

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

CAMBODIA

Angkor

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1992

Organization Responsible for the Report

- APSARA (Autorité pour la protection du site et l'aménagement de la région d'Angkor)
Conservation d'Angkor
Siem Reap,
Cambodia
Tel: + 855 63 380 279 (in Siemreap)
Fax: + 855 63 760 080/079 (in Siemreap)
Email: apsara.dma@bigpond.com.kh

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C i, ii, iii, iv

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
"Angkor is one of the most important archaeological sites of Southeast Asia. It extends over approximately 400 square kilometres and consists of scores of temples, hydraulic structures (basins, dykes, reservoirs, canals) as well as communication routes. For several centuries Angkor was the centre of the Khmer Kingdom. With impressive monuments, several different ancient urban plans and large water reservoirs, the site is an unique concentration of features testifying to an exceptional civilization. Temples such as Angkor Wat, the Bayon, Preah Khan and Ta Prohm, exemplars of Khmer architecture, are closely linked to their geographical context as well as being imbued with symbolic significance. Angkor is therefore a major site exemplifying cultural, religious and symbolic values, as well as containing high architectural, archaeological and artistic significance."

"The monuments of Angkor are in varying states of conservation. Since inscription on the WH List, more than 20 major conservation / restoration projects have been undertaken at the site."



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Status of Site Boundaries

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

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

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

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- Management of the property is governed within the framework of four national laws or decrees: (i) "Loi sur la protection du Patrimoine Culturel National", NS/RKM/0196/21 of 21 December 1995, signed by HM the King on 25 January 1996; (ii) Décret portant sur la création du Conseil Supérieur de la Culture National, NS/RKT/0195/11, of 19 February 1995; (iii) Décret portant sur la création d'un Etablissement Public National pour la Protection du Site et l'Aménagement de la Région d'Angkor, NS/RKT/029/12 of 19 February 1995; (iv) Décret concernant le zonage de la région de Siem Reap – Angkor, No. 1 NS of 28 May 1994.
- A special authority, APSARA, has been created to manage the site. It is governed under several additional Royal Decrees and reports directly to the Minister of State in the Council of Ministers.
- A site development plan exists for the property, consisting of three major lines of action: (i) a master plan for conservation & risk preparedness; (ii) a master plan for monument and site management; (iii) a master plan for tourism development.
- Effective implementation of the site development plan will depend upon further elaboration of work

- In addition, 9 international conservation teams have on-site staff totalling 583.
- However, considering the size and complexity of management facing the property, the number of staff is still considered insufficient.

- The annual operating budget of APSARA is approx. US\$ 3.5 million, obtained from entry fees & various on-site concessions.
- In 1991, UNESCO launched an appeal for international assistance to Angkor which has resulted in obtaining financial & technical assistance from the WH Committee, ILO, World Bank, ADB, Agence française de développement, ARTE-BCOM, IGN, JICA, World Monuments Fund, CIDEV/COFRAS/CMAC, Halo Trust & l'Association des Amis d'Angkor.
- Although site revenues are relatively high, financing is still regarded to be inadequate taking into account the large size and complexity of the property.

- APSARA, staffed by a director general and 8 other directors, is divided into 5 technical departments covering: (i) Monuments & Archaeology; (ii) Tourism Development; (iii) Economic & Social Development; (iv) Urban Planning & Development; and (v) Culture.
- The Dept. of Monuments & Archaeology has 43 professionals, 14 technicians, 609 site guards, and 435 workers. APSARA is staffed by 39 archaeologists, 16 architects, 8 structural engineers, 6 finance administrators, 1 legal specialist, and 2



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

- International assistance for Angkor is co-ordinated by an International Co-ordinating Committee, co-chaired by France & Japan, with UNESCO acting as a secretariat.
- * International Assistance from WHF as follows: (i) 1992, US\$10,000 Training; US\$15,000 Preparatory, Tentative List & Angkor nomination; (ii) 1993, US\$20,000 Emergency; (iii) 1994, US\$50,000 Emergency; (iv) 1998, US\$28,595 Technical Co-operation; (v) 2001, US\$28,59, Technical Co-operation.

Access to IT

- The APSARA management office has 38 PCs with internet access.
- There is a site GIS, using Arc Map, Arc Catalog & Arc Toolbox software.

Visitor Management

- Between 2001-2002, international tourists increased 29% from 208,472 to 269,155. Visitor statistics are based on the number of entry tickets sold.
- Domestic visitor number are equal to or greater than the number of international visitors, although no exact statistics are available.
- Visitor numbers fluctuate seasonally, with a peak season between November and March.
- Inscription on the WH List has been a factor attracting more visitors to Angkor. Additional tourist facilities are planned including parking, visitor rest areas, shopping areas & improved traffic direction.
- No public use / tourism development plan at present, but the need for one, together with an action plan for its implementation, is acknowledged.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Unclear land ownership,
- Encroachments & illegal constructions,
- Lack of conservation of forested areas & water bodies,
- Tourism pressure,
- Rapid population increase within the property and necessity to take this population into account in any development programme,
- Increasing and uncontrolled migration from nearby provinces results in the progressive disappearing of traditional habitat,
- Weathering & other environmental pressures spread over the vast area of the site,
- * Theft of cultural property.

Counteractive Plans

- Regular maintenance deals effectively with most recurrent problems.
- The presence of a 'Police du Patrimoine', as well as the on-site availability of an ambulance, helps cope with emergency situation.
- No emergency plan has been developed in case of natural disasters.
- Concerning development pressures, there exist s a series of master plans dealing with these issues, but there is an acknowledged need to improve their implementation.
- The co-ordination of actions between APSARA and the provincial authorities is to be considered in order to improve actions against threats affecting the Property.



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Propping of the Bakong Temple

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- The action of international conservation teams working on-site is reviewed and approved by the International Coordination Committee and monitored by APSARA.
- Several of the international conservation teams have put in place systems for monitoring certain technical aspects of the state of conservation at various individual monuments, particularly at Angkor Wat, Bayon & Pre Rup.
- The need for a systematic overall monitoring system is acknowledged. A common set of indicators are being harmonised.

Monitoring Indicators

- The main indicators are concerned with the state of conservation of stone, namely: (i) stone erosion; (ii) stone pathologies; (iii) stone slopes; and (iv) dislocation of structures.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- “There is a need to reinforce the property’s cultural, religious and symbolic values, together with the conservation of the architectural, archaeological and artistic heritage.”
- “The property’s authenticity and integrity should be improved by taking more into account spatial and environmental factors.”
- The technical and administrative competences of APSARA need to be reinforced.
- The implementation of the various existing master plans needs to be pursued.
- Legal protection measures, together with their administration and enforcement, need to be reinforced.
- International Assistance from the WHF may be needed to implement the above-mentioned development master plans and to reinforce on-site legal protection.

* State of Conservation Reports

1998 WHC-98/CONF.203/18 Among the 1998 priorities decided upon by the International Coordinating Committee and supported by the Cambodian Government were hydrological studies of the moats of Angkor financed under Emergency Assistance approved by the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee in June 1998. At the Committee Meeting it was reported that this and other operational projects being financed through UNESCO funds-in-trust and managed by the different international teams were progressing normally.

The Delegate of Japan announced that the “First Phase of Safeguarding Angkor” activities would be concluded in the spring of 1999 and financed by the Japanese Government with a US\$ 10 million contribution to UNESCO funds-in-trust. A “Second Phase” would commence in June 1999 with an additional commitment of Japan to contribute a further US\$ 10 million over the course of the next six years, also through UNESCO funds-in-trust. Measures being taken by Cambodia as well as by other States Parties to combat the theft and illicit trafficking of cultural property from Angkor were discussed.

The Committee noted the report of the Secretariat concerning Angkor and commended the continued efforts of the International Co-ordinating Committee in mobilizing international support for Angkor, in various restoration and training projects and in combating illicit traffic. The Committee decided to retain Angkor on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

1999 WHC-99/CONF.209/22 The Committee adopted the following decision: “The Committee decided to retain this property on the List of World Heritage in Danger. The Committee, after having examined the report on the state of conservation of the site, congratulated the Royal Government of Cambodia for the significant progress made in the funding and reorganisation of the Authority for the Protection of the Site and Development of the Region of Angkor (ASPARA). The Committee encouraged the ASPARA to strengthen its action in the field of training so as to ensure control over the ongoing restoration and maintenance of the monuments and the protection of the site against looting and illicit traffic of cultural objects. It invited ASPARA and the ICC to monitor closely the rapid development of the activities and collections of the International Centre for Scientific and Technical Documentation for Angkor, which should, in due course, house all the documentation produced by the safeguarding and development projects of the site.

The Committee requested the State Party to prepare an updated state of conservation report, with support of the UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh and the Division of Cultural Heritage of UNESCO, of the actions being undertaken in addressing the concerns expressed above. The Committee invited the Chairperson of the Committee to write to the Co-Chairpersons of the ICC requesting them to assist the State Party in the preparation of this report. This report should include information concerning the ongoing and planned major public and private works in the region of Angkor, as well as the status of measures being undertaken at the national and local levels to control looting and illicit traffic of cultural properties from Angkor and other sites on the Tentative List of Cambodia. The Committee requested that this report be provided to the Secretariat by 15 April 2000 for examination by the Committee at its 24th session.”

INDONESIA

Borobudur Temple Compound

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription * 1991

Organization Responsible for the Report

- Development of Culture and Tourism Board
Department of Development & Preservation of Culture
4th Floor, E Building, Komp. Depdiknas
Jl. Jend. Sudirman, Senajan,
Jakarta 10270
Indonesia
Tel: + 62 21 572 5035
Fax: + 62 21 572 5578
E-mail: anom@depbudpar.go.id

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C i, ii, vi

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
 - * Famous Buddhist temple located in central Java built during the 8th and 9th centuries in three tiers: a pyramidal base with five concentric square terraces, the trunk of a cone with three circular platforms and, at the top, a monumental stupa.
 - * The walls and balustrades are decorated with fine low reliefs, covering a total surface area of 2,500 sq. m. Around the circular platforms are 72 openwork stupas, each containing a statue of the Buddha.

"An extension of the property boundaries to include Pawon and Mendut Temples is suggested."

Status of Site Boundaries

- The borders and buffer zone of the property are considered adequate.
- The Borobudur Temple Area is divided into 5 zones. Zone 1 is managed by the Borobudur Studies & Conservation Institute for the Cultural & Tourism Board; zone 2 is managed by the Archaeological Park of Candi Borobudur, Prambanan, and Ratu Boko; zone 3-5 is managed by the local government of Central Java Province & Magelang regency.
- An extension of the site to include Pawon and Mendut temples is suggested.



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II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

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

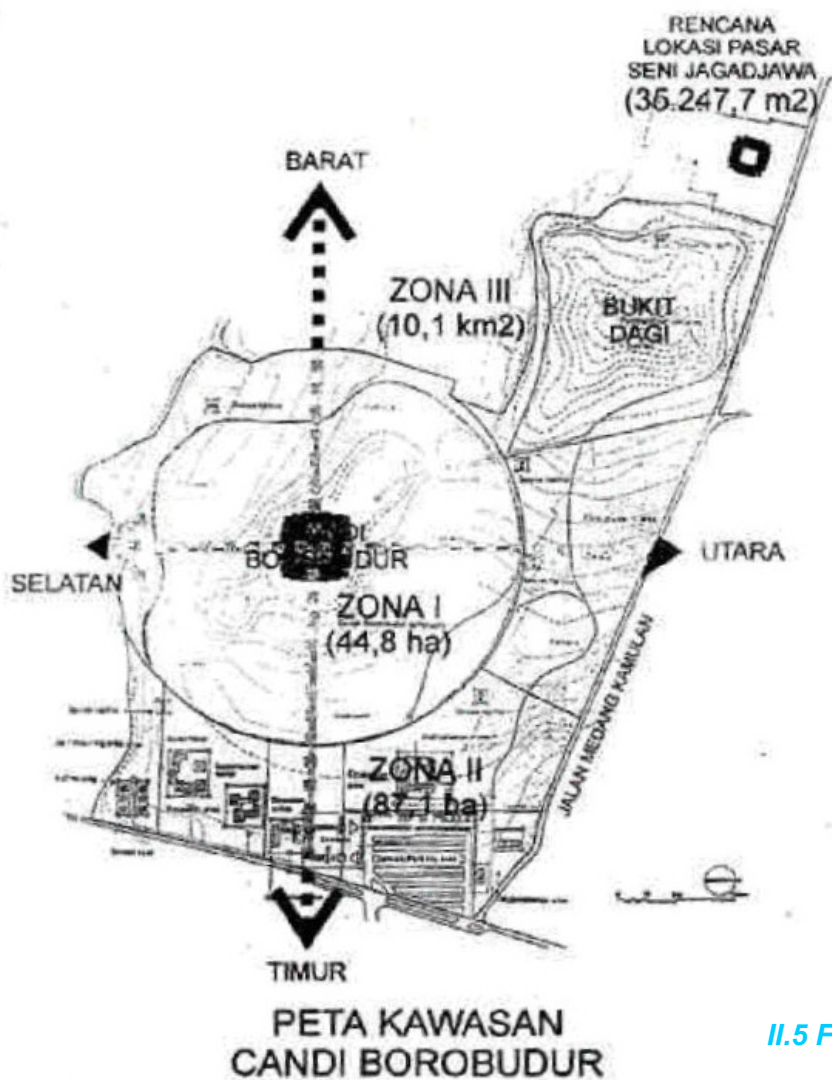
II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The Central Government, through the Ministry of Culture & Tourism and its Development Board, manages the core WH zone; the Archaeological Park (zone 2); and local government (zones 3-5).
- Borobudur Studies & Conservation Institute manages site conservation. The Archaeological Park manages tourism. The Archaeological Park should have a greater role in conservation and environmental management. Magelang Regency is formulating a landscaping plan.
- Some clarification of the roles of different authorities is desirable.
- The 1983 management plan covering monitoring, conservation, research and security is operational.
- * Relevant national laws and decrees concerning the World Heritage property include: (i) Indonesian Regulation no. 9, 1990 regarding Tourism; (ii) Indonesian Regulation no. 5, 1992 regarding World Heritage Properties; (iii) President Decree number 1, 1992 regarding the Management of Borobudur, Prambanan and Rato Boko Archaeological Park and its Controlling Area; (iv) Four Ministry of Education and Culture Decrees issued between 1993 and 1995, regarding registration, ownership, protection and research of World Heritage Properties and/or Sites.

Present State of Conservation

- Three conservation issues are mentioned: (i) vandalism by visitors; (ii) soil erosion in the south-eastern part of the site; (iii) analysis and restoration of missing elements.



Map of Borobudur Temple Compounds with Core (Zona I) and Buffer (Zona II and III) zones

Staffing and Training Needs

- Including the Conservation Institute, there are 328 staff associated with the site (of which 111 are security).
- Staffing levels are viewed as inadequate.
- Training is needed in management, laboratory work, monitoring & conservation methods.
- There is a shortage of expertise problem as professional staff retire.

Financial Situation

- Funding comes from the annual Budget of the Government. No figures supplied.
- Funding is recognised as inadequate.
- * International Assistance from WHF as follows: (i) 1999, US\$5,000 On-site promotion at Borobudur and Prambanan (not implemented).

Access to IT

- The Conservation Institute has 10 PCs.
- Internet and e-mail access.

Visitor Management

- 2.58 million visitors in 2001 (of which 111,136 were foreign tourists). The figure almost doubled in between 1998 and 2001.
- Visitor facilities include parking (for up to 100 buses & 300 cars), shops, refreshments, toilets, museum and information centre, kindergarten and nursery. The need for improved toilets and site information is recognised.
- The site is promoted through the media, exhibitions, the Borobudur Festival and a 10 km run.
- There is a visitor management plan which specifies arrangements for: (i) buses & car parking; (ii) management of the retail area; (iii) visitor reception including bag searches; (iv) visitor circuit of the property; and (v) special facilities for official visitors.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Construction of high-rises near the site,
- Uncontrolled vendors in zones 1 & 2,
- Earthquakes,
- Vandalism & littering from visitors,
- Potential side-effects from cleaning micro-organic growth off stonework.

Counteractive Plans

- Risk preparedness consists of a plan for: (i) visitor management; (ii) increased security; and (iii) environmental monitoring.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- Monitoring is carried out by the national authorities in collaboration with Gadjah Mada University. There is no formal monitoring plan.
- Earthquake monitoring, which began in 1997, has recorded two tremors (3 and 6 on the Richter Scale).
- There is a need for more human resources, better equipment, and easily implementable schemes.

Monitoring Indicators

- Indicators include: (i) slope stability, (ii) soil erosion, (iii) stone damage, (iv) flora & fauna.
- The stability of the monument and hillside are monitored by geodetic, geotechnic & level surveys. GPS is also employed.
- Stone damage is monitored by direct observation.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- The stonework so far shows no consequential ill effect from micro-organic growth cleaning.
- Action through the Borobudur Studies & Conservation Institute is proposed in 2003 to resolve problems relating to the: (i) need for greater numbers of qualified personnel; (ii) increasing budget provision for equipment & conservation activity; (iii) improving international collaboration; and (iv) improving regulations for heritage management.

* State of Conservation Reports

1995 WHC-95/CONF.201/4 The Bureau noted the recommendations of the 3rd International Experts Meeting, commended the Govt. for its work over two decades, and requested the Centre to assist in preparing a State of Conservation report.

1995 WHC-95/CONF.203/5 The Committee received the State of Conservation report and commended the authorities for its rapid preparation.

INDONESIA

Prambanan Temple Compounds

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1991

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Development of Culture and Tourism Board
Department of Development and Preservation of Culture
4th Floor, E Building, Komp. Depdiknas
Jl. Jend. Sudirman, Senajan,
Jakarta 10270
Indonesia
Tel: + 62 21 572 5035
Fax: + 62 21 572 5578
E-mail: anom@depbudpar.go.id

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C i, iv

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
"Prambanan temple compound consists of Prambanan Temple (also called Lorjonggrang), Sewu Temple, Bubrah Temple and Lumbung Temple. Prambanan Temple itself is a complex consisting of 240 temples. [...] All the above mentioned temples form the Prambanan Archaeological Park."
While Lorjonggrang, dating from the 9th century, is a brilliant example of Hindu religious bas-reliefs, Sewu, with its four pairs of Dwarapala giant statues, is Indonesia's largest Buddhist complex.
With over 500 temples, Prambanan Temple Compound represents not only an architectural and cultural treasure, but also a standing proof of past religious peaceful cohabitation.

Status of Site Boundaries

- Zone 1 should be revised as it does not cover all the archaeological remains surrounding Prambanan and Sewu temples. Zone 2 (buffer zone) should be free of any archaeological remains, the problem being today that the four main temples are actually included in the second zone.

- The main objective of extending the preserved zone to outer temples is to make sure that the "Prambanan Temple Compounds" WH property truly represents Prambanan as the capital of Ancient Mataram Kingdom.



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II.3 Statement of Authenticity / Integrity

Status of Authenticity/ Integrity

- The World Heritage value is considered to have been maintained.

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- Relevant national laws include: (i) Regulation No. 9 regarding tourism (1990); (ii) Regulation No. 5 regarding World Heritage Properties (1992); (iii) President Decree No. 1 regarding the management of Borobudur, Prambanan, Rato Boko Archaeological Park & its Controlling Area (1992); (iv) 4 ministerial decrees on registration, ownership, protection & research in WH properties issued between 1993 and 1995.
- Relevant regional laws include: (i) Regulation of Yogyakarta Special Region no. 6, 1997 regarding the determination of 7 'cultural preservation areas'; (ii) The Governor of Yogyakarta Special Region's Decree no. 236/KPTS/1995 regarding the establishment of cultural preservation community.
- The ongoing management plan implemented in 1953 not only deals with environmental arrangements and temple conservation and restoration, but also insists on visitor management and enhancing of security regulations.

Present State of Conservation

- The regular monitoring of the Prambanan complex showed the following modifications: (i) oxidation & stone cracks due to the use of iron-hoes in the 1953 restoration of the Siwa Temple; (ii) wearing-out of stone due to an increase in the number of visitors; (iii) using cement instead of stone; (iv) natural factors affecting the monuments such as rain, water, ultra violet rays, micro-organisms & grass growing on the stone surfaces.

- ## Staffing and Training Needs

- ## Financial Situation

- ### Access to IT

- ## Visitor Management

-
- PRAMBANAN TEMPLE COMPOUNDS AND ITS VICINITIES (642/1991)**
- NOTATION**
- 1ST ZONE
 - 2ND ZONE
 - 3RD ZONE
 - PROPOSED 4TH ZONE

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II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Increasing visitor pressure, resulting in wearing-out of stone and vandalism.
- Development of local communities in zone 3, threatening the harmony of the site's landscape.
- Extensive stone erosion (between 0.1 and 7.6 cm deep) on Prambanan and Sewu temples.
- Stone damage due to rainwater infiltration from the temple roofs and growth of moulds, fungus, etc.
- Potential natural disasters such as earthquakes (either tectonic or volcanic).



Hawkers at the second yard of the Prambanan Temple Complex

Counteractive Plans

- "During school holiday, the number of visitors is more than maximum capacity, so that another potential tourist destination should be found by the government in order to spread out the visitors."
- The government's participation in the control of properties in zone 2 is low. "Its participation should be increased by activating Dinas Tata Kota (City Planning Service) to use and manage the land, so that the environment developing does not threaten the preservation of the temple and communities' residences are better distributed."
- Co-operation is planned with the Borobudur Study and Conservation Institute to do research on stone erosion.
- Presently, there is no emergency plan or risk preparedness plan for the World Heritage property.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- A monitoring mission was organized by UNESCO in 1995 in the framework of the WH Monitoring Programme.
- The WH site undergoes regular monitoring from local authorities, although no formal monitoring system has been set up.

- Monitoring observations have been undertaken in co-operation with the Borobudur Study and Conservation Institute, the Gadjah Mada University in Jakarta and the Institute of Environmental Health Engineering.

Monitoring Indicators

- The following indicators are being used regularly during monitoring missions: (i) stability of the temples with regard to the first measurements in 1984; (ii) stone density of temple measurements implemented in 2000; (iii) stone stair erosion; (iv) peeling off of stones under the temples' structure as observed in 1992 and 2002.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- "The important value of Prambanan Temple Compound has raised since [it was] registered on the World Heritage List in 1991."
- The distribution of authority, funding and conservation duties between the PT Taman Wisata Candi Borobudur, Prambanan and Ratu Boko, the provincial and regional government and other institutions is unbalanced.
- The Presidential Decree of 1992 that determines the management of Indonesian World Heritage Properties has to be revised in order to transfer 20% of the entrance fee resources to the preservation and development of the Prambanan Temple Compound.
- "The Body of Developing Culture and Tourism is still responsible for preservation efforts until the present day."
- A management development strategy is currently being elaborated and includes following actions: (i) widening of the management of the Prambanan temples to the cultural heritage located on the hills nearby; (ii) creation of an organization for planning and controlling management in the area: (iii) "environmental impact control is implemented with tight management control and supported by related institutions"; (iv) improving community participation in cultural and environmental preservation by revising current regulations.

* No State of Conservation Reports

PHILIPPINES

Baroque Churches of the Philippines



II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1993

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- National Commission for Culture & the Arts (NCCA)
633 General Luna Street
Intramuros Manila
1002 Manila Q5
Philippines
Tel: + 632 523 5382 / 527 2192
Fax: + 632 527 2191 / 527 2194
Email: ifno@ncca.gov.ph

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C ii, iv

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
“The four Baroque churches besides being outstanding architectural examples reflecting admirable building technology of its time, also affirm the prehistoric importance of their ancient location as they became the nucleus for new towns that have continued to grow, thus anchoring the present to the past.”

“The situation is fluid because the four baroque churches are still very much in use and their development will depend on the current needs of the church. The Catholic Bishops Conference has always maintained that the mission of the church should prevail on all issues referring to restoration.”

Status of Site Boundaries

- The boundaries and buffer zones are considered adequate, except in the case of Sta Maria.
- A revision of the site boundaries around Sta Maria is being actively considered to gain access to retaining walls that are in need of remedial action.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- Authenticity and integrity are considered to have been retained except in the case of Sto Tomas. Additional structures have been attached to the rear end of Sto Tomas, but steps are being taken to remedy the damage.
- A further change in authenticity is anticipated at San Agustin (Intramuros) where there are plans for a conjectural reconstruction of some ruins on the site into a commercial building.

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The report cites 17 legal instruments, from the 1987 Constitution to Presidential Decrees, Republic Acts and Executive Orders indicating a highly complex situation defining national heritage and its protection.
- Cultural heritage legislation in the Philippines depends on the type of object, its regional or national significance, and the tasks surrounding its discovery, identification, preservation and refurbishment.
- The Baroque churches are managed by a task force created in 1996 and composed of the National Historic Institute, the National Commission for Culture and the Arts, the Department of Tourism, the Diocese of Laoag and the Parish Priest of Paoay Church.
- “A tripartite agreement among the three agencies is currently being negotiated to further refine the collaborative efforts, primarily for the preservation of the World Heritage Site Churches.”

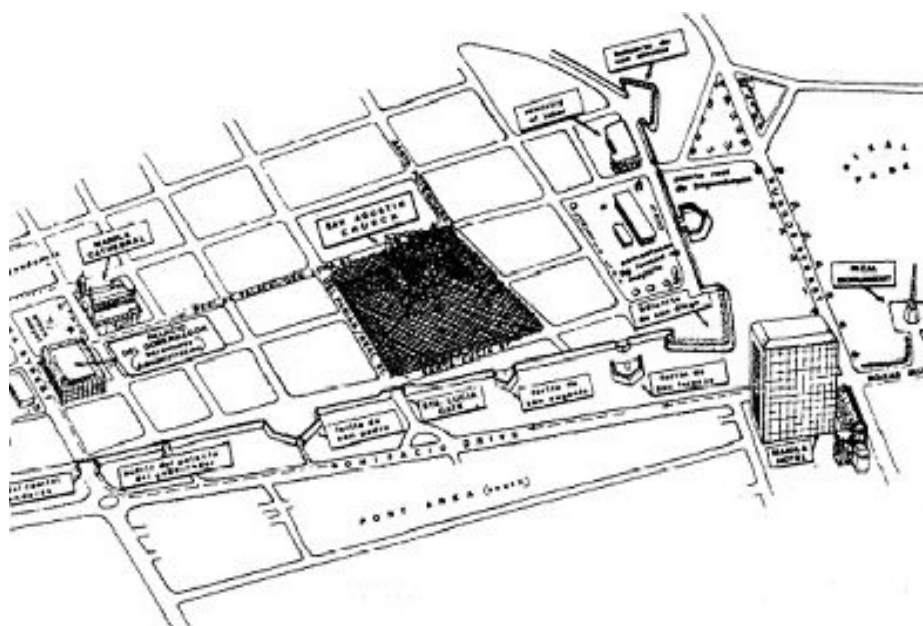
Present State of Conservation

- “The situation is fluid because the four baroque churches are still very much in use and their development will depend on the current needs of the church. The Catholic Bishops Conference has always maintained that the mission of the church should prevail on all issues referring to restoration.”
- Major interventions at the property include: (i) archaeological excavations; (ii) building material sampling for laboratory analysis and structural/engineering studies.

Staffing and Training Needs

- Individual churches retain carpenters for routine maintenance, and NCCA has a pool of experts to provide technical advice.
- NCCA offers training to church authorities and their maintenance staff.
- NCCA's own training needs relate to use of equipment for monitoring structures.

© NCCA



3D plan of St. Agustin Intramuros Church, with its Buffer zone (in grey)

- Sto Tomas is threatened by excessive “beautification” and San Agustin (Intramuros) has suffered from inappropriate use of concrete in repair works.
- “There is an increasing impact of air pollution and vibrations caused by tourist influx and other activities surrounding the Churches.”

Counteractive Plans

- Emergency/management plans are in preparation. San Agustin (Intramuros) is to have seismic monitoring.
- Sta Maria is to have an improved drainage system.
- San Agustin (Paoay) will benefit from a traffic re-routing programme.

Financial Situation

- NCCA allocated US\$ 377,000 to the site in 2002 for structural repairs, studies and preparation of a master plan. Funding is considered inadequate.
- * International Assistance from WHF as follows: (i) 1997, US\$22,000 training assistance for enhanced management; (ii) 1998, US\$22,000 Training assistance for enhanced management; (iii) 1998, US\$5,000 Promotional assistance.

Access to IT

- 2 PCs are available with Internet access, as well as a printer, a scanner and a digital camera. E-mail is not in use.

Visitor Management

- There are no visitor statistics available.
- Parish offices serve as information centres, and San Agustin has a museum.
- There is a need for improved information centres and publications.
- There are no visitor management plans.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- All four churches are in a seismic zone that puts them at risk of earthquake damage.
- All the properties are affected by airborne salts from the sea, Sta Maria is threatened by soil erosion on the slope where it is built, and San Agustin is threatened by air pollution and urban pressure.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- No formal monitoring system is in place.
- A monitoring plan for San Agustin (Paoay), developed by ICOMOS Japan, is to be adopted.
- Monitoring plans will be developed for the other sites after completion of detailed engineering studies.
- There is a shortage of monitoring equipment and trained staff to use it.



Cracks in the retaining wall of Sta Maria Church, Ilocos Sur

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Monitoring Indicators

- Indicators identified as the Philippines Procedural Standards on Conservation and Restoration are : (i) feasibility study; (ii) detailed engineering study; (iii) conservation and restoration.

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

- “A legal protective framework has to be laid out in order to implement fully the restoration procedure laid down by UNESCO.”
- At San Agustin (Paoay) the Detailed Engineering Study recommended by ICOMOS Japan will be completed. Monitoring of movement in the main façade will be upgraded. Vegetal growth will be removed from the walls, walls will be consolidated, and seismic monitoring will be implemented.
- At Sta Maria urgent work is required to improve drainage and secure the retaining walls.
- Further action plans will be developed after completion of Detailed Engineering Studies for Sta Maria. “A technical assistance, like that requested for Paoay Church, should also be requested for Sta. Maria, so that a reactive monitoring mission may be conducted.”

*** No State of Conservation Reports**

THAILAND

Historic Town of Sukhothai and Associated Historic Towns



II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1991

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- 6th Regional Office of Fine Arts, Sukhothai Province, Bureau of Archaeology, Fine Arts Department
- Sukhothai Historical Park
Muang District, Sukhothai 64210
Tel: + 66 55 611 110
Fax: + 66 55 611 110
- Si Satchanalai Historical Park
Muang District, Sukhothai 64130
Tel: + 66 55 641 571
Fax: + 66 55 641 571
- Kamphaeng Phet Historical Park
Muang District, Kamphaeng Phet 62000
Thailand
Tel: + 66 55 711 921
Fax: + 66 55 711 921

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C i, iii

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
The historic town of Sukhothai and associated historic towns are comprised of three archaeological sites of great value for national and regional history: the Sukhothai Historical Park, Si Satchanalai Historical Park, and the Kamphaeng Phet Historical Park.
As examples of ancient city planning, both Sukhothai and Si Satchanalai represent seats of political power and religious dominance. Kamphaeng Phet, being a garrison town to the south, would provide lessons for military and strategic studies.
The architectural style of Sukhothai religious structures reflects Khmer and Singhalese influences as well as its own unique contribution. The Sukhothai style of the Buddha's statues and images is often referred to as "the finest of Thai Buddhist art".

"A legal problem arises in the case of the Sukhothai Historical Park from the desire of people living within the borders of the park to own their land. However, this does not affect the property, which has been previously registered as World Heritage."

Status of Site Boundaries

- Borders and buffer zone of the property are considered adequate.
- However, the Sukhothai Historical Park faces a legal problem arising from the desire of people living within its borders to own their land. This does not, however, affect the property, which has previously been registered as WH.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- World Heritage value is considered to have been maintained. No changes are foreseen.
- In the case of the Sukhothai Historical Park, the Fine Arts Dept. has set up a committee called 'The Committee for the Consideration of the Permit for Housing Construction within the Sukhothai Historical Park'. The Committee's duty is to consider the style, height, and suitability of buildings which the locals and the private sector propose to build in the area and which may affect the WH property.

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- Management of the property is governed within the framework of two national laws: (i) 'Act on Ancient Monuments, Antiques, Objects of Art and Nations Museums' B.E. 2504 (1961), amended in B.E. 2535 (1992); (ii) 'Regulations of the Fine Arts Department Concerning the Conservation of Monuments' B.E. 2528

Present State of Conservation

- "After receiving the World Heritage status in 1991, more excavations and restoration of monuments have been conducted in the area as more than a hundred archaeological sites outside the city wall of Si Satchanalai had not been properly studied. In 1992-2002, excavations and restorations had been practiced in more than 25 sites. The demarcation of the historical park area covering the area of 45 sq. km. was also conducted. The problem Si Satchanalai is facing concerns the communities around the historical park. The original community

which does not negatively affect the World Heritage area will be maintained and developed. There will be a construction control in the near future. The community negatively affecting the World Heritage area will be relocated to a more suitable location.”

- “Some of the plans are being implemented, for instance, the excavation to study the characteristics of building remains, which is controlled, documented, and reported by archaeologists. The experts on architecture, archaeology, conservation, and scientists from the Fine Arts Department and other sectors will conduct the analysis and design restoration plans.”
- At Kamphaeng Phet Historical Park, “there is a plan to relocate the local communities to the area which will not affect the landscape.”

Staffing and Training Needs

- The Sukhothai Historical Park employs 140 people, 123 of which are temporary employees. The Si Satchanalai Historical Park employs 71 people. The Kamphaeng Phet Historical Park employs 92 people.
- In 2003, studies will be conducted to devise and improve implementation plans concerning mainly: (i) excavation, archaeological research and restoration of ancient monuments; (ii) development, conservation of landscapes and control of land use; (iii) development of information and education services; (iv) promotion of tourism and local communities
- The Park still needs architects and/or landscape architects to manage the site considering the recent expansion and the increase in the number of tourists over the last few years.
- The Park also lacks exhibition and retail buildings, guides and electronic devices for exhibition and marketing purposes.

Financial Situation

- “The limited budget allocated by the Government is insufficient to protect, conserve, and revive the site and is being used mainly for tourism management. Even though the site also receives some funding from local private agencies, the funding is still low and could not be used to obtain successful results.”
- The Sukhothai Historical Park has received financial assistance from American Express Co Ltd. for the cleaning of Phra Ajana Buddha Image.
- No figures supplied.
- * International Assistance from WHF: none.

Access to IT

- Neither the Sukhothai Historical Park nor the Si Satchanalai Historical Park provide IT facilities, whether for staff members or visitors.
- The Kamphaeng Phet Historical Park has opened a website and allows visitors to access computers and accessories in their Tourist Information Centre (3

PCs, a laser printer, an ink-jet printer, a modem, a UPS, and a touch-screen computer)

- None of the historical parks uses GIS.

Visitor Management

- There has been an increase in tourist numbers in the three sites over the last few years, causing an expansion of commodities in the vicinities.
- Tourist facilities within the three sites include: tourist information centres, site museums, restrooms, parking lots, restaurants, souvenir shops, leaflets, maps, guidebooks.
- A ‘Plan on the Conservation and Development of World Heritage Sites’ has been implemented to respond to an increasing tourism. The old Master Plan will be improved and a new Master Plan devised through brainstorming sessions between various agencies.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Construction of tourism-related buildings and infrastructures in the areas close to the three sites
- Deterioration of monuments due to natural factors such as tropical climate, underground water level, and earthquake.

Counteractive Plans

- For plans concerned with tourism management, see II.4 – Visitor Management
- In order to prevent natural disasters and to deal with them adequately, an emergency plan has been set up, as well as preparation to act against possible damages.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- The Fine Arts Dept. has set up monitoring measures as follows: (i) a security system to prevent looting, illegal land use, and any other actions which would violate the site regulations; (ii) “threat-based inspections” by archaeologists & technicians; and (iii) conservators to monitor the situation once or twice every year.

Monitoring Indicators

- “The Fine Arts Dept. is in the process of improving the standards of the actual monitoring system in the historical parks.”

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- As the historic town of Sukhothai and associated historic towns are the finest example of early Thai art and architecture as well as a testimony of the nation building process of the Thai Kingdom, Sukhothai, Si Satchanalai, and Kamphaeng Phet's conservation and promotion are of utmost importance to the Thai Government and people.
- "The upcoming project is to develop historical parks in the area outside the city walls. The timeframe for the management of the Sukhothai and Kamphaeng Phet Historical Parks is ten years whereas the management plan of the Si Satchanalai Historical Park is being adapted."

*** No State of Conservation Reports**

THAILAND

Historic City of Ayutthaya and Associated Historic Towns

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1991

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- 3rd Regional Office of Fine Arts, Pra Nakorn Sri Ayutthaya Province
Bureau of Archaeology
Fine Arts Department
- Ayutthaya Historical Park
Muang District, Pra Nakorn Sri Ayutthaya 13000
Thailand
Tel: + 65 35 242 284
Fax: + 65 15 242 286

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C iii

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
“The historic city of Ayutthaya and associated historic towns (...) are the evidence of the highest prosperity of a Southeast Asian civilization in the 14th – 19th centuries AD. Ayutthaya, founded in 807 AD, was the second capital of the Kingdom of Siam after Sukhothai. It was one of the important economic and trade centers of the region. The economic prosperity of Ayutthaya resulted in the flourishing of all sorts of arts and culture, which are still evident nowadays.”

Status of Site Boundaries

- Attempts have been made to extend the preserved area in order to provide a buffer zone, but the immediate realization of this buffer zone is impeded by the closeness of the contemporary city of Ayutthaya.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity / Integrity

Status of Authenticity/ Integrity

- Restorations of the historic city of Ayutthaya and associated historic towns started in 1854-1868, long before its inscription on the WH List.
- “However, after becoming a World Heritage in 1991, the Fine Arts Dept. improved the Plan to cover a broader area and aspects. The Plan is known as the Master Plan of the Historic City of Ayutthaya, which aims to maintain the integrity and uniqueness of this World Heritage site.”



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II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- Management of the property is governed within the framework of two national laws: (i) ‘Act on Ancient Monuments, Antiques, Objects of Art and Nations Museums’ B.E. 2504 (1961), amended in B.E. 2535 (1992); (ii) ‘Regulations of the Fine Arts Department Concerning the Conservation of Monuments’ B.E. 2528.
- * The ‘City Planning Act’ of 1975 reinforces the legal framework for the protection of the property through zoning regulations.

Present State of Conservation

- “In 1993, the Master Plan on the Conservation and Development of the Historic City of Ayutthaya was devised to provide a framework and guidelines. It is comprised of 5 major plans as follows: (i) Archaeology, History, and Ancient Monuments; (ii) Development and Improvement of Infrastructure; (iii) Improvement of Environment and Landscape; (iv) Development and Improvement of Community; (v) Relocation and Improvement of Land Use.

Staffing and Training Needs

- The staff at the Ayutthaya Historical Park is divided into academic and administrative staff. Both should be provided with additional training on site management and local community involvement.
- A scientific laboratory conducts regular research on matters related to restoration and preservation of the site’s monuments.

Financial Situation

- The budget for the preservation and management of the Historic City of Ayutthaya is allocated by the Government of Thailand, but is insufficient to cover the financial needs when compared to the budget framework of the 'Master Plan on the Conservation and Development of the Historic City of Ayutthaya'.
- Entrance fees at the Ayutthaya Historical Park totalled 25.81 million Thai Baht (US\$ 598,840). * No information on the date of this figure is provided.
- * Since the emergency assistance request of US\$ 30,000 granted in 1996 to undertake emergency support and consolidation work on monuments at the Ayutthaya Historical Park deteriorated by the 1995 floods, no international assistance has been requested for the historic city of Ayutthaya.
- The Ayutthaya Historical Park has received financial assistance from American Express Co Ltd. for the reviving of monuments after the 1995 flooding.
- * International Assistance from WHF: none.

Access to IT

- Staff members have five PCs with Internet and email access at their disposal.
- Visitors have on-site Internet and email access.

Visitor Management

- Tourist facilities at the Ayutthaya Historical Park include: printed and video documentation as well as exhibitions on the WH Site; parking spaces, restrooms, a website; telephone, telegram and currency exchange services.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- The historic city of Ayutthaya being an island city on Chao Praya river, the major threat to its preservation and management is the risk of flooding.
- * The increase of visitors might constitute a threat in the near future if no specific visitor management plan is implemented.

Counteractive Plans

- To prevent the regular flooding from damaging the monuments both within and outside of the City island, an anti-flooding system is in construction. At present, the system within the City isle has been successfully set up.
- A system preventing flooding inside the preserved monuments area has also been set up according to the Master Plan's recommendations. The first of two phases of this plan has successfully been implemented.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- The personnel of the Ayutthaya Historical Park is responsible for conducting all monitoring activities.
- A formal monitoring system to control and supervise the preservation and restoration of the historic city of Ayutthaya is currently being established by the Fine Arts Dept. in charge of the management of the WH property.

Monitoring Indicators

- No information provided.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- "The historic city of Ayutthaya and associated historic towns is being preserved and managed to maintain its integrity."
- The proposed expansion of the preserved area to provide a buffer zone between the historic and the modern cities of Ayutthaya should take place as soon as possible.
- Similarly, amendments to the 'Master Plan on the Conservation and Development of the Historic City of Ayutthaya' are planned in order to change the ancient city of Ayutthaya into the Ayutthaya Historic Park.

* No State of Conservation Reports

THAILAND

Ban Chiang Archaeological Site

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1992

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Ban Chiang National Museum
Fine Arts Department
Nhonghan District
Udonthanee Province 41320
Thailand
Tel: + 66 42 208 340
Fax: + 66 42 208 340

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C iii

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
"The Ban Chiang Archaeological Site is an evidence of prehistoric settlement and culture while the artefacts found show a prosperous ancient civilization with advanced technology which has evolved for 5,000 years. (...) The prosperity of the Ban Chiang culture also spread to more than a hundred archaeological sites in the Northeast of Thailand. As a result, Ban Chiang is a significant archaeological site for the study of Southeast Asian and World Prehistory."

Status of Site Boundaries

- No information supplied.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- At present, the status of authenticity of the WH property is satisfying, except for the following physical changes: (i) expansion of nearby communities; (ii) infrastructure development; and (iii) mixing of local and foreign cultures.
- The integrity of the site is preserved through the particular situation of Ban Chiang. Indeed, most of its cultural heritage is buried and strong measures have been taken to maintain and preserve the buried heritage.



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II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- Management of the property is governed within the framework of three national laws: (i) 'Act on Ancient Monuments, Antiques, Objects of Art and Nations Museums' B.E. 2504 (1961), amended in B.E. 2535 (1992); (ii) Land Digging and Land Filling Act B.E. 2543; (iii) Announcement No. 189 of the Revolutionary Group prohibiting illegal excavation in the area of Udon Thani, Sakon Nakorn, Khon Kaen, and Mukdaharn

Present State of Conservation

- "Ban Chiang is different from other WH sites as its heritage is mostly buried. The artefacts excavated and exhibited are only a small part. Therefore, there has to be a strong measure to maintain and preserve the buried heritage. Other contemporary sites in nearby areas should also be managed following the correct conservation methods."
- Ban Chiang being part of the OECF plan to promote tourism in Indochina, the following works have been undertaken for the preservation of the site: (i) refurbishment of the Princess Mother building; (ii) refurbishment of the Lottery building; (iii) improvement of the Wat Pho Sri Nai excavation pit; (iv) improvement of the Ban Thai Puan excavation pit; (v) improvement of landscape and facilities in the Ban Chiang Museum and within the Ban Chiang community; (vi) construction of a museum storage.
- The establishment of phase 1 (2002-2006) of the 'Plan on the Preservation and Development of Arts and Culture' will assess future conservation needs pertaining to the different site zones (nuclear zone, buffer zone, protective zone).

Staffing and Training Needs

- "The Fine Arts Dept. has conducted a project to raise awareness in preservation and to build a cultural network among the locals."
- The following education programmes have already been conducted: (i) training and establishment of local volunteers for the preservation of cultural heritage; (ii) training of monks on the preservation of cultural heritage; and (iii) lectures to local agencies

and academic institutions on archaeology and preservation needs.

Financial Situation

- Thanks to funding from the OECF and international partners such as University of Pennsylvania in the USA and Sumimoto Bank in Japan, projects on the preservation of Ban Chiang's cultural and historical heritage have been implemented.
- "The Ban Chiang Archaeological site still needs international assistance in terms of academic affairs, finance, and conservation." No figures supplied.
- * International Assistance from WHF: none.

Access to IT

- No information provided.

Visitor Management

- Between 1995 and 2002, the total number of visitors was 1.11 million, with a peak in 1996 and 1997. Since then, annual visits to the site decreased from 261,430 in 1997 to 64,956 in 2002.
- In order to develop tourism in the area of the site, three exhibition halls have been constructed, as well as a road leading from the Ban Chiang National Museum to Wat Pho Sri Nai pit and Ban Thai Puan pit.
- "The Ban Chiang National Museum has provided sufficient facilities to serve visitors and academic activities including electricity, tap water, and transportation."

"Ban Chiang is different from other WH properties as its heritage is mostly buried. The artefacts excavated and exhibited are only a small part. Therefore, there has to be a strong measure to maintain and preserve the buried heritage."

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Expansion of local communities resulting in invasion of the protected archaeological areas due to growing land needs for farming and living.
- "Illegal excavation of archaeological sites to find pottery, beads, bronze tools, etc. conducted by the locals and antique dealers from other places."
- Illegal excavation in order to attract tourists.

Counteractive Plans

- "To prevent the negative impact on the conservation and restoration of the Ban Chiang archaeological site, two plans have been set up to handle the above problems within the timeframe of three years (2003-2006)": (i) Plan to conserve and develop the Ban Chiang archaeological site; (ii) Strategic plan to develop the Ban Chiang community.
- The aim of these plans is to incorporate civil society development into the preservation and restoration efforts undertaken by the Ban Chiang National Museum in order to avoid conflicting interests.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- "The Fine Arts Dept. is in the process of improving the standard of the monitoring system in the historical parks and archaeological sites."

Monitoring Indicators

- No information provided

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- "The artefacts excavated and exhibited are only a small part of the heritage, and the buried heritage also needs to be preserved and maintained following the correct conservation methods."
- Local and national cultural government agencies are working together to include an area surrounding the Ban Chiang Archaeological Site into the Master Plan to further conserve and develop the site.
- "Following the Constitution B.E. 2540, the Fine Arts Dept. has prepared a long-term plan to transfer some duties on the preservation of cultural heritage to local administrative agencies which is the Plan on the Conservation and Development of Arts and Culture phase 9 (2003-2006)." This plan includes: (i) training on arts and culture for the public; (ii) collaboration within the community to benefit the preservation of arts and culture; (iii) local museums initiative; (iv) pilot project on the participatory approach to the conservation and management of cultural property; and (v) community training programme to transfer preservation responsibilities to local communities and agencies.

* No State of Conservation Reports

VIETNAM

Complex of Huế Monuments

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1993

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Hué Monuments Conservation Centre
23 Tong Duy Tan,
Hue City
Vietnam
Tel: + 84 54 529 012
Fax: + 84 54 526 083
Email: hue-mcc@dng.vnn.vn

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria C iv

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
“The Hué monument complex represents unique architectural, sculptural and aesthetic achievements and highly creative labour of the Vietnamese people over a long span of time, particularly in monumental arts, urban planning and landscape design.”
The complex “is regarded as one of the most important physical representations of the national heritage (...) In spite of social, economic influences, of war as well as human settlement, the Hue monument complex still maintains quite intact appearance of an imperial capital of the former Vietnam empire in the 19th century.”

Status of Site Boundaries

- The borders and buffer zone of the property are considered adequate.
- Protective zoning was introduced in 1992.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- World Heritage value is considered to have been maintained.
- Changes in authenticity/integrity are foreseen due to: (i) urbanisation & development of infrastructure affecting the setting; (ii) increasing numbers of tourists affecting the capacity and lifespan of buildings; (iii) tropical climate and natural disasters.



II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

- Management of the property is governed within the framework of the following laws and decrees: (i) Law on Cultural Heritage, 2001; (ii) Circular No. 04-NQ-TU concerning the “promotion of the preservation and presentation of Hué Historic Monuments in the period 2001-2005, 2001”; (iii) Decision No. 1264/QĐ-UB concerning the regulation of functions, tasks, authority and organizational structure of the Hue Monuments Conservation Centre, 1999; (iv) Decision No. 105/TTg concerning the approval of the planning project of conservation and presentation of the Hué Monuments Complex from 1996 to 2010; 1996; (v) Ordinance on the Protection of Historical Cultural Relics and Scenic Sites, 1984.
- The Dept. of Conservation & Museums manages the property through the Provincial People’s Committee and the Hué Monuments Conservation Centre.
- There is a Management Plan, which organised a survey of historic buildings, investigated encroachments and made an inventory of moveable cultural heritage.
- Future actions include: (i) encouraging people to relocate from protected areas; (ii) regularising penalties for encroachments; (iii) working with the provincial agencies to define controls in protected areas between 1994 and 1999 .

Present State of Conservation

- Restorations are undertaken according to the principles of the Venice Charter and the Nara Conference on Authenticity.

Staffing and Training Needs

- There are 645 staff of whom 210 have a degree or postgraduate degree.
- Staffing levels are viewed as inadequate.
- Training needs are identified in heritage management, maintenance/restoration, conservation and museology.

Financial Situation

- Funding comes from the annual government budget, entrance fees, private funds, bi-lateral projects, NGOs & the World Monuments Fund.
- Funding is considered as inadequate.
- * International Assistance from WHF as follows: (i) 1994, US\$20,000 Technical Assistance; (ii) 1995, US\$108,000 Technical Assistance, establishing Conservation Laboratory; (iii) 1996, US\$12,500 Technical Assistance, re-evaluation of site boundary; (iv) 1997, US\$35,000 Technical Assistance, revision of planning regulations; (v) 1998, US\$50,000 Emergency Assistance, for the Queen Mother's Palace; (vi) 1999, US\$5,000 Promotional Assistance; (vii) 1999, US\$16,811 Technical Assistance; (viii) 1999, US\$50,000 Emergency Assistance, following flood; (ix) 2001, US\$9,800 Technical Assistance, Hué Heritage House.

Access to IT

- All offices of the Centre have PCs (37), some of which are networked.
- Internet and e-mail access.
- GIS is in use for recording and monitoring the condition of the monuments. Available software includes Arcview & Mapinfor.

Visitor Management

- 1,103 million visitors in 2001 (of which 376,549 were foreign tourists) generating entrance fees of approx US\$1.6 million.
- Shop, refreshment and toilet facilities are available all over the site. The need for improved visitor information facilities and transport for the elderly and disabled is identified.
- Need for a Visitor Management Plan is recognised.
- Publications are available, a website is in preparation, and an education programme provides texts, competitions and activities for schools.
- There has been a 400% increase in visitors since Inscription in 1993, an increasing number of research and restoration programmes, and a more proactive approach to research and public awareness.

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Urbanisation and traffic pressure within the buffer zone. Tourist numbers are affecting building conservation and changing traditional lifestyles.
- Annual typhoons damage buildings and riverbanks, and cause floods.
- There is a shortage of modern equipment for the work of the Hue Monuments Conservation Centre.

- Documentation concerning heritage properties which was destroyed during the War, is costly and time-consuming to collect.

Counteractive Plans

- Plans are concentrated on natural disaster mitigation.
- Other actions include the implementation of a plan coping with urbanization and economic development issues, as well as co-operation "with ICOMOS to organize a workshop on historic timber structure and traditional mortar, and a training course in treatment of cracks on monuments."

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- No formal system exists. A system of periodic site visits to assess conditions and restoration works is foreseen.
- Monitoring could be improved by raising public awareness, computerising data and increasing training.



Non-traditional building amidst the historic hydrologic heritage of the Hué Citadel

© UNESCO/L. Rampon

Monitoring Indicators

- No indicators have been identified.
- A manual of conservation norms and a bureau for investigation and supervision are identified as the keys to developing indicators.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- The following actions are proposed for the time period 2003-2006: (i) Organising training courses to raise the staff capacity; (ii) Establishing closer links with heritage preservation bodies in Vietnam and abroad; (iii) Upgrading the Centre's GIS; (iv)

Preparing a manual on restoration of traditional houses; (v) Collecting historic documentation, particularly from France and Britain.

- Assistance from the WHF may be needed for organising an international workshop, and study visits to WH Sites in Asia and archives in Europe.

* State of Conservation Reports

1994 WHC-94/CONF.003/6 A mission was to visit the site to prepare a partnership with an agro-chemical company for a termite suppression campaign.

1995 WHC-95/CONF.203/5 The Committee was notified of a proposal by the Working Group of the International Safeguarding Campaign to redefine the Site's boundaries and enforce building codes in the core zone and its two buffer zones. With bi-lateral support the GIS will be expanded to cover the whole Province.

1996 WHC-96/CONF.201/7B It was proposed to support a re-evaluation of land use and building regulations in the buffer zones. The Government was urged to improve inter-ministerial co-ordination to ensure that infrastructure developments do not undermine the value of the site.

1997 WHC-97/CONF.208/8BRev Damage caused by the September 1997 typhoon; and continued building violations in the buffer zones were reported. The co-operation agreement between Hué, Lille and UNESCO to review land-use and building regulations, and the establishment of the Heritage House, an advisory service for local people, were welcomed. It was suggested that the Government be invited to submit a report on the options for the upgrading and construction of roads, on measures to stop building violations, and on the impact of the typhoon to the site.

1998 WHC-98/CONF.202/4 The continued efforts of the authorities and Hué Conservation Centre, with technical support of Lille and UNESCO, in mitigating the threat to Hué caused by inappropriate buildings and densification of land use were encouraged. The State Party was requested to submit a report on progress in the elaboration and application of regulations concerning urban design and land-use in Zones 1 and 2 of the site.

1999 WHC-99/CONF.209/14 The continued efforts of the Authorities and the Hué Conservation Centre, with the support of Lille, UNESCO and the French Government, in halting the deterioration of the protected areas of Hué were appreciated. The State Party, the World Heritage Centre and Lille were encouraged in the organization of a donors' meeting, scheduled in April 2000, and requested that invitations be extended to members of the Committee and advisory bodies, as well as to the international development agencies and diplomatic missions. It was noted that the report requested by 15 September 1999 had not been received, and the request was reiterated for a comprehensive report with conservation and development plan of Hué to be provided by 15 September 2000.

2000 WHC-2000/CONF.204/10 Damage caused to the monuments and urban heritage of the site by the November 1999 floods was noted with concern. Appreciation was expressed for the manner in which the authorities handled emergency actions to prevent further damage and for preparing the project proposals. The UNESCO Bureau for extra budgetary Funding was to co-operate with the World Heritage Centre in seeking donors for these projects. In view of the damage and the funding required to redress the situation and to mitigate risks of future floods, the State Party was invited to consider inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger and to report their decision to the World Heritage Centre by 15 September.