to assure adequate funding is provided, and that comprehensive and detailed measures are in place to:
 - a) Foster collaborative and participatory approaches to managing the property which respect rights, traditional practices and customs,
 - b) Work collaboratively with local people to sustainably regulate grazing activities and seasonal/permanent settlements within all component parts, and minimize discernible negative impacts from grazing within the buffer zones,
 - c) Develop a comprehensive plan on sustainable tourism for the property as a whole, especially in the Golestan National Park, including options to improve access as a means to develop ecologically sustainable tourism,
 - d) Rationalize the forest road access system within all components to strictly limit vehicular access to site management activities, research and emergency responses;
8. Further requests the State Party to prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), consistent with the guidance of the IUCN Advice Note on World Heritage Environmental Assessment, on the proposed upgrading of the existing road in the Golestan National Park with a view to replacing the existing highway, and to provide a copy of this EIA for review by the World Heritage Centre and IUCN on completion, and prior to any decision to proceed with road upgrading;
9. Encourages the States Parties of Islamic Republic of Iran and Azerbaijan to consider options for further serial and transboundary extension of the property to include other areas in Azerbaijan of internationally significant conservation value, taking into account Decision **30 COM 8B.24**.

A.1.2. 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 document WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B2.Add

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.5

[See Addendum: WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add]

A.2. EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

A.2.1. New Nominations

Property	French Austral Lands and Seas
ID No.	1603
State Party	France
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 29.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.6

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes the **French Austral Lands and Seas, France**, 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

Located between the 37th and 50th parallels south, the French Austral Lands and Seas comprise the largest of the rare emerged lands of the southern Indian Ocean, including Crozet Archipelago, the Kerguelen Islands and Saint-Paul and Amsterdam Islands. Because of their oceanographic and geomorphological features, their waters are extremely productive and form the basis of a rich and diverse food web. This 'oasis' in the middle of the Southern Sea supports one of the world's highest concentrations and diversities of marine birds and mammals. The grandiose volcanic landscapes that harbour this wild and abundant nature give this site its exceptional character.

Because of its huge size – more than 672 000 km² –, this site contains a high representation of the biodiversity of the Southern Ocean and protects the ecological processes that are essential for these species to thrive. For this reason, the territory plays a key role in the health of oceans worldwide, particularly in the regulation of the carbon cycle.

As a result of their great distance from centres of human activities, the French Austral Lands and Seas are very well preserved showcases of biological evolution and therefore unique areas for scientific research, particularly for long-term monitoring of populations of marine birds and mammals and for the study of the effects of global change. Aware of this exceptional heritage, the authority of the French Austral Lands and Seas, through the nature reserve and with the commitment of the scientific community, has adopted a proven and recognized management system to ensure its preservation for future generations.

Criterion (vii): The French Austral Lands and Seas, with their pristine natural heritage, are one of the last wilderness areas on the planet. They feature a unique concentration of marine birds and mammals in the sub-Antarctic region, with enormous colonies where an abundance of species, sounds, colours and scents blend harmoniously. A few examples are the world's largest colony of King Penguins on Île aux Cochons in Crozet Archipelago, the world's biggest colony of Yellow-nosed Albatross on the sheer cliffs of Entrecasteaux on Amsterdam Island, and the second largest population of Elephant Seals in the world on Courbet Peninsula in Kerguelen. Grandiose volcanic landscapes teeming with life reinforce the exceptional character of the site. These territories stimulate the imagination and are a source of inspiration to anyone.

Criterion (ix): The French Austral Lands and Seas lie at the convergence of three ocean fronts and have large continental shelves. This makes them extremely productive areas in the midst of a relatively poor ocean, allowing the development of a rich and diverse food web.

The site is vast and includes one of the largest marine protected areas in the world. Because of this, it features a high representation of the biodiversity of the Southern Ocean and the ecological processes that occur in it. It protects all the key areas to support the life cycles of species in the territory, thus ensuring the maintenance of high concentrations of marine birds and mammals. The importance of these primary productive areas and their role in the regulation of the carbon cycle make an essential contribution to the health of oceans.

These remote islands, which lie thousands of kilometres away from any continent and are protected from the impact of human activities, are true showcases of biological evolution and therefore unique models to monitor global changes.

Criterion (x): The French Austral Lands and Seas are an exceptional site for the conservation of the world's birds. They are home to over 50 million birds of up to 47 species. Close to half of the global population of 16 of these species breeds on these islands. For example, they feature the largest population of King Penguin and Yellow-nosed Albatross in the world, as well as 8 endemic

species such as the Amsterdam Albatross, a flagship species and one of the world's rarest birds.

They also host large populations of Pinnipeds, including the second largest colony of Southern Elephant Seals and the third largest colony of sub-Antarctic Fur Seals in the world, and also cetaceans such as Commerson's Dolphin, an endemic subspecies occurring in Kerguelen.

The species richness and diversity of the French Austral Lands and Seas, which is unique in the Southern Ocean, gives the site an Outstanding Universal Value.

Integrity

The ecosystems of the French Austral Lands and Seas, which are uninhabited and thus protected from the direct impact of human activities, feature large populations of native species in quasi-intact habitats, as well as complex and undisturbed ecological processes. The site is huge – it is one of the largest marine protected areas in the world with over 672 000 km² – and covers all the functional areas that are essential for species' life cycles, thus ensuring the maintenance of their richness and diversity in the long term. The integrity of the property is ensured by a high ecological connectivity and a common management system. The National Nature Reserve of the French Austral Lands and Seas, which is in charge of protecting the site, implements effective actions to address threats such as alien species, fisheries and global change, but also restoration activities such as the planting of *Phyllica arborea* (on Amsterdam Island) and the dismantling of old structures. No development of human activities has been planned in the medium term.

Protection and management requirements

The property adheres to all international conventions supporting protection of its biodiversity: CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna), CMS (Convention on Migratory Species), CCAMLR (Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources), ACP (Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels), IWC (International Whaling Commission) and Ramsar (of which the original nature reserve designated in 2006 is a Ramsar site).

The French Austral Lands and Seas were designated as a national nature reserve in 2006 and enlarged in 2016 to cover more than 672 000 km². They have the highest level of protection that exists under French regulations. Since March 2017, the regulatory framework and the governance of the nature reserve also apply to the entire EEZ (exclusive economic zone), that is, over 1.66 million km². Human activities are strictly prohibited in almost a third of the site and regulated in the rest of the area through obligatory impact assessment and the agreement of the site manager. In addition, all the species of marine birds and mammals are strictly protected by French law and international conventions.

The TAAF Authority, which manages the nature reserve along with its management and scientific boards, implements a proven and recognized management system based on a ten-year management plan setting out the objectives. The threats are effectively managed, notably by measures to regulate introduced species and limiting the environmental impacts of fisheries. The management model can be adapted to global change thanks to the close relationship between science and management, achieved through historic partnerships with scientific laboratories, namely the French “Institut Polaire Paul Emile Victor” (IPEV).

4. Commends the State Party on its effective management of tourism activities related to the property and requests the State Party to continue careful monitoring of visitor numbers, tourism operations and access to ensure there is no increase in use that would jeopardize the fragile ecosystems and habitats of the property;
5. Also requests the State Party to continue programmes to control the impacts of alien invasive species on the property and to ensure strict biosecurity measures are in place to mitigate the potential of further introductions, or the spread, of alien invasive species;
6. Further requests the State Party to maintain, and strengthen if necessary, the measures which are in place to strictly regulate commercial fishing within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) which have resulted in no illegal fishing incidents being reported since 2013, and to sustain the resourcing levels needed to underpin these measures.

Property	Alpi del Mediterraneo – Alpes de la Méditerranée
ID No.	1598
States Parties	France / Italy / Monaco
Criteria proposed by States Parties	(viii)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 53.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.7

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Decides not to inscribe **Alpi del Mediterraneo - Alpes de la Méditerranée, France, Italy and Monaco**, on the World Heritage List;
3. Acknowledges with appreciation the efforts of the States Parties to enhance international cooperation for the protection of the geological values of the Mediterranean Alps region.

Property	Vatnajökull National Park - dynamic nature of fire and ice
ID No.	1604
State Party	Iceland
Criteria proposed by State Party	(viii)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 41.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.8

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes **Vatnajökull National Park - dynamic nature of fire and ice, Iceland**, including the area of the nominated property up to and including Herðubreiðarlindir Nature Reserve, thus not including at this stage the Jökulsá á Fjöllum River corridor and the northern Dettifoss - Ásbyrgi part of Vatnajökull National Park, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (viii)**;
3. Refers back to the State Party the elements of the nominated property situated to the north of the Herðubreiðarlindir Nature Reserve, in the Jökulsá á Fjöllum River corridor and the northern Dettifoss - Ásbyrgi part of Vatnajökull National Park, in order to allow the State Party to complete consultations with landowners in these areas, and ensure appropriate protection measures are put in place;
4. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The property, totalling over 1,400,000 ha, comprises the whole of Vatnajökull National Park, plus two contiguous protected areas. At its heart lies the c.780,000 ha Vatnajökull ice cap in southeast Iceland.

Iceland includes the only part of the actively spreading Mid-Atlantic Ridge exposed above sea level, with the tectonic plates on either side moving apart by some 19 mm each year. This movement is accommodated in rift zones, two of which, the Eastern and Northern Volcanic Zones, pass through the property. Underneath their intersection is a mantle plume providing a generous source of magma. The property contains ten central volcanoes, eight of which are subglacial. Two of the latter are among the four most active in Iceland. Most of the property's bedrock is basaltic, the oldest being erupted some 10 million years ago and the most recent in 2015. Outside of the ice cap, the terrain varies from extensive, flat lava flows to mountains, including tuyas and tindar (ridges) of brown hyaloclastites, erupted in fissure eruptions beneath ice age glaciers. The latter occur nowhere else in the world in such numbers.

The property comprises an entire system where magma and the lithosphere are incessantly interacting with the cryosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere to create extremely dynamic and diverse geological processes and landforms that

are currently underrepresented or not found on the World Heritage List. It was here that the phrase "Fire and Ice" was coined. The Vatnajökull ice cap reached its greatest extent by the end of the 18th century and has on average been retreating since then. Recently, its retreat has accelerated in response to global warming, making the property a prime locality for exploring the impacts of climate change on glaciers and the landforms left behind when they retreat. The volcanic zones of the property hold endemic groundwater fauna that has survived the ice age and single-celled organisms prosper in the inhospitable environment of subglacial lakes that may replicate conditions on early Earth and the icy satellites of Jupiter and Saturn.

Criterion (viii): The coexistence and ongoing interaction of an active oceanic rift on land, a mantle plume, the atmosphere and an ice cap, which has varied in size and extent over the past 2.8 million years, make the property unique in a global context. Earth system interactions are constantly building and reshaping the property, creating remarkably diverse landscapes and a wide variety of tectonic, volcanic and glaciovolcanic features. Especially interesting and unique in this regard are the basaltic lava shields (Iceland shields), volcanic fissures and cone rows, vast flood lavas, and features of ice dominant glaciovolcanism, such as tuyas and tindar. Interestingly, the well exposed volcanic features of the property have been used as analogues for similar features on the planet Mars. Geothermal heat and subglacial eruptions produce meltwater and jökulhlaups that maintain globally unique sandur plains, to the north and south of the Vatnajökull ice cap, as well as rapidly evolving canyons. In addition, the property contains a dynamic array of glacial- and geomorphological features, created by expanding or retreating glaciers responding to changes in climate. These features can be easily accessed and explored at the snouts of Vatnajökull's many outlet glaciers and their forelands, especially in the southern lowlands, making the property a flagship glacial research location.

Integrity

The property covers over 25% of the central highlands of Iceland and extends onto lowland areas to the south to cover a total of approximately 12% of the country. Most of the property corresponds to an IUCN Category II protected area. Its integrity is reflected in the inclusion of entire and intact landscape and geophysical units, minimal human use and intervention, and scientific interest in the property. The site contains the entire Vatnajökull ice cap, with all its subsidiary glaciers as they stood in 1998. It spans some 200 km of divergent plate boundary and encompasses ten central volcanoes and large parts of the accompanying fissure swarms and subsidiary landforms. The area is largely intact and remote from habituated areas with some 85% of the property classified as wilderness. An intense international scientific interest in the property is evidenced by at least 281 scientific peer reviewed

papers, published over the last decade, on various aspects of plate tectonics, volcanism, glaciovolcanism, glaciology, glacial geomorphology and ecology. There has been no destructive human development within the property's boundaries. A few historic farms exist, but today only a few park employees live there on a year-round basis.

Management and protection requirements

The large majority of the property is protected by the Act on Vatnajökull National Park No. 60/2007 and Regulation No. 608/2008 (with subsequent amendments), whilst Herðubreiðarlindir and Lónsöræfi Nature Reserves are protected according to the Nature Conservation Act No. 47/1991. A range of other important national legislation is in place to ensure protection. Most of the land adjacent to the property is subject to the law on public land, where any invasive use requires approval by the Prime Minister's Office.

The government agency Vatnajökull National Park (Vatnajökulsþjóðgarður) is the primary state agency responsible for implementing the park legislation, and is an effective organization, supported at all levels by the Icelandic government, local municipalities and businesses. There is mature governance in place together with experienced staff responsible for management employed on a long-term basis, including a strong complement of permanent and temporary staff.

There is a comprehensive Management Strategy and action plan in place, that have achieved a notably high level of local input to decision making, and which are subject to regular review and updating. Areas added to the national park since 2013 are progressively integrated into management arrangements. An effective long-term monitoring system is in place, using space- and ground-based observations, for improved evaluation of seismo-tectonic movements and volcanic hazards as well as for glacial flow and fluctuations and key aspects of the property's biota.

The property has an adequate and secure budget to cover essential staff and operations, with the principal financial support from the central government and up to 30% which is generated from its own income. Significant other support has also come from the government controlled Tourist Site Protection Fund and the non-profit organisation Friends of Vatnajökull. There is a need to sustain and further increase resourcing to ensure the management needs of the property are fully met.

Risk management is a major issue in this highly dynamic setting where natural hazards are common. Other essential management issues include preventing wear and tear of nature at popular visitor destinations within the property, resolving visitor use conflicts, and addressing occasional illegal activities in the property when they arise. There is a need to develop and maintain adequate facilities for educating, managing and guiding the ever-increasing numbers of visitors, which were approaching one million in 2017,

ensuring that any such provision is designed, assessed and implemented in a manner that ensures the protection of the property's conservation significance. There is also a need to continue to work with local communities, organizations and businesses around the park to maintain their involvement and help them benefit from the park.

5. *Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by 1 December 2019, a map of the inscribed property;*
6. *Recommends the State Party address the following needs to maintain and strengthen the protection and management of the property:*
 - a) *Complete, in a timely manner, the current revision of the management plan for Vatnajökull National Park, ensuring it integrates fully all areas included in the property,*
 - b) *Seek to complete integration of the Herðubreiðarlindir and Lönsöræfi Nature Reserves into Vatnajökull National Park in order to facilitate cohesive management of the whole property,*
 - c) *Make available additional staff resources, including both field staff and administrative support, to ensure the effective protection and management of the property, in view of the recent areas that were added to Vatnajökull National Park, and the recorded rapid recent increase in visitation to the property,*
 - d) *Put in place adequate visitor facilities in the heavily visited areas around the Jökulsárlón Lagoon in the south of the property, and also at the Dettifoss Waterfall to the north of the property,*
 - e) *Adopt and implement effective certification for commercial operators and guides operating in the property, and*
 - f) *Take additional measures to discourage illegal off-road driving by visitors, and to rehabilitate any areas affected adversely by these and other visitor uses.*

B. MIXED SITES

B.1. EUROPE - NORTH AMERICA

B.1.1. Significant boundary modifications of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

Property	Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region [extension of "Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region", North Macedonia]
ID No.	99 Quater
State Party	Albania
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(iii)(iv)(vii)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 77.

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 21.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.9

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B, WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Approves the significant boundary modification proposed by **Albania** of the **Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region, North Macedonia**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (i), (iii), (iv) and (vii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Lake Ohrid region, a mixed World Heritage property covering c. 94,729 ha, was first inscribed for its nature conservation values in 1979 and for its cultural heritage values a year later. These inscriptions related to the part of the lake located in North Macedonia. The property was extended to include the rest of Lake Ohrid, located in Albania, in 2019.

Lake Ohrid is a superlative natural phenomenon, providing refuge for numerous endemic and relict freshwater species of flora and fauna dating from the tertiary period. As a deep and ancient lake of tectonic origin, Lake Ohrid has existed continuously for approximately two to three million years. Its oligotrophic waters conserve over 200 species of plants and animals unique to the lake, including algae, turbellarian flatworms, snails, crustaceans and 17 endemic species of fish including two species of trout, as well as a rich birdlife.

Situated on the shores of Lake Ohrid, the town of Ohrid is one of the oldest human settlements in Europe. Built mostly between the 7th and 19th centuries, Ohrid is home to the oldest Slav monastery (dedicated to St. Pantelejmon) and more than 800 Byzantine-style icons of worldwide fame dating from the 11th century to the end of the 14th century. Ohrid's architecture represents the

best preserved and most complete ensemble of ancient urban architecture of this part of Europe. Slav culture spread from Ohrid to other parts of Europe. Seven basilicas have thus far been discovered in archaeological excavations in the old part of Ohrid. These basilicas were built during the 4th, 5th and beginning of the 6th centuries and contain architectural and decorative characteristics that indisputably point to a strong ascent and glory of Lychnidos, the former name of the town. The structure of the city nucleus is also enriched by a large number of archaeological sites, with an emphasis on early Christian basilicas, which are also known for their mosaic floors. Special emphasis regarding Ohrid's old urban architecture must be given to the town's masonry heritage. In particular, Ohrid's traditional local influence can be seen among its well-preserved late-Ottoman urban residential architecture dating from the 18th and 19th centuries. The limited space for construction activities has led to the formation of a very narrow network of streets.

On the Lin Peninsula, in the west of the Lake, the Early Christian Lin church, founded in the mid-6th century, is related to the basilicas of Ohrid town in terms of its architectural form and decorative floor mosaics, and possibly also through liturgical links.

Although the town of Struga is located along the northern shores of Lake Ohrid, town life is concentrated along the banks of the Crm Drim River, which flows out of the lake. The existence of Struga is connected with several fishermen settlements on wooden piles situated along the lake shore. A great number of archaeological sites testify to origins from the Neolithic period, the Bronze Age, the Macedonian Hellenistic period, the Roman and the early Middle Age period. Similar pre-historic pile dwelling sites have also been identified in the western margins of the Lake.

The convergence of well-conserved natural values with the quality and diversity of its cultural, material and spiritual heritage makes this region truly unique.

Criterion (i): The town of Ohrid is one of the oldest human settlements in Europe. As one of the best preserved complete ensembles encompassing archaeological remains from the Bronze Age up to the Middle Ages, Ohrid boasts exemplary religious architecture dating from the 7th to 19th centuries as well as an urban structure showcasing vernacular architecture from the 18th and 19th centuries. All of them possess real historic, architectural, cultural and artistic values. The concentration of the archaeological remains and urban structures within the old urban centre of Ohrid, in the Lin Peninsula, and along the coast of Lake Ohrid as well as the surrounding areas creates an exceptional harmonious ensemble, which is one of the key features that make this region truly unique.

Criterion (iii): The property is a testimony of Byzantine arts, displayed by more than 2,500 square metres of frescoes and more than 800 icons of worldwide fame. The churches of St.

Sophia (11th century), Holy Mother of God Perivleptos and St. John Kaneo notably display a high level of artistic achievements in their frescoes and theological representations, executed by local as well as foreign artists. Ancient architects erected immense basilicas, which were to serve as models for other basilicas for centuries. The development of ecclesiastical life along the shores of the lake, along with its own religious architecture, frescoes and icons, testifies to the significance of this region as a religious and cultural centre over the centuries. The similarities between the mosaics of Lin church in the west of the Lake with those of the early basilicas of Ohrid to the east, reflect a single cultural tradition.

Criterion (iv): The Lake Ohrid region boasts the most ancient Slavonic monastery and the first Slavonic University in the Balkans – the Ohrid literary school that spread writing, education and culture throughout the old Slavonic world. The old town centre of Ohrid is a uniquely preserved, authentic ancient urban entity, adjusted to its coastal lake position and terrain, which is characterised by exceptional sacred and profane architecture. The architectural remains comprising a forum, public buildings, housing and sacred buildings with their infrastructure date back to the ancient town of Lychnidos (the former name of the town). The presence of early Christian architecture from 4th to 6th centuries is attested by the lofty basilicas of Ohrid and the small church of Lin. The Byzantine architecture of Ohrid with a great number of preserved sacred buildings of different types from 9th to 14th centuries, is of paramount importance and contributes to the unity of its urban architecture.

Criterion (vii): The distinctive nature conservation values of Lake Ohrid, with a history dating from pre-glacial times, represent a superlative natural phenomenon. As a result of its geographic isolation and uninterrupted biological activity, Lake Ohrid provides a unique refuge for numerous endemic and relict freshwater species of flora and fauna. Its oligotrophic waters contain over 200 endemic species with high levels of endemism for benthic species in particular, including algae, diatoms, turbellarian flatworms, snails, crustaceans and 17 endemic species of fish. The natural birdlife of the Lake also contributes significantly to its conservation value.

Integrity

The property encompasses all of the features that convey the property's Outstanding Universal Value in relation to natural and cultural criteria.

Main threats to the integrity of the property include uncoordinated urban development, increasing population, inadequate treatment of wastewater and solid waste, and tourism pressure, as well as a number of other issues. In addition, pollution from increased traffic influences the quality of the water, which leads to the depletion of natural resources. The highly endemic biodiversity and natural beauty of the Lake are particularly vulnerable to changes in water quality, and there is alarming evidence of a growth in nutrients threatening the oligotrophic

ecology of the Lake. This oligotrophic state is the basis for its nature conservation value, and action to tackle this threat must be a priority.

The integrity of the town of Ohrid suffered to some extent, as several houses built at the end of 19th century were demolished in order to exhibit the excavated remains of the Roman Theatre. The overall coherence of the property, and particularly the relationship between urban buildings and the landscape setting of the Lake, is vulnerable to the lack of adequate protection and control of new development.

Authenticity

The town of Ohrid is reasonably well preserved, although uncontrolled incremental interventions have impacted the overall form of the monumental urban ensemble as well as the lakeshore and wider landscape. These are also vulnerable to major infrastructure projects and other developments.

Concerning the religious buildings around Ohrid, important conservation and restoration works have been carried out since the 1990s. Conservation works on the monuments in the region have been thoroughly researched and documented, but some have impacted the property's authenticity. The icons and frescoes are in good condition and kept in the churches. The originally residential function of some buildings has changed over time, as have some of the interior outfitting of residential buildings, which were altered to improve living conditions. While reconstructions often used materials identical to those used at the time of construction, new materials have also been used on occasion, which presents a threat for the authenticity of the property.

The Lin church and its context is vulnerable to lack of protection and, inadequately controlled conservation and development. At the western side of the Lake, the support the buffer zone offers to the Lin peninsula and the landscape setting of the Lake is likely to be ineffective as a result of a lack of adequate protection and development control.

Protection and management requirements

The Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region has several layers of legal protection afforded by both States Parties. In the North Macedonian part of the property, the protection of cultural heritage is regulated by the Law on Cultural Heritage Protection (Official Gazette of RM No. 20/04, 115/07), by-laws and a law declaring the old city core of Ohrid as a cultural heritage of particular importance (Official Gazette of RM No. 47/11). There is currently no specific national protection for cultural sites located in Albania. The protection of natural heritage is regulated by the Law on Nature Protection (Official Gazette of RM No. 67/2004, 14/2006 and 84/2007), including within and outside of protected areas. There is also the Law on Managing the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of the Ohrid Region (Official Gazette of RM No. 75/10). In Albania, the Pogradec Terrestrial/Aquatic Protected Landscape (PPL) was legally established in 1999 to protect both terrestrial and aquatic eco-systems, and

covers the entire area of the property and its buffer zone. The States Parties have also signed several agreements for management and protection of the Lake, for instance the 2003 Law on Protection of Transboundary Lakes. Legal instruments need to be kept updated and implemented to protect the property.

The property is managed and protected through a range of relevant management documents, and an effective overall management plan is a clear long-term requirement. The "Physical Plan of the Republic of Macedonia" [sic] of 2004 provides the most comprehensive long-term and integrated document for land management, providing a vision for the purpose, protection, organization and landscape of the country and how to manage it. In Albania, the management plan for the PPL is of a high-quality, and a Protective Landscape Management Plan was developed in 2014, with the objectives to strengthen management, increase habitat protection and conservation, develop touristic and recreational use, and encourage the development of sustainable agriculture and socio-economic activities. This includes a five-year Action Plan (2014-2019) that aims to start remedial measures through strengthening management and cooperation and improving the legal framework. The Plan proposes to exclude the urban areas and the areas where intensive agricultural practices take place around the towns of Pogradec and Buçimas from the zoning of the protected landscape. To this Management Plan has been added a World Heritage Supplement (2017-2027) that sets out systems to strengthen the management of the extended property and its buffer zone. This supplement covers both cultural and natural heritage in terms of threats and necessary actions. These plans need to be effectively implemented and updated regularly. Deficiencies have been noted in the general implementation of urban and protected area planning regulations and plans in both States Parties, which need to be addressed in full.

In North Macedonia, the property is managed by two ministries (the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Environment), via three municipalities (Ohrid, Struga and Debrca), although the municipalities legally do not have the authority to protect cultural and natural heritage. The Institute for Protection of Monuments of Culture and Museums in Ohrid has the authority to protect cultural heritage, and the Natural History Museum in Struga is responsible for protecting movable heritage. The Galichica National Park is authorized to manage natural heritage within the park as a whole, and part of the cultural heritage located within the territory of the Park. The Institute for Hydrobiology in Ohrid is responsible for the continuous monitoring of the Lake Ohrid ecosystem, the research and care for Lake Ohrid's flora and fauna, as well as the management of the fish hatchery, also to enrich the Lake's fish stocks. In Albania, a management committee is proposed that is a modified version of the Committee for the Protected Areas. This will consist of representatives of the key government agencies

covering both culture and nature, with the National Agency for Protected Areas having a central responsibility in relation to nature conservation matters, and a representative of a citizen's initiative.

Integrated management of natural and cultural heritage through a joint coordinating body and joint management planning are urgently needed to ensure that both the natural and cultural values of the property are conserved in a fully integrated manner. Given the vulnerabilities of the property related to the development and impacts of tourism, the management requirements for the property need strengthening and new cooperation mechanisms and management practices must be put into place. This may include re-evaluating the existing protected areas, and ensuring adequate financial and human resources for management as well as effective management planning and proper law enforcement. Whilst transboundary management mechanisms are set up on paper, these need to be actively and fully operational, on an ongoing basis, in order to ensure the transboundary cooperation required to secure the long-term future for Lake Ohrid. Adequate budgets also need to be provided, beyond the aspirations set out in the management documents for the property. Effective integration and implementation of planning processes at various levels, cross-sectorial cooperation, community participation and transboundary conservation are all preconditions for the successful long-term management of Lake Ohrid.

A range of serious protection and management issues require strong and effective action by the States Parties, acting jointly for the whole of the property as well as within each of their territories. These include the urgent need to protect the water quality of the Lake and therefore maintain its oligotrophic ecological function; to tackle tourism and associated legal and illegal development and the impacts of development on habitats and species throughout the property, including on the lake shores. Resource extraction also needs to be effectively regulated, and enforced, including in relation to fisheries and timber harvesting; and action is required to protect against the introduction of alien invasive species. There is also evidence of climate change impacting the property, such as through the warming of the lake, which requires international attention as such issues cannot be tackled at the local level.

4. Inscribes the **Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region, Albania and North Macedonia**, on the List of World Heritage in Danger in relation to the acknowledged threats facing the cultural attributes and setting in Albania and in recognition of the need to address threats to natural values adopting a transnational approach to address the protection and management issues facing Lake Ohrid;
5. Requests the States Parties to invite a joint World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS / IUCN Reactive Monitoring mission to the property to discuss the

identification of Corrective Measures that will need to address the recommendations below;

6. Recommends that the States Parties give urgent consideration to the following:
 - a) Ensure the implementation of a formal transboundary coordinated management structure functioning and adequately resourced, between the two participating States Parties and strengthen collaborative working between cultural and natural agencies and departments at both national and regional levels,
 - b) Strengthen and coordinate legal protection in both States Parties,
 - c) Approve and operationalise the Municipal Development Plan,
 - d) Operationalise planning guidelines,
 - e) Increase human and financial resources to support the management of the property,
 - f) Fully implement the Management Plan,
 - g) Increase community participation,
 - h) Introduce a monitoring regime for cultural assets,
 - i) Strengthen protection at Lin church as a matter of urgency,
 - j) Extend the treatment of sewage around the Lake, through installation and effective operation of sewage treatment plants beyond the newly commissioned facility at Pogradec, and through monitoring and control of agricultural run-off into the lake,
 - k) Appoint designated personnel for the management of Lin church, Lin village and Lin peninsula,
 - l) Improve collection facilities at Pogradec museum and the conservation of waterlogged material from the pile dwelling sites,
 - m) Continue to remove illegal buildings along the lake shore and re-align part of the road away from the lake,
 - n) Prepare an inventory of the cultural sites in the buffer zone and introduce a conservation approach for these and the buffer zone landscape;
7. Also recommends the States Parties to provide a comprehensive comparative study of alternative routes for the proposed railway from Kičevohe in North Macedonia to Albania including those that do not pass through the inscribed property or in close vicinity to the lakeshore in Albania;
8. Also requests the States Parties to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2019** a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
9. Notes with appreciation the commitment of the States Parties to the nomination of the present

extension, including their engagement with the Upstream Process to promote the extension of the original property, with the proactive technical support of the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies.

B.2. LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

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

Property	Paraty - Culture and Biodiversity
ID No.	1308 Rev
State Party	Brazil
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(v)(vi)(vii)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 87.
See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 33.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.10

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B, WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes Paraty – Culture and Biodiversity, Brazil, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of **criteria (v) and (x)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The property, Paraty - Culture and Biodiversity, is a serial property comprising six component parts, including four protected areas: Serra da Bocaina National Park, Environmental Protected Area of Cairuçu, Ilha Grande State Park, and Praia do Sul Biological Reserve, plus the Paraty Historic Centre and the Morro da Vila Velha. The mixed serial property comprises 204,634 ha, surrounded by a single buffer zone, including many small islands, beaches, and coves. It is located in the states of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo and nestled in the majestic Serra do Mar, known locally as Serra da Bocaina, which dominates the landscape of the region due to its rugged relief reaching over 2,000 m altitude. The property and its buffer zone present a natural amphitheatre of Atlantic Rainforest dropping down to Ilha Grande Bay. Two of the protected areas, Praia do Sul Biological Reserve and Ilha Grande State Park which cover most of the largest island within the Bay, also contain cultural assets that testify to the occupation of the area by indigenous inhabitants and, from the 16th century onwards, by European settlers and enslaved Africans. The main cultural components are the historic centre of Paraty, one of the best preserved colonial coastal towns in Brazil; Morro da Vila Velha, where the archaeological remains of Defensor Perpétuo Fort are found; a portion of the Caminho do Ouro (Gold Route) located within the

boundaries of Serra da Bocaina National Park; and several archaeological sites that testify to the long occupation of the region by indigenous populations. The property also houses traditional Quilombola, Guarani and Caiçara communities that maintain the ways of life and the production systems of their ancestors, as well as most of their relationships, rites and festivals, whose tangible and intangible elements contribute to the cultural system.

The forest formations exhibit four distinct classifications according to altitude. This property represents the greatest concentration of endemism for vascular plants within the Atlantic Forest biodiversity hotspot, and also features 57% of the total of endemic bird species of this hotspot. The property's systems of fluvial sedimentation support stands of mangrove and restinga which are found on the coastal plains and function as important ecosystems for the transition between terrestrial and marine environments. The forests, mangroves, restinga, reefs and islands of the property shelter hundreds of mammals, amphibians, reptiles and birds, many endemic to the Atlantic Rainforest and threatened with extinction.

The geographical conditions of the area, a coastal plain abundant in food and natural shelter surrounded by the sea and mountains covered by forests, –have supported its occupation by indigenous populations since prehistoric times, first by hunter-gatherers, followed by the Guaranis.

Europeans arrived in the region in the 16th century and chose this location because it was a safe refuge for ships and was one of the main points of entry into the interior of the continent. The discovery of gold at Minas Gerais resulted in the consolidation of the Gold Route to link this mining region with the town of Paraty, where the gold, together with agricultural products, were shipped to Europe. Paraty was also the entrance point for enslaved Africans. A defence system was designed and constructed to protect the rich port and town. The historic centre of Paraty has preserved its 18th century urban layout and much of the colonial architecture of the 18th and early 19th centuries. The relationship between the town and its spectacular natural setting has also been preserved.

Criterion (v): The Cultural Landscape of Paraty is an outstanding testimony of human interaction with the environment. Since prehistoric times, human groups have lived in interaction with the landscape and have exploited the natural land and water resources that characterize the region and frame the built territory, producing settlements and giving cultural significance to natural features, evolving but keeping the most important natural elements. The Tupi-Guarani language communities have a close relationship with the Atlantic Forest which implies a high level of management and deep knowledge and mastery of the different ecosystems and Forest formations. The traditional communities of Paraty based their cultures on activities related to the use of the land and the sea; traditional fishing activity is still intense, especially

in the Caiçara communities and around the historic centre of Paraty. The Quilombolas groups, the descendants of the Africans enslaved during the Colonial period, have created their own cultural patterns in the context of the Atlantic Forest's landscape. Global climate change and the recurrence and severity of natural disasters make Paraty cultural landscape an area of high vulnerability.

Criterion (x): The property Paraty – Culture and Biodiversity is located in the Atlantic Forest hotspot, one of five leading global biodiversity hotspots and the property is known for its high richness in endemic species. The remarkably high biodiversity of this area is due to a unique diversity of landscapes with a set of high mountains and strong altitudinal variation, and ecosystems that occupy areas from sea level to about 2,000 metres in elevation. The property is noteworthy for the occurrence of at least 11 Key Biodiversity Areas. This section of the Atlantic Forest represents the greatest richness of endemism for vascular plants within the hotspot with some 36 species of rare plants, 29 of which are endemic to the site. Among the rare plants of the site are species of herbaceous plants, epiphytes, shrubs and trees, which occupy specific habitats of forest environments and sandbanks, as well as along water courses. With records of 450 species, birds represent 60% of the endangered species of vertebrate fauna identified for the property. Paraty - Culture and Biodiversity is home to 45% of all the Atlantic Forest's avifauna including 57% of the total of endemic bird species for the hotspot. The property boasts impressive species richness across almost all taxa: 125 species of anurans (frogs and toads) have been recorded representing 34% of the species known from the Atlantic Forest and some 27 species of reptile are known from the site. 150 species of mammals are found within the property including several globally significant primates such as the Southern Muriqui which is considered a flagship species for the site. The larger components of the property are also important for large range species such as jaguar, cougar, white-lipped peccary and primate species. The property also supports a similarly high diversity of marine biodiversity and endemism.

Integrity

With regard to the cultural elements of the mixed serial property, the historic centre of Paraty and the Morro da Vila Velha constitute the main components; their boundaries include the necessary attributes to convey their contribution to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and they are adequately protected. Other cultural elements, such as the archaeological site of Paraty-Mirim, the portion of the Gold Route located in Serra da Bocaina National Park, archaeological sites testifying to different stages of occupation of the region, and traditional indigenous, Caiçara and Quilombola communities, are included within the boundaries of the four primarily natural components. The cultural attributes necessary to convey the Outstanding Universal Value of the

property are included and are adequately protected.

With regard to the natural elements, the property coincides with areas of high forest cover within the formerly extensive Atlantic Forest, with most of the site included in protected areas of the National System of Nature Protected Areas (SNUC), contributing to the maintenance of the environmental integrity of the landscape. The integrity of this landscape is evidenced by the presence of species that require large, intact swaths of habitat. Further study on the estimated population of jaguars within the inscribed area, as well as information on their movements would provide confirmation of the ecological integrity of the property. From the marine perspective, as the bay itself is included within the buffer zone, it is critical that the strategies and recommendations made under the "Integrated Management Project of the Ecosystem of the Ilha Grande Bay" are effectively implemented to adequately protect the ecosystem health of Ilha Grande Bay itself.

The combined component areas and their overall size, including the buffer zone are adequate to ensure integrity, but the connectivity between them must be preserved to maintain ecological functionality across the overall size. Any loss of connectivity and / or reduction of functional size of any part of the property would be damaging to its integrity. The management of the buffer zone is hence critical to the overall health of the property's values.

In the southern portion of the site, in the overlap between the Serra do Mar State Park in Sao Paulo State and the Bocaina National Park, is the only location on the Atlantic Coast where the full altitudinal gradient between the coastline and the top of the mountain range is totally included within protected areas. Ilha Grande Bay demonstrates one of the highest levels of connectivity between the forest ecosystems of the Atlantic Forest and coastal shore ecosystems, contributing to the representation and preservation of its natural attributes.

Authenticity

The historic centre of Paraty and the Morro da Vila Velha preserve a high degree of authenticity. The historic centre of Paraty has kept its original layout and exhibits a high degree of authenticity of form, design, materials and substance. Although the town has experienced expansion over time, the authenticity of its setting can also be considered acceptable, especially in relation to the sea and the surrounding mountainous landscape. The authenticity of functions is also acceptable since it continues to be the 'living centre' for local communities, although some buildings currently have tourism-related uses. Other cultural assets, such as the Defensor Perpétuo Fort and the portion of the Gold Route, also have a high degree of authenticity of form, design, materials, substance and setting; the current use of the fort as a museum is logical, since its original function has long since disappeared. The authenticity of the traditional communities' settlements is quite

remarkable, where indigenous, Caiçara and Quilombola groups maintain their traditional practices and ways of life. Tourism could have an impact that would require appropriate control through protection and management mechanisms.

Management and protection requirements

The cultural components of the mixed property are protected by a set of legal instruments from the three levels of government. The first legal protection for the historic centre of Paraty was State Law-Decree 1.450 (1945), which designated Paraty a Historic Monument of the State of Rio de Janeiro. The decree placed the traditional urban and architectonic ensemble of Paraty under the supervision of the National Institute of Historic and Artistic Heritage (IPHAN). Since then, a large number of legal instruments has strengthened the protection of the historic centre as well as other cultural elements within the serial property. The state of conservation of the historic centre of Paraty and other cultural elements is good, and active conservation measures are carried out by or under the supervision of IPHAN.

Concerning natural values, all of the components of the serial property are protected by municipal, state and federal legislation. Serra da Bocaina National Park is managed by ICMBio, the federal agency of the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment for Protected Areas. The Ilha Grande State Park, Praia do Sul Biological Reserve and Environmental Protected Area of Cairuçú are managed by the Rio de Janeiro State Environment Institute (INEA). ICMBio, INEA and the Ministry of Environment, as well as IPHAN and the Ministry of Culture provide adequate long term institutional protection and management to the property's components and buffer zone. All protected areas have their own annual budget to ensure the implementation of research, training, protection and conservation actions.

Each of the components of the serial property has its own management plan; the primary organization responsible for the conservation and management of the cultural components of the series is IPHAN, which has a local office in Paraty. An overall management plan, in process of elaboration, has adequate objectives, mission, vision and management structure proposed; different steps to complete the plan have been undertaken, together with the 'Management Plan and Responsibilities Matrix'.

Tourism and surrounding development pressures stem from the property's location between the two major cities of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. Although public use is included amongst the envisaged sectorial plans, a specific tourism strategy oriented to conserving the attributes that convey the Outstanding Universal Value, authenticity and integrity of the property, while ensuring its sustainability, and taking into account the areas of ecological and cultural sensitivities, should be elaborated and implemented. Risk preparedness management in particular should also be incorporated.

The context of the property is important to understand and manage given the presence of nuclear energy facilities in one portion of the buffer zone, as well as existing impacts from the oil industry. The threats of thermal pollution, chemical pollution, impacts from vessel traffic, and more are very serious and could compromise much of the aesthetic and ecological value of the coastal sections of the proposed site. Effective planning and response mechanisms are therefore critical to have in place.

Although traditional communities have participated in the elaboration of the nomination and the management processes, their role must be strengthened in order to ensure that inscription of the property on the World Heritage List will be a source of sustainable development within the framework of preserving their traditional ways of life and their relationships with the natural environment.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Carefully analysing the potential impact that the assignment of new uses for the current airfield in Paraty could have in case the land is released,
 - b) Completing the elaboration and implementation of the overall management plan by harmonising the many protected area and environmental protection area management plans that overlap around the property, and submitting the final version to the World Heritage Centre when available,
 - c) Including specific provisions for visitor management and risk management in the management plan, in particular by ensuring the monitoring of tourism use and impacts to forecast and plan for increasing tourism pressure on the property, especially in areas of ecological and cultural sensitivity,
 - d) Ensure the maintenance of ecological connectivity between the property's component parts with particular attention on the regulation and management of buffer zone uses and practices,
 - e) Strengthening participatory governance mechanisms to enshrine the principles of free prior and informed consent, and strengthen the participation of the local communities in the management process, as well as ensuring that inscription of the property on the World Heritage List contributes to their sustainable development while preserving their traditional ways of life and their relationships with the natural environment,
 - f) Finalize and implement plans to upgrade sewerage systems in light of increased tourism, and further mitigate impacts of insufficiently treated wastewater;
5. Encourages the State Party to consider the progressive addition of further suitable lower altitude forest areas to the inscribed property in

order to further improve the representation of ecosystems and habitats across the property's altitude gradient;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to the State Party for its decision to add the wider Cairuçu Environmental Protected Area to the property, thereby including the entire natural amphitheatre of the Ilha Grande Bay.

C. CULTURAL SITES

C.1. AFRICA

C.1.1. New Nominations

Property	Ancient ferrous metallurgy sites
ID No.	1602
State Party	Burkina Faso
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 45.

***Draft Decision:* 43 COM 8B.11**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined* Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. *Inscribes* the **Ancient ferrous metallurgy sites, Burkina Faso**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii), (iv) and (vi)**;
3. *Adopts* the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The five components of the property bear witness to the ancient nature and importance of iron production, and its impact on pre-colonial societies in the Sahelian zone of Burkina Faso. Dated to the 8th century BCE, Douroula bears the most ancient testimony to the development of iron production currently identified in Burkina Faso, and illustrates this first and relatively early phase of the development of iron production in Africa. Tiwêga, Yamané, Kindibo and Békuy all have remarkably well conserved iron ore smelting furnaces. They are also the only sites in Burkina Faso to have furnaces in elevation. They are massive production sites that, through their scale, illustrate the intensification of iron production during the second millennium AD, at a time when Western African societies were becoming increasingly complex. The property is directly associated with living traditions embodied by the blacksmiths at Yamané, Kindibo and Douroula. These traditions are expressed today by symbolic values linked to iron technology among the communities of descendants of the blacksmiths and metallurgists.

Criterion (iii): The ancient ferrous metallurgy sites bear exceptional testimony to a unique tradition of iron ore smelting, passing on to today's Burkina Faso communities a rich technical and cultural

heritage. Douroula illustrates this first phase of iron production development in Africa, and demonstrates that the iron production technology was already widely disseminated by around 500 BCE across the whole region. Tiwêga, Yamané, Kindibo and Békuy are massive production sites that illustrate iron production throughout the Sahelian zone of Burkina Faso in the second millennium AD.

Criterion (iv): The ancient ferrous metallurgy sites are outstanding examples that illustrate the variety of traditional iron ore smelting techniques in Burkina Faso. The furnaces have conserved all or almost all of their elevation, and have morphological features that enable their differentiation. Other remains are associated with the furnaces, such as the huge assemblages of slag and traces of mining extraction, together with technical traditions that are still alive today. The very ancient appearance of this technology in global terms has had very significant consequences for the history of the African peoples.

Criterion (vi): The ancient ferrous metallurgy sites of Burkina Faso are directly associated with living traditions embodied by the socioprofessional group of the blacksmiths. These traditions are expressed today by symbolic values linked to iron technology in the communities that descend from the blacksmiths and metallurgists. As the masters of fire and iron, the blacksmiths perpetuate ancestral rites and social practices that confer on them an important role in their communities at Yamané, Kindibo and Douroula.

Integrity

Within their boundaries the ancient ferrous metallurgy sites contain all the essential attributes of Outstanding Universal Value. They have all been preserved in their integrity and in their environment, with no major disruption down the centuries. No furnace has been dismantled, moved or damaged by vandalism. Only the furnace base at Douroula with the earliest dating has been physically protected. The distance at which dwellings are located, and the sacred nature of these zones, which are connected to the blacksmiths, are a guarantee of the protection of integrity. Nevertheless, the conditions of integrity are vulnerable because of soil erosion by water and wind, drought cycles and in some cases desertification, the colonisation of some furnaces by termites and trees, and small-scale gold mining.

Authenticity

The sites bear witness to continuity of production over more than 2700 years, to mastery of the processes of iron smelting and transformation, and to the essential contribution of this technology to the history of African settlement, and not only to the history of the peoples of Burkina Faso. The five metallurgy sites of the property express Outstanding Universal Value in terms of the age of the phenomenon, the form of the smelting structures, the completeness of the metallurgical complex elements, the diversity and richness of the

architectural techniques, and the blacksmith traditions that are still alive today. The limited state of documentation in the property zones and in the buffer zones however means that the conditions of authenticity are vulnerable. Maintaining authenticity should be an important priority in the management of the property, to ensure the resilience of smithing traditions.

Management and protection requirements

The property is protected at national level by a set of laws, and by traditional protection provided by local communities on the basis of customary law. Management is also ensured at local level by communities, except for the site of Békuy, located in the Maro forest reserve.

A management system, drawn up for the period 2018-2022, is based on the management plans for each of the five sites, and constitutes the main sustainable management tool for the property. The property is managed in terms of reflection and orientations by a National Management Committee and in practical terms by the Listed World Heritage Sites Department. The national management committee exercises authority and control for all questions relating to the sites. At the level of each individual site, a local committee has been set up to ensure the sustainable management of the property by the local communities. The committee is guided by the site management plan and the orientations of the national management committee.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Continuing issuing Municipal Orders to officialise the protection of all the serial components of the property,
 - b) As the conservation measures are one of the most important challenges for the management of the property, developing strategies to ensure the stability of financial resources, sufficient numbers of qualified human resources, and multiple institutional and technical capacities,
 - c) Setting up the scientific committee in charge of conceiving, examining and supervising research, conservation and valorisation work on the property,
 - d) Developing the management system so as to include action plans with clear priorities as regards conservation intervention and budget proposals, and to include a risk preparedness plan and strengthened monitoring systems,
 - e) Finalising the tourism management plan,
 - f) Continuing archaeological prospection, the inventory and documentation of ancient ferrous metallurgy sites inside the boundaries of the property and in the buffer zones,
 - g) Continuing archaeological research and ethnographic investigations that are not strictly linked to the metallurgical phenomenon, such as settlement sites and burial grounds near to

the furnaces, document them and consider their inclusion in the future in buffer zones,

5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2021**, a report on the implementation on the above-mentioned recommendations;
6. Decides that the name of the property be changed in order to specify the geographic location of the sites to: **Ancient ferrous metallurgy sites of Burkina Faso**;
7. Encourages international cooperation to support the protection and conservation of the property;
8. Also encourages countries in the region to commit themselves to a procedure of nominating metallurgical sites in their territory so as to provide a selection of properties that are representative of the whole metallurgical phenomenon across Western Africa.

C.2. ARAB STATES

C.2.1. New Nominations

Property	Dilmun Burial Mounds
ID No.	1542
State Party	Bahrain
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 57.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.12

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Dilmun Burial Mounds, Bahrain**, 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 Dilmun Burial Mounds is a serial property formed by 21 archaeological sites located in the western part of the island of Bahrain. Six of the selected site components are burial mound fields consisting of some dozen to several thousand tumuli. Together they comprise about 11,774 burial mounds. The remaining 15 site components consist of 13 single royal mounds and two pairs of royal mounds, all embedded in the urban fabric of A'ali village.

The Dilmun Burial Mounds were constructed during the Early Dilmun Period over a period of 300 years, approximately between 2050 and 1750 BCE. The property encompasses the most representative sites of Early and Late Type Dilmun Burial Mound construction. The burial mounds bear witness to the flourishing of the Early Dilmun civilization

around the 2nd millennium BCE. During that period, Bahrain gained economic importance on an international level as a trade hub which led to population growth and, as a consequence, to a more diversified social complexity. The latter is best reflected in the extensive necropoli with their variety of graves, comprising burial mounds of various sizes, as well as chieftain mounds and the grandest of them all, the royal mounds.

Archaeological evidence shows that the burial sites were originally not constructed as mounds but as cylindrical low towers. The royal mounds, characterized by their pronounced sizes and elaborate burial chambers, were constructed as two-storeyed sepulchral towers forming a ziggurat-like shape. Two of the last Dilmun kings have been identified as Ri' Mum and Yagli-'El in relation to the royal mounds 8 and 10.

The Dilmun Burial Mounds illustrate globally-unique characteristics not only with regards to their numbers, density and scale but also in terms of construction typology and details, such as their alcove-equipped burial chambers.

Criterion (iii): The Dilmun Burial Mounds represent unique sepulchral testimony to the Early Dilmun civilization over a period of 300 years. As remains of settlements are scarce and buried under thick layers of soil, the Dilmun Burial Mounds are the most extensive and most apparent evidence of the Early Dilmun culture. At the time, the newly gained prosperity allowed the island's ancient inhabitants to develop an elaborate burial tradition applicable to the entire population. The excavated mounds provide a cross section of various social groups in the Early Dilmun society, attesting to thousands of individuals of different age, gender, and social class. They also offer crucial evidence on the evolution of elites and ruling classes. The ancient inhabitants of Bahrain understood the special geological configuration of the island and used less fertile land for the development of these extraordinary cemeteries.

Criterion (iv): The evolution of the Early Dilmun civilization is reflected in the architecture of the Dilmun Burial Mounds. Four different mound types give clues about the emergence of social hierarchies. Even though the burial mounds can be divided according to variations in size and interior design, the basic layout of the mounds remains the same throughout the 300-year period. The construction typology is exceptional. The majority of the tombs were constructed as single-storeyed small cylindrical towers while some of the bigger two-storeyed examples were built in a ziggurat-like shape. A very particular and unique characteristic of the Dilmun tumuli construction is the presence of alcoves. Depending on the occupant's social status there can be up to six of such alcoves which were usually filled with mortuary gifts.

Integrity

The serial property displays the original distribution of Early and Late Type Dilmun Burial Mounds, organized in individual cemeteries. It excludes two fields which provide evidence of the great majority

of Early Type Early Dilmun Burial Mounds (Wadi as-Sail and Umm Jidr) which are planned to be nominated as an extension in a second nomination phase. The five distinct types of burial mounds reflect a hierarchy of the ancient population and present a cross section of various social groups of the Early Dilmun society.

Most of the tumuli have not been excavated and their fabric is completely intact, solely impacted by occasional ancient looting and natural erosion that has transformed the once sepulchral towers into mounds. As a result of previous development activities, the setting has lost parts of its integrity. In particular the direct vicinity of residential developments affects the visual integrity of some of the property components. However, urban developments have come to a halt due to effective arrangements in the protection and management of the site. Corrective measures are underway and include the introduction of green belts around the ancient cemeteries in order to improve their visual setting.

Authenticity

The serial property is authentic in terms of its location, function, material and substance, form and design, as well as density. Despite having been impacted by erosion and partially by looting in ancient times, the mounds' architecture, layout and interior design remain intact. The particular characteristics and distribution of Early and Late Types of Early Dilmun Burial Mounds within the cemeteries are excellently displayed. The density of fields in a limited area is exceptional as well as the unique concentration of burial mounds within each cemetery.

Management and protection requirements

All site components of the Dilmun Burial Mounds serial property are registered as National Monuments and are protected according to the Kingdom of Bahrain Legislative Decree No. 11 of 1995 concerning the Protection of Antiquities. The restrictions for urban development within the buffer zones of the site components are integrated in the Land Use and Zoning regulations which are subcategories of the Physical Planning Legislation of 1994. Site administration is carried out by the Bahrain Authority for Culture and Antiquities. A unit with the Directorate has been designated for the administration of the property.

The Dilmun Burial Mounds Management Plan has been approved and effective since January 2018 for a period of five years, including long-term objectives for the site. It is envisioned as an integrated management and action plan with the following key strategic themes: administration and finance, land ownership and development, research, conservation, awareness-raising and community involvement, as well as interpretation, presentation and visitor management. The management plan works also as a protection plan as it addresses the main threats to the site components, which are development pressures, pollution and erosion.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Completing the condition assessment survey for all the features of the property, then developing a conservation action plan accordingly,
 - b) Adding documentation as a strategic objective to the management plan,
 - c) Adding more indicators to monitor visitor impact, stakeholders' involvement and capacity building and documentation as a separate issue to be monitored,
 - d) Adding a documentation officer position to the DBM Unit,
 - e) Developing a risk management plan;
5. Also recommends that, as already planned by the State Party, an extension of this property to include Umm Jidr and Wadi as-Sail mound fields be submitted in the foreseen timeframe.

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

Property	Babylon
ID No.	278 Rev
State Party	Iraq
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 91.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.13

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Babylon, Iraq**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (vi)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Babylon is an archaeological site which stands out as a unique testimony to one of the most influential empires of the ancient world. One of the largest, oldest settlements in Mesopotamia and the Middle East, it was the seat of successive powerful empires under such famous rulers as Hammurabi and Nebuchadnezzar. As the capital of the Neo-Babylonian Empire (626-539 BCE), it is the most exceptional testimony of this culture at its height and represents the expression of this civilization's creativity through its unusual urbanism, the architecture of its monuments (religious, palatial and defensive) and their decorative expressions of royal power. Babylon radiated not only political, technical and artistic influence over all regions of the ancient Near and Middle East, but it also left a

considerable scientific legacy in the fields of mathematics and astronomy.

As an archaeological site, Babylon possesses exceptional cultural and symbolic associations of universal value. The property represents the tangible remains of a multifaceted myth that has functioned as a model, parable, scapegoat and symbol for over two thousand years. Babylon figures in the religious texts and traditions of the three Abrahamic faiths and has consistently been a source of inspiration for literary, philosophical and artistic works. The buildings and other urban features contained within the boundaries of the property (outer and inner-city walls, gates, palaces, temples including the ziggurat, the probable inspiration for the Tower of Babel, etc.), include all its attributes as a unique testimony to the neo-Babylonian civilization, in particular its contribution to architecture and urban design. Eighty-five percent of the property remains unexcavated and of primary importance to support the site's Outstanding Universal Value through further conservation and research.

Criterion (iii): *Babylon dates back to the third millennium BCE and was the seat of successive powerful empires under such famous rulers as Hammurabi and Nebuchadnezzar. As the capital of the Neo-Babylonian Empire (626-539 BCE), it is the most exceptional testimony of this culture at its height and represents the expression of this civilization's creativity during this highly productive phase in architectural and urban creation.*

Babylon's cultural legacy was enhanced by previous Akkadian and Sumerian cultural achievements, which included the cuneiform writing system, a significant tool for today's knowledge of the history and evolution of the region in general and Babylon in particular. In turn, Babylon exerted considerable political, scientific, technological, architectural and artistic influence upon other human settlements in the region, and on successive historic periods of Antiquity.

Criterion (vi): *Babylon functioned as a model, parable and symbol of ancient power for over two thousand years and inspires artistic, popular and religious culture on a global scale. The tales of Babel find reference in the religious texts of the three Abrahamic religions. In the works of Greek historians, Babylon was distant, exotic and incredible. Classical texts attribute one of the seven wonders of the world to Babylon: the Hanging Gardens; and other texts speak of the wondrous Tower of Babel. Both are iconic but have their origins in real ancient structures of which archaeological traces are still preserved: the ziggurat Etemenanki and Nebuchadnezzar's palatial complex.*

Integrity

The boundaries of the property encompass the outer walls of the neo-Babylonian capital on all sides. These limits are well marked by remnants of the fortifications in the form of mounds visible on the ground and they are also confirmed by archaeological surveys. The buildings and other

urban features contained within the property include all archaeological remains since the time of Hammurabi until the Hellenistic period, and specifically urbanistic and architectural products of the Neo-Babylonian period when the city was at the height of its power and glory. These represent the complete range of attributes of the property as a unique testimony to the Neo-Babylonian civilization, and the material basis for its cultural and symbolic associations.

The property suffers from a variety of threats including illegal constructions, trash dumping and burning, small-scale industrial pollution, urban encroachments and other environmental factors. At the time of inscription, the general physical fabric of the site is in a critical condition and lacks programmed efforts towards conservation. Both the reconstructions and structural alterations of the 'Revival of Babylon Project' and other constructions in the 1980s have negatively affected the integrity of the property. Whilst the constructions of the 20th century are excluded from the property and now function as above-ground buffer zones within the property area, the future management of these within the overall property will be critical to the preservation of the fragile condition of integrity.

Authenticity

Some physical elements of the site have been viewed as problematic in terms of authenticity, in particular the reconstructions built on archaeological foundations, which aimed at making the scanty archaeological remains better visible to visitors, and the 20th century interventions within the property. In most cases, however, these additions are discernible from the original remains. Whilst it is a matter of debate whether these did affect the legibility of the spatial organization of the urban core, the inner and outer city limits remain discernible today and approximately 85 percent of the property is unexcavated. Authenticity of these remains is very vulnerable based on the critical state of conservation of the property.

For the reconstructed sections, the authenticity of the property above-ground is problematic. While all other 20th century constructions were excluded from the property and covered by the above-ground buffer zones, the unusually high number of reconstructions and the fact that some of these were almost complete reconstructions based on very scanty archaeological evidence remains an unfortunate part of the history of the property. The height and design of these reconstructions is therefore based on conjecture rather than scientific or archaeological evidence. These volumetric aspects of the reconstructed monuments and the additions in successive restorations did affect the ability of parts of the property to convey authenticity in form and design with regard to these archaeological remains. Likewise, based on the introduction of new materials, these monuments illustrate limited authenticity in material and substance.

Management and protection requirements

The property falls under the jurisdiction of the Iraqi Antiquities and Heritage Law No. 55 of 2002, which aims to protect, conserve and manage all archaeological sites in Iraq. The law is also concerned with surveying, excavating and documenting all archaeological sites and presenting them to the public. The law is enforced by the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage, a body under the authority of the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Antiquities. At the provincial level, the Directorate of Antiquities and Heritage of Babil is directly responsible to ensure the conservation, management and monitoring of the property, and works in collaboration with the Antiquity and Heritage Police who maintain a station near the site.

The state of conservation of the property is very concerning and constitutes an ascertained danger in the absence of a coordinated programmed conservation approach with urgent priority interventions. A management plan has been developed through an in-depth consultation process with local and national stakeholders since 2011. Both the federal and provincial governments have committed sufficient levels of funding to ensure that the property is conserved, studied and developed for visitors to international standards while protecting its Outstanding Universal Value. It is essential that the overall principles laid out in the plan are subsequently transferred to concrete actions on site, prioritizing conservation to prevent immediate losses which can occur at any time, in particular in case of rainfalls.

4. Also inscribes **Babylon, Iraq** on the List of World Heritage in Danger;
5. Recommends that the State Party invites a mission to the property as soon as possible to agree on 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 conservation strategy and corrective measures that can then be phased and costed. Efforts would then be made with the assistance of the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS to find partners, technical support and donors to support this conservation project;
6. Also recommends that the State Party give urgent consideration to the following:
 - a) Developing and finalizing the comprehensive conservation plan for the property and within this address the various risk factors identified in the risk map provided, including through proposing concrete measures towards their effective reduction and mitigation as well as the establishment of a priority intervention scheme for the most urgent conservation measures needed,
 - b) Augmenting the management plan to include the above-described conservation plan, to allow the management team to focus on priority, emergency interventions and providing detailed

implementation-oriented guidance as well as quality indicators for its successful implementation,

- c) Researching further the relationships between the Neo-Babylonian capital and its wider landscape, in particular towards the Euphrates River, which is located a few kilometres west of Babylon and, based on the outcomes of this research, consider further extending the buffer zone in order to address actual and potential future challenges which can be identified in the wider setting of the archaeological city,
 - d) Communicating to visitors the revised boundary concept and the explicit exclusion of 20th century additions from the property;
7. 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 examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
 8. Encourages international cooperation to support the protection and conservation of the property.

C.3. ASIA-PACIFIC

C.3.1. New Nominations

Property	Budj Bim Cultural Landscape
ID No.	1577
State Party	Australia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(v)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 102.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.14

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Budj Bim Cultural Landscape, Australia**, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (v)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Budj Bim Cultural Landscape is located within the traditional Country of the Gunditjmarara, an Australian aboriginal nation, in south-western Australia. It is a serial property of three components, comprising the northern component of Budj Bim, with the Budj Bim volcano and Tae Rak (Lake Condah), the central component of Kurtonitj, located approximately 5 km south along the lava flow, and the southern Tyrendarra component, bordered by the Pallawara and Killara Rivers. The Budj Bim lava flows, which connect the three components, provided the basis for a complex aquaculture system developed by the Gunditjmarara, based on deliberate redirection,

modification and management of waterways and wetlands to harvest Kooyang (short-finned eel, *anguilla australis*). The property presents one of the world's most extensive and oldest aquaculture networks, which has provided a six-millennia-long economic and social base for Gunditjmarara society.

This deep time interrelationship of Gunditjmarara cultural and environmental systems is documented through present-day Gunditjmarara cultural knowledge, practices, and material culture, as well as scientific research and historical documents. It is evidenced in the aquaculture system itself and in the interrelated geological, hydrological and ecological systems. The Budj Bim Cultural Landscape is the result of a creational process narrated by the Gunditjmarara as a "deep time" story. From an archaeological perspective, "deep time" refers to a period of at least 32,000 years that Aboriginal people have lived in the Budj Bim Cultural Landscape. The ongoing dynamic relationship between the Gunditjmarara and their land is nowadays carried by knowledge systems retained through oral transmission and continuity of cultural practices.

Criterion (iii): The Budj Bim Cultural Landscape bears an exceptional testimony to the cultural traditions, knowledge, practices and ingenuity of the Gunditjmarara. The extensive networks and antiquity of the constructed and modified aquaculture system of the Budj Bim Cultural Landscape bears testimony to the Gunditjmarara as engineers and kooyang fishers. Gunditjmarara knowledge and practices have endured and continue to be passed down via their Elders and are recognisable across the wetlands of the Budj Bim Cultural Landscape in the form of ancient and elaborate systems of stone-walled kooyang husbandry (or aquaculture) facilities. Gunditjmarara cultural traditions, including associated storytelling, dance and basket weaving, continue to be maintained by their collective multigenerational knowledge.

Criterion (v): The Budj Bim Cultural Landscape is a rare, intact and outstanding representative example of human interaction with the environment and testimony to the lives of the Gunditjmarara, documenting land modification strategies, which challenge the division of hunter-gatherer and agricultural societies. The Landscape was created by the Gunditjmarara, who purposefully harnessed the productive potential of the patchwork of wetlands on the Budj Bim lava flow. They achieved this by creating, modifying and maintaining an extensive hydrological engineering system that manipulated water flow in order to trap, store and harvest kooyang that migrate seasonally through the system. Beyond the physical elements, such as channels, weirs, dams, ponds and sinkholes, holistic interaction with the environment is supported and maintained through Gunditjmarara narratives and cultural traditions.

Integrity

Budj Bim Cultural Landscape includes the eight largest Gunditjmarara aquaculture complexes and a representative selection of the most significant and

best-preserved smaller structures. The property is free of major threats and is sufficient in size to illustrate the ways in which multiple systems – social, spiritual, geological, hydrological and ecological – interact and function. While the property contains a dense and representative collection of attributes, which are sufficient to demonstrate Outstanding Universal Value, the property might have potential for future expansion. The lava flow, basis of the water management complexes but also the narrative of creation and cultural significance to the Gunditjmarra, connects the three components but continues its physical presence between and beyond these three. If future surveys and studies determine additional features located within the lava flow but outside the property boundaries, these should become included by means of a boundary modification request.

Authenticity

Authenticity of Budj Bim Cultural Landscape is based on its continuity in use and function and traditional management as well as, at times, of material, substance, location, setting and intangible cultural associations and practices. The Gunditjmarra aquaculture system retains the form and functionality it has had during the last millennia in relation to the underlying lava stream, the continued functioning of the water flows, and the presence of kooyang. Despite historical interruption for much of the 20th century, the property has retained its authenticity. Recent restitution of property rights to the Gunditjmarra lands' traditional owners, the refilling of Tae Rak and reestablishment of continued use of aquaculture complexes, have enhanced the condition of the property. The cooperated management approach in the Budj Bim National Park, which is not under Gunditjmarra ownership, ensures that attributes retained are sustainably managed and preserved, which sufficiently demonstrates authenticity for this section of the property.

Management and protection requirements

The property enjoys legal protection at the highest national level according to the Australian Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act of 1999, and a large part of the property, about 90% of the Budji Bim component and about half of the Tyrendarra component, were listed as cultural heritage sites on the National List of Australia in 2004. It is desirable to also have the remaining parts designated on the national heritage register in the near future. This is supported by local planning schemes. Glenelg and Moyne Shires have established a 'special use zone' over parts of the Budj Bim component, including Tae Rak. The purpose of the special use zone is to provide for the development of land consistent with the protection and management of the natural and Aboriginal cultural values.

The management system is to be coordinated by the Budj Bim Cultural Landscape World Heritage Steering Committee, which will act as a communication and shared decision-making body between the local customary guardians

(represented through GMTOAC, Budj Bim Council and Winda-Mara Aboriginal Corporation) and the state heritage and environmental authorities, which include the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council, the GMTOAC Registered Aboriginal Party and the Victorian Heritage Council, as well as the national level, here represented by the Australian World Heritage Advisory Committee.

On the ground, management is undertaken by a range of professional and service staff, employed by Parks Victoria, Aboriginal Victoria, the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, the GMTOAC, and the Winda-Mara Aboriginal Corporation. Notable among the institutional management arrangements is the Budj Bim Ranger Programme, which is managed through the Winda-Mara Aboriginal Corporation and employs full-time rangers, who are mentored by Gunditjmarra Elders to provide them with traditional and cultural knowledge and support. This management arrangement of Budj Bim Cultural Landscape allows on-the-ground management approaches to be guided by the traditional guardian communities in line with cultural traditions and practices.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Continuing to undertake surveys and studies on cultural heritage features along the entire lava flow and, in cases where additional features contributing to the Outstanding Universal Value are identified outside the property boundaries, considering submitting a boundary modification to include these,
 - b) Listing all property components as cultural heritage in the Australian National Heritage Register and extend the 'special use zone' established in local planning schemes to cover the property components and areas,
 - c) Finalizing the property-specific strategic management framework,
 - d) Augmenting the monitoring system to include indicators on the continuity or change in land management practices, youth involvement, and property valuation by the Gunditjmarra guardian community.

Property	Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City
ID No.	1592
State Party	China
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 112.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.15

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,

2. *Inscribes the Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City, China, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (iii) and (iv);*
3. *Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

Brief synthesis

The Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City was the centre of power and belief of an early regional state in the Circum-Taihu Lake Area. It is located on a plain criss-crossed by river networks in the eastern foothills of the Tianmu Mountains in the Yangtze River Basin on the southeast coast of China.

The property is composed of four areas: Area of Yaoshan Site; Area of High-dam at the Mouth of the Valley; Area of Low-dam on the Plain – Causeway in Front of the Mountains; and Area of City Site.

The Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City reveals an early regional state with rice-cultivating agriculture as its economic base, and social differentiation and a unified belief system, which existed in the Late Neolithic period in China. With a series of sites, including the City Site built during ca. 3300-2300 BCE, the Peripheral Water Conservancy System with complex functions and socially-graded cemeteries (including an altar), and the excavated objects represented by series of jade artefacts symbolizing the belief system, as well as its early age, the property represents the remarkable contributions made by the Yangtze River Basin to the origins of Chinese civilization. In addition, the pattern and functional zoning of the capital, together with the characteristics of the settlements of the Liangzhu culture and of the Outer City with the terraces, support strongly the value of the property.

Criterion (iii): *The Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City, as the centre of power and belief of Liangzhu culture, is an outstanding testimony of an early regional state with rice-cultivating agriculture as its economic base, and social differentiation and a unified belief system, which existed in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River in the Late Neolithic period of China. It provides unparalleled evidence for concepts of cultural identity, social and political organization, and the development of society and culture in the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age in China and the region.*

Criterion (iv): *The Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu illustrates the transition from small-scale Neolithic societies to a large integrated political unit with hierarchy, rituals and crafts. It includes outstanding examples of early urbanization expressed in earthen monuments, city and landscape planning, social hierarchy expressed in burial differentiations in cemeteries within the property, socio-cultural strategies for organization of space, and materialization of power. It represents the great achievement of prehistoric rice-cultivating civilization of China over 5000 years ago, and as an outstanding example of early urban civilization.*

Integrity

The four component parts of the Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City include all the identified attributes necessary to convey its significance as an outstanding representation of a prehistoric early state and urban civilization in the Yangtze River Basin.

The property contains all material elements of the archaeological ruins, four main man-made elements, i.e. the City Site, the Peripheral Water Conservancy System, the socially-graded cemeteries (including an altar), and excavated objects represented by jade artefacts, as well as the natural topography that is directly linked to the function of the sites.

The buffer zone includes the historical environmental elements associated with the value of the property, such as mountains, isolated mounds, bodies of water and wetlands, but also includes scattered contemporaneous archaeological remains surrounding the ancient city, as well as the intrinsic association of value between different sites and their spatial layout and pattern.

The impact of urban development and construction and natural factors threatening the property have been properly addressed.

Authenticity

Sites in the four areas, including the City Site, the Peripheral Water Conservancy System, the socially-graded cemeteries (including an altar), preserved as archaeological sites, carry the authentic historical information of the heritage of the period ca. 3300-2300 BCE, including characteristics in site selection, space and environment, location and layout, contour of remains, materials and technologies, and historical function of the sites, as well as the internal connection between the overall layout of the property and individual elements, and the historical natural environment of the distribution region of the sites. The objects unearthed from the four areas represented by jade artefacts authentically preserve the shape, categories, decorative patterns, functions, materials and the complex processing technologies and exquisite craftsmanship of the artefacts. Together with the archaeological sites, they authentically and credibly demonstrate the degree of development of the rice-cultivating civilization in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River in the Neolithic period and provide a panorama of Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City as an early regional urban civilization.

Protection and management requirements

Three components sites, Area of Yaoshan Site (01), Area of Causeway in Front of the Mountains (03-2), and Area of City Site (04) of the Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City, have obtained the highest-level national protection and are located in the Key Protection Subzone within the protection range of “Liangzhu Archaeological Site”, a National Priority Protected Site for the protection of cultural relics. The Area of High-dam

at the Mouth of the Valley (02) and Area of the Low-dam on the Plain (03-1) were listed as Provincial Protected Sites of Zhejiang in 2017, and an application is being processed for listing them as National Priority Protected Sites.

The property is owned by the State and is protected by relevant laws and regulations such as the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, Regulations for the Implementation of Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, and Administrative Regulations of Zhejiang Province on the Protection of Cultural Relics, and enjoys both national and provincial-level status in protection.

Special protection policies and regulations for the property have been formulated and improved, including Regulations for the Protection and Management of Liangzhu Archaeological Site of Hangzhou (revised in 2013), and a series of special regulations for heritage protection has been prepared, issued and implemented, including the Conservation Master Plan for the Liangzhu Archaeological Site (2008-2025) as a National Priority Protected Site, and monitoring over the property and its surroundings is also strengthened.

All four areas of the Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City share the same buffer zone and are managed effectively in a uniform way by a common management authority – the Hangzhou Liangzhu Archaeological Administrative District Management Committee.

It has a clear system for division of work and responsibilities, complete functions, sufficient technical and management staff specializing in protection, sufficient resources of funds, and complete facilities.

Various protection and management regulations will be strictly implemented, environmental capacity and development and construction activities in the property area will be effectively controlled, and negative impacts on the property from the pressures of various developments will be curbed; demands of stakeholders will be coordinated and taken into overall consideration, and the balance between the protection of the property and developments in tourism and urban construction will be kept, both rationally and effectively.

Research, interpretation and dissemination of the heritage value will be strengthened; the integrated function of the property, including cultural tourism and ecological protection, will be brought into play appropriately, and a sustainable and harmonious relationship between the protection of Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City and the development of Yuhang District and Hangzhou City will be maintained.

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

a) Completing the designation of component part "Area of High-dam at the Mouth of the Valley" and component part "Area of Low-dam on the Plain" of the property as "National Protection Priority Sites", as planned,

b) Completing the management plan with a visitor management plan including the following aspects:

- i) Controlling visitor numbers to meet carrying capacity goals,
- ii) Ensuring minimal touching and/or trampling of the artefacts and constituent site elements,
- iii) Promoting an integrated interpretation of the property that includes all its four component parts;

c) Adding updated documentation as an indicator to the monitoring system for the property,

d) Developing and implementing Heritage Impact Assessments for development proposals, particularly infrastructure projects such as national and provincial highways and railway projects, as well as the social and economic impact of relocations of households, businesses and industries.

Property	Jaipur City, Rajasthan
ID No.	1605
State Party	India
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(v)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 122.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.16

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,

2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Jaipur City, Rajasthan, 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) Develop a clear plan to enhance the state of conservation of the property with regard to development impacts, including those affecting the city wall, and otherwise including conservation measures for the city wall and craft streets, and commence implementation of the plan,

b) Complete the detailed heritage inventory for the nominated property covering all attributes at a suitable level of detail,

c) Improve the legal protection to overcome the danger to the nominated property and ensure it is adequate and effective for all attributes, including ensuring coordination between the various protective measures,

d) Extend the management system to cover all attributes in the nominated property, and demonstrate the enhanced management system is effective, well-coordinated and has

adequate supporting administrative tools and power,

- e) Undertake Heritage Impact Assessments for any current or planned projects which may affect the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, in compliance with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines,
 - f) Develop a detailed monitoring program, including more detailed indicators,
 - g) Establish an overall interpretation and presentation policy and program for the nominated property;
3. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site.

Property	Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto
ID No.	1610
State Party	Indonesia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 133.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.17

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto, Indonesia**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto is an outstanding example of a pioneering technological ensemble planned and built by European engineers in their colonies designed to extract strategic coal resources. The technological developments demonstrate both European engineering knowledge and the contribution of local environmental wisdom and traditional practices in the organisation of labour. It also exemplifies the profound and lasting impact of the changes in social relations of production imposed by the European colonial powers in their colonies, which provided both the material and labour inputs that underpinned the world-wide industrialisation of the second half of the 19th century and early 20th century. The many skilled and unskilled workers included local Minangkabau people, contract workers from Java and China, and convict labourers called ‘chained people’ or orang rantai from Dutch-controlled areas within present-day Indonesia.

Built to exploit the exceedingly rich Ombilin coal deposits, located in the inaccessible mountains of West Sumatra, the Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of

Sawahlunto is an extensive technological ensemble consisting of twelve components located in three functionally-related areas: Area A, consisting of open pit mines and labyrinthine underground mining tunnels together with on-site coal processing facilities, supported by a full-facility purpose-built mining town nearby at Sawahlunto; Area B an ingeniously engineered rack mountain railway together with numerous rail bridges and tunnels, linking the mines to the coastal seaport, across 155 kilometres of rugged mountain terrain; and Area C, a dredged harbour and newly-constructed seaport at Emmahaven on Sumatra’s Indian Ocean coast from where the coal was shipped throughout the Netherlands East Indies and to Europe.

Criterion (ii): Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto exhibits a significant interchange of mining technology between Europe and its colonies during the second half of the 19th century and early 20th century. This complex technological ensemble was planned and built as a fully-integrated system designed to enable efficient deep-bore extraction, processing, transport and shipment of industrial-quality coal. Its overall design and staged execution shows a systematic and prolonged transfer of engineering knowledge and mining practices intended to develop the mining industry in the Netherlands East Indies. This was further shaped by local knowledge concerning geological formations in the tropical environment, and by local traditional practices.

Criterion (iv): Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto is an outstanding example of a technological ensemble designed for maximum efficiency in the extraction of a key, strategic natural resource – in this case industrial grade coal. It illustrates characteristics of the later stage of global industrialisation in the second half of the 19th century and early 20th century, when engineering technologies and complex systems of production gave rise to the globalised economy of industry and commerce. The engineering technologies included deep bore vertical tunneling of mine shafts, mechanical ore washing and sorting, steam locomotion and rack railway, inclined and reverse-arc rail bridge construction, rock-blast railroad tunnels, deep-dredge harbours, and coal storage in climate-controlled silos. These were complemented by the construction of a purpose-built, planned modern mining town of more than 7000 inhabitants complete with all facilities – housing, food service, health, education, spiritual, and recreational – designed to cater to a strictly hierarchical structure of industrialisation and division of labour.

Integrity

Each of the three areas includes the necessary attributes to understand the integrated system of coal exploitation and transportation – with its systemic linkage of shaft-and tunnel mines, a 155 km long mountain railway system, and seaport. The components that comprise the company town and railway line continue to function; whereas the mining components are no longer in use. The

overall integrity of the serial property is currently good/satisfactory, including the visual integrity; although the tropical conditions and fast rate of growth of vegetation create significant challenges for conservation, and ad hoc small-scale development is an issue for many elements and components. Some components have been adapted for new uses.

Authenticity

Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto is a technological ensemble consisting of twelve components. Despite the deterioration of many disused elements, the technological ensemble of mines, mining town, railway, and port facilities meet the requirements of authenticity in relation to their original form and design, materials and substance, location and setting.

Management and protection requirements

Located in three regencies and four municipalities of the West Sumatra Province, the property is protected through two main legal instruments, the National Law No.11 of 2010 for the protection, development and utilisation of cultural property in Indonesia at the national, provincial, and regency and municipal levels and the National Law Number 26 of 2007 for the arrangement of special plans and spatial plans at national, provincial, regency and municipal levels. As of February 2019, all components have protective designations at the provincial and/or national levels, and the national level protection for all components is expected to be in place shortly. The process for establishing the World Heritage property as a National Strategic Area (Kawasan Strategis Nasional) will be initiated by the State Party following its inscription in the World Heritage List.

The property's state of conservation and the condition of the material attributes contained within the property's boundaries are monitored through conservation frameworks. A governance and consultation framework has been established for the management of property from the policy and planning levels, to the operational level. The overall coordination for the management of property is undertaken by the Board of the Directors for the Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto which consists of relevant ministries and members from the relevant municipalities.

Once fully established, the Site Management Office for the Conservation of the Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto will implement the management plan and maintenance plan; evaluate development proposals; provide guidance and support for owners; and coordinate the activities of all stakeholders and the expert Advisory Board. A Management Plan is in place and provides a useful framework that could be further improved by incorporating conservation measures and principles for decision making on conservation projects (especially for adaptive reuse of historic structures).

In light of the decline in coal mining, Sawahlunto is developing heritage tourism as its main economic activity, and visitor numbers are expected to

increase. West Sumatra Provincial Regulation No. 3 includes a regional tourism development master plan 2014-2025. The management plan outlines objectives and actions to develop visitor and tourism facilities and experiences; and a Sustainable Tourism Strategy with the objectives of ensuring that sustainable tourism will assist with the conservation of the property, enhance the experience of visitors, and empower and benefit local communities. The Sawahlunto mining sites and company town currently provide visitor and tourism experiences including seven local museums and a visitor centre. The Indonesia Rail Company has commenced work to revitalise the railway to provide a tourism experience along the historic rail route. There is a proposal to develop the silo at the Emmahaven Port coal storage facilities as a staging point for the presentation of the property and as an entry point for visitors from outside West Sumatra.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Completing the processes to provide national cultural property designation and protection for the entire property,
 - b) Considering the possibilities for streamlining the various local, provincial and national legal designations that have been used to provide protection to the buffer zone, and ensuring that these arrangements can prioritise the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property,
 - c) Continuing to exclude future mining operations from the property and buffer zone,
 - d) Implementing the protective zoning established for the Sawahlunto Company Town, ensuring that all attributes are protected,
 - e) Broadening and deepening the identification and protection of attributes within the 12 property components, including all attributes at railway stations (e.g. signalling equipment and other infrastructure), and along the railway corridor prior to the approval of future works on the Trans-Sumatra Railway Project and projects to refurbish the operations of the railway,
 - f) Developing and providing an updated inventory and maps of all attributes and associated elements, including areas of archaeological importance,
 - g) Preparing a detailed program of conservation measures as part of the implementation of the Management Plan, including the maintenance requirements for each component and group of attributes,
 - h) Developing explicit conservation principles for adaptive reuse of identified attributes, particularly in the Company Town,
 - i) Developing and implementing disaster risk reduction strategies that are applicable across the different areas and terrains that are traversed by the property,

- j) Developing and implementing Heritage Impact Assessment for all development proposals that could have an impact on the property (such as the World Maritime Axis Plan),
 - k) Conducting further archaeological research and documentation including: tunnel entrances and airshafts (A1.1, A1.2., A1.4); functional links between the coal processing plan (A3) and Loento Mining Pit Compound (A1.4); original Padang Pandjang Station (B3); connections between the Emmahaven coal storage and old wharf (Area C),
 - l) Developing and implementing capacity building programs for staff and stakeholders in order to ensure a consistent approach to conservation, management and presentation of each area and/or component,
 - m) Completing and implementing the Sustainable Tourism Strategy,
 - n) Developing an overall interpretive strategy and plan to clearly define the overarching interpretive themes and how all the components contribute, and ensuring that the rich social histories of local people and workers from Europe, and other parts of Indonesia and Asia are recognised,
 - o) Improving the monitoring arrangements by orienting indicators more explicitly at the condition of the attributes;
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2021** a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations.

Property	Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group: Mounded Tombs of Ancient Japan
ID No.	1593
State Party	Japan
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 145.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.18

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group: Mounded Tombs of Ancient Japan, Japan**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Located on a plateau above the Osaka Plain, the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group is a serial property of 45 components which contains 49 kofun ('old

mound'), a large and distinctive type of burial mound. The selected kofun are found in two major clusters, and are the richest tangible representation of the culture of the Kofun period in Japan from the 3rd to 6th centuries, a period before Japanese society became an established centralised state under the influence of the Chinese system of law. The kofun have a range of contents, such as grave goods (weapons, armour, ornaments); and clay figures used to decorated the mounds, known as haniwa (in the form of cylinders arranged in rows, or representations of objects, houses, animals and people). Understood as tombs for kings' clans and affiliates during this period, some of the kofun are Ryobo (imperial mausolea) and are managed by Japan's Imperial Household. The serial components have been selected from a total of 160,000 kofun from around Japan and represent the 'middle kofun' period (late 4th to late 5th centuries) which is considered to be the peak of the Kofun period. The attributes of the property are the 49 burial mounds, their geometric forms, methods and materials of construction, moats, archaeological materials and contents (including grave goods, burial facilities and the haniwa). The settings of the kofun, their visual presence in the Osaka region, and the remaining physical and visual links between the kofun are important attributes; as is the evidence of the distinctive funerary practices and ritual uses.

Criterion (iii): While 160,000 kofun are found throughout Japan, the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group represent and provide exceptional testimony to the culture of the Kofun period of Japan's ancient history. The 45 components demonstrate the period's socio-political structures, social class differences and highly sophisticated funerary system.

Criterion (iv): The Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group demonstrates an outstanding type of ancient East Asian burial mound construction. The role of the kofun in the establishment of social hierarchies within this particular and significant historical period, as well as the tangible attributes such as the clay sculptures, moats and geometric terraced mounds reinforced by stone, are outstanding.

Integrity

The Mozu and Furuichi groups of kofun provide a cohesive narrative of the kingly power expressed through the clustering of the 49 kofun, the range of types and sizes, the grave goods and haniwa, and the continuing ritual uses and high esteem that these sites hold within Japanese society. The integrity of the serial property is based on the rationale for the selection of the components and their ability to convey the Outstanding Universal Value of the kofun. The intactness of the individual components, the material evidence of the mounds and their context, and the state of conservation are also determinants of integrity. Issues that impact on the integrity of the serial property include loss of some features (such as moats), and changes to the uses and settings of the components due to the close proximity of urban development.

Authenticity

Despite changed uses and landscape treatments, and the high degree of 20th century urbanisation of the Osaka region, the kofun are a significant visible and historical presence within the present-day landscape. The authenticity of the selected kofun is demonstrated by their forms, materials and extensive archaeological contents, as well as the esteem which they engender in Japanese society. While the Ryobo generally demonstrate a high degree of authenticity, there are variations within the series. There is a need to ensure that seibi works are subject to impact assessment and reviewed in order to sustain the authenticity of the kofun.

Management and protection requirements

Legal protection of the components is provided by national and local government laws. Ryobo components are protected by the Imperial House Law and the National Property Act; and the 'Historic Site' components are protected by the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. Some components have both designations. The Municipal Historic Sites are designated on the basis of the City Ordinance for the Protection of Cultural Properties, established in accordance with the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. National legal protection is in progress for component 20, and expansion of the buffer zone for component 44. Buffer zone protection includes regulations that control the height and design of new buildings, as well as outdoor advertisements, based on a number of local laws.

The management system is based on the establishment of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Council (comprised of representatives of the Imperial Household Agency, and the relevant Prefectural and City Governments, with the Agency for Cultural as an Observer). The Council is advised by the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Scientific Committee. The Comprehensive Management Plan outlines the implementation of the protection and management of the property and the buffer zones. The Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Council has overall responsibility for implementing the Action Plan and ensuring coordination between different organisations. The Osaka Prefecture and each of the relevant City governments has a Disaster Prevention Plan; and there are museums and interpretation facilities in the cities of Osaka, Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera. The Sakai City Government is planning a new interpretation facility in the Mozu area, which should be subject to Heritage Impact Assessment.

Factors affecting this property are those associated with the close proximity of urban development, creating significant potential pressures on the buffer zones. Pressures on the conservation of the kofun occur through the erosion of the earthen mounds, poorly managed vegetation growth, and the need to maintain water quality of the moats. These are actively managed. The conservation measures are appropriate and well-resourced, although actions by the various governments, private owners and communities must continue to

be well-coordinated. The monitoring arrangements are adequate, although they could be further enhanced through further development of non-invasive techniques for periodically monitoring the structural condition of the mounds, and indicators for monitoring the interests and support of local residential communities.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Continuing to document the intangible dimensions of the serial property,
 - b) Completing the required legal designations for the national level protection of Component 20, and the agreed adjustment to the buffer zone for Component 44,
 - c) Completing the preparation of Basic Seibi Plans for the components designated as 'Historic Sites', ensuring their coherence with conservation objectives and the protection of Outstanding Universal Value,
 - d) Considering the future use of non-invasive techniques of assessing the structural stability of the mounds,
 - e) Considering providing for greater formal involvement of local residents in the management system,
 - f) Further exploring how the buffer zones relate to the broader setting and what, if anything, needs protecting in the broader setting; and implement the subsequent measures,
 - g) Reviewing and deepening the Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed new interpretation centre (Sakai City) in light of the World Heritage inscription and adopted Statement of Outstanding Universal Value,
 - h) Developing and implementing Heritage Impact Assessment for all future development proposals, including: plans for park development/improvements, Bicycle Museum, Daisen Park Improvement Plan, new/improved viewing platforms and the Nankai Railway Koya Line Railroad Elevation Project; Continuing to develop processes for Heritage Impact Assessment, including more direct linkages with the management system and the framework for legal protection of the property.

Property	Megalithic Jar Sites in Xiengkhuang – Plain of Jars
ID No.	1587
State Party	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 156.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.19

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Megalithic Jar Sites in Xiengkhuang – Plain of Jars, Lao People's Democratic Republic**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

More than 2100 tubular-shaped megalithic stone jars used for funerary practices in the Iron Age give the Plain of Jars its name. This serial property of 15 components contain 1325 of these large carved stone jars, stone discs (possibly lids for the jars), secondary burials, grave markers, quarries, manufacturing sites, grave goods and other features. Located on hill slopes and spurs surrounding the central plateau, the jars are large, well-crafted, and required technological skill to produce and move from the quarry locations to the funerary sites. The jars and associated elements are the most prominent evidence of the Iron Age civilisation that made and used them, about which little is known. The sites are dated from between 500 BCE and 500 CE (and possibly up to as late as 800 CE). The jars and associated archaeological features provide evidence of these ancient cultural practices, including associated social hierarchies. The Plain of Jars is located at an historical crossroads between two major cultural systems of Iron Age southeast Asia – the Mun-Mekong system and the Red River/Gulf of Tonkin system. Because the area is one that facilitated movement through the region, enabling trade and cultural exchange, the distribution of the jars sites is thought to be associated with overland routes.

Criterion (iii): The Plain of Jars exhibits an exceptional testimony to the civilisation that made and used the jars for their funerary practices over a period from approximately 500 BCE to sometime after 500 CE. The size of the megalithic jars, and their large number and wide distribution within the Province of Xiengkhuang is remarkable, and the serial property of 15 components contains a range of sites that can attest to the quarrying, manufacturing, transportation and use of the funerary jars over this lengthy period of southeast Asian cultural histories.

Integrity

The integrity of the serial property is based on the material evidence contained in the 15 components, the intactness of the individual components and the series as a whole, and the relatively stable state of conservation of the attributes. There are impacts on the visual integrity of some components, such as the construction of new houses and Buddhist temple outside the buffer zone for Site 1; poorly sited roads/tracks within several components; and conservation problems and intrusive constructions within Site 3. Some attributes have been damaged in the past by bombing and other effects of war, and by cattle grazing.

Authenticity

The authenticity of the serial property is based on the form, design, materials and locations of the megalithic jars and other attributes such as lids, secondary burials and archaeological deposits. For the most part, the materials are original, located in their original locations, with relatively little disturbance to the archaeological deposits. While past factors have damaged the jars and their settings, their abundance, antiquity and condition support the authenticity of the serial property.

Management and protection requirements

The serial property is protected under the Law on National Heritage 2013, supported by the Decree of the President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on the Preservation of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage 1997, and the Provincial Governor's Decree concerning the Management and Conservation of the Plain of Jars World Heritage Sites No. 996. Implementation of the mechanisms of protection occurs at the national, provincial, district and village levels. Coordination is provided by the National Committee for World Heritage and the Xiengkhuang Heritage Steering Committee. A 5-year action plan of specific projects has been developed, including an archaeological research plan, as well as resources for fencing, basic visitor facilities, road improvements, implementation of the national heritage law, and production of interpretive materials. The day-to-day management of most components is provided by nearby villages based on contracts established with the Provincial Government; and a formula for sharing the income from ticket sales with local communities is in place.

The main factors affecting this property are processes of natural deterioration and future development pressures. The State Party has recently achieved the clearance of UXO from the components, commendably removing a challenging barrier to access, research and safety.

The management system requires further development, including the establishment of a management plan and a conservation plan to ensure coordination and consistent conservation approaches, and to pursue needed longer-term strategic improvements. A number of aspects of the management system are yet to be fully implemented, such as the arrangements for Heritage Impact Assessment. Interpretation and

provision of information about the sites to visitors are modest and should be enhanced in the longer term, particularly in light of continuing archaeological research and sustainable tourism initiatives for the Province.

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

- a) Using the themes and implicit principles of the Action Plan, developing a Management Plan for the entire serial property in order to ensure the needed coordination of management activities, clearly directing active conservation measures, and providing for a strategic approach to new initiatives,
- b) Developing the envisaged 'Conservation Plan' and implementing a well-defined and active programme of conservation,
- c) Improving the management and conservation of the different component parts of 'Site 3' to strengthen their integrity,
- d) Urgently and professionally backfilling the excavation trench dug in the 1930s by Colani in Site 28,
- e) Closing the various dirt-roads within Site 52 and rehabilitating the setting to avoid continuing erosion problems,
- f) Continuing the work of clearing UXOs in the buffer zones and areas surrounding the components of the property, guided by the protocols for minimising the impacts on archaeological deposits and features; and completing the removal of the concrete boundary markers that indicate safe paths in areas cleared of UXOs once these are no longer needed,
- g) Completing the Tourism Management Plan for the Plain of Jars, ensuring its consistency with the management system, and incorporating visitor experience and visitor management into a wider framework of tourism destinations in the area,
- h) Continuing to improve the accuracy and detail of the mapping of all property components, including the location of jars, other archaeological features and attributes, particularly for the most heavily visited components. The mapping should also indicate all management structures, land tenures (for Site 1), and other topographic and management-related elements of these sites,
- i) Continuing to conserve and interpret other historic sites and elements within the serial components even though they are not attributes associated with the Outstanding Universal Value (such as the Palaeolithic, Neolithic and modern era archaeological sites, and locally significant historic sites associated with the Second Indochina War),
- j) Developing and implementing strategies for disaster reduction, including capacity building activities,

k) Further developing and implementing 'Heritage Impact Assessment' for development proposals and incorporate these processes into the systems for management and legal protection of the property;

5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2021** a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations.

Property	Bagan
ID No.	1588
States Parties	Myanmar
Criteria proposed by States Parties	(iii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 166.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.20

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Bagan, Myanmar**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii), (iv) and (vi)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Bagan is a sacred landscape which features an exceptional array of Buddhist art and architecture, demonstrates centuries of the cultural tradition of the Theravada Buddhist practice of merit making (Kammatic Buddhism), and provides dramatic evidence of the Bagan Period (Bagan Period 11th – 13th centuries), when redistributive Buddhism became a mechanism of political control, with the king effectively acting as the chief donor. During this period, the Bagan civilisation gained control of the river transport, extending its influence over a large area. The traditions of merit making resulted in a rapid increase in temple construction, peaking in the 13th century. The serial property of eight components is located on a bend in the Ayeyarwady River, in the central dry zone of Myanmar. Seven of the components are located on one side of the River, and one (component 8) is located on the opposite side. Intangible attributes of the property are reflected in Buddhist worship and merit-making activities, traditional cultural practices and farming. The serial property of eight components consists of 3,595 recorded monuments – including stupas, temples and other structures for Buddhist spiritual practice, extensive archaeological resources, and many inscriptions, murals and sculptures. Bagan is a complex, layered cultural landscape which also incorporates living communities and contemporary urban areas.

Criterion (iii): Bagan is an exceptional and continuing testimony to the Buddhist cultural tradition of merit making, and to the peak of Bagan civilisation in the 11th-13th centuries when it was the capital of a regional empire.

Criterion (iv): Bagan contains an extraordinary ensemble of Buddhist monumental architecture, reflecting the strength of religious devotion of an early major Buddhist empire. Within the context of the rich expressions and traditions of Buddhist architecture and art found throughout Asia, Bagan is distinctive and outstanding.

Criterion (vi): Bagan is an exceptional example of the living Buddhist beliefs and traditions of merit making, expressed through the remarkable number of surviving stupas, temples and monasteries, supported by continuing religious traditions and activities. While the evidence of practices of merit-making are common in many Buddhist sites and areas, the influences established in the Bagan period, and the scale and diversity of expressions, and continuing traditions make Bagan exceptional.

Integrity

The integrity of Bagan is based on the ability of the 8 components to convey the Outstanding Universal Value; the material evidence of the landscape, archaeological sites, monuments, inscriptions, sculptures, murals, cloth paintings and the overall setting; the continuing intangible heritage and cultural practices; and the management of pressures on the state of conservation. The integrity is vulnerable due to the multiple factors affecting Bagan, tourism and development pressures, environmental pressures and natural disasters.

Authenticity

The authenticity of Bagan is demonstrated by the landscape of Buddhist monuments of diverse sizes, scales, materials, designs and antiquity; and the rich and continuing religious and cultural traditions. The major built elements within the property, particularly the very large temples and stupas, retain a high degree of authenticity in their form and design, both internally and externally. The decorative elements of many of the individual monuments survive in their original form. The authenticity has been impaired by inappropriate interventions from the 1970s and 1990s, and by the extensive damages that resulted from earthquakes.

Management and protection requirements

Legal protection of Bagan is provided by the newly amended Law for Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions No. (20/2019), Protection and Preservation of Ancient Monuments Law 2015 (with updated bylaw 2016), and Protection and Preservation of Antique Objects Law 2015 (with updated bylaw 2016). These laws are administered by the Department of Archaeology and National Museum (DANM). Effective legal protection is dependent on the full implementation of the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law. The property is also protected through practices and commitment of the religious communities and local people.

Heritage zoning plans have been established and integrated into regional plans to ensure coordination. A further protective zone of 100 km x

100 km around the property has been established to control development. All developments within the protected zones are currently subject to site-specific archaeological assessment and input from the Department of Archaeology and National Museum (DANM).

The Bagan National Coordinating Committee (BAGANCOM) has been established by the national government as the decision-making body for Bagan, ensuring inter-agency coordination. The main factors affecting Bagan are past conservation interventions, tourism and development pressures, environmental pressures and natural disasters.

The management system is based on the Integrated Management Framework. While some aspects of the management system have recently established, and others are not yet fully implemented, the approach is sound. Guidelines that have been developed to support the most pressing activities. In particular, risk reduction and disaster response have been significantly improved as part of the response to the 2016 earthquake. Further elaboration of the management system should be based on a landscape approach to the management of the serial property.

Some key strategic and policy documents, including the Sustainable Tourism Strategy, Archaeological Risk Plan, Agriculture Sector Strategy and Heritage Impact Assessment System are yet to be completed and/or fully operationalised. The property contains a number of intrusive elements, such as hotels. Rigorous Heritage Impact Assessment and clear decision making processes about development are critically important to the future management of Bagan. A long-term Hotels Strategy that identifies zones where hotels can be developed in the future has been recommended.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Completing the administrative processes to revise the boundaries of components 6 and 7, and the buffer zone for component 4, and submitting the revised maps to the World Heritage Centre,
 - b) Conducting further research and documentation of the historical water management system of Bagan, and ensuring that the elements of this system are conserved and managed as attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property,
 - c) Completing as a priority the 'One Map' initiative to bring the legal maps into a single GIS, completing the Bagan monument inventory and grading of monuments, and working to bring all the site datasets into an integrated data management system,
 - d) Completing the program of installation of markers along the boundaries of the property components and the buffer zone, and removing the redundant boundary markers of the former 'Heritage Protection Zone' to avoid confusion,

- e) Completing the proposed Archaeological Risk Map and ensuring that its findings and associated procedures are communicated to all relevant stakeholders,
- f) Requiring all international missions working at Bagan to enter into formal agreements that include compliance with the provisions of the Integrated Management Framework, BAGANCOM decisions and advice from the Bagan ICC,
- g) Reviewing the current planning and development controls and associated approval processes, including the Urban and Regional Plan of the Environs of the Bagan Heritage Zone, to ensure that it is no longer possible to construct new buildings within the property or the buffer zone that are of an inappropriate height, scale or form,
- h) Ensuring that a landscape approach is incorporated into the continuing development and implementation of the management system,
- i) Further developing the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) system to rigorously evaluate the potential impacts of change and development on the Outstanding Universal Value of Bagan, and ensuring that HIA are compulsorily required for all new developments within Bagan, in accordance with the amended framework of legal protection. In the immediate timeframe, ensuring that this is required for all new tourism infrastructure developments and the expansions to Bagan Airport,
- j) Further evaluating the 'carrying capacity' and management of the future growth in tourism for Bagan, including consideration of the constraints arising from the physical and social circumstances of each component,
- k) Establishing and convening a regular forum between officers of BAGANCOM, the regional governments and representatives of the hotel and tourism industries to facilitate dialogue, communicate regulatory requirements and conservation programs, and identify tourism management issues,
- l) In addition to the removal of intrusive hotels and tourism facilities, and taking account of the need for a phased approach and longer-term strategy for hotels in Bagan, preparing a Hotel Strategy in consultation with ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre which creates zones within which hotels can be developed (including all changes to existing facilities). All new developments should be subject to heritage impact assessment, and the establishment of zones where hotel developments can occur should be accompanied by regulations concerning building heights and other site and design issues, and be integrated into the regional Tourism Strategy,
- m) Placing a moratorium on the construction of new viewing mounds or other purpose-built viewing structures/buildings pending a review of visitor facilities and needs and finalisation and implementation of the Bagan Sustainable Tourism Strategy,
- n) Allocating additional resources to further develop the monitoring system,
- o) Providing professional development opportunities in cultural heritage management to staff of BAGANCOM and relevant regional government officials,
- p) Allocating the needed resources to ensure the comprehensive implementation of the actions specified in the Bagan Disaster Risk Management Plan,
- q) Completing and implementing the proposed Bagan Agriculture Sector Strategy following review by BAGANCOM, the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS,
- r) Following a process of consultation and careful consideration of the interests and welfare of residents, establishing a staged plan for the progressive removal of dwellings that have been illegally constructed within the property boundary;
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2021** a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2022.

Property	Seowon, Korean Neo-Confucian Academies
ID No.	1498
State Party	Republic of Korea
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 180.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.21

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Seowon, Korean Neo-Confucian Academies, Republic of Korea**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (iii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Seowon, Korean Neo-Confucian Academies is a serial property which comprises nine seowon representing a type of Neo-Confucian academy of the Joseon Dynasty (15th-19th centuries CE). It is an exceptional testimony to cultural traditions associated with Neo-Confucianism in Korea.

The components are Sosu-seowon, Namgye-seowon, Oksan-seowon, Dosan-seowon, Piram-seowon, Dodong-seowon, Byeongsan-seowon, Museong-seowon and Donam-seowon, and these

are located across the central and southern parts of the Republic of Korea.

The property exhibits an outstanding testimony to thriving Neo-Confucian academies that promoted learning of Neo-Confucianism, which was introduced from China and became fundamental to every aspect of Korea.

The local literati at seowon created educational system and tangible structures conducive to fully commit themselves to learning. Learning, veneration and interaction were the essential functions of the seowon which are closely reflected in their design. The seowon were led by sarim or the class of local intellectuals. The seowon developed and flourished as centres for the interests of the sarim.

The primary factor in siting the seowon was the association with venerated scholars. The second factor was the landscape, and seowon are located near mountains and water as part of appreciating nature and cultivating the mind and body. Pavilion style buildings in the seowon facilitated connections to the landscape.

The scholars studied Neo-Confucian classics and literary works and endeavoured in understanding the universe and becoming ideal person. They venerated late contemporary Neo-Confucian figures, and formed strong academic lineage spearheaded by venerated scholars. Furthermore, local literati made significant contribution to disseminating principles of Neo-Confucianism through various social and political activities based on the property.

Criterion (iii): The Seowon, Korean Neo-Confucian Academies are exceptional testimony to cultural traditions associated with Neo-Confucianism in Korea, in the form of educational and social practices, many of which continue. The seowon illustrate an historical process in which Neo-Confucianism from China was tailored to Korean local conditions resulting in academies which are exceptional testimony of this transformative and localising process in terms of function, planning and architecture.

Integrity

The property retains all attributes that reflect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. These are the buildings and constructions constituting the seowon, ancillary buildings, entrance gate, dismounting stele, commemorative stele, immediate environments including hills, streams, roads, plantings and visual catchments. The attributes of the property are generally in excellent condition.

The major pressures on the property, development, insect damage, fire, earthquakes and visitors, are being adequately managed. However, they should continue to be monitored.

Authenticity

The property meets the requirements of authenticity. The form and design, and materials and substance are basically intact. The use and

function of the seowon, and their traditions, are largely as they were through history, although noting that the educational role has been largely diminished. The location and setting of the seowon have been generally retained, although it is noted that two components have been relocated in the historical past. The intangible heritage, and the spirit and feeling of the seowon have been generally retained.

Management and protection requirements

The primary protection of the property is provided by the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, with additional protection offered by other heritage laws enacted by the Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea. These other laws are the Act on Cultural Heritage Maintenance, Etc. and the Act on the Safeguarding and Promotion of Intangible Cultural Heritage. The laws are supported by Presidential decrees and ministerial orders.

The nine components are all state-designated heritage.

These legal instruments play a major role in ensuring the systematic conservation of the property in terms of carrying out repairs and safeguarding venerations.

The relevant provinces have also prepared heritage protection ordinances based on the Cultural Heritage Protection Act. These ordinances also offer a basis for the establishment and operation of an organisation for the integrated management of the property.

The management system comprises the Seowon Foundation, seowon steering committees, and central and local (provincial and municipal) governments. The Cultural Heritage Protection Act requires the property to be managed by the relevant local government or seowon community. The Seowon Foundation is in charge of integrated management of the property. The components are managed on a daily basis by government and seowon personnel, with the seowon steering committee responsible for operations and management.

The central government Cultural Heritage Administration provides support and supervision. Local governments also provide support to the Foundation. Conservation expertise is available from the Cultural Heritage Administration as well as the relevant local governments.

Each seowon has a comprehensive maintenance plan which is equivalent to a management plan. In addition, there are a range of key conservation and management manuals and guidelines. An integrated management document is being developed.

Some risk preparedness exists, and additional planning and systems are being developed.

Current visitor management arrangements are satisfactory although a better integrated presentation of the nine components as a single property is needed.

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

- a) Completing the development of an overarching management document for the seowon Academies,
- b) Further developing an integrated presentation of the nine components as a single property.

C.4. EUROPE - NORTH AMERICA

C.4.1. New Nominations

Property	Großglockner High Alpine Road
ID No.	1556
State Party	Austria
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 191.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.22

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Großglockner High Alpine Road, Austria**, 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 reconsider if a robust case can be made based on a global thematic framework of designed scenic routes in a global context and in a range of environmental contexts which underpins a thorough and compelling comparative analysis, in order to bring into focus the potential significance of the nominated property;
3. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site.

Property	Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes
ID No.	1608
States Parties	Austria / Germany / Hungary / Slovakia
Criteria proposed by States Parties	(ii)(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 200.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.23

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Frontiers of the Roman Empire – the Danube Limes (Western Segment), Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia**, on the World

Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv)**;

3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment), ran for almost 1000 km along the Danube, along the northern and eastern boundaries of the Roman provinces of Raetia (eastern part), Noricum and Pannonia, from Bad Gögging in Germany through Austria and Slovakia to Kölked in Hungary.

For more than 400 years from the 1st century BP, it constituted the middle European boundary of the Roman Empire against what we called ‘barbarians’.

First defined in the Flavian dynasty (69-96 BP) and later further developed, the fortifications consisted of a continuous chain of military installations almost all along the southern banks of the river. The backbone of the defence system was a string of six legionary fortresses, each housing some 5,500 to 6,000 citizens. The provinces of Raetia and Noricum had one legion, while there were four in Pannonia. The larger number reflected Roman anxiety about powerful neighbours: the Germanic peoples in the north and the Sarmatians in the east. Between the legionary fortresses, were forts, fortlets, and watchtowers linked by an access road and serviced by the Pannonian fleet that patrolled the River Danube under the control of Rome. To serve soldiers and civilians, sizeable civilian towns were developed around the legionary fortresses and some forts, and these towns also spread Roman culture to the edges of the Empire.

The form and disposition of the fortifications reflects the geo-morphology of the river as well as military, economic and social requirements. For most of its length the Danube frontier crosses wide floodplains, separated from each other by high mountain ranges that force the meandering river into deep, narrow gorges. These natural conditions are reflected in the size and positioning of military installations, with the gorges being secured by small elevated posts, and the plains by larger forts at river crossings or other strategic points overlooking the plains.

Although primarily for defence, in peaceful times the Limes also controlled trade and access across the river with, in the west, Germanic peoples and, in the east, Iranian Sarmatians with whom the Roman Empire had diplomatic treaties.

The Danube Limes finally broke down the 5th century BP. During the Middle Ages, many still standing Roman buildings were reused and served as nuclei for the development of villages and towns many of which exist today.

The 175 component sites, selected from a far larger number that still remain, together reflect in an outstanding way all elements of the well balanced complex River Danube defensive system, linked by the military road parallel to the river. They also offer a clear understanding of the way

military strategies evolved over time to counter threats considered by the Romans emanating from sustained large-scale migrations in the later years of the Roman Empire, particularly through the remains of bridgeheads that served as fortified river ports, more than 40 temporary camps on both sides of the river, and the closely spaced watchtowers in what is now Hungary.

The large number of civilian settlements present a profound and vivid understanding of the lives of the military and civilians, and how defensive installations became the focus for trade and engagement with areas beyond the frontier, all of which brought about profound and long lasting changes to the landscape of this part of Europe.

Criterion (ii): The legionary fortresses, forts, fortlets, watchtowers, linked infrastructure and civilian architecture that made up the Roman military system of the western segment of the Danube Limes extended technical knowledge of construction and management to the very edges of the Empire.

This segment did not constitute an impregnable barrier, but controlled and allowed the movement of peoples: not only military units, but also civilians and merchants. This triggered profound changes and developments in terms of settlement patterns, architecture and landscape design and spatial organisation in this part of the frontier which has persisted over time. The frontier landscape is thus an exceptional reflection of the imposition of a complex military system on existing societies in the northern part of the Empire.

Criterion (iii): The Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment) presents an exceptional manifestation of Roman imperial policy and the Empire's ambition to dominate the world in order to establish its law and way of life in the long-term. The segment reflects specifically how the Empire consolidated its northern frontiers at the maximum extension of its powers.

It also witnesses Roman colonization through the spread of culture and different traditions – military engineering, architecture, art, religion management and politics—from the capital to the remotest parts of the Empire.

The large number of human settlements associated with the defences, contribute to an exceptional understanding of how soldiers and their families, and also civilians lived in this part of the Empire, with all the accoutrements of Roman culture such as baths, religious shrines and, at the largest settlements of Aquincum and Carnuntum, amphitheatres and governor's palaces, decorated with frescoes and sculpture.

Criterion (iv): The materials and substance of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment) can be seen as a vivid testimony to the way Roman military systems were influenced by geography and, over four centuries, were developed and adapted to meet changing threats to the Empire.

Military campaigns are reflected by temporary camps built around existing forts, a series of bridgeheads built on both banks of the Danube River, and horseshoe and fan-shaped towers and strongly fortified fortlets developed as a response in Late Roman times to changes in warfare.

In Mediaeval times, many of the defensive constructions became the nuclei of later settlements and, through their continuous use until till today, have shaped the form of medieval towns along the Danube.

Integrity

The series of component sites as a whole reflects all the elements which once constituted the frontier system— that is the continuous chain of military installations along the southern banks of the river consisting of six legionary fortresses, the backbone of the system, around which forts, fortlets, and watchtowers are laid out at varying distances – as well as the civilian settlements.

The ensemble of sites represents the long period in which the Western segment of the Danube formed part of the frontiers of the Roman Empire as well as all its main periods of construction from its establishment in the 1st century CE until its disintegration in the 5th century CE, and the extraordinary complexity and coherence its frontier installations.

Although some individual component sites have been affected by changes of land use, natural processes, and in some cases over-building, and are fragmentary, the visible remains and buried archaeological features are both sufficient in scope to convey their contribution to the overall series.

The boundaries of all individual component sites encompass the relevant attributes necessary to support their contribution to Outstanding Universal Value. Later development overlaying parts of the frontier remains are treated as vertical buffer zones.

In a few component sites, integrity is impacted by infrastructural development and windfarms and these impacts need to be addressed, when opportunities arise, and further impacts prevented.

Authenticity

The western segment of the Danube Frontier clearly reflects the specificities of this part of the overall Roman Frontier through the way selection of sites has encompassed all the key elements from the legionary fortresses and their associated settlements to small forts and temporary camps, and all the way they relate to topography.

All the component sites have been subject to intensive study and research. Sources deployed include the full array of archaeological research techniques (past and present excavation, field survey, aerial photography, geophysics etc.) as well as archival evidence. The component sites have the capacity to clearly reflect their inherent value and their contribution to the Outstanding Universal Value.

The one area where the value is less well articulated is in terms of the relationship of the component sites to the River Danube, as the frontier and as a longitudinal transport artery for military support, goods and people. All the component sites originally had a dynamic relationship with the river. As the Danube in places has shifted its course considerable since Roman times, some components have lost this link where the original course has not been identified. This link needs strengthening on the basis of more research on the original course of the river.

Overall the fabric of the upstanding remains is in a good state of conservation. Some of the underground components are very fragile and highly vulnerable to damage and erosion from continuing cultivation.

Reconstruction has been undertaken at 21 components and in most cases it is slight and historical. There is though little consistency of approach to how the difference between original and reconstructed fabric is revealed. The most extensive reconstruction is at Carnuntum, where work is still in progress and, although reversible, is in places conjectural. At Iža (Kelemantia) parts of the fort have been rebuilt in a way that is not readily distinguishable from original material.

There is a need for a clear and consistent approach to reconstruction across the whole series. Large-scale conjectural reconstruction on top of original fabric needs to be avoided. As much reconstruction work will require renewal as part of ongoing conservation programmes, there are opportunities for improvement.

The landward side of some of the component sites has not always been protected adequately. At Carnuntum the close proximity of an extensive windfarm is visually intrusive, while at Budapest the setting of many of the very significant components of Aquincum Municipium legionary fortress are severely impacted by transport infrastructure.

Management and protection requirements

Each of the four participating States Parties has a discrete legal system and administrative processes for heritage protection at national, regional, and local levels, and in the federal states of Germany and Austria there are also discrete statutory frameworks for each federal component (the German component sites are confined to the Federal State of Bavaria). Although the detailed legal provisions and terminology for designation and protection vary in each State, the function and effect of the different national provisions is the same: they should ensure adequate long-term protection of the component sites and their setting, if both are appropriately defined, if landowners are cooperative and if the measures are effectively implemented by regional and local governments.

Within each State Party an appropriate management system has been developed, expressed through national Management Plans. The aim of these plans is to ensure that individual parts of the property are managed within an agreed

overall framework of co-operation to achieve common standards of identification, recording, research, protection, conservation, management, and presentation in an interdisciplinary manner and within a sustainable framework.

The plans will be regularly updated. The national management systems address also the interests and involvement of all stakeholders and the sustainable economic use of the property.

At the international level the participating States Parties have agreed a Joint Declaration for running and expanding the property. This sets out the terms of reference for an Intergovernmental Committee to coordinate at an international level the management and development of the whole World Heritage property and to work to common aims and objectives and a Danube Limes Management Group to provide the primary mechanism for sharing best practice for those directly responsible for site management.

On a supra-national level, the Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes aims to cooperate intensively with the existing Frontiers of the Roman Empire properties, to create a cluster. The existing Bratislava Group, an international advisory body for the Frontiers as a whole, will also provide a supportive technical network.

4. Recommends that the States Parties give consideration to the following:
 - a) Completing the legal protection for the component site of Carnuntum (ID31),
 - b) Completing the management plans for the component sites in Hungary,
 - c) Providing buffer zones for the small number of component sites without them and submit these as minor boundary modifications,
 - d) Continuing research and documentation on the Roman course(s) of the River Danube, and encouraging where possible connections between relevant component sites and the original river course to which they were related,
 - e) When limited reconstruction is needed for purposes of consolidation, conservation or presentation, developing a clear and consistent approach for all components in order to ensure that reconstruction above original materials is avoided as a general rule and is adequately justified; that reconstruction should not dominate any of the components; and that differences between original and reconstructed material should be distinguished in a consistent manner; this approach should be submitted to ICOMOS for review; any further reconstruction work at Carnuntum (ID31) should be halted until this agreed approach is in place,
 - f) Developing and approving a long term strategy to allow all components and their buffer zones to be taken out of ploughing,
 - g) Strengthening coordinated management with the appropriate water and river authorities to develop flood prevention or flood management

measures (such as water retention zones) as well as active measures to control the flow of the Danube (dredging etc.) to prevent the flooding of component sites,

- h) Continuing the on-going work on the development of a common database as well as a comprehensive research framework,
- i) Surveying and documenting the entire ensemble of temporary camps as an archaeological landscape,
- j) Undertaking targeted re-excavations at Eining-Weinberg (ID2) and further investigations at St Peter's church (ID 7b),
- k) Ensuring that when wind turbines in the setting of Carnuntum (ID31) come to the end of their useful life, that they are not replaced; and introducing regulations to ensure that the landscape settings of other components are not compromised by new wind farms or other infrastructure projects,
- l) Expanding the current site-based community engagement to more component sites.

Property	Hoge Kempen Rural-Industrial Transition Landscape
ID No.	1583
State Party	Belgium
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 217.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.24

The World Heritage Committee,

- 1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
- 2. Decides not to inscribe Hoge Kempen Rural-Industrial Transition Landscape, Belgium, on the World Heritage List.

Property	Writing-on-Stone / Áísinaí'pi
ID No.	1597
State Party	Canada
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(iii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 225.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.25

The World Heritage Committee,

- 1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
- 2. Inscribes Writing-on-Stone / Áísinaí'pi, Canada, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of criterion (iii);

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

Brief synthesis

Writing-on-Stone / Áísinaí'pi is a sacred site in a mixed grassland prairie region on the northern edge of the Great Plains. Milk River Valley and several "coulees" dominate the topography of this cultural landscape, whose geological features include a concentration of hoodoos, with spectacular forms sculpted by erosion. The Blackfoot people Nation (Siksikáítapi) has left engravings and paintings on the sandstone walls of the Milk River Valley, which bear witness to spirit messages. The landscape is considered to be sacred by the Blackfoot people, and centuries-old traditions are perpetuated today in various ceremonies and in the respect in which the place is held.

The property consists of three components - the main component Áísinaí'pi, and some 10 km away Haffner Coulee and Poverty Rock - and contains thousands of rock art images. Most of the dated archaeological remains cover a period from 1800 BCE up to the beginning of the post-contact period. The rock art has been made in the valley for thousands of years, and most of the images date from the pre-contact period, around 3000 BP.

Criterion (iii): The sacred landscape and the rock art of Writing-on-Stone / Áísinaí'pi provide exceptional testimony to the living cultural traditions of the Blackfoot people. According to Blackfoot beliefs, spiritual powers inhabit the earth, and the characteristics of the landscape and the rock art in the property reflect tangible, profound and permanent links with this tradition. The viewsheds of the sacred valley, with high grassland prairies, also contribute to its sacred character and influence traditional cultural practices.

Integrity

All the elements that are necessary to express Outstanding Universal Value are contained within the property boundaries, including a comprehensive representation of culturally significant landforms, a full range of characteristics of the two main documented traditions of rock art at Writing-on-Stone / Áísinaí'pi, and the viewsheds that contribute to their sacred character. The tangible and intangible attributes of Writing-on-Stone / Áísinaí'pi continue to be incorporated in the cultural and spiritual context of the Blackfoot people today. The rodeo grounds, located in the heart of the restricted access zone or archaeology reserve, should be removed and relocated in order to strengthen the property's integrity.

Authenticity

The authenticity of the form and conception of the property, of materials and substance, of situation and setting, of use and function, of traditions, of spirit and impression is well established, and is corroborated by large amounts of traditional, ethnographic and archaeological evidence. The authenticity of the form and conception of the rock art is evidenced by its subject, its formal and

stylistic qualities, and its pictorial conventions and motifs, which correspond to well documented traditions of the indigenous peoples. The character of the landscape is intact and authentic, and has undergone few modifications since the beginning of European settlement. The archaeological excavations and the inventories have demonstrated the early date of settlement and use of the property by the indigenous peoples. The continuing traditional importance and ceremonial use of the property by the Blackfoot people bear witness to the authenticity of its intangible values, its situation and its setting.

Management and protection requirements

Writing-on-Stone / Áísinaí'pi is entirely protected and managed by virtue of the provisions of the Provincial Parks Act of Alberta. The three components of the serial property and the associated buffer zones are included in the provincial park of Writing-on-Stone. Industrial and commercial development inside the property is prohibited. More than 21% of the property is located in a restricted access zone, preventing unauthorised public access to the zones that are most sensitive in cultural terms, although the Blackfoot people is still allowed access for traditional purposes. All the property's cultural attributes are subject to the protection provisions of the Historical Resources Act of Alberta, the highest level of protection in this Canadian jurisdiction.

A comprehensive management system is in place, and a programme for monitoring the rock art has been implemented. The Blackfoot people are fully participating in the management of Writing-on-Stone / Áísinaí'pi, while ensuring appropriate management practices and continuous access for traditional and cultural practices. The management plan is regularly revised, and a new edition, drawn up in collaboration with the Blackfoot communities, is nearing completion. The provisional management directive will be used until the final stage of the public consultation has been completed, and the revised management plan has been adopted.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Providing a calendar for the relocation of the rodeo grounds outside the property area, within a maximum timeframe of five years,
 - b) Finalising and officially adopting the revised management plan, including a visitor management plan.

Property	Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří Mining Region
ID No.	1478
States Parties	Czechia / Germany
Criteria proposed by States Parties	(ii)(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 237.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.26

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří Mining Region, Czechia and Germany**, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of **criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief description

The mining region of Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří (Ore Mountains) is located between Saxony (Germany) and the Czechia. The transboundary serial property comprises 22 component parts that represent the spatial, functional, historical and socio-technological integrity of the territory; a self-contained landscape unit that has been profoundly and irreversibly shaped by 800 years of almost continuous polymetallic mining, from the 12th to 20th centuries.

The relict structure and pattern of the Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří Mining Region remains highly legible and is characterized by specific and formative contributions made by the exploitation of different metals, at different times, in unevenly distributed locations defined by an exceptional concentration of mineral deposits. Separate mining landscapes emerged on both sides of the Ore Mountains, characterized by exchange of technical know-how, miners and metallurgists between Saxony and Bohemia. These deposits became key economic resources that were exploited during crucial periods in world history, events that were dictated by evolving empirical knowledge and exemplary practice and technologies devised or improved in the Ore Mountains; the vagaries of global markets impacted by new mineral discoveries, politics and wars, and the successive discovery of 'new' metals and their uses.

The Ore Mountains was the most important source of silver in Europe, particularly in the century from 1460 to 1560; silver was also the trigger for new organization and technology. Tin was produced in a steady manner throughout the long history of the Ore Mountains and rare cobalt ore, which was mixed with the silver ores in the Ore Mountains, made this region a leading European, if not world, producer from the 16th to 18th centuries. Finally, the region became a major global producer of uranium in the late 19th and 20th centuries; the early period being one of original discovery and development.

The combination of shifting geographical mineral output, topography and a mining system predominantly under state control, dictated land-use: mining, water management and transport, mineral processing, settlement, forestry and agriculture. Due to the longevity, and intensity, of mining, the entire cultural landscape of the Ore Mountains is largely impacted by its effects, and is anchored by the mines themselves (above and below ground, with all ore deposit types and principal exploitation periods represented, and with exceptional equipment and structures remaining *in situ*); pioneering water management systems (of water supply, for power at the mines themselves and for drainage and ore-processing); transport infrastructure (road, railway and canal); innovative ore-processing and smelting sites that possess an exceptional variety and integrity of equipment and structures; mining towns that developed spontaneously with, and adjacent to, the silver bonanzas of the 15th and 16th centuries, their original urban layout and architecture reflecting their importance as administrative, economic, educational, social and cultural centres and retained as the basis for embellishment in the 18th and 19th centuries; agriculture that was contemporary with the earliest silver strikes in the 12th century and a well-established forerunner of large-scale mining; and sustainably managed forests that occupy traditional spaces in the landscape that were also subsidiary to the mining industry. The interaction between people and their environment is also attested by intangible attributes, such as education and literature, traditions, customs and artistic developments as well as social and political influences that both originated in the mining phenomenon, or were decisively shaped by it. They collectively provide testimony to the first stages in the region, in the early 16th century, of the early modern transformation of mining and metallurgy from a small scale craft-based industry with outdated medieval origins to a large-scale state-controlled industry fuelled by industrial capitalists that both preceded, and enabled, continuous and successful industrialization that continued into the twentieth century. State-control of the mining industry, with all its administrative, managerial, educational and social dimensions, together with technological and scientific achievements which emanated openly from the region, influenced all continental European mining regions and beyond.

Criterion (ii): The mining region of Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří is an exceptional testimony to the outstanding role and strong global influence of the Saxon-Bohemian Ore Mountains as a centre for technological and scientific innovations from the Renaissance up to the modern era. During several periods of mining history, significant achievements related to the mining industry emanated from the region and were successfully transferred, or influenced subsequent developments in other mining regions. This includes, among other achievements, the founding of the first mining high school. The continuous worldwide emigration of highly trained Saxon-Bohemian miners played a key role in the interchange of developments in, and

improvements to, mining technology and its related sciences. Manifestations of this interchange are still evident in the Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří Mining Region.

Criterion (iii): The mining region of Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří bears exceptional testimony to technological, scientific, administrative, educational, managerial and social aspects that underpin the intangible dimension of living traditions, ideas and beliefs of the people associated with the Ore Mountains' culture. The organization as well as its hierarchical administration and management are fundamental to understanding the mining tradition of the Ore Mountains that developed from the beginning of the 16th century. A tradition emerged whereby the mining bureaucracies of absolute rulers maintained strict control of the work force and induced a favourable climate for an early capitalistic system of financing. Such an approach influenced the economic, legal, administrative and social system of mining in all the mining regions of continental Europe. The state-controlled mining organization strongly influenced the development of early modern monetary systems, particularly witnessed by the royal mint in Jáchymov, where the heavy silver coins known as thalers, first minted from 1520, served for several centuries as a standard for the monetary systems in many European countries, and became a predecessor of the 'dollar' currency.

Criterion (iv): The mining region of Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří represents a coherent mining landscape with specific proportions of land dedicated in specific places to mining, dictated by the uneven distribution and concentration of ore deposits, and exploited in different periods and processing operations, to water management and forestry, to urbanization, agriculture, transport and communications – a pattern of nodes and concentrations, of linear connecting features, all developed in successive phases under increasing state control. Well-preserved mine workings, technological ensembles and landscape features bear witness to all known major extracting and processing technologies applied from the late medieval period to modern times, as well as to the development of extensive, sophisticated water management systems both aboveground and underground. The mining activities led to the unparalleled development of a dense settlement pattern both in the valleys and in very high, harsh upland positions, featuring a close connection to the surrounding mining landscapes.

Integrity

The property, an organically evolved mining cultural landscape, comprises 22 components that, as a whole, illustrate the process of configuration of the territory over 800 years on the basis of mining activities. Both States Parties have adopted similar approaches to identify the components of the serial property, to justify in which way each of them contributes to illustrating the complex process of configuration of the mining cultural landscape and to establish the boundaries of the property and the

buffer zones. On this basis, each of the components of the series plays a specific role in illustrating the types of landscapes related to the extraction of different ores from the Ore Mountains. The boundaries of each of the components have been carefully delineated in order to include all the features necessary to convey the contribution of that particular component to the Outstanding Universal Value. Although some of the components are exposed to factors that could represent a risk to their conservation, the legal instruments and management plan in place ensure the adequate protection of all of the attributes necessary to convey the property's Outstanding Universal Value.

Authenticity

The property's components have been preserved in their settings and, even though some have been adapted for new uses, they retain a high degree of authenticity. The mining landscape has also retained its comprehensive intangible heritage in the form of living traditions, and movable collections and archives are additional sources of reliable information on the values of the series. A span of 800 years of mining activity has led to changes to the landscape; some mining sites were abandoned whilst others continued to operate and witnessed technological adaptations. Continuous mining activity at certain sites contributed to the conservation of mining structures as well as to their continuous repair and upgrade. The underground installations in general retain a high degree of authenticity; above ground, abandoned buildings or structures were, in some cases, demolished or adapted to new uses; although efforts to preserve mining sites began a hundred years ago, many remained in poor condition until the 1990s, when conservation campaigns were begun in historic towns and mining sites. The Academy of Freiberg continues to carry out research on mining and its operations, contributing to the growth of knowledge.

Management and protection requirements

There is a comprehensive set of legal protective instruments in place in both States Parties and active conservation is carried out throughout the property. The States Parties have elaborated a management plan 2013-2021 for the property, which includes two national sections and an international management plan. The international section includes a memorandum of understanding between the two States Parties, provisions for transboundary buffer zones and the scheme for the structure and organization of the transboundary management. The international management bodies include a Bilateral Steering Committee and a Bilateral Advisory Group and a common future vision is included.

The Bilateral Steering Committee has, among other objectives, represent the interests of the respective States Parties, and the mutual provision of information, coordination and strategic planning. The Bilateral Advisory Group is established at the regional level and is responsible for the coordination of all common issues; its main objective is to protect, oversee and sustainably

develop the Outstanding Universal Value of the serial property. Together with the national coordination offices, its main responsibilities include coordination of information and actions, conservation of the property, periodic reporting, public relations and international measures.

Both national sections of the management plan include, besides conservation of Outstanding Universal Value of the property, provisions oriented to promoting sustainable tourism and providing adequate visitor management. Both States Parties propose a set of key indicators to monitor the state of conservation of the components of the property; despite the two different approaches taken by the States Parties, the monitoring system in place is adequate

4. Recommends that the States Parties give consideration to the following:
 - a) Keeping the World Heritage Committee informed on the progress of the assessment of current mining projects within the property as well as any potential future plans for mining or other activities that may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including its authenticity and integrity, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines,
 - b) Formally committing that no mining activities or processing will be allowed in the future within the boundaries of the components parts of the serial property,
 - c) Managing the number of visitors, particularly when an increase might have an impact on the urban communities, especially in relation to vehicular traffic in Czechia.

Property	Landscape for Breeding and Training of Ceremonial Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem
ID No.	1589
State Party	Czechia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)(v)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 250.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.27

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the nomination of the **Landscape for Breeding and Training of Ceremonial Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem, Czechia**, back to the State Party to allow it to:
 - a) Expand the buffer zone to the south by including further land across the River Elbe in the stretch where the boundaries are too tight or coinciding with those of the nominated property, in order to guarantee that it is equipped in its entirety with the necessary layer of additional protection,

b) Provide ad-hoc legal protection to the Kladubský náhon (canal system) as historical heritage, it having been the main water source for the nominated property;

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

- a) Finalising the revision of the management plan, whilst retaining the still-valid structure and approach of the 2012 document,
- b) Developing a robust visitor strategy that extends to the territory beyond the buffer zone and discouraging individual vehicular access to the nominated property,
- c) Improving risk management by carrying out a study on possible threats and effects that may be associated with climate change and prioritising the response to the most likely threats,
- d) Considering the integration of a Heritage Impact Assessment approach into the management system,
- e) Monitoring the potential interferences between the general plans for the Danube-Elbe, and the construction of new canals with the nominated landscape,
- f) Assessing the potential impact of the plans for touristic river transportation on the general historic hydraulic system and also considering possible impacts on the Natura 2000 community site,
- g) Removing the high-voltage power lines crossing the nominated landscape and implementing measures to minimise the visual impact of the Chvaletice power station,
- h) Carefully assessing the opportunity, pace and modalities of replanting the lines of trees of the avenues as well as hedges, taking into account species, distance, and size of the trees,
- i) Ensuring the correct interpretation of the site as a cultural landscape, where the horses, landscape features, buildings, and natural elements have produced long-lasting impacts on the environment and on the people,
- j) Establishing an archive and a digital register of primary source documents and setting up a central register of data at the National Stud Farm.

Property	Water Management System of Augsburg
ID No.	1580
State Party	Germany
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 262.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.28

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Water Management System of Augsburg, Germany**, 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 Water Management System of Augsburg is a sustainable system of water management that evolved in successive phases through the City's application of innovative hydraulic engineering, demonstrating an exemplary use of water resources over the course of more than seven centuries.

It represents an urban water landscape that is unparalleled in terms of its surviving successive technical diversity. The system includes: the sources of both potable and process water (spring water and river water, respectively) and their network of canals and complex of watercourses that kept the two types of water in strict separation throughout the system; water towers from the 15th to 17th century that housed pumping machinery driven by water wheels and later by turbines to counter the abrupt topographical change presented by the plateau that hosts the historic city centre of Augsburg; a water-cooled butchers' hall from the early 17th century; a system of three monumental fountains of extraordinary artistic quality; Hochablass Waterworks that represents modern cutting-edge hydraulic engineering of the late-19th century; hydropower stations, and finally the hydroelectric power stations that continue to provide sustainable power.

Criterion (ii): The Water Management System of Augsburg has generated significant technological innovations, which sustained Augsburg's leading position as a pioneer in hydraulic engineering. The strict separation between drinking and process water was introduced as early as 1545, long before research into hygiene matters established as a fact that impure water was the reason for many diseases. An international exchange of ideas regarding water supply and water generation evolved which, in turn, inspired local engineers in their drive for innovations many of which were tested and implemented in Augsburg for the first time.

Criterion (iv): The Water Management System of Augsburg illustrates the use of water resources and the production of highly pure water as the basis for the continual growth of a city and its prosperity since the Middle Age. The architectural and technological monuments preserve successive socio-technical ensembles that are vivid testimony to the City's urban administration and management of water that brought pre-eminence in two key stages in human history: the water "art" of the Renaissance, and the Industrial Revolution.

Integrity

The integrity of the Water Management System of Augsburg is based on the functional unity and the wholeness of an integrated group of 22 mutually dependent elements, expressed in six typologies of structures that are a testimony to the city's long and continuous management of its water system. The technical-architectural ensemble constituting the system is of adequate size and fully represents the features and processes, which lend the property its importance.

The integrity of the property refers to an asset that in its current state is the product of a long succession of adaptations, modifications and substitutions over more than 700 years.

Authenticity

The Water Management System of Augsburg is an exceptional preserved structures that document the development of an urban water management system since medieval times. The system function is based on the preserved ensemble of water management features such as canals, water courses, waterworks for the production of drinking water, hydro-technical structures and buildings, a triad of fountains of extraordinary artistic quality, a water-cooled meat cutting, processing and sales facility and a range of hydropower plants.

Management and protection requirements

All 22 elements of the Water Management System of Augsburg have been included in the Bavarian heritage list. They are protected by law in accordance with the Bavarian Heritage Protection Act. All the important upkeep or change measures and all construction interventions are to be coordinated with the Lower Heritage Protection Authority of the City of Augsburg and require approval in accordance with heritage protection law. Large parts of the property lie in conservation and FFH (Flora-Fauna-Habitats) areas or within the existing heritage protection areas 'Ensemble Old Town Augsburg' and 'Olympic Canoe Course'. This provides extra protection for the property, as strict regulations exist for water quality control and nature conservation in addition to building and heritage preservation. The protection, sustainable use, development and design quality of the property and its setting are also ensured by various ordinances, master plans and guidelines elaborated by the City of Augsburg. Buffer zones have been designated and mapped however protective measures in the wider setting of the property should be reinforced.

A World Heritage Office is responsible for coordinating and ensuring the preservation and proper management of the property. Among other responsibilities, it checks any projects and planned constructions against compatibility with the World Heritage standards and takes care of the regular review of the general state of conservation of the property. A Management Plan has been compiled to define the framework of the future management of the property.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Further exploring on how the buffer zone relates to the broader setting of the property and identify areas which would need to be protected, in order to reinforce the protection of watercourses and canals from urban development and factors that could affect the property, as well as implementing the subsequent measures,
 - b) Undertaking Heritage Impact Assessments to assess the potential impacts on the property of any current or planned projects, including the projects for a new tram track and bicycle paths near the canals.

Property	Krzemionki prehistoric striped flint mining region
ID No.	1599
State Party	Poland
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 273.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.29

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the nomination of **Krzemionki Prehistoric Striped Flint Mining Region, Poland**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Finalise the inscription of Gawroniec on the Register of Monuments,
 - b) Confirm the operational implementation of the management plan to ensure the effective protection of the nominated property,
 - c) Take appropriate and immediate measures to attenuate the negative impact of the working limestone quarry in the Korycizna buffer zone, to the immediate south-east of the nominated property,
 - d) Immediately begin the process of creating the cultural park, in order to make the buffer zones effective,
 - e) Specify in detail how the land development plans, which are a condition for the establishment of the cultural park, will ensure that the buffer zones provide an additional level

of protection for the nominated property, in conformity with paragraphs 103 to 107 of the Operational Guidelines;

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

- a) Including a heritage study methodology in the management system of the nominated property, to ensure that any programme or project relating to the nominated property is evaluated in terms of its impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value and the associated attributes,
- b) Ensuring the long-term funding of the archaeological research programme, and guaranteeing that the research objectives of the programme are adequate in view of the conservation plan.

Property	Royal Building of Mafra – Palace, Basilica, Convent, Cerco Garden and Hunting Park (Tapada)
ID No.	1573
State Party	Portugal
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 284.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.30

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the nomination of **Royal Building of Mafra – Palace, Basilica, Convent, Cerco Garden and Hunting Park (Tapada), Portugal**, back to the State Party, in order to:
 - a) Develop a landscape study and a cartographic inventory of the heritage features of the Tapada to support a more complete and detailed understanding of the historical evolution of the design of the Tapada, including the distribution of the functional areas, of the hydraulic system and its elements, the selection of plants, as well as alterations to the species and their layout, so as to reinforce and further substantiate the proposed justification for inscription,
 - b) Use the information above to reinforce the management of the cultural landscape dimension of the Tapada,
 - c) Develop a more robust management system that identifies explicit tasks and commitments for each member of the Operational Unit and integrates the various plans and programmes into a jointly-elaborated management instrument, based on a unified vision for the whole of the nominated property;
3. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) Developing jointly a conservation programme with all responsible managing institutions, with clear priorities, and sources of funding for the whole of the nominated property,
- b) Requesting the School of Arms to undertake a review of the usage of the land it occupies, in coordination with a landscape architect, with the aim of improving the setting of the convent whilst meeting the functional needs following the changes of 2013,
- c) Encouraging the Municipality to develop a conservation plan for the Cerco Garden, stating the long-term objectives for its management,
- d) Encouraging the management parties to coordinate through one single strategy the interpretation of the nominated property, including unified works so that the public can appreciate its totality,
- e) Encouraging all relevant parties involved in elaborating a strategy for, and carrying out, landscape archaeology investigations within the Tapada to shed further light on its historic development as a designed multifunctional landscape.

Property	Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte in Braga
ID No.	1590
State Party	Portugal
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 297.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.31

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the nomination of **Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte in Braga, Portugal**, back to the State Party to in order to:
 - a) Complete a landscape study which shows the history of the woodland, parks and gardens of the sacred mount through a series of maps. This study should throw as much light as possible on the meaning of the vegetation and landscape to the sacred place,
 - b) Develop a more complete and detailed understanding of the selection of plants, as well as alterations to the species and layout of these attributes over time, supplementing the landscape attributes based on this work, and using this information to update management planning for the landscape;
3. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Improving the documentation by fixing the inventory of heritage elements and archiving the full range of documents, improving the

action plan to include all works currently in progress and those being planned, and improving the institutional links between the two municipalities and other stakeholders for fire prevention and firefighting,

- b) Finalizing the process of classifying the whole site as a National Monument,
- c) Securing funding to undertake future planned conservation works in a timely manner,
- d) Supplementing management planning in order to control visitors, including within the park,
- e) Developing additional monitoring indicators to address identified threats to the nominated property (including its woodland), and monitoring and addressing potential threats to the nominated property such urban expansion/development and visitor impacts,
- f) Providing a firm and more precise commitment about the timing for the removal of the terrace bar.

Property	Monuments of Ancient Pskov
ID No.	1523
State Party	Russian Federation
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 307.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.32

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Monuments of Ancient Pskov, Russian Federation**, namely 10 of the 18 nominated serial components: 2.2 “Cathedral of Ioann Predtecha (John the Precursor) of the Ivanovsky Monastery”; 2.3 “Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery: the Transfiguration Cathedral”; 2.4 “Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery: the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God”; 2.5 “Church of the Archangel Michael with a bell tower”; 2.6 “Church of Pokrova (Intercession) of Proloma (at the breach in the wall)”; 2.7 “Church of Koz’ma and Damian s Primostya (near the bridge), remains of the belfry, gate, and fence”; 2.8 “Church of Georgiya so Vzvoza (St. George near the river descent)”; 2.9 “Church of Theophany with a belfry”; 2.11 “Church of Nikoly so Usokhi (St. Nicholas from the dry place)”; and 2.14 “Church of Vasiliya na Gorke (St. Basil the Great on the hill)”, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **critterion (ii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Churches of the Pskov School of Architecture are located in the historic city of Pskov and along the banks of the Velikaya River in the northwest of

Russia. The property includes ten monuments of religious architecture, churches and cathedrals, as well as, in some cases, part of the monastic structures around these, which represent the architectural styles and decorative elements produced by the Pskov School of Architecture between the 12th and the beginning of the 17th century. The Pskov School of Architecture is one of the most influential Russian Schools of architecture, which fostered continuous exchange of ideas and characterized the development of architectural styles in Russia over five centuries, leading to specific architectural and decorative references known as the Pskov School.

These physical features representing the work of the Pskov School include, among others: architectural elements influenced by Byzantine traditions, transmitted through the earlier Novgorod School; distinctive use of local construction materials; and pragmatist stone buildings with purist and minimalist approaches to decoration characterized by restraint in form and decoration. The school utilized a limited set of decorative techniques and architectural elements, illustrating a synthesis of vernacular styles brought into urban and monumental contexts, cubic volumes, domes, tholobates, side chapels, porches, narthexes and belfries, as well as other decorative features. The ten selected churches and cathedrals which compose this serial property are recognizable with their historic architectural structures and their immediate property settings in the form of access routes, gardens, surrounding walls and fences, as well as vegetation elements, all contributing to the traditional atmosphere of these spiritual abodes which relates to the endeavours of the School to integrate architectural masterpieces into their natural surroundings.

Criterion (ii): The Pskov School of Architecture emerged under the influence of the Byzantine and Novgorod traditions and reached its height in the 15th and 16th centuries, when it exerted considerable influence in large areas of the Russian state and its stylistic and decorative characteristics became widely referenced. Whilst Pskov architects worked on monuments throughout Russia, including in Moscow, Kazan and Sviyazhsk, the ten selected churches in Pskov illustrate a local representation of the early development, experimental grounds and masterly references of the Pskov School.

Integrity

The churches of the Pskov School of Architecture are largely free of immediate severe threats. As a group, they demonstrate integrity by including examples of all the historic stages of development of the Pskov School’s output, ranging from the early formative stages in the 12th century, to the apogee of the School in the 15th and 16th centuries. A number of serial components were affected during times of war, in particular during World War II, but are restored to a level which provides a credible reference to the Pskov School’s era of production.

At times, the setting of these religious monuments has become vulnerable to infrastructural and other developments. Given the strong focus of the Pskov School on the integration of monuments into their natural surroundings, it is essential to preserve these immediate settings, which is achieved by means of the designated buffer zone and should be substantiated by adequate visitor- and traffic-monitoring strategies.

Authenticity

The group of churches has preserved an acceptable degree of authenticity in style, decorative features, design, workmanship, atmosphere and, with a single exception, use and function. In material terms the churches have suffered in one way or another damage due to various wars over time, but this group of religious buildings has survived following restorations which remained true to the key architectural and decorative features of the Pskov School of Architecture. The needed repair and conservation works were undertaken using authentic materials, traditional technologies and the explicit aim of preserving the historical and cultural values of the property.

The traditional use of the churches and cathedrals as places of worship and, for some, as part of monastic structures, explicitly strengthens the authenticity, and the user community should be prominently and closely involved in the management processes to ensure the future transmission of authenticity in use and function.

Management and protection requirements

The Churches of the Pskov School are protected as architectural monuments of state importance according to the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic of 30.08.1960, no. 1327. The specific boundaries of each component were approved by the State Committee of the Pskov Region between 2010 and 2015 but should be revised where necessary to align with property boundaries or relevant physical boundaries of the churches' setting. By order of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.09.2016 No 1975-r, all components of the property were included in the Code of the most valuable cultural heritage properties of the Peoples of the Russian Federation. Traditional protection is provided by the Orthodox Russian monastic and guardian communities, who care for the property according to religious requirements of maintenance.

Management is coordinated by the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage and carried out in strong cooperation with the Pskov Eparchy of the Russian Orthodox Church. A management plan was prepared in parallel with the preparation of the nomination and was formally approved by the Governor of the Region of Pskov and the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation. The management plan provides an integrated action plan for four years (2017 – 2020) and integrates its own quality assessment evaluation scheme which,

at the end of the initial period, will commence a review of successes and the reformulation of necessary actions. Future revisions of the management plan will pay closer attention to the aspects of risk management, in particular how this relates to visitor and traffic management, as well as protection of setting and traditional use of the religious structures.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Redefining more consistently component boundaries in line with title deeds or physical markers,
 - b) Extending the existing protection zone for the historic centre of Pskov to include the two view corridors along the banks of the Velikaya River to the north and south of this urban protection zone,
 - c) Augmenting the monitoring system through integration of indicators which monitor traffic flows and development pressures,
 - d) Studying traffic and visitation volumes and flows and develop a vehicular traffic strategy as well as a visitor management plan for the property;
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2019**, a map of the inscribed property;
6. Decides that the name of the property be changed in line with the reduced serial composition and acknowledged Outstanding Universal Value of the property to: **Churches of the Pskov School of Architecture**.

Property	Risco Caido and the Sacred Mountains of Gran Canaria Cultural Landscape
ID No.	1578
State Party	Spain
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(v)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 318.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.33

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Risco Caido and the Sacred Mountains of Gran Canaria Cultural Landscape, Spain**, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (v)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Risco Caido and the Sacred Mountains of Gran Canaria Cultural Landscape encompasses a huge central mountainous area on Gran Canaria island,

sheltered by the Caldera de Tejeda, and formed of cliffs and ravines, in an area of exceptional biodiversity. The property contains a set of manifestations, which are primarily archaeological, of an extinct insular culture that seems to have evolved in total isolation, from the arrival of the first Berbers from North Africa, probably at the beginning of our era, until the Spanish conquest in the 15th century. The property has troglodyte sites, which contain a large number of rock art images, some of which are very probably cultural, and farming settlements, giving rise to a cultural landscape that still conserves most of its original elements, and the visual relationships between them. The vestiges of this pre-Hispanic culture have survived in time and space, shaping the landscape, and conserving traditional practices such as transhumance, terrace-farming installations, and water management installations. The Libyco-Berber inscriptions constitute unquestionable proof of the local presence of a pre-Hispanic culture, and bear testimony to the westernmost expression of Amazigh culture, which, for the first time, evolved into another unique insular culture.

Criterion (iii): All the archaeological sites and rock art manifestations of the Risco Caído and the Sacred Mountains of Gran Canaria Cultural Landscape bear unique and exceptional testimony to an extinct insular culture that seems to have evolved in isolation for more than 1500 years. The archaeological and historic testimony of the property bear out the fact that this culture stems from the original populations from the Berber Maghreb, which is in itself exceptional, as this is a unique case of an insular culture whose origins go back to the Amazigh world.

Criterion (v): The troglodyte sites of the Caldera de Tejeda are a unique example of this type of habitat in ancient insular cultures, illustrating a complex level of organisation of space and of adaptive management of resources. The spatial distribution and the sites documented enable a detailed understanding of the ways in which the ancient Canarians made use of the territory. This is an exceptional case, in which traditional land use practices that are highly adaptive and original, stemming from a culture that has disappeared, are still in use today.

Integrity

The property, whose geographical boundaries are set by the Caldera de Tejeda, has spectacular and monumental physical characteristics, sacred forests, troglodyte settlements on the cliffs and summits, agricultural installations for terrace farming and trails established by the ancient Canarians. The relationships between the different attributes are clearly visible, with numerous viewsheds for visitors. The property's integrity makes it an exceptional cultural landscape, that is both complete and very harmonious, representing the final mountain refuge of the Imazighen on the Canary Islands. Over the last few years, there has been a positive evolution in the integrity of the main

sites, mainly driven by the management of tourism impact and the dissemination of information.

Authenticity

Part of the cultural landscape is considered one of the greatest expressions of biodiversity in the Canary Islands, and can be considered as a genuine vestige of the natural habitat of the first inhabitants of the Canary Islands. The authenticity of the attributes of the property is made manifest in particular by sites that are probably cultural, former granaries and multiple examples of troglodyte settlements which largely retain their original form and design, particularly troglodyte sites decorated with rock art images and bearing Libyco-Berber inscriptions. The situation and the setting of the main sites have remained without significant change for more than 500 years after the Spanish conquest. Even the route of the ancient trails, the underground cisterns and the location of the former refuges have been maintained in time and space. As a result, the main scenic elements of the cultural landscape and skyscape, including the night sky, have remained virtually unchanged since the Spanish conquest in the 15th century.

Management and protection requirements

A set of protection measures for the property ensures the complete protection of the landscape and of all the cultural and natural attributes of the property, in a short and medium term perspective. As for the cultural heritage, the main attributes have been inscribed on the list of Properties of Cultural Interest, which entitles them to maximum protection status both in national legislation and in Canarian regional legislation. The majority of the property and its buffer zone is also covered by some of the protection measures of the Canary Island Network of Protected Natural Areas, and of the European Natura 2000 network.

The Cabildo de Gran Canaria is responsible, and is the competent authority, for managing the property by virtue of the devolved powers it holds. It has the means and the human and financial resources to address this task. Bearing in mind the new challenges and objectives entailed by the nomination, such as enhancing grass-roots participation in the management process, a steering committee was set up in 2015 to provide permanent coordination of the management and the intervention/action strategy for the property. One of the Steering Committee's main contributions has been to draw up the Integrated Management Plan for Risco Caído. The management and governance organisational chart of the property has been completed by the Risco Caído and the Sacred Mountains of Gran Canaria Foundation, which is currently in the process of being set up. The integrated management plan stresses the importance of considering the cultural landscape values as a whole, including addressing questions such as the protection of the landscape and skyscape, promoting local produce, sustainable mobility and the fostering of a sustainable tourism model.

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

- a) Ensuring that the Cultural Landscape Management, Research and Monitoring Centre is operational as soon as possible,
- b) Setting up the Risco Caído Foundation, in order to consolidate the participative management mode of the property,
- c) Drawing up a risk preparedness plan covering fire risks and climate change,
- d) Implementing the new tourism strategy,
- e) Including an archaeological research plan that is integrated with the conservation of the property,
- f) Implementing the new Gran Canaria special territorial hydrological plan (PTE-4) inside the property and ensure that an adequate water supply is effectively distributed to current and emerging farmers.

Property	Priorat-Montsant-Siurana, Mediterranean mosaic, agrarian cultural landscape
ID No.	1579
State Party	Spain
Criteria proposed by State Party	(v)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 330.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.34

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Decides not to inscribe **Priorat-Montsant-Siurana, Mediterranean mosaic, agrarian cultural landscape, Spain, on the World Heritage List.**

Property	Jodrell Bank Observatory
ID No.	1594
State Party	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 349.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.35

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Jodrell Bank Observatory, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (i), (ii), (iv) and (vi);**

3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Jodrell Bank Observatory was important in the pioneering phase and later evolution of radio astronomy. It reflects scientific and technical achievements and interchanges related to the development of entirely new fields of scientific research. This led to a revolutionary understanding of the nature and scale of the Universe. The site has evidence of every stage of the history of radio astronomy, from its emergence as a new science to the present day.

Jodrell Bank Observatory is located in a rural area in northwest England. Originally, scientific activity was located at the southern end of the site, and from that time activity has moved to the north across the site with many new instruments developed and then abandoned. Remnants of early scientific instruments survive.

At the south end of the site is the location of the Mark II Telescope and it is bounded by an ensemble of modest research buildings in which much of the early work of the Observatory took place.

To the north of the Green, the site is dominated by the 76 metre diameter Lovell Telescope which sits in a working compound containing a number of engineering sheds and the Control Building. There are spaces open to the general public which include visitor facilities set around the Lovell Telescope. Other visitor facilities are outside the property to the northeast.

Jodrell Bank Observatory is the hub of the UK's national wide array of up to seven radio telescopes (e-MERLIN) including the Lovell and Mark II Telescopes.

Criterion (i): Jodrell Bank Observatory is a masterpiece of human creative genius related to its scientific and technical achievements. The adaptation and development of radar and radio frequency reflectivity to develop radically new equipment, such as the Transit Telescope and Lovell Telescope, were a key part in the development of entirely new fields of scientific research and led to a dramatic change in the understanding of the Universe. The Observatory was important in the pioneering phase and later evolution of radio astronomy.

Criterion (ii): Jodrell Bank Observatory represents an important interchange of human values over a span of time and on a global scale on developments in technology related to radio astronomy. The scientific work at Jodrell Bank was at the heart of a global collaborative network. In particular, several important technological developments such as very large paraboloidal dish telescopes and interferometer were developed at the Observatory, and were later influential in scientific endeavours in many parts of the world.

Criterion (iv): Jodrell Bank Observatory represents an outstanding example of a technological

ensemble which illustrates a significant stage in human history (1940s-1960s) – the transition from optical astronomy to radio astronomy and the associated consequence for the understanding of the Universe through multi-wavelength astrophysics. The property is also associated with the peacetime development of 'Big Science' as a major change in the way in which scientific research was supported and undertaken. The surviving evidence at the property related to the evolutionary development of radio astronomy from the post-war pioneering phase through to sophisticated, large scale research activity in the field makes Jodrell Bank an outstanding example of such a technological ensemble.

Criterion (vi): Jodrell Bank Observatory is directly and tangibly associated with events and ideas of outstanding universal significance. The development of the new field of radio astronomy at the property lead to a revolutionary understanding of the Universe which was only possible through research beyond the possibilities of optical astronomy to explore the electromagnetic spectrum beyond visible light. Understanding of the nature and scale of the Universe has been dramatically changed by research in radio astronomy at the Observatory.

Integrity

The property retains all attributes that document its development as a site of pioneering astronomical research. Practically all stages of development from the very beginning, with improvised, re-used or borrowed equipment, onwards are represented by buildings, physical remains or in some cases archaeological remnants. Some important stages, such as represented by the large Transit Telescope, have not survived intact although traces remain. The later, large scale and far more ambitious instruments are still present at the property. This includes the iconic Lovell Telescope with its Control Building. The property also retains many quite modest structures which are, none the less, important for their research use, or which otherwise supported the work of the Observatory.

In general, all the structures are very well preserved and the property continues to be dominated by the large scale Lovell Telescope and Mark II Telescope. However, several early wooden buildings have suffered from neglect and dis-use. Their restoration is to be undertaken. The grounds are well cared for. Recent buildings have a simple and subdued character, which do not detract from the overall appreciation of the property.

The Consultation zone, buffer zone of the property, protects the scientific capabilities of the Observatory from radio emissions in its vicinity, contributing to maintenance of the functional integrity of the property.

Authenticity

The location of the property has continued unchanged, and the largely agricultural setting is essentially identical apart from the construction of the Square Kilometre Array building as part of the ongoing scientific use of the Observatory. The form

and design has evolved through time reflecting the important development history of the property. This includes the somewhat improvised character of many structures indicative of the priority given to scientific research rather than the quality of buildings. Materials and substance have been mostly retained although there has been some replacement of deteriorated materials over time. The property retains its ongoing scientific use.

Protection and management requirements

Most of the attributes of Jodrell Bank Observatory have been listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The two major telescopes have been listed in the highest category, Grade 1. There are some elements which have no listing at the present time, although they are managed for their heritage values as part of the property.

In addition, World Heritage inscription affords all attributes a protection status equivalent to the highest level or Grade 1, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (2012) and the spatial planning system which operates through several pieces of legislation, including the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Any changes to listed buildings require approval.

The buffer zone is based on the Jodrell Bank Radio Telescope Consultation Zone which has operated effectively to protect the Observatory for many decades. It was established by the Town and Country Planning (Jodrell Bank Radio Telescope) Direction 1973.

The property is managed by the University of Manchester with a committee, the Jodrell Bank Site Governance Group responsible for coordination. This committee includes key internal stakeholders such as the three main site user groups. Each of the site user groups has its own well-developed and independent management and operational structures. Roles managing the heritage of the Observatory are integrated with the daily work of the Jodrell Bank Centre for Astrophysics, responsible for scientific and engineering research, telescope operations and engineering, and the Jodrell Bank Discovery Centre which is responsible for visitor management and heritage coordination. These user groups are supported by other management groups within the University. The third site user group is the Square Kilometre Array Organisation, located just outside the property within the buffer zone but within the overall Observatory.

The management of the property is based on existing University structures, to be augmented by a World Heritage Site Steering Committee which will have oversight of the property and undertake coordination between the University, users and external stakeholders. The Conservation Management Plan (2016) provides an overview of the instruments and procedures for the effective management of the property. The plan, supplemented by an extensive Site Gazetteer, is currently being updated.

The Observatory has a long experience with managing visitors. There is a current tourism management plan and enhanced presentation of the property is ongoing.

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

- a) Providing a summary end of project report following completion of the current major conservation project,
- b) Confirming the timeframe for the conservation of the two Botany Huts,
- c) Continuing to respect and portray the historical character of the buildings and site development. This character often includes relatively primitive buildings, often with additions undertaken with little regard to aesthetics or quality construction,
- d) Providing the revised Conservation Management Plan and associated Site Gazetteer when completed, to the World Heritage Centre,
- e) Considering masterplanning for the property and buffer zone to anticipate possible future development needs.

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

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

See document WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1.Add

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.36

[See Addendum: WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add]

Property	Le Colline del Prosecco di Conegliano a Valdobbiadene
ID No.	1571 Rev
State Party	Italy
Criteria proposed by State Party	(v)

See document WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1.Add

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.37

[See Addendum: WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add]

Property	The 20th-Century Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright
ID No.	1496 Rev
State Party	United States of America
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)

See document WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1.Add

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.38

[See Addendum: WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add]

C.5. LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

C.5.1. New Nominations

Property	Sunken City of Port Royal – A Relict and Continuing Cultural Landscape
ID No.	1595
State Party	Jamaica
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(v)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 360.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.39

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **The Sunken City of Port Royal – A Relict and Continuing Cultural Landscape, Jamaica**, 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) Consider the site as a single entity and a relict archaeological landscape which include all the attributes related to 17th century archaeological vestiges, both underwater and terrestrial, of the town destroyed by the 1692 earthquake,
 - b) Revise the justification of Outstanding Universal Value accordingly, and clearly define the attributes, particularly in the terrestrial part,
 - c) Adjust the boundaries to cover the whole pre-1692 town, as the current proposal cuts out one section due to civil settlement and another area is occupied by a coast guard,
 - d) Extend the protection of the terrestrial part to include the linear vestiges of the 1692 town as well as all relevant archaeological areas,
 - e) Suspend work on the proposed cruise ship pier and proposed visitor centre until detailed Heritage Impact Assessments have been undertaken for both and submitted to ICOMOS for review,
 - f) Prepare a revised or new Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed cruise ship pier

that considers both direct and indirect impacts on the nominated property from cruise ships; this should be based on a detailed analysis of possible cruise ship movements that go beyond the simple red line so far proposed; takes account of all weathers and types of ships and is guided by appropriate technical expertise,

- g) Prepare a Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed visitor centre that is based on a detailed analysis of visitor numbers and visitor flows and analyses both direct and indirect impact on the nominated property and its setting,
 - h) Strengthen the protective legal instruments to guide the tourism development process,
 - i) Ensure the availability of human and financial resources to properly implement the actions described in the management plan,
 - j) Ensure articulation and complementarity among the different managerial instruments,
 - k) Elaborate and implement a disaster management and risk preparedness plan;
3. Considers that any revised nomination should be considered by an expert mission to the site;
4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
- a) Completing a comprehensive and detailed inventory of terrestrial and submerged cultural resources relating to the 1692 town,
 - b) Ensuring that the conservation and protection of the underwater archaeological remains, are guided by the principles for protection set out in the 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage;
5. Also recommends that the State Party considers changing the name of the proposed property, as the "Sunken City" denomination refers only to a part of the nominated property and the references to relict and continuing cultural landscape should not be used in the title of a new nomination.

Property	Colonial Transisthmian Route of Panamá
ID No.	1582
State Party	Panama
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)(v)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2019, page 374.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.40

The World Heritage Committee,

- 1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
- 2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **The Colonial Transisthmian Route of Panamá, Panama**, in order to allow the State Party, with the

advice of ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, if requested, to:

- a) Enable the presentation of a revised first stage of the proposal which can meet the requirements of Outstanding Universal Value, and, in particular, to:
 - i) Fully implement and operationalise the management system, including the allocation of funds for the planned conservation, documentation and management actions,
 - ii) Integrate the separate management plans into a single, comprehensive and legible overarching Management Plan, ensuring that the protection and presentation of the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the heritage route is a primary objective,
 - iii) Establish the management authority for the entire nominated serial property;
 - b) Continue to implement management and conservation measures at the Archaeological Site of Panamá Viejo and Historic District of Panamá (according to Decision **40 COM 8B.34**), including, among others:
 - i) Incorporating a Heritage Impact Assessment approach into the management system, so as to ensure that any programme, project or legislation regarding the nominated property be assessed in terms of its consequences on the Outstanding Universal Value and its supporting attributes,
 - ii) Conducting three-dimensional view-shed and view corridor analyses to identify specific sensitive areas that need to be protected, in addition to the existing buffer zones,
 - iii) Reducing or mitigating the visual impacts of existing developments through reduction of the sources of the impacts, and
 - iv) Ensuring the long-term financial sustainability of conservation and management efforts through adequate funding;
 - c) Develop and fully implement a Heritage Impact Assessment approach into the management system so as to ensure that any programme, project or legislation regarding the nominated property is adequately assessed in terms of its consequences on the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the heritage route;
3. Recommends that the fully revised proposal responding to these recommendations should be submitted for evaluation by **1 February 2022**. The timeframe for the submission of Stages 2 and 3 should be revised accordingly, to either follow or accompany the re-nomination of Stage 1. With this longer timeframe, the State Party could reconsider the staging of the overall proposal in consultation with ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, if requested;

4. *Considers that, due to the anticipated changes to the documentation, management and state of conservation, it will be essential for any revised nomination to be considered by an expert mission to the site;*
5. *Also recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:*
 - a) *Prioritising and satisfactorily implementing the corrective measures identified by the World Heritage Committee for Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo and San Lorenzo,*
 - b) *Continuing to deepen the historical, archaeological and topographical research, including:*
 - i) *Archaeological research at the site of Nombre de Dios, incorporating knowledge of this place and its history in the interpretation of the heritage route, and considering its future inclusion in the serial property in order to represent the important terminal points of the route over time,*
 - ii) *Survey and documentation of the terrestrial route sections of the Camino de Cruces and Camino Real in order to determine the presence and condition of alternative trails within the overall route,*
 - iii) *Complete the documentation of the important archaeological site of La Venta (Venta de Cruces), and prepare an archaeological management plan for this and other significant archaeological sites in the sections of the Camino de Cruces;*
 - c) *Reviewing the conservation approaches to the built attributes of the existing and proposed components to ensure their continued authenticity,*
 - d) *Improving the monitoring of visitation and associated impacts in light of expected future growth in tourism activities,*
 - e) *Developing risk preparedness strategies for the heritage route, acknowledging the different risks to the proposed components,*
 - f) *Conducting studies on the carrying capacity of Sections 2 and 3 of the Camino de Cruces and incorporating them into the visitor management strategies.*

III. RECORD OF THE PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES OF EACH SITE BEING DISCUSSED AT THE 43RD SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Of the 38 sites being discussed, 23 are serial proposals, containing a total of 394 new component elements.

The following table displays the relevant figures for the last years:

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

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 23 proposed serial sites.

A. Physical attributes of sites proposed for inscription at the 43rd 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				
China	Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase I)	1606	188643	80056	See serial nomination table
France	French Austral Lands and Seas	1603	67296900	--	See serial nomination table
France / Italy / Monaco	Alpi del Mediterraneo - Alpes de la Méditerranée	1598	200505	68930	See serial nomination table
Iceland	Vatnajökull National Park - dynamic nature of fire and ice	1604	1482000	--	N64 34 38.50 W16 52 53.54
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Hyrcanian Forests	1584	129484.74	177128.79	See serial nomination table
Thailand	Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex	1461	Rev 482225	242778	N13 107 4.5 E05 110 00
	TOTAL		69 779 758	568 893	
	MIXED SITES				
Albania	Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region [extension of "Natural and Cultural	99	Quater 94728.6	15944.40	See serial nomination table

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID N		Area(ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
	Heritage of the Ohrid region", North Macedonia]					
Brazil	Paraty - Culture and Biodiversity	1308	Rev	204634	258921	See serial nomination table
	TOTAL			299 363	274 865	
	CULTURAL SITES					
Australia	Budj Bim Cultural Landscape	1577		9935	-	See serial nomination table
Austria	Großglockner High Alpine Road	1556		126.35	15930.03	N47 4 52.19 E12 50 33.43
Austria / Germany / Hungary / Slovakia	Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes	1608		1580.0483	4485.1674	See serial nomination table
Azerbaijan	Historic Centre of Sheki with the Khan's Palace	1549	Rev	120.5	146	N41 12 12 E47 11 15
Bahrain	Dilmun Burial Mounds	1542		168.45	383.46	See serial nomination table
Belgium	Hoge Kempen Rural-Industrial Transition Landscape	1583		7995	4090	See serial nomination table
Burkina Faso	Ancient ferrous metallurgy sites	1602		122.3	797.5	See serial nomination table
Canada	Writing-on-Stone / Áísinaí'pi	1597		1106	1047	See serial nomination table
China	Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City	1592		1433.66	9980.29	See serial nomination table
Czechia / Germany	Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří Mining Region	1478		6766.057	13017.791	See serial nomination table
Czechia	Landscape for Breeding and Training of Ceremonial Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem	1589		1310	3248	N50 03 23.94 E15 29 03.33
Germany	Water Management System of Augsburg	1580		112.83	3204.23	N48 21 36 E10 54 11
India	Jaipur City, Rajasthan	1605		710	2205	N26 55 27.4 E75 49 18.7
Indonesia	Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto	1610		268.18	7356.92	See serial nomination table
Iraq	Babylon	278	Rev	1054.3	154.5	N32 32 31.09 E44 25 15
Italy	Le Colline del Prosecco di Conegliano a Valdobbiadene	1571	Rev	20334.2	43988.2	N45 57 10.9 E12 13 34
Jamaica	Sunken City of Port Royal – A Relict and Continuing Cultural Landscape	1595		36.40	572.30	N17 56 19.01 W76 50 36.16
Japan	Moju-Furuichi Kofun Group: Mounded Tombs of Ancient Japan	1593		166.66	890	See serial nomination table
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Megalithic Jar Sites in Xiengkhuang – Plain of Jars	1587		174.56	1012.94	See serial nomination table
Myanmar	Bagan	1588		5005.49	18146.83	See serial nomination table
Panama	Colonial Transisthmian Route of Panamá	1582		631.98	37134.5	See serial nomination table
Poland	Krzemionki prehistoric striped flint mining region	1599		342.2	1828.7	See serial nomination table
Portugal	Royal Building of Mafra – Palace, Basilica, Convent, Cerco Garden and Hunting Park (Tapada)	1573		1213.17	693.239	N38 56 13.8 W9 19 31.9
Portugal	Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte in Braga	1590		26	232	N41 33 17.8 W8 22 37.3
Republic of Korea	Seowon, Korean Neo-Confucian Academies	1498		102.49	796.74	See serial nomination table
Russian Federation	Monuments of Ancient Pskov	1523		29.32	625.6	See serial nomination table
Spain	Risco Caído and the Sacred Mountains of Gran Canaria Cultural Landscape	1578		9425	8557	N28 02 39.8 W15 39 40.3
Spain	Priorat-Montsant-Siurana, Mediterranean mosaic, agrarian cultural landscape	1579		51562.56	64058.74	N41 12 46.5 E0 48 40.0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Jodrell Bank Observatory	1594		17.38	18569.22	N53 14 02.1 W2 18 13.9
United States of America	The 20th-Century Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright	1496	Rev	26.369	710.103	See serial nomination table
	TOTAL			112 540.7	255 595.3	

B. Serial nominations to be examined by the 43rd session of the World Heritage Committee

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

Natural sites

China				
N 1606				
Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase I)				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1606-001	Jiangsu Dafeng National Nature Reserve, and the Southern Section and Dongsha Experimental Zone of Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve	144839	28271	N32 55 55 E121 1 0.53
1606-002	The Middle Section of Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve	43.804	51785	N33 33 17.85 E120 36 5.46
TOTAL		188643	80056	

France				
N 1603				
French Austral Lands and Seas				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1603-001	Crozet	25 578 400	--	S46 15 18.5 E50 54 47.4
1603-002	Kerguelen	39708000	--	S49 22 49.3 E69 21 10.1
1603-003	Saint-Paul et Amsterdam	2 010 500	--	S38 18 00.5 E77 35 01.0
TOTAL		67296900	--	

France / Italy / Monaco					
N 1598					
Alpi del Mediterraneo – Alpes de la Méditerranée					
Serial ID No.	Name	State Party	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1598-001	Argentera-Mercantour		90727	49.558	N44 11 02.7 E7 08 56.5
1598-002	Daluis		1035	1.937	N44 01 26.1 E6 48 33.8
1598-003	Marguareis-Toraggio		19077	12.872	N44 04 8.51 E7 39 53.57
1598-004	Peira-Cava		478	1108	N43 54 18.9 E7 21 09.4
1598-005	Ours-Grammondo		5433	2.890	N43 49 58.9 E7 29 05.4
1598-006	Cap Ferrat- Canyon de la Roya		82886	18	N43 37 02.1 E7 34 03.4
1598-007	La Grande Corniche		690	329	N43 43 49.7 E7 21 00.0
1598-008	Peille		179	218	N43 47 6.36 E7 23 32.64
TOTAL			200505	68930	

Iran (Islamic Republic of)				
N 1584				
Hyrcanian Forests				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1584-001	Golestan (North)	17873.18	64300.77	N37 25 17.3 E55 43 27.4
1584-002	Golestan (South)	10658.08		N37 20 26.4 E55 43 32.3
1584-003	Abr (East)	6672.52	23323.35	N36 48 45.3 E54 56 41.6
1584-004	Abr (West)	10991.08		N36 48 57.0 E55 06 3.4
1584-005	Jahan Nama	11339.73	26862.83	N36 39 55.0 E54 24 5.5
1584-006	Boola	17516.47	12344.21	N36 05 55.8 E53 23 37.5
1584-007	Alimestan	394.30	845.98	N36 10 24.9 E52 24 14.2
1584-008	Vaz (East)	2218.16	3720.15	N36 16 44.8 E52 07 30.2
1584-009	Vaz (West)	4692.37		N36 18 26.9 E52 03 39.8
1584-010	Kojoor	14891.80	9628.50	N36 32 45.7 E51 40 3.5
1584-011	Chahar-Bagh	6886.44	2663.80	N36 15 30.8 E51 13 1.7
1584-012	Khoshk-e-Daran	214.47	39.08	N36 43 38.1 E51 03 50.3
1584-013	Siahroud-e-Roudbar	11197.40	15897.40	N36 53 59.2 E49 40 19.3
1584-014	Gast Roudkhan	10541.13	16015.37	N37 03 56.0 E49 09 9.9

1584-015	Lisar	3397.61	1487.35	N37 56 8.0 E48 49 56.4
TOTAL		129484.74	177128.79	

Mixed sites

Albania					
C/N 99 Quater Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region [extension of "Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region", North Macedonia]					
Serial ID No.	Name	State Party	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
99quater-001	Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region, property inscribed in 1979	North Macedonia	83.350	--	N41 11 27 E20 77 41
99quater-001	Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region - extension	Albania	11 378.60	15 944.40	N40 90 96 E20 66 28
TOTAL			94 728.6	15 944.40	

Brazil					
C/N 1308 Rev Paraty - Culture and Biodiversity					
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates	
1308rev-001	Serra da Bocaina National Park	130900	258921	S23 01 06.98 W44 41 7.33	
1308rev-002	Ilha Grande State Park	12052		S23 09 18.29 W44 13 33.11	
1308rev-003	Praia do Sul Biological Reserve	3502		S23 10 12.43 W44 17 18.91	
1308rev-004	Environmental Protection Area of Cairuçu	26652		S23 17 57.98 W44 35 29.69	
1308rev-005	Paraty Historic Center	45.63		S23 13 10.46 W44 42 43.05	
1308rev-006	Morro da Vila Velha	12.55		S23 12 44.91 W44 42 46.22	
		204634	258921		

Cultural sites

Australia					
C 1577 Budj Bim Cultural Landscape					
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates	
1577-001	Budj Bim (northern) component	9039	-	S38 04 52 E141 53 07	
1577-002	Kurtonitj (central) component	482	-	S38 08 03 E141 47 04	
1577-003	Tyrendarra (southern) component	414	-	S38 11 24 E141 45 23	
TOTAL		9935	-		

Austria / Germany / Hungary / Slovakia					
C 1608 Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes					
Serial ID No.	Name	State Party	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1608-001	Bad Gögging – Heilbad	Germany	0.3100	--	N 48 49 33.3 E 11 46 52.8
1608-002	Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum	Germany	0.9600	27.14	N48 51 50.9 E11 47 18.8
1608-003	Weltenburg-Am Galget – Kleinkastell	Germany	0.8400	0.86	N48 5343.5 E11 49 17.8
1608-004	Regensburg Großprüfening – Kastell und Vicus	Germany	16.8600	3.28	N49 01 05.4 E12 02 15.7
1608-005	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus I	Germany	3.3000	--	N49 00 28.9 E12 05 00.7
1608-006	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus II	Germany	1.7300	--	N49 00 26.3 E12 05 05.3
1608-007	Regensburg – Legionslager I	Germany	0.0279	124.0635	N49 01 12.5 E12 05 55.5
1608-008	Regensburg – Legionslager II	Germany	0.0122		N49 01 12.4 E12 05 57.4
1608-009	Regensburg – Legionslager III	Germany	0.0021		N49 01 11.7 E12 06 05.7
1608-010	Regensburg – Legionslager IV	Germany	0.0062		N49 01 11.3 E12 06 05.9
1608-011	Regensburg – Legionslager V	Germany	0.0336		N49 01 10.2 E12 06 05.8
1608-012	Regensburg – Legionslager VI	Germany	0.0265		N49 01 00.7 E12 06 04.1

1608-013	Regensburg – Legionslager VII	Germany	0.0080		N49 00 57.4 E12 06 03.9
1608-014	Regensburg – Legionslager VIII	Germany	0.0625		N49 00 54.6 E12 06 02.6
1608-015	Regensburg Niedermünster – Legionslager	Germany	0.1433		N49 01 10.3 E12 06 03.2
1608-016	Regensburg – Westliche Canabae	Germany	0.2773		N49 01 11.7 E12 05 16.4
1608-017	Regensburg – Östliche Canabae	Germany	1.3578		N49 01 08.0 E12 06 27.9
1608-018	Regensburg – Großes Gräberfeld	Germany	0.1015		N49 00 43.6 E12 05 11.8
1608-019	Straubing – Ostkastell	Germany	5.5237	44.1279	N48 53 17.1 E12 35 43.8
1608-020	Straubing – Kastell St. Peter	Germany	0.7558	--	N48 53 10.9 E12 35 17.6
1608-021	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus	Germany	2.6661	25.8821	N48 40 00.2 E13 04 58.0
1608-022	Passau Altstadt – Kastell	Germany	0.9327	6.6417	N48 34 27.4 E13 28 18.3
1608-023	Passau Boiotro – Kastell	Germany	0.2300	0.6826	N48 34 11.8 E13 27 43.5
1608-024	Passau Haibach – Burgus	Germany	0.0145	0.0825	N48 34 28.3 E13 29 51.7
1608-025	Oberranna – Kleinkastell	Austria	0.1484	--	N48 28 17.3 E13 46 26.4
1608-026	Schlögen– Vicus	Austria	0.4159	--	N48 25 23.0 E13 52 01.3
1608-027	Schlögen– Kastell	Austria	0.9276	--	N48 25 28.1 E13 52 12.6
1608-028	Hirscheitengraben–Wachturm	Austria	0.1647	0.2093	N48 18 27.6 E14 13 29.0
1608-029	Linz – Siedlung Martinsfeld	Austria	0.1538	0.7875	N48 18 16.7 E14 16 46.8
1608-030	Linz – Befestigung Schlossberg	Austria	0.0653	--	N48 18 18.9 E14 16 53.3
1608-031	Enns – Gräberstraße	Austria	1.2377		N48 13 02.3 E14 27 36.1
1608-032	Enns – CanabaESüdwest	Austria	3.0686		N48 13 00.2 E14 27 56.7
1608-033	Enns – St. Laurenz	Austria	0.1117		N48 13 06.8 E14 28 00.0
1608-034	Enns – CanabaENordwest	Austria	9.2920	74.1935	N48 13 27.6 E14 27 59.6
1608-035	Enns – CanabaENordost	Austria	15.3126		N48 13 25.7 E14 28 32.7
1608-036	Enns – Legionslager Zentralbereich	Austria	3.1341		N48 13 13.1 E14 28 33.9
1608-037	Enns – Legionslager Nordecke	Austria	2.3113		N48 13 19.8 E14 28 30.8
1608-038	Albing – Legionslager	Austria	21.9472	4.2234	N48 13 34.3 E14 33 02.5
1608-039	Wallsee– Kastell	Austria	0.6875	10.3598	N48 10 00.4 E14 42 56.9
1608-040	Wallsee– Kleinkastell	Austria	0.2282		N48 10 00.1 E14 43 02.5
1608-041	Ybbs – Kleinkastell	Austria	0.2317	--	N48 10 39.5 E15 05 09.1
1608-042	Pöchlarn– Kastell Hufeisenturm West	Austria	0.0207	--	N48 12 43.6 E15 12 39.7
1608-043	Pöchlarn– Kastell Zentralbereich	Austria	0.1670	--	N48 12 44.6 E15 12 42.3
1608-044	Pöchlarn– Kastell Hufeisenturm Ost	Austria	0.0200	--	N48 12 43.6 E15 12 43.7
1608-045	Pöchlarn– Vicus und Kastellbad	Austria	1.6957	--	N48 12 42.3 E15 12 50.5
1608-046	Blashausgraben – Wachturm	Austria	0.2623	1.2699	N48 16 35.0 E15 23 45.5
1608-047	St. Johann Mauerthale– Wachturm	Austria	0.0250	0.2209	N48 20 12.8 E15 24 35.3
1608-048	Bacharnsdorf – Wachturm	Austria	0.0237	0.0567	N48 22 10.3 E15 26 41.6
1608-049	St. Lorenz – Wachturm	Austria	0.0340	0.4540	N48 23 33.3 E15 28 31.6
1608-050	Windstallgraben–Wachturm	Austria	0.1823	1.0607	N48 22 60.0 E15 31 17.7
1608-051	Mautern– Kastell Westbereich	Austria	1.6034	27.9293	N48 23 38.6 E15 34 31.1
1608-052	Mautern– Kastell Ostbereich	Austria	0.9144		N48 23 41.6 E15 34 37.9
1608-053	Trismauer – Kastell südwestlicher Fächerturm	Austria	0.0086	0.0321	N48 20 57.8 E15 44 32.5
1608-054	Trismauer – Kleinkastell	Austria	0.2423	0.5085	N48 21 02.6 E15 44 34.7
1608-055	Trismauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	Austria	0.7928	3.5258	N48 20 58.2 E15 44 38.9
1608-056	Trismauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	Austria	0.1379	0.5515	N48 21 03.3 E15 44 41.5
1608-057	Trismauer – Kastell Römertor	Austria	0.0564	0.2887	N48 21 00.0 E15 44 44.2
1608-058	Zwentendorf – Kastell, Vicus, Gräberfelder	Austria	44.3185	33.0231	N48 20 40.9 E15 53 22.8
1608-059	Tulln– Kastell Hufeisenturm	Austria	0.0087	0.7432	N48 20 00.4 E16 03 16.4
1608-060	Tulln– Kastell Zentralbereich	Austria	1.3318		N48 19 59.3 E16 03 23.8
1608-061	Zeiselmauer – Kleinkastell	Austria	0.0610	4.0131	N48 19 47.5 E16 10 35.2
1608-062	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	Austria	0.3304		N48 19 44.4 E16 10 38.1
1608-063	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	Austria	0.0363		N48 19 42.6 E16 10 36.0
1608-064	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Kastentor, Fächerturm, Ostmauer	Austria	0.1463	10.5465	N48 19 47.9 E16 10 41.9
1608-065	Klosterneuburg – Kastell und Vicus	Austria	3.6871	1.4587	N48 18 25.5 E16 19 37.8
1608-066	Wien – Canabae West und Gräberfeld	Austria	2.1019		N48 12 55.7 E16 21 32.6
1608-067	Wien – Canabae Südwest	Austria	0.4468		N48 12 28.7 E16 21 59.5
1608-068	Wien – Legionslager Umwehrung	Austria	1.3542	137.7790	N48 12 31.1 E16 22 14.8
1608-069	Wien – Legionslager Zentralbereich	Austria	0.2373		N48 12 41.8 E16 22 10.7
1608-070	Wien– Legionslager Zentralbereich	Austria	0.5081		N48 12 39.9 E16 22 21.3

1608-071	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	Austria	591.1751		N48 06 54.7 E16 51 41.1
1608-072	Rusovce– Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	Slovakia	0.4071	752.0880	N48 03 20.2 E17 08 57.6
1608-073	Rusovce – Gerulata, dom s hypocaustom a pohrebisko	Slovakia	0.0385		N48 03 24.4 E17 08 51.4
1608-074	Rusovce – Gerulata, vicus	Slovakia	0.4152	367.1372	N48 03 24.7 E17 08 53.7
1608-075	Bezenye Búdöskúti-szántók – Gerulata 4. Őrtorony	Hungary	0.0928	160.7000	N47 56 20.6 E17 11 23.4
1608-076	Lébény/Mosonszentmiklós Barátföld-pusza – Quadrata segédcsoport tábor, vicus, limesút	Hungary	11.5790	34.5580	N47 46 37.5 E17 25 01.3
1608-077	Kunsziget Toronyvári-dűlő – Quadrata 2. Kikötőerőd	Hungary	0.4950	30.6720	N47 45 23.7 E17 30 16.4
1608-078	Öttevény – limesút	Hungary	7.8870	129.3000	N47 42 58.4 E17 31 03.4
1608-079	Abda Közép-gyep – Quadrata 3. őrtorony és limesút	Hungary	4.1110	10.04360	N47 42 04.1 E17 32 59.8
1608-080	Győr Káptalandomb – Arrabona segédcsoport tábor és vicus	Hungary	24.3110	3.7080	N47 41 17.9 E17 38 02.9
1608-081	Győr-Gyórszentiván Károlyháza – Arrabona 4. őrtorony	Hungary	1.0960	5.3830	N47 44 02.6 E17 45 41.5
1608-082	Gönyű Nagy-Sáros-dűlő – Arrabona 11. Útállomás	Hungary	0.5490	2.9960	N47 44 02.5 E17 48 24.8
1608-083	Ács Vaspuszta – Ad Statuas segédcsoport tábor	Hungary	3.8130	148.6000	N47 44 22.4 E17 54 26.8
1608-084	Ács Bum-Bum kút – Ad Mures segédcsoport tábor	Hungary	19.5302	15.70346	N47 44 30.8 E17 59 09.6
1608-085	Komárom – Brigetio V. menettábor	Hungary	3.1112		N47 43 15.9 E18 09 50.5
1608-086	Komárom/Mocsa – Brigetio XIX. Menettábor	Hungary	3.7413		N47 42 31.7 E18 09 13.6
1608-087	Komárom/Mocsa – Brigetio XX. Menettábor	Hungary	7.1636		N47 42 42.2 E18 08 54.5
1608-088	Komárom/Mocsa – Brigetio XXI. Menettábor	Hungary	6.6690		N47 42 27.0 E18 08 06.8
1608-089	Mocsa – Brigetio, XXV-XXVI. menettáborok	Hungary	10.1071		N47 41 50.1 E18 07 30.1
1608-090	Mocsa – Brigetio, XXVII. menettábor	Hungary	3.5368	139.4507	N47 41 29.3 E18 07 21.6
1608-091	Mocsa – Brigetio VI. menettábor	Hungary	2.3891		N47 42 25.8 E18 10 36.8
1608-092	Mocsa – Brigetio XXII-XXIII. menettáborok	Hungary	7.4490		N47 41 58.4 E18 09 19.3
1608-093	Mocsa – Brigetio, XXIV. menettábor	Hungary	3.1592	140.1556	N47 42 15.4 E18 10 01.3
1608-094	Komárom – Brigetio, VIII-XI, XXXII. menettáborok	Hungary	18.8686		N47 43 15.6 E18 13 17.4
1608-095	Naszály – Brigetio, XII, XXXIII. menettáborok	Hungary	6.2644	223.4081	N47 42 50.5 E18 14 05.8
1608-096	Naszály – Brigetio, XIII-XIV. menettáborok	Hungary	8.7836		N47 43 08.2 E18 14 39.8
1608-097	Naszály – Brigetio XV. menettábor	Hungary	2.7110		N47 43 27.9 E18 14 38.9
1608-098	Naszály – Brigetio XXXIV. menettábor	Hungary	3.7231		N47 43 14.6 E18 15 22.4
1608-099	Komárom-Szőny – Brigetio municipium	Hungary	34.7880	6.3000	N47 44 08.0 E18 09 25.3
1608-100	Komárom-Szőny – Brigetio legió tábor és katonaváros	Hungary	96.4288	62.48487	N47 43 54.7 E18 11 29.9
1608-101	Iža – “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	Slovakia	6.7768		N47 44 42.0 E18 11 53.5
1608-102	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábor (západ)	Slovakia	44.6203	161.5428	N47 44 45.3 E18 11 22.6
1608-103	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábor (východ)	Slovakia	21.9383		N47 44 54.8 E18 12 31.0
1608-104	Neszmély Kalin-hegy – Azaum/Odiavum 4. őrtorony	Hungary	0.4540	6.1750	N47 44 22.6 E18 23 38.4
1608-105	Neszmély – Azaum/Odiavum 5. Őrtorony	Hungary	0.4310	18.7750	N47 44 40.3 E18 24 31.4

1608-106	Nyergesújfalú Sánc-hegy – Crumerum segédcsoport tábora	Hungary	4.3080	9.92434	N47 45 31.4 E18 32 07.8
1608-107	Tokod/Tokodaltáró Várhegy – erődített raktárbázis, villa és vicus	Hungary	17.5490	18.2750	N47 43 38.5 E18 40 35.3
1608-108	Esztergom Várhegy – Solva segédcsoport tábora	Hungary	4.7290	4.3980	N47 47 57.8 E18 44 11.3
1608-109	Esztergom Búbánatvölgy – Solva 8. Őrtorony	Hungary	0.0200	0.2190	N47 48 48.9 E18 48 43.2
1608-110	Esztergom/Pilismarót Hidegtelek-kereszt – magaslati erőd	Hungary	0.5815	217.83	N47 48 47.8 E18 49 14.8
1608-111	Esztergom/Pilismarót Hosszú-hegy oldala – limesút	Hungary	1.5185		N47 48 45.1 E18 49 15.9
1608-112	Pilismarót Basaharc – Solva 10. Őrtorony	Hungary	0.0111		N47 48 42.4 E18 50 04.1
1608-113	Pilismarót Basaharc Emerenciások – Solva 11. Őrtorony	Hungary	0.0347	74.7130	N47 48 37.7 E18 51 06.8
1608-114	Pilismarót Basaharc – Solva 13. Őrtorony	Hungary	0.0415		N47 48 36.2 E18 51 38.7
1608-115	Pilismarót Basaharc – Solva 14. Őrtorony	Hungary	0.0520		N47 48 34.4 E18 52 11.3
1608-116	Pilismarót Malom-patak – Solva 19. Kiserőd	Hungary	0.6880		15.0970
1608-117	Pilismarót Kis-hegy – Ad Herculem magaslati erőd	Hungary	3.8510	6.38855	N47 46 54.3 E18 52 40.9
1608-118	Dömös – tégláégető kemencék	Hungary	0.0960	0.4330	N47 45 47.7 E18 54 42.8
1608-119	Visegrád Gizellamajor – kiserőd	Hungary	0.2960	3.8760	N47 45 39.2 E18 55 49.7
1608-120	Visegrád Lepence – Solva 35. Őrtorony	Hungary	0.7370	1.3200	N47 45 58.0 E18 57 12.2
1608-121	Visegrád Kőbánya – Solva 24. Őrtorony	Hungary	0.0350	0.4890	N47 46 32.5 E18 57 57.1
1608-122	Visegrád Sibrik-domb – magaslati erőd	Hungary	2.0765	3.25102	N47 47 53.4 E18 58 48.7
1608-123	Visegrád Szentgyörgy-puszta – Solva 28. Őrtorony	Hungary	0.0340	0.1740	N47 48 16.0 E18 59 53
1608-124	Verőce Dunamező-dűlő, Solva 38. kikötőerőd	Hungary	0.2200	70.56906	N47 49 07.0 E19 03 04.0
1608-125	Dunabogdány Váradok-dűlő – Cirpi segédcsoport tábora	Hungary	10.8598	35.34224	N47 46 15.7 E19 04 30.8
1608-126	Leányfalu Benzinkút – Cirpi 2. Őrtorony	Hungary	0.1230	0.5330	N47 43 01.7 E19 05 18.5
1608-127	Göd Böcsaújtelep – erőd	Hungary	10.4570	3.4899	N47 40 58.4 E19 09 47.9
1608-128	Szigetmonostor-Horány – Ulcisia 8. Kikötőerőd	Hungary	0.2294	23.8687	N47 39 30.3 E19 06 44.6
1608-129	Dunakeszi Duna sor – Ulcisia 9. Kikötőerőd	Hungary	0.2233		N47 39 29.6 E19 07 10.2
1608-130	Szentendre Ulcisia – segédcsoport tábora	Hungary	6.6653	1.7900	N47 39 52.0 E19 04 25.6
1608-131	Budapest III. kerület – Aquincum polgárváros, amfiteátrum, szentély, vízvezeték	Hungary	89.7356	38.20411	N47 34 03.2 E19 02 52.7
1608-132	Budapest III. kerület Nánási út 3. – Ulcisia 16. Őrtorony	Hungary	0.0375		N47 34 01.6 E19 03 50.8
1608-133	Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, Hajógyár-sziget és öböl – Aquincum legió tábora, canabae, erőd, helytartói palota, kikötő	Hungary	94.2479	218.5900	N47 32 27.2 E19 02 24.1
1608-134	Budapest III. kerület – canabae, Hercules-villa	Hungary	0.9994		N47 32 56.5 E19 02 22.3
1608-135	Budapest III. kerület – Katonavárosi amphitheatrum	Hungary	1.3088		N47 31 58.1 E19 02 20.3
1608-136	Budapest V. kerület Március 15. tér – Contra Aquincum ellenőrző	Hungary	4.0910	1.5820	N47 29 33.6 E19 03 07.0
1608-137	Budapest XI. kerület Albertfalva – segédcsoport tábora	Hungary	11.80621	3.24828	N47 26 16.9 E19 02 46.2
1608-138	Budapest XXII. kerület Nagytétény – Campona segédcsoport tábora és vicus	Hungary	18.3692	13.62038	N47 23 26.8 E18 59 04.1
1608-139	Érd – limesút	Hungary	2.9750	19.1850	N47 20 53.0 E18 55 49.0

1608-140	Százhalombatta-Dunafüred – Matrica segédcsoport tábora	Hungary	10.25715	3.96327	N47 17 59.3 E18 55 05.1
1608-141	Százhalombatta-Dunafüred – Matrica vicus és fürdő	Hungary	0.0313		N47 18 07.6 E18 55 13.0
1608-142	Ercsi – limesút	Hungary	9.5100	159.1000	N47 13 22.2 E18 52 54.3
1608-143	Rácalmás Szesszió II. – Vetus Salina 8. őrtorony és limesút	Hungary	2.4270	4.9493	N47 01 05.2 E18 55 29.0
1608-144	Dunaújváros Öreg-hegy – Intercisa segédcsoport tábora, vicus és katonai fürdő	Hungary	12.9127		N46 58 34.6 E18 56 11.3
1608-145	Dunaújváros Öreg-hegy – Intercisa vicus	Hungary	0.0076	6.2290	N46 58 31.2 E18 56 04.4
1608-146	Dunaújváros Öreg-hegy – Intercisa vicus	Hungary	0.0396		N46 58 24.7 E18 56 04.3
1608-147	Dunaújváros Öreg-hegy – Intercisa vicus és fazekaskemence	Hungary	0.0402		N46 58 21.4 E18 55 59.1
1608-148	Kisapostag – Intercisa 5. őrtorony	Hungary	0.4472		N46 54 54.8 E18 55 39.7
1608-149	Kisapostag – Intercisa 6. őrtorony	Hungary	0.5805	57.6760	N46 53 54.3 E18 55 20.8
1608-150	Kisapostag – Intercisa 10. őrtorony	Hungary	0.7589		N46 54 10.8 E18 55 22.8
1608-151	Baracs – Annamátia segédcsoport tábora és vicus	Hungary	28.7519	14.9960	N46 52 15.8 E18 55 04.1
1608-152	Dunaföldvár 6. főút, 86-86 kmsz. - limesút	Hungary	7.4426	17.6641	N46 49 24.5 E18 54 20.7
1608-153	Dunaföldvár Alsó-homokiszőlő - limesút	Hungary	5.6686	26.8798	N46 47 49.4 E18 54 04.8
1608-154	Dunaföldvár Buncsik - limesút	Hungary	6.6888	35.8182	N46 46 17.3 E18 53 45.0
1608-155	Solt Duna meder – Annamátia 12. Kikötőerőd	Hungary	2.5780	74.0815	N46 44 27.0 E18 59 01.5
1608-156	Bölcske Leányvár – Annamátia 7. Őrtorony	Hungary	0.7430	4.4110	N46 44 15.2 E18 52 54.3
1608-157	Bölcske Gabonás – Annamátia 8. Őrtorony	Hungary	0.7490	13.7210	N46 43 18.4 E18 53 03.7
1608-158	Paks – Annamátia 9. őrtorony és limesút	Hungary	2.9020	30.8080	N46 41 06.6 E18 52 59.9
1608-159	Paks-Dunakömlőd Sánc-hegy – Lussonium segédcsoport tábora és vicus	Hungary	2.6050	5.5620	N46 39 22.0 E18 52 54.5
1608-160	Paks Püspökhalom – Lussonium 3. Őrtorony	Hungary	0.4160	0.8020	N46 33 17.3 E18 49 11.5
1608-161	Dunaszentgyörgy 6-os út 119 kmsz. – Lussonium 12. őrtorony	Hungary	0.7000	1.6900	N46 32 41.3 E18 48 52.2
1608-162	Fadd Bodzás-dűlő – Lussonium 9. őrtorony és limesút	Hungary	10.9530	79.4350	N46 29 27.4 E18 47 36.6
1608-163	Szekszárd/Tolna Mőzsi-dűlő – Alta Ripa 2. Őrtorony	Hungary	0.7340	12.2580	N46 23 31.9 E18 42 33.1
1608-164	Őcsény/Szekszárd Ördögvetetés E – limesút	Hungary	4.2467	30.2413	N46 19 32.9 E18 45 29
1608-165	Őcsény Ördögvetetés D – limesút	Hungary	2.0249		N46 19 37 E18 44 60
1608-166	Őcsény Ördögvetetés (Mőzs - M6-M56 5. lelőhely) C – limesút	Hungary	2.0251	7.0026	N46 19 39.3 E18 44 52.6
1608-167	Őcsény Ördögvetetés (Mőzs - M6-M56 5. lelőhely) B – limesút	Hungary	2.3445	1.7393	N46 19 54.7 E18 44 11.7
1608-168	Őcsény Ördögvetetés (Oltványi-dűlő) A – limesút	Hungary	2.1060	9.1660	N46 20 11.2 E18 43 40.6
1608-169	Őcsény Gábor-tanya – Alisca segédcsoport tábora és vicus	Hungary	17.5710	15.9030	N46 19 25.1 E18 45 59.7
1608-170	Őcsény Soványtelek – Alisca 3. Őrtorony	Hungary	0.8060	8.2320	N46 18 12.5 E18 41 30.8
1608-171	Bátaszék Kanizsa-dűlő – útállomás	Hungary	0.2820	1.2340	N46 12 37.2 E18 41 49.4
1608-172	Báta – Ad Statuas 2-3. őrtornyok és limesút	Hungary	15.2960	35.9190	N46 07 29 E18 44 36
1608-173	Dunafalva – Contra Florentiam Lugio 1. kikötőerőd	Hungary	0.4720	19.5470	N46 05 16.8 E18 46 08
1608-174	Dunaszekcső Halena – tégláégető kemence	Hungary	3.80987	9.48760	N46 03 49.6 E18 44 15.6

1608-175	Kölked Hajlok-part – Altinum segédcsapat tábor	Hungary	17.1240	45.0640	N45 57 20 E18 40 58.2
		TOTAL	1580.0483	4485.1674	

Bahrain					
C 1542 Diilmun Burial Mounds					
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates	
1542-001	Madinat Hamad 1 Burial Mound Field (Buri)	12.19	191.88	N26 08 25 E50 30 11	
1542-002	A'ali East Burial Mound Field	59.38		N26 08 59 E50 30 46	
1542-003	A'ali West Burial Mound Field	22.14		N26 08 46 E50 30 28	
1542-004	Royal Mound 1	0.12		N26 09 34 E50 30 50	
1542-005	Royal Mound 2	0.13		N26 09 36 E50 30 54	
1542-006	Royal Mound 3	0.04		N26 09 32 E50 30 51	
1542-007	Royal Mound 4	0.11		N26 09 33 E50 30 53	
1542-008	Royal Mound 5	0.16		N26 09 30 E50 30 52	
1542-009	Royal Mound 6	0.13		N26 09 31 E50 30 55	
1542-010	Royal Mound 7	0.06		N26 09 37 E50 30 58	
1542-011	Royal Mound 8	0.12		N26 09 38 E50 31 01	
1542-012	Royal Mound 9	0.08		N26 09 32 E50 31 00	
1542-013	Royal Mound 10	0.12		N26 09 36 E50 31 05	
1542-014	Pair of Royal Mounds 11 and 12	0.10		N26 09 27.1 E50 30 52.5	
1542-015	Pair of Royal Mound 13 and 14	0.15		N26 09 27 E50 30 54	
1542-016	Royal Mound 15	0.05		N26 09 24 E50 30 53	
1542-017	Royal Mound 16	0.04		N26 09 23 E50 30 53	
1542-018	Royal Mound 17	0.07		N26 09 27.9 E50 31 07.6	
1542-019	Madinat Hamad 2 Burial Mound Field (Karzakkan)	51.70	95.75	N26 07 16 E50 29 57	
1542-020	Madinat Hamad 3 Burial Mound Field (Dar Kulayb)	19.62	67.15	N26 04 30 E50 30 20	
1542-021	Janabiyah	1.94	29.08	N26 10 49 E50 28 24	
		TOTAL	168.45	383.46	

Belgium					
C 1583 Hoge Kempen Rural-Industrial Transition Landscape					
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates	
1583-001	Hoge Kempen NORTH	1155.64	852.87	N51 03 20.596 E5 33 33.849	
1583-002	Hoge Kempen SOUTH	3830.8	1462.48	N50 53 47.1 E5 34 58.4	
1583-003	Hoge Kempen MIDDLE	2875.66	1741.64	N51 00 3.699 E5 31 19.312	
1583-004	Hoge Kempen WEST	132.9	33.01	N50 58 30.666 E5 28 56.160	
		TOTAL	7995	4090	

Burkina Faso					
C 1602 Ancient ferrous metallurgy sites					
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates	
1602-001	Site de Tiwêga	5.1	15	N13 05 16.14 W01 08 40.94	
1602-002	Site de Yamané	13.1	188.4	N12 49 19.12 W01 18 03.73	
1602-003	Site de Kindibo	18.0	22.6	N13 14 05.32 W02 10 51.40	
1602-004	Site de Békuy	1.9	439.5	N11 37 20.61 W03 53 31.01	
1602-005	Site de Douroula	84.2	132.0	N12 35 15.93 W03 19 44.35	
		TOTAL	122.3	797.5	

Canada					
C 1597 Writing-on-Stone / Áísinaí'pi					
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates	
1597-001	Áísinaí'pi	948	850	N49 04 30 W111 38 00	
1597-002	Haffner Coulee	50	144	N49 05 49 W111 46 44	
1597-003	Poverty Rock	108	53	N49 06 37 W111 47 45	

	TOTAL	1106	1047	
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China				
C 1592				
Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1592-001	Area of Yaoshan Site	66.56	9980.29	N30 25 34 E120 00 43
1592-002	Area of High-dam at the Mouth of the Valley	136.41		N30 25 13 E119 54 13
1592-003	Area of Low-dam on the Plain-Causeway in Front of the Mountains	349.24		N30 24 12.9 E119 56 58.4
1592-004	Area of City Site	881.45		N30 23 44 E119 59 27
TOTAL		1433.66	9980.29	

Czechia / Germany					
C 1478					
Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří Mining Region					
Serial ID No.	Name	State Party	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1478-001	Dippoldiswalde Medieval Silver Mines	Germany	536.871	-	N50 53 48.150 E13 40 26.946
1478-002	Altenberg-Zinnwald Mining Landscape	Germany	269.367	1716.705	N50 45 50.578 E13 46 13.697
1478-003	Lauenstein Administrative Centre	Germany	2.926	18.885	N50 47 7.156 E13 49 23.815
1478-004	Freiberg Mining Landscape	Germany	624.434	2202.532	N50 55 5.960 E13 20 40.156
1478-005	Hoher Forst Mining Landscape	Germany	44.799	103.604	N50 37 10.630 E12 34 7.575
1478-006	Schneeberg Mining Landscape	Germany	218.150	670.351	N50 35 44.643 E12 38 39.101
1478-007	Schindlers Werk Smalt Works	Germany	2.659	2.700	N50 32 31.1 E12 39 30.8
1478-008	Annaberg-Frohnau Mining Landscape	Germany	191.994	926.131	N50 34 52.9 E 12 59 33.4
1478-009	Pöhlberg Mining Landscape	Germany	118.940		N50 34 32.188 E13 02 43.988
1478-010	Buchholz Mining Landscape	Germany	37.346		N50 33 47.3 E12 59 20.6
1478-011	Marienberg Mining Town	Germany	25.306	44.603	N50 39 02.7 E13 09 47.6
1478-012	Lauta Mining Landscape	Germany	20.592		N50 39 50.441 E13 08 33.430
1478-013	Ehrenfriedersdorf Mining Landscape	Germany	71.148	891.575	N50 38 35.243 E12 58 35.965
1478-014	Grünthal Silver-Copper Liqutation Works	Germany	12.917	25.294	N50 39 01.2 E13 22 08.6
1478-015	Eibenstock Mining Landscape	Germany	100.656	248.312	N50 30 45.6 E12 35 57.2
1478-016	Rother Berg Mining Landscape	Germany	4.519	38.556	N50 31 12.511 E12 47 15.5
1478-017	Uranium Mining Landscape	Germany	811.213	746.263	N50 38 0.234 E12 41 8.358
1478-018	Jáchymov Mining Landscape	Czech Republic	738.452	637.900	N50 22 16.85 E12 54 47.53
1478-019	Abertamy – Boží Dar – Horní Blatná – Mining Landscape	Czech Republic	2608.279	3011.867	N50 24 23.50 E12 50 14.44
1478-020	The Red Tower of Death	Czech Republic	0.200	2.804	N50 19 44.24 E12 57 12.28
1478-021	Krupka Mining Landscape	Czech Republic	317.565	474.299	N50 41 6.76 E13 51 19.66
1478-022	Mědník Hill Mining Landscape	Czech Republic	7.724	1255.410	N50 25 27.85 E13 06 41.63
TOTAL			6766.057	13017.791	

Indonesia				
C 1610				
Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1610-001	Soengai Doerian Mining Site	7.91	3451.38	S0 40 39.014 E100 46 39.277
1610-002	Mining School	0.34		S0 40 28.3 E100 46 02.4
1610-003	Coal Processing Plant Compound	12.60		S0 40 48.068 E100 46 34.201

1610-004	Ombilin Railway	10.89		S0 41 1.942 E100 46 37.029
1610-005	Company Town	32.94		S0 40 54.931 E100 46 44.610
1610-006	Salak Power Plant and Ranith Water Pumping Station	18.14		S0 38 6.013 E100 46 8.750
1610-007	Railway System	173.27	3591.23	S0 45 59.852 E100 44 16.380
1610-008	Batu Tabal Train Station	0.83		S0 32 38.270 E100 31 22.727
1610-009	Padang Pandjang Train Station	3.69		S0 27 49.238 E100 23 42.428
1610-010	Tinggi Bridge	0.15		S0 28 33.151 E100 22 1.167
1610-011	Kayu Tanam Train Station	1.29		S0 32 52.282 E100 19 52.112
1610-012	Coal Storage	6.13	314.31	S0 59 30.117 E100 22 49.553
	TOTAL	268.18	7356.92	

Japan				
C 1593				
Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group: Mounded Tombs of Ancient Japan				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1593-001	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	4.06	517	N34 34 34 E135 29 18
1593-002	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun, Chayama Kofun and Daianjiyama Kofun	46.40		N34 33 53 E135 29 16
1593-003	Nagayama Kofun	0.97		N34 34 05 E135 29 12
1593-004	Genemonyama Kofun	0.09		N34 33 54.7 E135 29 29.4
1593-005	Tsukamawari Kofun	0.07		N34 33 46 E135 29 26
1593-006	Osamezuka Kofun	0.07		N34 33 31.9 E135 29 17.1
1593-007	Magodayuyama Kofun	0.45		N34 33 36 E135 29 06
1593-008	Tatusayama Kofun	0.34		N34 33 40 E135 29 00
1593-009	Dogameyama Kofun	0.06		N34 33 46 E135 28 56
1593-010	Komoyamazuka Kofun	0.08		N34 34 00.9 E135 29 03.4
1593-011	Maruhoyama Kofun	0.69		N34 34 01 E135 29 07
1593-012	Nagatsuka Kofun	0.51		N34 33 27.6 E135 29 15.3
1593-013	Hatazuka Kofun	0.38		N34 33 24 E135 28 58
1593-014	Zenizuka Kofun	0.30		N34 33 19.2 E135 29 03.6
1593-015	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	17.30		N34 33 14 E135 28 39
1593-016	Terayama-minamiyama Kofun	0.42		N34 33 22 E135 28 48
1593-017	Shichikannon Kofun	0.09		N34 33 24.4 E135 28 46.5
1593-018	Itasuke Kofun	2.42		N34 33 11 E135 29 09
1593-019	Zenemonyama Kofun	0.10		N34 33 09.6 E135 29 12.4
1593-020	Gobyoyama Kofun	5.40		N34 33 17 E135 29 27
1593-021	Nisanzai Kofun	10.53		N34 32 48 E135 29 58
1593-022	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	4.74	23	N34 34 55 E135 35 37
1593-023	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	9.34	350	N34 33 57 E135 35 39
1593-024	Hachizuka Kofun	0.31		N34 34 04.5 E135 35 43.6
1593-025	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	6.43		N34 34 23 E135 37 00
1593-026	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	7.23		N34 34 11.8 E135 36 44.6
1593-027	Nabezuka Kofun	0.14		N34 34 17.6 E135 36 52.6
1593-028	Suketayama Kofun	0.12		N34 34 05 E135 36 47
1593-029	Nakayamazuka Kofun	0.24		N34 34 05 E135 36 49
1593-030	Yashimazuka Kofun	0.25		N34 34 05 E135 36 52
1593-031	Komuroyama Kofun	2.92		N34 34 05 E135 36 34
1593-032	Otorizuka Kofun	0.51		N34 34 01 E135 36 32
1593-033	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun, Konda-maruyama Kofun and Futatsuzuka Kofun	28.92		N34 33 44 E135 36 34
1593-034	Higashiumazuka Kofun	0.03		N34 33 50 E135 36 44
1593-035	Kurizuka Kofun	0.11		N34 33 46 E135 36 45
1593-036	Higashiyama Kofun	0.41		N34 33 42.1 E135 36 20.7
1593-037	Hazamiyama Kofun	1.50		N34 33 42 E135 36 08
1593-038	Hakayama Kofun	4.34		N34 33 28 E135 36 16
1593-039	Nonaka Kofun	0.19		N34 33 32 E135 36 16
1593-040	Mukohakayama Kofun	0.33		N34 33 26 E135 36 22
1593-041	Nishiumazuka Kofun	0.07		N34 33 22 E135 36 24
1593-042	Joganjiyama Kofun	0.52		N34 33 25 E135 36 07
1593-043	Aoyama Kofun	0.51		N34 33 21 E135 36 02
1593-044	Minegazuka Kofun	1.12		N34 33 08 E135 35 49.8

1593-045	Hakuchoryo Kofun	5.65		N34 33 04 E135 36 16
	TOTAL	166.66	890	

Lao People's Democratic Republic				
C 1587				
Megalithic Jar Sites in Xiengkhuang – Plain of Jars				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1587-001	Site 1	33.97	89.61	N19 25 51.8 E103 09 08.0
1587-002	Site 2	13.19	133.00	N19 19 09.9 E103 09 12.9
1587-003	Site 3 – Groups 1 & 3	12.31	352.75	N19 17 34.8 E103 09 02.5
1587-004	Site 3 – Group 2	0.38		N19 17 27.0 E103 08 56.2
1587-005	Site 3 – Group 4	0.53		N19 17 37.7 E103 09 13.2
1587-006	Site 3 – Group 5	1.32		N19 17 45.9 E103 09 33.6
1587-007	Site 3 – Group 7	5.60		N19 17 21.1 E103 08 32.3
1587-008	Site 8	8.39		N19 17 03 E103 09 11
1587-009	Site 12	1.25	1.76	N19 28 59 E103 25 59
1587-010	Site 21	32.34	146.89	N19 28 41 E103 05 14
1587-011	Site 23	24.44	33.41	N19 32 43 E103 41 42
1587-012	Site 25	8.03	6.14	N19 37 48 E103 05 46
1587-013	Site 28	0.38	6.73	N19 34 16 E102 53 14
1587-014	Site 42	22.66	114.88	N19 35 21 E103 34 5
1587-015	Site 52	9.77	127.77	N19 29 42 E103 25 56
	TOTAL	174.56	1012.94	

Myanmar				
C 1588				
Bagan				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1588-001	Component 1	4151.52	18146.83	N21 08 56 E94 53 04
1588-002	Component 2	212.27		N21 11 54 E94 55 24
1588-003	Component 3	13.61		N21 06 45 E94 57 51
1588-004	Component 4	459.05		N21 06 52 E94 56 56
1588-005	Component 5	25.21		N21 08 14 E94 55 34
1588-006	Component 6	2.1		N21 07 57 E94 52 02
1588-007	Component 7	141.73		N21 07 46 E94 51 50
	TOTAL	5005.49	18146.83	

Panama				
C 1582				
Colonial Transisthmian Route of Panamá				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1582-001	Camino de Cruces Section 1	475.20	12000	N09 17 26.8 W79 58 03.6
1582-002	Camino de Cruces Section 2	103.13	19543.5	N09 05 03.9 W79 36 16.7
1582-003	Camino de Cruces Section 3	2.95	4781.0	N09 00 56.2 W79 34 33.2
1582-004	Archaeological Site of Panama Viejo	28.7	619.9	N09 00 24.0 W79 29 07.0
1582-005	Historic District of Panama	22.0	190.1	N08 57 08.8 W79 32 05.1
	TOTAL	631.98	37134.5	

Poland				
C 1599				
Krzemionki prehistoric striped flint mining region				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1599-001	Krzemionki Opatowskie Mining Field	311.3	1327.9	N50.981 E21.5024
1599-002	Borownia Mining Field	11.6	120.4	N 50.9258 E 21.5636
1599-003	Korycizna Mining Field	9.9	133.8	N 50.9116 E 21.6045
1599-004	Gawroniec Settlement	16.4	246.6	N 50.8843 E21.5289
	TOTAL	342.2	1828.7	

Republic of Korea				
C 1498 Seowon, Korean Neo-Confucian Academies				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1498-001	Sosu-seowon	17.16	73.62	N36 55 31.46 E128 34 48.39
1498-002	Namgye-seowon	4.11	78.67	N35 32 54.57 E127 46 59.71
1498-003	Oksan-seowon	6.44	80.83	N36 00 42.14 E129 09 47.91
1498-004	Dosan-seowon	36.73	166.84	N36 43 38.27 E128 50 36.34
1498-005	Piram-seowon	1.38	51.06	N35 18 38.2 E126 45 06.2
1498-006	Dodong-seowon	2.32	81.23	N35 42 03.33 E128 22 18.87
1498-007	Byeongsan-seowon	30.08	164.30	N36 32 27.66 E128 33 11.16
1498-008	Museong-seowon	0.84	54.96	N35 36 06.61 E126 59 01.45
1498-009	Donam-seowon	3.43	45.23	N36 12 33.21 E127 10 50.75
TOTAL		102.49	796.74	

Russian Federation				
C 1523 Monuments of Ancient Pskov				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1523-001	Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: Pokrovskaya (Intercession) Tower, 15th century	0.97	377	N57 48 17.4 E28 20 01.4
1523-002	Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: Gremyachaya Tower, 16th century	0.37	(the same buffer zone as elements from 7 to 17)	N57 49 24.0 E28 20 54.9
1523-003	"Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Trinity Cathedral with a bell-tower, 17th century, 1830"	4.7		N57 49 19.5 E28 19 44.2
1523-004	"The Cathedral of Ioann Predtecha (John the Precursor) of the Ivanovsky Monastery, 1240"	0.73		N57 49 33.3 E28 19 04.8
1523-005	"Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery: the Transfiguration Cathedral, 12th century"	14.4		N57 48 23.6 E28 19 43.2
1523-006	"Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery: The Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, 16th century"	2.45	248.6	N57 50 06.3 E28 15 47.2
1523-007	"Church of the Archangel Michael with a bell tower, 14th century"	0.55	(the same buffer zone as elements from 1 to 5)	N57 49 05.7 E28 20 02.198
1523-008	"Church of Pokrova (Intercession) ot Proloma (at the breach in the wall), 15th-16th century"	0.14		N57 48 19.3 E28 20 02.6
1523-009	"Church of Koz'ma and Damian s Primostya (near the bridge) remains of the belfry, gate, fence of the 15th-17th century"	0.14		N57 49 23.7 E28 20 01.5
1523-010	"Church Georgiya so Vzvoza (St. George near the river descent), 1494"	0.22		N57 48 35.98 E28 19 56.88
1523-011	"Church of Theophany with a belfry, 1489"	0.24		N57 49 22.393 E28 20 19.468
1523-012	"Church of Dormition s Paromenya (near the ferry) with a belfry, 1521"	0.55		N57 49 09.5 E28 19 28.585
1523-013	"Church Nikoloy so Usokhi (St. Nicholas from the dry place), 16th century"	0.25		N57 48 55.927 E28 20 03.6
1523-014	"Church of Peter and Paul s Buya (at the burial place), 16th century"	0.2		N57 49 13.4 E28 20 15.9
1523-015	"Church of Old Ascension, 15th century"	0.74		N57 48 35.9 E28 20 19.3
1523-016	"Church Vasiliya na gorke (St. Basil the Great on the hill), 15th century"	0.2		N57 48 55.1 E28 20 08.9
1523-017	"Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Administrative Chamber, 17th century"	1.5		N57 49 12.9 E28 19 49.6
1523-018	"Pogankin Chambers, 17th century"	0.97		N57 48 41.1 E28 20 14.9
TOTAL		29.32	625.6	

United States of America				
C 1496 Rev		The 20th-Century Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright		
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1496rev-001	Unity Temple	0.167	10.067	N41 53 18.308 W87 47 47.767
1496rev-002	Frederick C. Robie House	0.130	1.315	N41 47 23.001 W87 35 45.053
1496rev-003	Taliesin	4.931	200.899	N43 8 27.962 W90 4 12.979
1496rev-004	Hollyhock House	4.608	13.986	N34 5 0.54 W118 17 34
1496rev-005	Fallingwater	11.212	282.299	N39 54 20.055 W79 27 59.312
1496rev-006	Herbert and Katherine Jacobs House	0.139	1.286	N89 26 29.7594 W43 3 30.8874
1496rev-007	Taliesin West	4.285	198.087	N33 36 32.834 W111 50 44.31
1496rev-008	Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum	0.251	2.164	N40 46 57.72 W73 57 35.353
TOTAL		26.369	710.103	