

SOUTH ASIA

BANGLADESH

Historic Mosque City of Bagerhat

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1985

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Department of Archaeology (DoA)
Ministry of Cultural Affairs
22/19 Khiljee Road, Mohammadpur
Dhaka 1207
Bangladesh

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C iv

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
“Bagherat represents the vestiges of a Medieval Muslim town in the northern peripheral land of the Sunderban. The lost town is full of mosques, graves, reservoirs and holy tombs. Shait-Gumbad is one of the mosques, biggest in dimension, representing the flavour of the traditional orthodox mosque plan and it is the only example of its kind in the whole of Bengal. The second important monument, Khan Jahan's tomb, is unique in architecture and calligraphic parlance.”

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 value is considered to have been maintained. No changes are foreseen.



© UNESCO

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

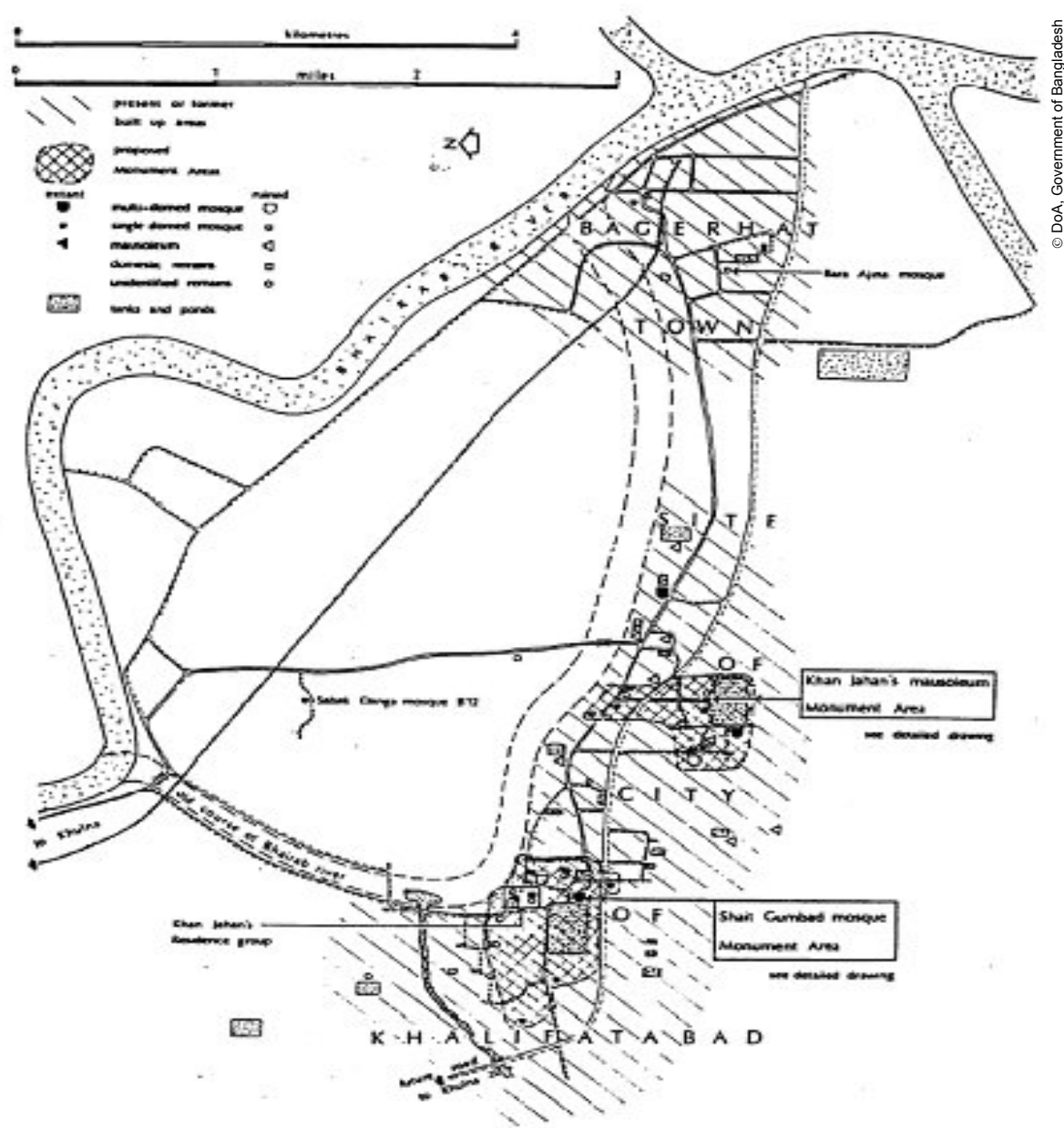
- The property is managed under the powers of the Antiquities Act, 1976.
- In addition the DoA operates under the Antiquities Export Control Act, 1947, the Immovable Antiquities Preservation Rules, 1976, the Conservation Manual, 1923 and the Archaeological Works Code, 1938.
- There is no management plan but a new action plan is in preparation.
- A Master Plan for Bagerhat and Paharpur was developed jointly by UNESCO and UNDP in 1983.

Present State of Conservation

- “Renovation, preservation and conservation of walls, columns, domes (including terracotta plaques and other ornamental works) for Shait Gumbad Mosque”.
- 38 acres of land is owned by DoA. 3 ancillary buildings have been demolished. A new museum, rest house and boundary wall have been constructed. Planting to control wind-blown dust has been carried out.

Staffing and Training Needs

- 26 staff, from Archaeological Engineer to cleaners, are employed on the site.
- Staffing level is considered inadequate. There is a plan to recruit more guides and armed security guards.
- Training needs are identified in conservation, planning, administration & management.



© DoA, Government of Bangladesh

Bagerhat: Layout of the Old City of Khalifatabad

Financial Situation

- The Government is the main source of funding. No figures supplied.
- Funding is considered inadequate.
- Support from the Government of Japan is acknowledged.

Access to IT

- 1 PC on the site. No email or Internet access.

Visitor Management

- No visitor statistics supplied.
- There is a site museum, rest house, gardens and paths.
- There is an identified need for visitor facilities such as toilets and drinking water, restaurants, car parking and shops, guidebooks and improved visitor information.
- No visitor management plan, but the need to develop one is acknowledged.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Water logging,
- Salinity,
- Uncontrolled vegetation,
- Vandalism,
- Climatic conditions,
- Public trespassing and encroachment.

Counteractive Plans

- No emergency plan has been developed.
- Improvements have been made to the drainage system.
- The UNESCO International Campaign to Safeguard the Monuments of Paharpur and Bagerhat was launched in 1986 and held its fourth meeting in 1999.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- A monitoring system exists which is implemented by the Monitoring and Evaluation Division of the Ministry of Planning, the Planning Cell of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, and the Working Group of the International Safeguarding Campaign.
- Its key responsibility is to evaluate conservation and restoration works.

Monitoring Indicators

- Indicators identified for monitoring conservation and restoration works consist of: (i) fieldwork, and (ii) analysis of reports.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- A Proposed Action Plan for the period 2002-07 is presented, at an estimated cost of US\$ 2.06 million including repair & restoration of 4 historic structures, and excavations at 2 sites.
- Support of WHF may be required for implementation of the Proposed Action Plan.

* State of Conservation Reports

1995 WHC-95/CONF.201/4 The Bureau received a report of the Division for Physical Heritage monitoring mission in 1994. The mission, while noting the progress made in documentation, recommended that: (i) national norms be developed with regard to archaeological investigations, recording, and conservation and construction work within the protected zones; (ii) a mechanism for planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation of conservation work and research be established by the DoA; (iii) reports on archaeological research and conservation be completed and published; (iv) the conservation laboratory at the DoA be improved; (v) signage indicating the protected area be improved; and (vi) a training strategy and programme be developed.

Suggested Bureau Recommendation: The Bureau requests the Centre to conduct a joint mission with the Bangladeshi authorities to report to the Committee at its 19th session.

BANGLADESH

Ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur



© UNESCO

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1985

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Department of Archaeology (DoA)
Ministry of Cultural Affairs
22/19 Khiljee Road, Mohammadpur
Dhaka 1207
Bangladesh

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C i, ii, vi

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
"Situating on the heartland of Varendra, originally known as Sompur Vihara, Paharpur is undoubtedly the most spectacular pre-Islamic monumental complex in the south of the Himalayan region. It is conspicuous for its complicated sculptural decoration on basement walls with curved brick cornices, friezes of numerous terracotta plaques and stones representing the aesthetic glorious tradition of the illustrious Pala Art. It is the biggest single unit ancient Vihara so far discovered in the World."

"30 acres of the 67.5-acre site have been acquired by DoA. The old museum has been converted to a rest house and a new museum constructed."

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 managed under the powers of the Antiquities Act, 1976.

- In addition the DoA operates under the Antiquities Export Control Act, 1947, the Immovable Antiquities Preservation Rules, 1976, the Conservation Manual, 1923 and the Archaeological Works Code, 1938.
- There is no management plan but a new action plan is in preparation.
- A Master Plan for Bagerhat and Paharpur was developed jointly by UNESCO and UNDP in 1983.

Present State of Conservation

- "Replacement of damaged walls, reinstatement of terracotta plaques, removal of minor antiquities to the museum, excavation of the courtyard to reveal buried structures and remedy water storage, environmental development and improvements to security, visitor facilities, communication and documentation".
- 30 acres of the 67.5-acre site have been acquired by DOA. The old museum has been converted to a rest house and a new museum constructed. New boundary walls and roads constructed. Planting to control wind-blown dust. Improved surface drains and pumps to mitigate water logging problem.

Staffing and Training Needs

- 36 staff are employed on the site from Archaeological Engineer to cleaners.
- Staffing level is considered inadequate. There is a plan to recruit more guides and armed security guards.
- Training needs are identified in conservation, planning, administration and management.

Financial Situation

- The Government is the main source of funding. No figures supplied.
- Funding is considered inadequate.
- Support from the Government of Japan is acknowledged.
- * International Assistance from WHF has been approved as follows: 1986 US\$20,000 Technical Assistance, Drainage at Paharpur

Access to IT

- 1 PC on the site. No email or Internet access.

Visitor Management

- No visitor statistics supplied.
- There is a site museum, rest house, gardens and paths.
- There is an identified need for visitor facilities such as toilets and drinking water, restaurants, car parks and shops, guidebooks and improved visitor information.
- No visitor management plan, but the need to develop one is acknowledged.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Waterlogging,
- Salinity,
- Uncontrolled vegetation,
- Vandalism,
- Climatic conditions,
- Public trespassing and encroachment.

Counteractive Plans

- No emergency plan has been developed.
- Improvements have been made to the drainage system and a water storage tank will be moved from the courtyard of the monastery.
- The UNESCO International Campaign to Safeguard the Monuments of Paharpur and Bagerhat was launched in 1986 and held its fourth meeting in 1999.

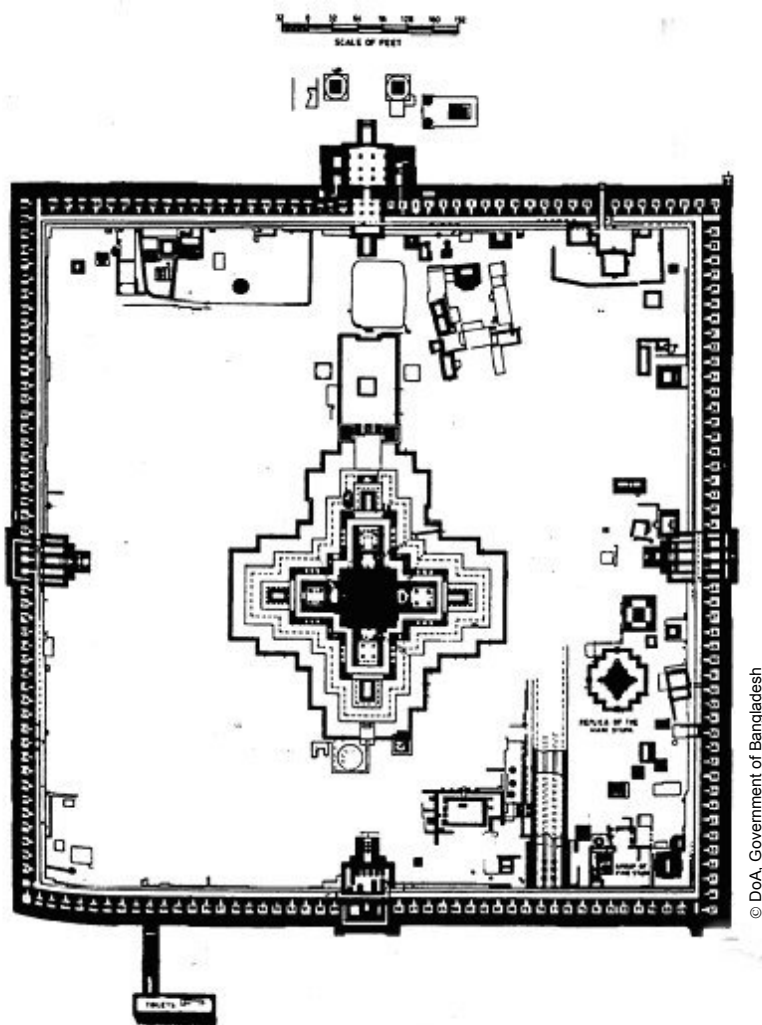
II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- A monitoring system exists which is implemented by the Monitoring and Evaluation Division of the Ministry of Planning, the Planning Cell of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, and the Working Group of the International Safeguarding Campaign.
- Its key responsibility is to evaluate conservation and restoration works.

Monitoring Indicators

- Indicators identified for monitoring conservation and restoration works consist of fieldwork and report analysis.



Plan of Paharpur Monastery

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- The 17 recommendations of the joint UNESCO/ICOMOS 2002 mission are to be implemented (these relate principally to the management of historic terracotta plaques).
- The recommendations of the UNESCO expert mission in 2002 are acknowledged and adopted (these relate to the management of the terracotta plaques, site drainage problems, expert supervision of future interventions and improvement of the visitor environment and information).
- A Proposed Action Plan for the period 2002-07 is presented, at an estimated cost of US\$2.8 million to include: (i) training in conservation, restoration & planning; (ii) land development; (iii) construction of children's park, roads, boundary walls, rest house, living quarters, helipad, lighting, picnic area, shopping area, toilets & water supply system; (iv) repair, restoration & conservation of the monastery

and terracotta plaques; (v) employment of laboratory & support staff (vi) other expenses such as the purchase of communication equipment, a vehicle, publishing & gardening.

- Support of WHF may be required for implementation of the Proposed Action Plan.

* State of Conservation Reports

2002 WHC-2002/CONF.202/17 The Committee received the report of a reactive monitoring mission in April 2002. Most of the 1,000 original brick plaques, which adorned the vihara had been removed. The removed plaques were stored, but the mission was unable to examine them. New plaques including imaginary decorations have been placed on the vihara and the entire lower section of the wall has been replaced. According to the authorities, the removal and replacement of plaques was an accepted practice in the 1983 Master Plan.

The mission was informed that UNESCO's Division of Cultural Heritage approved all actions taken until recently. World Heritage Centre was seeking further information from the Division of Cultural Heritage and the authorities.

INDIA

Agra Fort

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1983

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Archaeological Survey of India, Agra Circle
Person in charge:
22 - The Mall
Agra - 282001 Uttar Pradesh
India
Telephone: 91562-2227261 & 63
Fax: 915621-2227262
E-mail: asiagra@sancharnet.in

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C iii

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
"It is one of the most important and robustly built strongholds of the Mughal Period, embellished with number of richly decorated buildings encompassing the imposing Mughal style of art and architecture. The Fort, semi-circular on plan and surrounded by 70 feet high double rampart and moat successfully withstood the onslaught of time, nature and men, and still survive in fairly good condition of preservation."
- The report proposes an extension to the property.

Status of Site Boundaries

- The demarcation line and buffer zone are adequate.
- No revision needed to the site boundaries.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- Values and authenticity/integrity well preserved.
- Few changes to the authenticity/integrity, tourism pressure and visitor facilitation has necessitated some alteration in the originality (integrity) of the property. All of these interventions and alterations are add-ons.



II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The ASI needs co-operation from local authorities to enforce laws, in order for them to be properly implemented.
- Act of 1958, amended in 1992 is enough for the protection.
- Overall management made at the local and national levels. The above arrangements are considered sufficient.
- Management plan: the Xth five year plan, drawn-up in 2002, foresees such arrangements.
- So as to preserve the values in the future, a site management plan is under preparation by the ASI, ADA & TCPO.

Present State of Conservation

- Successive major intervention since 1997.
- Changes since inscription: At present, the statement of conservation is satisfactory. However some "cosmetic conservations" are required in many places.

Staffing and Training Needs

- Staff total number: 70 Staff. Not sufficient to monitor the site. It is necessary to increase the personnel and install monitoring and control of visitors.
- The staff need training in computer, visitor management, study and preparation of lime and GIS.

Financial Situation

- Sources of funds from Central Government.
- Funding is not sufficient. No details provided.
- * International Assistance from WHF, UNESCO, and various sources: none.

Access to IT

- No computers, no email or Internet access.
- No use of GIS.

Visitor Management

- 2001-2002, 1,090,722 visitors and US\$ 218,710 of income.
- Various facilities: 2 sets of toilet blocks, drinking water point, ASI publication counter.
- Needed facilities: interpretation orientation, information kiosk, toilet blocks, water points, ramps for physically challenged visitors, rest areas, publication counters, library and research centre, etc.
- Plan for public use: no existing plan.
- Communication WH values through: cultural days, national days, publications and website.
- Educational programmes: no such programmes exist. However, students are occasionally invited and get involved in various creative or educational activities to create a feeling of relatedness with the monument.
- Role of the inscription into the List of World Heritage: place of special importance, increased visitors, and researchers. Brings the property under various types of pressure.

"Development pressure: number of population, vehicles, tourism based economy, poor and inadequate infrastructure, rise in hotels, rise of small scale industries."

Monitoring Indicators

- Regular monitoring systems exist to survey the structure and ambience, with documented reports (photos) and archives.
- Cracks monitored with tell-tale glasses. So far, no formal key-indicator have been fixed.
- For Air quality, through a Central Pollution Control Board.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- Management and factors affecting property: legal arrangements could be effective if properly implemented; repairs carried-out, manpower increase necessary to monitor and control visitors and a visitor management plan is badly needed; staff training needed; visitor facilities needed, visitor management plan, under preparation.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Development pressure: population, vehicles, tourism based economy, poor and/or inadequate infrastructure, increase of hotel facilities, increase of small scale industries.
- Environmental pressures: no mention.
- Natural disasters and preparedness: no mention.
- Tourist/visitor pressures: floors and approachable portions of the monument bear the consequences of tourist inflow. Vandalism.
- Inhabitants in buffer zone: no mention.

Counteractive Plans

- No emergency plan.
- Actions: ASI liaisons with local administration for help in difficult situations.
- Improvements needed: sophisticated systems for screening visitors and to survey crowd movements.
- Impacts of factors: increasing.
- Measures adopted or planned: development of green belts, creation of a Heritage zone bringing Agra Fort and Taj Mahal as part of the "Taj Ecocity".

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- A monitoring system in place.
- Partners: no partners involved at present.
- Foreseen improvements: establishment of some formal key indicators and use of modern gadgetry.

* State of Conservation Reports

1997 Committee, WHC-97/CONF.208//8BRev Serious surrounding air pollution deteriorated the white marble, stone inlays and sandstone of the three sites. The ASI and Government have systematically cleaned the surfaces, replaced deteriorated panels, and taken measures to reduce air pollution by imposing restrictions on industries. The planned construction of a new industrial complex was recently prevented. However, a comprehensive assessment of the origin and impact of pollution is necessary. A French private enterprise will provide US\$ 236,735, to fund a three-year research project for the conservation of the Taj Mahal and monuments at Agra Fort and establish a conservation laboratory in Agra Fort. This will fund UNESCO participation in the TA-2474, funded by the Asian Development Bank.

"The Bureau took note of this information and requested the Indian authorities concerned to keep the Secretariat informed on the progress of the research project, the establishment of the conservation laboratory, and of the TA-2474".

INDIA

Taj Mahal

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1983

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Archaeological Survey of India, Agra Circle
Person in charge:
22 - The Mall
Agra - 282001 UTTAR PRADESH
India
Telephone: 91562-2227261 & 63
Fax: 91562-2227262
E-mail: asiagra@sancharnet.in

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C i

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows (new):
"Constructed during 1631 - 48 AD by Shah Jehan in the memory of his beloved Queen Arjumand Banu Begam, Taj Mahal, famous equally for its architecture as well as for serene aesthetic beauty of white marble, stands majestically on masonry well foundations necessitated by the close flowing river. Double bulbous dome sitting on tall drum, outwardly tilting minarets at the four corners are the architectural features best executed at Taj Mahal. Artistically laid out 'charbagh' garden in the foreground is an aesthetic departure from the early models of garden Tombs."

"The site boundaries should be revised, for the purpose of developing a 500m green belt around the property which extends the buffer zone."

Status of Site Boundaries

- The demarcation line and buffer zone are adequate.
- The site boundaries should be revised, for the purpose of developing a 500m green belt around the property which extends the buffer zone.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- Changes in authenticity/integrity.
- Tourism pressure necessitated some alteration in the originality (integrity) of the property. However, they are not of permanent nature.
- In the future: development of tourist facilities might affect the functional aspects of some of the enclosed areas or entry points.



II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- Legal protection considered as sufficient.
- Property management at local and national levels and the above arrangements are considered sufficient.
- Management plan exists, Xth Five Year Plan of 2002.
- To preserve the values in future: site management plan under development.

Present State of Conservation

- Successive intervention since 1997.
- Changes since inscription: property in good state of conservation: minor defects addressed, wear and tear and degradations from visitors.

Staffing and Training Needs

- Staff total number: 283. Staff is insufficient to monitor the site. Increased manpower and monitoring instruments needed for tourism flow control.
- The staff need training in computer, visitors management, lime preparation, GIS, digital surveying and ground penetrating radar system.

Financial Situation

- Sources of funds from Central Government.
- Funding is considered as insufficient.
- * International Assistance: * (i) from WHF, US\$17,865, emergency assistance to monitor pollution problems, * (ii) from WHF, US\$20,788, technical co-operation, Konarak, Taj Mahal.

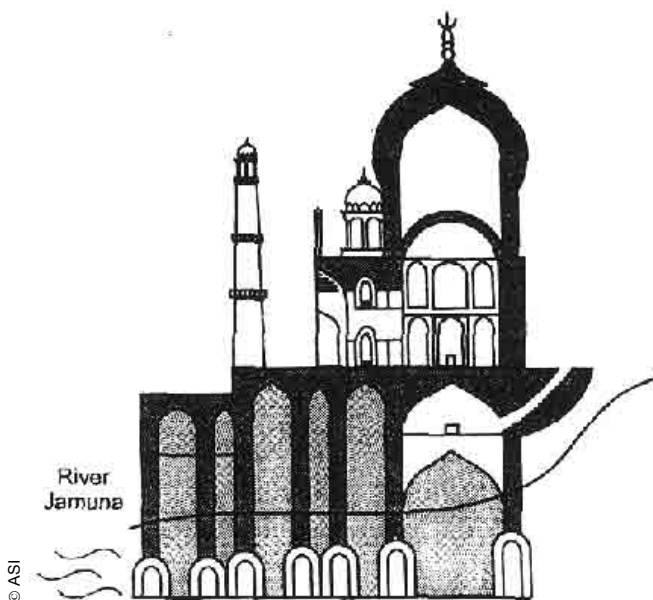
Access to IT

- No computers, nor email or Internet access.
- No use of GIS.

Visitor Management

- 2001: 2,226,725 visitors. Table of tourism income.

- Various facilities exist but reduced to basic services.
- Needed facilities: interpretation orientation centre, information kiosks, toilet blocks, water points, rest areas, ramps, library, research centre, security equipment, etc.
- No existing public use plan, a site management plan is needed.
- Communication WH values through: heritage days and weeks, other national days, publications and Internet.
- Educational programmes: school students are occasionally invited and get involved in educational and creative activities.
- Role of the inscription into the List of World Heritage: makes the site a place of special importance, attracts tourists & researchers.



Section of Taj Mahal with well foundations

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Development pressures: rising from population, vehicles, tourism based economy, inadequate and bad infrastructure, increase in hotel facilities, increase of small-scale industries.
- Environmental pressures: impact of small industries, petrol pollution, polluted river, high air pollution rate.
- Natural disasters and preparedness: flood, seismic shocks.
- Tourist/visitor pressures: effect on floors and vandalism.

Counteractive Plans

- No emergency plan.

- Actions: security measures.
- Improvements needed: sophisticated systems of screening visitors and surveyance.
- Impacts of factors are increasing.
- Measures adopted or planned: green belts around monuments, heritage zones, controlled development of zones in proximity of the site.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- Reporting on structures supported by photo-documentation and air quality monitoring.
- Foreseen improvements: no details.

Monitoring Indicators

- Photo recording and systematic record archiving.
- Telltale glasses, fixed, but no formal indicators yet.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- Management and factors affecting property: legal arrangements could be effective if properly implemented; repairs carried-out, manpower increase necessary to monitor and control visitors and a visitor management plan is urgently needed.
- Future actions: site management plan for proper maintenance, monitoring and visitor facilitation.

* State of Conservation Reports

1997 Ext Bureau, WHC-97/CONF.207//2 - Serious air pollution surrounding led deterioration of the white marble, stone inlays and sandstone of the three sites. The ASI and Government have systematically cleaned the surfaces, replaced deteriorated panels, and taken measures to reduce air pollution by imposing restrictions on the industries. The planned construction of a new industrial complex recently prevented. However, a comprehensive assessment of the origin and impact of pollution is necessary. A French private enterprise will provide US \$ 236,735, to fund a three-year research project for conservation of Taj Mahal and monuments at Agra Fort and establish a conservation laboratory in Agra Fort. This will fund UNESCO participation in the TA-2474, funded by the Asian Development Bank.

"The Bureau takes note of information on the extra budgetary support for conservation and enhancement of the management of these three sites. It requests the authorities to keep the Secretariat informed on progress of the research project, the establishment of the conservation laboratory, and of the TA-2474."

INDIA

Ellora Caves

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1983

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Archaeological Survey of India, Aurangabad Circle
Person in charge: Superintending Archaeologist
Bibi-Ka-Maqbara
Aurangabad, Maharashtra, 431004
India
Telephone: 91240-400620
Fax: 91240-400009
E-mail: asiabad@sancharnet.in

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C i, iii, vi

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows (new):
"The magnificent group of rock hewn temples at Ellora, representing three different faiths, Buddhist, Brahmanical and Jain, marks the culmination of the Cave Temple architecture in Western India. Ellora remained in oblivion for centuries but the cave temples of Ellora were known to the civilized world through the ages as living example of Indian religion and art. Mention of these caves has been made by travellers from time to time. The Baroda Copper Plate grants of Karka II refer to the magnificent excavations at Elapura (Le., Ellora). The Arab traveller Al-Masudi and the historian Farishta were the two early authorities of the Muslim period to record about Ellora in their accounts.
The entire group of more than 34 caves was excavated during the period from the 5th - 6th centuries to 12th - 13th centuries AD. The Buddhist Caves (nos. 1 -12) were excavated between the 5th and the 8th centuries AD. when the Mahayana sect of Buddhism flourished in this region. The Brahmanical group of Caves (nos. 13 - 29) was excavated between 7th and 10th centuries AD. The famous Kailasa temple in this group is attributed to the Rashtrakuta king, Krishna I (circa. AD. 757 - 783). The Jain group of Caves (nos. 30 - 34) was excavated between 10th and 13th centuries AD."

Status of Site Boundaries

- The demarcation line and buffer zone are adequate.

*II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity***Status of Authenticity/Integrity**

- No changes in authenticity/integrity.
- In future: no foreseeable changes.

*II.4 Management***Administrative and Management Arrangements**

- Legal protection considered as sufficient.
- Property management at regional level and the above arrangements are considered sufficient.
- A management plan exists, but ASI outlines periodical and long term plans and programmes for executing conservation works.
- To preserve the values in future: existing laws are considered sufficient; need to increase the number of staff and training.

Present State of Conservation

- Various constructions and garden landscape and equipment for tourism and conservation.
- Changes since inscription: no mention of SoC or of any changes.

Staffing and Training Needs

- 29 staff. Considered sufficient to monitor the site.
- The staff need training in conservation techniques, computer applications, photo-documentation, GPS, GIS, cartography.

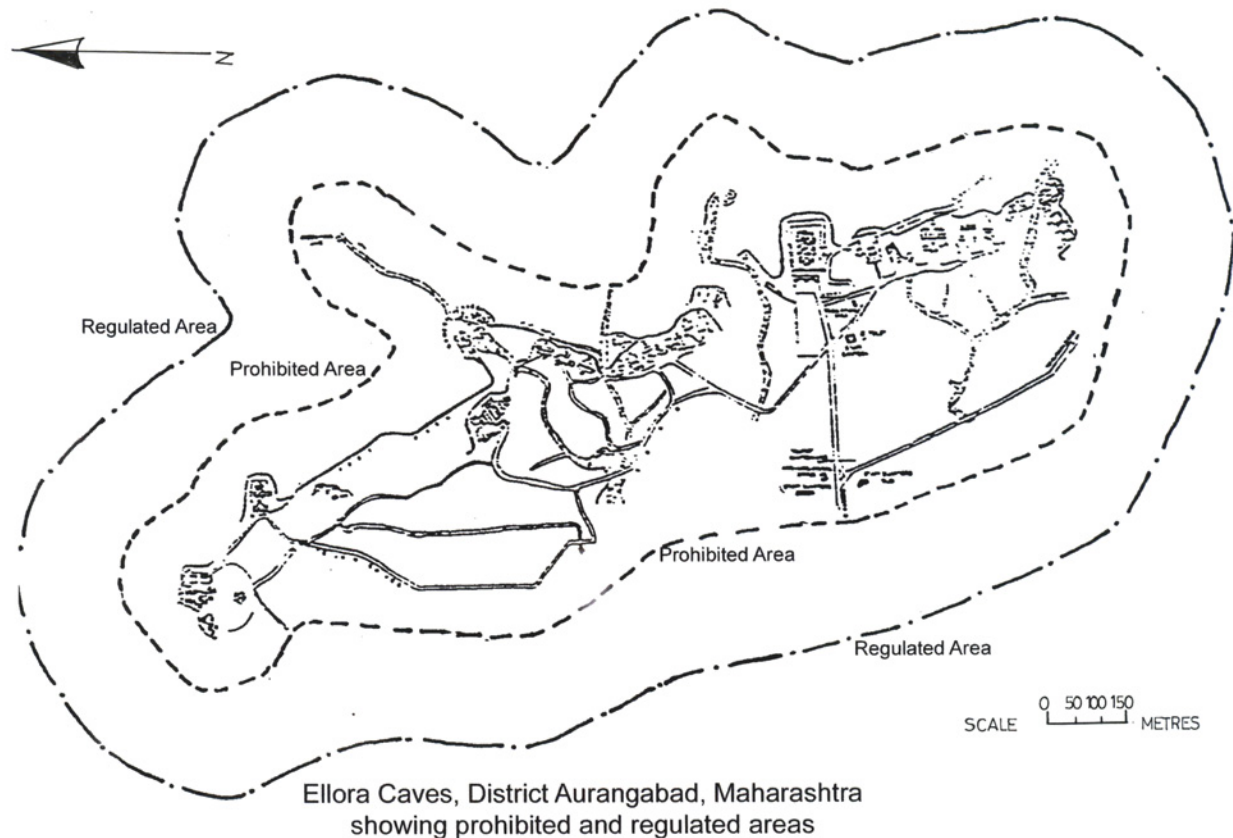
Financial Situation

- Sources of funds from Central Government.
- Funding is considered as sufficient.
- * International Assistance: * (i) 1983, US\$13,331 from WHF; training workshop, (ii) JBIC loan for Ajanta Ellora Conservation and Tourism development programme.

Access to IT

- No computers, no email or Internet access, computers at regional office.
- No use of GIS.

© ASI



Visitor Management

- 2001, 452,789 visitors.
- Various facilities: approach road/pathway, drinking water, post office, guide facilities, books, brochures, toilets, signage, sitting benches, tree rounds.
- Needed facilities: public information system, multimedia visualisation of paintings and CDs.
- Plan for public use: no existing plan.
- Communication of WH values through: brochures and booklets, website, various cultural awareness programmes, WH day and week, print and audio media.
- Educational programmes: on occasions of WH events, school students invited and involved in educational and creative activities.
- Role of the inscription into the List of World Heritage: awareness of public with more visitors, more research.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Development pressures: any further developmental pressure can threaten the authenticity,
- Certain leakages inside the caves,
- General deterioration of rock surfaces,
- Bats in the cave interior,
- Tagging on rock surfaces.

Counteractive Plans

- No emergency plan.
- Actions: the ASI has the authority to tackle any problem, however no resources are available to tackle large scale disasters. If such a situation arises collaborative strategy is to be adopted with the State Government.
- Improvements needed: site information system, pre-recorded cultural texts for tourists, brochures, booklets and guidebooks.
- Impacts of natural factors (rainfalls and leakages), insect activity and uncontrolled tourist behaviour are decreasing.
- Measures adopted or planned: attempts to educate the masses, monitoring by installation of modern gadgets for proper and effective management.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- Daily basis monitoring.
- No partners involved.
- Foreseen improvements: scientific innovative applications, such as GPS and GIS for better site management.

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

Monitoring Indicators

- Telltale glasses, loose portions of rock surface, relative humidity, pollution levels, temperature, rainfall.

- Future actions: the adopted monitoring system recordings would be analysed for formulating future action in the interest of the property.
- Timetable for the implementation of the Plans: as required.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- Values: unchanged.
- Management and factors affecting property: the management set-up of ASI effectively monitors the factors affecting the site which are kept well under control.

* State of Conservation Reports

1997 Bureau WHC-97/CONF.204//2B - no buffer zones. Removal of bats, vegetation and fungus was completed in one of the 34 Ellora caves recently. Factors that affect sites are; (i) tree roots above the caves create cracks and increase water seepage, which leads to wall painting and sculpture damage and eventual structural instability; (ii) humidity increase caused by uncontrolled numbers of visitors which leads to fungus growth, attracting insects and eventually bats; (iii) inadequate security encourages vandalism and theft. Phase I of the Ajanta-Ellora Development Plan, will be completed within 1997, upon which evaluation will be conducted before Phase II is implemented.

"In view of the information provided by the Secretariat, the Bureau recommended a study be made on the means of vegetation control and selection of species to be planted to prevent soil erosion. The Bureau also requested the concerned authorities to implement visitor control measures and to keep the Committee informed of the developments of the OECF Ajanta-Ellora Development Plan and conservation plans at Elephanta."

2001 Committee WHC-2001/CONF.208//10 - Request for a reactive monitoring mission by an international wall painting expert to enable the national conservation experts to consider various conservation measures following international standards for long-term protection and presentation of the paintings. Following this request, a mission was organized for November 2001. The findings will be presented to the Bureau at its twenty-fifth extraordinary session. Finally, the Centre is assisting the ASI in the organization of a conservation and management workshop to be undertaken in early 2002. The objective of the workshop is to review and integrate the various tourism and site-enhancement development plans into a comprehensive conservation and development plan.

2002 Bureau WHC-2002/CONF.201/11Rev - WH Centre organized a reactive monitoring mission by an international mural painting expert between 1-9 December 2001. The mission noted the following main threats facing the wall paintings: - infiltration of rainwater into the caves; - minor cracks on carved surfaces - flaking of the paint layer; - infestation of bats and insects within the caves.

UNESCO expert recommended that the authorities consider: (a) revising present methods for stabilizing and cleaning the wall painting surfaces; (b) testing new and alternative methods on small wall painting surfaces; (c) continuous monitoring of the microclimate conditions; (d) enhancing documentation and archival material to evaluate changing conditions of the wall painting material; (e) conserving further the unique natural setting of the Ajanta and Ellora Caves by following the concept of minimal intervention with the historically established environment and giving preference to conservation solutions which involve minimal changes.

Finally, noting certain weaknesses within the institutional framework the UNESCO mission recommended that co-operation be enhanced between the complementary ASI branches to enhance the long-term protection and conservation of the two sites. At the time of the preparation of this working document, the WH Centre was continuing consultations with the authorities to mobilize international technical co-operation for following up on the recommendations of the UNESCO mural painting expert.

INDIA

Ajanta Caves

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1983

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Archaeological Survey of India, Aurangabad Circle
Person in charge: Superintending Archaeologist
Bibi-Ka-Maqbara
Aurangabad, Maharashtra, 431004
India
Telephone: 91240-400620
Fax: 91240-400009
E-mail: asiabad@sancharnet.in

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C i, ii, iii, vi

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows (new):
"The caves at Ajanta fall into two different phases with a break of nearly four centuries between them. All the caves of the earlier phase are pre-Christian in date, the earliest to be excavated being Cave 10, dating from the second century B.C. The caves of the second phase were excavated during the supremacy of the Guptas and Vakatakas. Thus the inscription of Varahadeva, the minister of the Vakataka king Harishena (c. AD. 475-500) dedicated Cave 16 to the Buddhist Sangha, while Cave 17 was the gift of a prince, a feudatory of the same king. Another inscription datable to the first half of the sixth century AD., on the pedestal of a Buddha image in the sanctum of Cave 4 states that the image was the religious gift of a person from Mathura who was the son of Abhayanandin, the owner of the monastery (viharasvami). The most vigorous period of architectural and artistic activity seems to have coincided with the second half of the fifth century and the first half of the sixth. There was a considerable decline in the creative impulse from the seventh century, though Hieun Tsang, the Chinese pilgrim, who visited India in the first half of the seventh century, has left a graphic description of the flourishing establishment here. (...) After centuries of oblivion the caves were discovered in A.D. 1819 and since then they have occupied a unique place in the art history of the world.



© UNESCO

The general arrangement of the caves at Ajanta, cut out of the amygdaloidal trap rock, was not pre-planned, as they sprang sporadically in different periods. A terraced path of modern construction connects most of the caves, but in ancient times individual stairways linked the stream Waghora, flowing at the foot of the valley, with each cave. (...)

The work of quarrying, dressing and finishing presumably went hand in hand as is evident from the unfinished caves bearing traces of paintings. After finishing the facade and the verandah the excavator went deep into the interior, attending first to the hall and next taking up the ante-chamber, shrine or cells as the case might be, the procedure of the excavators being the same. The complete operation speaks great delicacy, precision and carefulness on the part of the rock-excavator".

Status of Site Boundaries

- The demarcation line and buffer zone are adequate.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- No changes in authenticity/integrity.
- In future: no foreseeable changes.

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- Legal protection considered sufficient.
- Property management is carried at a regional level. The above arrangements are considered sufficient.
- A management plan exists, but the ASI outlines periodical and long term plans and programmes for executing conservation works.
- To preserve the values in future: amendments to by-laws.

Present State of Conservation

- Various constructions and equipment for tourism and for conservation.
- Changes since inscription: no mention of SoC or of any changes.

Staffing and Training Needs

- 40 staff. Considered sufficient to monitor the site.
- The staff need training in conservation techniques, computer applications, photo-documentation, GPS, GIS, cartography.

Financial Situation

- Sources of funds from Central Government.
- Funding is considered as sufficient.
- * International Assistance: JBIC loan for Ajanta Ellora Conservation and Tourism Development Programme.

Access to IT

- No computers, no email or Internet access; computers at regional office.
- No use of GIS.

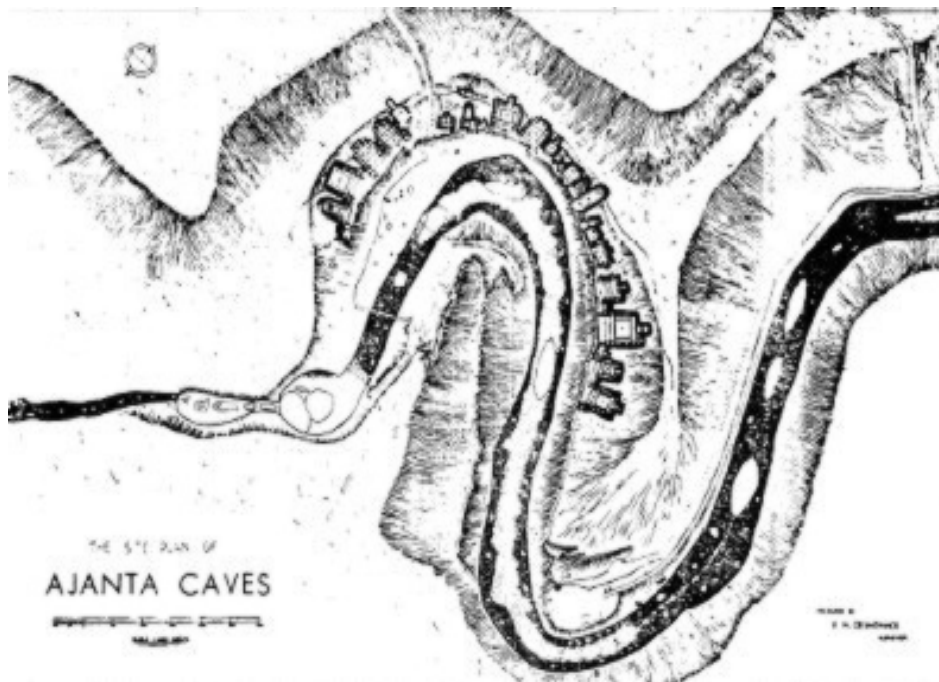
Visitor Management

- 2001: 298,810 visitors.
- Various facilities: approach road/pathway, illumination of caves, drinking water, post office, guide facilities, porter facility, books, brochures, public amenity, signage.
- Needed facilities: public information system, multimedia visualisation of paintings and CDs.
- Plan for public use: no existing plan.
- Communication WH values through: brochures and booklets, website, various cultural awareness programmes, WH day and week.
- Educational programmes: for WH events, school students are invited and get involved in educational and creative activities.
- Role of the inscription into the List of World Heritage: awareness of public, increased number of visitors, more research.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Development pressures: further developmental pressure can threaten the authenticity.



Plan of Ajanta Caves

© ASI

Counteractive Plans

- No emergency plan.
- Actions: the ASI has the authority to tackle any problem, however no resources are available to tackle large scale disasters. If such a situation arises, a collaborative strategy is adopted in partnership with the State Government.
- Improvements needed: site information system at the foothill, pre-recorded cultural texts for tourists, brochures, booklets and guidebooks.
- Impacts of natural factors (rainfalls and leakages), insect activity and uncontrolled tourist behaviour are decreasing.
- Measures adopted or planned: attempts to educate the masses, monitoring by installation of modern gadgets for proper and effective management.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- Daily basis monitoring.
- Foreseen improvements: scientific innovative applications, such as GPS and GIS for better site management.

Monitoring Indicators

- Photo recording and systematic record archiving.
- Telltale glasses, fixed, but no formal indicators yet.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- Values: unchanged.
- Management and factors affecting property: the management set-up of ASI effectively monitors the

factors affecting the site which are kept well under control.

- Future actions: the adopted monitoring system recordings will be analysed to formulate future actions in the property's interest.
- Timetable for the implementation of the Plans: as required.

* State of Conservation Reports

1997 Bureau WHC-97/CONF.204//2B - no buffer zones. The ASI suggested a radius of 5 km surrounding Ajanta as a green belt. Entrances to Ajanta cave have sun-screen curtains to prevent direct sunlight from damaging the wall paintings. Fumigation for insect eradication within all Ajanta caves and PVA treatment on the wall paintings are being conducted. New grid doors and windows are being installed as preventive measures against entry of bats and birds. Investigation concerning the sources of water seepage has been carried out and an expert meeting will be held in 1998. Currently cracks are being filled with cement but other options need to be found. Regulations permit entry to 40 visitors in each wall-painting cave at a time. However, there is no visitor-control and approximately 100 people enter each caves at once. Factors that affect sites are; (i) tree roots above the caves create cracks and increase water seepage, which leads to wall painting and sculpture damage and eventual structural instability; (ii) humidity increase caused by uncontrolled numbers of visitors which leads to fungus growth, attracting insects and eventually bats; (iii) inadequate security encourages vandalism and theft. Inadequate illumination at Ajanta could lead to irreversible long-term damage of wall paintings. Phase I of the Ajanta-Ellora Development Plan, will be completed within 1997, upon which evaluation will be conducted before Phase II is implemented. Reforestation of the Ajanta area within this plan could lead to ecological changes and possible insect population increase.

In view of the information provided by the Secretariat, the Bureau recommended a study be made on the means of vegetation control and selection of species to be planted to prevent soil erosion. The Bureau also requested the concerned authorities to implement visitor control measures and to keep the Committee informed of the developments of the OECF Ajanta-Ellora Development Plan and conservation plans at Elephanta."

2001 Committee WHC-2001/CONF.208//10 - In May 2001, information on restoration of sculptures within Ajanta Caves using cement mortar, recognized to negatively impact upon the sculptures and painted walls of the property. The Centre requested the authorities to provide clarification concerning this unfavourable conservation practice. During a mission in July 2001, the following actions were being taken: Unstable slopes confined to the cave portals and adjacent inter-cave slopes which bound them are being carefully examined and preventive conservation measures are being planned and implemented. Site-presentation enhancement measures undertaken to increase the quality of visitor experience and to decrease negative tourism activity impact. Request for a reactive monitoring mission by an international wall painting expert to enable the national conservation experts to consider various conservation measures following international standards for long-term protection and presentation of the paintings. Following this request, a mission was organized for November 2001. The findings will be presented to the Bureau at its 25th extraordinary session. Finally, the Centre is assisting the ASI in the organization of a conservation and management workshop to be undertaken in early 2002. The objective of the workshop is to review and integrate the various tourism and site-enhancement development plans into a comprehensive conservation and development plan.

2002 Bureau WHC-2002/CONF.201/11Rev - WH Centre organized a reactive monitoring mission by an international mural painting expert between 1-9 December 2001. This mission noted the following main threats facing the wall paintings: - infiltration of rainwater into the caves; - minor cracks on carved surfaces - flaking of the paint layer; - infestation of bats and insects within the caves. The UNESCO expert recommended that the authorities consider: - revising present methods for stabilizing and cleaning the wall painting surfaces; - testing of new and alternative methods on small wall painting surfaces; - continuous monitoring of the microclimate conditions in; - enhancing documentation and archival material to evaluate changing conditions of the wall painting material; - conserving further, the unique natural setting of the Ajanta and Ellora Caves by following the concept of minimal intervention with the historically established environment and giving preference to conservation solutions which involve minimal changes. Finally, noting certain weaknesses within the institutional framework the UNESCO mission recommended that co-operation be enhanced between the complementary ASI branches to enhance the long-term protection and conservation of the two sites. At the time of the preparation of this working document, the WH Centre was continuing consultations with the Indian authorities to mobilize international technical co-operation for following up on the recommendations of the UNESCO mural painting expert.

INDIA

Sun Temple

Konarak

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1984

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Archaeological Survey of India, Bhubaneswar Circle
Old town Bhubaneswar - 751002, Orissa
India
Telephone: 91674-2340590
Fax: 91674-2340590
E-mail: asibbsr@ori.nic.in

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C i, iii, vi

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows (new):
"On the east coast of India, south of the Mahanadi delta, stands the Sun Temple of Konarak, one of the magnificent architectural wonders of the world. Built during the reign of King Narasingha Deva (1238-1264) in the thirteenth century, the temple marks the highest point of excellence attained by Kalingan art.
On the sandy shore, where the rising Sun emerges from the Bay of Bengal, stands the temple, which lets the first rays of the Sun fall on the main entrance. The temple resembles a colossal chariot with 12 pairs of wheels, lavishly sculpted with symbolic motifs, and pulled by seven horses. Between the wheels, the plinth of the temple is decorated with relief such as fantastic lions, musicians, dancers and erotic couples.
The temple comprises several distinct and well organised spatial units: the vimana, or principal sanctuary, surmounted by a high tower with a sikhara, which no longer exists; the jagamohana or audience hall, which presently dominates the ruins; and the natamandir or dance hall, on a high platform, now without a roof. Several subsidiary structures are still found within the enclosed area of the rectangular wall, which is punctuated by gates and towers."

"There are 5 management related plans: for safety, environment, master plan, environment development and tourism management."

Status of Site Boundaries

- The demarcation line and buffer zone are adequate.
- The site boundaries should be revised. Buffer zone around the property extended by land acquisition for a better management of the site.



© UNESCO

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- Values maintained.
- No changes to the authenticity/integrity, not foreseen in the future.

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

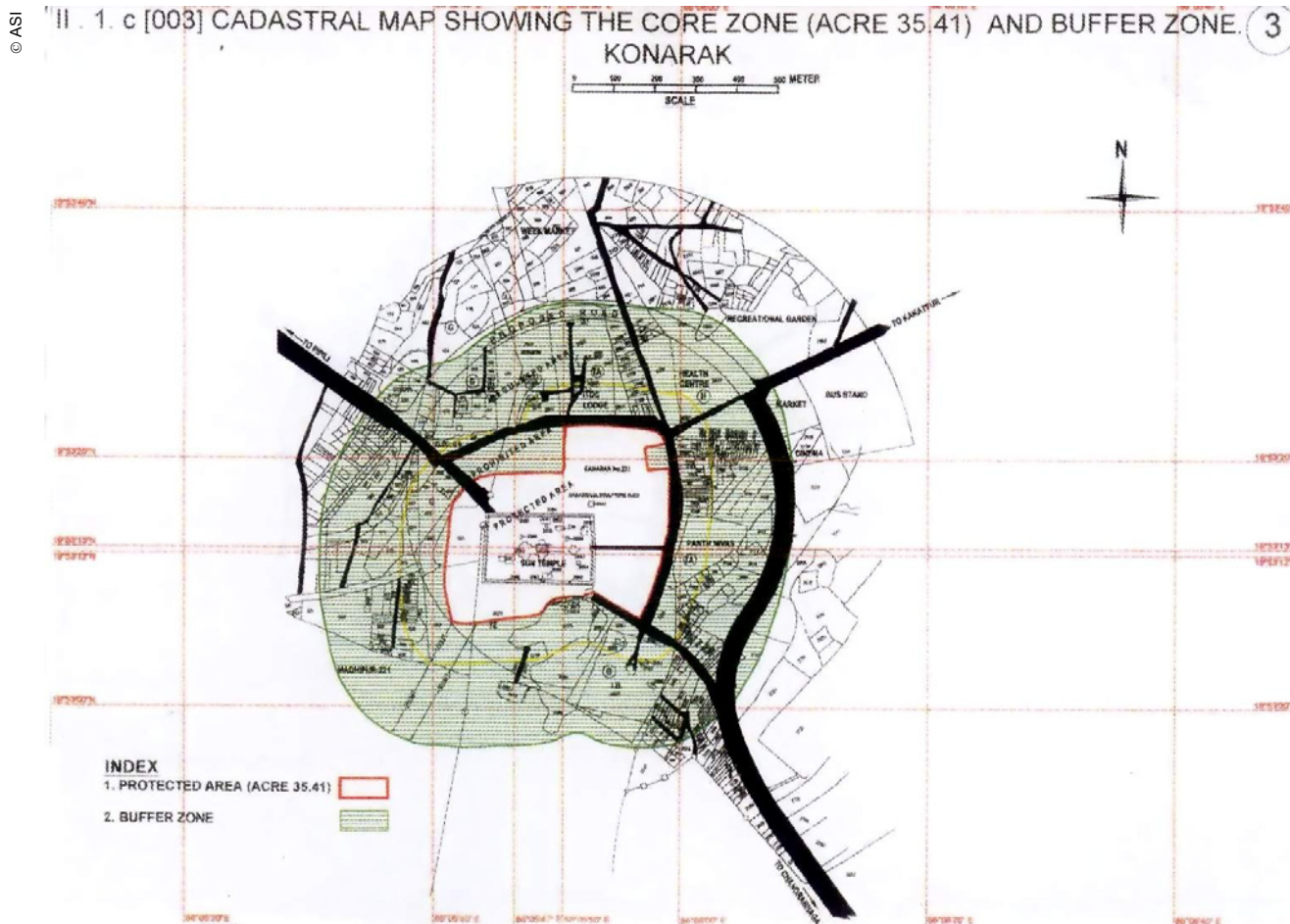
- Overall management is made at the local, regional and national levels of the ASI. The above arrangements are considered sufficient.
- The actual legal and contractual protection is sufficient. A.M.A.S.R Act, Forest Act, Konarak Development Act and notified Council Area Act.
- Management plan: There are 5 management related plans for safety, environment, master planning, environmental development and tourism management.
- To preserve the values in future: present legislative and administrative management adequate.

Present State of Conservation

- Major conservation and restoration works of the platform of the Jagamohana have been carried out and property has been stabilised.
- A comprehensive five year works programme prepared for the remaining conservation works.

Staffing and Training Needs

- Staff total number: 64. Staff sufficient to monitor the site.
- The staff need training in modern conservation techniques, scientific analysis techniques, computer applications, structural engineering, safety security techniques, surveying techniques, photographic documentation, modern drawing techniques, refresher programmes.



Map of Konarak Sun Temple showing Core (red) and Buffer (green) zones.

Financial Situation

- Sources of funds from Central Government.
- Funding is considered sufficient.
- * International Assistance: from WH Fund as follows: * (i) US\$ 20,788, Technical Co-operation, Konarak, Taj Mahal.

Access to IT

- No computers, no email or Internet access.
- No use of GIS.

Visitor Management

- Visitors number in 2001: 813,700.
- Various facilities: all basic facilities amenities.
- Needed facilities: elevator for handicapped, kiosk for tourist information, planning for amenities location, defined movement pattern of tourist, pedestrian road and electric vehicles, alternative support attraction.
- Plan for public use: development plan for surrounding areas prepared and in final stages of approval.
- Communication WH values through: WH day and WH week, awareness programmes through competitions, schemes, debates, seminars

conferences, festivals, publications, research papers.

- Educational programmes: essay, drawing, elocution competition at local school level; street drama enacted by school children.
- Role of the inscription into the List of World Heritage: increased number of visitors and researchers, awareness building activities, seminars, etc.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Development pressure: modernisation and urban growth affects the environment of the monument.
- Environment pressure: deforestation due to cyclones and human activities, saline breeze and sand blasting, vehicular movements, micro-biological growth.
- Natural disasters: flood and cyclones.
- Tourism pressure: 40% increase in number of tourists.
- Local population growth.

Counteractive Plans

- Not really an emergency plan: documentation completed and equipment to combat the emergency.
- Master plan prepared: stop to unplanned urban growth.
- Improvements needed: a full time agency to co-ordinate all governmental organisations and NGOs.
- Impact of factors: since the cyclone of 1999, deforestation has deteriorated the monument due to saline breeze factor and sand blasting.
- Measures adopted or planned: for saline blasting, paper pulp treatment: tree saplings planted to protect the monument.

II.6 Monitoring**Monitoring Arrangements**

- No real monitoring system, but monitoring measures.
- Planned: no.
- Partners: national and local partners.
- Foreseen improvements: an expert committee is suggested.

Monitoring Indicators

- Indicators for monitoring: statistics on saline effects, measurements in the quantum of sand from tourists, tell-tale glass for vertical cracks, water level monitoring, 5 year perspective plan for preservation.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions**Conclusions and Proposed Actions**

- Values: retained and status-quo maintained.
- Management and factors affecting property: management of property by the ASI; buffer zone by Konarak administrations.
- Future actions: 5 year prospective plan for conservation and maintenance ready for execution, comprehensive tourist-friendly development plan for buffer zone, in final stages.
- Timetable for the implementation of the Plans: 5 years.

*** State of Conservation Reports**

1997 Committee WHC-97/CONF.208//8BRev - The monsoon rains of 1996 and 1997 caused sand-fill and the surrounding foundation, of the Sun Temple, to subside seriously. Loose stones already begun to fall into the hollow interior of the Temple, previously supported by the sand-fill. International experts pointed to the risk of the Temple structure caving in unless immediate conservation measures were undertaken. Cracks in various parts of the stone walls, triggered by gradual rusting of iron clamps supporting the Temple walls caused by the sea breeze, led to stone fragments falling off.

This gradual deterioration and the structural instability, prompted the Government to make a request in September 1997 for emergency assistance to conduct a structural study to identify appropriate emergency conservation measures. The Government has plans to nominate this site on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

"The Committee requests the Government of India to report on the findings of the structural study at the 22nd session of the Bureau in June/July 1998. Furthermore, it requests the Government to keep the Secretariat informed in the meantime to enable UNESCO to mobilize additional international co-operation to ascertain the present condition of the property to undertake corrective measures as required."

1998 Bureau WHC-98/CONF.201//3B - A report on the structural stability study being undertaken has not yet been received by the Secretariat. "The Bureau requests the Secretariat to assist the State Party to ensure that the report on the structural stability study on the Sun Temple of Konarak be ready in time for examination by the 22nd extraordinary session of the Bureau."

1999 Bureau WHC-99/CONF.204//5 - Since May 1998, the WH Centre has received information concerning the continued deterioration of the stone structures at the Sun Temple of Konarak. "The Bureau expresses serious concern and requests the Government to take urgent measures to halt the deterioration of the stone structures. The Bureau requests the WH Centre to urgently field a mission to (a) prepare a report on state of conservation and the adequacy of conservation measures in place; (b) recommend, if necessary, additional measures needed for the conservation; and (c) assist the Government in submitting information concerning the structural study.

(continued on page 36)

* State of Conservation Reports (continued)

The Bureau requests the WH Centre to submit a report of the mission for review and invites the Government to clarify whether or not it intends to nominate this site for inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger.”

2002 Bureau WHC-2002/CONF.201/11Rev - The report from the State Party on the progress made in developing the Plan and on the measures taken in favour of the conservation and development of this site has not been submitted to date. “The Bureau reiterates its previous requests to the State Party to report on the progress made in developing the Plan and on the measures taken in favour of conservation and development of Konarak.

The Bureau encourages the authorities to submit an international assistance request for elaborating a Comprehensive Management Plan to mitigate potential threats by illegal encroachment and ad-hoc construction in the surrounding areas.

INDIA

Group of Monuments
at Mahabalipuram

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1984

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Archaeological Survey of India, Janpath
Person in charge: Director General
New Delhi – 110011
India
Telephone: 9111-23013574
Fax: 9111-23019487
E-mail: dgasi@vsnl.net



© UNESCO

- The inclusion of Adivaraha Cave as extension will give more weight to monuments since it contains life size cultural representation of the ruler who created all these monuments. Besides it contains invaluable Pallava inscriptions also.
- The site boundaries should be revised. The master plan will make the buffer zone more prominent in order to provide facilities and safeguard the property from environmental hazards.

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C i, ii, iii, vi

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows (new):
The "Group of Monuments, Mahabalipuram are unique creations of the great Pallava Dynasty at their port town. For the first time in the history of Tamil Nadu, an attempt was made to deviate from the traditional way of construction of monuments i.e. use of wood, brick etc. The imperishable monument in rock medium was created. It is a veritable experimental laboratory depicting the various phases and development of South Indian architecture - Cave temples, monoliths, bas-relief and structural temples. The natural landscape was utilised in carving out these structures thereby making universally known the ability of the Pallava craftsman."

"The report proposes an extension: archaeological excavations pushed the significance of the property and added an additional criteria due to unearthing imperishable evidence as a port city datable to 1st -2nd Century A.D."

Status of Site Boundaries

- The demarcation line and buffer zone are adequate.
- The report proposes an extension: archaeological excavations pushed the significance of the property and added an additional criteria due to unearthing imperishable evidence as a port city datable to 1st -2nd Century A.D.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- Values and authenticity/integrity are well preserved.
- Changes to the authenticity/integrity: new major archaeological discoveries justify the inclusion of new criteria to the inscription dossier.
- In the future: no changes.

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- Overall management made at the local, regional and national levels by three agencies. The above arrangements are considered sufficient.
- The actual legal and traditional protection is sufficient. A.M.A.S.R Act and 2 environment act and rules.
- Management plan: property managed at 3 levels, through management co-operation and agreements, but not through a real Management plan.
- To preserve the values in the future: the existing arrangements will continue.

Present State of Conservation

- Plantation of casuarinas trees in the vicinity of the groin wall prevents the salt laden sea breeze from affecting monuments.
- The exposed joints of the Shore temple filled with epoxy mortar to avoid further structural damage.

- All age cracks on surface of the bedrock of Five Rathas, Arjuna's Penance and Krishna Mandapa have been thoroughly probed and filled with araldite mortar.
- Present state of conservation: good.

Staffing and Training Needs

- Staff total number: 31. Staff not sufficient to monitor the site. It needs 30 attendants and more staff for visitor management.
- The staff need training in latest conservation scientific techniques. There is also a need for equipment and computers for booking clerks.

Financial Situation

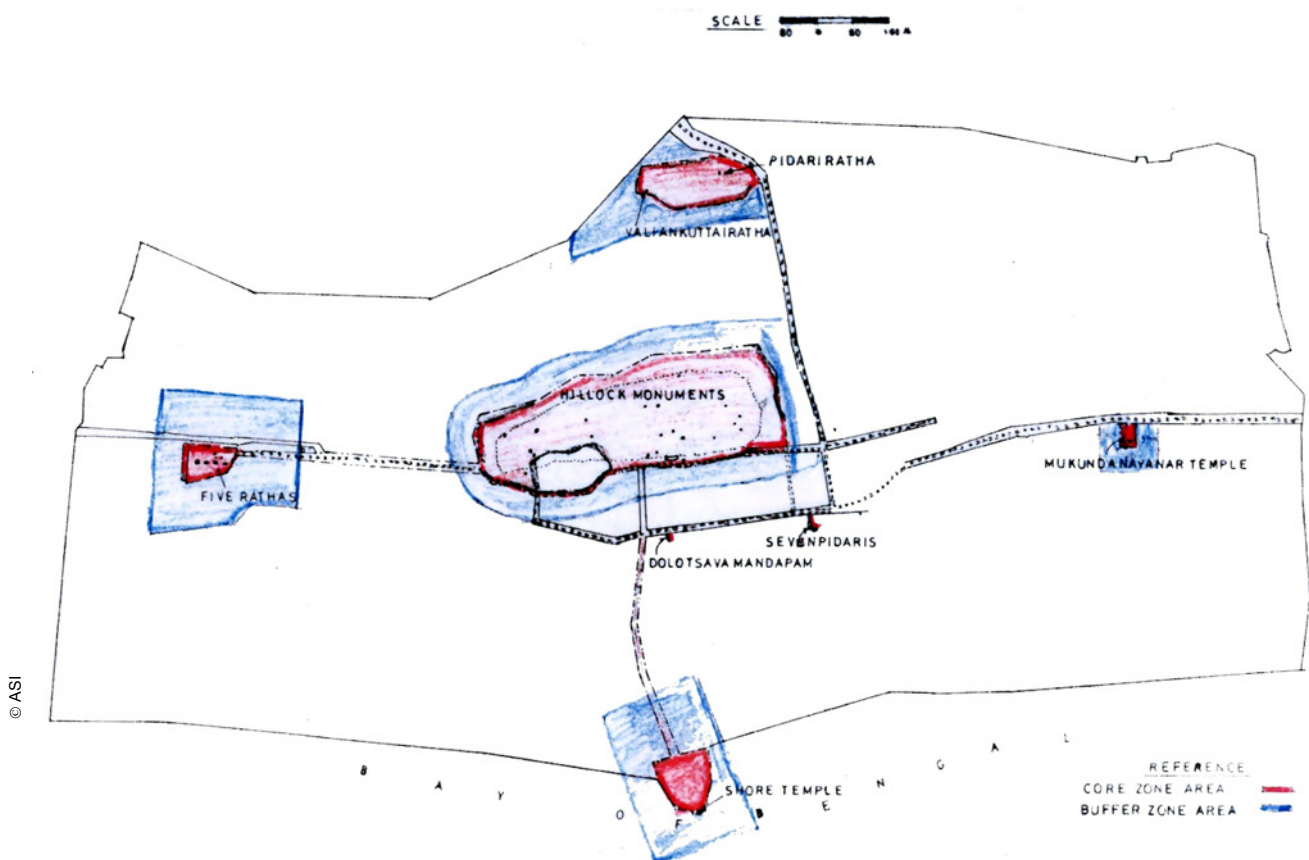
- Sources of funds from Central Government.
- Funding is considered not sufficient: need of allocation of Rs.10 lakhs (US\$ 21,120) for conservation and Rs.15 lakhs (US\$ 31,680) for day-to-day maintenance.
- * International Assistance from WHF: none.

Access to IT

- No computers, no email or Internet access.
- No use of GIS.

Visitor Management

- Visitors number in 2002: 500,624.
- Various facilities: all basic facilities amenities.
- Needed facilities: visitor benches, additional drinking water facilities, additional toilet facilities, additional signage, audio-visual, landscaping of monumental area, battery run mini-buses, cement approach roads, coffee shops, interaction centre, illumination of all monuments.
- Plan for public use: no real plan, but a committee exists.
- Communication WH values through: photos exhibitions, competitions, printing matters, etc.
- Educational programmes: no education framework for school children, they are involved in celebrations and other awareness raising programmes. Lectures delivered in schools/universities on request.
- Role of the inscription into the List of World Heritage: during WH day/week celebrations, NSS camps for school students, month long dance festival programme every year.



Map showing Core (red) and Buffer (blue) zones of the Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Development pressures: Tourist pressure and building activities increased, vehicles allowed in property leading to pollution. Dwelling areas in the property due to population increase. No effective waste/drainage.
- Natural pressures: salt laden breeze and abrasion resulting from sand particles “beating” the monument.
- Tourism pressures: tourism flow high and becoming increasingly difficult to manage.
- Environmental pressures: possible threat of radioactive leakage from an atomic plant.

Counteractive Plans

- No emergency plan.
- Master plan on preparation: prohibition of heavy-duty vehicles, pedestrian paths to all monuments exist, restrictions on new constructions.
- Improvements needed: environmental pollution from vehicles is very high and if traffic is suspended in the buffer zone, distinctive improvements are foreseeable.
- Impact of factors is increasing and may affect the property.
- Measures adopted or planned: master plan prepared and to be shortly implemented. No new approval of constructions close to monuments within the prohibited area.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- No monitoring system.
- Planned: N.A.
- Partners: no partners involved.
- Foreseen improvements: a communication system connecting all scattered monuments with central monitoring facilities. A co-ordination committee, the ASI and local authorities could strengthen the monitoring system.

Monitoring Indicators

- No indicators for monitoring.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- Values: significant changes due to recent archaeological excavations.
- Management and factors affecting property: property managed at national and local levels. The main factors are deterioration and weathering of rock surfaces by salt laden winds, increase of tourist inflow and new constructions.

- Future actions: under preparation, Perspective plan for conservation works (2002-07) prepared and approved. Management plan preparation to curb new construction activities, minimise environmental pollution and tourism pressure. More staff training and scientific equipment needed.
- Timetable for the implementation of the Plans: 5 years.

* No State of Conservation Reports

INDIA

Group of Monuments of Hampi

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1986

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Archaeological Survey of India, Bangalore Circle, Kendriya Sadan, Koramangala
Person in charge: Superintendent Archaeologist
Bangalore - 560 034
India
Telephone: 9180-5537734/5522531/5537348
Fax: 9180-5522531
E-mail: asi@bgl.vsnl.net.in

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C i, ii, iv

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows (new):
"The austere and grandiose site of Hampi was the latest capital of last great Hindu Kingdom of Vijayanagara. It's fabulously rich and powerful princess built the suburban townships (purus) surrounding the large Dravidian temple complexes containing subsidiary shrines, bazaars, residential areas and tanks applying the unique hydraulic technologies and skillfully and harmoniously integrating the town and defense architecture with surrounding landscape resulting in a visual setting unrivaled anywhere.
The monuments and sites, set amidst dramatic landscape dominated by craggy and isolated hills and ridges, lush green agricultural fields, meandering river Tungabhadra, contribute to a unique vast archaeological landscape without any parallel in the world. The remains unearthed within the site delineate both the extent of economic prosperity and political status that once existed indicating a highly developed society. The famed markets, the wealth and power of the empire won the admiration of travelers from the contemporary world. The diversity and composition of the surviving monuments and site richly demonstrate man's spirit and achievement in the medieval times of south India. Hampi has been providing spiritual inspiration to the people through the ages. Even today, Hampi continues to be a sacred place of religious and cultural significance in the minds and faiths of visitors.



© UNESCO

Imposing monumental vestiges, partially disengaged and reclaimed, today, make Hampi as one of the most seizing ruins of the world."

- Renomination proposed, because ICOMOS recommended in 1982 that there is a need to extent the area and protection to the whole of the archaeological site.

Status of Site Boundaries

- The demarcation line and buffer zone are not adequate.
- The area needs to be extended from an original 47sq.km to a total area of 105.90sq.km, covering the Core, Buffer and Peripheral Zones.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- Values and authenticity/integrity maintained, except in certain pockets of the area.
- Changes to the authenticity/integrity: growth of modern religious complexes on the plateau; construction of 2 bridges across the river and another cable styled bridge; increased agricultural activity around a few monuments; encroachments in and around Virupaksha temple; unplanned tourist resort and growth of residential buildings.
- Changes in the future: unregulated modern tourist related constructions; the haphazard and unregulated growth of service providing infrastructure to the flow of pilgrims; growth of residential structures in and around monuments.

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The ASI needs co-operation from local authorities to enforce laws, in order for them to be properly implemented.
- 11 acts and rules listed. The site is protected by legislative arrangements sufficient to preserve its values. If applied, the traditional practices would enhance these values.

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

- Overall management made at the national and state levels, with various agencies at municipal, town and village levels. There is no need to revise the above arrangements.
- No Management plan; but a site management plan is under preparation.
- Actions foreseen in the future: draft area management authority Act which is enlisting experts for the preparation of a site management plan; demolition of a suspension bridge; decision to implement the recommendation of WH Expert for Anegundi bridge; task force constituted for monitoring decisions; GIS developed for the site.

"Visual damage to the WH property because of enormous growth of incompatible and undesirable constructions in the plains, hills, and core zone of Anegundi and Virupapuragadda."

Present State of Conservation

- No major changes in material, style workmanship of the monuments. The majority of monuments have received attention.
- Because of construction of 2 bridges, commercial and religious constructions and a tourist resort, there have been changes in the authentic setting..
- Because of constant worship, additions and alterations were made to different parts of the complex.
- Asphalting the roads over the ancient pathway has partly affected authenticity.
- Placed on the List of WH in Danger in 1999.

Staffing and Training Needs

- Staff total number: 114 Staff at the local level, insufficient to monitor the site. Additional staff needed for conservation, archaeological works, security, documentation and management.
- The staff needs training in modern scientific tools in archaeology, geophysical prospecting, photogrammetric documentation, security of monuments, tourism management, museum display techniques.

Financial Situation

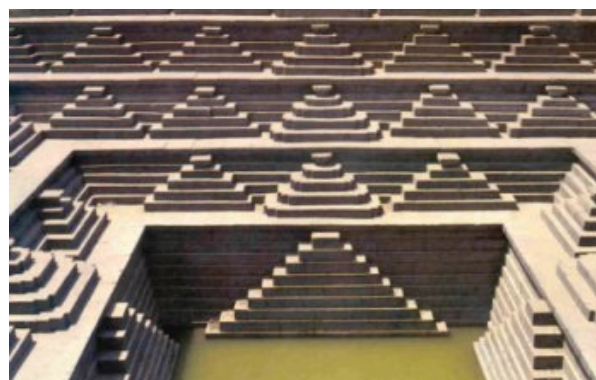
- Sources of funds from Central Government and State: for functioning, repairs and maintenance. Special funding is available on request and from the State funds for the HWHMA which has power to raise resources through fees and charges. A fund will also be created.
- 1991-92: Rs.34,568,200 (US\$ 730,080)
- Funding is sufficient at the national level where there has been a sharp increase. At the regional level however, additional funding is required.
- * International Assistance from WH Fund: none.

Access to IT

- No computers on site, but at the regional office. No email or Internet access.
- No use of GIS, but HWHMA is developing GIS for the site, by applying the space technology. Indian satellite will be used in mapping. GIS spatial analysis techniques will be used in archaeological research.

Visitor Management

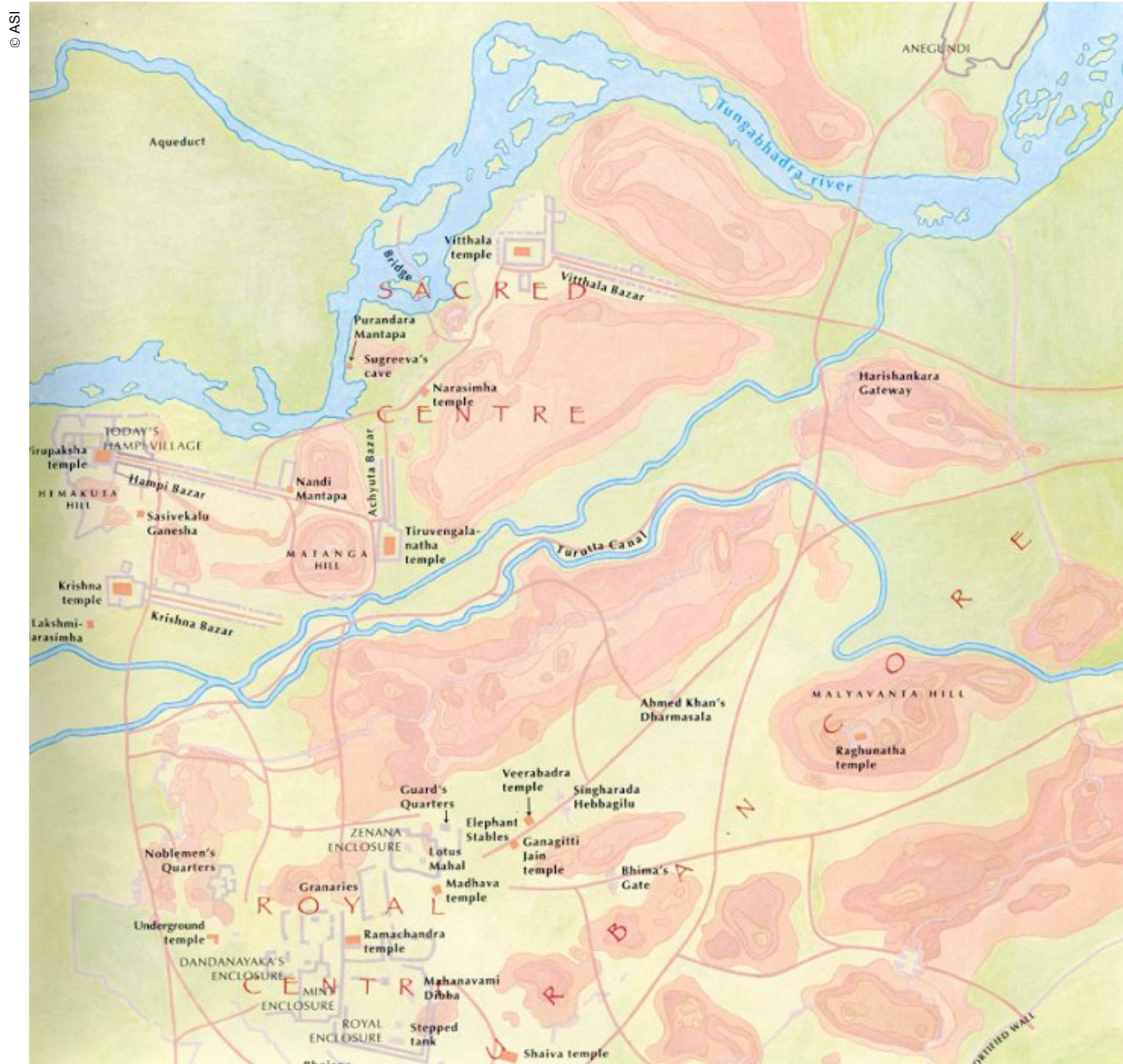
- Approx. 225,000 visitors in 2001-02.
- Basic facilities available on site.
- Needed facilities: information kiosks, drinking water, public conveniences, internal public transport, cafeteria - souvenir, parking, guest house, documentation centre, library, conference - auditorium, signage, video film on Hampi, self guiding audio-systems, traditional transport modes, picnic spots.
- No public use tourism/visitor plan. A plan has been prepared and will be implemented within the next 3-6 months.
- Communication of WH values through: WH days and weeks yearly celebrated, street drama, Hampi Utsav Festival held yearly.
- Educational programmes: programmes are conducted in schools; regular photo exhibitions, WH days with special lectures for awareness raising arranged. Schools send students regularly to exhibitions and to visits during which the ASI interacts with them. Competitions are also held in painting, essay writing, elocution...



Stepped Tank of the Roval Centre

© ASI

- Role of the inscription to the List of World Heritage: increased tourist volume, increased general awareness after in danger listing, people co-operate better with the authorities and boost to international research programmes.



Map showing detail of the Group of Monuments of Hampi

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Encroachments in and around Virupaksha temple
- Visual damage because of enormous growth of incompatible and undesirable constructions in the plains & hills, and the core zone of Anegundi & Virupapuragadda.
- 2 bridges across river threaten the visual setting in the Core area; land-use pattern in the Core area; historically under cultivation.
- Modern electrification juxtaposing the historical structures create undesirable visual clutter.
- Quarrying in core, buffer & peripheral zones has been stopped.
- Occasional floods during monsoon, earthquakes very rare and drought.

- Haphazard movement of visitors, people and vehicles affects the site.
- Virupapuragadda affected by growth of tourists resorts.

Counteractive Plans

- No emergency plan.
- Factors responsible for damages are: Floods are controlled and minimised by a dam built in the 1950's; the risk of fire is minimal. Measures are taken for repairs in the event of floods.
- Improvements needed: preparation of a management plan.
- Impacts of factors: after listing the site as being in danger and the series of follow-up actions, factors are decreasing.

- Measures adopted or planned: quarrying stopped; Bhoruka Mini Hydel Project halted; 10 acres of land for a visitors facilitation centre; visitor movement route identified and mapped; 4 additional convenience blocks construction in progress; signage finalised rehabilitation of unauthorised occupants of bazaar initiated; installation of a wireless radio system for communication; GIS under preparation; Hampi pilot project for space research technology; roads improved; land acquired for the construction of the bypass road; HWHMA constituted.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- No monitoring system in place, but it is inbuilt in the day-to-day management and consists of 2 areas; monitoring of state of conservation and monitoring factors affecting property. HWHMA will strengthen the process, together with actions of independants NGOs.
- No monitoring system planned.
- Partners: engineering colleges of Hampi.
- Foreseen improvements: to have a working and collaborative management with national institutes of engineering for regular monitoring.

Monitoring Indicators

- Indicators identified: engineering institute to monitor the structural defects; extension of the mapping programme to gradually monitor the state of conservation.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- Values: need to broaden statement of significance to include missing values. The area has increased dramatically. Major changes are encroachments, constructional activities, 2 bridges. No other changes.
- Management and factors affecting property: management strengthened through HWHAMA. Main factors are: modern religious buildings, encroachments, commercial establishments, 2 bridges, uncontrolled growth of tourist resorts, occupation of ancient monuments, unplanned modern vertical and horizontal houses expansion; multiple entries and lack of a management plan.
- Future actions: preparation of a management plan, GIS, community education and awareness, mitigating the impact of 2 bridges, facilitation centre, rehabilitation of unauthorised constructions, control of mushrooming, signage.
- Timetable for the implementation of the Plans: 8 months for the management plan.

* State of Conservation Reports

1999 Committee, WHC-99/CONF.209//14 - reactive monitoring mission by a WH Centre staff in October 1999: 2 cable-suspended modern bridges, partially constructed within the protected area. Both bridges impact negatively on site:

(i) Both bridges dominate the natural environment and rural setting, threatening the integrity of the WH site.

(ii) Dislocation and reconstruction of an important historical monument signifies serious problems in the implementation of cultural heritage legislation and policies which points to the need for corrective measures to ensure the authenticity of the site.

(iii) Vehicular traffic, especially large trucks, will increase dramatically. Further increase in traffic, will augment risks of collision into 15 th and 16 th century historic monuments and ancient archaeological remains. Moreover, it will hamper archaeological research and excavation, causing negative impact on the local inhabitants, tourists and visitors to the site.

(iv) The second cable-stayed foot-bridge will connect the historic monuments and archaeological remains of Hampi and Virapapura Gada Island, the latter declared as a protected area. The construction is part of a tourism development plan of a private developer. Fears that the implementation of the current tourism development plan will damage the archaeological remains for future scientific research or documentation of the sites on Virapapura Gada Island. Concerning the state of conservation a needs-assessment of the local communities, heritage protection, and sustainable tourism development supported by sound data analysis had not been undertaken before the decision to construct the bridges. Feasibility studies to identify alternative locations and designs not undertaken prior to the implementation of the works underway. The construction of the bridges was temporarily halted in July 1999 following the decision of the Bureau and immediate action was to be taken to protect the WH value of the site. The elaboration of a management plan has been recommended by UNESCO and ICOMOS experts since the inscription. Discussions held on the inclusion of this site on the List of WH in Danger, for consideration by the Committee at its 23rd session.

2000 Bureau, WHC-2000/CONF.202//4 - No official response received concerning the actions taken by the State Party to remove the threats facing the site since its inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger. A joint ICOMOS-UNESCO Mission in February 2000 witnessed on-going construction of the large vehicular bridge and near-completion of the small footbridge over the Tungabhadra River. Corrective Measures were recommended to the State Government and the concerned Central authorities.

The Corrective Measures consisted of the following four points:

1. Removal of threats caused by the two bridges.
2. Removal of threats caused by dismantling and dislocating historic monuments within the World Heritage site.
3. Removal of threats caused by illegal encroachment within the World Heritage site.
4. Removal of potential threats caused by ad-hoc development plans within the World Heritage site, including tourism development plans within Virapapura Gada.



Large vehicular bridge over the Tungabhadra River. Works were stopped in 2000 and the bridges are to be built outside of the WH Property boundaries.

In May 2000, information received that construction was being accelerated to complete the vehicular bridge, and that the State Government had announced its intention to inaugurate the two bridges in August 2000. "The Bureau, deeply concerned with the continued construction of the two bridges within the site, requests the authorities to implement the ICOMOS-UNESCO Recommended Corrective Measures to remove the threats facing the site. The Bureau requests the Centre to continue to assist in developing a comprehensive management plan. The Bureau requests the authorities to submit by 15 September 2000 a report on progress made in removing the threats facing the site, as well as on the implementation of the recommendations made by UNESCO/ICOMOS Mission in February 2000. The Bureau recommends that the Committee retain this site in the List of World Heritage in Danger".

2001 Bureau, WHC-2001/CONF.205//4 - 4-point recommendations for corrective measures elaborated in February 2000, endorsed by the Bureau in June 2000 and by the Committee in December 2000. Following a study by State Government, State Government decided to dismantle and relocate two bridges in May 2000. Authorities took action to remove illegal encroachment within the site by November 2000. Authorities began the preparation of a management

plan by November 2000. The Chief Minister of the State Government announced that a detailed study of the vehicular bridge connecting Anegundi and Hampi would be undertaken. A plan of action for implementing the 4-point recommendations drafted by the WH Centre for consideration by the Authorities between January and April 2001. The authorities informed the WH Centre that they welcome Centre's proposal for a UNESCO team of experts to elaborate a comprehensive management and development plan.

"The Bureau welcomes the positive action to elaborate a comprehensive management plan for the site. The Bureau requests the State Party and the Centre to continue its close co-operation to complete the needs assessment and feasibility studies to ensure that an integrated conservation and development management plan be elaborated, adopted and implemented as soon as possible. The Bureau requests the State Party and the Centre to report on the progress made in removing the threats to the site for examination by the Committee at its 25th session."

2001 Committee, WHC-2001/CONF.208//9 - Following the recommendation of the UNESCO-ASI National Workshop for Management of Indian World Cultural Heritage (22-24 October 2000) the State Government informed that the necessary legal steps were being taken for a Hampi Planning Authority to be established to co-ordinate development and cultural and natural heritage conservation activities within the protected areas.

State Authorities began the preparation of a comprehensive management plan in November 2000. In October 2001, a UNESCO International Planning Expert undertook a mission to assist the authorities in elaborating this plan; In September 2001, the WH Centre mobilized extrabudgetary funds amounting to US\$ 80,000 for the rehabilitation of one historic building within Hampi into a Heritage House to serve as an interpretation centre providing free information on the WH values of the site to visitors, legal/administration advice and information to the local community members. This contribution was used for the organization of a Stakeholders' Workshop as well as for the production and dissemination of information brochures. The State Government informed that the resettlement of 300 illegal encroachers within Hampi site had been organized between January and July 2001, violations within historic monuments or their immediate vicinity had been corrected. The remaining illegal encroachment are being addressed with State funding. In July 2001, the Authorities submitted a training assistance request to co-fund a study tour to the United Kingdom for the regional and national site-managers of Hampi to share site-management experiences with English Heritage. Following the request of the Bureau at its 25th session, the World Heritage Centre expects to receive further updated information concerning the (a) relocation of the two

intrusive bridges, (b) implementation of the 4-point recommendations for corrective measures, and (c) preparation of the comprehensive management plan, for examination by the Committee at its 25th session.

“The Committee welcomes the positive actions taken and being planned by the State Party and the World Heritage Centre to elaborate a comprehensive management plan for the site. The Committee congratulates the State Government of Karnataka and the Deputy Commissioner of Bellary for taking the necessary actions in removing a large number of illegal encroachments from within the World Heritage protected areas. The Committee requests the State Party and the Centre to continue its close co-operation in order to complete the needs assessment and feasibility studies as a matter of urgency, in order to ensure that an integrated conservation and development management plan be elaborated, adopted and implemented as soon as possible. The Committee requests the State Party and the Centre to report on the progress made in removing the threats to the site for examination by the Committee at its 25th session.”

2002 Committee, WHC-2002/CONF.202/18 - The World Heritage Centre had not received further information concerning the establishment of a special administrative body empowered to ensure integrated development and conservation of the totality of World Heritage protected areas.

The World Heritage Centre commenced the preparation for the implementation of a project funded by voluntary contributions from TEMA, amounting to US\$ 80,000 for the rehabilitation of one historic building within Hampi into a Heritage House for Enhanced Management of the World Heritage protected areas.

The World Heritage Centre, English Heritage and the Indian Authorities agreed upon dates in May 2002 for a Study Tour to the United Kingdom for the regional and national site-managers of Hampi to share site-management experiences with English Heritage.

Following the request of the Committee at its twenty-fifth session, the World Heritage Centre expects to receive further updated information concerning the progress made.

INDIA

Churches and Convents of Old Goa

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1986

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Archaeological Survey of India, Mini Circle, Goa
Person in charge: Ms. Kasturi Gupta Menon
Director General, ASI, Janpath
New Delhi - 110 001
India
Telephone: 9111-3013574
Fax: 9111-3019487
E-mail: dgasi@vsnl.net

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C ii, iv, vi

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows (new):
"The architects responsible for the construction of the churches at Old Goa looked for inspiration to the Italian architects, some of whom were had a touch of renaissance with Baroque confined to the interior sprang up. The church of St. Cajetan is modelled on the original design of St. Peter's church in Rome. The church of Bon Jesus with its façade, decorated with Ionic, Doric and Corinthian pilasters, shows the application of the Classical Order. The Se' Cathedral with its Tuscan exterior, the Corinthian columns at its portals, the raised platform with steps leading to the entrance, the barrel vault above the nave also reflect the Classic Order. The sculptural decorations in wood and woodcarvings in Baroque style adorns the altars."

"The WH property is managed by legal arrangements, which are insufficient and need certain amendments. If incorporated to the existing laws, it will helping the better management of the property."

Status of Site Boundaries

- The demarcation line and buffer zone are adequate.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/ Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- Values and authenticity/integrity maintained.
- Changes to the authenticity/integrity: due to the construction of a boundary wall in order to increase security. No changes from an archaeological point of view.
- Changes in the future: Due to the lack of co-operation with the ASI, religious authorities are undertaking many modifications within the premises. Those may change the integrity of the property.



© UNESCO

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The ASI needs co-operation from local authorities to enforce laws, in order for them to be properly implemented.
- Site protected by legal arrangements that are insufficient and which need amendments. If these are incorporated to the existing laws, they will help better the management of the site.
- Overall management made at the local level under the supervision of national authorities. The above arrangements are considered satisfactory.
- No Management plan, but special conservation and preservation zones have been created.
- Actions foreseen in the future: a court case is pending with respect to the ownership of the churches and convents, which have been declared as centrally protected monuments of national importance. Ownership of monuments has been changed without honouring the above notification. The case is still being argued.

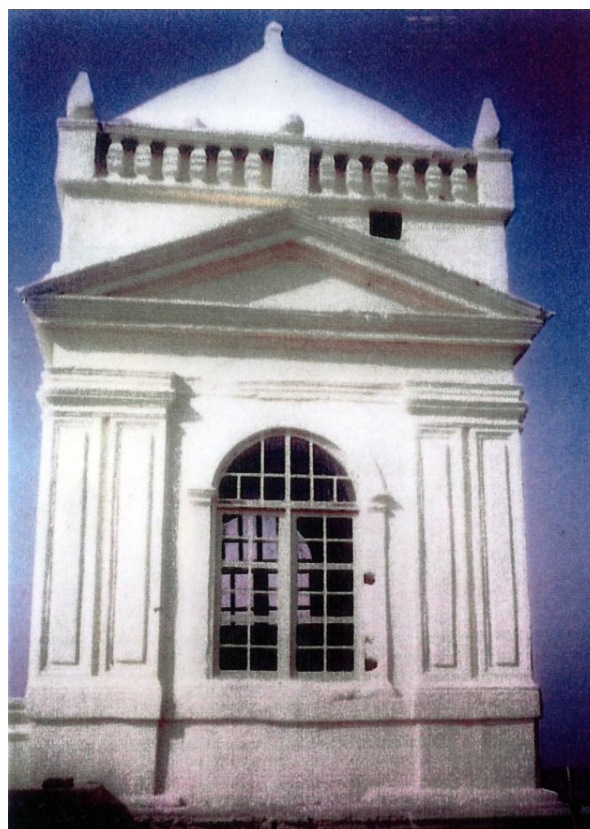
Present State of Conservation

- Due to conservation work and to the emphasis on maintaining the site's originality and integrity, no changes have occurred in the nature of the property.
- At present, the property is in a good state of preservation.



© ASI

Northern Bell Tower of St. Cajetan before restoration



© ASI

Northern Bell Tower of St. Cajetan before restoration

Staffing and Training Needs

- Staff total number: 74 Staff at both regional and local levels, sufficient to monitor the site.
- The staff needs training in conservation techniques, traditional methods of material use, woodcarving workmanship, mural preservation, etc.

Financial Situation

- Sources of funds from Central Government and special funds allocated after reviewing the works and requirements.
- Funding is sufficient.
- * International Assistance from WHF: none.

Access to IT

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

Visitor Management

- No visitors statistics are available since the monuments do not charge entry, except for the Church of St Francis Assisi; entrance fees collected represent 600 to 700 visitors per day.
- Basic facilities available on site, plus publication sale counter, audio-visual media at the archaeological museum.

- Needed facilities: interpretation centre.
- No public use tourism/visitor plan. But this plan is essential.
- Communication of WH values through: brochure on WH sites distributed, resident and public involvement in cultural awareness programmes.
- Educational programmes: No educational programmes. Students are involved in celebrations and awareness raising programmes. Competitions are organised among various schools and aim to enhance the pupil's appreciation and pride towards their heritage.
- Role of the inscription to the List of World Heritage: visitors disseminate the importance and create awareness among the public.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Development pressure: the national highway n°4A cuts through the site; increased traffic creates higher atmospheric pollution; the recent construction of a railway station may hasten developmental activities in the surrounding areas; lack of parking; street vendors within the zone make the premises crowded and threaten the general atmosphere.

- Environmental pressure: air salinity may cause damage to the structure, wood, carvings, paintings, etc.
- Natural disasters and preparedness: earthquake, such as in 1994 that caused a few cracks in walls and ceilings.
- Tourist/visitor pressures: pilgrims stay within the premises and vandalise the entire area.

Counteractive Plans

- No emergency plan.
- Factors responsible for damages are tackled with the help of state government authorities. Others like capillary, saline actions, weathering, etc. are attended to by periodical inspections and further actions.
- Improvements needed: constant efforts to keep the core area free of any such activities.
- Impacts of factors: increased urbanisation and illegal constructions may affect the property.
- Measures adopted or planned: the State Government authorities will be approached for taking action. Some demolition orders have been issued and will be carried out in the near future.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- No monitoring system in place, nor planned.
- Partners: no external partners involved at present.
- Foreseen improvements: a good co-ordination effort between the State Government and the ASI would certainly improve the monitoring system.

Monitoring Indicators

- No indicators.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- Management and factors affecting property: better management of the property and protection at a national level through the implementation of Acts and Rules. Adequate manpower, trained personnel and funds are sufficient for maintenance.
- Future actions: a perspective plan for conservation works to be carried out during the 9th 5 year plan, has been prepared and approved.
- Timetable for the implementation of the Plans: 5 years.

* State of Conservation Reports

1999 Bureau, WHC-99/CONF.204//5 - WH Centre mission in January 1999 to develop a project proposal based on co-operation between the local authorities, Guimareas (Portugal) and Brighton & Hove (UK) for submission to the Asia Urbs Programme. An independent expert report noted grave concern over damages caused to some of the monuments due to the poor restoration work carried out with inappropriate material in earlier years. The integrity and authenticity of the site would be seriously undermined if the planned project for the upgrading and extension of National Road No. 4 is implemented. The Centre, in close collaboration with the local ASI, prepared a project proposal for urban conservation and presentation, now pending prior to submission to donors. Subsequent discussions with the Portuguese (DGEMN) resulted in a commitment of collaboration between the Centre and DGEMN to carry out an inventory of the site as the first step in elaborating a more coherent conservation management plan.

"The Bureau requests the State Party to: (a) make a thorough evaluation of the conservation needs of each monument, including conservation training requirements, (b) review the existing site development plan with a view of enhancing the coherence in the relationship between the monuments and its historic urban context, (c) develop an integrated and multi-sectoral approach in the safeguarding and development of the site to ensure that public works to improve the network of necessary roads and utilities do not undermine the integrity of this World Heritage site. The Bureau requests the State Party to submit a report by 15 April 2000 for examination by the Bureau at its twenty-fourth session."

1999 Committee, WHC-99/CONF.209//14 - Information that the project for the National Road No. 4 modified and current plan is to ensure that the urban development plan would not impact upon the WH values and morphology of the site. The authority requested the WH Committee to examine the new proposal. This new plan was transmitted to ICOMOS and ICCROM for comments. With regard to the project proposal prepared by the Centre for funding by European Commission's Asia-Urbs, Municipality of Panaji and the Panchayat of Old Goa are examining the project with the ASI and all relevant authorities. If approved, it should enable the provision of much needed technical support to elaborate an urban conservation plan. ASI is to submit international assistance request for a thorough evaluation of the conservation needs, conservation training, following the decision of the 23rd session of the Bureau.

(continued on page 49)

*** State of Conservation Reports
(continued)**

“The Bureau expresses appreciation for the new plan for National Road No. 4 to ensure that public works do not undermine the site’s integrity. It requests WH Centre to continue assisting the authorities in addressing conservation needs of monuments and historic urban fabric. The Bureau encourages the local, regional and national authorities to continue to follow-up on the decision of the 23rd Bureau session, and submit a report by 15 April 2000 for examination by the 24th Bureau session.”

INDIA

Khajuraho Group of Monuments

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1986

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Archaeological Survey of India
Person in charge: M.S. Chauhan
Bhopal Circle, GTB Complex, T.T. Nagar
Bhopal - 46.3 002 - Madhya Pradesh
India
Telephone: 91755-2558250 & 70
Fax: 91755-2558250
E-mail: asibpl@rediffmail.com

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C i, iii

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows (new):
"Situated on a moderately undulated upland amidst lakes and rivulets, Khajuraho nourished a prolific temple building epoch from the sparsely ornamented pyramidal temples of 9th Century A.D. to the exquisitely carved temples with spires rising in a crescendo, during its zenith, in 11th Century A.D. Its embellishments, proportion and aesthetics punctuated with almost alive sculptures, is art par excellence, now represented in the 22 of the 85 legendary temples that once flourished under Brahmanism and Jainism."
The report proposes an extension to the property because of new important findings which will open up a panorama of continuous development over a large period of time.

"The report proposes an extension to the property because of new important findings which will open up a panorama of continuous development over a large period of time."

Status of Site Boundaries

- The demarcation line and buffer zone are not adequate.
- Extension of buffer zone is planned.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- Values and authenticity/integrity maintained.
- No changes to the authenticity/integrity foreseen.



© UNESCO

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The ASI needs co-operation from local authorities to enforce laws, in order for them to be properly implemented.
- Site protected by insufficient legal arrangements due to the lack of co-operation of enforcing agencies.
- Overall management made at the local, regional and national levels. The above arrangements are considered sufficient.
- No Management plan.
- Actions foreseen in the future: a co-ordination committee constituted and a Khajuraho development plan framed.

Present State of Conservation

- No changes in authenticity of material, style, workmanship.
- Major conservation works carried out by the circle from 1986 to 2001-02.

Staffing and Training Needs

- Staff total number: 84 Staff at both regional and local levels, not sufficient to monitor the site. It is necessary to increase their number and enhance security.
- The staff needs training in conservation and management policy and practices, geophysical radar techniques and procedures in security.

Financial Situation

- Sources of funds from Central Government.
- Funding is sufficient. Expenditures on excavations made until 2000.
- * International Assistance from WHF: none.

Access to IT

- 8 sets of computers, with email and Internet.
- No use of GIS.

Visitor Management

- 2001, 145,216 visitors.
- Various facilities available on site.
- Needed facilities: cafeteria, souvenir shop, parking, conference auditorium, and extension of museum, guesthouse, documentation centre, and interpretation centre.
- No public use tourism/visitor plan. This plan is needed to be part of the comprehensive management plan.
- Communication of WH values through: cultural awareness programmes including photo exhibition, debates and speech competition, essay and drawing competition.
- Educational programmes: school and college students are invited to participate in the cultural awareness programme. Lectures and talks are then delivered.
- Role of the inscription in the List of World Heritage: increase in tourism, increase in development activities, more research, more attention from authorities, better local awareness.

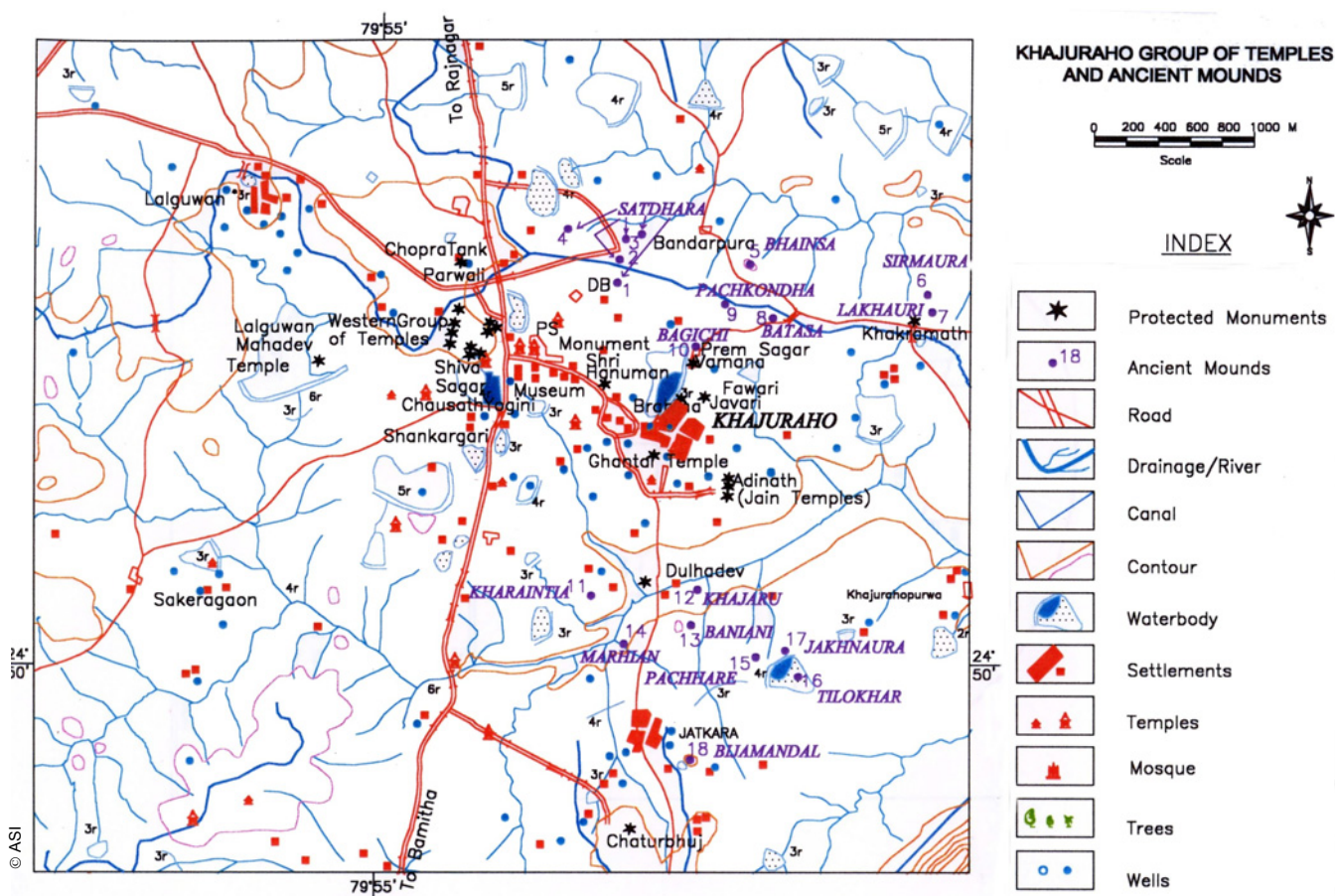
II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Illegally constructed residential & commercial buildings in buffer zone, spoil the panorama.
- No notable natural disasters.
- Manageable visitor pressure.

Counteractive Plans

- No emergency plan.
- Threats managed by exercising legal options.
- Improvements needed: removing unauthorised constructions in the buffer-zone, more land for maintaining buffer area, land for site museum, improved security system, tourist inflow records maintained.
- Impacts of factors: decreasing.
- Measures adopted or planned: illegal constructions stopped, co-ordination committee constituted, land acquirement in final stages, plans to acquire more land around other temples.



II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- A monitoring system is in place: regular monitoring with inspection, note for further measures for implementation.
- Partners: no partners involved at present.
- Foreseen improvements: monitoring is presently done at a large area level, henceforth it will focus on smaller areas and if necessary, microscopic investigations will be carried out.

Monitoring Indicators

- No indicators.
- A formal monitoring system has been adopted.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- Values: property unchanged. Its cultural integration has been enhanced by the exposition of archaeological remains within Khajuraho.
- Management and factors affecting the property: the comprehensive management plan is under consideration, but preliminary management plans are strictly followed.
- Future actions: take up conservation work, establish new site museum, excavations, more land for maintaining buffer zone, provision of security equipment systems, providing adequate signage.
- Timetable for the implementation of the Plans: 5 years.

* State of Conservation Reports

2000 Committee, WHC-2000/CONF.204//10 - Following information received from ICOMOS/ICCROM international experts concerning illegal encroachment within the site, the World Heritage Centre requested ICOMOS to organise a Reactive Monitoring Mission. The ICOMOS expert was expected to undertake this Mission in October 2000, at the time of preparation of this working document. The findings and recommendations of the ICOMOS Mission will be presented to the Bureau at its 24th session.

The Bureau may wish to formulate a decision upon examining further information to be presented by ICOMOS at the 24th extraordinary session of the Bureau.

INDIA

Fatehpur Sikri

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1986

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Archaeological Survey of India, Agra Circle
Person in charge:
22 - The Mall
Agra - 282001 Uttar Pradesh
India
Telephone: 91562-2227261 & 63
Fax: 915621-2227262
E-mail: asiagra@sancharnet.in

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C ii, iii

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows (new):
"Built during the second half of the 16th century by Emperor Akbar, Fatehpur Sikri is the first planned city of the Mughal, constructed on the bank of a large natural lake. It has an efficient drainage and water management system.
The city wall, which in its nine-kilometre run is pierced by nine gates, holds a large area with undisturbed archaeological remains? Architecturally, Fatehpur Sikri exhibits a fusion of prolific and versatile Indo-Islamic style. Fatehpur Sikri has a healthy combination of secular and religious buildings. At Fatehpur Sikri stands the Asia's tallest gateway known as 'Buland Darwazo'."

Status of Site Boundaries

- The demarcation line and buffer zone are adequate.
- Extension of the buffer zone is planned under the Fatehpur Sikri Master Development Plan together with the establishment of a tourist centre near Agra Gate.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- Values and authenticity/integrity maintained.
- Few changes to the authenticity/integrity, tourism pressure and visitor facilitation, however,

punctually call for temporary alterations in the originality



© UNESCO

(integrity) of the property.

- Changes in future: development of tourism facilities proposed, which may affect the functional aspect of some of the enclosed areas or entry points.

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The ASI needs co-operation from local authorities to enforce laws, in order for them to be properly implemented.
- Act of 1958, amended in 1992 and 1996 is entails satisfactory protection.
- Overall management made at local and national levels. A board is responsible for religious monuments and other agencies share some responsibilities. The above arrangements are considered sufficient.
- Management plan: the Xth five year plan, drawn-up in 2002, foresee such arrangements.

Present State of Conservation

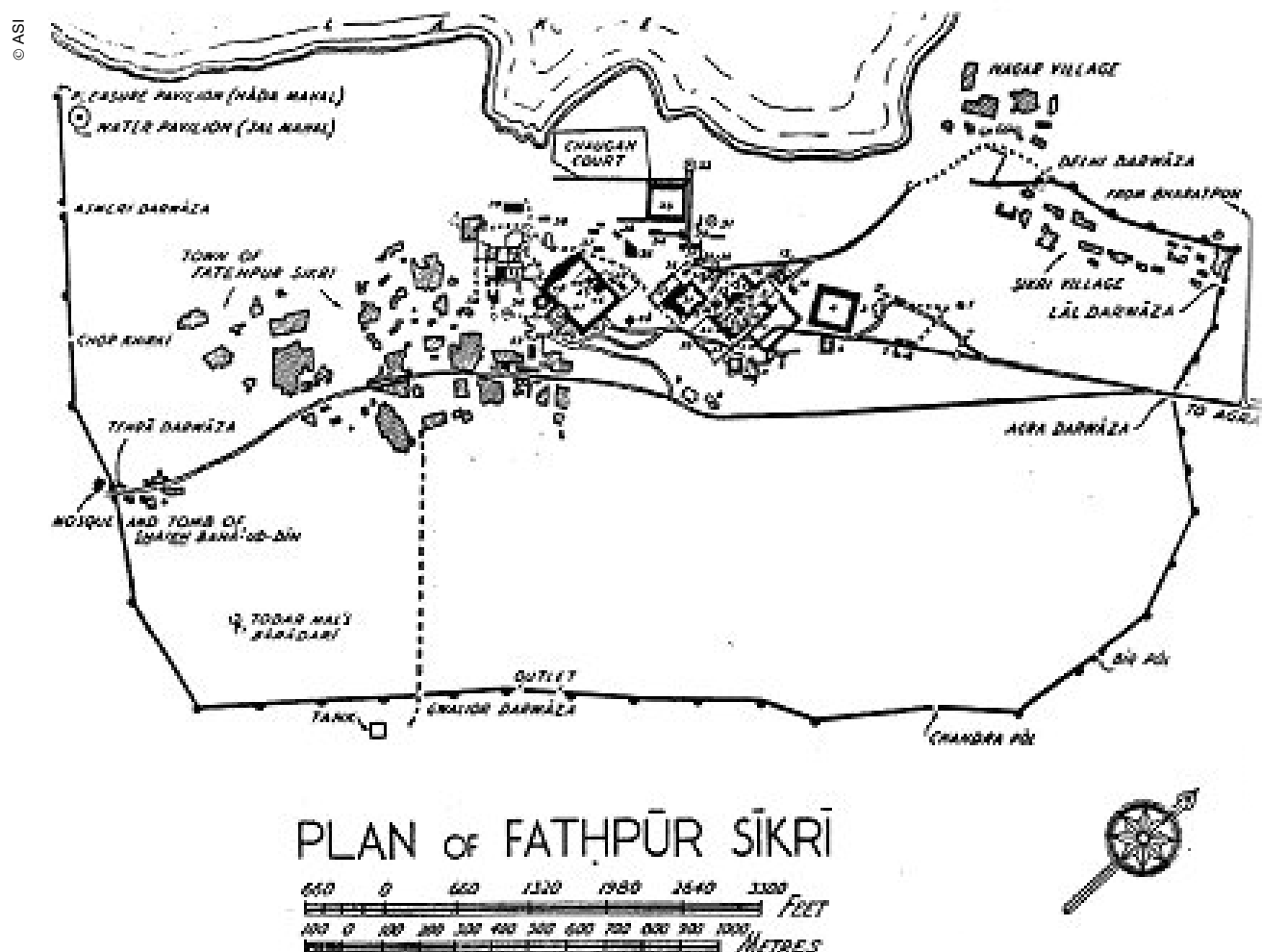
- Successive major intervention since 1997.
- Recent repairs: Dargah complex, Abu Faizi's house, Treasury building restored as a museum, repairs to Tansen Baradari.

Staffing and Training Needs

- Staff total number: 128 Staff, not sufficient to monitor the site. It is necessary to increase their number and install monitoring and control of visitors.
- The staff need training in computing, visitor management, study and preparation of lime and GIS.

Financial Situation

- Sources of funds from Central Government.
- Funding is not sufficient. No details provided.
- * International Assistance from WHF: none.



Plan of the principal monuments of Fatehpur Sikri

Access to IT

- No computers, no email or Internet access.
- No use of GIS.

Visitor Management

- 2001-2002, 349,089 visitors and US\$130,790 income.
- Various facilities: toilets, parking, signage, site maps, ASI publications.
- Needed facilities: interpretation orientation, information kiosk, toilet blocks, water points, ramps for physically challenged visitors, rest areas, publication counters, library and research centre, etc.
- Plan for public use: no existing plan. Visitor management plan under preparation.
- Communication WH values through: cultural days, national days, publications and website.

- Educational programmes: no such programmes, but students are occasionally invited and get involved in various educational or creative activities.
- Role of the inscription to the List of World Heritage: place of special importance, increase in visitor numbers, and researchers. Brings the property under various types of pressure.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Development pressure: unplanned growth of townships resulted in severe challenges to the monuments, tourism based economy, poor and inadequate infrastructure.
- Environmental pressures: Illegal blasting from mining activities, which together with traffic generate dust and dirt.
- Natural disasters and preparedness: no such problems.
- Tourist/visitor pressures: floors and the approachable portion of the structure bear the

mark of tourist inflow. Vandalism and uncontrolled pilgrim pressure.

- Inhabitants in buffer zone: a large segment of the local population's earning derived from monument related activities and the Dargah area is always crowded.

Counteractive Plans

- No emergency plan.
- Actions: the local administration calls for help in case of danger.
- Improvements needed: sophisticated systems for screening visitors and to survey crowd movements.
- Impacts of factors: increasing.
- Measures adopted or planned: Fatehpur Sikri Master Development Plan developed.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- A monitoring system in place.
- Partners: no partners involved at present.
- Foreseen improvements: establishment of some formal key indicators and use of modern gadgetry.

Monitoring Indicators

- A regular structure and ambience surveying system exists, along with documented reports (photos) and archives.
- Cracks monitored with tell-tale glasses. So far, no formal key-indicator have been fixed.
- A Central Pollution Control Board surveys air quality.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- Values: no changes and the ASI has taken adequate measures. Tourism pressure and visitor facilitation punctually call for temporary alterations in the originality of the property.
- Management and factors affecting property: legal arrangements could be effective if properly implemented; repairs carried-out, manpower increase necessary to monitor and control visitors and a visitor management plan is necessary; staff training needed; visitor facilities needed, visitor management plan under preparation.
- Future actions: Master Development Plan is being developed.

* State of Conservation Reports

1997 Committee, WHC-97/CONF.208//8BRev - Serious air pollution led to the deterioration of white marble, stone inlays and sandstone of the three sites. The ASI and Government have systematically cleaned the surfaces, replaced deteriorated panels, and taken measures to reduce air pollution by imposing restrictions on industry. The planned construction of a new industrial complex was recently prevented. However, a comprehensive assessment of the origin and impact of pollution is necessary. A French private enterprise will provide US\$236,735 to fund a three-year research project for the conservation of the Taj Mahal and monuments at Agra Fort and establish a conservation laboratory in Agra Fort. This will fund UNESCO participation in the TA-2474, funded by the Asian Development Bank.

"The Bureau took note of this information and requested the Indian authorities concerned to keep the Secretariat informed on the progress of the research project, the establishment of the conservation laboratory, and of the TA-2474".

INDIA

Elephanta Caves

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1987

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Government of India
Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)
Aurangabad Circle, Bibi-Ka-Maqbara
Aurangabad, Maharashtra 431004
India

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C i, iii

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
“Among the two hills on the island, the western and the eastern have altogether five rock-cut caves in the former and the latter has a brick stupa on the top of it with two caves and a few rock-cut cisterns. One of the caves on the eastern hill is unfinished and the other is a plain excavation
“The most important among the caves in the western hill is the great Cave 1 which measures 39 metres from its front entrance to the back. In plan the cave closely resembles Dumar Lena cave at Ellora. The main body of the cave, excluding the porticos on the three open sides and the back aisle, is 27 square metres and is supported by rows of six columns each. The most striking of the sculptures is the famous colossal Trimurti at the back of the cave facing the entrance. It is a colossal bust of the three forms of Siva, the *aghora*, turbulent and fearsome; *tatpurusha*, benign and meditative; and *vamadeva*, mild, pleasing and lovable. On each side of the Trimurti recess is a pilaster in front of which stand gigantic dwarapalas or doorkeepers.
“There are also beautiful sculptured compartments in this cave such as those depicting *ardhanari* (representing the unified form of Siva and Parvati); *kalyanasundaramurti* (the marriage of Siva and Parvati); *andhakasuravadamurti* (Siva killing the demon Andhaka); *nataraja* (dancing Siva) Demon King Ravana shaking the mountain Kailasa, the abode of Lord Siva.”



© UNESCO

Status of Site Boundaries

- Borders and buffer zone of the property are considered adequate. (The property is located on an island, the whole of which is protected.)

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- The World Heritage value is considered to have been well-maintained, in spite of the need to carry out structural repairs in the caves in order to ensure the stability of the rock face.

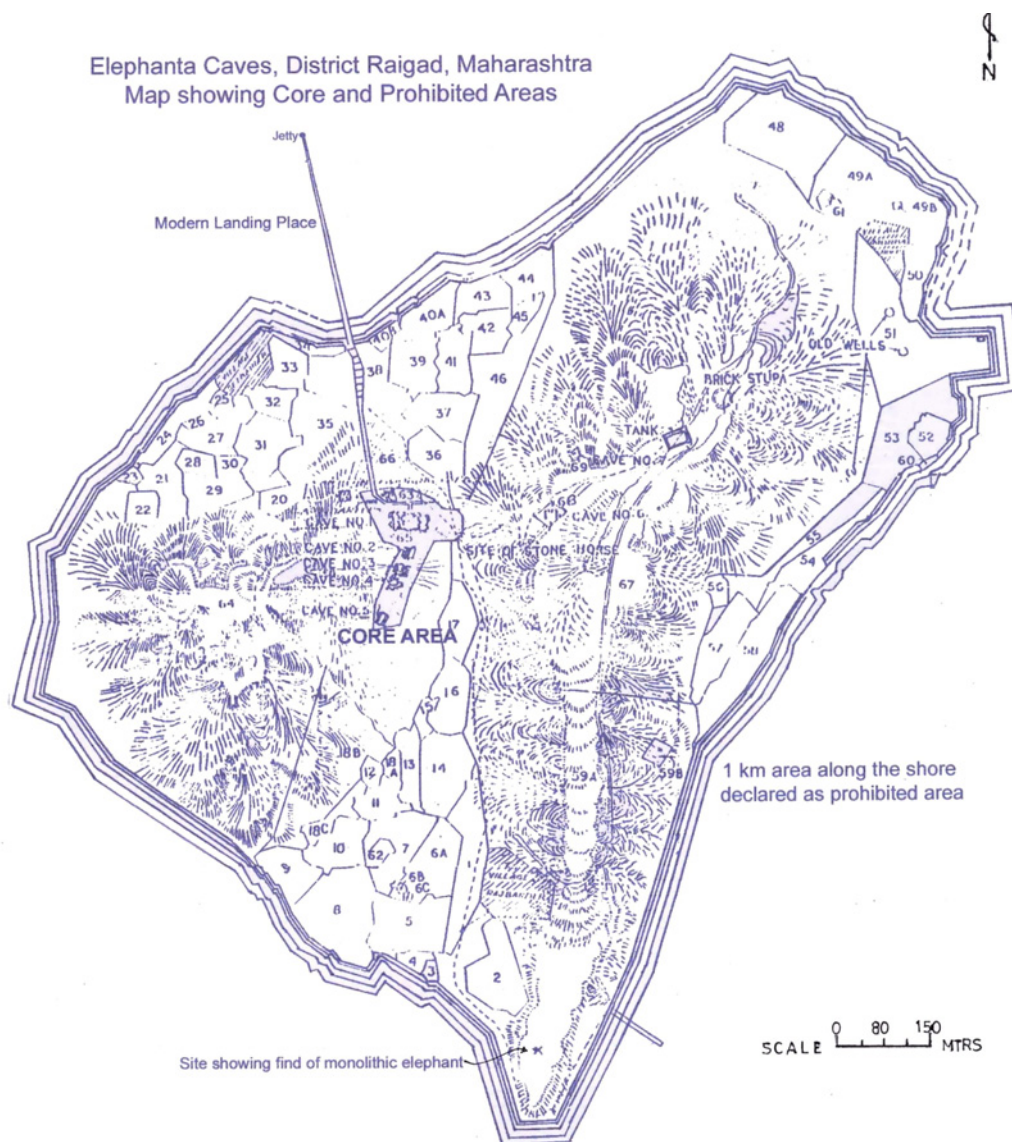
II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The basic legislation protecting the site is the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act of 1958 and Rules (1959.)
- Also applicable is the Elephanta Island (Protected Monument) Rules of 1957 which prohibits mining, quarrying, blasting, excavation and other operations nearby the monument.
- In 1972, the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act was promulgated with its Rules in 1973.
- In 1985, a Notification was issued declaring the entire island and an area 1 km from the shore as a “a prohibited area.”
- There also exist a series of Maharashtra State Government environmental acts protecting the site, as well as the 1966 Regional and Town Planning Act and the 1995 Heritage Regulations for Greater Bombay.
- Within this legal framework the Archaeological Survey of India (Aurangabad Circle) maintains and manages the property. (See enclosed report for a complete list of all applicable legislation.)

Present State of Conservation

- Recent conservation work has been undertaken to stabilize the rock face, and to support the cave structures where pillars had fallen. The cave floors have also been consolidated.
- The parapet wall surrounding the site has been repaired.



Map of Elephanta Caves showing Core and Prohibited Area

- Visitor facilities at the site have recently been upgraded, including toilet facilities, construction of railings, pathways and a flight of steps leading to the caves from the jetty.
- The on-site custodian's facilities have been upgraded and a building converted into an on-site museum.
- A conservation plan exists. The present state of conservation is considered good.

Staffing and Training Needs

- There are 7 full time regular staff of the ASI working on site, assisted by 12 private contractual workers.

- Staffing levels are judged sufficient, but staff needs additional professional training on recent advances in conservation techniques, archaeology, photo-documentation, photogrammetry, GIS and other modern and computer-aided applications relevant to site management

Financial Situation

- Current levels of funding are considered adequate to maintain and manage the property.
- * International Assistance from WHF: none.

Access to IT

- On-site no PCs are available and there is no Internet access. However, in the Aurangabad Office of the ASI, there are 4 PCs as well as Internet access.
- There is no GIS system for the site, although this has been requested as a management tools.

- The ASI maintains a website for public information about all heritage sites in India. www.asi.nic.in

Visitor Management

- Visitor statistics are kept for the site based on arrivals by boat at the jetty. This is a highly reliable statistical measure. In the 12-month period between 2001-2002 there were a total of 277,250 domestic visitors and 14,065 international visitors, for an average of nearly 25,000 visitors per month.
- Public information brochures are available on site. On various occasions (World Heritage Day 18 April; World Heritage Week 19-25 November) special events are held on site. An annual traditional dance festival is particularly popular and attracts many visitors.
- With such a high level of visitors, especially domestic visitors, present visitor facilities are considered inadequate. In particular, there is need for more interpretive material: signage and multimedia visualization.
- There is also a need for a public address system to better manage the crowds at the jetty.
- No visitor management or public use plan exists for the site, although the need for one – which would incorporate visitor management with the conservation need of the site -- is acknowledged

"There is daily monitoring of both structural and chemical conservation of the site by the on-site staff."

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- The greatest threat to the property comes from development pressures, due to the fact that the property is located in the middle of Mumbai harbour.
- Overly aggressive development of mass tourism facilities on the island.
- Population growth in the communities resident on the island.
- Industrial growth of the sea port facilities in the vicinity of the island.
- There is no risk preparedness plan for the property, and it is considered beyond the capacity of the management agency to cope with major disasters such as: earthquakes, cyclones, or terrorist threats, although these are acknowledged as potential threats to the property.

Counteractive Plans

- To deal with urgent contingencies, communication and collaboration between the ASI, on-site staff and other responsible government departments is sought.
- Public information and awareness raising campaigns are envisaged to lessen the impact of mass tourism on the island.
- Monitoring of the environmental impact of tourists on the cave and island environments is also foreseen.
- Increased maintenance of the rock to prevent water leakages into the caves is also foreseen.
- However, at the present time the state of conservation of the site is considered satisfactory with the most serious threats "under control and decreasing."

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- There is daily monitoring of both structural and chemical conservation of the site by the on-site staff

Monitoring Indicators

- Monitoring indicators used included: (i) visual inspection (for cracks, rock falls, etc.); (ii) monitoring of relative humidity inside and outside of the caves; (iii) monitoring of the air pollution levels on the island (iv) monitoring of temperature variations between the interior and exterior of the caves; (v) monitoring of rainfall.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- There is a need to better manage mass domestic tourism at the site, in particular through better information.
- There is a need to introduce modern techniques of archaeological site conservation and management, and to train on-site staff in their application.
- There is a need of co-ordination with other government agencies to plan for the eventuality of a major natural or human disaster at the site, and to master possible consequences.

* State of Conservation Reports

1997 Bureau WHC-97/CONF.204//2B - Currently, no buffer zones exist for Ajanta and Ellora. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has suggested that a radius of 5 km surrounding Ajanta be designated as a Green Belt to be administered by the Ministry of Forestry and the ASI. A radius of 1 km around the Elephanta island is a protected zone under the Ministry of Environment's and the ASI's custody as well as the 300 sq m surrounding the caves. Removal of bats, vegetation and fungus was completed in one of the 34 Ellora caves recently and programmes for carrying out similar work in other caves are being developed. The ASI is awaiting a geological survey report of Elephanta to consider future conservation measures.

Factors that affect all three sites are; (i) tree roots above the caves create cracks and increase water seepage into the caves, which leads to wall painting and sculpture damage and eventual structural instability; (ii) humidity increase within the caves caused by uncontrolled numbers of visitors which leads to fungus growth, attracting insects and eventually bats; (iii) inadequate security encourages vandalism and theft. Inadequate illumination at Ajanta could lead to irreversible long-term damage of wall paintings. Phase I of the Ajanta-Ellora Development Plan, supported by a Japanese OECF loan, will be completed within 1997, upon which evaluation will be conducted before Phase II is implemented. Reforestation of the Ajanta area within this plan could lead to ecological changes and possible insect population increase.

The Bureau recommended that a study be made on the means of vegetation control and selection of species to be planted to prevent soil erosion. The Bureau also requested the concerned authorities to implement visitor control measures and to keep the Committee informed of the developments of the OECF Ajanta-Ellora Development Plan and conservation plans at Elephanta.

INDIA

Group of Monuments at Pattadakal



© UNESCO

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1987

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Archaeological Survey of India, Dharwad, Karnataka
Person in charge: Superintendent Archaeologist
Dharwad – 580007
India
Telephone: 91836-447539/443678
Fax: 91836-447539
E-mail: asidwd@sancharnet.in

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C iii, iv

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows (new):
“Pattadakal (the seat of coronation of the Chalukyan Kings) in Karnataka represents the high point of an electric art during the 7th-9th centuries AD under the Chalukya - Rashtrakuta dynasties. The temple architecture here achieved a harmonious blend of architectural forms of Southern Dravida Vimana and Northern Rekha - Nagara- Prasada through a series of experimentation that commenced at Aihole, continued at Badami and culminated at Pattadakal. The site has a Megalithic Dolmen, an impressive series of nine Hindu temples, a Jain temple of the Rashtrakuta times and a quarry site. The inscriptions containing the names of the artisans both at the quarry and the temple sites are noteworthy. One masterpiece from the group excels- the temple of Virupaksha, built in circa 740-745 AD by Queen Lokamahadevi, to commemorate her husband's victory over the Pallava Kings of the South India.”

Status of Site Boundaries

- The demarcation line and buffer zone are adequate.
- No revision considered.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- Values and authenticity/integrity maintained.
- No changes in future.

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

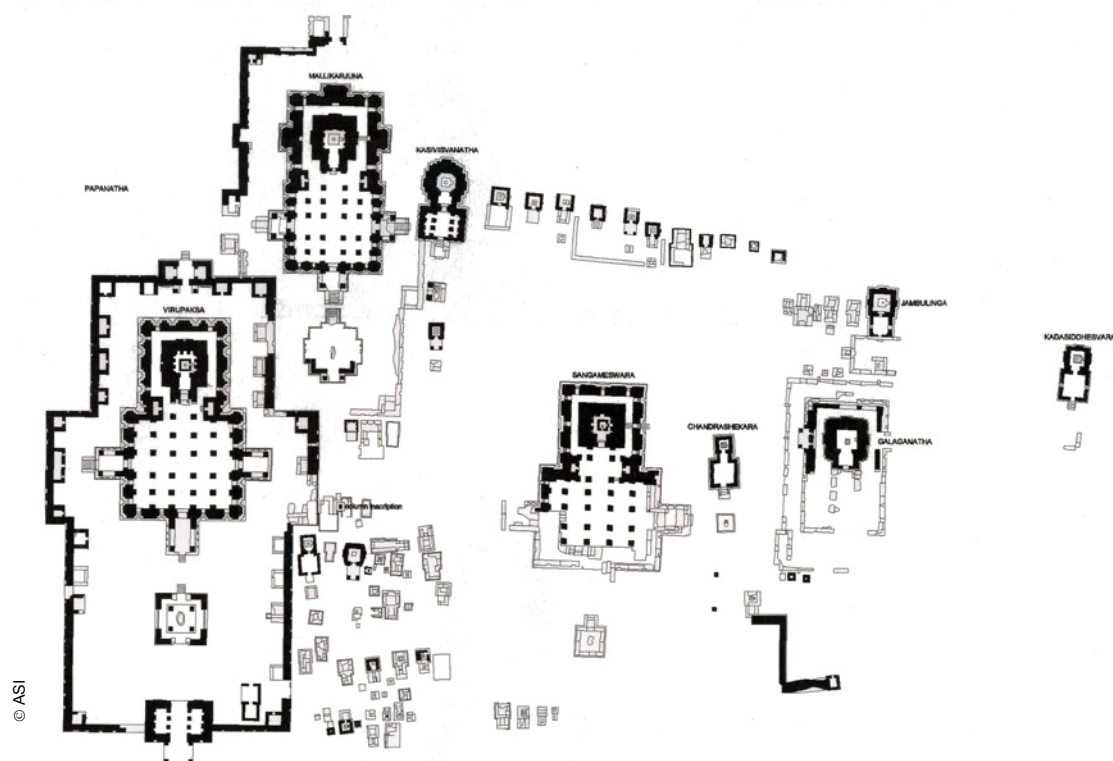
- 16 acts and rules listed. The site is protected by legislative arrangements sufficient to preserve its values.
- Overall management made at a regional level. There is no need to revise the above arrangements.
- No Management plan: but a site management plan is under preparation.
- Actions foreseen in the future: posting of technical staff, developing the sculpture shed into a Museum, information centre and establishment of a management plan.

Present State of Conservation

- Alluvial deposits susceptible to erode causing disturbances to foundations, pavement and superstructure.
- Non adapted blocks of stone have been used to fashion the monument's supporting structures, resulting in cracks which affect structural stability.
- Use of monuments as residential dwellings or cattle sheds resulting in an accumulation of debris from 2 to 3 meters high. Cleaning chemical residues have weakened the structures.
- Monuments affected by vehicular traffic resulting from increase in tourist numbers.

Staffing and Training Needs

- Staff total number not mentioned but is not sufficient to monitor the site. Additional staff needed for conservation, archaeological and horticulture.
- The staff needs training in structural conservation, chemical preservation, tourism management, modern documentation techniques.



Plan of the principal monuments of Pattadakal

Financial Situation

- Funds from Central Government. Annual budget for maintenance for visitors, conservation of monuments and documentation, exploration and excavation.
- Budget is considered to be sufficient, no figures supplied.
- * International Assistance from WHF: none.

Access to IT

- 4 sets of computers on site, with email and Internet access.
- No use of GIS.

Visitor Management

- Approx. 132,886 visitors in 2001-02.
- Basic facilities available at site.
- Needed facilities: sculpture gallery to be upgraded as a site museum, to enhance existing facilities, hotel and restaurant, information centre, brochures, signage.
- No public use tourism/visitor plan. It is needed and planned.
- Communication of WH values through: photo exhibition, WH day and week for cultural awareness raising, volunteer participation, painting and essay writing competitions, heritage walk, display of heritage slogans.
- Educational programmes exist: illustrated lectures, special educative exhibitions, training workshops, visits to monuments, special lectures by experts.

- Role of the inscription into the List of World Heritage: increase in visitor numbers, awareness building activities an increase.

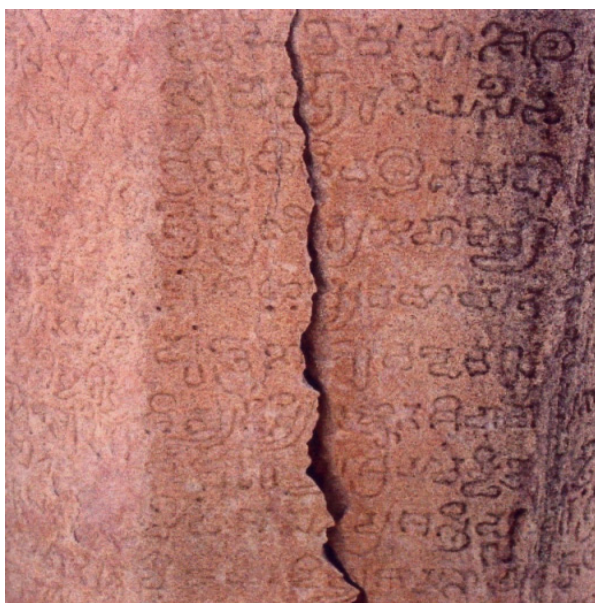
II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Expanding settlements; horizontal & vertical housing expansion, obstructing visual connections; untidiness due to the vendors.
- Small-scale clandestine quarrying which disfigures the topography.
- Sand storms & sand-laden winds cause erosion of carved surfaces.
- Soil erosion during monsoon.
- Poor quality sandstone in buildings susceptible of weathering and wind erosion.
- Alighting of visitors with vehicles; vehicle parking causes pollution; scribbling and touching leave stains and cause monument and sculpture abrasion; one temple use for worship during Car Festival, maximum damage to monuments.
- Number of inhabitants: 3,500-4,000 villagers near the site.
- Bat colonies in some temples are a nuisance to visitors & harm monuments.

Counteractive Plans

- No emergency plan.
- Improvements needed: managing development pressures and visitors' pressures.
- Impacts of factors: decreasing.
- Measures adopted or planned: general, physical interventions aiming at conservation; physical barriers, fencing, enclosures, restriction and regulation of paths, approach ways, visitor routes; restriction and regulation of visitor facilities within the core zone; indirect, formulation of policies in co-ordination regarding ecology, environment and their direct impact; formulation of tourism policies; formulation of development policies regulating/restricting developmental activities.



© ASI

Weathering action on an inscribed pillar

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- Monitoring system in place, but it depends on periodical visits and detailed inspection notes and requires remedial measures.

Monitoring Indicators

No indicators.

- Indicators needed: periodical monitoring of erosion; improper foundations result in horizontal and vertical cracks; monitoring load bearing architectural members susceptible for easy exfoliation and erosion.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- Values: between Papanatha and Virupaksha more houses should be acquired; buffer zone of 300m width clearly defined; existing limits adequate; WH values maintained.
- Management and factors affecting property: expanding settlements, misuse by locals, visitors and pilgrims; unorganised vehicular traffic; vending; clandestine quarrying; sand laden winds; soil erosion; poor quality sandstone; fairs and festivals in the temple; bat colonies; etc.
- Future actions: preparation, implementation of a site management plan, addressing factors/pressures affecting property, enhancing, emphasising significance by exploration, excavation and documentation projects, sustainable awareness actions.
- Timetable for the implementation of the Plans: 5 years.

* No State of Conservation Reports

INDIA

Brihadishvara Temple, Thanjavur

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1987

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Archaeological Survey of India, Janpath
Person in charge: Director General
New Delhi – 110011
India
Telephone: 9111-23013574
Fax: 9111-23019487
E-mail: dgasi@vsnl.net

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C ii, iii

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows (new):
“The Brihadishvara temple, Thanjavur, the earliest temple following the norms of the Agamas, represents the high water mark of Chola architecture in South India. The temple symbolises the unique architectural, sculptural engineering, socio-economic and cultural levels achieved by the Chola King in a single monument.”
The report proposes a re-nomination: inclusion of the fortification wall and the moat to enhance the overall appearance. The extension should also include Brihadishvara temple, Gangaikondacholapuram and Airavatesvara temple, Darasuram.

Status of Site Boundaries

- The demarcation line and buffer zone are adequate.
- The site boundaries should be revised, when the Government acquires the fortification wall and moat.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- Values and authenticity/integrity well preserved.
- No changes to the authenticity/integrity.



© UNESCO

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- Overall management made at the local, regional and national levels by three agencies. The above arrangements are considered sufficient.
- Actual legal and traditional protection is sufficient.
- Management plan: In the absence of a concrete management plan, the property is managed, through management cooperation and agreements.
- To preserve the values in future: existing arrangements will continue.

Present State of Conservation

- All ancient outlets revived to prevent water stagnation.
- Property conserved and chemically cleaned.
- Pradakshina brick floor has been entirely remade.
- Present state of conservation good.

Staffing and Training Needs

- 17 staff not sufficient to monitor the site; more staff required.
- The staff need training in the latest scientific conservation techniques and equipments.

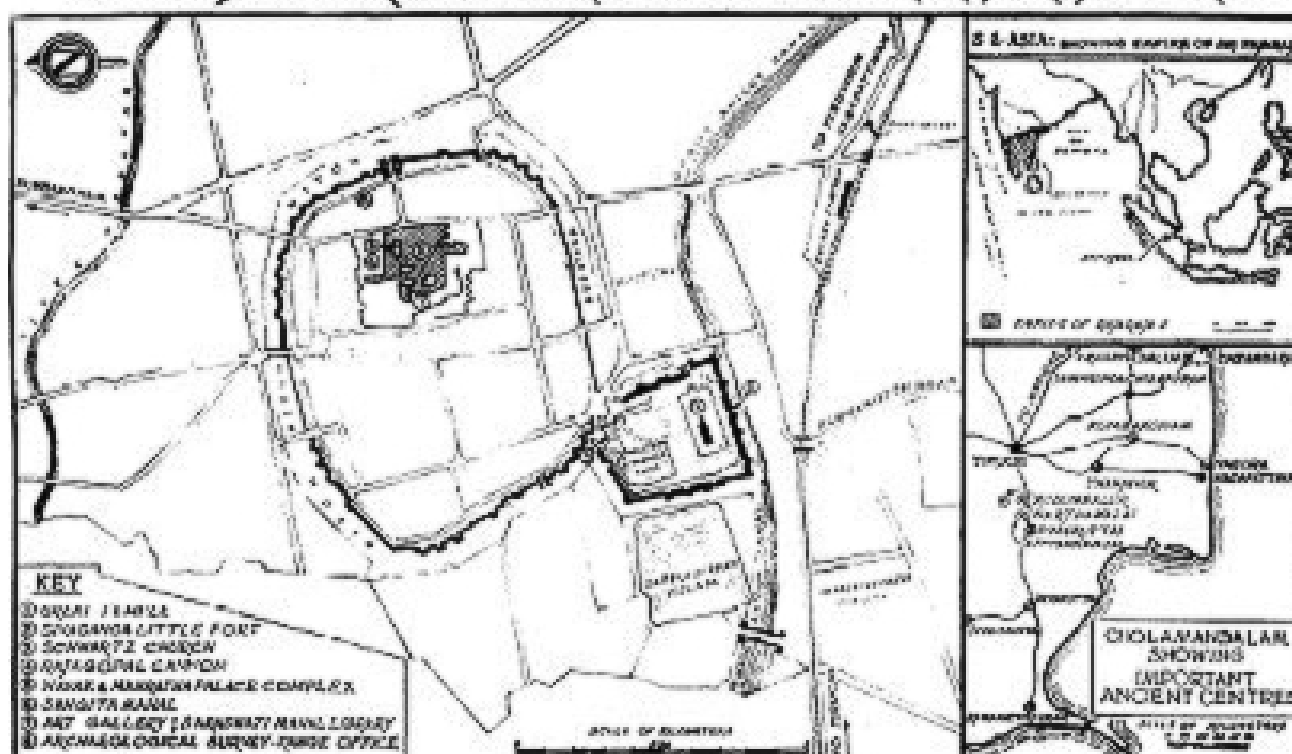
Financial Situation

- Sources of funds from Central Government.
- Funding is not considered sufficient: need of allocation of Rs.10 lakhs for conservation and Rs.20 lakhs for conservation subject to identification of the works.
- * International Assistance from WHF: none.

Access to IT

- No computers, no email or Internet access.
- No use of GIS.

THANJAVUR: OLD FORTIFICATIONS & SRI RAJARAJESVARAM



Plan of the Old Fortifications of Thanjavur

Visitor Management

- No visitor statistics due to continued worship in the temple.
- Various facilities: basic amenities, plus parking, protection notice board, cultural notice board, location map, etc.
- Needed facilities: benches in garden, additional drinking water facilities and toilets, signage, audio-visual, landscaping, coffee-shop, interaction centre, illumination of monument.
- Plan for public use: no real plan, but committee exists.
- Communication WH values through: photos exhibitions, competitions, printing matters.
- Educational programmes: no educational framework for school children, they are involved in celebrations and other awareness raising programmes. Lectures delivered in schools/universities on request.
- Role of the inscription to the List of World Heritage: public awareness, increased number of visitors, celebrations, NSS camps for school students.

"The property lies in the heart of town and residential colonies have developed around it. Demolition or reconstruction of these buildings will affect the temple foundation and also the view of the temple."

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

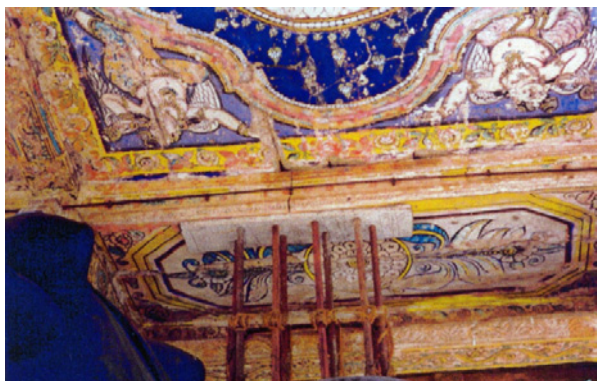
- The property lies in town-centre and residential colonies has developed around it. Demolition or reconstruction of these buildings will affect the temple foundation and the view.
- An accretionary car structure near the Ganesha shrine should be demolished.
- Vegetation growth is seen all over the fortification walls which are decrepit in some areas. This adversely affects the ancient ambience of the temple complex.
- Heavy vehicular traffic causes vibrations and air pollution.

Counteractive Plans

- No emergency plan.
- Local officials attend to all emergency problems with the help of local authorities.
- Improvements needed: after acquiring the rampart and the moat they will be included in the buffer area and conservation works will be undertaken.
- Impact of urbanisation/illegal construction, increase in general vehicular movement may affect the property.

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

- Measures adopted or planned: relocation of the temple car park and demolishing the accretionary structure, under way. The District Collector will be approached for diverting vehicular traffic around the property.



© ASI

*View of Cracks in the Nandi Mandapa ceiling
before restoration*

- Future actions under preparation: Perspective plan for conservation works (2002-07); prepared and approved. Relaying damaged brick floors, reorganisation of the temple museum and the photo gallery with colour blow-ups. Management plan preparation to control development and tourism pressure. Risk preparedness plan under preparation. More staff training and scientific equipment needed.
- Timetable for the implementation of the Plans: 5 years.

* No State of Conservation Reports

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- Monitoring system: dehumidifier installed in the painting chamber and tale glasses fixed on the ceilings of the mandapa cloister.
- Partners: the ASI, Hereditary Trustee and District authorities.
- Foreseen improvements: installation of CCTV for visitors movement surveyance. Burglar alarm to prevent theft of sculptures.

Monitoring Indicators

- No indicators for monitoring.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- Values: there has been no change in the authenticity or integrity of the monument since its inscription.
- Management and factors affecting property: property preserved and managed by the ASI at both national and local levels, through legal and traditional means. Main factor affecting property: deterioration and weathering due to climatic conditions, rank vegetations, new constructions and increase in vehicular traffic.

INDIA

Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1989

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Bhopal Circle of Archaeological Survey of India
Person in charge: M.S. Chauhan
Bhopal Circle, GTB Complex, T.T. Nagar
Bhopal - 46.3 002 - Madhya Pradesh
India
Telephone: 91755-2558250 & 70
Fax: 91755-2558250
E-mail: asibpl@rediffmail.com

II.2 Statement of Significance

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

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows (new):
"The Sanchi hill stands as the earliest Buddhist site, not visited by Buddha, wherein Asoka laid the foundation of monumental art in 3rd Century B.C. as a Buddhist enclave, which thrived successfully up to C 1200 AD and has the credit of sending the earliest preachers to Sri Lanka. The exquisite graphic account of Jatakas, Buddha's life and historic events is of unique charm and significance also as a milestone of development and integration of indigenous and extraneous influences frozen in art."

Status of Site Boundaries

- The demarcation line and buffer zone are not adequate.
- The report proposes an extension to the property. Other Buddhist centres were established shortly after Sanchi, within a radius of 15km. Satdhara, Sonari, Murelkhurd and Andher. The 4 sites are paramount to reach an understanding of the process which led to the Sanchi's uniqueness.

"Extension of buffer zone is necessary because the villages of Sanchi, Manchi, Kanakheda and Nagori have inhabited the buffer zone. Although the authorities propose to acquire some of the land, it is not possible to ensure the pristine ambience of this zone as a whole."



- The extension of the buffer zone is necessary because the villages of Sanchi, Manchi, Kanakheda and Nagori have extended into the buffer zone area. Although the authorities propose to acquire some of the land, it is not possible to ensure the pristine ambience of this zone as a whole. The ASI has proposed to acquire more land to maintain the buffer zone.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- Values and authenticity/integrity maintained.
- Changes to the authenticity/integrity: excavations exposed many structures and remains, which has positively increased the authenticity and integrity.
- Changes in the future: there is a possibility of more structures inside the property, which would enhance both the cultural and historical values.

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The ASI needs co-operation from local authorities to enforce laws, in order for them to be properly implemented.
- Site protected by legal arrangements that are insufficient because the enforcing agencies do not co-operate.
- Overall management made at the local, regional and national levels. The above arrangements are considered sufficient.
- No Management plan. The plan is in its preliminary data collection stage.
- Actions foreseen in the future: a co-ordination committee constituted and a Sanchi development plan framed in July 2000.

Present State of Conservation

- No changes in authenticity of material, style, workmanship of monuments.
- Major conservation work carried out by the circle from 1989 to 2001-02 year wise enclosed.

Staffing and Training Needs

- 53 staff at both regional and local levels, not sufficient to monitor the site. It is necessary to increase the number and enhance security.
- The staff need training in conservation and management policy and practices, geophysical radar techniques, and procedures in security.

Financial Situation

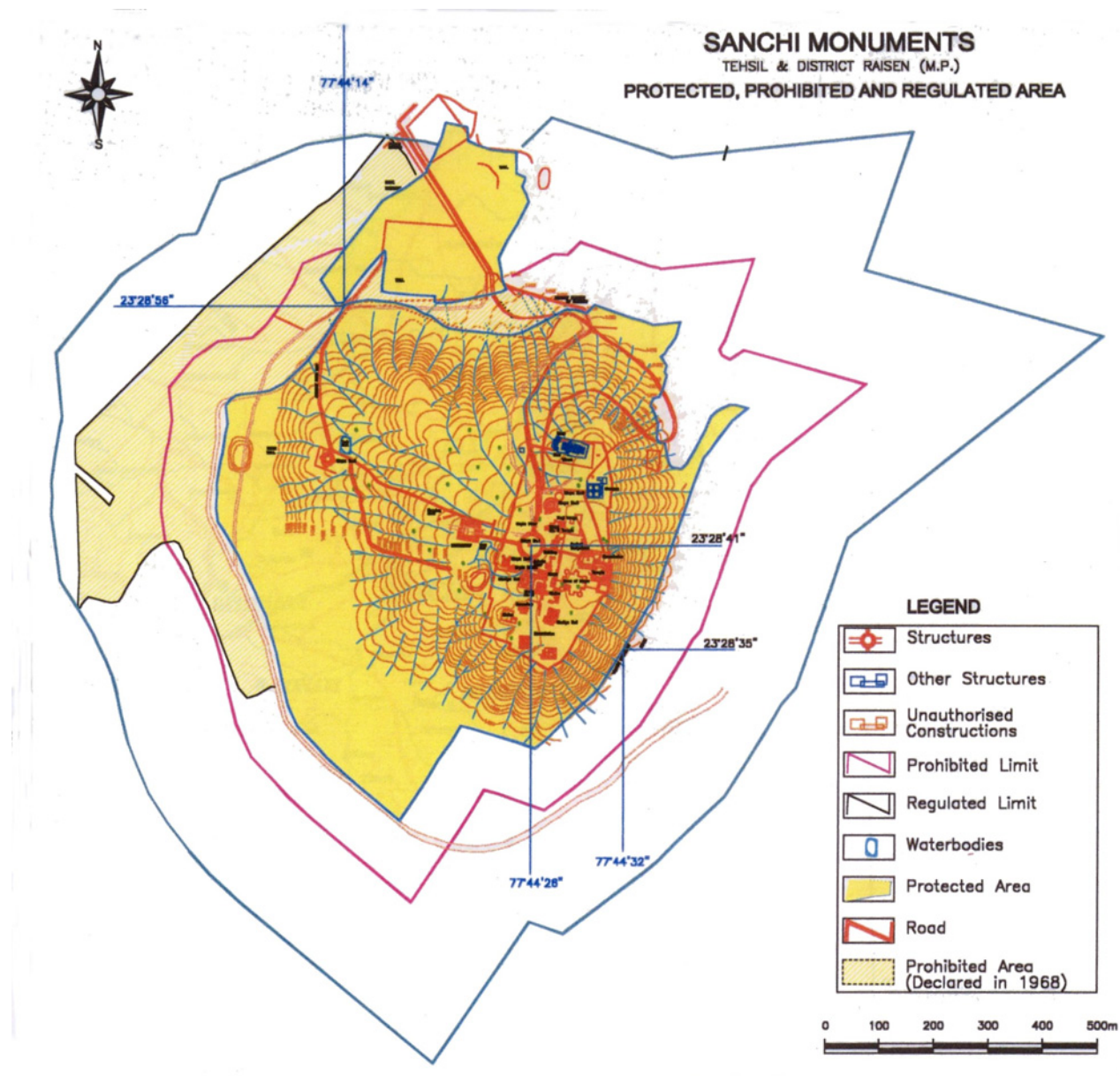
- Sources of funds from Central Government (ASI).
- Funding is sufficient. Expenditures on excavations made until 2001.
- UNESCO campaign for the development of Sanchi, Satdhara monuments with a grant of US\$ 298,000 from 1996-1998.
- * International Assistance from WHF: none.

Access to IT

- 8 sets of computers at regional office, none on site, with email and Internet access.
- No use of GIS.

Visitor Management

- 2001: 77,732 visitors.
- Various basic facilities available at site.
- Needed facilities: cafeteria, souvenir shop, parking, conference auditorium, extension of museum, guesthouse, documentation centre, and interpretation centre.
- Average tourism inflow is below the possible optimum, therefore no management required in the foreseeable future.



Map of Sanchi Monuments showing Protected, Prohibited and Regulated Areas

- Communication of WH values through: cultural awareness programmes including photo exhibition, debate and speech competition, essay and drawing competition.
- Educational programmes: school and college students are invited to participate in the cultural awareness programme.
- Role of the inscription to the List of World Heritage: tourism increase, development activities increased, more research, more attention from authorities, better awareness of local residents.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property



Cluster of votive Stupas exposed in Sanchi

Threats and Risks

- Villages have been in buffer zone for generations, but new housing spoils the visual settings of the property.
- Weathering affects sand stones causing imperceptible damage over the years.
- No natural disasters.
- Increasing number of inhabitants with new constructions in the buffer zone. New discoveries protected.

Counteractive Plans

- No emergency plan.
- Encroachments are a major problem: proposals to acquire land in buffer zone are underway.
- Improvements needed: removing unauthorised constructions in buffer-zone and better ambience of the settings in buffer zone, reviving old pathways for visitors, reviving old drainage, interpretation centre, improving security systems and signage.
- Impacts of factors: decreasing.
- Measures adopted or planned: co-ordination committee constituted for development and management purposes, movement of local residents stopped by fencing around the whole core zone, illegal constructions stopped.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- Regular monitoring with inspection note for further conservation measures, watch and ward and managements aspects.
- Foreseen improvements: monitoring is presently done at a large area level, it will henceforth focus on smaller areas and if necessary, microscopic investigations will be carried out.

Monitoring Indicators

- No monitoring indicators.
- In the future, yearly microscopic examinations will be undertaken to survey the widening of bedding planes and cleavages and to assess the impact of weathering on sand stone,.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- Values: property unchanged. Due to the discovery of previously unknown votive stupas, apsidal temples and residential structures, archaeological value has increased. 4 sites identified for extension.
- Management and factors affecting property: although the comprehensive management plan is under consideration, the existing management practices are being strictly followed for better maintenance and upkeep of property.
- Future actions: re-erecting of south gate pillar, restoring temple n°45, reviving old pathway and old drainage, interpretation centre, excavations in core area, signage, security systems and equipments, more land for buffer zone.
- Timetable for the implementation of the Plans: 5 years.

* No State of Conservation Reports

INDIA

Humayun's Tomb,
Delhi

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1993

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Archaeological Survey of India
Person in charge: Superintendent Archaeologist
Delhi Circle
Safdarjung Tomb, New Delhi-110003
India
Telephone: 91011-23017293, 23014186,
23018005
Fax: 91011-23017293
E-mail: asi_india@vsnl.net

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C ii, iv

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows (new):
"This tomb, built in 1570, is of special architectural significance as it is the first substantial example of Mughal architecture with double dome and charbagh (square garden) pattern of garden. It inspired several major architectural innovations, culminating in the construction of Taj-Mahal."

Status of Site Boundaries

- The demarcation line and buffer zone are adequate.
- The site boundaries should be revised, in view of an extension to the nominated site.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- Values and authenticity/integrity well preserved.
- No changes to the authenticity/integrity, not foreseen in the future.

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- Overall management made at the regional and national levels. The above arrangements are considered sufficient.
- Management plan under preparation.



- To preserve the values in the future, containment of construction and development activities in the buffer zone, encroachments problems.

Present State of Conservation

- Successive repairs prior to 1945.
- Changes since inscription: the property is in a good state of conservation. No interventions occurred in the integrity and values. Conservation works respecting the general character of the monument.

Staffing and Training Needs

- 122 staff is sufficient to monitor the site.
- The staff need training in latest technologies and applications, security techniques and handling of visitors.

Financial Situation

- Sources of funds from the Central Government.
- Funding is considered sufficient.
- International Assistance; only from Agha Khan Trust for Culture, in May 1999.

Access to IT

- 1 set of computers, no email or Internet access.
- No use of GIS.

Visitor Management

- 2001-2002, 167,782 visitors.
- Various facilities: admission, sales, publications, drinking water, toilets, WH plaques, sandstone benches, Waste bins, interpretation centre.
- Needed facilities: Site interpretation and museum, signage, cafeteria, visitor's route plans, upgrade of existing facilities, etc.
- Plan for public use: no existing plan, it is under preparation.
- Communication of WH values through: WH plaque, cultural programmes, free brochures, celebrations, awareness programs, lectures, guided visits.
- Educational programmes: contact programmes with schools, college students and inhabitants, tours for schools, information and lectures.
- Role of the inscription to the List of World Heritage: curiosity and increased popularity of the monument.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Commercialisation & urbanisation in the buffer zone. Actions since 1992 have yielded positive results.
- Vehicle pollution harms stones, but levels have decreased since 2002.
- Lightening protection carried out.
- No threat from floods or fire.
- Some encroachments but now under control. Actions to relocate inhabitants.

Counteractive Plans

- No emergency plan.
- No sign of great potential danger. The site is watched and this is considered enough to cope with any possible threat to the safety of the

© ASI



Encroachments within the Border zone of Humayun's Tomb World Heritage property

property.

- Improvements needed: risk preparedness, better co-ordination to control development activities.
- Impacts of factors are under control.
- Measures adopted or planned: same as improvements above.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- No details on the monitoring system in place.
- Planned arrangements to index geographical information, changes in environment, in climate, in the buildings, in forests and vegetation, and in stone-carvings and bronze-casts.
- Partners: science laboratories and organisations.

Monitoring Indicators

- Existing arrangements are adequate, but a proper archival record is needed.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- Values: the value of the basis on which the property was inscribed is intact.
- Management and factors affecting property: well managed, protected and preserved.
- Future actions: under preparation, perspective plan for conservation works and management plan, conservation plan, integrated development plan and visitors movement plan.
- Timetable for the implementation of the Plans: March 2004.

* No State of Conservation Reports

INDIA

Qutb Minar and its Monuments, New Delhi



II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1993

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Archaeological Survey of India
Person in charge: Superintendent Archaeologist
Delhi Circle
Safdarjung Tomb, New Delhi-110003
India
Telephone: 91011-23017293, 23014186,
23018005
Fax: 91011-23017293
E-mail: asi_india@vsnl.net

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C iv

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
"Built in late 12th - early 13th century, the tower is built of marble, red and buff sandstone, and has alternate angular and semi-circular flutings at its first storey. The upper storeys have either angular or semi-circular flutings or plain surface. The surrounding archaeological area contains funerary buildings like magnificent Alai-Darwaza, a masterpiece of Indo-Islamic architecture, the Quwwatul-Islam mosque, the earliest extant mosque in India built of materials reused from twenty-seven Brahmanical and Jain temples, with an inscribed iron pillar dateable to circa 5th cent. AD fixed in the centre of the courtyard, Alaud-din's College and Tomb and Alai Minar."

Status of Site Boundaries

- The demarcation line and buffer zone are adequate.
- The site boundaries should be revised, in view of an extension (shown on a map) to the nominated site.

"To preserve the values in the future, actions against encroachments and legal and administrative actions against unauthorized constructions in the prohibited and regulated zones need to be taken."

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- Values and authenticity/integrity well preserved.
- No changes to the authenticity/integrity, nor are they foreseen in the future.

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- Overall management made at the regional and national levels. The above arrangements are considered sufficient.
- The actual legal and traditional protection is sufficient.
- Management plan under preparation.
- To preserve the values in future: actions against encroachments and legal and administrative actions against unauthorized constructions in the prohibited and regulated zones need to be taken.

Present State of Conservation

- Property in good state of conservation. No interventions have occurred in the integrity and values of the property because conservation works are planned with respect to the original character of the monument.

Staffing and Training Needs

- 138 staff (111 at the local office and 27 horticultural staff) considered sufficient to monitor the site.
- The staff need additional training in the latest technologies and applications, security techniques and "handling" of visitors.

Financial Situation

- Sources of funds from the Central Government.
- Funding is considered as sufficient.
- International Assistance from the Indian Oil Corporation through the National Cultural Fund.
- * International Assistance from the

WHF: none.

Access to IT

- Remote presence facilitation system installed.
- 1 set of computers, no email or Internet access.
- No use of GIS.

Visitor Management

- 2001-2002, 1.66 million visitors.
- Various facilities: parking, admission, sales, publications, drinking water, toilets, WH plaques, signage, description, sandstone benches, Waste bins.
- Needed facilities: Site interpretation and museum, signage, cafeteria, visitor's movement plans, upgrading existing facilities, etc.]
- Plan for public use: there is no existing plan, but a proposal has just been finalised.



Flutings, floral band, after restoration

- Communication of WH values through: WH plaque, cultural programs, free brochures, celebrations, awareness programs, lectures, guided visits.
- Educational programmes: contact programmes with schools, college students and inhabitants, guided tours for school children, information and lectures.
- Role of the inscription to the List of World Heritage: curiosity and increased popularity of the monument at an international level.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Impact of commercialisation & urbanisation resulting in construction in buffer zone areas. Actions since 1992 have yielded positive results.

- Vehicle pollution harms the stones, but level have decreased since 2002 (introduction of compressed natural gas).
- Natural disasters and preparedness: lightning protection has been completed and no threat from floods and fire is are foreseen.
- Despite the number of tourists and visitors to the site there is no tourist/visitor.
- Inhabitants in buffer zone: some encroachments in buffer zone but under control since 1992.

Counteractive Plans

- No emergency plan.
- No eminent potential threat. In case of emergency, the ASI and other Government agencies are capable of attending to the threat.
- Improvements needed: training on risk preparedness, better co-ordination for development activities, educational awareness.
- Impacts of factors are under control.
- Measures adopted or planned: same as improvements above.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- Regular inspections of state of conservation. Records of inspection notes to plan future interventions.
- Partners: science laboratories and organisations.
- Foreseen improvements: existing arrangements are adequate.

Monitoring Indicators

- No monitoring indicators described.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- Values: the value on the basis of which property was inscribed is intact.
- Management and factors affecting property: well managed, protected and preserved.
- Future actions: under preparation, Perspective plan for conservation works (2002-07) prepared. Management plan, conservation plan, integrated development plan and visitors movement plan under preparation.
- Timetable for the implementation of the Plans: March 2004.

* No State of Conservation Reports

NEPAL

Kathmandu Valley

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1979

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Department of Archaeology (DoA)
Ramshah Path, Kathmandu
Nepal
Telephone: 977-1-250683, 250686, 250687
Fax: 977-1-262856
E-mail: archaeology@infoclub.com.np

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C iii, iv, vi

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows (new):
“The cultural heritage of the Kathmandu Valley, of outstanding universal value, is represented by seven groups of monuments and buildings which taken together as a multiple resource display the full array of historic and artistic achievement for which the Kathmandu Valley is world famous. The seven include the three Darbar Squares of Kathmandu, Patan and Bhaktapur, the two Buddhist stupas of Swayabhu and Baudhdhanath, and the two Hindu temple complexes of Pashupati and Changu Narayan. The seven monument zones are not only architecturally rich, but form the setting for a vibrant and living intangible culture of artistic and craft activity and ritual practices. The zones form the background for the traditional way of life of the people of the Kathmandu Valley.”

“Illegal demolitions and inappropriate reconstruction with reinforced concrete has led to disruption to the scale and detail of the historic streets and, in some cases, damage to the setting of the principal monuments.”

Status of Site Boundaries

- The borders and buffer zone of each of the 7 Monument Zones (MZs) are considered adequate.
- Heritage ‘conservation areas’ have been designated outside some of the MZs.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/ Integrity

Status of Authenticity/ Integrity

- “The authenticity and integrity of the site has been damaged by demolition and redevelopment of houses which the statutory authorities were unable to control (...) conservation projects for a number of private houses within the [Patan] Monument Zone should help to recover some of the losses of the 1990s”.
- It is noted that illegal demolitions and inappropriate reconstruction with reinforced concrete have led to “disruption to the scale and detail of the historic streets and, in some cases, damage to the setting of the principal monuments”.



© UNESCO

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- Relevant laws include: (i) Ancient Monument Preservation Act (1956, 5th amendment 1996); (ii) Ancient Monument Preservation Regulations (1989); (iii) Guthi Sansthan Act (1966); (iv) Local Self Governance Act (1999); (v) construction guidelines for the prescribed monument zones.
- The renovated Ayaguthi Sattal, on the northern edge of the Patan Durbar Square will be re-inaugurated as a ‘Heritage Outreach & Information Centre’.

Present State of Conservation

- “In the last couple of years, the illegal demolition of houses within the Kathmandu Darbar Square MZ has not taken place.” Some private owners have volunteered to carry out the re-facing of their houses with traditional materials.
- The Pashupati Area Development Trust has “demolished 92 modern reinforced concrete houses” within the MZ, and significant improvements have been made to the water quality of the Bagmati river.
- The Bhaktapur Heritage Conservation Masterplan was completed by the Municipality with the support from the DoA in 2002.
- In Swoyambhu MZ, the façade of 2 private houses, 2 rest houses & 2 Viharas has been done with the collaboration of the house owners. The landslide problem on the site was stabilised with the support of UNESCO between 1983-84.

- In Bauddhanath MZ, “only one monument is listed in the original nomination dossier... [which] does not include the private buildings which have been identified as worthy of preservation and which will be graded and gazetted.”
- In Changu Narayan MZ, two temples and several *patis* (rest houses) have been repaired since 1998. The Changu Narayan Area Conservation Plan identifies a tourism-related strategy.

Staffing and Training Needs

- The DoA WH Management Section has 5 staff, while the DoA Heritage Conservation Unit has 4 professional & 12 technical staff.
- Individual ‘Maintenance Offices’ and the Sub-Municipalities for the respective MZs also have some staff.

US\$52,000 Technical; (vii) 1996, US\$14,000 Training; (viii) 1997, US\$14,000 Training; US\$14,000 Training; US\$14,000 Training; US\$28,000 Technical, Traditional architecture; (ix) 1998, US\$19,800 Technical; US\$35,000 Technical; US\$15,000 Technical; US\$5,000 Promotional; (x) 1999, US\$20,000 Technical; US\$2,550 Technical.

Access to IT

- The DoA WH Management Section has 1 PC with Internet access.
- An ‘Urban Management Information System’ based on GIS & RDMS (using ArcView 8.1) has been established by the Kathmandu Valley Mapping Programme (KVMP) of the Kathmandu Metropolitan City (KMC).

Visitor Management

- No overall visitor statistics. The Patan Tourism Development Organisation, Bauddha, Bhaktapur Municipality & KMC estimate that approx. 90-100,000 people visit the four MZs. 300,000 are estimated to visit Pashupati
- The Patan Museum is located in the restored Kashav Narayan Chowk. A number of projects have been converting traditional houses into tourist

accommodation.

- The Bhaktapur MZ is reported to have “the capacity to accommodate significantly higher visitor numbers than at present.”

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Population growth
- Rapid economic development & social change
- Increasing pollution
- High earthquake risk

Counteractive Plans

- HM Government is providing subsidised timber & traditional bricks to private house owners.
- Assessment of the risk of earthquake damage to traditional buildings by the ‘Asia Urbs’ programme. Some traditional earthquake strengthening has been carried out (i.e. ‘Nepal Building Code’).
- “The operation of the Guthis [community trusts] has been enhanced by local empowerment and education in the value of the built heritage, enhancing their effectiveness as property owners.”

© UNESCO/COMOS



Contemporary constructions in Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square

- The ‘Asia Urbs’ programme funded by the European Commission until January 2004 employs 16 staff.
- Staff need “training in monitoring and achieving compliance with the protective legislation”, as well as in keeping accurate records of the historic city.

Financial Situation

- The regular government allocation to the DOA in 2002 was US\$95,000 for the whole WH property.
- Major bilateral donors include the governments of Austria, Japan, Germany, Italy.
- Funding is considered sufficient for the major monuments, but inadequate for the “conservation and careful modernisation of private houses”.
- An increase in “the effectiveness of the Tourist Entry Charge, would be desirable.”
- * International Assistance from WHF as follows: (i) 1980, US\$13,000 Emergency; (ii) 1989, US\$30,000 Emergency; US\$20,000 Emergency; (iii) 1990, US\$10,554 Emergency; (iv) 1993, US\$16,700 Technical; (v) 1994, US\$20,600 Emergency; US\$24,310 Emergency; (vi) 1995,

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- "In 1993, a joint UNESCO/ICOMOS Review Mission defined 16 points of concern. From 1994 annual monitoring reports were submitted to HMG to the WH Committee."
- "In 1998, a UNESCO/ICOMOS/HMG joint mission made 55 recommendations and defined a time-bound action plan of corrective measures."
- Institutions involved in monitoring include the: (i) National High Level Monitoring Committee; (ii) DoA WH Management Division; (iii) DoA Heritage Conservation Unit; (iv) MZ-specific partners such as the Mayors of Lalitpur, Kathmandu & Bhaktapur Sub-Municipalities.

Monitoring Indicators

- No current indicators in place. Indicators under consideration by the 'Asia Urbs' programme include: (i) demolition permits; (ii) repair grants; (iii) number of buildings at risk; (iv) inventorying all monuments in 3 grades as a "baseline" (a 1998 recommendation); (v) property values.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- "The experience of managing historic sites in a rapidly changing urban environment would be of particular value to other State Parties, particularly in developing countries."
- "The improved handling of planning applications, involving both the DoA and the Sub-Metropolitan City, has made the [conservation] system more effective and responsive."
- "Now that the conservation of the major monuments is largely complete, attention has turned to the minor monuments and private houses." Mechanisms to direct financial support to owners of traditional buildings need to be enhanced.

*State of Conservation Reports

1993 Bureau, WHC-93/CONF.001/3 At its 16th session, the World Heritage Committee adopted the recommendations included in an ICOMOS report, based on the "7th International Wood Committee Symposium and Conference" and requested the Nepalese authorities to study these.

A technical review of all conservation projects carried out over the past 20 years is to be organised in 1993 in view of setting up preservation guidelines and assessing the status of the site boundaries. The Division of Physical Heritage of UNESCO is executing a US\$ 375, 000 - Japan Trust Fund Project aiming to establish scientific documentation of the historical

buildings in Patan Durbar Square. Furthermore, assistance is being sought from UNDP to strengthen the institutional capacity of the national and municipal agencies responsible for safeguarding monuments and historical urban quarters in the Valley.

1993 Committee, WHC-93/CONF.002/5 Following information concerning the alarming state of conservation of the Kathmandu Valley, a joint WHC/ICOMOS global review mission is planned during the 3rd and 4th week of November 1993. The mission, accompanied by the Nepalese counterparts, will carry out the survey and study of the World Heritage Site. The following aspects will be considered: (1) Changes which have taken place and the reasons for these, special attention will be given to boundaries and their possible extension; (2) The environmental conditions (encroachment, rebuilding, traffic...) affecting the site as well as assessing existing control mechanisms and their effectiveness; (3) The current conservation practices; suggestions of conservation techniques guidelines appropriate to traditional Nepalese buildings, recommendations for any necessary training.

1994 Bureau, WHC-94/CONF.001/3b The joint UNESCO/ICOMOS mission, undertaken in November 1993, submitted a summary report. (Cf. WHC-94/CONF.001/3bAdd.2 for specific site state of conservation reports) This mission aimed to (1) evaluate the current and past conservation activities (2) examine the state of conservation of the site (3) verify the original boundaries (4) assess the support capacities of the national and municipal authorities (5) evaluate the proposed amendments to the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act 1956.

The review mission defined sixteen areas in which significant improvements should be made. It also suggested increased international support, which could be obtained by the inscription of the site on the List of World Heritage in Danger, and a permanent UNESCO presence at the site.

Since November 1993 the following actions have been taken: (1) March 1994, series of meetings at UNESCO Headquarters during the visit of the Nepalese National Commission for UNESCO. (2) UNESCO Mission undertaken in May 1994 to assist the Nepalese Authorities in drafting and suggesting modifications to the 4th Amendment of the Ancient Monument Preservation Act of 1956. (3) Organisation of a workshop in Kathmandu to strengthen local capacities regarding building technology and the use of appropriate restoration construction materials. (4) Approval of two emergency requests amounting to US\$ 44,910 to undertake restoration work in the Degu Taleju Mandir and Patuko Agamchhen in Patan Darbar Square.

1994 Bureau, WHC-94/CONF.001/3b A summary of the joint UNESCO/ICOMOS review mission report was received during the meeting of the World Heritage Committee in December 1993. On the basis of the

urgent concerns outlined within the report, ICOMOS proposed that the Committee encourage the Government of Nepal to consider recommending inclusion of the Kathmandu Valley on the List of World Heritage in Danger. The report's supporting documentation was however not available for consultation at the time and the Government of Nepal and the Committee were therefore reluctant to accept this recommendation.

Summary of Review Mission Conclusions: The final review mission report, completed in May 1994, details many of the conservation difficulties facing the Kathmandu Valley: inadequate demolition and development control at national and municipal levels; erection of unauthorised, reinforced concrete high-rise structures in the monument zones; unauthorised demolition of monuments or historic residences within the inscribed zone; lack of technical and financial resources to address conservation needs adequately; loss of traditional skills and materials, frequently resulting in technically unsound repair work; inadequate

subsequent to the November 1993 UNESCO/ICOMOS mission findings, recommended an overall evaluation of the site aiming to redefine the monument zones. The mission also noted that the Hindu shrine of Pashupati, although included in the World Heritage site had never been gazetted as a protected monument area under Nepali law.

The Nepali National Commission for UNESCO (letter of 21 July 1994), reported the progress made by the authorities in responding to the 16-point recommendation of the UNESCO/ICOMOS mission.

At the time of writing, a HMG Nepal/ICOMOS/UNESCO strategy meeting to prepare an assistance package to support the Nepali authorities was being planned for November 1994, immediately following the International Campaign Review Meeting.

The Committee notes the efforts being made by the Nepali authorities to rectify the damage caused to the Kathmandu Valley, requests UNESCO to support the Government of Nepal in strengthening the mechanism of co-ordination of all international conservation. The Committee also calls upon the Government of Nepal to take into consideration the recommendations made by the UNESCO/ICOMOS mission in tackling uncontrolled development issues, especially demolition and construction permits and land use policy. The Committee requests UNESCO to assist the Nepali authorities in seeking international funding through various projects. The Committee discussed the advantages of the Kathmandu Valley being put on the List of World Heritage in Danger to draw international, priority attention and urged the Government of Nepal to reconsider this option.

© UNESCO



Illegal elevation on a traditional building within Patan Monument Zone

funds to carry out needed repair and restoration projects; renewal of elements of religious complexes in inadequate materials and styles. The review mission report makes two primary recommendations: (1) Adjustment of the boundaries to correspond with areas of loss of significant integrity within some zones and/or to include more accurately structures of value. It should be noted that a recommendation to reduce the boundaries of some of the monument zones is a tacit de-listing of areas previously accepted for inclusion on the World Heritage List; (2) that the Kathmandu Valley be placed on the List of World Heritage in Danger; a series of sixteen concerns to be addressed in order to secure removal of the site from the List of World Heritage in Danger is identified.

1994 Committee, WHC-94/CONF.003/6 The Bureau at its 18th session, taking into account the debate

1995 Bureau, WHC-95/CONF.201/4 In December 1994, the Committee approved a technical co-operation request under the World Heritage Fund to finance the 6 month mission of an international technical adviser to Kathmandu, scheduled for August 1995, to implement the recommendations made by the November 1993 UNESCO/ICOMOS, to assist the authorities in the preparation of a package of projects for international funding and to establish a Development control unit within the Department of Archaeology to prevent further encroachment to the site. On 23 February 1995, the World Heritage Centre officially transmitted its concern to the Government of Nepal regarding the demolition of Joshi Agamchen, Darbar Square. The Director-General of the DoA informed the Centre (letter of 14 March 1995) of its intervention with the owner, who is a private trust, to ensure that the conservation works meet international standards of conservation practice.

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

The continued demolition of historic buildings located within the suggested expansion, revised boundary zone, which the Government accepted, has been reported. The new gazette of the revised boundary has not yet been issued.

The Bureau notes with concern, reports on the continued demolition of and alterations to historic buildings within protected zones and in areas pending official inclusion, the Bureau requests the urgent publication of the Government gazette indicating the new boundaries of the protected areas and the early establishment of the Inter-ministerial Task Force to implement the actions agreed upon by the Government to strengthen the protection of the site. The Bureau requests the Inter-ministerial Task Force and the international technical adviser to report to the 19th of the Committee.

1995 Committee, WHC-95/CONF.203/5 The technical co-operation grant approved by the Committee at its 18th session, enabled the five-month deployment, in October 1995, of an International Technical Adviser (ITA) to assist the authorities in the preparation of project proposals for international funding and to establish a development control unit within the DoA. Three national professionals will be trained as development control officers by the ITA and their subsidies for 12 months will be provided for via the technical cooperation grant on the understanding that they will be subsequently integrated as DoA staff. Under the on-going UNESCO/Japan Trust Fund project, the hand and photogrammetric recording of Patan Durbar Square was completed in June 1995 and transferred to the DoA for its documentation unit currently being established under the same project. Five-month training of three documentalists will be carried out from the systematic monitoring budget allocated to the Centre for 1995.

The official gazette of the revised boundaries of the monuments zones has not yet been issued despite repeated indication by the DoA of its imminent publication.

The report requested by the Bureau at its 19th session has not reached the Secretariat at the time of writing.

The Committee reiterates the request to HMG of Nepal to provide a report on the progress in the implementation of the November 1993 UNESCO/ICOMOS recommendations.

1996 Ext Bureau, WHC-96/CONF.203/3 The Bureau transmits the state of conservation report to the Committee and recommends the Committee to adopt

the following: "The Committee congratulates HMG of Nepal for the tangible proof of its commitment to the World Heritage Convention and expresses its hope that efforts will be continued to strengthen the institutional capacities of the Department of Archaeology and the concerned municipal authorities to protect and develop this World Heritage Site by officially adopting and publicising regulations on building control and conservation practice.



© UNESCO/ICOMOS

Traditional Palace at Bhaktapur Darbar Square

The Committee appeals to the national and international donor communities to finance the projects developed by the local authorities for the safeguarding of the site which are contained in the compendium of project proposals prepared with the support of the UNESCO Cultural Heritage Division and the World Heritage Centre."

1996 Committee, WHC-96/CONF.201/7B As requested by the Director General of Archaeology of Nepal, the Committee decided to defer its decision to place of the site on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

His Majesty's Government subsequently accepted to give priority attention to the sixteen points of concern raised by the UNESCO/ICOMOS mission to improve the state of conservation of this site.

In 1994, the 18th session of the World Heritage Committee received a Monitoring Report prepared by the DoA and the Committee approved funds to enable the deployment of a UNESCO ITA to assist the Nepalese authorities. The training has resulted in enhancing the Department's capacities in documenting, monitoring and advising on the control of demolition, conservation and in the design of new buildings in the World Heritage site, and will serve to enforce the 5th amendment to the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, enacted in February 1996 by Parliament. The continued employment of the trained personnel of the

Development Control Unit after the exhaustion of international funds remains a matter of concern, taking into account the provision of new posts within the Department.

The DoA has also been actively implementing other measures to improve the management of the Site; inconsistencies in the boundaries of the site's seven Monument Zones are in the process of being rectified and the boundaries will be defined by stone markers. New norms for conservation practice are being defined, particularly the importance of repair in situ rather than by demolition, rebuilding and the revival of traditional building techniques, coupled with restrictions on the use of incompatible new materials.

To emphasise the increased importance being placed on the preservation of the World Heritage Site as a whole, rather than on individual monuments, the DoA and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre are jointly hosting an information meeting on safeguarding and development needs of the Kathmandu Valley on 9 October 1996. Some nineteen project proposals focused on community participation, sustainable re-use of historic buildings and the economic revival of historic city centres will be presented for national and

donor communities to finance safeguarding projects developed by the local authorities which are contained in the compendium of project proposals prepared with the support of the UNESCO Cultural Heritage Division and the World Heritage Centre.

1997 Bureau, WHC-97/CONF.204/2B A state of conservation report prepared by the Department of Archaeology (DoA) of Nepal was made available to the Committee during its 20th session. Since its submission, boundaries of the Monument Zones of Bhaktapur and Patan have been redefined and gazetted. The Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture has taken the decision that the Development Control Unit of the DoA be permanent as from 15 July 1997. The DoA is planning to prepare a guideline for private homeowners within the protected areas to explain the legal obligations they must follow.

The traditional architectural structures on the circular street surrounding the Bauddha Stupa within its MZ are being demolished and new structures are being constructed resulting in a loss of integrity, which is, furthermore, being threatened by construction plans of a new Buddhist temple which do not follow DoA regulations. The DoA has continued discussions with local residents to control development.

The Bureau takes note of the state of conservation report provided by HMG of Nepal and expressed its appreciation for the progress made towards fulfilling the sixteen recommendations of the UNESCO/ICOMOS mission. In view of the state of conservation information regarding the Bauddhanath MZ, the Bureau requests HMG of Nepal to ensure the maintenance of the integrity of the Bauddhanath setting by implementing development control by the DoA. Finally, it requests the concerned authorities to keep the

Committee informed of any progress made in further fulfilling the 1993 recommendations.

1997 Ext Bureau, WHC-97/CONF.207/2 A draft report was submitted to the Secretariat by HMG of Nepal in September 1997. The content is summarised in Information Document WHC-97/CONF.208/INF.14, combined with additional information from the UNESCO ITA, who conducted a mission to the site in September

© UNESCO



Swayambunath Monument Zone. The Prattapur Shrine was recently damaged by a fire.

international donor support.

The Committee congratulates HMG of Nepal for the tangible proof of its commitment to the World Heritage Convention and expresses its hope that efforts will be continued to strengthen the institutional capacities of the DoA and the concerned municipal authorities to protect and develop this World Heritage Site by officially adopting and publicising regulations on building control and conservation practice. The Committee appeals to the national and international

1997 (within the framework of the preparatory assistance for the nomination of Kokhana as an additional monument zone of the Kathmandu Valley site). The full report on the state of conservation of the site, to be submitted by HMG of Nepal, will be made available to the Bureau and the Committee.

The Bureau transmits the information presented in Document WHC-97/CONF.208/INF.4 to the Committee for examination, and recommends the following for adoption: "The Committee takes note of the information provided by HMG of Nepal and the Secretariat concerning the implementation of the 16 point recommendation of the 1993 UNESCO/ICOMOS Review Mission. The Committee expresses appreciation to HMG of Nepal in establishing the Development Control Unit and in its efforts to ensure enhanced management of the Kathmandu Valley site as well as in mobilising international assistance. The Committee takes note of the special efforts made by the Municipalities of Bhaktapur and Patan in safeguarding the monument zones under their authority.

However, in view of the continued deterioration of the World Heritage values in the Bauddhanath and Kathmandu monument zones, the Committee requests the Secretariat, in collaboration with ICOMOS and HMG of Nepal, to study the feasibility of deleting selected areas within some monument zones. This review should take into consideration the intention of HMG to nominate Kokhana as an additional MZ.

The Committee authorises the approval of up to US\$ 35,000, from the World Heritage Fund technical co-operation budget for a joint UNESCO/ICOMOS/HMG of Nepal team to conduct a thorough feasibility study and to elaborate a programme for corrective measures in accordance with paragraphs 82-89 of the Operational Guidelines.

Furthermore, the Committee requests HMG of Nepal to submit a report to the Secretariat for presentation to the Bureau, at its 22nd session, on the progress made with the on-going or new international assistance projects, and on further progress in implementing the sixteen-point recommendation.

Based upon the information from the feasibility study, the report from HMG, and recommendations from the Bureau, the Committee may wish to consider including this site on the List of World Heritage in Danger."

1998 Bureau, WHC-98/CONF.201/3B A UNESCO/ICOMOS/HMG of Nepal Joint Mission was undertaken in March/April 1998, to report on the state of conservation of the seven Monument Zones of the World Heritage Site and to elaborate a programme of corrective measures. A full state of conservation report will be submitted by HMG of Nepal before the 22nd extraordinary session of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee. A programme of corrective measures with fixed deadlines for enhanced management of the seven Monument Zones is being finalised.

The Bureau expresses concern over the continued demolition of traditional buildings of architectural value and illegal new development within the Kathmandu Valley, despite the building control efforts made by HMG of Nepal and the local authorities. It requests that the Report of the Joint Mission be submitted to its members well in advance of the 22nd extraordinary session to enable a careful examination of the progress made in building control and the programme of corrective measures. On the basis of this examination, the Bureau will then formulate a conclusive recommendation to enable the Committee to decide whether or not to inscribe this site on the List of World Heritage in Danger and to consider actions it may wish to take in regard to the programme of corrective measures, as well as on the pending nomination submitted by the State Party to inscribe Kokhana as an additional Monument Zone of the site.

1998 Ext Bureau, WHC-98/CONF.202/4 A Joint UNESCO/ICOMOS/HMG of Nepal Mission (hereafter referred to as Joint Mission) was organised in March/April 1998, which resulted with the adoption by HMG of Nepal of 55 Recommendations of the Joint Mission and a Time-Bound Action Plan of Corrective Measures. The Joint Mission report, recommendations, and the Time-Bound Action Plan of Corrective Measures are presented in Information Document WHC-98/CONF.202/INF.6.

The Bureau, after examining this document, transmits the above report to the Committee for examination and recommends the following for adoption: "The Committee examined the findings and results of the Joint UNESCO/ICOMOS/HMG of Nepal Mission. The Committee expresses appreciation to HMG of Nepal for its efforts in strengthening the management of the Kathmandu Valley site as well as in mobilising international assistance from the World Heritage Fund and other sources. However, in view of the increased deterioration of the World Heritage values, affecting the integrity and inherent characteristics of the site, the Committee decides to inscribe the site on the List of World Heritage in Danger. The Committee furthermore recommends that HMG of Nepal take appropriate measures to ensure that adequate protection and management are put into place at Kokhana before it is nominated as an additional MZ to the Kathmandu Valley site.

In taking this decision, the Committee encourages HMG of Nepal to continue implementing the Time-Bound Action Plan of Corrective Measures for Enhanced Management of the site, as proposed by the Joint Mission and adopted by HMG of Nepal in July 1998. Furthermore, following paragraph 87 of the Operational Guidelines, the Committee recommends that HMG of Nepal requests further international assistance from the World Heritage Fund for putting into place necessary and adequate building control measures."



Restoration of a typical Kathmandu house using traditional materials and methods

1998 Committee, WHC-98/CONF.203/8 rev The Bureau examined the findings and the 55 recommendations of the Joint Mission as well as the Time-Bound Action Plan of Corrective Measures adopted by HMG of Nepal, presented in Information Document WHC-98/CONF.202/INF.6.

The Bureau, while noting concern over the gravity of the situation, recognised that HMG of Nepal had made considerable efforts in implementing ten out of twelve actions within the Action Plan, with deadlines of 30 November 1998. Furthermore, the Bureau members and observer State Parties remarked on the positive actions taken by HMG of Nepal in the past five months to enhance management. It was noted that the results of the Joint Mission and the possibility of the site's inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger had encouraged the authorities concerned to take concrete actions to implement the 16-point recommendation of the 1993 Mission. Therefore, the Bureau concluded that the positive momentum achieved should not be undermined by immediate inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger. ICOMOS supported this decision after stating that it had strongly recommended inscription of this site on the List of World Heritage in Danger in 1992 and 1993.

The Observer of HMG of Nepal, representing the Honourable Minister of Youth, Sports and Culture, expressed appreciation to the Bureau for its understanding of the difficulties being encountered by HMG of Nepal in the context of rapid urban development. He underlined the very positive developments which had taken place since July 1998, especially the creation of the inter-ministerial Heritage Conservation Unit within the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture, and the participation of local municipalities and communities, as well as NGOs in the conservation process. The Observer assured the Bureau, that within the next 6 months, the threats on the Kathmandu Valley site would be seriously addressed.

The Bureau decided to defer the inscription of the Kathmandu Valley on the List of World Heritage in Danger until its 23rd session in June 1999. It decided to transmit the Joint Mission report to the Committee for examination, and to recommend the following for adoption: "The Committee examines the findings and results of the Joint UNESCO/ICOMOS/HMG of Nepal Mission, the 55 recommendations and Time-Bound Action Plan adopted by HMG of Nepal. The Committee commends HMG of Nepal for its efforts in strengthening the management of the Kathmandu Valley site with the creation of the Heritage Conservation Unit. The Committee takes note of the special efforts made by the local authorities to raise awareness amongst the private home owners to prevent further illegal demolition and inappropriate new

constructions, which destroys the essential historical urban fabric of the Kathmandu Valley site.

The Committee decides to defer the inscription of the Kathmandu Valley site on the List of World Heritage in Danger until its 23rd session. However, the Committee requests HMG of Nepal to continue implementing the 55 recommendations of the Joint Mission and to respect the deadlines of the Time-Bound Action Plan. In addition, the Committee recommends that HMG of Nepal adopt the three additional ICOMOS recommendations presented in Annex 1 of Chapter 12 of the Joint Mission report. Moreover, the Committee requests HMG of Nepal to submit a report on the progress made in implementing the 55 recommendations before 15/04/1999 for examination by the 23rd session of the Bureau in June 1999.

Finally, the Committee requests HMG of Nepal to take measures to ensure that adequate protection and management are put into place at Kokhana, prior to its nomination as an additional MZ to the Kathmandu Valley site."

1999 Bureau, WHC-99/CONF.204/5 HMG of Nepal submitted (13 April 1999) a progress report on the implementation of the 55 recommendations of the Joint Mission to the World Heritage Centre (Information Document WHC-99/CONF.204/INF.12). HMG of Nepal has completed 8 out of 11 Time-Bound Actions, which were to be completed before 30/11/1998.

However, important actions have not been completed, such as Actions 2 and 7, which relate to the approval of the Ancient Monument Preservation Rules, including the classification of monuments into international, national and local importance. The delay in the establishment of the Rules, originally expected to have been approved by the Cabinet by 30/06/1998, is of serious concern, as they are essential tools for the relevant authorities in implementing the Ancient

Monuments Preservation Act. They will also enable a Monuments Conservation Fund to be established. Approval of the Master Plan of Bauddhanath MZ (Action 8) is still pending although the original date of implementation was 30/11/1998.

In view of the serious concern expressed by the Committee at its 21st session concerning alarming and blatant building violations surrounding the Bauddhanath stupa, a feasibility study for correcting illegal buildings at Bauddhanath MZ was being undertaken by HMG of Nepal, following the detailed recommendations of ICOMOS during the Joint Mission. Although a preliminary progress report was submitted by HMG of Nepal in June 1998, no further information has been presented concerning the technical and financial feasibility for correcting the illegal buildings.

The Bureau examined the progress report submitted by HMG of Nepal in implementing the 55 recommendations of the UNESCO/ICOMOS/HMG of Nepal Mission and the report of the Secretariat. The Bureau requests HMG of Nepal to continue implementing the 55 recommendations of the Joint Mission and urges HMG of Nepal to respect the deadlines for the implementation of the Time-Bound Action Plan of Corrective Measures, especially in relation to the establishment of the essential Ancient Monuments Preservation Rules.

The Bureau requests HMG of Nepal to report on the progress made in enforcing existing building regulations at Bauddhanath MZ, on the technical and financial plan for correcting the illegal buildings immediately surrounding the stupa, and on the further progress made in implementing the 55 recommendations of ICOMOS suggested during the Joint Mission, before 15 September 1999 for examination by the 23rd extraordinary session of the Bureau in November 1999.

1999 Committee, WHC-99/CONF.209/14 A World Heritage Centre staff, during a Mission to the Kathmandu Valley in October 1999, noted that since the 1998 Joint Mission historic buildings in the protected areas, some of which ICOMOS had recommended for retention and repair during this same mission, had been demolished and that new concrete constructions were underway. Furthermore, the World Heritage Centre staff, with the assistance of UNESCO

Kathmandu office experts, found that demolition and reconstruction permits had been issued by the DoA, despite the possibility of in situ repair. Furthermore, other non conform constructions were observed such as floor additions on historic buildings ; construction of illegal cantilevers or re-facing of stores.

The Joshi Agmacche, Darbar Square, had been entirely demolished and was being replaced by a new construction with reinforced concrete and newly carved wooden pillars, while the mission witnessed discarded authentic pillars, which could have been re-used. In view of the serious threats, both ascertained and potential, facing the site, a report by an independent international expert from ICOMOS and member of the 1998 Joint Mission, is currently under preparation. The



Chaotic and unregulated urban development marring the visual impact of the Kathmandu Valley

report of this mission, which will summarize the degree of serious deterioration of materials, structure, ornamental features, architectural coherence, and the essential settings of the protected MZs, as well as an evaluation of the degree of historical authenticity still remaining within site, will be presented to the Bureau at its 23rd extraordinary session for examination.

The attention of the Bureau is drawn to the fact that the cases of numerous demolitions and inappropriate reconstructions reported to the Bureau and Committee at almost each session since 1993, whether carried out with or without the permission of the DoA, are indications of the very serious degree of uncontrolled change and deterioration caused to the MZs of the site.

The Bureau may wish to examine the reports presented by HMG of Nepal, the World Heritage Centre and the independent expert, and any further information

available at the time of the 23rd extraordinary session, and take a decision thereupon.

2000 Bureau, WHC-2000/CONF.202/5 The World Heritage Centre has made arrangements for a High Level Mission to take place in September 2000 by the Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee, two eminent international experts, and a representative of the World Heritage Centre.

A preparatory mission was undertaken by a World Heritage Centre staff to Kathmandu Valley in April 2000 in view of this High Level Mission. The staff noted continued concern that the public rest-house in Patan Darbar Square MZ, which had been recognized by ICOMOS in 1998 as being in good condition, had illegally been dismantled without the approval of the DoA in September 1999 and had been reconstructed using new building material despite the possibility of in situ repair.

The Bureau requests HMG of Nepal to continue making all possible efforts to protect the remaining authentic historic urban fabric within the Kathmandu Valley. The Bureau requests the Secretariat and the advisory bodies to continue assisting the State Party as appropriate and to strengthen its capacity in controlling development, retaining historic buildings in situ, and in correcting illegal construction and alteration of historic buildings within the Kathmandu Valley. The Bureau requests the World Heritage Centre to ensure adequate preparation of the High Level Mission scheduled for September 2000 and to report on the results to the 24th session of the Committee.

2000 Committee, WHC-2000/CONF.204/10 The High Level Mission to Kathmandu Valley, composed of the Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee, a Vice President of the World Heritage Committee also representing ICOMOS, an eminent international expert on Kathmandu Valley and President of the International Safeguarding Campaign for Kathmandu Valley, a former Minister of Housing of the Government of France, the Director of the World Heritage Centre and the Centre staff, was undertaken between 24-29 September 2000. The findings and results of this mission will be reported to the Bureau at its 24th extraordinary session.

Taking into consideration the numerous deferrals of the decision by the World Heritage Committee to inscribe Kathmandu Valley on the List of World Heritage in Danger, and upon examination of the findings of the High Level Mission, (24-29/09/2000), the Bureau recommends a decision to be taken by the World Heritage Committee.

2001 Committee, WHC-2001/CONF.208/10 At the time of the preparation of this working document, no new information had been received by the Centre. The Bureau will examine information that will be provided at the time of its session and take the appropriate decision thereupon.

PAKISTAN

Archaeological Remains at Moenjodaro

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1980

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Archaeological Museum Moenjodaro
Department of Archaeology & Museums
Government of Pakistan
Moenjodaro
District of Larkana, Sindh
Pakistan

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C ii, iii

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
The archaeological remains of Moenjodaro are located on the left bank of the Indus River about 510 km north east of Karachi, and 32 km from Larkana District, in the Province of Sindh. They represent the metropolis of the Indus Civilisation, which is the third great ancient civilisation in human history. This great civilisation flourished between 2500-1500 BC in the Indus Valley. The discovery of Moenjodaro in 1922 unveiled an amazing story of the customs, art, religion and administrative abilities of its inhabitants and the creators of this civilisation. The well-planned city, built mostly of baked brick, with a public bath, college of priests, elaborate drainage system, soak-pits for disposal of sewage, and a large granary bears testimony that it was a metropolis of great importance, enjoying a well organised civic, economic, social and cultural system. How this great metropolis of Indus civilisation (and another at Harappa in Sahiwal District) came to its end is still an enigma. The collapse and ultimate disappearance of this great civilisation has been attributed to many factors.



© UNESCO

The citadel area contains administrative and religious buildings, while the low mound, or the lower city, represents residential quarters, shopping areas and other important buildings. Each area has been given a name derived from the name of the principal excavator who worked in that area.

Status of Site Boundaries

- The borders and buffer zone of the property are considered adequate.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- The WH values of the property are considered to have been maintained.
- No changes to its authenticity/integrity are considered to have occurred or are foreseen.

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The Director of the Southern Circle of Archaeology, Dept of Archaeology & Museums, based in Hyderabad, is responsible for its management.
- The property's Management Plan describes the system of administration of the site.
- The following laws and rules apply to the site: (i) Antiquities Act, 1975; (ii) Excavation & Exploration Rules, 1978; (iii) Admission of the Public into Immovable Antiquities Rules, 1982; (iv) Cinematographical Filming Rules, 1980; (v) Dealing in Antiquities Rules, 1989; (vi) Immovable Antiquities (mining, quarrying and blasting in restricted areas) Rules, 1979; (vii) Export of Antiquities Rules, 1979; (viii) Conservation Manual of Sir John Marshall, c 1930.
- "The existing Antiquities Act of 1975 has some flaws which are being removed. The proposed amendments will certainly make the law strong enough to deal with the violation of laws concerning protection of cultural heritage".



Present State of Conservation

- The Master Plan adopted in 1972 was implemented by the Authority for the Preservation of Moenjodaro over the period 1979-97 at a cost of US\$23.5 million. The principal works were: (i) Construction of spurs and armouring on the right bank of the Indus River; (ii) Installation of tube wells and drains around the site, and construction of pumping station; (iii) Conservation of structural remains; (iv) Tourism and landscaping elements of the Master Plan await implementation in the future.

Staffing and Training Needs

- The site is staffed by curators, an archaeological engineer, clerk and site attendants. Staffing levels are viewed as inadequate and the Dept. is seeking to obtain more staff.
- Training needs are identified in the fields of brick conservation, chemical treatment, landscaping and museum curatorship.

Financial Situation

- Funding for the site comes from the annual Regular Budget of the Ministry of Culture and other Government programmes.
- Funding is recognised as inadequate.
- * International Assistance from WHF as follows: (i) 1982, US\$31,982 Technical Assistance; (ii) 1983, US\$7,078 Training Assistance in support of the Water & Soil Investigation Laboratory.

Access to IT

- There is no access to IT at the property.

Visitor Management

- The site had 50,614 visitors in 2001 (46,720 Adults, 3,076 Students, Children and Soldiers, and 818 Foreign Tourists).
- Basic shop, refreshment and toilet facilities are available on site, but the need for improved visitor information facilities has been identified.
- The need for a Visitor Management Plan is recognised.
- An information booklet is available at the site, but there is no education programme.
- Inscription on the World Heritage List is seen as a major factor affecting the number of visitors to the site.

- Four areas for improvement are identified: (i) Establishment of an advisory expert committee; (ii) Re-assessment of the Groundwater Control Scheme; (iii) Tourism Development; (iv) Scientific Research Studies.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- The Ministry of Culture's Planning Section monitors projects.
- The Science and Technological Universities of Pakistan, Soil Investigation Laboratory Lahore, the Geological Survey of Pakistan, Environmental Dept. and others have been involved in monitoring exercises.
- The Dept. provides regular site monitoring according to Sir John Marshall's Conservation Manual.

Monitoring Indicators

- No indicators have been identified.
- Acquisition of photographic equipment for use by the Water and Soil Investigation Laboratory at Moenjodaro is identified as the key to developing monitoring indicators.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- "The present management plan is not sufficient to look after the monument properly. It needs to be strengthened on scientific and modern approaches/methods and international standards. Many factors which are affecting the property need immediate measures such as: (i) Salt action; (ii) Moisture infiltration; (iii) Rainfall; (iv) Structural distress resulting from thermal stress, poor drainage, material decay and visitor behaviour."
- A comprehensive plan for conservation of Moenjodaro has been prepared for implementation in 2003-2004.
- Both financial and technical assistance is required from the World Heritage Fund.

© DoA, Government of Pakistan



Aerial view of Moenjodaro Archaeological Remains

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Salt action,
- Moisture infiltration,
- Rainfall,
- Structural distress resulting from thermal stress,
- Poor drainage,
- Material decay,
- Visitor behaviour.

Counteractive Plans

- There is an acknowledged need for an emergency or risk preparedness plan.
- After the completion of the Master Plan works in 1997 a National Fund for Moenjodaro was set up by the Government to continue preservation work.

* State of Conservation Reports

1991 SC91/CONF.002/3. Noted the need to continue work to improve flood protection and lower groundwater levels. The focus should then turn to conservation of the remains, presentation to the public, and improved visitor management. A Plan was called for that would balance archaeological and tourism considerations.

1995 WHC-95/CONF.201/4. The Bureau requested UNESCO to strengthen its support to the Pakistan authorities in advance of the planned closure of the International Safeguarding Campaign in 1997. The suggested appointment of an international expert for the duration of the Campaign was to be reviewed and funding sought if appropriate.

1995 Frank Preusser & Associates Inc prepared a report for the World Heritage Centre. It concluded that: (i) Methods for stabilization of structural remains need to be improved; (ii) Methods for preservation of mud brick remains need to be developed; (iii) Site drainage needs to be improved; (iv) A planting scheme to prevent site erosion needs to be implemented. (v) Boundaries of the property need to be enforced against agricultural development; (vi) Tourist facilities and guidelines for visitor control need to be developed; (vii) Co-ordination between different institutions needs to be improved

1997 WHC-97/CONF.207/2, WHC-97/CONF.208/8Brev. The closure of the International Safeguarding Campaign was noted, as was the recommendation that the Government establish an administrative structure to ensure the sustainability of the results of the International Campaign.

PAKISTAN

Taxila

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1980

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Sub Regional Office
Dept. of Archaeology & Museums (DOAM)
Government of Pakistan
Taxila
Pakistan

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C iii, iv

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
(...) Taxila is one of the oldest living cities in the sub-continent. Its origins lie in the Neolithic period (mid 4th millennium BC). The Taxila Valley came into focus when evidence of its Harappan phase (3100-2500 BC) was discovered at Sari Kala and then Jhang, Pind Nausheri, Khada and Hathial. These discoveries established that the Taxila Valley participated in the formation of Harappan civilisation. The cultural assemblages of the early Harappan phase in the Taxila Valley demonstrate a remarkable conformity in stone tool technology and ceramic art with those of contemporary sites distributed across the vast area from the Gomal Valley to Sindh Province.
(...) Most of the Buddhist stupas and monasteries date from the 1st to 5th century AD although the Dharmarajika Stupa was founded by Asoka in the 3rd century BC. The most important structures are Jaulian, Mohra Muradu, Pilan, Kalawan, Kunala and Mankiyala. The accounts of classical writers like Arian and Plutarch as well as the detailed surveys carried out by Alexander Coningham brought Taxila into limelight as a city of great historical importance. Sir John Marshall after making detailed researches placed Taxila in its true historical and cultural perspective. The excavated material has added valuable information to our knowledge of the arts, crafts, social and economic system, customs, creeds rituals and architecture of the area from the 6th century BC to the 5th century AD.

"A sports stadium was constructed on the protected area of Bhir Mound. The boundary wall and gate of this stadium has not been completely removed. This site is under increasing similar pressure from the local population."



© UNESCO

Status of Site Boundaries

- The borders and buffer zone of the property are considered adequate.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- The World Heritage values of the property are considered to have been maintained.
- No changes to its authenticity/integrity are considered to have occurred or are foreseen.

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The Deputy Director, Sub Regional Office, DOAM, Taxila, is responsible for its management.
- The property's Management Plan describes the system of administration of the site.
- The property is protected under the Antiquities Act, 1975.
- Proposals are under consideration to amend and strengthen the Antiquities Act.

Present State of Conservation

- "Recently, a Master Plan for the Development and Restoration of Archaeological Sites from Taxila to the Swat Valley has been approved with a cost of 200 million Rupees. The work will be started and when the concerned authorities release the funds".
- A sports stadium was constructed on the protected area of Bhir Mound. The boundary wall and gate of this stadium has not been completely removed. The site is under increasing similar pressure from the local population.

Staffing and Training Needs

- The site is staffed by the Deputy Director, curators, archaeological conservators, conservation assistants, clerks, masons and attendants. Staffing levels are viewed as inadequate and the DOAM is seeking to obtain more staff.
- Training needs are identified in the fields of archaeology and museology for curators, and brick

and stone conservation, chemical treatment, and landscaping for conservators.

Financial Situation

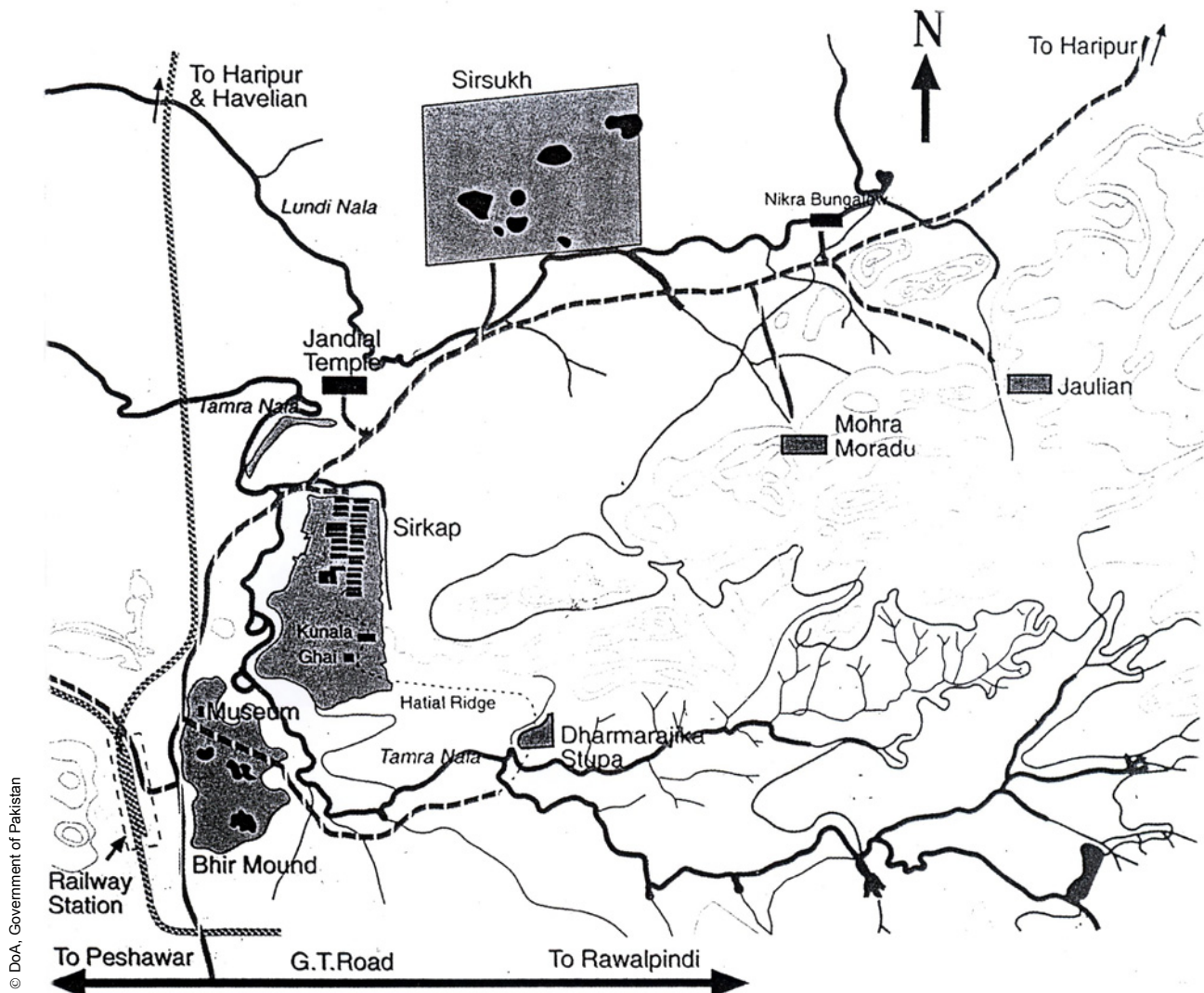
- Funding for the site comes from the annual Regular Budget of the Ministry of Culture and other Government programmes.
- Funding is recognised as inadequate.
- International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund has been approved as follows: (i) 1996, US\$28,000 Technical Assistance for the control of vegetation; (ii) 1999, US\$5,000 Promotional Assistance for improvements in on-site signage and literature.

Access to IT

- There is no access to IT at the property.

Visitor Management

- The site had 82,926 visitors in 2001 (66,809 Adults, Students, Children and Soldiers, and 16,117 Foreign Tourists).
- Basic shop, refreshment and toilet facilities are available on the site, but the need for improved visitor information facilities has been identified.
- The need for a Visitor Management Plan is recognised.
- An information booklet is available at the site, but there is no education programme.
- Inscription on the World Heritage List is seen as a major factor affecting the number of visitors to the site.



Map of the main Archaeological Sites in Taxila

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Exposure of the archaeological remains to the extremes of a tropical climate.
- Uncontrolled growth of vegetation.
- Earthquakes.

Counteractive Plans

- There is an acknowledged need for an emergency or risk preparedness plan.
- Action is being taken to control vegetation, to reduce vandalism through improved security, and to improve access for visitors.
- The Master Plan for the Development and Restoration of Archaeological Sites addresses many factors affecting the property but awaits funding for its implementation.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- The Ministry of Culture's Planning Section monitors projects.
- The Science and Technological Universities of Pakistan, Soil Investigation Laboratory Lahore, the Geological Survey of Pakistan, Environmental Department and others have been involved in monitoring exercises.
- The DOAM provides regular site monitoring according to Sir John Marshall's Conservation Manual.

Monitoring Indicators

- Acquisition of monitoring equipment, computers and site vehicles is identified as the key to developing monitoring indicators.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- "The present management plan is not sufficient to look after the entire Taxila complex. It needs to be strengthened on international standards as well as scientific approaches. The major problems of conservation are wild growth of vegetation, lichen fungus, termites etc."
- "The Government of Pakistan has established a protected zone in the valley, which covers all important areas of archaeological interest."
- A number of programmes for the conservation of Taxila have been prepared for implementation in 2003-2005.
- Both financial and technical assistance is required from the World Heritage Fund.

* State of Conservation Reports

1995 SC95/CONF.203/5. The DOAM, in co-operation with the World Heritage Centre, was requested to (i) carry out scientific studies on vegetation control to minimize damage, and (ii) appraise the impact of heavy industry and stone quarrying in the Taxila Valley, identified during the systematic monitoring mission carried out in March-April 1995. The Government of Pakistan had submitted a technical co-operation request to carry out the vegetation control study. The Centre was assisting the DOAM to prepare a project proposal to address the issues referred to under (ii) above, and to redefine, if necessary, the boundaries of the Taxila World Heritage Site, including a thorough study of the legal regimes protecting the Taxila Valley.

1995 SC95/CONF.201/4. The Bureau requested the DOAM, to carry out scientific studies on vegetation control and to appraise the impact of heavy industry and stone quarrying in the Taxila Valley. The World Heritage Centre's mission in March 1995 observed that the nomination file, on the basis of which the property was inscribed, did not clearly indicate the number of sites it contained. The mission noted concern over the expansion of the industrial estates located within the Valley which, despite their location outside the very limited buffer zone, risk, nonetheless, to impact upon the overall integrity of this World Heritage Site. The limestone blasting and quarrying activities in the Valley also need to be monitored in view of the alleged impact on the structural stability of the Jaulian site, Dharmajika Temple and the Bhira Stupa. International and national funding to establish a site conservation laboratory must be sought. Specific recommendations on stucco preservation, roofing, drainage and other conservation measures were to be presented in a monitoring report under preparation with the Sub-regional Office of the DOAM. The mission noted the Ministry of Culture, Sports & Tourism's positive attitude concerning the establishment of a national monitoring mechanism as a management tool for the conservation of World Heritage sites in Pakistan.

(continued on page 90)

* State of Conservation Reports (continued)

1999 SC99/CONF.204/5. It was reported that a stone quarry was closed to reduce its negative impact on the remains of the Jaulian site, Dharmajika Temple and Bhir Mound. However, a report on the impact of heavy industry has not been submitted by the authorities. During a mission in February 1999, the construction of a football stadium on an unexcavated area of the Bhir Mound was observed. The construction was on an archaeological area, which the Government of Pakistan had purchased in 1954. In March 1999 the Director of the World Heritage Centre wrote to the Minister of Culture requesting that urgent measures be taken to ensure the preservation of Bhir Mound. Another concern of the 1999 mission was evidence of illegal excavations at two of the archaeological sites in Taxila. The Government of Pakistan confirmed that excavation by looters in the Buddhist monastery sites had increased in the past two years. The mission also reported the construction of a second heavy industry complex and military base within Taxila Valley.

2000 SC2000/CONF.204/10. The Bureau heard that a joint UNESCO/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission had visited Taxila in September 2000 and would report at the next session.

2000 SC2000/CONF.204/4. The Committee noted the report of the joint UNESCO/ICOMOS mission. The construction of the football stadium had ceased and demolition would soon be underway. The authorities were urged to concentrate on conserving already exposed remains before excavating undisturbed sites. The national programme to prevent illegal excavation and trafficking in artefacts should be applied to Taxila. Existing boundaries and buffer zones need to be managed to protect the setting. An impact assessment is necessary for heavy industry and military compounds in the area. Co-operation between planning, development and cultural heritage agencies needs to be strengthened. The authorities may wish to consider proposing the site for inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger. The Committee requested the Government to implement these recommendations.

PAKISTAN

Buddhist Ruins at Takht-I-Bahi and Neighbouring City Remains at Sahr-I-Bahlol

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1980

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Sub Regional Office
Dept. of Archaeology & Museums (DOAM)
Government of Pakistan
Peshawar
Pakistan

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C iv

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
The Buddhist ruins of Takht-i-Bahi lies on the crest and northern slope of an isolated spur near the village of Takht-i-Bahi 15 km from the District of Mardan on the main road to Swat. The remains of Takht-i-Bahi are one of the most astounding, exciting and imposing relics of Buddhism in Pakistan dating from the 1st century BC to the 7th century AD. The remains comprise the main stupa court, votive stupas court, a group of three stupas, the monastic quadrangle, meditation cells, conference hall, covered stepped passageways and many other single and double storey secular buildings. All the structures are stone built in Gandhara patterns (diaper style) using local dressed and semi-dressed stone blocks set in lime and mud mortar.
On the basis of study of the structures the construction phases have been divided into four distinct periods from the 1st century BC to the 7th century AD. It has associations with Gondophares, the Parthian ruler, Kanishka the Kushan ruler, Kanishka III, Vasudeva II, the kings of the later Kushan dynasty, the Kidara Kushans and the Huns. The Court of Many Stupas, the monastery, kitchen and refectory are of the 1st Period, 1st century BC to 2nd century AD

"A revision of the property boundaries is being actively considered."

(Parthian and Kushanas).

The Main Stupa Court and Assembly Hall belong to the 2nd Period, 3rd and 4th century AD (Kushan). The Court of Three Stupas is from the 3rd Period, 4th and 5th century AD (Kushan and Kidara Kushan).

And the meditation cells and open court are attributed to the 4th Period, 6th and 7th centuries (post Hun). The White Huns from Central Asia, who were mainly responsible for extensive devastation of Buddhist religious complexes, swept through major parts of the ancient Gandhara country in the 5th century AD,



© UNESCO

Status of Site Boundaries

- "The borders of the property and its buffer zone are not adequate due to urbanisation. As such a buffer zone is required to be created for the safeguarding of the site from further urbanisation. In this regard a master plan has been prepared to acquire the land around the protected site and to create/declare a buffer zone."
- A revision of the property boundaries is being actively considered.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

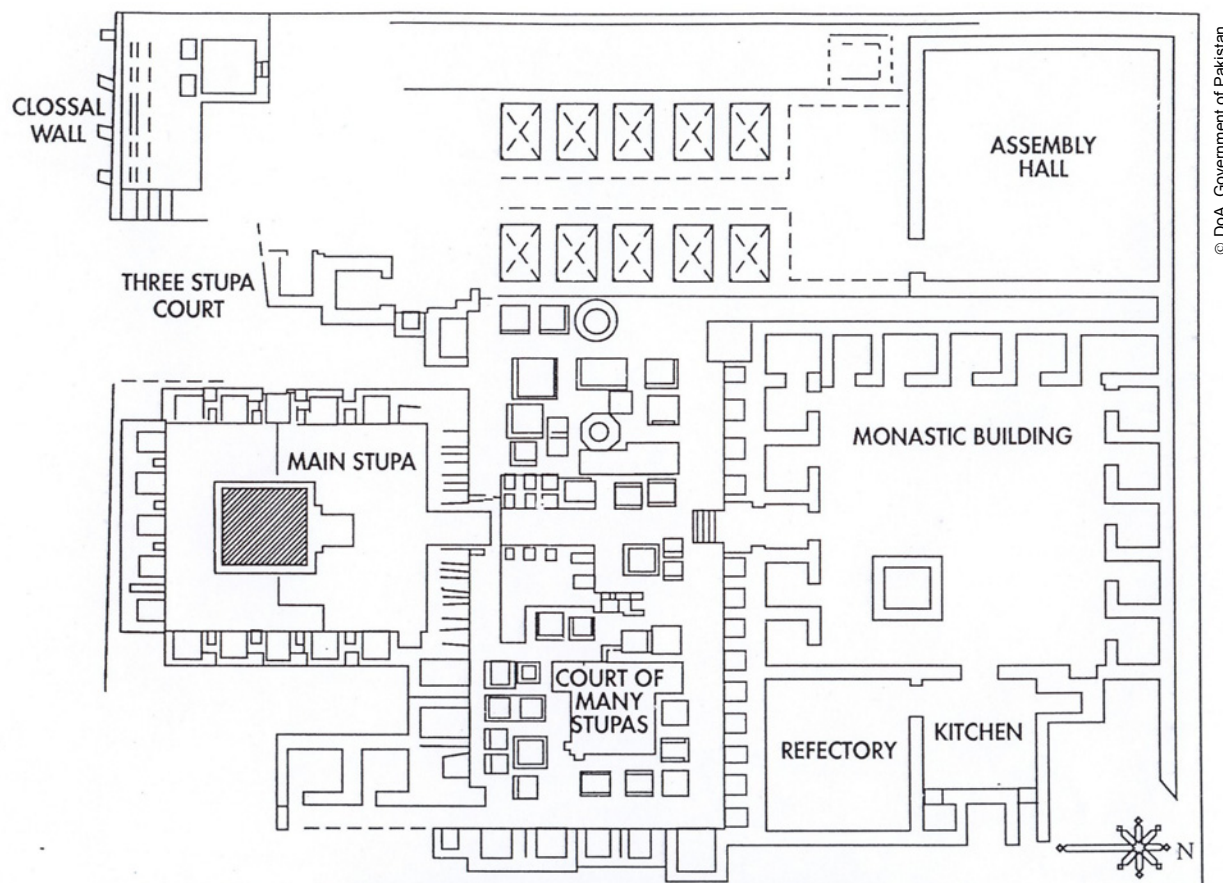
Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- The World Heritage values of the property are considered to have been maintained.
- No changes to its authenticity/integrity are considered to have occurred or are foreseen.

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The Deputy Director, Sub Regional Office, DOAM, Peshawar, is responsible for its management.
- The property's Management Plan describes the system of administration of the site.
- The property is protected under the Antiquities Act, 1975.
- Proposals are under consideration to amend and strengthen the Antiquities Act.



Plan of the Monastic Complex of Takht-i-Bahi

Present State of Conservation

- In 1992 a plan was prepared and approved to undertake the most urgent and important stabilisation work. The approved plan was implemented in the period 1992-96.
- "Recently, a Master Plan for the Development and Restoration of Archaeological Sites from Taxila to the Swat Valley has been approved which includes the site of Takht-i-Bahi at a total cost of 100 million Rupees".

Staffing and Training Needs

- The site is staffed by the Deputy Director, Assistant Directors, assistant archaeological engineer, Field Officer, archaeological conservator, technical assistant, supporting staff and attendants. Staffing levels are viewed as inadequate and the Dept is seeking to obtain more staff.
- Training needs are identified in the fields of archaeology for curators, and brick, stone and frescoes conservation chemical treatment, and landscaping for conservators.

Financial Situation

- Funding for the site comes from the annual Regular Budget of the Ministry of Culture and other Government programmes.
- Funding is recognised as inadequate.

Access to IT

- There is no access to IT at the property.

Visitor Management

- The site had 26,918 visitors in 2001 (24,836 Adults, 1,632 Students, Children and Soldiers, and 450 Foreign Tourists).
- There are no visitor facilities on the site.
- The need for a Visitor Management Plan is recognised.
- An information booklet is available at the site, but there is no education programme.
- Inscription on the World Heritage List is seen as a major factor affecting the number of visitors to the site.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Uncontrolled growth of vegetation is one of the main causes of decay.
- Blockage in the drainage system need to be cleared and natural water escapes from the site should be improved.
- Debris should be removed to enhance the site's appearance and records of conservation, showing condition before, during and after work, should be maintained.
- A planting programme will reduce dust & pollution on the site and provide shade in the summer.
- Barbed wire fencing and a steel gate are identified as measures to protect the site from encroachment, to improve security, and to prevent animal damage to the site.
- Recognised need to check urbanisation, illegal digging, encroachments & mine blasting around the site.

Counteractive Plans

- There is an acknowledged need for an emergency or risk preparedness plan.
- The Master Plan for the Development and Restoration of Archaeological Sites addresses many factors affecting the property.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- The Ministry of Culture's Planning Section monitors projects.
- The Science and Technological Universities of Pakistan, Soil Investigation Laboratory Lahore, the Geological Survey of Pakistan, Environmental Dept. and others have been involved in monitoring exercises.
- The Dept. provides regular site monitoring according to Sir John Marshall's Conservation Manual.

Monitoring Indicators

- An Environmental Monitoring System is proposed as the key to developing site monitoring indicators.
- Records of conservation, showing condition before, during and after work, should be maintained.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- The present management plan is recognised as not sufficient to care for the site. The principal threats are identified under four headings:
- Vegetation,

- Drainage,
- Clearance and Documentation,
- Planting and Fencing.
- Programmes for the implementation of the above actions have been prepared for implementation in 2003-2004.
- Both financial and technical assistance is required from the World Heritage Fund.

* No State of Conservation Reports

PAKISTAN

Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1981

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Northern Circle of Archaeology
Dept. of Archaeology & Museums (DOAM)
Government of Pakistan
Old Fort, Lahore
Pakistan

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C i, ii, iii

Statement of Significance

- Proposed by the State Party
The Shalamar Gardens, the Versailles of Pakistan, is an embodiment of the Mughal conception of a perfect garden, and represents their chaste aesthetic sense of landscape architecture at its best. Its deliciously cool and pleasant atmosphere, the calm waters of the canals, the 31 large tanks, 414 jetting fountains, 4 rippling and singing cascades, numerous cypresses and 15,700 feet of Khayabans (walkways) have endeared it to many. Perhaps there is no other garden in the World where nature and man have combined to make so much loveliness, and where history and legend have woven so much romance. [...] The Shalamar Gardens are laid out in three terraces descending 5m south to north, covering an area of 16 hectares, and surrounded by a high perimeter wall and corner turrets. It is a perfect garden divided into symmetrical parterres containing murmuring canals, the calm mirrored surface of ornamental tanks, splashing fountains, singing cascades, swaying cypresses, rosebushes, open-fronted pavilions, shady promenades, raised platforms and above all a deliciously cool and pleasant atmosphere.

Lahore Fort is the only monument in Pakistan that represents a complete history of Mughal architecture. It has a long history which has witnessed the dramatic rise and fall of the Mughals, the Sikhs and the Colonial rulers. The building of the Fort provides a link from the Emperor Akbar the great (1556-1605) to Emperor Aurangzeb Alamgir (1658-1707).

© UNESCO



The Fort contains 30 monumental buildings erected in different periods which have added to its grandeur.

The architecture of Akbar's period is characterised by the use of red sandstone and cut brickwork. The use of animal figures such as lions, elephants and peacocks as well as sculptured gargoyles as brackets to support the *chajja* (eaves) in Jahangir's Quadrangle shows the Hindu elements in Mughal architecture. [...] The use of marble in place of red sandstone and the exuberance of Persian motifs, pietra dura and glazed tile mosaic work are the chief characteristics of these buildings.

The Fort is irregular in plan being about 1400 feet east to west and some 1100 feet north to south. It is girdled round by a strong fortification wall constructed in small burnt bricks. At intervals the wall is provided with bastions and loopholes for muskets. The main gates are located in the east and west walls. A gateway providing access to the private apartment of the royalty is located in the northwest corner. Essentially the Fort was a fortress palace that also served as a royal treasury and stronghold in the event of war.

The Fort has some 21 different monuments in it including Shish Mahal, Naulakha Pavilion, Diwan-e-Khas, Diwan-e-Aam, Jahangir's Quadrangle, Moti Masjid, Masti and Alamgiri Gates and the Pictured Wall.

Status of Site Boundaries

- The borders of the Shalamar Garden are not considered adequate.
- "Due to rapid urbanisation, heavy encroachments around the Shalamar Garden have developed after the decline of the Mughal Dynasty.....a buffer zone/monument zone is desired to protect and preserve the monument and its surrounding".

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- The World Heritage values of the property are considered to have been maintained.
- "New roads altering the original design and specifications, vehicular traffic, industrial installations and encroachments near and around the monument" are affecting the Shalamar Gardens.

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The Director of the Northern Circle of Archaeology, DOAM, based in Lahore, is responsible for its management.
- The property's Management Plan describes the system of administration of the site.
- The property is protected under the Antiquities Act, 1975.
- Proposals are under consideration to amend and strengthen the Antiquities Act.

Present State of Conservation

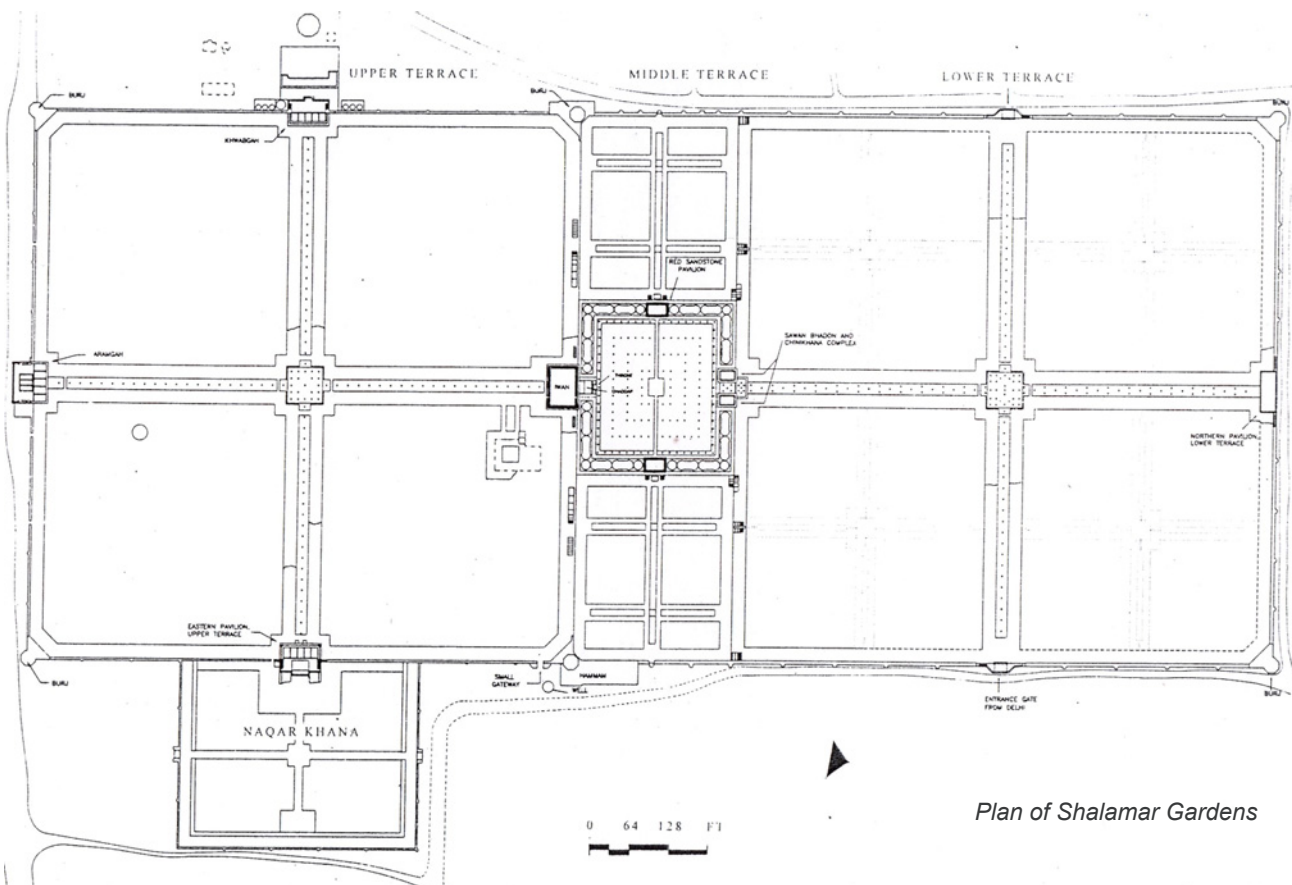
- Six conservation projects are underway in the Lahore Fort and four in the Shalamar Gardens.
- Staffing and Training Needs.
- The Fort contains the offices of the Northern Circle of Archaeology including curatorial staff, conservation cell, central archaeological laboratory, tile and mosaic laboratory, antiquity trade control branch, library and garden section.

"Specific emergency plans are in process for Shish Mahal and other monuments in the Fort, and to address problems of encroachment and the hydraulic system in the Shalamar Gardens."

- Shalamar Gardens has a Project Director/Senior Architect, archaeological conservator, garden staff, clerks and attendants. Staffing levels are viewed as inadequate and the Dept. is seeking to obtain more staff.
- Training needs are identified in the fields of curatorship, and conservation of wood, brick, stone, marble and frescoes, chemical treatment, hydraulics and landscaping for conservators.

Financial Situation

- Funding for the site comes from the annual Regular Budget of the Ministry of Culture and other Government programmes.
- Funding is recognised as inadequate.
- * International Assistance from WHF as follows: (i) 1981, US\$39,000 Emergency Assistance for Lahore Fort; (ii) 1981, US\$11,000 Emergency Assistance for Shalamar Gardens; (iii) 1999, US\$5,000 Promotional Assistance for on site signage; (iv) 1999, US\$10,000 Technical Assistance for archaeological, soil and design research for Shalamar Gardens; (v) 2000, US\$50,000 Emergency Assistance for elaboration of a comprehensive management plan.



Access to IT

- There is no access to IT at the property.

Visitor Management

- The Fort had 1.53 million visitors in 2001 (1.43 million Adults, 105,958 Students, Children and Soldiers, and 7,325 Foreign Tourists).
- Shalamar Gardens had 308,373 visitors in 2001 (217,089 Adults, 87,604 Students and Children, and 3,680 Foreign Tourists).
- Shop, refreshment and toilet facilities are available on the site, but the need for improved visitor information and children facilities has been identified.
- The need for a Visitor Management Plan is recognised.
- An information booklet is available at the site, but there is no education programme.
- Inscription on the WH List is seen as a major factor affecting the number of visitors to the site.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Inappropriate alterations, additions & damage in the period before Pakistan's independence.
- Age, water, humidity, temperature and wind.
- Chemical & electrochemical pollution.
- Uncontrolled growth of vegetation.
- Insect infestation.
- Earthquakes, floods & sudden downpours of rain.

Counteractive Plans

- There is an acknowledged need for an emergency or risk preparedness plan.
- Specific emergency plans are in process for Shish Mahal and other monuments in the Fort, and to address problems of encroachment and the hydraulic system in Shalamar Gardens.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- The Ministry of Culture's Planning Section monitors projects.
- The Science and Technological Universities of Pakistan, Soil Investigation Laboratory Lahore, the Geological Survey of Pakistan, Environmental Dept. and others have been involved in monitoring exercises.
- The Dept. provides regular site monitoring according to Sir John Marshall's Conservation Manual.
- "Some studies of the factors of deterioration have been carried out, like pollution responsible for deterioration of Lahore Fort"

Monitoring Indicators

- An Environmental Monitoring System, chemical laboratory and documentation centre are proposed as keys to developing site-monitoring indicators.



*Eastern Pavillion at Middle Terrace
before restoration*



*Eastern Pavillion at Middle Terrace
after restoration*

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- The present management plan is recognised as not sufficient to care for the site. The principal natural threats are identified under four headings: (i) Physical: age, water, humidity, temperature and wind; (ii) Chemical and Electrochemical; related to pollution; (iii) Botanical: uncontrolled growth of vegetation; and (iv) Biological: insect infestation.
- Specific emergency plans are in process for Shish Mahal and other monuments in the Fort, and to address problems of encroachment and the hydraulic system in Shalamar Gardens.
- Programmes for the implementation the above plans have been prepared for implementation in 2003-2004.
- Both financial and technical assistance is required from the WHF.

* State of Conservation Reports

1999 WHC99CONF.204/5 An ICOMOS expert mission visited the site (Oct-Nov 1998) to report on the state of conservation and evaluate the 1998 Master Plan. The ICOMOS report noted general disrepair, damage to the perimeter walls due to changes in ground levels, failures in the hydraulic system and inauthentic garden layouts. A WHC mission was undertaken in March 1999 and reported inappropriate use of materials in repairs on Lahore Fort, an urgent need for a visitor management plan, and serious concern about the condition of the ceiling of Shish Mahal. An ICCROM mission to report on Shish Mahal would take place in May 1999.

2000 WHC2000CONF.202/5 The Bureau heard that a report from the authorities concerning remedial measures following the destruction of the hydraulic system had not been submitted. A reactive monitoring mission should take place before the 24th session.

2001 WHC2001CONF.205/4 In view of the destruction of the Gardens' hydraulic system, the deterioration of the Gardens' perimeter walls, public works being implemented without reference to the site, the variable quality of conservation work carried out, and the need to enhance capacity to manage and protect the site, the site was inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger. A plan of action for elaborating a comprehensive management plan and undertaking corrective measures was drafted by the secretariat. The Deputy Director of the Centre visited Lahore in April 2001 with a view to developing a proposal for submission to the Asia-Urbs programme and the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A UNESCO expert mission also took place in April 2001 to prepare 15 rehabilitation proposals for the Gardens.

2001 WHC2001CONF.208/9 The Committee requested the State Party and Centre to ensure that an integrated conservation, management and development plan will be elaborated, adopted and implemented.

2002 WHC2002CONF.202/18 The Committee heard that the plan for the use of US\$50,000 Emergency Assistance to develop a comprehensive management plan was being re-formulated. A proposal would be submitted to the Asia Urbs programme in September 2002 in a partnership between Lahore, Nancy and Salford.

PAKISTAN

Historic Monuments of Thatta

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1981

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Makli Hills Monuments
Dept of Archaeology & Museums (DOAM)
Government of Pakistan
Thatta
Pakistan

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C iii

Statement of Significance

- Proposed by the State Party
The historical monuments of Makli Hills, Thatta, lie about 100 km east of Karachi and 22 km from Janshahi Railway Station. Half a million tombs and graves spread over an area of 10 sq km make it the greatest Muslim necropolis in the World. It is replete with the history of 400 glorious years when the Sumas, Arghuns, Tarkhans and Imperial Mughals ruled over Sindh with their capital at Thatta. This unique assemblage of massive structures presents an impressive order of monumental buildings in several architectural styles. In this necropolis are buried Kings, Queens, Governors, Saints, Scholars, Philosophers and Soldiers. The Monuments of Makli Hills, Thatta, are built either with brick or stone. A number of monuments have enamel tiles lavishly used in the form of dadoes, and panels.

Status of Site Boundaries

- The borders and buffer zone of the property are considered adequate.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- The World Heritage values of the property are considered to have been maintained.
- No changes to its authenticity/integrity are considered to have occurred or are foreseen.



© UNESCO

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The Director of the Southern Circle of Archaeology, DOAM, based in Hyderabad, is responsible for its management.
- The property's Management Plan describes the system of administration of the site.
- The property is protected under the Antiquities Act, 1975.
- Proposals are under consideration to amend and strengthen the Antiquities Act.

Present State of Conservation

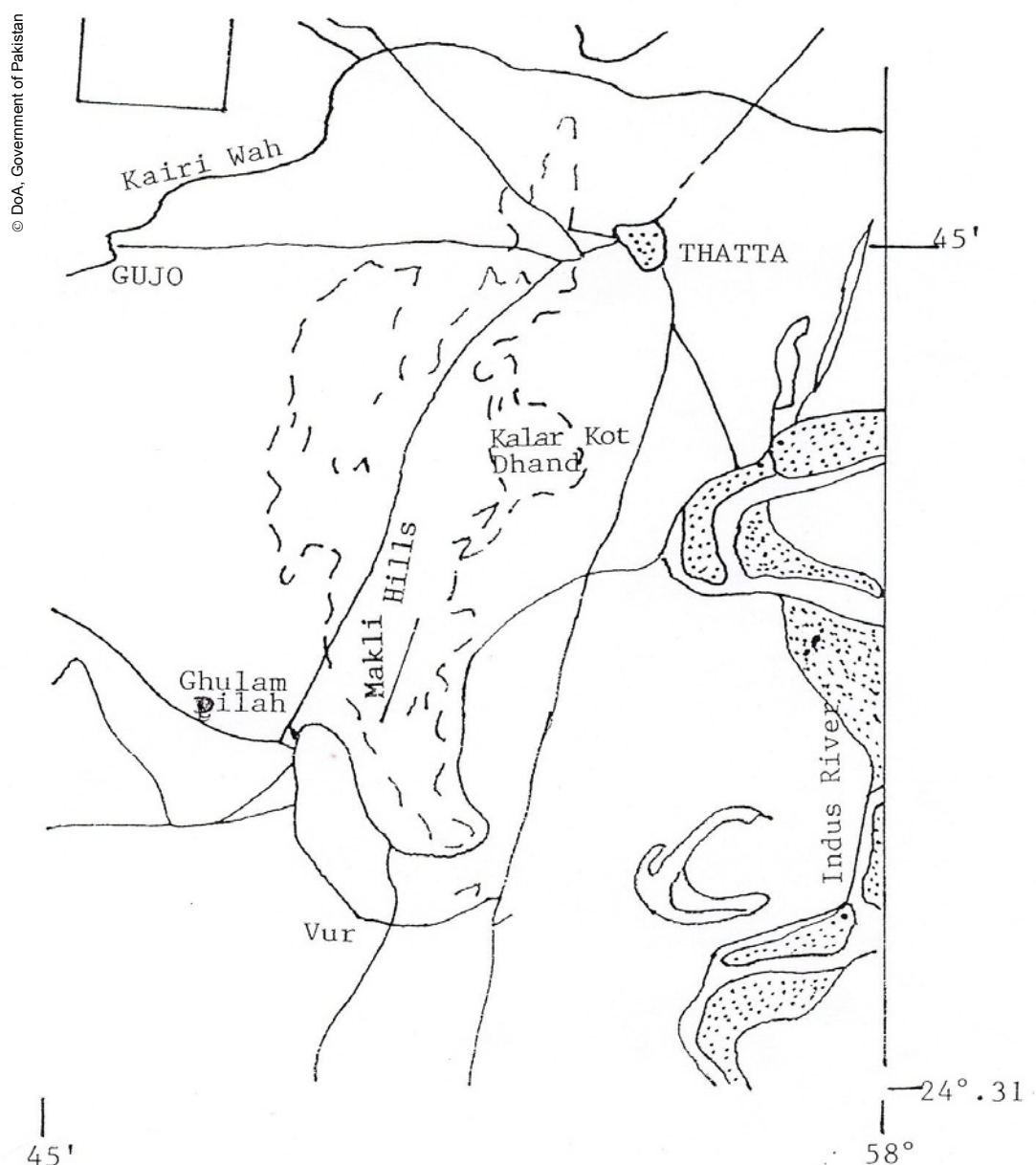
- The hilltop location of the property exposes it to natural hazards such as earthquakes, sandstorms, air-borne salts, and heavy rain.
- "Brick structures are in an advanced state of decay and disintegration while many of the stone structures are in urgent need of repair and consolidation".
- The ease of access to the stone canopies and graves has made them vulnerable to vandalism and pilfering.
- Due to financial constraints the Dept. has been unable to implement a comprehensive master plan. A proposal for the site is nearing finalisation.

Staffing and Training Needs

- The site is staffed by a Curator, archaeological conservator, technical assistant, supporting staff and attendants. Staffing levels are viewed as inadequate and the Dept. is seeking to obtain more staff.
- Training needs are identified in the fields of curatorship, and brick and stone conservation, chemical treatment, and landscaping for conservators.

Financial Situation

- Funding for the site comes from the annual Regular Budget of the Ministry of Culture and other Government programmes.
- Funding is recognised as inadequate.



Location of the Makli Hills at Thatta

Access to IT

- There is no access to IT at the property.

Visitor Management

- The site had 25,602 visitors in 2001 (24,260 Adults, 1,061 Students, Children and Soldiers, and 281 Foreign Tourists).
- There are no visitor facilities on the site.
- The need for a Visitor Management Plan is recognised.
- An information booklet is available at the site, but there is no education programme.
- Inscription on the World Heritage List is understood as a major factor affecting the number of visitors to the site.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Time, nature and vandalism are all identified as factors in the deteriorating condition of the property.
- Air-borne salts are damaging both stone carvings and glazed tiles.
- Urbanisation and encroachment on the site are also mentioned as threats.

Counteractive Plans

- There is an acknowledged need for an emergency or risk preparedness plan.

- The Dept. has prepared plans for the conservation of the property particularly with reference to weathering.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- The Science and Technological Universities of Pakistan, Soil Investigation Laboratory Lahore, the Geological Survey of Pakistan, Environmental Dept. and others have been involved in monitoring exercises.
- The Dept provides regular site monitoring according to Sir John Marshall's Conservation Manual.

Monitoring Indicators

- An Environmental Monitoring System, photogrammetry laboratory and other surveying resources are proposed as central in to developing site-monitoring indicators.

- "For proper management and monitoring of the site it is necessary that enough staff should be deputed to the site, including a site director, who will be responsible for its upkeep".
- The Government has prepared a comprehensive plan for the conservation of Thatta, for implementation in 2003-2004.
- Both financial and technical assistance is required from the World Heritage Fund.

* No State of Conservation Reports

© DoA, Government of Pakistan



Restoration works at Thatta

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- Unless scientific action is taken to reduce the natural threats to the property irremediable damage will be caused.

SRI LANKA

Sacred City of Anuradhapura

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1982

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Archaeological Survey Department (ASD)
Sir Marcus Fernando Mawatha
Colombo
Sri Lanka, and
- Central Cultural Fund (CCF)
212/1 Baudhaloka Mawatha
Colombo,
Sri Lanka

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C ii, iii, vi

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
"Anuradhapura, founded during the 4th century B.C. quickly became, on the island, both the capital of Ceylon and the sacred city of Buddhism. [...] Its apogee was reached under the reign Dutthagamani who, in 161 B.C., expelled the Tamil invaders, re-established Buddhism in the place of Brahminism and endowed the site with extraordinary monuments: Dagaba Mirisawati, Dagaba Ruwanwelisaya, the "Brazen palace", etc. Anuradhapura was sacked and taken by the Pandyan kings during the 9th century and then return against payment of a ransom. The majority of the monuments were restored but the city never recovered from the final siege (993 B.C.), during which the king the Chola Rajaraja I destroyed it."

"A revision of the property boundaries is being actively considered. Residents are being relocated out of the demarcated area."

Status of Site Boundaries

- The borders and buffer zone of the property are not considered adequate.
- All structures and archaeology are to be gazetted under the Antiquities Ordinance provision for a 400 yd (370m) inner zone and a revised outer buffer zone.
- A revision of the boundaries is actively being considered. Residents are being re-located out of the demarcated area.



© UNESCO

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- World Heritage values are considered to have been maintained.
- Authenticity has been enhanced by the re-location of families living on the site, and archaeological work, which has revealed additional structures and evidence of pre-historic occupation.
- Authenticity is threatened by pressure from temple authorities and the municipal council to provide facilities for pilgrims.

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The World Heritage Site is jointly managed by ASD and CCF. The Urban Development Authority and municipal council control development activities. A Development Committee including all stakeholders, and chaired by the District Secretary, meets once a month.
- A separate Heritage Foundation is proposed that would bring all the stakeholders into one management body.
- A master plan for development of the property, buffer zones and development zones is in preparation.

Present State of Conservation

- The ASD and CCF have undertaken research excavations and conservation works on the principal monuments.
- Action has been taken to establish car parks, museums, signage and information centres.

Staffing and Training Needs

- ASD has a Regional Assistant Director and technical team on site.
- CCF has a Project Manager and technical team as well as artefact conservators, draughtsmen, photographers, security officers and labourers.
- The Urban Development Authority, Municipal Council and various religious institutions are

involved in infrastructure and maintenance activities.

- Staffing levels are considered inadequate, a separate care and maintenance section is proposed.
- Professional training needs include: materials conservation, field archaeology, museology, GIS, IT and non-destructive investigation.

Financial Situation

- ASD receives funds directly from central government. CCF is funded through admission charges. No figures supplied.
- Funding is considered adequate for routine management, but not for improvements such as site fencing and improving visitor facilities.
- The property has benefited from support of the UNESCO International Safeguarding Campaign, WFP and UNDP, and the Governments of the UK, China, Japan, Russia, France and Norway.
- * International Assistance from WHF has been approved as follows: (i) 1985, US\$33,342 Technical Assistance, equipment for archaeology laboratory; (ii) 1989, US\$33,500 Training Assistance, Cultural Triangle; (iii) 1989, US\$25,500 Technical Assistance, Cultural Triangle.

© UNESCO



Restoration works at one of the stupas

Access to IT

- 7 PCs in use.
- There is no Internet and e-mail access.
- GIS is in use via the University of Peradeniya.

Visitor Management

- Foreign visitor statistics are available but were not provided. Before 2001, nationals were not charged admission and since they do not systematically visit the museum but concentrate on the religious areas of the site, the number of tickets sold is not a reliable indicator of the number of visitors.
- Visitor facilities include: museum and information centre, bookstands, car parks, toilets, restaurants,

pilgrims' rest houses, and floodlighting. Most of these facilities would benefit from upgrading.

- The visitor management plan needs to be revised to cover: visitor behaviour in places of worship, photography policy, visitor trails, waste management and monument protection.
- World Heritage status is seen to have boosted the number of foreign visitors, and the income from admission charges has increased awareness of the need to protect the site.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Increasing numbers of pilgrims.
- Private housing encroachments.
- Pollution of water bodies a problem during peak visiting periods.
- Environmental & conservation problems in identifying locations for car parks & industries,
- Political influence has been used to authorise damaging extensions to private property.
- Pressures are seen to be decreasing inside the boundaries & increasing outside the boundaries.

Counteractive Plans

- Emergency planning focuses principally on site security and is seen as needing strengthening.
- Acquisition of land in the re-defined boundaries is planned, and areas for the residents' resettlement have been identified.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- ASD and CCF officials make monthly site inspections to monitor progress.
- It is proposed to boost this process through independent annual technical audits and periodic peer-reviews.

Monitoring Indicators

- No indicators have been identified.
- Indicators are proposed based on the identified threats: (i) numbers of visitors and vehicles on site;

(ii) water quality in historic water features, and effective waste disposal; (iii) pre-construction assessments of the impact of new buildings on archaeology and historic settings; (iv) maintenance of the sacred nature of the site, measured by graffiti, lighting, appropriateness of souvenirs, noise pollution, and available information about the site's spiritual significance.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- The following actions are proposed for implementation within two years: (i) Strengthen legislation to prevent damage by residents; (ii) Provide GIS, and improve IT, visitor management and site interpretation; (iii) Introduce a public awareness programme and formulate a development plan; (iv) Increase the management capacity of ASD and CCF.
- Assistance from the WHF may be needed for equipment and training for GIS, improving the conservation and research laboratory, and professional training for field staff.

* State of Conservation Reports

1998 WHC-98/CONF.203/8 The Committee received the report of the December 1994 ICOMOS mission to Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa and Sigiriya. It was recommended that the authorities submit a map of the property indicating the core and buffer zones, supplemented by information concerning levels of protection, and an inventory of monuments, buildings and landscape elements. Copies of legislation and management plans were also requested. A report by the Government on actions taken to address ICOMOS concerns and recommendations was requested for submission by September 1999.

SRI LANKA

Ancient City of Polonnaruwa

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1982

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Archaeological Survey Department (ASD)
Sir Marcus Fernando Mawatha
Colombo, and
- Central Cultural Fund (CCF)
212/1 Baudhaloka Mawatha
Colombo
Sri Lanka

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C i, iii, vi

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
“After the destruction of Anuradhapura in 993 by Rajaraja, Polonnaruwa, a temporary royal residence during the 8th century, became, a capital. The conquering Cholas constructed monuments to their religion- Brahmanism- and especially temples to Shiva where admirable bronze statues, today in the museum of Colombo, were found. [...] It became covered, after 1070, with Buddhist sanctuaries of which the Atadage (Temple of the Tooth Relic is the most renowned. The apogee of Polonnaruwa occurred in the 12th century A.D. Parakramabahu I (1153-1186) created within a triple walled enceinte, a fabulous garden-city, where palaces and sanctuaries prolonged the enchantment of the countryside.”

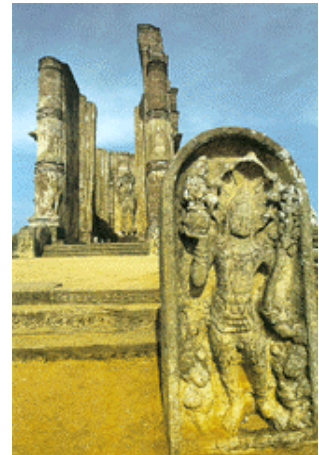
Status of Site Boundaries

- The borders and buffer zone of the property are not considered adequate. 3 areas are proposed as extensions to the property and one area as a buffer zone.
- Action is being taken to acquire the land of the proposed extension, to gazette the land under the Antiquities Ordinance, and to gazette the proposed buffer zone through the National Physical Planning Department.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity / Integrity

Status of Authenticity/ Integrity

- World Heritage values considered to have been maintained.
- Authenticity has been enhanced by the conservation work financed by tourism.
- Authenticity is threatened by tourism, uncontrolled building activity and souvenir vendors.



© UNESCO

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The site is managed by CCF under the supervision of ASD. Traditional site activities are managed by the Buddhist institutions.
- A separate Heritage Foundation is proposed that would bring all the stakeholders into one management body.
- A Master Plan is to be prepared by ASD, CCF and the National Physical Planning Dept.
- “The Antiquities Ordinance (1956) needs to be updated to facilitate the management of WH Sites”.

Present State of Conservation

- “All interventions were carried-out according to the principles of the Venice Charter”.
- From 1981-97 the Cultural Triangle Project excavated, and conserved the principal monuments and complexes.
- CCF is continuing its programme of conservation.
- A visitor centre and museum has been established which also houses the Asian Institute of Museology.

Staffing and Training Needs

- ASD has a technical team on site.
- CCF has a Project Manager and technical team as well as artefact conservators, draughtsmen, photographers, security officers and gardeners.
- Staffing levels are considered inadequate.
- Professional training needs include: museology, GIS, IT and non-destructive investigation.

“Authenticity has been enhanced by the conservation work financed by tourism, but at the same time, authenticity is threatened by tourism, uncontrolled building activity and souvenir vendors.”

Financial Situation

- ASD receives funds directly from the Central Government. CCF is funded through admission charges. No figures supplied.
- Funding is considered adequate for routine management, but not for improvements such as site fencing and improving visitor facilities.
- The property has benefited from support of the UNESCO International Safeguarding Campaign, WFP and UNDP, and the Governments of the Netherlands, Japan, USSR, France and Norway.
- * International Assistance from WHF has been approved as follows: (i) 1989, US\$33,500 Training Assistance, Cultural Triangle; (ii) 1989, US\$25,500 Technical Assistance, Cultural Triangle.

Access to IT

- 3 PCs in use.
- There is Internet and e-mail access.

Visitor Management

- Foreign visitor statistics have been available since 1981 but were not provided. Before 1998, nationals were not charged admission to the museum, and since they do not systematically visit these premises, the number of tickets sold is not a reliable indicator of the number of visitors.
- Visitor facilities include: museum and information centre, bookstands, car parks, toilets, restaurants, pilgrims' accommodation, and floodlighting. Most of these facilities would benefit from upgrading.
- The visitor management plan needs to be revised to cover: visitor behaviour in places of worship, photography policy, visitor trails, and protection of the monuments.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property**Threats and Risks**

- Unplanned development pressures due to increasing encroachments for private housing.
- Pressures are seen to be decreasing inside the boundaries and increasing outside the boundaries.

Counteractive Plans

- Emergency planning focuses principally on the museum's security.
- Need to develop planning proposals to extend the boundaries and establish buffer zones.

II.6 Monitoring**Monitoring Arrangements**

- ASD and CCF officials make monthly site inspections to monitor progress.
- It is proposed to boost this process through independent annual technical audits and periodic peer-reviews.

Monitoring Indicators

- Current indicators are based on rates of new constructions, observed vandalism and unauthorised vendors.



© ASD/CCF

Vendors encroaching on World Heritage property

- New indicators are proposed to include: (i) deforestation and land use changes in the buffer zones; (ii) construction of new roads (authorised and unauthorised); (iii) observed vandalism; (iv) increase of unauthorised vendors; (v) computer-aided monitoring of deterioration of the fabric of monuments.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions**Conclusions and Proposed Actions**

- "The major problem is the delay in extending the legal boundaries of the property to provide protection for newly found archaeological evidence."

- A key proposed action is the establishment of a Heritage Foundation to take over the site's management. This could be achieved within one year.
- Assistance from the WHF may be needed for equipment and training for GIS, improving the conservation and research laboratory, and professional training for field staff.

* State of Conservation Reports

1998 WHC-98/CONF.203/8 The Committee received the report of the December 1994 ICOMOS mission to Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa and Sigiriya. It was recommended that the authorities submit a map of the property indicating the core and buffer zones, supplemented by information concerning levels of protection, and an inventory of monuments, buildings and landscape elements. Copies of legislation and management plans were also requested. A report by the Government on actions taken to address ICOMOS concerns and recommendations was requested for submission by September 1999.

SRI LANKA

Ancient City of Sigiriya

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1982

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Archaeological Survey Department (ASD)
Sir Marcus Fernando Mawatha
Colombo, and
- Central Cultural Fund (CCF)
212/1 Baudhaloka Mawatha
Colombo
Sri Lanka

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C ii, iii, iv

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
“One of Asia’s major archaeological sites, Sigiriya presents a unique concentration of 5th century urban planning, architecture, gardening, engineering, hydraulic technology, art and poetry. Centred on a massive, Pre-Cambrian inselberg rising 200m above the surrounding plain, Sigiriya’s setting is one of considerable natural beauty and a distinctive cultural landscape of great archaeological, historical and ethnographical value. Lying between the historic capitals of Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa, the Sigiriya plain still retains much of its forest cover and many of its present rural settlements and hydraulic systems date back to the first millennium BC. [...] The most significant remains today are from the construction of a new royal capital at Sigiriya by Kassapa I in the 5th century AC.”

Status of Site Boundaries

- Since inscription to the World Heritage List, the surrounding area has revealed a rich and complex archaeological and cultural landscape which is threatened by development pressures. The borders and buffer zone of the property are therefore not considered adequate.
- An extensive new buffer zone has officially been gazetted.



© UNESCO

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

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

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The site is managed by CCF under the mandate of ASD. CCF contracts academic and technical experts for consultancy services and government departments are engaged for project management and implementation. CCF manages its own funds and generates funding locally and internationally.
- A Board of Governors including ASD, CCF, local government officials and religious interests meets twice per month.
- The Sigiriya Heritage Foundation Act, 1998, should be established and implemented.
- A Master Plan is awaiting funding for implementation. The Plan focuses on development pressures in the surrounding area and seeks to “harness economic development to achieve the objective of conserving and protecting the heritage values of the site.”

Present State of Conservation

- All the monuments have been consolidated since inscription.
- Works have been carried out to reveal the historic spatial organisation and landscaping of the site.
- Water supply and visitor facilities have been improved.

Staffing and Training Needs

- CCF has a Project Manager and technical team on site, as well as artefact conservators, draughtsmen and photographers.
- Staffing levels are considered adequate. The need to train a new generation of researchers, conservators and heritage managers is recognised.

Financial Situation

- A small grant from the Government is augmented by income from visitor admission charges. However income is shared between the sites of the Cultural Triangle and fluctuates depending on national tourism.
- Funding is considered inadequate. No figures supplied.
- The property has benefited from the UNESCO International Safeguarding Campaign, WFP, and the governments of West Germany, Sweden and USA.
- * International Assistance from WHF has been approved as follows: (i) 1989, US\$33,500 Training Assistance, Cultural Triangle. (ii) 1989, US\$25,500 Technical Assistance, Cultural Triangle.

Access to IT

- 1 PC in use.
- There is no Internet and e-mail access.

Visitor Management

- Approx 550,000 visitors in 2001 of whom approx 25,000 were foreign tourists.
- Basic visitor facilities are available on site, accommodation, domestic airport and railway station are within reach of the site.
- Priority is to provide a visitor information centre and museum.
- A Sustainable Tourism Master Plan is in preparation in conjunction with the Tourist Board.
- Inscription has had a positive impact on visitor numbers and generated funding for the site.



Visitor pressure in Sigiriya

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- "Inscription helped to mobilise an international lobby to uphold conservation values. A recent example was the successful campaign to prevent the expansion of a major military airport in close proximity to the site."
- Urbanisation of the buffer zone,
- Uncontrolled activity of vendors and guides,
- Pressure to increase visitor carrying capacity,
- Rainfall and other environmental damage,
- Natural decay of rock surfaces,
- Ongoing maintenance needs of the historic water system,
- Inadequate refuse management,
- Graffiti,
- Inadequate site information for visitors.
- Unauthorised development in the buffer zone is increasing.

Counteractive Plans

- Risk preparedness plans focus on visitor safety and site security.
- There is a 3-phase plan for the re-location of unauthorised settlers by mutual consent.
- Establishment of the Heritage Foundation will enhance co-ordination between relevant agencies.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- ASD and CCF officials hold monthly site meetings with representatives of the Departments of Wildlife Conservation and Forestry, Urban Development Authority and Pradeshia Sabas to monitor progress.
- It is proposed to boost this process through independent annual technical audits and periodic peer-reviews.
- There is a need for equipment to monitor encroachments of the buffer zone, and for renewal of the site fencing.

Monitoring Indicators

- No indicators have been identified.
- Indicators are proposed based on the identified threats: (i) Numbers of visitors and vehicles on site; (ii) Environmental impact of solid waste disposal; (iii) Number of unauthorised encroachments; (iv) Amount of graffiti; (v) Visitor survey on educational quality of the visit.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- Management should be strengthened by implementing the Sigiriya Heritage Foundation Act. This is foreseen to be achieved by 2005.
- Assistance from the WHF may be needed for establishing the visitor centre and museum, digital archives and for funding community development, poverty alleviation and the relocation of residents.

* State of Conservation Reports

1998 WHC-98/CONF.203/8 The Committee received the report of the December 1994 ICOMOS mission to Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa and Sigiriya. It was recommended that the authorities submit a map of the property indicating the core and buffer zones, supplemented by information concerning levels of protection, and an inventory of monuments, buildings and landscape elements. Copies of legislation and management plans were also requested. A report by the Government on actions taken to address ICOMOS concerns and recommendations was requested for submission by September 1999.

2001 WHC-2001/CONF.205/5 The Bureau received the report of a reactive monitoring mission to examine the impact of a proposed extension to the military airport within 2km of the site. The proposal was found to undermine the character of the site posing a security risk and causing damaging noise and aerial pollution. The Bureau requested that the proposal be re-considered and that a report be submitted to the next Committee session.

2001 WHC-2001/CONF.208/10 The Committee heard that the Govt's report and decision on the proposed military airport had been delayed due to recent security incidents.

SRI LANKA

Sacred City of Kandy

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1988

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Archaeological Survey Department (ASD)
Sir Marcus Fernando Mawatha
Colombo, and
- Central Cultural Fund (CCF)
212/1 Baudhaloka Mawatha
Colombo
Sri Lanka

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C iv, vi

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
"Kandy became the capital of the kingdom in 1592 during a troubled time when many of the islanders were fleeing to the interior. [...] The city remained one of the bastions of Sinhalese independence until the British troops entered it on 14 February 1815. It was the last seat of royal power. It remains the religious capital of Buddhism and a sacred city for millions of believers. Enshrined in the Dalada Maligawa is the relic of the tooth of Buddha, which has long been greatly venerated. [...] Kandy does not possess the monumental wealth of the first two capitals of the island, Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa. [...] The monumental zone includes, on the northern shores of the lake, the remains of the Royal Palace with the great Audience Hall, the Temple of the Tooth, the Palace of Sri Wickrama, the Queen's apartments and bathing house, the Palle Wahala, the Ran Ayuda Maduwa. Three other monumental groups (Dewala, Malwatte Vihara and Asgiriya Vihara) are the final elements of this important complex."

"Authenticity and integrity are considered to have been enhanced under the Cultural Triangle initiative."

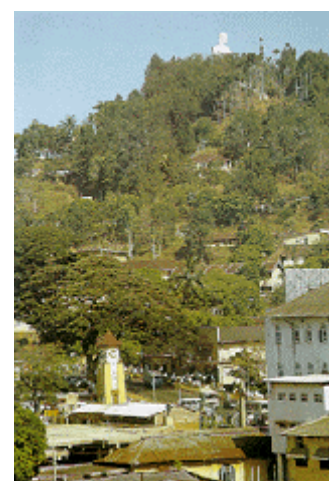
Status of Site Boundaries

- The borders and buffer zone of the property are not considered adequate because they fail to reflect the extent of the historic royal city and its relationship to the landscape.
- A redefinition of the site boundaries and buffer zones will be formally submitted to the Committee.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity / Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- World Heritage value is considered to have been maintained.
- Authenticity and integrity considered to have been enhanced under the Cultural Triangle initiative.



© UNESCO

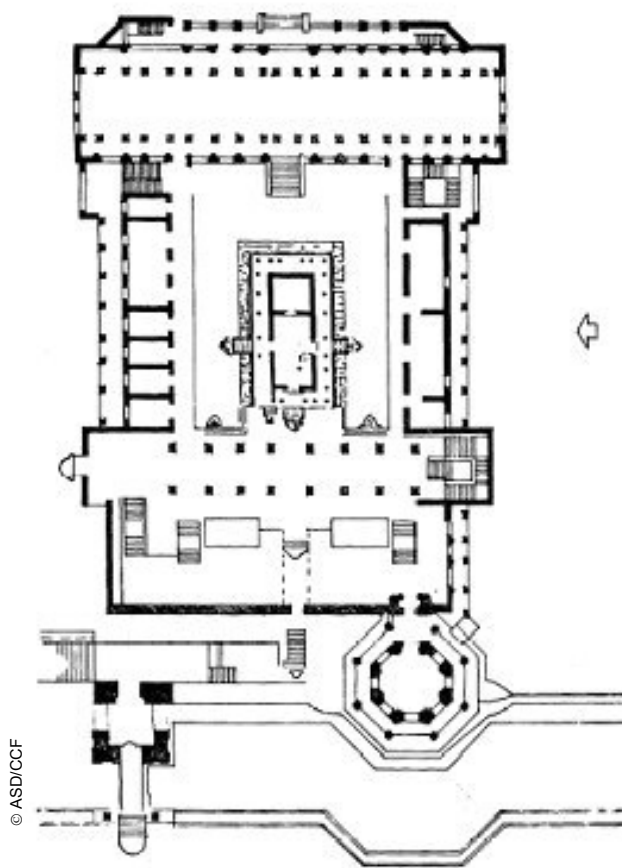
II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The World Heritage Site is managed from the site offices of ASD and CCF. The Urban Development Authority and municipal council control development activities. The religious sites are managed by their respective institutions. These stakeholders also form the World Heritage Committee of Kandy, which oversees and plans development in the historic city.
- A separate National Council is proposed, on enactment of the Heritage Foundation Act, that would bring all the stakeholders into one management body.
- Under the Cultural Triangle Project there has been a management plan since 1982 focussed principally on conservation of the World Heritage Site.

Present State of Conservation

- Since inscription the key structures of the property have been conserved, and many secular buildings have been assigned more appropriate new uses.
- Serious damage was caused to the Temple of the Tooth by a terrorist bomb blast in 1998. The Temple has been fully restored and new archaeological evidence was uncovered.
- Zoning, development control and building guidelines have enhanced the integrity of the buffer zones and surrounding historic city.



Plan of the Tooth Relic Temple in Kandy

Staffing and Training Needs

- ASD has an Assistant Director and technical team on site. CCF has a Project Manager and technical team as well as painting and artefact conservators, draughtsmen, and photographers. The University of Moratuwa provides architectural services
- Staffing levels are considered inadequate. A qualified maintenance team is desirable, and staff to control unauthorised construction during holiday periods.
- Professional training needs include: IT for archaeologists and conservators, archaeological and painting conservation, architectural conservation and urban heritage management.

Financial Situation

- ASD receives funds directly from the Central Government. CCF is funded through admission charges. The Temple of the Tooth receives donations, and the municipal council makes an allocation from its revenue. No figures supplied.
- The property has benefited from the UNESCO International Safeguarding Campaign, WFP, and the governments of the UK, Russia, Norway, Italy and Japan.

- * International Assistance from WHF as follows: (i) 1989, US\$33,500 Training Assistance, Cultural Triangle; (ii) 1989, US\$25,500 Technical Assistance, Cultural Triangle; (iii) 1998, US\$25,000 Technical Assistance, Restoration after bomb attacks; (iv) 1998, US\$5,000 Promotional Assistance, On site information.

Access to IT

- 11 PCs in use, shared between the 5 authorities.
- There is Internet and e-mail access.

Visitor Management

- No visitor statistics available.
- Comprehensive tourist facilities commensurate with city centre location.
- Need for an interpretation centre is identified.
- A visitor management plan is needed to optimise visitors' experience of the site.
- Inscription has significantly boosted international visitor numbers.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Rural migration from is changing the nature of the historic centre, leading to neglect of old buildings and pressure to construct high-rise buildings. Traditional streets do not have the capacity for modern traffic. Hillsides around the city are being developed.
- "New structures disrupt the traditional scale of the historic built environment and threaten to overwhelm the sacred buildings".
- Intangible heritage (music, dance, and crafts) is becoming a tourism service.
- These threats are considered to be increasing.

Counteractive Plans

- The Greater Kandy Master Plan has been drafted to address urbanisation pressures.
- The World Heritage Committee of Kandy will implement controls on infill development.
- The emergency plan is focused on fire protection for the Temple of the Tooth. A computerised CCTV system is under consideration.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- The monitoring regime consists of monthly meetings of the Kandy World Heritage Committee, and regular site visits by stakeholders.
- A new computerised monitoring system is being planned with the help of Norway.

Monitoring Indicators

- Current indicators refer to photographic recording and regular site inspections.
- Indicators are proposed based on the identified threats: (i) assessment of changes to historic building by photographic survey; (ii) rate of violation of building codes by new buildings; (iii) proportion of traditional materials used in restorations and new constructions; (iv) survey of impact of traffic in the historic core; (v) video recording of intangible heritage to monitor authenticity.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- The establishment of a Heritage Foundation to takeover management of the site. This could be achieved within two years.
- Legal protection to be strengthened to prevent damage by residents.
- GIS and IT systems, and an interpretation centre to be provided.
- A public awareness programme to be developed.
- Assistance from the WHF may be needed for equipment and for GIS as well as for architectural and mural painting conservation training.

* State of Conservation Reports

The authorities reported the 17 recommendations of the 1998 ICOMOS mission, which were reported to the Bureau in 1999.

1998 WHC-98/CONF.201/3B The Bureau decided to examine the ICOMOS report at its next session.

1999 WHC-99/CONF.204/5 The Bureau received the ICOMOS report stating that the restoration of the Temple of the Tooth after the bomb attack was progressing steadily. 17 recommendations were made covering a) the need to consult stakeholders before implementation of the Master Plan, b) the need to improve traffic management, c) better information dissemination about development guidelines and d) the need to redefine the core and buffer zone. The Bureau recommended the authorities to consider the extension, requested a report on the restoration of the Temple of the Tooth for 1999, and a report on the management of Kandy, Dambulla and Galle for 2000.

SRI LANKA

Old Town of Galle and Its Fortifications

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1988

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Archaeological Survey Department (ASD)
Sir Marcus Fernando Mawatha
Colombo, and
- Central Cultural Fund (CCF)
212/1 Baudhaloka Mawatha
Colombo
Sri Lanka

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C iv

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
“The Harbour in Galle was a main port of call in the East for trading purposes since the 11th century. [...] The fortified city of Galle, complete with fourteen bastions, is still the best-preserved, fortified city in South and South East Asia. The original Portuguese bastions on the landside were enlarged and improved upon by the Dutch and the British. The total area within the fortifications is around 40 hectares. [...] The combined effects of the rampart, the street grid, the distinctive streetscapes and outstanding individual examples such as 17th century warehouses and churches, the views across the harbour and the esplanade, internal courtyard architecture, the underground drainage system makes the fort a unique example of town planning, architecture and engineering of yesteryear. It is also an example of a blend of professionalism of the east and the west. Whilst the military architecture of the fort its design and conception is truly western, the materials, the building techniques and the labour that implemented such a task were Sri Lankan.

This makes Galle fort a true example of a product of two cultures.”

Status of Site Boundaries

- The borders and buffer zone of the property are not considered adequate because they fail to reflect the relationship of the Fort to the harbour and the recently discovered underwater archaeological remains.
- A redefinition of the site boundaries and buffer zones will be formally submitted to the Committee. (Map supplied)

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- The World Heritage value is considered to have been maintained.
- The authenticity and integrity of the site are considered to have been enhanced by scientific enquiry in the relationship between the historic port and underwater archaeological remains.

II.4 Management

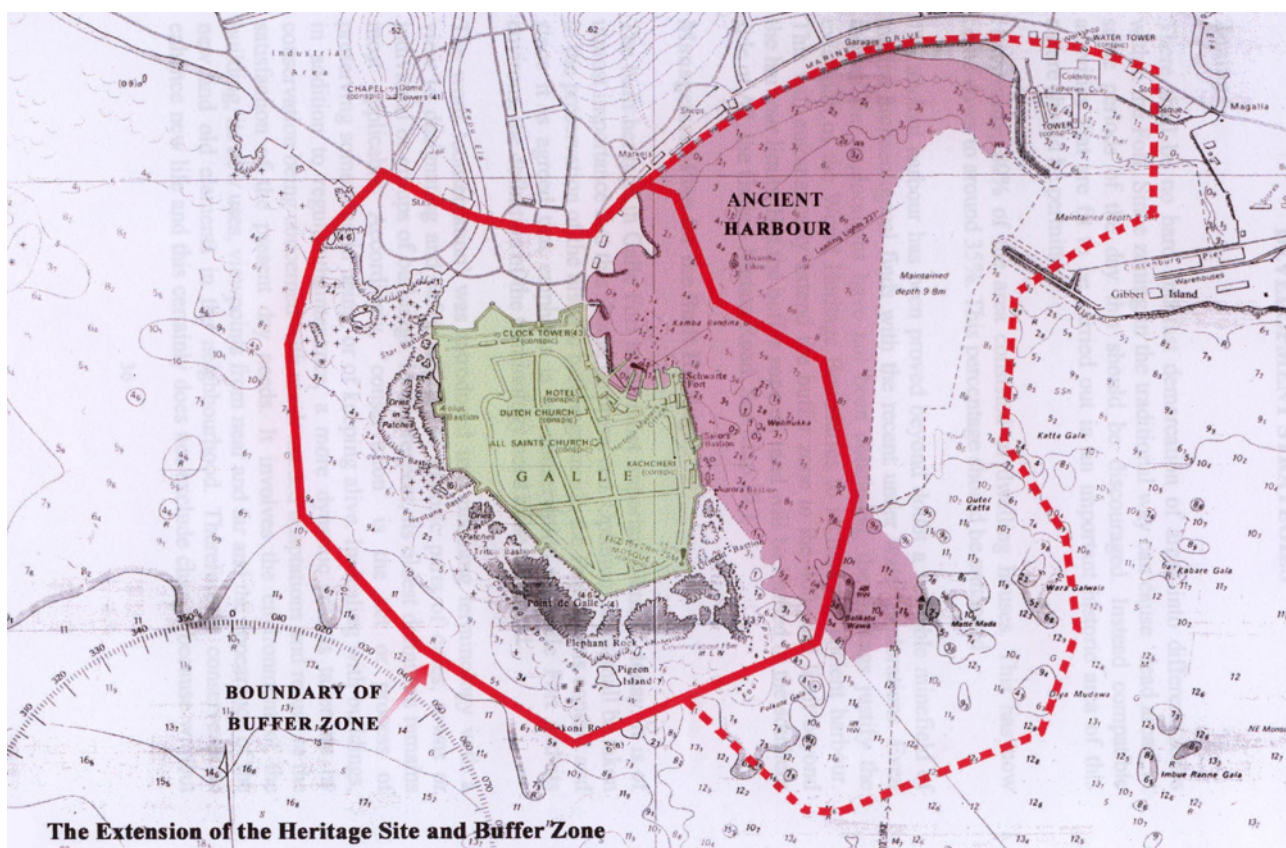
Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The World Heritage Site is managed by the ASD and CCF with Galle Municipal Council and the Urban Development Authority under the Galle Heritage Foundation Act of 1994. Other relevant line agencies are also represented.
- CCF established a Maritime Archaeological Unit and Conservation Laboratory in 2001.



Aerial view of the Old Town of Galle and its Fortifications

- New legislation governing maritime archaeology and building regulations is being introduced.
- ICOMOS Sri Lanka produced a Conservation and Development Plan in 2002.



Map of Galle showing WH existing (green) and proposed extension of core zone (pink), and existing (red line) and proposed extension of buffer zone (red dotted line)

Present State of Conservation

- Government institutions are being re-located out of the Fort.
- An existing building will be adapted as a museum and visitor centre.
- Conservation of the Dutch Reformed Church is underway.
- Building Regulations are in place for the core area. A committee including ASD, CCF, UDA and ICOMOS will implement them.
- Inscription is seen as having increased the number of visitors and raised the commercial value of property within the Fort.

Staffing and Training Needs

- ASD has an Assistant Director and technical team on site. CCF has an Officer in Charge and technical team. The Maritime Archaeological Unit is staffed by a Manager, archaeologist divers, and conservators.
- Staffing levels are considered inadequate particularly in the field of maritime archaeology.
- Professional training needs include: museology, GIS, ICT applications and non-destructive investigation.

Financial Situation

- ASD is funded directly from central government. CCF is largely funded from admission charges in the Cultural Triangle. Galle Heritage Foundation has its own funds derived from loans, donations and grants. Funds are considered inadequate to undertake major capital projects. (No figures supplied).
- Financial and technical support is acknowledged from the Western Australian Maritime Museum and the Government of the Netherlands. ICCROM, JICA and IHS have provided training opportunities.
- * International Assistance from WHF: none.

Access to IT

- 3 PCs are in use.
- There is Internet and e-mail access.

Visitor Management

- There are no visitor statistics available.
- Comprehensive tourist facilities commensurate with town centre location. Lighting of the external face of the ramparts has increased the amenity value.
- There are identified needs for improved visitor signage, information services and a maritime archaeology museum. Also a "socio-cultural policy towards enhancement of tourism".

- In its section on tourism, the ICOMOS Conservation and Development Plan, 2002, highlights the lack of cultural value and tourism potential awareness, and the limited access of local communities to the tourist market.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Development pressures are characterised as follows: (i) difficulty of removing existing unauthorised activity; (ii) inadequate sewage and solid waste management; (iii) traffic pollution and vehicle management; (iv) lack of a management plan for the coral reef; (v) overhead wires, cables, TV antennae and water tanks; (vi) closing-in of verandas for domestic security reasons; and (vii) “unauthorised change use”.
- Maritime sites are threatened by: (i) lack of security; (ii) damage by boating, harbour and commercial activities; (iii) construction of breakwaters; (iv) contamination by oil spills and solid waste discharged into the sea.
- Threats are considered to be increasing due to demand for property in the core area, and growing tourism.

Counteractive Plans

- There is no risk preparedness plan.
- Danger from sea erosion has been addressed in the ICOMOS Conservation and Development Plan.
- The 1998 amendment to the Antiquities Ordinance provides for archaeological impact surveys to be funded by potential developers.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- The monitoring regime consists of site visits to observe development activities and marine environment in the case of underwater archaeological remains.
- Further training and development of computer-aided monitoring is foreseen.
- A system of listing individual as well as groups of buildings is under consideration.
- Annual external technical audits are proposed.

Monitoring Indicators

- Indicators are proposed based on the identified threats: (i) trend in property transfers; (ii) number of unauthorised interventions; (iii) number of applications for interventions; (iv) number of visitors; (v) trend in property values; (vi) constant traffic surveys; (vii) constant recording of deterioration of buildings & road surfaces.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- The Conservation and Development Plan, 2002, “will be implemented by the Galle Heritage Foundation in collaboration with all the associated line agencies and the host community”.
- Assistance from the WHF may be needed for training in monitoring and evaluation, for signage and visitor management, community awareness programmes, non-destructive investigation technology, GIS and other surveying techniques.

* State of Conservation Reports

1999 WHC-99/CONF.204/5 The Bureau received the ICOMOS report which stressed the need for a clear demarcation of the site boundary and buffer zones, and strongly recommended that the core zone include the ancient harbour. Eleven recommendations were made including addressing (a) the need to increase the standards of conservation of the site; (b) the need to research the development of the historic town and; (c) the need to prepare and implement a Plan for development within the town and conservation of historic buildings following international norms.

2001 WHC-2001.205/5 The Bureau received a report from the DIR WHC concerning the poor state of conservation of the Dutch Reformed Church and the extent of deformation to the urban fabric caused by uncontrolled building activities. It was recommended to request the authorities to strengthen control on building permits, allocate funds for the maintenance of the historic monuments and submit an international assistance request for a programme of corrective measures.

SRI LANKA

Golden Temple of Dambulla

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1991

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Archaeological Survey Department (ASD)
Sir Marcus Fernando Mawatha
Colombo, and
- Central Cultural Fund (CCF)
212/1 Bauddhaloka Mawatha
Colombo
Sri Lanka

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C i, vi

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
“The ancient Buddhist temple at Dambulla is best known for its massive cave shrines and its great cycle of well-preserved 18th century paintings. It is probably the second largest cave temple complex in South and Southeastern Asia, after Ajanta in India, with the Buddhist mural paintings covering an area of 2100 square meters and 157 statues of various sizes. The monastery was established at Dambulla in the 3rd century BC and has remained until today as one of Sri Lanka's major religious and historical sites with a continuing history of more than 2000 yrs. [...] The megalithic cemetery and the early inscriptions of caves are evidence that Dambulla has been in occupation from pre Buddhist times to date.”

Status of Site Boundaries

- The borders and buffer zone of the property are not considered adequate because they fail to include recently discovered archaeological remains.
- A redefinition of the site boundaries will be formally submitted to the Committee after the land in question has been acquired.



© UNESCO

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- World Heritage value is considered to have been maintained.
- Authenticity and integrity considered to have been enhanced by conservation measures and improvements to visitor infrastructure.

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The site is privately owned and protected under the Antiquities Ordinance. ASD and CCF carry out monitoring and conservation, and jointly with the Commissioner of Buddhist Affairs supervise development activities.
- There are site co-ordination meetings twice a month with representatives of concerned line agencies and the Buddhist communities.
- ASD, the National Physical Planning Dept. and the Temple Incumbent are preparing a development master plan.

Present State of Conservation

- “CCF has completed a programme making facsimile copies of the rock and wall paintings, amounting to 2,100 sq m, and has completed the conservation of the wall paintings. The area has been landscaped. The chapter house, monks' residence, stairway and veranda have been conserved. A site museum has been constructed and is to be completed with facilities for display of copies of the wall paintings. Lighting and laying of a tile floor in the caves has been completed”.

Staffing and Training Needs

- CCF has an Officer in Charge and a technical team on site. The ASD makes routine inspection visits. The Temple employs security personnel.
- Staffing levels are considered adequate except for a shortage of mural conservators.
- Training needs identified include: mural and canvas painting conservation, tourism management, data processing, and photo archive management.

Financial Situation

- The Temple authorities collect an entrance fee from foreign tourists. CCF allocates funds raised from its other sites in the Golden Triangle. Funds are considered adequate except for major capital expenditure.
- International Assistance from WHF is acknowledged as follows: 1989 US\$9,171 Training Assistance, Conservation of cave paintings.
- Financial and technical support is acknowledged from the UNESCO Cultural Triangle Campaign, ICCROM, WFP, West Germany, Japan, and France
- * International Assistance from WHF: none.

Access to IT

- No PCs and no e-mail or Internet access.

Visitor Management

- No visitor numbers supplied.
- Basic tourist facilities such as refreshments, shops, toilets and parking are available.
- There is a need to upgrade signage and visitor information, and lighting inside the caves, and to develop an information centre.
- There is no visitor management plan but rules concerning dress and removal of shoes are applied.



© ASD/CCF

Dambulla Golden Temple from the outside

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Development in the buffer zone is influenced by religious activity and requires careful co-ordination in order to preserve integrity.
- Increasing humidity during peak pilgrimage periods is identified as a threat.

Counteractive Plans

- There is no written plan but an understanding that the Temple authorities will contact ASD officials in the case of an emergency.
- Needs are identified as follows: (i) A monitoring system for paintings and statues; (ii) A fire alarm system; (iii) A security system with CCTV; (iv) An environmental monitoring regime.
- Proposed actions include: (i) Acquisition of land in the core and buffer zones; (ii) Control of unauthorised structures; (iii) A public awareness programme; (iv) Implement the development plan of the NPPD; (v) Further action on conservation of paintings and improving lighting.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- No regular monitoring regime.
- Environmental monitoring was conducted in the caves for one year. Condition of the paintings is monitored by visits from ASD and CCF technical teams.

Monitoring Indicators

- Indicators are proposed according to the identified threats: (i) deterioration of paintings due to humidity, discolouration, and detachment of surface and plaster; (ii) flow of visitors; (iii) visual impact assessments of new structures.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- There should be a formal mechanism through which the Temple authorities take into account the impact of development on the heritage value of the site.
- There is a need for a heritage management framework.
- This action should be achieved within 2 years.
- Assistance from the WHF may be needed for training in archaeology, canvas and mural painting conservation.

* State of Conservation Reports

The authorities reported the 8 recommendations of the 1998 ICOMOS mission, which were reported to the Bureau in 1999.

1999 WHC-99/CONF.204/5 The Bureau received the ICOMOS report which expressed concern that no conservation work had been carried out at the Golden Temple since inscription. ICOMOS recommended immediate intervention. Eight recommendations were made including removal of the newly constructed temple at the foot of the rock.