

NORTH-EAST ASIA

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF) The Great Wall Shanhaiguan



II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1987

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Shanhaiguan District Bureau of Cultural Relics
Shanhaiguan District,
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II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C i, ii, iii, iv, vi

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
"The Great Wall, as a cultural treasure of the Chinese civilization, is a splendid and huge military defensive project, it was constructed to defend against barbarous invasions by other ethnic groups. (...) The Great Wall, a massive project constructed over a long period time, is not only an ancient defensive project, but also one of the greatest ancient construction projects worldwide. The Great Wall is known in the world for its complicated and laborious construction, decisive strategic position and grand firm structure.
The Great Wall of the Ming Dynasty is an absolute masterpiece. This is not only because of the strong characteristics and personality of constructors, but also because it is the best possible architecture.

From the moon, the Great Wall is the only human-built architecture recognizable with naked eyes. In terms of the continent, the Great Wall is the best example of harmony with the land terrain".

Status of Site Boundaries

- The demarcation line and buffer zone are considered as sufficient for the protection and preservation of this world heritage site's value.
- There is no need for revising the site boundaries.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- The existing architecture still maintains its original shape, structure, colour and workmanship, its authenticity/integrity is therefore well preserved.
- No foreseeable change to the authenticity/integrity of this heritage is foreseen in the near future.

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The report cites 10 legal instruments, ranging from the Constitution to rules, regulations and Plans.
- Laws, traditions and the WH Convention are strictly applied for the protection and management of the site and are sufficient.
- In terms of management arrangements, the Shanhaiguan District Bureau of Cultural Heritage, is in charge of protection, repair, maintenance, research and law enforcement of cultural relics at a local level. The overall management is ensured at the national level and the above arrangements are considered as sufficient.

- Since 1998, 3 protection plans; 1 short, medium and long term Development Plan. In 2000, the Plan for Tourism Development of Shanhaiguan was developed.
- To preserve the values in the future, the following actions will be carried out: (i) law-abiding management; (ii) diffusion of protection signs; (iii) set up of organizations; (iv) enhancement of public awareness on protection; (v) adoption of reward and punishment systems and better surveyance and archiving; (vi) increased attention to research work on preservation and maintenance.

- Funding is considered insufficient. Financial support from all circles is needed.
- * International Assistance from WHF as follows: (i) 1990, US\$146,000 Technical (the Great Wall).

Access to IT

- 3 sets of Apple computers with the Internet and email access.
- No use of GIS.

Visitor Management

- Visitor statistics available, with 1.46 million visitors in 2001 and a total income of 3.875 billion Yuan (US\$ 468 million) in 2000, more than 3,5 times that of 1991.
 - Even though there are 16 visitors' facilities (service centres, post office, etc), 20 restaurants and 5 star rated hotels, still, there is a need to provide convenient public facilities for visitors.
 - The Plan for public use is the Plan on Tourism Development of Shanhaiguan District.
 - Communication of heritage values through: TV, broadcasting, briefings, brochures, ceremonies, exhibitions and trade fairs.
 - Education already included in curricula and students regularly visit the site.
 - Role of the inscription to the List of World Heritage: increase in numbers of visitors, research plan substantiated, academic research, exchanges conducted and increasing.

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View of Shanhaiguan from the Sea

Present State of Conservation

- From 1984 onwards; large-scale repairs have been carried out since the inscription to the World Heritage List, Linlu Tower, Muying Tower and Jingbian Tower have been rebuilt from their original Ming Dynasty ruins. The Chenghai Tower has been repaired, and a total of 3,300 meters of the Great Wall have also been repaired.

Staffing and Training Needs

- Staff total number: 306 including 87 scholars and 26 professionals. This seems to be sufficient to monitor the site.
- The staff need training in Management knowledge and skills.

Financial Situation

- Sources of funding: separate management of revenues and expenditure, from fiscal appropriation. Amount: 8.1 million Yuan (US\$ 978,000) each year. Routine: 1.5 million Yuan as maintenance and repair fee, 300,000 Yuan for greening, 300,000 Yuan for publicity.

"Since 1998, 3 protection plans, 1 Short, 1 Medium and 1 Long Term Development Plan, and in 2000, the Plan for Tourism Development of Shanhaiguan were developed."

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Impact of oceanic climate on brick-stone structure, the Old Dragon Head section, bricks and stone vulnerable to erosion and weathering, wooden structures vulnerable to decay.
- The 1976 earthquake, affected Shanhaiguan greatly; sections of walls cracked and became slanting - the Zhendong tower badly cracked.
- Stamping and walking damages surface bricks of walls. Protective measures have been taken - regular replacement, repair and restrictions of the number of visitors.
- Population increases in the buffer zones: In the Guancheng tower, 17,100 residents; in Dongluo tower population amounts to 2,552. Bad impact of residents on management and protection. Plans to

gradually relocate them. But no serious threat to the site yet.

Counteractive Plans

- No real contingency plan or risk prevention plans, but description of Surveys, measuring, recording, photographing, videotaping survey reports, archives of 13-kilometer Great Wall.
- Architectural structure: backgrounds on constructions and repairs, protection status and location on map.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- A monitoring system is in place.
- Since 1997, Shanhaiguan District Bureau established, to strengthen protection, repair, maintenance, research and law enforcement.
- A complete system for monitoring exists: (i) monitoring walls and building, damage, maintenance, repair, protection, maintenance plans, quality control; (ii) construction facilities, greening/beautifying environment and quality; (iii) security protection of heritage; (iv) publicity and promotion.

Monitoring Indicators

- No indicators or quotas described. Description of the quality and safety of wooden structure buildings (leakage, cracks, etc) and brick walls (weathering) provided.
- The problems listed are studied and in the process of being solved. An anti-decaying and reinforcement project of large wooden parts of Zhendong tower completed from 1998 to 1999 is however mentioned.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- There have been no changes to the values of this World Heritage Property.
- Management and factors affecting property: better management, resolution of scientific and standardized problems.
- Future actions: better and more complete plans, compilation of a new plan for Shanhaiguan and implementation of the 7 plans as scheduled.
- Timetable for the implementation of the Plans: a list without precise schedule.

* State of Conservation Reports

1990 Committee - 90/CONF.004/3 Following a US\$146,000 donation by the International Committee for the Safeguarding of Venice and the Great Wall of China in November 1988, the authorities communicated a plan for the restructuring of Mutianyu pass. The works concern the platforms, several of them having partially collapsed, and should be completed in 1992.

1994 Bureau - WHC-94/CONF.001//3b State of conservation at the request of the authorities: Aerial reconnaissance recently identified another 300 km. of Wall in the Ning Xia area. The mission monitored Mutianyu, 300m. of Wall restored in 1990-92. At Badaling, 3,720m. of the restored Wall were open to the public and at Mutianyu, 5,700m. Visitors come in millions, so tourist pressure is considerable. At Badaling tourist facilities encroach on the Wall and a cable car was installed against the advice of a UNESCO/ICOMOS/ICCROM mission and the State Bureau of Cultural Relics.

Recent conservation works are of a higher standard than earlier ones. Recommendation of a training workshop on masonry repair techniques specific to ruined stone monuments and about tourist facilities control, particularly at Badaling.

Monitoring of the Han-dynasty Great Wall in Gansu Province, including mud-built forts. The arid desert conditions resulted in the astonishing survival of these 2000 years old fragile materials. Fortunately, the number of tourists is very low, but any rise in numbers would seriously increase pressures on this monument.

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF) The Great Wall Badaling



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II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1987

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Yanqing County Badaling Special Zone Office
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II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
"The Great Wall, as a cultural treasure of the Chinese civilization, is a splendid and huge military defensive project, it was constructed to defend against barbarous invasions by other ethnic groups. [...] The Great Wall, a massive project constructed over a long period time, is not only an ancient defensive project, but also one of the greatest ancient construction projects worldwide. The Great Wall is known in the world for its complicated and laborious construction, decisive strategic position and grand firm structure. The Great Wall of the Ming Dynasty is an absolute masterpiece. This is not only because of the strong characteristics and personality of constructors, but also because it is the best possible architecture. From the moon, the Great Wall is the only human-built architecture recognisable with naked eyes. In terms of the continent, the Great Wall is the best example of harmony with the land terrain".

"Auxiliary major facilities constructed: cable-way, cinema, bear paradise, museum, 45 m high transmission tower, Wildlife World, reconstruction of Badaling pass City, slides, wastewater treatment."

Status of Site Boundaries

- Demarcation line and buffer zone sufficient for protection and preservation of values.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- No change to authenticity and integrity.
- No foreseeable change to the authenticity/integrity in the near future.

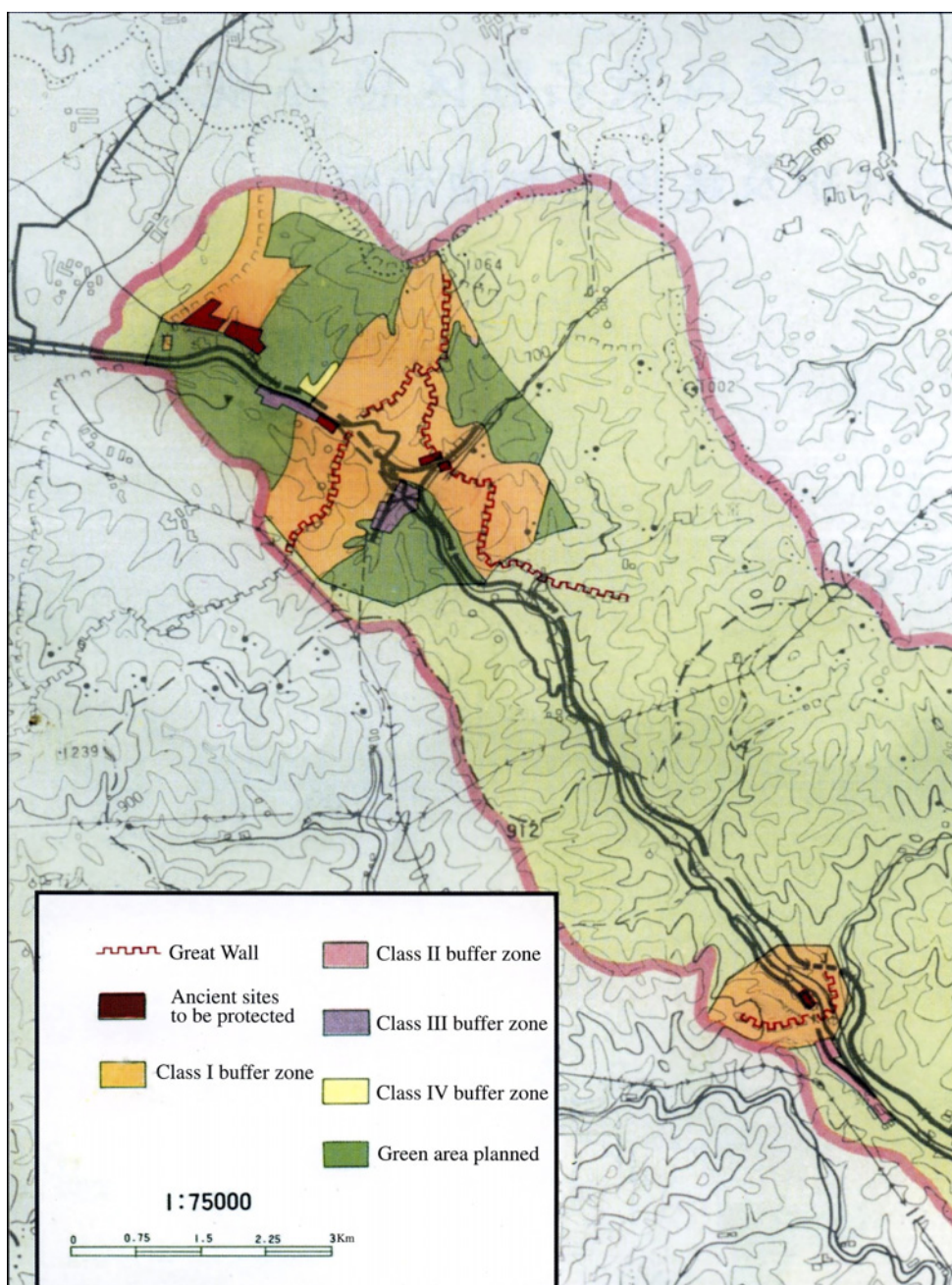
II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The report cites 7 legal instruments, ranging from the Constitution to rules and regulations.
- For effective protection State Laws and regulations are sufficient. A special law or regulation concerning WH properties is being considered.
- Management made by local agency, under the responsibility of the National Government.
- Management plan since 1998: contains 5 chapters on zoning, transport, landscape, green areas and urban facilities.
- Future actions: measures for protection, management and strengthening management of construction projects.

Present State of Conservation

- Since the inscription, effective protection was undertaken in accord with relevant State laws and regulations.
- Auxiliary major facilities constructed: cable-way, cinema, bear paradise, museum, 45m high transmission tower, Wildlife World, reconstruction of Badaling pass City, slides, wastewater treatment.



Core and Buffer zones of the Badaling Great Wall

Staffing and Training Needs

- Set up of a new Cultural Relics Area Management Committee scheduled.
- Staff total number: 730, including 92 management staff.
- Staff sufficient to monitor the site.
- Training needs: Tourism in English and Japanese, cultural relics, tourism laws and regulations.

Financial Situation

- Income between 1987-2001 amounted 1.17 billion Yuan (investment gains, business gains and non-business income). Total expenditure amounts 1.06 billion Yuan.

- Funding is sufficient.
- Between 1990-1992, a US\$ 146,000 donation was provided by UNESCO for the restoration of the Great Wall at Mutianyu.
- * International Assistance from WHF as follows: (i) 1990, US\$146,000 Technical (the Great Wall).

Access to IT

- 10 sets of computers with Internet and email access.
- No use of GIS.

Visitor Management

- Visitor statistics from 1987 to 2001, with 63.7 million visitors in 2001, no mention of income provided.
- Existing facilities: various and numerous facilities exist.
- Needs in facilities are the following: hotel, special bus lines, recreational facilities.
- A tourist management plan exists.
- WH values communicated through the media, brochures, handouts and tourism fairs.
- Education already

included in curricula and students organise regular visits to the site.

- Role of the inscription on the List of World Heritage: no increase of visitors, but the research plan improved management and environment conservation, through a better knowledge of WH Convention.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- The division of land ownership is affecting the general plan and the development plan whose

implementation is not guaranteed. This is detrimental to the prevention and protection of the site.

Counteractive Plans

- Contingency plan or risk prevention plan: a specific management plan has been developed to tackle fire, flood and explosion prevention.
- Areas, which need improvement: speeding-up laws for WH protection, intensify training in cultural heritage protection.
- Factors affecting property: awareness of visitors needed to stop damages to the wall.
- Action taken or which will be taken in the future: introduction and implementation of ISO 14001-environment management system.

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*Unicom Transmission Tower 200m from Great Wall.
To be demolished in 2003.*

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- A monitoring system is in place.
- Tourism off season for large repairs and maintenance and on spot supervision to ensure the safety of the site.
- Partners in monitoring: research institutes of ancient buildings in Gansu, Xi'an and Henan for maintenance.
- Partners: the administrations in charge of preservation. In the future: co-operation agreement to be signed with research and learning institutions for the monitoring work.
- Improvements: installation of monitoring systems and more management professionals (presently only 3).

Monitoring Indicators

- Quality of natural environment: pollution sources and data gathering.
- Tourism monitoring indicators: number, resource and market; inspection of facilities; impact of tourism activities.
- Monitoring old building and sites: regular check on condition and impact of environment.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- Values: top priority for protection and values is maintained.
- Management and factors affecting property: effective preservation and maintenance - some progress achieved.
- Future actions: 4 comprehensive rectification actions to improve environment of scenic area.
- Timetable for the implementation of actions: 3 to 5 years as from 2003.

* State of Conservation Reports

1990 Committee - 90/CONF.004/3 Following a US\$146,000 donation from the International Committee for the Safeguarding of Venice and the Great Wall of China in November 1988, the authorities communicated a plan for the restructuring of Mutianyu pass. The work concerns the platforms, several of which have partially collapsed, and should be completed in 1992.

1994 Bureau - WHC-94/CONF.001//3b State of conservation at the request of the authorities: Aerial reconnaissance recently identified another 300 km. of Wall in the Ning Xia area. The mission monitored Mutianyu, 300m. of Wall restored in 1990-92. At Badaling, 3,720m. of the restored Wall were open to the public and at Mutianyu, 5,700m. Visitors came in millions, so tourist pressure is considerable. At Badaling tourist facilities encroach on the Wall and a cable car was installed against the advice of the UNESCO/ICOMOS/ICCROM mission and the State Bureau of Cultural Relics.

Recent conservation works are of a higher standard than earlier ones. Recommendation of a training workshop on masonry repair techniques specific to ruined stone monuments and about tourist facilities control, particularly at Badaling.

Monitoring of the Han-dynasty Great Wall in Gansu Province, including mud-built forts. The arid desert conditions resulted in the astonishing survival of these fragile 2000 years old materials. Fortunately, the number of tourists is very low, but any rise in numbers would seriously increase pressure on this monument.

CHINA

(PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF)

The Great Wall Jiayuguan Pass

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1987

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Jiayuguan Pass Cultural Relics Management Station of Gansu Province;
Postal code: 735100, PRC
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II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows
"The Great Wall, as a cultural treasure of the Chinese civilization, is a splendid and huge military defensive project, it was constructed to defend against barbarous invasions by other ethnic groups. [...] The Great Wall, a massive project constructed over a long period time, is not only an ancient defensive project, but also one of the greatest ancient construction projects worldwide. The Great Wall is known in the world for its complicated and laborious construction, decisive strategic position and grand firm structure.
The Great Wall of the Ming Dynasty is an absolute masterpiece. This is not only because of the strong characteristics and personality of constructors, but also because it is the best possible architecture.
From the moon, it is the only man-made work that could be seen by eyes. With regard to the continent, the Great Wall has formed the excellent example of integrating with land".

Status of Site Boundaries

- Demarcation line and buffer zone sufficient for protection and preservation of values.
- Need to revise site boundaries: no high building constructions are allowed, activities which may damage the environment are prohibited, high-voltage and telephone lines are to be removed within 3 to 5 years. The retrieval of earth and sand by locals for

construction purposes, as well as damages caused to the wall within farming areas are to be prohibited.



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II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- No change to authenticity and integrity.
- No foreseeable change to the authenticity/integrity in the near future.

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The report cites 7 legal instruments, from the Constitution to rules and regulations.
- Effective protection by State Laws and regulations are sufficient. Specific rules on the protection of WH need to be drafted and promulgated.
- Management is in the hands of a local management station, under the responsibility of the National Government.
- New management measures will be drafted by the Jiayuguan Pass Cultural relics management station.

Present State of Conservation

- Since the inscription, effective protection has been carried out according to relevant State laws and regulations.
- The 4 km² Jiayuguan Pass Cultural Relics and Tourism Scenic Area became a buffer zone between the Pass and the local farmers' living and working areas.
- Major facilities in the scenic area and Great Wall Museum, built in 2001, will soon be open to the public.

Staffing and Training Needs

- Set up of new Cultural Relics Area Management Committee scheduled.
- Staff total number: 91 including 25 technical staff and 45 with university degrees.

- Staff not sufficient to monitor the site and a research institute needs to be established to strengthen preservation.
- Training needs: Cultural relics, tourism law and regulation and maintenance technique for the Great Wall.

Financial Situation

- Income between 1987-2001 amounted 24.4 million Yuan (investment gains, business gains and non-business income). Total expenditure amounts 23.6 million Yuan.
- Funding is insufficient. State and local governments should allocate funds and donations from social groups or individuals from both home and abroad should be encouraged.
- * International Assistance from WHF as follows: (i) 1990, US\$146,000 Technical (the Great Wall).

Access to IT

- 6 sets of computers with internet and email access.
- No use of GIS.

Visitor Management

- Visitor statistics from 1987 to 2001, with 2.4 million visitors in 2001 and no mention of income provided.
- Existing facilities include: museum, hotel, restaurants, tourist centre, bench by roadside, free-of-charge toilets, tour guide plates, explanation plates, facilities for the handicapped, environment friendly electricity-driven tour bus.
- Needs in facilities are the following: hotel, shuttle bus and entertainment facilities.
- Tourist management plan exists: set up of a tourist service centre, tourism service supervision team, rules on safety under bad natural conditions and system and measures for the peak tourism Period.
- WH values communicated through the media.
- Education already included in curricula and students are organized regularly to visit the site.
- Role of the inscription on the List of World Heritage: no increase of visitors, but the research plan improved management and environmental conservation, through a better knowledge of WH Convention.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Environmental pressure: impact of natural factors threaten the wall.
- Structural problems: ground sinking, inclining of some buttresses, cracks on the wall and loss of colours of some coloured drawings. Regular and punctual maintenance is required.

Counteractive Plans

- Contingency plan or risk prevention plan: working plans for fire control, flood control and theft prevention. Emergency team established and relevant training provided.
- Sectors which need improvement: strengthening preservation and management work for the property and increasing multilateral technical co-operation.
- Factors affecting property have decreased.
- Action taken or will be taken in the future: very strict integrated conservation implemented. To keep the integrity of the site, maintenance and preservation plan made. In 2-3 years, special State funds will be allocated to complete important projects.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- A monitoring system is in place.
- Daily management by local security department: broadcast of rules, fire control and tourist notices. Control on shooting activities.
- Partners in monitoring: research institutes on ancient buildings in Gansu, Xi'an and Henan for maintenance.
- Future participating partners: for the monitoring work, co-operation agreements with relevant scientific research institutes and universities to jointly complete monitoring and research work.
- Improvements: if any maintenance works are carried out, they will be in accordance with the principle of "repair ancient buildings to their original appearance".

Monitoring Indicators

- Indicators of natural environment: pollution sources and gathering of scientific data.
- Tourism monitoring indicators: number, resource and market; gains and facilities; influence of tourism activities.
- Monitoring old building and sites: regular check on conditions and influence of environment.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- Values: maintained.
- Management and factors affecting property: effective preservation and maintenance - good results achieved.
- Future actions: 5 actions to improve environment of scenic area.
- Timetable for the implementation of actions: from 2001 to 2007.

* State of Conservation Reports

1990 Committee - 90/CONF.004/3 Following a US\$146,000 donation from the International Committee for the Safeguarding of Venice and the Great Wall of China in November 1988, the authorities communicated a plan for the restructuring of Mutianyu pass. The work concerns the platforms, several of them having partially collapsed, and should be completed in 1992.

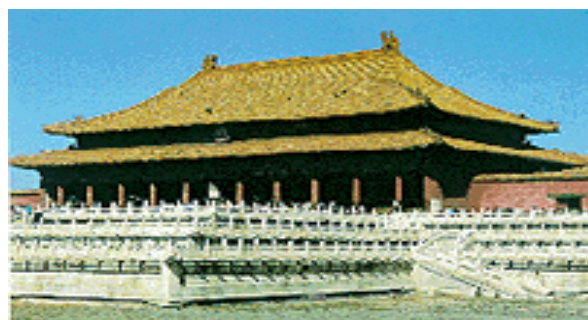
1994 Bureau - WHC-94/CONF.001//3b State of conservation at the request of the authorities: Aerial reconnaissance recently identified another 300 km. of Wall in the Ning Xia area. The mission monitored Mutianyu, 300m. of Wall restored in 1990-92. At Badaling, 3,720m. of the restored Wall was open to the public and at Mutianyu, 5,700m. Visitors in millions, so tourist pressure is considerable. At Badaling tourist facilities encroach on the Wall and a cable car installed against the advice of the UNESCO/ICOMOS/ICCROM mission and the State Bureau of Cultural Relics.

Recent conservation works are of a higher standard than earlier ones. Recommendation of a training workshop on masonry repair techniques specific to ruined stone monuments and about tourist facilities control, particularly at Badaling.

Monitoring of the Han-dynasty Great Wall in Gansu Province, including mud-built forts. The arid desert conditions resulted in the astonishing survival of these 2000 years old fragile materials. Fortunately, the number of tourists is very low, but any rise in numbers would seriously increase pressure on this monument.

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF)

The Imperial Palace of Ming & Qing Dynasty



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II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1987

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- The Palace Museum
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Fax: 6512.3119
Email: www.dpm.org.cn

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C iii, iv

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
"The Forbidden City is the best-preserved palace complex not only in China but also in the rest of the world. [...] The Forbidden City represents the highest standard of traditional architectural technology and craftsmanship. As the imperial palace of the Ming and Qing dynasties, it stands out as an example of the art of architecture at that time and provides a tremendous amount of historical information. It bears an extremely high level of scientific, artistic and historic values. [...] It has a long history and is well preserved. The Forbidden City is not only a palace complex with a high level of architectural values, but also houses the most premium collection of treasures and antiquities of the Ming and Qing dynasties in China."
- Extension nomination of the Imperial Palaces in Shenyang city of Liaoning Province proposed. They have direct and close links with the Beijing Forbidden City in terms of not only political but also cultural significance as well as the art of architecture.

Status of Site Boundaries

- The demarcation line and buffer zone are considered as sufficient.
- There is no need for revising the site boundaries.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- As the Forbidden City is preserved in its original realness, it is a special example of the culture of the Ming and Qing dynasties.
- Authenticity/integrity well preserved and no changes foreseen.

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics is sufficient to protect the site.
- In terms of management arrangements, the Dept. of Ancient Buildings is an executive division of the Palace Museum with special responsibility for the protection and management of ancient buildings inside the Forbidden City.
- A plan is implemented since March 1988.
- To preserve the values in the future, a new management plan is under preparation.

Present State of Conservation

- Reconstruction of Jianfugong Garden.
- Establishment of the Digital Application Institute of the Cultural Heritage of the Forbidden City.

Staffing and Training Needs

- 1,330 staff members, including 540 researchers, 410 security guards, 160 engineering and maintenance workers and 220 administrative staff.
- The staff does not need extra training.

Financial Situation

- The State allocates about 80 million Yuan (US\$ 9.86 million) annually.
- Funding is considered sufficient.
- * International Assistance from the Hong Kong Chinese Culture Fund, which donated US\$5 million.
- * International Assistance from WHF: none.

Access to IT

- 200 sets of computers with Internet but no email access.
- No use of GIS.



Aerial view of the Imperial Palace

2002-2008 were formulated and implemented. The Development Plan for the Forbidden City for 2003-2005 was put in place.

- Impacts of factors: decreasing.
- Measures to address factors: impact on structures, a number of topics listed for research to protect stone structures, brick and tile wares, and paintings. Positive results achieved. Protection will be further expanded to other areas in the future. Meanwhile, study on the protection of wooden materials will be enhanced to put them under more extensive protection.

II.6 Monitoring

Visitor Management

- Visitor statistics available, with 6.9 million visitors in 2001.
- Facilities: Recording guide assistant; 13 tourist rest areas.
- Needed facilities: Unimpeded passage.
- Plan for public use: not existent but needed.
- Communication of WH values through: the website of the Forbidden City (www.dpm.org.cn), CDs and documentation.
- No educational programs.
- Role of the inscription on the List of World Heritage: protection has increased. It has helped raise public awareness and more attention was paid to conservation.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- The major threat is pressure from environmental and natural disasters.
- Atmospheric pollution exacerbates the weathering and decay of ancient buildings, stone carving from acid rains. It also affects mural paintings. Fading is now worse than 20 years ago, but some protective measures have been taken. Natural disasters mainly refer to thunder strikes.

Counteractive Plans

- 3 plans: the "Contingency Plan of the Forbidden City for Handling the Occurrence of Unexpected Group Incidents", the "Emergency Plan of the Forbidden City for Extinguishing Fires at Their Early Stage", the "Emergency Plan of the Forbidden City for Addressing the Theft of Antiquities".
- Improvements needed: plans for the protection and maintenance of ancient buildings for 2002-2020 and

Monitoring Arrangements

- Atmospheric Environment Monitoring Station of the Forbidden City to monitor impact on ancient buildings.
- Partners: no outside partners.
- Foreseen improvements: links with research institutes or technological protection agencies to engage in joint study.

Monitoring Indicators

- Indicators include: (i) temperature; (ii) humidity; (iii) rainfall; (iv) radiation; (v) atmospheric pollution (nitric oxide, sulphide, suspended particles & chloride) on ancient architectures.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- Values: The Forbidden City is the best-preserved cluster of palace buildings not only in China but also in the rest of the world.
- Management and factors: management conducted via a specially designated body and implemented in yearly plans in accordance with the Overall Planning Scheme. Negative impact put under effective control.
- Future actions: revision of the Overall Planning Scheme. After the State Council approves the scheme, efforts will be made to strictly advance various work on the protection of the property.
- Timetable for the implementation of the Plans:

(i)	Year 2002-2003 Plan	1 st stage
(ii)	Year 2003-2005 Plan	
(iii)	Year 2002-2008 Plan	2 nd stage
(iv)	Year 2009-2020 Plan	3 rd stage

* State of Conservation Reports

1994 Bureau, WHC-94/CONF.001//3b - State of conservation at the request of the authorities: The Imperial Palace receives 7-8 million visitors per year, which necessitates an extensive maintenance of its brick pavements. The mission discussed the increasing erosion of the carved marble balustrades, from air pollution, and fire-control measures, which are being installed. Disappointing note regarding traditional paints use which was recommended in 1988 and has not yet been adopted.

Interesting restoration work at two ranges of eunuch's quarters at the north of the Palace. (...) It was agreed that it would be desirable to hold a National Training Workshop in timber conservation, to investigate the calculation of the structural strength of timber buildings, biological deterioration and new jointing techniques for timber member in tension. There is an obvious need for the introduction of computer-assisted recording systems.

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF)

Mogao Caves

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1987

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Dunhuang Research Academy
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Fax: 0937-8869028
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II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
"The Caves display unique artistic achievements. The space of the 492 caves were divided into five layers with over 2,000 sculptures applied with colour mud on rock and 45,000 m² of murals. Many of them are elaborated works of Chinese art. [...] During over 1,000 years, the Mogao Caves played a decisive role in artistic exchanges between China, Central Asia and India. [...] The Thousand Buddha Cave is one of the outstanding representatives of Buddhist cave art. [...] The Mogao Caves are closely linked with the exchanges between the East and the West in history and the dissemination of Buddhism in Asia. For centuries, Dunhuang and its nearby areas have been at the crossroads of the Silk Road and serving as the place of alternation between the new and the old in both trade exchanges and in ideology."

Status of Site Boundaries

- The demarcation line and buffer zone are considered as sufficient.
- There is a need for revising the site boundaries to better preserve the site; extending the key conservation area by 200 meters east, 2,000 meters west, 500 meters south and 2 km to the north.



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II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- No change to authenticity and integrity.
- No foreseeable change to the authenticity/integrity in the near future.

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

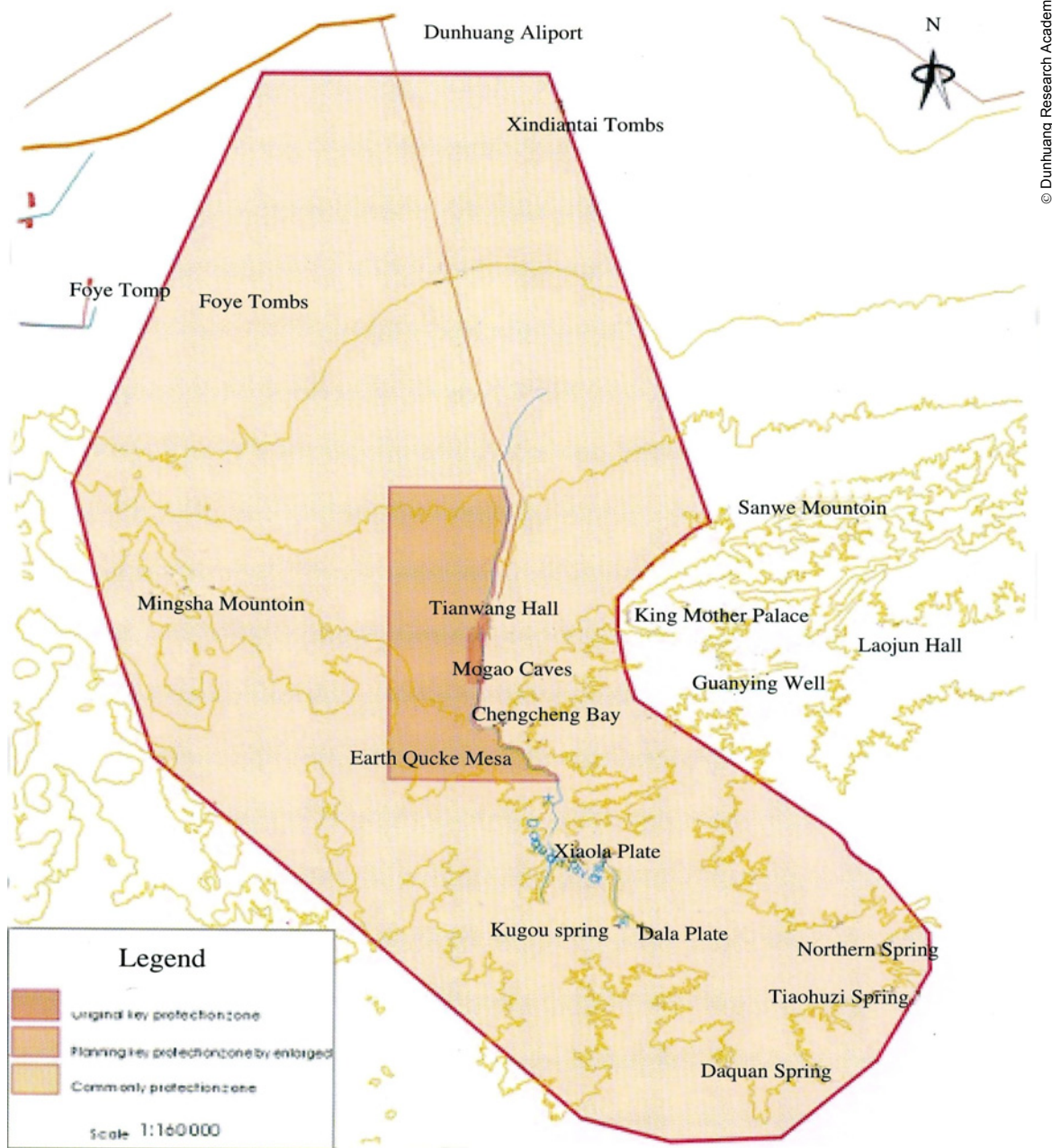
- The report cites 3 major legal instruments: the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics is the most orientated towards preservation and conservation of World Heritage.
- For effective protection the legal, contractual and traditional management are sufficient.
- There is a need to revise actual arrangements.
- In 2001, an Overall Plan for Protecting and Managing Mogao Caves was developed.
- Future action relates to the adoption of the Administrative Regulation of Mogao Caves.

Present State of Conservation

- Natural environment has improved and major threats (wind and sand) are under control.
- Main measures undertaken: exhibition centre, triangle sand fence, (2000m/h and 30m/w), visitor facilities removed from the protected World Heritage zone, lower cave transformed into an exhibition hall, renovation of middle and upper temples, security system, huge excavation works, reinforcement, reparation undertaken, plumped up and loosened murals repaired and reinforced, etc..

Staffing and Training Needs

- 245 museum staff and 239 temporary workers, including 159 professionals and 8 researchers.
- Staff number inadequate to monitor the site. The need to attract highly-qualified professionals is recognized.
- Training needs: culture and museum science, modern science and technology, research and communication, foreign languages.



Original Core zone (darker), planned enlarged Core zone (dark) and Buffer zone (light) of the Mogao Caves

Financial Situation

- Based on state budget, tickets and donations. Total State funding between 1993 and 2001: 160.65 million Yuan (US\$3.63 million).
- Available funding not sufficient to preserve the caves.
- No funding from the Conservation Institute, UNDP, WB. Donations from Japan, Getty Museum and other donors.
- * International Assistance from WH has been approved as follows: (i) 1993, US\$ 20,000 Technical Co-operation, Equipment; (ii) 1994, US\$20,000 Training on preservation methods.

Access to IT

- 100m optical fibre network for internal work.
- Library data catalogue system and grotto file management system.
- 5 servers, 79 computers with Internet and email access.
- Use of GIS is under consideration.



Encrusted mural painting on the south wall of Cave 14

Visitor Management

- Visitor statistics available since 1979, with over 310,000 visitors in 2001 and 25 million Yuan (US\$3.02 million) income.
- Existing visitor facilities: various and numerous facilities exist.
- Needs in facilities include: environment-friendly toilets, multipurpose exhibition halls, electronic guides & searching devices.
- An Overall plan on the protection and management of the WH Property exists, including a new tourism management plan.
- WH values communicated through reading material, art and electronic publications and website.
- Education: no formal education programmes, but reduced ticketing and organisation of out-of-school visits.
- Role of the inscription to the WH List: increased number of visits, more research scholars and better understanding of Dunhuang art.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Rock structure instability.
- Wind and sand hazard.
- Water problems.
- Tourism pressures.

Counteractive Plans

- An emergency plan exists but it is not detailed in the report.
- Areas which need improvement: unified management of World Heritage by the State.
- Factors affecting property are not yet resolved.
- Action taken or will be taken in the future: environment monitoring, sand control, investigation and study of geological and water environment, reinforcement of effloresced and cracked rocks.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- No formal monitoring system. There is a plan to establish one.
- Partners: Getty Museum, Japan.

Monitoring Indicators

- Indicators: a security system has been set as well as dynamic monitoring of CO₂, humidity, temperature, cracks, vibration, coloured sculptures pathologies.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- Values: the current state of protection embodies the authenticity and integrity of its values.
- Management and factors affecting property: "protection first and rational utilization".
- Future actions: short term objectives and long-term plans related to protection studies, protection projects and restoration, archives and various actions.
- Timetable for the implementation of actions: short term 2001-2005, long term 2001-2010.

* State of Conservation Reports

1994 Bureau, WHC-94/CONF.001//3b - State of conservation at the request of the authorities: deterioration of mural paintings in the caves, salt migration is partially responsible. The large amount of cement access galleries, might be a contributory cause.

The three monasteries at the foot of the cliff are derelict, they need to be repaired rather than rebuilt. The residential caves are not open to the public, if displayed, access should be provided by more discrete means than actual concrete galleries. Security lamp posts in front of the residential caves are to be replaced by less obtrusive lights at ground level. The modern blockhouse on top of the cliff is to be demolished and rebuilt in a less prominent position, further away from the face of the cliff.

The new Exhibition Centre is on the point of completion. Although its main body is skillfully concealed, the entrance, is dominated on one side by a concrete-and-brick tower in Han-dynasty style. These features have no connection with the site. Recommendation to demolish the tower, the wall lowered to act only as a retaining wall and the stark area of paving reduced in size or landscaped with trees.

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF)

The Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1987

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Shaanxi Province Cultural Relics Bureau
No. 193, Yanta Road, Xi'an,
Shaanxi Province
Xi'an 710061
PRC
Tel: 029-5360136
Fax: 029-5360119
Email: zhangtinghao@msn.com

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C i, iii, iv, vi

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
"The Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang is the tomb of China's first ruler of a multi-ethnic-group feudal dynasty. Its tomb and annexed structures, pits of sacrifices and subordinate tombs lay out Chinese emperors' tomb system. The Mausoleum and the Terracotta army pits present a grand and splendid view. The Mausoleum covers a total area of 56.25 square kilometres. The pits of Terracotta army east of the Mausoleum is praised as 'the world's eighth wonder', with over 8,000 Terracotta horses and soldiers and more than 40,000 bronze weapons unearthed. The bronze chariots with horses excavated at the western side of the Mausoleum is lauded as "the best of bronze works", representing extremely high artistic achievement in the art of foundry and carvings".

"On the basis of the original Terracotta army museum, a museum and a site park will be built for the Mausoleum to conduct unified protection, research and tourist welcome."

Status of Site Boundaries

- Demarcation line and buffer zone inadequate: the Provincial Government marked out key protection zones, general protection zones, and construction control zones in accordance with new archaeological findings.

- Site boundaries are considered for revision: to include all cultural remains discovered, set up protection areas for cultural remains, conform to the exiting protection zones as much as possible.



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II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- No change to authenticity and integrity.
- Changes to the authenticity/integrity may possibly happen in the future: new archaeological discoveries could enrich the integrity of the heritage.

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The report cites 14 legal instruments, ranging from the Constitution to rules and regulations.
- For effective protection, State Laws and regulations are sufficient. However, in order to better implement existing laws, specific national, regional and special protection laws for protection need to be developed.
- Management is made at the district level. It is necessary to revise actual administrative and management arrangements in order to avoid a responsibility overlap.
 - An Overall plan for the protection of the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang is being drafted.
 - To avoid overlapping of responsibilities and confused management actions, the First Qin Emperor Mausoleum Museum will be constructed and will present a model of unified management which respects existing legal frameworks and the limits of overall planning.
- Future actions: a specific set of local regulations on the protection of the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang World Heritage will be made.

Present State of Conservation

- There have been archaeological discoveries within the borders of this World Heritage Site in recent years, "such as the pit of armor and helmets, the pit of pottery acrobats, the pit of pottery civil officials and pits of bronze waterfowl cave."

- The government is taking action to correct construction practices as well as the construction of tourist facilities that are incompatible with the principles governing the preservation of the Mausoleum area.
- On the basis of the original Terracotta army museum, a museum and a site park will be built for the Mausoleum to conduct unified protection, research and tourist welcome.

Staffing and Training Needs

- Staff total number in museum: 352 including 81 with degrees. Staff details are available.
- Staff is insufficient to monitor the site and numbers are to be increased, together with the quality of staff.
- Training needs: intensified training in computer sciences, foreign language training, techniques in cultural relics protection and some educational sessions on World Heritage issues.

Financial Situation

- Since 1987: total entrance fees: 700 million Yuan (US\$84.7 million), total expenditure: 500 million Yuan (US\$60.5 million).
- Funding insufficient, funding of museum's major projects, overall planning and protection works still depend on loans.
- * No International Assistance from UNDP, WB. Bilateral: Sino-German and Sino-Belgian protection and research projects.
- * International Assistance from WHF as follows: (i) 1993, US\$15,000 Preparatory Assistance for Xi'an nomination.

Access to IT

- 116 sets of computers with Internet and email access.
- No use of GIS.

Visitor Management

- Visitor statistics available from 1987 to 2001, with 30 million visitors in 2001.
- Existing facilities: various and numerous facilities exist.
- Facilities needed: recorded guiding system in the museum.
- A tourist management plan exist.
- WH values communicated through museum pamphlets, show videos and films, multimedia touch-sensitive screens, on-site explanations and website.
- Education: reduced or free tickets for students and free tour guide explanations for tour group. Teams are set up to give lectures in schools.

- Role of the inscription on the List of World Heritage resulted in: (i) better international recognition; (ii) additional funds and guarantees for research programs and management resources.#

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Tourism development & growth targets have neglected the principles of heritage protection in the past.
- Pressures of urbanization are also a potential threat to the heritage.

Counteractive Plans

- Contingency plan or risk prevention plan: plans for emergencies and plans for fire prevention.
- Areas, which need improvement: extensive and active technical and academic exchanges increase the general public's awareness; establish a unified management system to better co-ordination.
- Action taken or that will be taken in the future: (i) implement unified management and end the overlapping of functions; (ii) achieve coordinated development; (iii) establish an overall plan and a set of regulations specifically governing administration.



Exhibition Hall for newly displayed cultural relics

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II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- A monitoring system is in place.
- Monitoring of Cultural relics, architecture and environment.
- Partners in monitoring: institutes and monitoring stations in the district.

- An air quality automatic monitoring system needs to be established.

Monitoring Indicators

- Cultural relics: German made Testo-171 to monitor temperature and moisture; for architecture ISO9001 Quality Accreditation System.
- Environment: GB3095-1996 indicators.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- Values: The heritage's completeness and authenticity should be well preserved. More importance should be attached to the remains' value.
- Management and factors affecting the property: environmental pressures, development pressure and tourism pressure are increasing.

- Future actions include: (i) administrative system and unified management in a legal framework and overall planning; (ii) specific set of local regulations; (iii) effective law-enforcement agency; (iv) improving the overall level of service facilities; (v) Strengthening co-operation and exchanges, domestic as well as international; (vi) attention to daily, responsive and periodical monitoring; (vii) raise awareness; (viii) clearing constructions and structures that affect the image of the Mausoleum. Timetable for the implementation of these actions: 2003 - 2004.

* State of Conservation Reports

1994 Bureau, WHC-94/CONF.001//3b - State of conservation at the request of the authorities: In trench 3, under excavation, it was noted that box trenches were being used; recommendations to adopt modern open-plan excavation techniques. At present, boring is the only non-destructive archaeological survey technique used. Modern archaeological survey methods by geophysical prospecting should be used in addition.

2002 Bureau, WHC-2002/CONF.201/11Rev - Official visit of a WHC staff member in November 2001. The property consists of two parts, not contiguous: the Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor is a mound separated into two parts by a main road. Southern part encroached upon by illegal construction of outdoor souvenir stands. The northern part contains a factory complex, private housing and plantations, all within the buffer zone.

New excavations proved the rich archaeological assets in both the core and buffer zones. Recommendations to expand boundaries and consider relocation of intrusive and illegal encroachment.

Enhancement of site interpretation noted. The Museum Complex has no clearly defined core and buffer zones. Recently, permission was granted for the construction of a new souvenir supermarket immediately outside the museum complex. Efforts made to enhance the site interpretation of the property.

However, major site decisions are taken without consulting the Provincial Bureau, resulting in tourism development given priority over conservation needs. During inscription, ICOMOS expressed concerns regarding the plans for constructing museums on site. ICOMOS, recommended that a larger buffer zone be established.

"The Bureau encourages (...) to: establish a comprehensive site management authority. In particular, mobilization of experience and human resources (...) ; a comprehensive management plan, including existing management plans, regulations, heritage protection and preservation needs; expand the buffer zones to include recent discoveries; relocate intrusive elements outside the protective zones; define the protective core zone to include the three pits; identify the rest of the museum complex and its surrounding area as buffer zone with restrictions on new constructions.

The Bureau requests the WHC to assist in elaborating a long-term management plan for the property. It further requests that a progress report on measures taken to enhance the conservation and development of the property be submitted for examination by the Committee at its 27th session within the framework of the Periodic Reporting Exercise for the Asia-Pacific Region."

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF)

Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1987

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- The People's Government of Fangshan District
No. 12, East Chengguan Street,
Fangshan District,
Beijing
PRC
Tel: (010) 69313975;
Fax: (010) 69313975

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C iii, vi

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
"The property is a world-famous site of prehistorical man. It has the richest, most complete and most representative materials among sites of the same period, and is of significant value in the research and reconstruction of early human history."

Status of Site Boundaries

- The demarcation line and buffer zone are considered as adequate.
- There is no need for revising the site boundaries.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- No change to authenticity and integrity
- No foreseeable change to the authenticity/integrity in the near future.

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The report cites 3 major legal instruments.
- For effective protection legislation is the best.
- Need to revise actual arrangements, by rising agreement between Municipal Government of Beijing and the Government of Fangshan District.

- An overall protection and development plan for Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian is being developed.
- Future actions include formulating and implementing the management plan for the WH Site according to the law.

Present State of Conservation

- In 2004, all polluting enterprises will be closed down.
- At present, seven projects are underway, renovation of "two star toilets", reparation of the main entrance and replacement of the enclosing fences.
- In the protection area and the environmental impact areas, 6170 sq m of buildings have been demolished. The total green area has reached 100 Mu (6.66 hectares).

Staffing and Training Needs

- No staff number or description provided.
- Staff number is sufficient.
- Training needs: scientific monitoring, scientific management and scientific protection.

Financial Situation

- Based on tickets sales. Total funding 2001: 700,000 Yuan (US\$84,750) while spending amounted 800,000-900,000 Yuan (US\$96,650-US\$108,730). In 2003, the financial department of Fangshan District will provide fixed financial support.
- Available funding not sufficient, needs mainly to be covered by the State.
- * US\$1 million from UNDP and World Bank.
- * International Assistance from WHF as follows: (i) 1998, US\$26,000 Technical Co-operation for audio recording facilities and equipment.

Access to IT

- 3 sets of computers with Internet and email access.
- No use of GIS.

Visitor Management

- Visitor statistics available since 1989, with 45,000 visitors in 2001.
- Existing facilities: museum halls (video, audio equipment and interpretation services), public toilets, parking lot, shops, ticket office and long benches.
- Facilities needed: exhibition halls, multi-purpose tourist centre, star-level bio-toilets, reasonable parking grounds.



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- Under preparation: overall criteria for protection and management of Peking Man Site and formulation of a plan to renovate the site and its surroundings.
- WH values communicated through publicity on values through free interpretation services, distribution of brochures, and relevant video playing.
- Education: no formal education programmes, but the site is a young people's education base in Beijing.
- Role of the inscription to the WH List: increased tourism influx, enhanced research plans and awareness in construction activities.

"Negative impacts mainly from the threat of residents in the surrounding areas and the cement production industry nearby. They have negative impacts on the overall landscape and safety of the WH property."

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Negative impacts mainly from the threat of residents in the surrounding areas and the nearby cement production industry. They have negative impacts on the overall landscape and safety of the property.

Counteractive Plans

- A plan to invest 200 million Yuan (US\$24.16 million) for a cement production line in a remote mountainous area far from the Site.
- Areas, which need improvement: improvement of the surrounding areas of the property, urgent formulation and implementation of protection programmes, completion of tourist service facilities.
- Factors affecting property: due to the active efforts of the local government, impacts have decreased greatly and are continuing to diminish.
- Action taken or will be taken in the future: resettlement of local residents, closure and rehabilitation of small businesses. An overall reforestation effort made to improve the ecological environment of this WH Property.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- No formal monitoring system, plans exist for the future.
- Partners: The Bureau of Environmental Protection, the CAS, and The Bureau of Fire Control.
- Improvements: in monitoring technology, method and equipment.

Monitoring Indicators

- Proposed indicators: (i) dust sedimentation rate, (ii) cavity breath (crack width), and (iii) vegetation growth rate.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- Values: with concerted efforts the world heritage value has remained intact since 1987.
- Management and factors affecting property: due to financial, personnel and technical restrictions, work is not completely satisfactory. The main factors affecting the Site include residents and industrial and mining enterprises within the surrounding areas.
- Future actions: (i) closure of polluting enterprises, improvement of the surrounding areas; (ii) planting trees to restore the original appearance; (iii) building up a new museum and carry out education.
- Timetable for the implementation of actions: 2003-2006.

* State of Conservation Reports

1994 Bureau, WHC-94/CONF.001//3b - State of conservation at the request of the authorities: Locality 1 is now a 46m deep trench. Archaeological strata as the cave roof are instable. The trench should be roofed to prevent further erosion. Recommendation to prepare a master plan giving priority to the remodeling of the museum facilities and Locality I-Upper Cave. A specialist in museum design needs to be commissioned.

1996 Committee, WHC-96/CONF.201//7B – The September 1996 UNESCO mission noted a number of major problems, including the complete halt of site excavations, the need for a better presentation of the site museum and a lack of researchers.

The Bureau requested the Chinese authorities to inform the Committee of the management and research programme for this site.

2001 Bureau, WHC-2001/CONF.205//5 - 1. In 1999, a joint ICOMOS/ICCROM mission recommended both short and long term actions to address issues relevant to sustainable conservation and development of the site. 2. Numerous independent reports expressing alarm over the state of conservation. Locality 1 and other excavated caves exposed and suffer erosion and plant growth. 3. Information received concerning the closure of the site-museum due to financial constraints.

The Bureau requested the State Party to inform the Committee on the results of action taken on the recommendations of the 1999 ICOMOS/ICCROM Joint Mission and to provide information concerning the measures taken to address the conservation and management challenges facing the site. The Bureau encouraged the State Party to elaborate an international assistance request for the development of a comprehensive conservation and management plan for the site. Finally, the Bureau requested the Centre to assist the State Party in submitting a state of conservation report for examination by the Bureau at its 26th session..

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF)

Chengde Mountain Resort and its Outlying Temples

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1994

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Cultural Relics Bureau of the Chengde City
No.1 Bifeng Road,
Chengde City 067000,
Hebei Province
PRC
Tel: (0314) 2023275
Fax: (0314) 2024311
Email: cdwenwu@sina.com

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C ii, iv

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
"Chengde Mountain Resort and its outlying temples represent the great achievements of art in ancient architecture and garden building. It is a typical example of perfect combination of royal palace and royal temples in ancient China. The site embodies the ruling ideology of the emperors of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) and relevant practices, and thus they are of social, political and historic significance. With explicit characteristics of Eastern gardens, it has an important impact on the worlds garden art."
Chengde Mountain Resort and its outlying temples are a large-scale ancient architecture group that combines a royal garden with royal temples. They were a witness to a united and consolidated Chinese nation of many ethnic groups. They have epitomized the achievements of the ancient Chinese art in aspects of garden construction, architecture and religion, and at the same time embodied the achievements in many areas of ancient Chinese culture. Therefore, they have an outstanding universal value.

Status of Site Boundaries

- The demarcation line and buffer zone are considered as sufficient.
- There is no need for revising the site boundaries.



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II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- Values and authenticity/integrity well preserved.
- Changes to the authenticity/integrity: demolition of buildings that are not cultural relics within the resort has enhanced the integrity and authenticity of the heritage and the actual environment of the resort.

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- National Laws are not sufficient and the "Administrative Methods for the Protection of Chengde Mountain Resort and Its Outlying Temples" are under preparation since 1999.
- In terms of management arrangements, the Government of Chengde city is responsible for the WH site and the arrangements are considered sufficient.
- In co-operation with the Getty Conservation Institute, an "Overall Planning for the Protection and Management", a "Management Plan of Daily Operation of the Heritage" and an "Expenses for Protection and Management Plan" are being developed.
- To preserve the WH values in future, the rules for the management of the WH Area are being formulated for adoption.

Present State of Conservation

- Commercial activities reduced from 72 down to 18.
- Modern houses of 19,600 square meters demolished to make room for 21,400 square meters. A total of 44,200 cubic meters of trash has been removed.
- Various demolitions to enlarge open spaces, planted with trees.
- Between 1996 and 2001, almost 57 restoration projects have been undertaken and accomplished for a total amount of 21.95 million Yuan (US\$2.65 million). Efforts have particularly concentrated on cultural relics, gardens and pavilions.

Staffing and Training Needs

- 1,225 staff members in the Cultural Relics Bureau of Chengde City, including 243 technicians or professionals, 37 with senior professional titles. This staff is sufficient.
- The staff need training in up to date management techniques and information technologies, as well as a better security awareness, exhibition and display, management and protection, appraisal, techniques of restoration, assortment and recording of materials.

Financial Situation

- From ticketing, 30 million Yuan (US\$ 3.62 million).
- Funding is considered insufficient. Need of Government allocations, social support and donations from enterprises.
- Constraints in funding. Government allocation is inadequate.
- * International Assistance from WHF as follows: (i) 1996, US\$34,150 Technical Co-operation for Security Equipment; US\$20,000 Training; (ii) 1999, US\$34,150 Technical Co-operation for Chengde Mountain Resort Museum.

Access to IT

- 62 sets of computers with Internet and email access.
- A cultural relics database has been established.
- No use of GIS.

Visitor Management

- Visitor statistics available, with 650,000 visitors in 2001.
- Facilities: minimum facilities such as chairs, litterbins, toilets and clinics. Needed, tourist centre, star toilets, wheelchairs, umbrellas, electronic screens to introduce the scenic spots and touch-sensitive electronic captions.
- Plan for public use under development with the Getty conservation Institute including 12 plans among which the Special Plan for the Management of Tourists.
- Communication of WH values through: communication, publicity, blackboards, photos, books, website, TV, seminars, lectures, etc.
- A Tourism College was established and teaching materials on tourism developed.
- Role of the inscription on the List of World Heritage: (i) increased number of visitors; (ii) increased tourism income; (iii) public interest and experience.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Unauthorized buildings and polluting factories. Some of them were demolished. All these alleviated the development pressure.
- Pollution through smog, waste gas and noise from the city. The project to carry natural gas into the city,

the campaign to plant trees and grass and the ban on motor horns in the city districts have improved the environment.

- To prevent flooding, the river flows are dredged yearly, and dykes consolidated. Four rubber dykes have been constructed.



The Red Terrace of Putuozongchenzhimiao before renovation



The Red Terrace of Putuozongchenzhimiao after renovation

- Lightning arresters fixed in 43 key architectural points.
- Biological & pesticide measures taken against pests. These measures have proven to be effective.
- Tourism concentrated in particular seasons and areas. Pressure is heavy around May. Measures should be taken to redirect the flow of tourists.
- Human pressure: 150,000 residents bought yearly tickets, and about 20,000 do morning exercises in the resort, with pressure on paths, ancient pines and ancient constructions.

Counteractive Plans

- No emergency plan, but a lot of equipments and organisation.
- Improvements needed: intensify technological protection and increase technological protective means. Input into scientific research to be increased.

Qualified professionals to be recruited. Efforts to raise funding from a wide range of channels.

- Impacts of factors: demolitions decreased the impact, bringing better protection. The planting of trees and grass increased authenticity. However, changes in the natural environment as well as atmospheric pollution, sandstorm, acid rain and drought increase the impact.
- Measures to address factors: commercial activities prohibited, demolition of unauthorized buildings, restoration of the diversion works inside the resort, a forest-tending project in the mountainous areas.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- Monitoring centre established for regular and responsive monitoring, with human-operated and physical monitoring.
- Partners: local administrations.
- Foreseen improvements: use of high technology, GIS for both tourists and scientific researches.

Monitoring Indicators

- Regular observation and survey; issuance of construction permits; indexes for environment monitoring, and increasing tourist influx.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- Values: the authenticity of the resort has been respected. The restoration of its original look has made the resort closer to its original appearance and better reflects its authenticity.
- Management and factors affecting property: formulation of the overall plan and 12 special plans for the protection and management of the property in collaboration with the Getty Conservation Institute.
- Future actions: co-operation with the Getty Conservation Institute in the pipeline to put the site under overall protection.
- Timetable for the implementation of the Plans: 2003.

* State of Conservation Reports

1996 Committee - WHC-96/CONF.201//7B - A UNESCO mission in September 1996, noted that plans of conservation brought remarkable achievements in the restoration but that major investments were needed for its restoration. Many buildings are still in bad state and visitor management needs to be upgraded.

The major issue is to create development plans to meet conservation needs and improve buffer zone protection, improve the visual qualities of the site and reduce air pollution.

"The Bureau (...) requests the authorities to inform the Committee of the management and conservation and restoration programme for this site, particularly regarding the development of the town of Chengde."

1998 Committee - WHC-98/CONF.203//8 rev - The authorities submitted a state of conservation report in July 1998, stating that WH protection is included in the urban development plan. Conservation works continued since inscription in 1994. A 10-year Renovation Plan was prepared and approved in 1995 and an "Overall Management Plan for Chengde City" adopted in 1995.

Forestation measures taken, training and education efforts, promotion "week" and "month", management of the site strengthened, security conditions at museum improved.

"The Bureau has been informed (...) that increasing urban and tourism development pressures negatively affected the historical setting within the buffer (...) The Bureau (...) expressed concern over the rapidly increasing urban pressure within the buffer zone and encouraged the relevant authorities to take appropriate measures to integrate tourism development and urban heritage conservation issues in the Management Plan of the site."

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF)

Potala Palace in Lhasa



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II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1994

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Potala Palace Management Office in Lhasa, Tibet
No 35 Beijing Zhonglu,
Lhasa, 850000,
PRC
Tel: 0891-6822896
Fax: 0891-6838091

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C ii, iii, v

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
“The Potala Palace is the largest and the most complete ancient palace architectures now exist in Tibet. In terms of the palace layout, wood, earth and stone structure, metal smelting, sculpture, frescoes and cultural relics housed in the palace, they all prove the hard work and wisdom of the Tibetans people in ancient times and the great achievements in Tibetan architectural art. It is a condensation of the Tibetan history, a treasure house and material evidence for the study of Tibetan history and the cultural and artistic achievements. It meets the standards about the value and conditions for inscription on the World Heritage List.”

“The demarcation line and buffer zone are not sufficient to protect the heritage values. It is necessary to make new plans about the protective zone and construction control zone, and to expand the scope of these zones.”

Status of Site Boundaries

- The demarcation line and buffer zone are not sufficient to protect the heritage values. It is necessary to make new plans for the protective zone and construct a control zone and to expand the scope of these zones.
- The site management plan aims to define the protective and buffer zones of the Potala Palace.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- No change to authenticity and integrity.
- In the near future: commercial streets of the city will expand, the surrounding environment will change. Outside the protective zone and buffer zones, high-rise buildings of various kinds will be built, and this will seriously obstruct the perspective views of this WH Site.

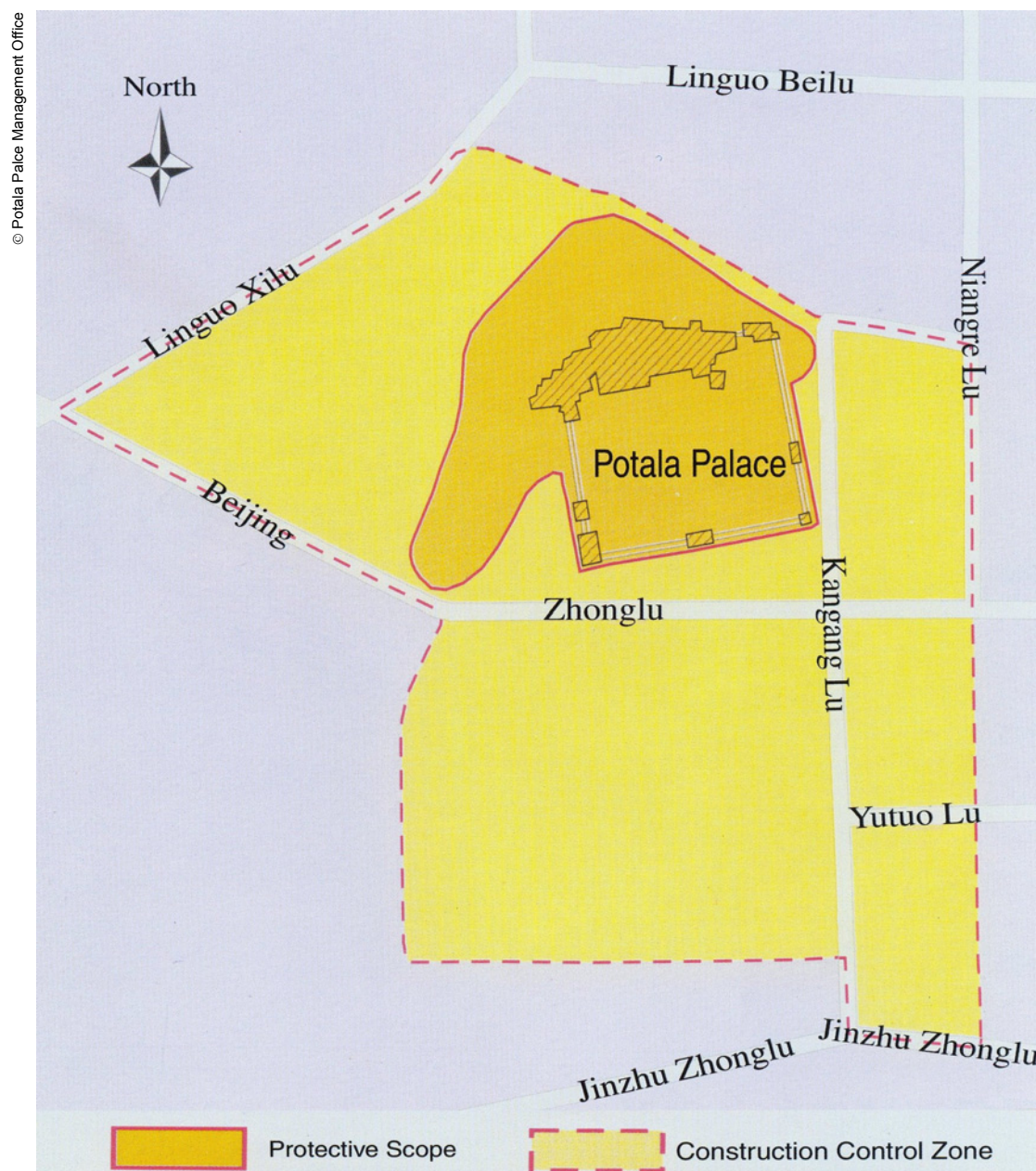
II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The report cites 3 major legal instruments, among which the Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics.
- For effective protection, both legal and traditional arrangements are in place.
- No need to revise actual arrangements, the site is under the responsibility of both the Government and the local autonomous region's administration of cultural heritage.
- Since 1997, promulgation of the Rules on the Protection and Management of the Potala Palace.
- Future actions: implementation of laws, rules and the WH Convention.

Present State of Conservation

- Since the Potala Palace was inscribed on the List of World Heritage, it has been protected and managed according to the WH Convention and Chinese legislation.
- The authenticity and integrity of the Potala Palace has been maintained and preserved.
- The Potala Palace Management Office has been working continuously on the registration, protection and restoration of this WH Site. “In order to completely protect the cultural relics housed in the palace, special cabins, shelves and boxes have been made, thus creating a favourable environment for their protection.”



Core and Buffer Zones of Potala Palace

Staffing and Training Needs

- Total staff number: 195, including 12 with technical education.
- Staff numbers are not sufficient, compared to other sites.
- Training needs: ancient architecture and frescoes maintenance, preservation and reparation techniques.

Financial Situation

- Sources of funds: tickets, local finance and State finance. Tickets income 2001: 7.886 million Yuan (US\$952,700), while spending amounted 5.68 million Yuan (US\$686,200).

- Available funding not sufficient, the State should complement to improve the situation.
- * No International Assistance from WHF, UNESCO, UNDP, WB. Hong Kong donation in 1998.

Access to IT

- 23 sets of computers with Internet and email access.
- No use of GIS.

Visitor Management

- Visitor statistics provided since 1994, with 340,443 visitors in 2001.
- Existing facilities: very basic facilities exist.
- Facilities needed: Pre-recorded tour guiding equipment.

- No plan, but arrangements to handle the flow of visitors.
- WH values communicated through laws, publicity or brochures.
- Education: no education programme.
- Role of the inscription to the WH List: increased tourism, enhanced research plans and better awareness of construction activities.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- The urban expansion projects pose a threat to the WH Site's surrounding environment and landscape.
- Tourism pressure worsens hygienic conditions.
- 303 inhabitants within the protective zone.
- Due to climatic changes, thunder-strikes increased causing the safety and monitoring system serious damage. Furthermore, rainfalls cause roof leakages and seepage in walls.
- Rats have always been posing a certain threat.
- Cracks and bulging sections appear in the architectural walls, roofs and mural paintings.

Counteractive Plans

- Detailed plans for preventing dangers and eliminating the dangers to be completed in 5 years and special funds allocated for this purpose.
- Further improvement: better preservation of the historical landscapes, restoration of walls; and buildings, and address other problems listed above.
- Factors affecting the property: some are increasing such as the impact of urban construction and commercial activities; climatic changes affecting the site are also increasing.
- Action taken or to be taken in the future: extension of protective and buffer zones; implementation of plans and specific measures to address roof leakage and seepage.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- No formal monitoring system. Security systems have been installed.
- Partners: the company which installed the security systems.
- Improvements: in monitoring technology, method and equipment.

Monitoring Indicators

- No monitoring indicators existing.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- Values: The authenticity/integrity is protected and preserved; the significance is also widely cherished. Protection work is conducted soundly and well.
- Management and factors affecting property: to actively control the impact of urban construction and expansion projects, to actively use scientific methods so as to prevent damage caused by natural disasters.
- Future actions: strengthen co-operation and exchange with domestic and foreign research organisations; improve the service level and better co-ordination between tourism development and protection of the cultural heritage.
- The World Heritage Committee should publicize and stress the importance of protecting the site's historic landscape site and surrounding environment.
- Timetable for the implementation of actions: end of * 2003.

* State of Conservation Reports

1996 Committee, WHC-96/CONF.201//7B - Reconstruction work with demolition of historic structures and rebuilding in Shol with irreversible changes. Mural painting deteriorated by humidity and lacquer varnish, which causes flaking of surface and decolouration. Authenticity of paintings threatened by alteration and by smoke from yak-butter lamps. A training course on mural painting proposed and still pending will use the mural painting in Lukhang Temple as a pilot project.

"The Bureau encourages the strengthening of co-operation with UNESCO WHC's Programme for the Historic Cities of Asia, in the re-evaluation of the Lhasa Urban Master Plan to integrate the preservation of the historic urban fabric as part of overall urban development plan, and develop technical guidelines on conservation practice of historic buildings; urges the undertaking of the training course on mural painting; encourages to consider the extension of the protected area to cover Jokhang Temple and the historic centre of Barkor."

1998 Committee, WHC-98/CONF.203//8 rev – A July 1998 report, indicated that the Tibetan Autonomous Region will request the inclusion of Jokhang Temple within the site, and that the responsible authorities will proceed accordingly. To protect the setting of the site, modern residences and shops have been removed. The use of traditional building materials and methods in the restoration work has been promoted. Publications concerning the contents of all the cultural properties have been issued.

"The Bureau took note of the concerns on the demolition of historic buildings and new construction activities in the Barkhor historic area, and requested the authorities for information".

The World Heritage Committee, at its 22nd session held in December 1998, noted the Bureau's request to the State Party.

1999 Bureau, WHC-99/CONF.204//5 - On April 1999, the Centre once again requested the authorities for information concerning the possible extension of this site. To date, no additional information has been received. The Secretariat may briefly report to the Bureau on the progress made in extending this property, if the nomination is submitted by 1 July 1999.

2000 Bureau, WHC-2000/CONF.202//5 - Eyewitness accounts received on demolition of traditional buildings in the Shol part: on-going demolition of original buildings important to the historic understanding of the area in its relation to the Potala Palace. Beautification of prominent buildings for conversion, and clearing of land for a green zone are reportedly carried out by expelling inhabitants and demolishing homes to develop tourism facilities.

"The Bureau notes the efforts for public awareness to use traditional material and conservation methods to preserve the architectural features of the site. The Bureau expresses concern over the transformation of the historic characteristics of Shol. Whilst recognizing the importance of tourism and the need for adequate facilities for visitors, the Bureau requests the State Party to maintain the

authenticity and provide a report on the renovation plan of Shol for examination by the 24th extraordinary session of the Bureau."

2000 Committee, WHC-2000/CONF.204//10 - A Report on the Protection of the Shol Area and related Plans received on 09/2000, transmitted to ICOMOS. Local authorities terminated activities for the conservation of traditional building in the Barkhor area. This area is proposed as an extension to the WH site. The report stated, "according to reports, there were schemes to demolish ancient buildings or set up tourist facilities at the Shol Area. However, the authority stopped the projects. The future plan is to move out the residents not original dwellers of the area, to better reserve the traditional buildings in their

true and integrate conditions. Also the Tibetan Archives, with financial support from a foreign NGO, started the restoration of the ruins of an ancient building without permission." The protection area has been redefined according to Measures issued by the No 10 Order of the People's Government of the TAR. The protection area circled by the surroundings walls is the core area as well as the Northeast Corner of the Red Hill where the Potala Palace stands. The buffer zone is clearly indicated on a Map attached to the report.

"The Bureau may wish to examine the information provided above and request the State Party for clarifications regarding the Government policy on the involvement of international NGOs, multilateral and bilateral development co-operation agencies in the conservation of cultural heritage in Lhasa".

2001 Bureau, WHC-2001/CONF.205//5 - A March 2001 ICOMOS Mission reported on the protection of the WH areas by the Urban Development Plan of Lhasa and noted that; (i) the weakness in co-ordination resulted in inappropriate construction, but these problems were solved by a system of clearance; (ii) a newly constructed television tower, outside the buffer zone, interferes with



Yearly application of earthen materials outside the walls of the Potala Palace

1999 Committee, WHC-99/CONF.209//14 - In anticipation of the extension of the boundaries, the national and local authorities enhanced efforts in documentation and conservation of the heritage of the extension area. Collaboration with international NGOs, international universities and local authorities has increased co-operation and links. The active participation of the Lhasa Municipality in the Suzhou International Conference is noteworthy. A delegation from the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) visited Norway in October 1999 and the organization of a technical activity has subsequently been proposed. In view of continued incidents of illegal demolition and inappropriate reconstructions in the Barkhor historic area, the Centre and State Party are discussing awareness measures for local population.

"The Bureau expresses appreciation for enhanced international co-operation. The Bureau takes note of the proposed training activities. The Bureau expresses its readiness to consider international assistance from the WH Fund to support national and local efforts and requests the WH Centre to work in collaboration with the State Party".

visual angles of the Palace; (iii) as part of the City Development Plan, the lakes and parks to the south and the west within the buffer zone will be redeveloped to provide relaxation and leisure areas; (iv) in the protected area (Shol Area), a large number of historic buildings which previously served the integrated functions of the Potala and in which additions and alterations were made in the past, have been included in a conservation project aiming to provide alternative accommodation to inhabitants prior to the conservation of the buildings. Plans have been made to accommodate specific activities compatible with the site's functioning; (v) the Potala Palace Protection Plan and Jokhang Monastery Protection Plan had been prepared. They focus on conservation, maintenance and monitoring and include annual programmes to enhance religious activities and maximize the use of staff and funding; (vi) the proposal for improvements and modifications of the lighting and special flood lighting of the Jokhang Monastery public piazza; (vii) regarding the murals painted on clay-lime plaster, preventive measures taken due to the lack of trained personnel. The authorities requested ICOMOS Scientific Committee on Wall Paintings to propose a training activity for mural conservators in Tibet; (viii) no scientific documentation and conservation work is planned for silk paintings neither are they planned for the scripture books documenting Mahayana Buddhist doctrine; (ix) the poor management of documentation; (x) termites, rats, humidity and fire are major threats to the cultural property; (xi) the authorities indicated their wish to collaborate with international organizations to preserve the WH areas, but reiterated the need for all international projects to be cleared by them and be integrated into the overall conservation plan.

"The Bureau recalls having encouraged the authorities to submit a training request for the organization of a training Workshop on the conservation of mural paintings. The Bureau also requests the authorities to provide information concerning the current policy regarding movable cultural heritage of the Potala Palace and Jokhang Temple in Lhasa. Furthermore, the Bureau expresses its readiness to consider international assistance and requests the World Heritage Centre to work with the State Party to prepare a plan of action to address the conservation issues raised in the Reactive Monitoring Mission Report of ICOMOS."

2002 Committee, WHC-2002/CONF.202/17 - Numerous independent reports received concerning continued demolition of traditional historic buildings within the protective buffer zone of the Barkhor Historic Area, which is part of the World Heritage property. Information concerning the construction of a new 13-storey concrete building in the Public Security Bureau Compound in Lhasa, underlines the disruption to the architectural skyline and traditional urban environment of the World Heritage protected areas, due to the large scale of the building which is visible from all central points in Lhasa. On 2 May 2002, the Director of the World Heritage Centre requested the Chinese authorities to provide a full

report on the state of conservation of this World Heritage property, including information on the development activities being carried out within the World Heritage core and buffer zones, as well as the areas immediately surrounding these protective zones.

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF)

Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1994

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Qufu City Cultural Relics Administration Committee
1 Donghuamen Dajie
Qufu City, 273100
PRC
Tel: 0537-4412444;
Fax: 0537-4411234
E-mail: yjq@email.confucius.net.cn

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C i, iv, vi

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
"The Temple of Confucius, the Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion are the heritage of the mankind developed by having close connection with commemorating Confucius and praising Confucianism highly. They are famous for the Long history, large scale, rich cultural relics and scientific and artistic value. The Temple of Confucius in Qufu is to offer sacrifices to Confucius, and is the precedent and model of more than 2000 temples of Confucius which are distributed over China, Korea, Japan, Vietnam, Indonesia, Singapore, America and other countries.
The Confucius Temple is the place where Confucius is commemorated. There are more than 2,000 Confucius temples in Asia. The Confucius Temple in Qufu is not only the principle one, but also the oldest, largest and most representative in architectural format. Located in the centre of Qufu City, the temple has gradually developed on basis of Confucius' residence. The complex in the Confucius Temple is a masterpiece and model of the architectural aesthetics of "harmony" and a grand cultural and artistic palace in the East.



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The Confucius Family Mansion is the official manor of Confucius's eldest grandsons who inherited the title *Yanshenggong* bestowed by the Emperor. Located to the east of Confucius Temple, the mansion also collected the documents and files of the Ming and Qing dynasties, which recorded various social activities happened in the mansion in more than 400 years.

The Cemetery contains Confucius's tomb and the remains of more than 100,000 of his descendants".

Status of Site Boundaries

- The demarcation line and buffer zone are considered as sufficient.
- There is no need for revising the site boundaries.
- The report proposes to reconsider nomination, by including the Confucius Temple and Temple of Yan Hui in Qufu as an extension, which justifies the use of criteria iv for the nomination.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

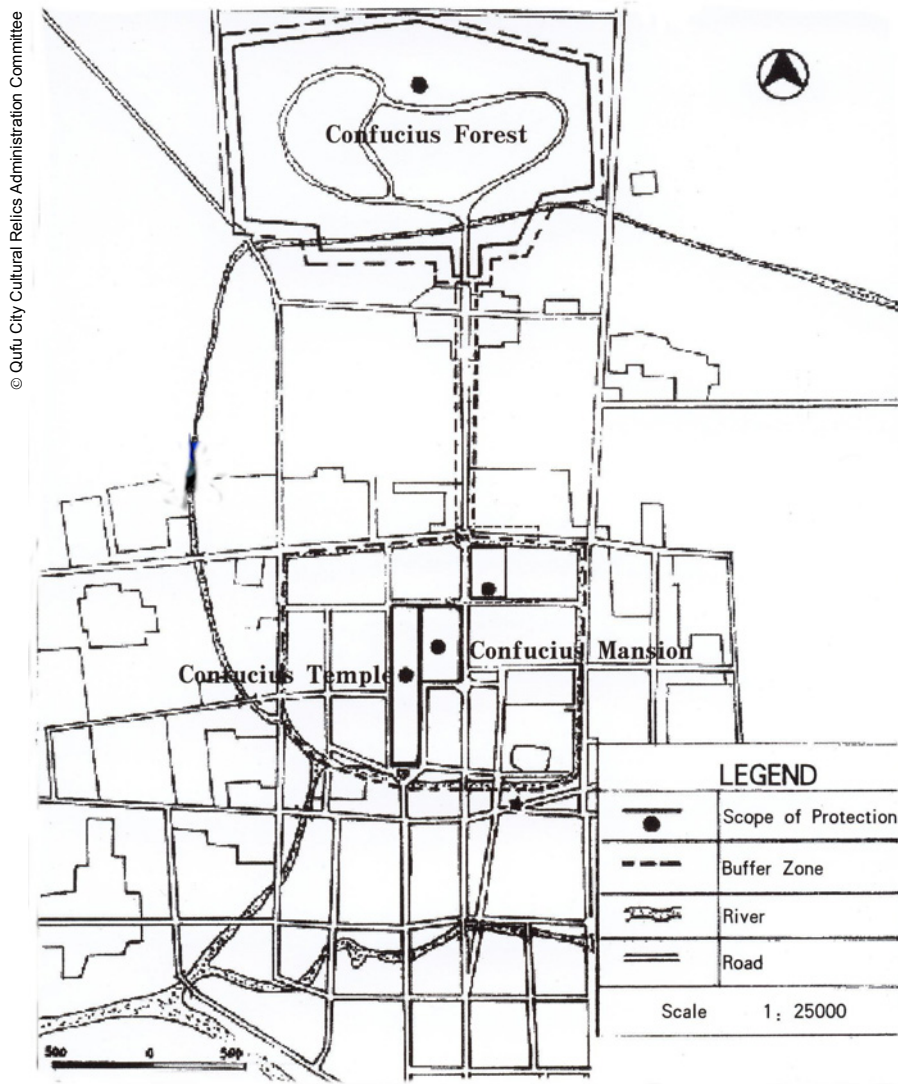
Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- No change to authenticity and integrity
- No foreseeable change to the authenticity/integrity in the near future.

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The report cites 3 major legal instruments.
- For effective protection the legal, contractual and traditional management are not sufficient. There is a need to enhance social awareness and improve environment for the protection and management according to the law.
- The Management Plan for the Maintenance, Protection and Management and the 2003 Cultural Relics Safety Protection Plan are under discussions.
- Future actions: Co-ordination, improve rules and regulations, speeding up the process for regulations on protection and management, personnel training.



Core and Buffer Zones of Confucius Temple, Forest and Mansion

Present State of Conservation

- No description of the actual status.
- Since inscription: major measures have effectively helped improve the surrounding environment around the property.

Staffing and Training Needs

- Staff total number in museum: 813, including 31 senior researchers.
- Staff number adequate to monitor the site.
- Training needs: Professional skills, historical knowledge, foreign languages and management.

Financial Situation

- Based on admission tickets and fund raising. Total funding 2001: 4.8 million yuan (US\$579,888) spent: In the future, funding will increase by 10% each year.
- Available funding sufficient.
- * No International Assistance from WHF, nor from UNESCO, UNDP, WB. Small amounts from NGOs.

Access to IT

- 9 million Yuan worth of advanced computer information management system, including a website.
- 30 sets of computers with Internet and email access.
- No use of GIS.

Visitor Management

- Visitor statistics from 1995 to 2001, with 2,580,000 visitors in 2001. No income figures provided.
- Existing facilities: numerous facilities exist.
- Facilities needs: no need of new facilities.
- Plan mentioned, but description of measures of awareness, number of tourists and management improvement.
- WH values communicated daily through on-site protection. Photo albums, publicity brochures and VCD, "Collection of the Laws and Regulations on the Protection of cultural Relics", distributed widely.
- Education: no education programmes.
- Role of the inscription to the WH List: property listed in "Top 40 Chinese Tourist Spots" and "Top 100 Chinese Patriotism Education Demonstration Bases". Increase of tourism and better research and awareness.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- No information available.

Counteractive Plans

- Contingency plan or risk prevention plan: no plans described, but measures: before winter thorough cleaning of dry weeds to prevent fires, before monsoon, anti-flooding plan and rescue materials, a joint team patrols the property every night.
- Areas which need improvement: Intensify protection of ancient trees and steles, technical training of professional personnel and exchanges and co-operation between property management agencies.
- Factors affecting property: impact of development and increasing use, water, atmospheric factors and unfavourable climate also affect the property.

- Action taken or will be taken in the future: strengthening administrative and legal enforcement, treatment of atmosphere and water pollution, restoration of city walls, formulating regulations on protection.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- A monitoring system is in place, no details provided in the report.
- No partners mentioned.
- Improvements: The scientific and IT level will be gradually raised; and the exchanges between properties will be more frequent.

Monitoring Indicators

- Indicators: no description, just a list of action: repair and maintenance, safety and countermeasures, treatment of environment, tourism management, funds for protection and quality of managerial staff.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- Values: the original value of the property as World Heritage has continued to be preserved. It will continue to play a positive role in future social developments.
- Management and factors affecting property: the management system is satisfactory. The tourist activities and development are having an increasing impact over the property. The unfavourable climate is an obvious factor that affects the property.
- Future actions: management system to be improved. Funding sources of management and protection need to be available on time, better managerial personnel, better relationship between protection and use, laws and rules strictly followed, efforts to rectify the environment of the property.
- Timetable for the implementation of actions: before end October 2002.

* State of Conservation Reports

1998 Ext Bureau, WHC-98/CONF.202//4 - According to a report submitted by the authorities in July 1998, efforts have been made to conserve authenticity of the site. To improve the setting of the site, the Divine Road was restored by using historical building material and the protection of ancient trees was strengthened. A computerized management system was put into place to monitor all cultural properties, ancient trees and ancient monuments. Lighting facilities in ancient buildings have been replaced and electricity wiring placed underground. Safety and fire prevention measures have also been strengthened.

"The Bureau takes note of the state of conservation report submitted by the Chinese authorities and encourages the responsible authorities to undertake further actions to enhance the management of the site, especially taking into consideration development issues such as land use, sustainable tourism, and vegetation management."

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF)

Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains



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II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1994

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- The People's Government of Danjiangkou City
Person in charge: Peng Chengbo
093 Renmin Road,
Danjiangkou City 442700
Hubei Province,
PRC
Telephone: 0719-5226728 (office);
Fax: 0719-5227057
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II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C i, ii, vi

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows (new):
"The Wudang Ancient Building Complex is a huge complex of ancient buildings constructed in China in the early Ming Dynasty with national resources mobilized by the emperor and through 12 years of efforts. Thanks to personal command by the emperor and unified planning and layout, the chief buildings of the complex were completed within a comparatively concentrated period of time. Representing the construction thinking, architectural skill, architectural aesthetics, and science and technology of the imperial court of the early Ming Dynasty, the complex has an outstanding and universal value. Particularly, the ancient buildings were carefully planned not only in terms of design but also construction. They stand in extreme harmony with environments so far as their shape, volume, spacing and colour are concerned and give people the impression of a heavenly palace on the earth. It is a masterpiece of genial planning and construction. Because the complex lies deep in the Wudang Mountains with a comparatively closed environment,

"The report proposes to consider renomination by including natural criteria iii and iv. It also proposes to extend nomination to the whole of the mountain as a World Heritage natural site."

their authenticity and integrity have been carried down fairly successfully."

Status of Site Boundaries

- The demarcation line and buffer zone are considered as sufficient for the protection and preservation of the site's value as World Heritage.
- There is no need to revise the site boundaries.
- The report proposes to consider renomination, by including natural criteria iii and iv. It also proposes to extend nomination to the whole mountain as a WH natural site.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- Values and authenticity/integrity well preserved.
- Changes to the authenticity/integrity may occur in the future: water diverting project will rise water levels by 15 meters above actual ones. Ancient buildings and monuments need to be moved and their integrity may be affected.

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The report refers to national legal instruments specific local rules and plans and regulations excerpts.
- In terms of management arrangements, locally, the Bureau of Cultural Heritage is in charge of administrative co-ordination of management. The local government formulates protective regulations and rules, demarcates protection zones and construction areas.
- Overall management made at the local, provincial and national levels and the above arrangements are considered sufficient.
- Since 1994, 4 protection and management plans have been implemented for specific areas of the site, with protection positive effects.
- To preserve the values in the future, no information provided.

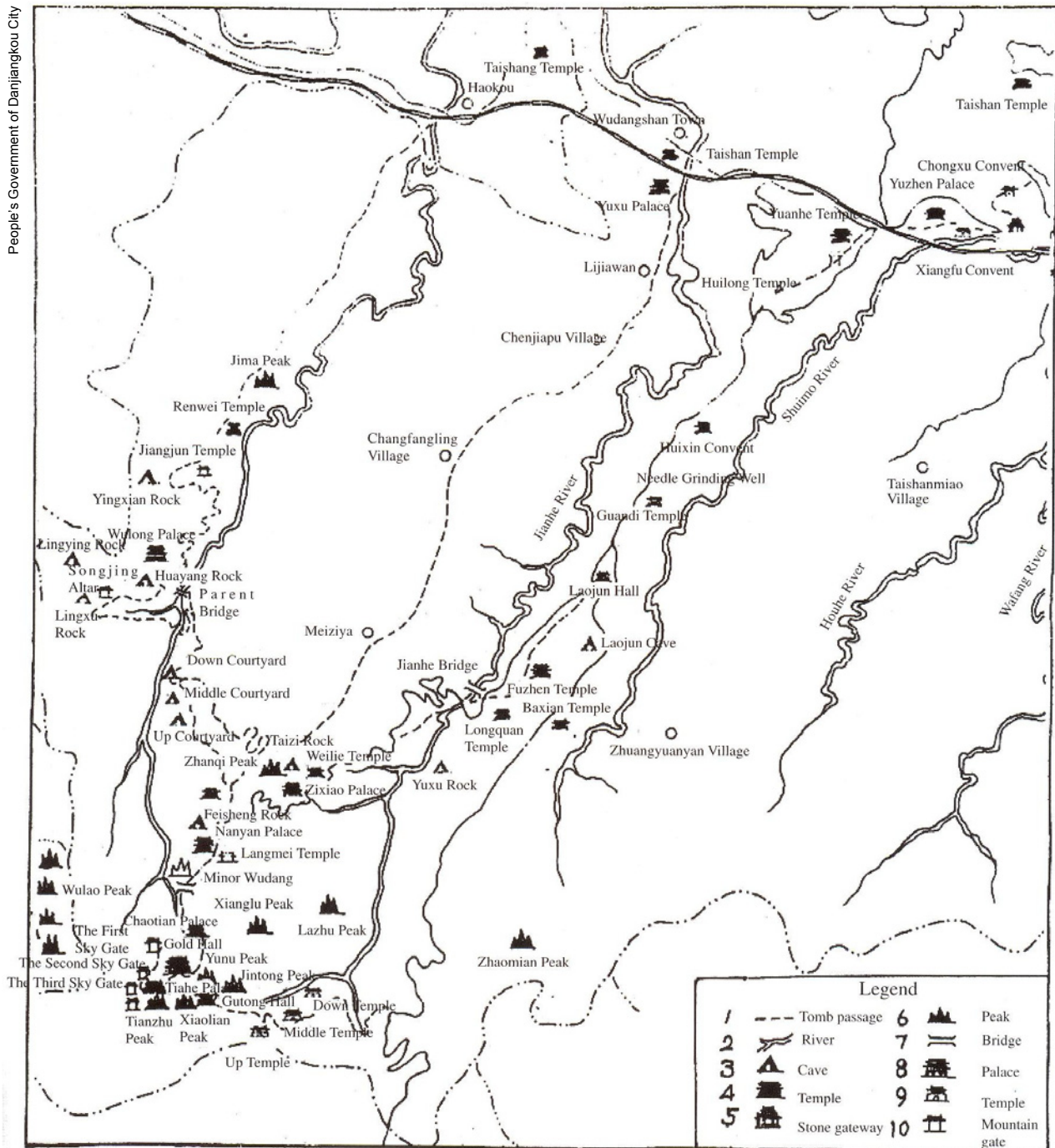
Present State of Conservation

- All management plans announced in the inscription were implemented successfully, and values conserved.
- Changes since inscription: a 5 km ecological tourist route since 2001, stop to tilling, return of farmland to forests, emigration of local residents, and annexation of villages. From 1994 to 2001, 6,785 hectares of farmland have been returned to forests and 326 people in 85 households emigrated in 2 years.

Staffing and Training Needs

- Staff total number: 90, including 75% educated, but higher level training is needed. Staff is sufficient to monitor the site.
- The staff need training in ancient buildings, archaeological appraisal, conservation of ancient sites, repair of cultural relics, protective technology, space environment study and administration.

People's Government of Danjiangkou City



Map of the distribution of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex

Financial Situation

- Sources of fund: local government. Amount: RMB10,000 Yuan (US\$1,208), state subsidies for 5 individual buildings and tourism income (RMB20 million/year, US\$2.42 million), foreign NGO donations (RMB 2 million, US\$241,620).
- Funding is considered insufficient. International aid is needed.
- * No International Assistance from WHF nor from UNESCO, UNDP, WB or Bilateral.

Access to IT

- 2 sets of computers with Internet and email access.
- No use of GIS.

Visitor Management

- Visitor statistics available, with 695,000 visitors in 2001.
- Facilities described seem sufficient. Need to build an airport outside the controlled construction areas of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex.
- Plan on tourist service facilities in Section IX of the Overall Plan on the Wudangshan Scenic Spot.
- Communication of WH values through: publicity, tourism festival, meetings, conferences & Internet.
- Education by including lessons in the curriculum.
- Role of the inscription into the List of World Heritage: increase in number of visitors, research plans and awareness, through special laws and regulations, a better equipment and active scientific participation.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Economy closed and backward, no exposure to pressures from development.
- No environment-polluting units nearby. One factory discharging wastewater, improvement made. A final solution, timely treatment and formulation of a plan and timetable for after-purification discharge of industrial wastewater.
- Major floods in 1996: dredging the Jianhe River flanking to the south and the north of the Wudang Mountains, consolidation of its banks, and clearance of its bed.
- Environmental capacity of landscapes is 3.2 million tourists/visitors in the short term, 4.55 million in the middle term, and 6.27 million in the long term. The number of tourists/visitors is below this capacity, tourism does not pose any pressures to the property.
- 42,000 inhabitants in the Wudangshan Scenic Spot, including 2,044 in the protection zone. Campaign of emigration of inhabitants and return of farmland to forests. 326 inhabitants in 85 households have been relocated.



Ancient Tomb Passage of the Ming Dynasty

Counteractive Plans

- No emergency plan.
- No sign of great potential dangers. The site is watched and this is enough to cope with any possible threats to the safety of the property.
- Improvements needed: strengthening exchange and cooperation, introduction of successful and advanced experiences in heritage conservation and protection.
- Human impact is decreasing and natural factors tend to increase.
- Measures adopted or planned: prevention of thunder, storms and scientific prevention of weathering.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- No monitoring system in place.
- An index providing geographical information, surveying environmental and climactic changes, as well as building, site, forestry, vegetation, stone-carved and bronze-cast cultural relics evolution, is planned.
- Partners: local government and authorities.

- Foreseen improvements: WHF international assistance for conservation is needed, especially for establishing monitoring and GIS.

Monitoring Indicators

- Indicators described as lightning prevention, quality tested successfully since 1998.
- Indicators used in the future: indexes on maintenance and conservation of wood-structured buildings, prevention of weathering of stone-structured buildings, and changes of terrain environments.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- Values: well conserved and protected. They have not undergone any changes.
- Management and factors affecting property: well conserved and protected. Extremely high authenticity and integrity. The focus of future works will be how to continue strict management and prevent natural pressures.
- Future actions: increase awareness on protection and adoption by Government of appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures, appraisal, protection, conservation, presentation, and restoration. Furthermore, efforts to promote timely communication of information and seek international assistance for equipment, technology and funding.
- Timetable for the implementation of the Plans: 2002/2006.

* State of Conservation Reports

1998 Ext Bureau, WHC-98/CONF.202//4 - a report submitted by the authorities in July 1998, informed that a commission of experts was established, legal measures put into effect. The transfer of the local residents to areas outside the site has been undertaken. Restoration work carried out to repair the Purple Cloud Hall and a number of ancient buildings. An Administration established to enhance the management and preservation. Increased financial resources made available. A "Master Plan for the Development of Wudang Mountains" formulated. The local authorities included protection, presentation and restoration of cultural properties as a top priority within their programme for social development. However, the World Heritage Centre received information that rapid development to accommodate tourists is affecting the site's historical setting.

"The Bureau takes note of the state of conservation report submitted by the Chinese authorities and efforts made by the local authorities to implement adequate management measures to protect this site. The Bureau urges the national and local authorities to incorporate sustainable tourism development strategies within the site management plan to ensure that the integrity of the site's cultural and historical setting is protected."

JAPAN

Buddhist Monuments in the Horyu-ji Area

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription * 1993

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Nara Prefecture Board of Education
Culture Assets Preservation Division
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Japan
Tel : + 81 742 22 1101
Fax : + 81 742 27 5386
Email bunka@pref.narra.jp

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C i, ii, iv, vi

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
“Eleven of the buildings in the Horyu-ji area were constructed before or during the eighth century; these buildings, are the world’s oldest remaining wooden buildings [...] These historic buildings are also outstanding not only from the point of overall design but also from the sophisticated design of details like the large pillars with entices the cloud-shaped bracket arms [...] There is no other example in which outstanding wooden structures of different ages beginning with the seventh century and extending to the nineteenth century are concentrated in one area and preserved [...] Horyu-ji, with its collection of temple buildings which date back to the age when Buddhism was just beginning to flourish in Japan, holds a very important position in the history of Japanese Buddhism [...] As examples of the oldest Buddhist structures in Japan, the groups of Buddhist structures in the Horyu-ji area have influenced the development of temples at different ages throughout 1,300 years of tradition. They are very important cultural properties in promoting the understanding of the culture of Japan.”

Status of Site Boundaries

- Borders and buffer zone of the property are considered adequate.



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II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- World Heritage values considered to have been maintained, no changes are foreseen.

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The property is under the ownership of a religious juridical person who is appointed by the “Religious Juridical Person Law” and this organization is in charge of the management as the owner. The Agency for Cultural Affairs and Nara Prefecture provide financial support and technical advice for conservation repair of the buildings included in the property.
- The property is protected by the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, which prohibits alteration to existing conditions without permission from the National Government.
- Three laws determine the designation and preservation conditions of buffer zones and special protection zones: (i) the Natural Parks Law; (ii) the Law Concerning Special Measures for the Preservation of Ancient Cities; (iii) Scenic Zones under the Nara Prefecture Scenic Zone Ordinance.
- Traditional management practices: the Horyu-ji religious Juridical Person, with technical supervision from the Agency for Cultural Affairs, governs the management of the property.

Present State of Conservation

- The following repair work has taken place since 1996: (i) Repair of the Shoryoin (1996 to 1997); (ii) Repair of the Saionin Kyakuden, the Agetsuchimon, and the Karamon (1998); (iii) Repair of the Hojuin Hondo (1998); (iv) Repair of the Sangyoin and the Nishimuro (1998); (v) Roofing repair for Kitamuroin Hondo, the Taishiden, and the Omotemon (1999).
- The present state of conservation is considered in “extremely good state (...) for wooden structures”.

State of Conservation of the World Heritage Properties in the Asia-Pacific Region

Staffing and Training Needs

- There is a total of 59 people involved in the preservation, conservation and interpretation of the property working within the Nara Prefecture and Ikaruga Town Board of Education, Cultural Assets Preservation Division and Lifelong Learning Division. This level of staff is considered adequate.
- Additional technical training for the staff in “conservation repair” is considered desirable. This training can be conducted by the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

Financial Situation

- “Sufficient finance for the conservation of the property is available from subsidies from the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Nara Prefecture and Ikaruga Town together with admission fees to the cultural assets included in the property.”
- * International Assistance from WHF: none.

© Nara Prefectural Board of Education



Example of wooden architecture in Horyu-ji

Access to IT

- There are 30 PCs available to staff responsible for managing the property, with email access
- Internet access is available on site.

Visitor Management

- Visitor statistics are kept for the site. The number of visitors in recent years has declined steadily from a high of 1,026,000 in 1996, to 682,000 in 2000.
- Visitor facilities include a well-established on-site information centre. Visitor facilities are considered adequate.
- A visitor management/public use plan exists for the property. This plan integrates conservation of the property with comprehensive development of Nara Prefecture.
- Public information concerning the property is communicated through public symposia, seminars and a website: www.town.ikaruga.hara.jp

- In 1998, the Second World Heritage Meeting International Youth Forum was held at the site.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Fire is the greatest risk to the property.
- Development pressure is also a potential problem which requires monitoring and regulation.

Counteractive Plans

- “In order to cope with the largest risk to a wooden structure, i.e. fire, the automated fire alarm system, fire hydrants, and lightning conductors have been installed. In addition, private fire brigades are organized by the Horyu-ji and the Hokki-ji, which would work in co-operation with public fire offices.”
- “The development pressure in the areas around the property is controlled by the provisions under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the Law Concerning Special Measures for the Preservation of Ancient Cities and ordinances of local governments. As for changes in the surrounding settings and natural disasters, efforts have been made to prevent them from affecting the property through the maintenance of the surrounding environments and the installation of disaster prevention facilities.”

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- A monitoring system is in place, consisting of an annual review of the state of conservation, based on a set of key indicators. This system is considered adequate.

Monitoring Indicators

- Monitoring is based on a series of “key indications for monitoring the state of conservation.”

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- Present management practices are considered sufficient to ensure the preservation of heritage values of the property as well as the conservation of its component parts (buildings and other non-movable and movable cultural properties). It is foreseen that these practices will continue to be executed on schedule and in co-operation with all concerned stakeholders.

*** No State of Conservation Reports**

JAPAN

Himeji-jo



II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1993

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Hyogo Prefecture Board of Education
Cultural Asset Protection Office
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Kobe City 650-8567, Hyogo Prefecture
Japan
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II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C i, iii, iv

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
“Examples of all of the essential components of Japanese castle architecture exist at Himeji-jo and all are well conserved; the major elements include many types of fortified buildings, walls and gates as well as stone ramparts and moats. [...] Himeji-jo is thus an important property in the sense that it can enhance the understanding of the Japanese culture of that time. [...] As the nickname of the castle, Shirasagi-jo (white heron castle), implies, the degree of aesthetic perfection in Japan is at its highest among its wooden structures such as Himeji-jo, and wooden architecture of this quality is very rare in the world. [...] These buildings, showing the typical elements of castle construction including the donjon, keeps, towers, gates and plastered earthen walls, are the best preserved and are appropriate examples to represent the cultural heritage of Japan.”

“Disaster prevention facilities (fire alarm, fire hydrants, security facilities, etc) have been installed and improved during a programme running from 1997-2002.”

Status of Site Boundaries

- Borders and buffer zone of the property are considered adequate.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- World Heritage values considered to have been maintained, no changes are foreseen.

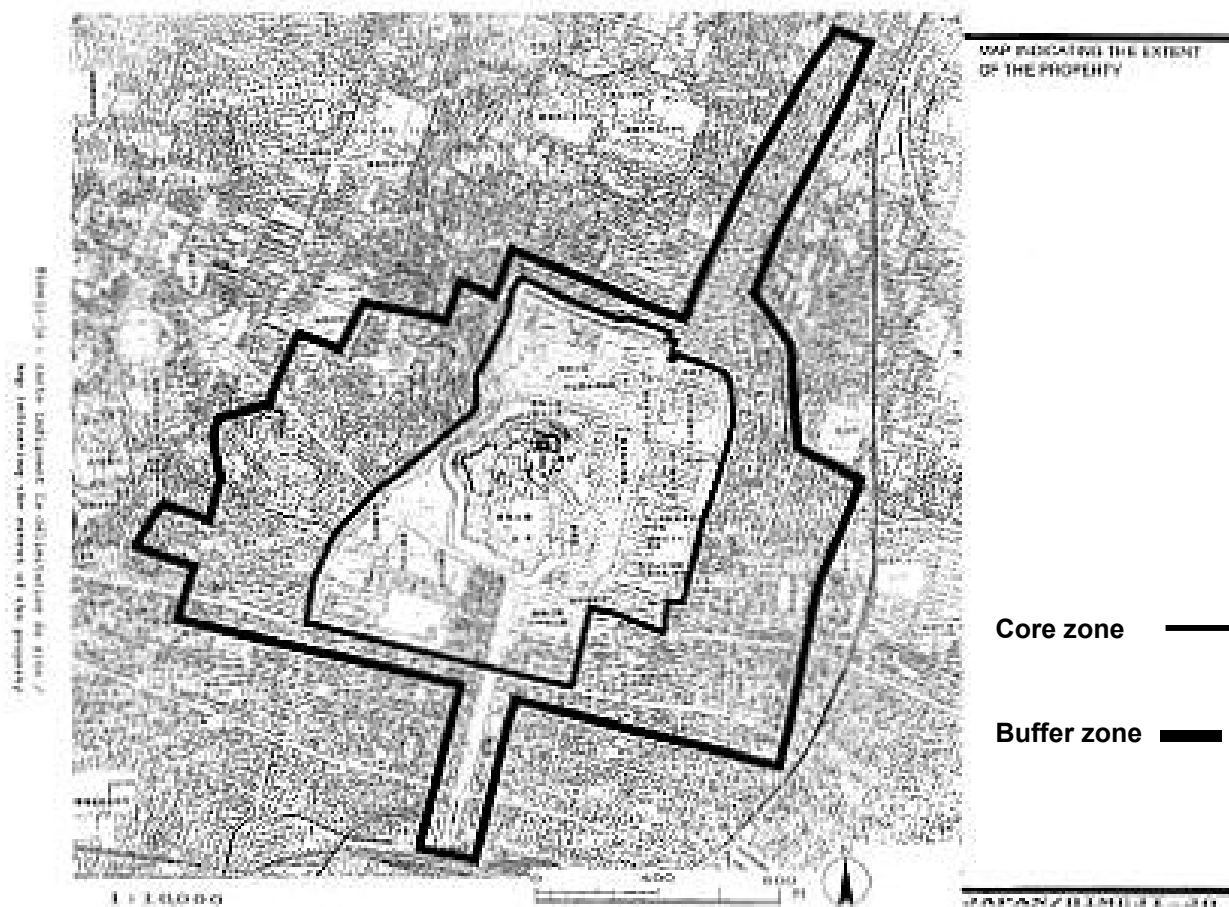
II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The property is protected by the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, which prohibits alteration to the existing conditions without permission from the National Government.
- The buffer zone is also protected through designations of Urban Landscape Formation Zone under the Himeji City Urban Landscape Ordinance.
- Himeji City, which is appointed as the custodial organisation by the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, is responsible for and has been implementing the management of the property on behalf of the several property owners.
- For management purposes, Himeji City has prepared a management plan for preservation and management of the Special Historic Site, Himeji-jo, in consultation with the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Hyogo Prefecture and property owners.
- A local ordinance was passed in 1964 to govern the management of the property. Management standards were established through a formal conservation plans adopted in 1969.

Present State of Conservation

- On-going repair work is routinely carried out on all buildings of the property.
- Environmental improvement work was conducted between 1994-1997.
- Disaster prevention facilities (fire alarms, fire hydrants, security facilities etc) have been installed and improved during a programme running from 1997 to 2002.
- Dredging of the moats and repair of the stonewall were carried out between 1993-1998.
- Site administration and tourist facilities have been constructed on site 1998-2001.
- Archaeological excavations are ongoing.



Core and Buffer zones of Himeji-jo

Staffing and Training Needs

- There is a total of 59 persons involved in the preservation, conservation and interpretation of the property working within the Himeji City Government.
- In addition, there are more than 1,700 active members of three local Himeji-jo "protection clubs." These clubs mobilize community efforts in support of cleaning and conservation of the property.
- However, staffing levels are not considered adequate, and additional training for staff is envisaged in 3 areas: (i) training for conservation repair works by the Agency for Cultural Affairs and conservation bodies of designated traditional conservation techniques; (ii) training for excavation investigations by the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties; (iii) field training to municipal government officers on excavation investigations of Cultural Properties by Hyogo Prefecture Board of Education.

Financial Situation

- "For the purposes of repair and maintenance of Himeji-jo and the Himeji-jo site, sufficient finance is constantly available from subsidies by the Agency for Cultural Affairs and Hyogo Prefecture together with admission fees and the budget of Himeji City."
- * International Assistance from WHF: none.

Access to IT

- There are 31 PCs available to staff responsible for managing the property, with email access.
- Internet access is available on site.
- On-site fire alarms are connected to Himeji City's fire fighting operations room by an IT connection.

Visitor Management

- Visitor statistics are kept for the site. The number of visitors is approximately of 662,000 per year.
- The principal visitor facility is the Hyogo Prefecture Museum of History.
- In addition to signboards and pamphlets, voluntary guides attend visitors to the property.
- The need for an on-site information centre is acknowledged.
- Community seminars in support of the conservation of traditional skills are conducted on site, and have proven popular.
- Various publications in Japanese and in English exist for the property. In addition, substantial teaching material aimed at both elementary and secondary schools has been produced with specific reference to the property's history and its significance as a World Heritage Site.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Fire is the greatest risk to the property.

Counteractive Plans

- Preventive maintenance and 24-hour continuous monitoring is the first line of defence.
- In addition, the property is equipped with a fire alarm system, ITV monitors and sprinklers.
- A risk preparedness plan exists.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- A monitoring system is in place, consisting of an annual review of the state of conservation, based on a set of key indicators. This system is considered adequate.

Monitoring Indicators

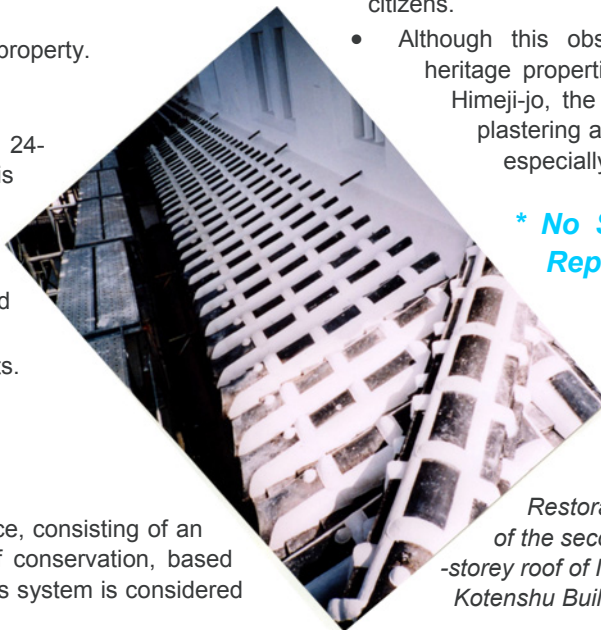
- Monitoring is based on a series of "key indications for monitoring the state of conservation."

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- "Since the time of inscription of the property on the World Heritage List, its value as the World Heritage has been appropriately maintained through the strict implementation of procedures based on the domestic laws. (...) The buildings composing the castle such as castle towers, turrets, gates and eastern walls remain in a good condition of preservation".
- "It is envisaged that, as the current trend of the decreasing number of skilled technicians continues, deficiency of those skilled technicians will be a serious problem in the middle and long term. It is therefore necessary to go beyond measures for the protection of tangible fabric of the property and to train human resources for the purpose of increasing experienced technicians with traditional skills and establish an educational facility in cooperation with citizens."
- Although this observation is relevant to all heritage properties in Japan, in the case of Himeji-jo, the preservation and training in plastering and stonework techniques are especially important.

*** No State of Conservation Reports**



*Restoration
of the second
-storey roof of Nishi
Kotenshu Building*

JAPAN

Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto (Kyoto, Uji and Otsu Cities)

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription * 1994

Organisation Responsible for the Report

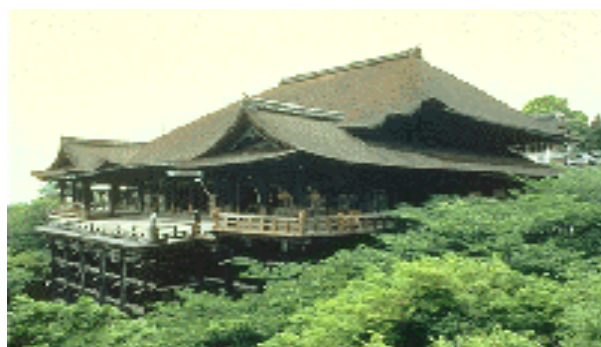
- Kyoto Prefecture Board of Education
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II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C ii, iv

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
"Kyoto, as the Imperial Capital of Japan from the end of the 8th century to the middle of the 19th century, with its political economic and cultural backgrounds, fostered the advancement of Japanese culture in each age of Japanese history. The inscribed properties thus greatly influenced Japanese architecture, gardens and the development of cities. [...] They are important for clarifying the social structure under both the aristocratic culture and the *samurai* culture. these outstanding examples of wooden architecture in their natural historic settings – stand witness to the great traditional culture which is in danger of disappearing from modern Japan. They are truly a precious resource for inheritance of the knowledge of traditional construction techniques. [...] The ancient city of Kyoto has always had the role of a religious city, as the pilgrimage destination of many religious followers. Kyoto has thus greatly influenced the formation of religious culture in Japan. [...] Gardens cannot be ignored in the history of Japanese culture as an art form in which nature and human endeavour come together and are artistically purified. Furthermore, the artistic value of the "Japanese Garden" is widely recognised throughout the world."



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Status of Site Boundaries

- Borders and buffer zone of the property are considered adequate.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- World Heritage values considered to have been maintained, no changes are foreseen.
- "In the light of the Japanese tradition of restoration and reconstruction, it can fairly be claimed that the buildings and gardens that are included in this nomination are authentic. Although in only very rare cases have entire buildings or even portions of them survived intact from their construction, the rigorous respect for the original form, decoration, and materials that has prevailed in Japan for a millennium and more has ensured that what is visible today conforms in almost every detail with the original structures. This tradition has been maintained during the present century, when those responsible for this work have taken great pains to ensure the use of traditional materials and techniques, to the extent of reproducing original tool."

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The property is protected by the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, which prohibits alteration to the existing conditions without permission from the National Government.
- Various laws determine the designation and preservation conditions of buffer zones and special protection zones: (i) the Natural Parks Law; (ii) the Law Concerning Special Measures for the Preservation of Ancient Cities; (iii) Scenic Zones under the Shiga Prefecture Scenic Zone Ordinance, the Kyoto Prefecture Scenic Zone Ordinance and the Kyoto City Scenic Zone Ordinance; (iv) Regulated Areas under the Kyoto City Urban Landscape Formation Ordinance.

- “It is the owners who are responsible for the direct management of the cultural assets included in the property that are located in Kyoto City, Uji City and Otsu City. Each asset has its own conservation management plan.

Present State of Conservation

- Conservation/restoration work undertaken since 1990 include: (i) Kyouougokoku-ji - repair of Kagamon (completed in 1990), repair of Kitadaimon (completed in 1992) and repair of Rengamon (completed in 1995); (ii) Kiyomizudear - repair of Kyodo (completed in 2000) and repair of Amidado (completed in 2002); (iii) Daigo-ji - repair of Kaizando (completed in 1999), repair of Nyoirindo (completed in 1999), repair of Dojo (completed in 1998) and repair of Shuzoko (completed in 1998); (iv) Ninna-ji - repair of Hitotei (completed in 1999); (v) Enryaku-ji - repair of Temporindo (completed in 1999), repair of Jokodo and Hokkodo (completed in 1999), repair of Sorindo (completed in 1999) and conservation work for slope behind Rurido (completed in 2000); (vi) Nijo-jo - repair of moat stonework (completed in 2000); and (vii) Byodoin - improvement work for a garden (completed in 2001) and construction of a treasury (completed in 1999).

Staffing and Training Needs

- There is a total of 90 persons involved in the preservation, conservation and interpretation of the property working within the various prefectures and city government bodies responsible for this property. This level of staffing is considered adequate.
- Staff training is envisaged in the fields of “conservation repair of cultural property” and “excavation of buried cultural properties.”

Financial Situation

- “The Agency for Cultural Affairs and relevant local governments provide subsidies for repair works, technical advice, and instruction on the management. The prefectural governments of Kyoto and Shiga have experts for repairs for the designated buildings in their own offices to undertake the repair works. The subsidies from the Agency for Cultural Affairs are granted through governments of Kyoto Prefecture and Shiga Prefecture.”
- “Sufficient finance for the conservation of the property is available from subsidies from the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Kyoto Prefecture and Shiga

Prefecture together with admission fees to the cultural assets included in the property.”

- * International Assistance from WHF: none.

Access to IT

- There are 80 PCs available to staff responsible for managing the property.
- Internet and email access available on site.

Visitor Management

- Visitor statistics are kept for the site. The latest available figures are: Kyoto City 38.991 million (1999), Uji City 4.061 million (2000), Otsu City 11.106 million (2000).
- There are exhibition facilities at the Byodoin Hoshokan and Enryaku-ji Kokhokan and elsewhere.
- In general, visitor facilities are considered adequate.
- Kyoto City has its own website www.city.kyoto/bunshi/bunkazai
- Elementary schools are encouraged to develop their own heritage teaching materials and to undertake site visits.



Byodo-in Garden

© Kyoto Prefectural Board of Education

- In terms of a visitor management plan, “Kyoto City has prepared a plan for tourism promotion in Kyoto City, called ‘Okoshiyasu Plan 21’, aiming to attract more tourists by utilizing the World Heritage and other resources for the purpose of enhancing co-ordination between culture and tourism and by providing information to people inside and outside Japan.”

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- As the property exists within an urban context, it is exposed to dangers such as fire and other natural disasters.
- Development pressure and projects, particularly those initiated by the private sector in the vicinity of

the protected areas also pose a threat to the integrity of the property.

Counteractive Plans

- A risk management plan exists for the property and various buildings and facilities are equipped with fire fighting equipment, fire alarms, and other security devices. An emergency communication network exists and disaster drills are routinely carried out, although the need for improvements in the system's efficiency is acknowledged.
- With regard to counteracting development pressure, the city government enforces building codes in the buffer zones. The city government also engages actively in facilitating stakeholder discussion and finding compromise solutions that accommodate the need for urban development (housing in particular) while ensuring the protection of the property's integrity. The complexity and difficulty of achieving these goals is acknowledged.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- A monitoring system is in place, consisting of an annual review of the state of conservation of the component "assets" of the property, based on a set of key indicators.
- Partners involved in monitoring include: (i) Kyoto City Culture and Citizens' Bureau; (ii) Uji City Board of Education (Uji History Museum); (iii) Otsu City Board of Education; (iv) Kyoto Prefecture Board of Education; (v) Shiga Prefecture Board of Education; (vi) The Agency for Cultural Affairs .
- The existing monitoring system is considered adequate.

Monitoring Indicators

- Monitoring is based on a series of "key indications for monitoring the state of conservation."

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- "Since inscription of the property on the World Heritage List, its value as (...) World Heritage has been appropriately maintained through the strict implementation of procedures based on the domestic laws."
- Attention will continue to be paid to: (i) "conservation repair" of historic structures; (ii) fire prevention and other urban disaster management; (iii) management of development, especially in buffer zones.

*** No State of Conservation Reports**