



PARTICIPANTS' PRE-WORKSHOP CASE STUDIES

<p>Reza SHARIFI Leader Afghan Cultural Heritage Organization Afghanistan</p>
<p>Bamiyan Valley</p>
<p>a. Description of the site under management of the applicant and corresponding data on that site</p> <p>An extensive area of remains along the foot of the cliffs bordering the north side of the valley. A length of c. 1800 m the cliff face is honeycombed with some 750 artificial caves, all forming a part of an extensive Buddhist monastic centre. Some are very large and elaborately decorated in sculptures and frescos. There are two large standing statues of Buddha, 53 m and 38 m high respectively, with a third seated Buddha between the two. At the foot of the cliffs many mounds cover structural remains, including large sputa to the east of the 38 m. Buddha and a series of Turkish-Ghurid fortifications. Some Graeco-Bactrian coins were also excavated here in the 19th century.</p>
<p>b. Description of the current management system and problem observed</p> <p>Cultural heritage worldwide faces risk of damage as a result of natural and human impact. This is a particularly serious problem for the preservation of cultural heritage sites in developing and post-conflict countries. The situation gets even worse in countries like Afghanistan which has been suffering the civil, vandalism and iconoclasm. Among these causes, the impact from the human resource sector is much more devastating. Since 2002 the international community has made great effort in rebuilding and recovering severely damaged Afghan cultural heritage. At the time being two big organizations, the United Nations Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as well as the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) are attempting to do some at least preserve the thing which is remained.</p>
<p>c. Suggestion for a project</p> <p>Lack of the awareness among the local people and about the value of the world heritage site in Bamiyan and some times the mismanagement of the project has a really bad and sever impact on the preserving the world heritage site, needed big campaign through deferent seminars, workshop and mass Medias. Without participating the local people on preserving the world heritage site, any kind of activities by the government wont be enough successful.</p>



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Banteay Chhmar Temple

a. Description of the current management system and problem observed

Most structure are in state of collapse, but there is still much to see. Most important are the bas reliefs in the country, the other two being at the Bayon and at Angkor Wat. These bas reliefs depict Khmer battle scenes as well as both Hindu and Buddhist mythology (reflecting the religious tolerance of the Jayavarman VII, the king of that area). Also of interest is the large baray (man made reservoir measuring 1.6 km X 0.8 km) locate to the east. In the center is a temple (Prasat Mebon). The function of the baray in relation to the region's surface water drainage is intriguing.

The temple is preparing to the World Heritage site nominee, Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts plan to put it to the World Heritage site in 2010 after two year of Preah Vihear nominated.

Nowadays Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts are working with Global Heritage Fund for the conservation of the main temple and the Cambodia government provided a small budget each year to clear the moat, vegetation, some urgent interventions and cleared some part of stone collapsed since 2005. Especially Ministry proposed to clear the mine for the safety reason to visitor, now most of the areas were cleared and this work will finish soon.

I would like to inform that I am preparing a documentation for the future master plan of the of site management (a parking, the direction for the tourist, a new develop area for the people who lived around the temple when they have their next generation). For the site management we have the base from the royal decree to implement to protect the site.

Working to protection the area is really difficult because in that area there is water supply, from the ancient time.

We meet several problems for the conservation of the monument and management because of the lack staff and money for the permanent of conservation work, today we have an archaeologist (me), an architect and eleven guards to look after the site. As I mention that nowadays Global heritage Fund helps to preserve the main temple and they have some international experts to research the general problem of the site like hydraulic problem.

For the tourist receive there is a Community base to manage the international visitors who came in each month around 150 persons per month. We hope that the visitor will increase the number because the improvement of the road to that area in the near future by the Royal government of Cambodia.

b. Description of the site under management of the applicant and corresponding data on that site

Since October 2007 Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts nominated to be a regional conservator of three provinces in north west of Cambodia (Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Uddor Meanchey province). One of these provinces, there are one important temple call Banteay Chhmar (meaning citadel of cat).

Banteay Chhmar temple lies in northern portion of Banteay Meanchey province in the north-west of Cambodia, approximately 100 km North West of Siem Reap and only 15 km from



the border with Thailand.

The temple complex was established during 12th century as a regional center of Khmer empire site between the two Angkorean Highway. Following the demise of this empire the settlement and its adjoining region were abandoned to gradually reclaim by natural vegetation. The majority of the buildings that now constitute the town were constructing in the last 15 years through a gradual process of resettlement.

Banteay Chhmar is among the largest temple in Cambodia (excluding Angkor) and comprises a number of stone temples. The main temple is surrounded by a moat which is crossed by four causeways lading directly to the entrances to the north, south, east and west. There are also eight satellite temple most of which are also aligned to these compass directions.

c. Suggestion for a project

Nowadays we are working in collaboration with Global Heritage Fund to solve the problem of the hydraulic and the future access for the visitor as they plan following project:

- Restoration of east and south causeway (15 m wide, 60 m long with decorate of the Thevodas and Demons on both side)
- Restore the drains to access the water in and out
- Restoration the south part of the third gallery (53 m long, 6 m wide, 8 m height)
- Clear the front plat form at the east.

I worked with the community and the local authority to receive the tourist like:

- built the temporary parking
- put some sign boat to facilitate the access to visitor
- management of the entrance ticket
- advice the regulation of the built or repair the building in the temple zone

I prepare the master plan of the site management sent to the Department for Safeguarding and preservation monument, Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts as the following proposal:

- Temple zoning
- A parking
- The direction for visitor
- By pass road



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Management and Conservation of China's Cultural Route

a. Description of the site under management of the applicant and corresponding data on that site

Definitely, the structure of our Grand Canal's administration office is unique, much different from the former structure of the Great Wall's administration office. Our union is organized by 33 cities governments, and all of these cities are along this canal. Each city has its own heritage conservation office, but as a part of the canal heritage system, the local conservation office should accept the suggestions from our union office, and our union office should follow the orders from the centre government's conservation office in Beijing.

There are many problems during the three years' net-work:

- Which city could be the leading city of this union, and where could be the site of the union office?
- What is the structure of the new union, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of this structure?
- How to share the benefit of different cities?
- How to deal with the relationship between local conservation offices, union office and centre government conservation office? How to deal with the relationship of all levels of governments and the public communities?
- How to make a new conservation regulation, comparing with the former regulation of the Great Wall?
- How to define the heritage system of the huge canal?
- How to make plan to apply the future World Heritage?

And so on.

b. Description of the current management system and problem observed

The Grand Canal, or the Beijing-Hangzhou Canal, was a giant irrigation project of ancient China. With a history of over 1,400 years and a length of 1,794 kilometers, it is not only one of the world's oldest canals and the longest man-made river in the world, but also the **Road of Chinese Cultural Identity**. Moreover, The Grand Canal nowadays covered almost the whole east China, including 8 important provinces, whose GDP is more than 70% of the whole country's GDP. In 2006, the Centre Government of China decided to apply this huge heritage to be the future World Heritage Site, and then 33 cities along the canal created a union, working on the management and conservation of this important heritage route, as well as its World Heritage Application.

c. Suggestion for a project

I wish I could bring my case study of Grand Canal in particularly and introduce my research on Cultural Routes in generally. I hope my presentation could be a communication platform to exchange the opinions from international experts.



<p>Weihua QIN Assistant Professor Nanjing Institute of Environmental Sciences China</p>
<p>Yancheng Nature Reserve</p>
<p>a. Description of the site under management of the applicant and corresponding data on that site</p> <p>There are several problems and threats among conservation management existing in Yancheng NNR, which including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Unsustainable and illegal exploitation of wetland resources throughout the area; b. Illegal hunting of wildlife resources (e.g. birds and their eggs); c. Large scale population and intense human activities; d. Approximately 40 invasive alien species were distributed. <p>In recent few years, with the continual reclamation to the wild habitat in Yancheng NNR, the distribution area of wetland birds' wintering has changed from belt style to spot style, at the same time, the habitat qualities are keeping descend greatly.</p>
<p>b. Description of the current management system and problem observed</p> <p>As the biggest overwintering area of wild Red-crowned Crane (<i>Grus japonensis</i>) in the world, Yancheng National Nature Reserve (32°38'~34°30'N Latitude, 119°17'~121°05'E Longitude) of Jiangsu province is located in Yancheng coastal marshes, spreads over 4530 Km², along the coast of central and northern Jiangsu province and span five counties. This wetlands consist primarily of extensive inter-tidal mudflats, tidal creeks and river channels, saltmarshes, reed beds and marshy grasslands, provide significant habitat for numerous rare and endangered species. Being one of the biodiversity center of eastern China, Yancheng NNR was designated as a Biosphere Reserve under the UNESCO Man and Biosphere Programme in November 1992 and as a Northeast Asian Crane Reserve Network Site in March 1997.</p> <p>Yancheng NNR. has overwhelming importance for globally rare and threatened wetland birds, nearly 100% of the Chinese wintering population of <i>Grus japonensis</i> and 70% of the world population, significant wintering populations of 11 other globally threatened species are coming to this area to live through the winter. It also provides a breeding habitat for about 20% of the World's population of <i>Larus saundersi</i>, a gull species that requires newly accreted saltmarshes in which to nest.</p> <p>Because of its outstanding universal value in species and eco-system conservation, Yancheng NNR has become the most potential world natural heritage in Jiangsu province. It is nearly a quarter century since Yancheng NNR was setup in 1983 by Provincial government of Jiangsu. Because Jiangsu is one of the richest provinces in China, So there are more than 10,0000 people lived in Yancheng NNR. With some scientific research items of species conservation have been developed, Some training workshop for missionary and community residents were also held since Yancheng NNR was setup, as a result, the manage organization of Yancheng NNR behaved very important function in species conservation and acquired a lot of achievements as well.</p>
<p>c. Suggestion for a project</p> <p>In order to improve the environment quality and maintain its significance in biodiversity conservation, a project should be initiated in the future, the following actions are required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Intensification of wetland management in the core area of Yancheng NNR; *migrating the community residents out of the Yancheng NNR gradually; *Ecotourism should be developed in priority.



<p>Peni CAVUILAGI Director Fijian Department of Culture and Heritage Fiji</p>
<p>The Town of Levuka</p>
<p>a. Description of the site under management of the applicant and corresponding data on that site</p> <p>The Fiji Museum, National Trust and Department of Culture and Heritage become the lead agency for progressing the project. In 2003 as well a Comparative Analysis of Levuka Town was done by Deakin University. we have progressed further in our attempt by employing project officers to actually work on the project. this includes the appointment of the following officers ;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Senior Project Officer - Desk Officer/ community awareness. 2. Senior Legal Officer - World Heritage Legislation 3. Project Officer - Nomination Document <p>From 2003 till to date several community workshops were undertaken including a village based awareness program in 2007-2008. below are some of the highlights of a renewed effort'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2007 - 2008 Community Awareness in the whole of Ovalau ▪ 2008 – Cultural mapping – whole of Ovalau. ▪ 2008 Community consultative Workshop. Endorsement of buffer Zone, Core Zone and Outstanding Universal Value of Levuka. ▪ Endorsement of the 4 chiefs of Ovalau. ▪ 2008 Community workshop on revival and development of traditional knowledge and skills for each Tikina ▪ 1st quarter 2009 appointment of Consultant - World Heritage Legislation - Management Plan ▪ Development of World Heritage Policy – policy endorsed ▪ Cabinet submission on the development of World Heritage Legislation - in process
<p>b. Description of the current management system and problem observed</p> <p>Fiji ratified the World Heritage Convention in 1990 and in 1994 made a submission to the UNESCO world Heritage Center for the inclusion of sites in Fiji for possible nominations world Heritage site. The town of Levuka was selected as the first site to be nominated. Levuka has been considered as living Historic Town with a site type of colonial Port towns Levuka has the global significance because it retains the tangible evidence of initial European colonization of a region and elements of the global heritage of the 19th century British Empire in a vernacular form. Levuka is different from colonial administrative centers elsewhere because it lacks features that reflect the long term sustainability of a capital. Levuka's simple vernacular architecture reflects adaptations of global building styles of the 19th and early 20th centuries to the pacific context. Levuka history is the history of Fiji as this was the site that our ancestors agreed in good faith to cede Fiji to the Britain as its colony on the 10th of October 1874.</p> <p>Work on the preparation of the nomination document commence in 1999 and the Setting up of the National World Heritage Committee to oversee the project was made by Fijis cabinet in 2003. The Committee is chaired by the Permanent Secretary responsible for Culture with members from government and NGO'S.</p>
<p>c. Suggestion for a project</p> <p>For Fiji, the development of a management plan for Levuka World Heritage is yet to be developed. A consultant teams have been engaged to work on the project by April 2009. My suggestion for a project for us would be on how best we can operationalise a</p>



management Plan in diverse groups of stakeholders with different cultural and ethnic background. In my position leading the team, I would really be interested in the groups discussing this issue as this are some of the realities we will have to face up with. The experience of other member countries would be very important where we can learn from. The Management Plan for Fiji will be developed by overseas Consultant as we do not have the local expertise in this area. To me the most important thing is to see that the Plan is achievable, workable and above all the local people should have the ownership of the Management Plan.



Anoop KALLINGAPURAM RAGHAVAN

Deputy Chief Wildlife Warden
Keoladeo National Park
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Keoladeo National Park

a. Description of the site under management of the applicant and corresponding data on that site

Keoladeo National Park is an internationally important Ramsar wetland and a World Heritage Site and it lies between 27° 7' 6" N and 27° 12' 2" N and 77° 29' 5" E and 77° 33' 9" E. With a wide diversity of habitats ranging from marshes, woodlands, scrublands, grasslands to denuded saline patches, the park supports an amazing variety of plant and animal species. The park was declared a *National Park* on the 10th March 1981.

This park is an internationally important wetland site for massive congregation of water fowl making it an important wintering ground on the Central Asian Flyway for migratory waterfowl from the Palearctic region. This small park of about 29 km² supports around 400 avifaunal species including 140 species of waterfowl. It had been the only wintering area for the central population of Siberian Cranes till 2002 when they stopped coming altogether. It is one of the most important heronry sites in Northern India. 15 species of herons, storks, and egrets nest in the park every year during the monsoon season. Keoladeo National Park supports about 41 species of raptors, including the largest population of globally threatened Greater Spotted Eagle. 43 species of fish are found in the wetlands. It is the last remaining natural patch of Yamuna floodplain grasslands and it is the largest patch of *Mitragyna parvifolia* in the semi arid bio-geographical zone.

The tourism in KNP is mainly directed to the education of the tourist through the primary method of direct experience with the natural world, where the tourist approaches and is guided with a sense of humility by indigenous people, and where physical activity and accommodations or other services are only facilitating factors of this educational experience. This is very much in agreement with the internationally accepted norms of eco-tourism.

b. Description of the current management system and problems observed

Present Management System

Keoladeo National Park declared as a National Park on 10th March 1981 as per Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. This park is managed according to the prescriptions of a Management Plan duly approved by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India. This Management Plan is prepared for a period of 10 years.

Problems observed

The water holding capacity of the wetland extending over 11 sq. km area is about 550 Mcft. Timely release of water to the park between the first and third week of July is vital for breeding activity to begin in the heronry. The water supply to this park used to come from Ajan Bund built in the river Gambhir. Due to construction of another dam in the upstream in 2003, Ajan bund is not receiving adequate water and water supply to the park has reduced. This has resulted in drying of the wetland in 2005-2007 and a weed called *Prosopis juliflora* started colonizing the wetland.

The park has got a healthy population of Spotted deer (*Axis axis*), Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*) and Sambar (*Cervus unicolor*) apart from a large number of feral cattle that were trapped inside the park during the construction of the boundary wall. Absence of any large predator is causing increase in the population of these ungulates.

An exotic species of Cat fish is spreading in the aquatic system that attains a big size that



the birds can't prey upon and feed on the indigenous fish species. Cattle grazing inside the park was banned since 1981. This has caused a lot of public anger. People resort to illegal collection of fodder, fuel wood and other non-wood produce from the park in order to meet their requirements. At times villagers shoot animals when they come out of the park and attack the crops. No incidents of poaching have been found in the recent years.

This is the only National Park in India to have a complete masonry wall around the park. This has removed the chance of any encroachments taking place.

About 1 Lac tourists visit the park annually. The park roads visibly cross the carrying capacity levels during holidays diminishing the wilderness experience of the tourists.

c. Suggestion for a project

Since water is the lifeline of the park, an alternate source of assured water supply having good quantity of fish fingerlings and other bird feed should be ensured. The invading *Prosopis* should be eradicated to revert the seral stage back to wetland. The cat fish that has invaded the wetland should be continuously removed. Villagers affected by the ban on cattle grazing should be adequately addressed. Ungulate population should be kept under control. There should be some alternate routes for accommodating the large number of tourists flooding during holidays.



Nitin Ranveer SINHA

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Heritage Conservation Initiative Consultants (H.C.I.C)
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Karnataka, Group of Monuments at Hampi

a. Description of the site under management of the applicant and corresponding data on that site

Hampi World Heritage Site

Country and State Party: **India**

State: **Karnataka**

Name of the World Heritage Property: **Group of Monuments at Hampi**

Important Dates:

First nomination by the State Party: 1982

Inscription on the World Heritage List: 1986

Inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger: 1999

Removal from the List of World Heritage in Danger: 2006

Criteria for Inscription: **Cultural Criteria I, III and IV**

Justification for Inclusion in the World Heritage List as a Cultural Property: "The most magnificent, extensive and varied ruins of a metropolis [Vijayanagara]. A richly constituted military, civil, religious, residential and secular remains amidst the most picturesque hills and river setting. Architecture, sculpture, painting and stucco are all integrated in the remains." Hampi World Heritage Site is spread over the two districts of Bellary and Koppal in the South Indian State of Karnataka. It is administratively located between the Hospet taluk of Bellary district and Gangawati taluk of Koppal district spanning a total area of up to 236.46 sq kms. A predominant mix of both Cultural and Natural heritage, the distinct natural setting of the WHS of Hampi, with the River Tungabhadra flowing through it, is unique. It not only has widespread physical remains but is also the **part of a continuing, living, cultural landscape**. It has sacred association with two of the most revered Hindu gods, Lord Shiva and Lord Vishnu.

b. Description of the current management system and problems observed

The Hampi World Heritage Area is managed through a complex network of agencies through a Tripartite approach of Central, State and Local Governments. Many organizations with overlapping jurisdictions manage this World Heritage Site such as

Governance Responsible Agency

Central agency

- Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

State agency

- Department of Archaeological and Museums (DAM), Govt. of Karnataka
- Dept of Tourism, Govt. of Karnataka
- Karnataka Housing Board
- Chief Conservator of Forests (Bellary, Koppal)
- Deputy Environment Officer (Bellary, Koppal)

Local agency

- Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority
- Hospet Urban Development Authority
- District Commissioner's Office and other implementing Agencies on the Site (Bellary, Koppal)
- Chief Executive Officer (Bellary, Koppal) etc.



The present issues and the nature of conflicts, wherein, we observe on one side are the national, regional, state and local agencies like A.S.I, State Archeology, Museums departments, Municipal authorities, Urban Development agencies etc., and the other side being the numerous stakeholders i.e. residents, shopkeepers and people inhabiting. Issues arising out of changing land-uses, agricultural practices, land possession, structure extensions, services, infrastructure, inhabitation, non-compliance to the regulations/municipal byelaws etc. One party can see this conflict as gross violation of laws, whereas the other party can protest citing non-understanding of the heritage management/conservation guidelines. The multiplicity of agencies and their overlapping jurisdictions also challenge the prevailing conflict resolution mechanisms. The disputing party can be individuals, group of inhabitants or the community inhabiting the heritage buildings. Even as the civil cases get sorted out as per the due process, the parties apparently become more hostile to the structure. A heritage building, which is a matter of pride, is now seen as a cause of the ongoing problems. This situation becomes more volatile over time and the community tends to neglect the historic building and loses concern.

c. Suggestion for a project

Building a Conflict resolution framework

The existing realm of Administrative / Legal jurisdictions that impact the day – to – day management of Hampi World Heritage Site, also bear witness to the growing conflicts/ disputes within the stakeholders; that needs to be assessed for its potential to accommodate conflict resolution mechanisms. The aim of the project will be to use the value-based approach and world heritage impact assessment in order to address the issues and conflicts prevalent in the Hampi World Heritage Site and thereby, build a conflict resolution framework.



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Rehabilitation of the Earthquake Affected Prambanan World Heritage Site

a. Description of the site under management of the applicant and corresponding data on that site

Prambanan temple compound is a great building based on Hindu religion familiarly with Bandung Bondowoso story. Prambanan temple compound located in border of Special District of Yogyakarta and Central Java province. The greatness and the beauty of the architecture have drawn attention of public in world, UNESCO decided as one of World Heritage registered no. 349 on 1991. Prambanan temple compound as a World Heritage is unique and has high values on aesthetic, historical, architectural, religious and economic.

The location is easy to be achieved, located 16 km in the east of Yogyakarta at the side of Yogyakarta - Solo Street. The temple was constructed in 856 M known as monument of Siva the most beautiful and biggest in Indonesia, built in era of Rakai Pikatan in 846 - 855 M. The beautiful relief of this building becomes an interesting object for tourist and an important resources data for archaeology.

At the first yard of Prambanan temple compound, there are three main temples namely Siva temple in the central, Brahma in the south and Visnu in the north. These three main temples symbolized three gods of Hindu religion in the concept of *Trimurti*. On May 27, 2006, an earthquake of 5,9 Richter scale hit Yogyakarta and Central Java province, damaging thousands of houses and also impacted several cultural heritage sites of around Yogyakarta, including the famous temples of Prambanan compounds such as Prambanan, Sewu and Lumbung temple.

After the initial observation activities, the next step activity implemented was the rescue of the Prambanan temple and its compound by prohibiting the tourist to enter the temple compound, increasing the security around the temples, providing information on the condition of the temples after the earthquake through publication and socialization, and forming a Task Force to evaluate the damage.

b. Description of the current management system and problems observed

Action Plan for the rehabilitation of Earthquake-affected Prambanan World Heritage Site. This Action Plan or the Rehabilitation of Earthquake-affected Prambanan World Temple Compounds is based on the site inspections and discussions held during the *International Experts Meeting for the Rehabilitation of Earthquake-affected Prambanan World Heritage Site* organized in Yogyakarta from 5-8 March 2007. This meeting was organized jointly by the Ministry of People' Welfare, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Indonesia, and UNESCO Office, Jakarta. Hence, it does not include the issues to be addressed with regards to the long-term management of the World Heritage Site. The Action Plan which could be strengthened in the future in becoming a unified authority responsible for the sustainable management and the conservation of the site.

The action plan is composed of 5 Strategic Objectives:

- Management and Coordination
- Research and Monitoring
- Restoration and Conservation
- Capacity-Building
- Awareness-raising



Management and Coordination

The action are consist of establishment Coordinating Committee (CC) for the management of the rehabilitation in Prambanan World Heritage Site, establishment of an Technical Advisory Board (TAB), creation of an administrative team, review security system, creation of the visitor management plan, and creation of a risk management.

Research and Monitoring

The action involve technical meeting, seismic research and assessment, research on additional materials used in restoration works, research on the past restoration projects, research on Perwara and Lumbung temple, analysis of structural stability of individual structures.

Restoration and Conservation

The action involve design and installation of information panels, identify the restoration strategy, continuation of the displaced stones using traditional methods, prevention of the rain water penetration, reparation of the broken stones and restoration works of the temple.

Capacity Building

The action are training on risk management, training on conservation, training on registration and documentation system, training on computer, in-house discussion/workshop, additional human resources, and development of a long-term human resources strategy.

Awareness-Raising

The action involves raising local public awareness through on-site-information, media campaigns and publications and awareness-raising activities for school children on the values of the temples and the rehabilitation works in the sites.

c. Suggestion for a project

The title of proposal is **Training on Stone Conservation**. The objectives of this project are to increase the capacity of local staf through training in specific disciplines in relation with conservation of the sites. The general material which will be studied namely materials science of stone, factors contributing to the stone deterioration, Laboratory analysis, conservation measures, protection and preservation after conservation.

The participants come from different institutions who is responsible in the field of conservation works, namely Borobudur Heritage Conservation Centre, Provincial Archaeology Office, Gadjah Mada University, Provincial Culture and Tourism Office, and local community. The lecturers and instructors come from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, and experts from the Universities.

Training on Stone Conservation is going to be held for two weeks at Borobudur Conservation Centre, Magelang, Central Java. Resources budget of the Training will be supported by National budget.



Yumi AKIEDA

Research Fellow

Japan Center for International Cooperation in Conservation

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Japan

Shuri-jo Castle and its park, Naha City, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan

a. Description of the site under management of the applicant and corresponding data on that site

Description/definition of the spatial area

Shuri-jo castle and its surrounding area are part of the greater ensemble of the World Heritage Site of the Gusuku Sites and Related Properties of the Kingdom of Ryukyu (ID no.972), located in Okinawa Prefecture, Japan. The site was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2000.

The Shuri-jo Castle National Park is located in Shuri area, in today's Naha city. The Park was established in 1992 and has a surface of 2,5ha. It is composed of castle walls (stone), gates (stone and wood), a complex of halls (wooden structures with tiled roofs), sacred sites, gardens and other structures that used to house the political seat for the Kings of the Ryukyu Kingdom. The castle's main hall, originally built in the 18th century, and many of the castle's components, were reconstructed in 1992 after they were completely destroyed during the World War II battles that took place in Okinawa.

Values represented by the site

The criteria for the inscription of the site as WH are criteria (ii), (iii), and (vi).

(ii) The remaining monuments are physical evidence that the Ryukyu islands [where Shuri-jo castle is located] have served as centre for economic and cultural interchange between south-east Asia, China, Korea and Japan.

(iii) The culture of the Ryukyu Kingdom [for which Shuri was the capital] evolved and flourished in a special political and economic environment which gave the local culture a unique quality.

(vi) The Ryukyu sacred sites constitute an exceptional example of an indigenous form of nature and ancestor worship, which survived intact into the modern age alongside other established religions.

Beside the "official" values of the sites of Okinawa expressed in the aspects stated above in the nomination dossier, Shuri-jo castle has its own values, attributed by the people of Okinawa. Firstly it is a symbol of the wealth of the Ryukyuan culture, and secondly it is one of the strongest symbols of the reconstruction and rebirth of Okinawa after the heavy damages (both in human lives and physical structures) sustained during World War II. When dealing with a heritage site, it is important to keep in mind the values attributed by the people themselves, which may contain components that are different from the "official" evaluation, but have a direct influence on the daily management and use of the site as a resource.

b. Description of the current management system and problems observed

Management system

In the nomination dossier for the Gusuku sites including Shuri-jo castle, the section on management only makes mention of the legal status of the properties, and the legislation and protection systems in place for the protection of the sites at national and local levels. Shuri-jo Castle and its surrounding Park are mentioned as belonging to the National Government and Okinawa Prefecture.



There is however a management system for Shuri-jo castle and its surrounding area since the site was established as a national memorial park in 1992, with its own management office. It is unclear though how the national and prefectural authorities in charge with heritage protection have reflected the values of the site in the daily management system, and evaluation may be needed as to how the values of the site as World Heritage are reflected in the current management system. As a National Park run by an independent management office, Shuri-jo castle and its park are considered a successful example in presenting historic and cultural elements to the general public, both domestic and international. Another important point worth noting is that although the site that is inscribed as World Heritage is designated/ protected at national level as a Historic Site, the reconstructed buildings themselves of Shuri-jo are actually not designated by the national law for cultural properties.

Problems

Beside the natural phenomena such as typhoons, high humidity and temperature, that may cause long term deterioration of the material (stones and timbers) if a regular maintenance system is not implemented, tourism impact is currently the factor that affects the site the most. Tourism is seen as both a positive factor that brings income and allows for the lively maintenance of the site, and a negative factor that changes the way the spaces were being used. For example, a road at the foot of the castle walls, is planned to be widened to provide more convenient access to visitors. This has caused a heated debate because this road is partly lined by a historic stone wall, formerly the wall of a palace of the royal family, and which still bears the bullet holes that are evidence of the fierce battles that took place in the area during World War II. Widening the road would require this wall to be either demolished, or pulled back a few meters, thus affecting its relation to the land and its authenticity.

World War II has caused enormous damage to the site. The structures standing on the site were completely destroyed and reduced to nothing in bombing and fires, as headquarters of the Japanese army were dug in the hill under the castle. A long reconstruction effort has started in the post-war period for the heritage structures of Shuri area, with the Castle's main hall and adjacent structures finally rebuilt in 1992. The full scale reconstruction of the castle was made possible thanks to records remaining from pre-war repairs, supported by the strong wish of the people of Okinawa, who saw the castle as an essential symbol carrying the identity of their specific culture, a culture that distinguishes itself from that of mainland Japan.

A 5-years management plan has been launched in 2008 by the managerial body, explaining the motive for the reconstructions and continued management of Shuri-jo castle and its area. The plan proposes to continue reconstructing structures that compose the castle compound, in order to better transmit the message, and provide the visitors with more complete cultural and historical information and experience. The trend is thus to protect and promote the values of the site. The value of Shuri-jo castle is clearly seen as an evidence that recounts history and highlights the importance of peace, the role that heritage can play in transmitting the story of the process of a culture flourishing, war, destruction, and subsequent reconstruction of cultural identity of people through the reconstruction of physical structures.

c. Suggestion for a project

Projects can be suggested on two levels:

1. National level: promote the understanding for the need for a management plan of WH properties that takes into account both the "official" values and the values that are



attributed by the people who make daily use of the site. This may contain suggestions for town planning issues and development of the site as a place of "living", thus clarifying the relation between "what can be modified" and "what should not be modified" in order to maintain the values, the heritage meaning of the place.

2. International level: enhance the network of sharing a WH status to create international cooperation projects for the management of heritage sites.

Linking WH sites with other WH sites in the world that may be facing similar problems in tourism management, to learn from each other's experience in making a management plan that is respectful of the cultural values of a site. Use the World Heritage connection and network for the promotion of international understanding and cooperation. As the Ryukyu kingdom and culture in particular have been built on the basis of international commerce and exchanges, with relations spreading widely in Asia, establishing relations with such Asian countries may bring positive outcome to both parties. Different sites may be relevant, for example Borobudur temple in Indonesia, which faces tourism management issues. Borobudur may benefit from a comparative management study with Shuri-jo castle, as the temple itself is a state-owned property which draws a great number of visitors. The temple is a ruin that belongs to a tradition which is clearly separate from the current cultural values of Indonesia; it is considered a "dead" monument, and visitors need explanations upon their arrival about the values represented by the site. The sites of Borobudur and Shuri-jo castle thus may share the strong historic and cultural value component, as well as the fact that both are state-owned sites managed by an independent management body, as a strong tourism resource.



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Borobudur Temple

a. Description of the site under management of the applicant and corresponding data on that site

Borobudur Temple Compound World Cultural Heritage Site is the main focus of study for my dissertation research and it will be the main focus of this short paper. Borobudur Temple Compound World Cultural Heritage Site includes multiple locations comprising Candi (temple) Borobudur, Candi Mendut, and Candi Pawon. Their inscription in the World Heritage List is due to following outstanding value of universal significance:

1. Represents a masterpiece of human creative genius
2. Exhibits an important interchange of human values on development of architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design
3. Directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas or beliefs, and with artistic and literary works on outstanding universal significance.

A number of studies and works have been leading to indications that there have been controversies over the limited economic benefit of tourism to the surrounding rural area in Borobudur (Adishakti 2006; Boccardi et al. 2006; Hampton 2005). My study particularly refers to Hampton's study (2005), in which he identified economic leakages, employment issues, investment, linkages to local economy and ownership as some of the main concerns of tourism in the heritage site. Within my dissertation, my objectives are to examine the socio-economic impacts of World Heritage Site (WHS) presence and tourism in community level; explore how these impacts are influenced by management system of the heritage site; and identify how the management system facilitates tourism benefits for socio-economic development in the locality.

b. Description of the current management system and problems observed

The presence of WHS as one of tourism assets is especially important for developing countries seeking to utilize the site as resource for socio-economic development through tourism. Especially when in the recent years, the discourse of WHS had extended to its role in development or even poverty alleviation (Matsuura 2008). However, the utilization of heritage sites as tourism products brings with it some implications. For instance, when tourism that is closely associated with economic revenue of the site is emphasized more than the other aspects in heritage management, it would override other important aspects such as conservation, community identity, and heritage being a valuable resource for education.

Some findings of my research revealed that the impacts of tourism to local economy in Borobudur are still limited mostly to generating local employment in the informal sectors (especially increasing the number of street vendors). This has been posing a problem for the quality of tourism itself. It has not been impacting significantly on the opportunities to start small businesses and on the provision of financial assistance or training for local product development. Utilization of local products in developing rural industries (for consumption in the tourists' market) is actually one of the keys in establishing better linkages to tourism and a key for more widespread benefits of tourism (Grefe 1994; Hampton 2005; Boccardi et al. 2006).

The development of rural industries may be one of the keys for establishing better linkages to tourism due to tourism needs various products, which can be provided from the locality. In addition, better economic returns through better integration and access to market (in this



case, tourism market) can be achieved from the promotion of rural industry utilizing the potentials and characteristics of the rural area (Pretty 2002, Ruben et al. 2006). However, although this type of sustainable development approach would provide opportunities for local community members to gain more economic benefit from tourism, it is not clear yet who will be the main actors for sustainable development of the rural area surrounding Borobudur. This is due to the differentiation of authorities in charge for conservation, tourism, and the immediate vicinity. The issue of power is also notable, since the organization in charge of managing tourism and recreation in Borobudur is quite dominant in the whole organizational context and decision making amid the presence of the other two organizations.

Another issue is that the planning approach in Borobudur had tended to freeze sites, displace human activities, and effectively exclude local people from their own heritage. Such situations may be reflected in the development of Borobudur Temple Recreation Park with demarcation such as fences from the rest of the rural area. The recreation park as an access to the heritage site is not exactly a place that accommodates living tradition. Although some traditions are very much alive in the communities, Borobudur – as a common heritage for local people – rarely becomes the setting where these traditions are performed, except in times when they are performed in front of visitors. As such this may cause declining sense of attachment to the site. Therefore, even though the Buddhist temple is surrounded by predominantly Muslim communities, the heritage site should be seen as a place for collective identity and memory of a Javanese village where the monument cannot be seen as separated from its natural and cultural landscapes – a place that does not only accommodate tourists' activities.

c. Suggestion for a project

The projects that I propose to discuss are two folds. Firstly, identifying some best practices on heritage management's role in promoting the betterment of local economy through small industry development. Secondly, discussing the modification of Borobudur management plans in order to have more balance in the following aspects of heritage management: heritage as tourists' attraction, source of community identity and pride, resource for education and economic regeneration.



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Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine and its Cultural Landscape

a. Description of the site under management of the applicant and corresponding data on that site

Inscribed on the World Heritage List in July 2007, "The Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine and its Cultural Landscape" (the "Site"), flourished through the mining and trade of silver between 16th and early 20th century. It was fought over fiercely for its financial rewards, whilst providing the catalyst for the spread of crucial technical know-how to other mines throughout Japan, thus facilitating the growth of the economy and trade between Japan, Asia and Europe. Forming one landscape totalling 3,221 hectares, the Site is listed as a cultural heritage categorised into three areas:

1. **The silver mines and mining settlements** – This area contains the archaeological remains of over 600 recorded mine shafts and open pit sites, together with the remains of fortresses and the town of Omori which provided the administration for the silver mining, its merchants and miners;
2. **The *Kaidō*** – these are the remains of the overland routes which carried the silver and daily supplies on foot and horseback, between the mine and the two ports, Yunotsu and Tomogaura;
3. **The shipping ports and port towns** – Yunotsu and Tomogaura were the port towns that shipped a large portion of Japan's silver exports, which totalled a third of the world's production of silver during its peak in the 16th century. The port towns themselves consisted of shipping merchants and suppliers of food, trade and entertainment, as it was a junction in which the mined silver and other goods would be brought for domestic and international export.

Outstanding universal value represented by the Site

The outstanding universal value of the Site, presented to the World Heritage Committee in 2007 in accordance with the criteria stated in the Operational Guidelines to the World Heritage Convention, can be summarised as follows¹

Criterion (ii): "...the large production of silver by the Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine resulted in significant commercial and cultural exchanges between Japan and the trading countries of East Asia and Europe."

Criterion (iii): "...The political and economic isolation of Japan during the Edo Period (1603 to 1868) impeded the introduction of technologies developed in Europe during the Industrial Revolution and this... resulted in the cessation of mining activities by traditional technologies in the area in the second half of the 19th century, leaving the site with well-preserved archaeological traces of those activities."

Criterion (v): "The abundant traces of the silver production, such as mines, smelting and refining sites, transportation routes, and port facilities, that have survived virtually intact in the Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine, are now concealed to a large extent by the mountain forests that have reclaimed the landscape. The resulting relict landscape, which includes the surviving settlements of the people related to the silver production, bears dramatic witness to historic land-uses of outstanding universal value."

Description of the existing management system

The current management system is in essence divided into four levels, (i) national, (ii)

¹ p.53-54, "Nomination Dossier of the Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine", Submitted by the Government of Japan 2007



prefectural, (iii) municipal and (iv) civil. At the national level, the components of the Site are protected by the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the national law which governs the protection and management of cultural properties including (a) Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings, (b) Important Cultural Properties and (c) Historic Sites.

The Shimane Prefectural Office and the City of Ohda provide a two-pronged approach, whereby existing departmental offices, and committees created for the purposes of the World Heritage, consult and advise each other on the best course of action for the Site. These are based on a set of defined objectives in a manual, which try to consolidate multiple layers of ordinances, guidelines, expert opinions and local residents in order to protect and manage the Site.

In relation to the role of civilians, various groups and/or individuals have to varying degrees of success, taken part in committees and meetings with the Prefecture and the City, to provide opinions and suggested courses of action with respect to the Site's management.

b. Description of the current management system and problems observed

The management system as described above, encounters four main issues which impede the outstanding universal value of the Site:

1. **Ambiguity** – At all levels of management, whether national, prefectural, municipal or civil, the overall management plan is governed by a complex web of independent laws, ordinances, guidelines and expert opinions which leads to ambiguity amongst public officers as well as the private sector in executing the management of the Site. For example, two separate departments in the City council conducted independent projects on creating a logo for the Site, without the knowledge of either department. This led to overlap and conflicts both internally in the City office and within civilian groups who participated in the projects.
2. **Transparency** – Areas of the Site have been damaged and/or at risk of public construction works which have been undertaken by the national and local government's public works office. Ambiguity in the multi-layered guidelines and laws have meant that these public works lack transparency, and have been undertaken in the absence of knowledge of the relevant World Heritage officers within its own Prefectural and City offices, as well as its residents. This includes for example, national road works which damage important archaeological sites, and heavy digging during sewage works which disregard the historical value and natural phenomenon of hot springs in Yunotsu, which are fundamental to the value of the Site and its existence.
3. **Control** – A lack of formal control in dissemination of historical information and tourist information has led to the wide distribution of factually incorrect books and leaflets to the wider public, thereby affecting the perception of integrity and authenticity of the Site. One incorrect piece of "fact" which is published widely on multiple occasions, easily leads to a circle of continued mistakes that gradually fade out the "true" facts over time.

Representation/Special Interest Groups – All relevant groups have not been represented during management meetings involving major decisions on the Site. Though in principle, the management plan calls upon meetings and committees to be fully representative of the population, whether in reality this is implemented or indeed possible is questionable. By default, records show full representation, but belie the fact that many decisions can be swayed by special interest groups and fail to reflect the consensus opinion amongst the overall population.

c. Suggestion for a project

Much of the problems identified above, relate to a lack of training and understanding of the real objectives of the protection of heritage by the World Heritage Convention. As the national government leaves the administration and management of the Site in the hands of the local governments, juxtaposed with the ambiguous multi-layered laws and guidelines



which are left to be determined by multiple local governmental offices, committees and residents, the situation invariably leads to misunderstandings, conflict and incorrect management of the Site, which culminate in the degradation of the Site's values and state of conservation.

As such, I would propose a project whereby independent experts and advisers are invited annually to provide training and advice to local government officers and residents regarding the aims and the spirit of the World Heritage Convention and its application in management of the Site, including its theme of peace-building. This lays the foundation for the creation of a commonly agreed core set of values for which the people can base their decisions, whilst bringing all facets of the community together, in a neutral environment, fostering greater cooperation, communication and increased understanding between residents and within different levels of government offices.



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Iwami Ginzan Silver site

a. Description of the current management system and problems observed

In order to manage the 14 component features as one whole cultural landscape, a "comprehensive preservation and management plan" has been established. Under this plan Shimane Prefecture and Ohda City established the "Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine Preservation and Management Committee" to ensure the appropriate management of the property.

The sudden upsurge of tourism since inscription as a World Heritage site has had a profound impact on the Iwami Ginzan area. This problem is particularly acute in Omori-Ginzan, where the main attraction Ryugenji-mabu (mine tunnel) is located. As over ten thousand tourists visit an area of only five hundred permanent residents annually, many local people feel uncomfortable.

b. Description of the site under management of the applicant and corresponding data on that site

Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine Site is a silver mine site which is located in Ohda City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Iwami Ginzan was active for almost four hundred years, from its discovery in 1526 until its eventual closing in 1923. In 2007 this site was inscribed onto the World Heritage List, based on criteria 2, 3 and 5. Its official name is "Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine and its Cultural Landscape".

Iwami Ginzan is comprised of three main features: silver mine site and mining towns, ports and port towns, and transportation routes. Taken together with their component features, these features represent the overall picture of traditional mine management, and show the process of silver production from excavation to shipment.

The Iwami Ginzan landscape and land use system is preserved in its original form

c. Suggestion for a project

To deal effectively with this situation, an in-depth study of measures for accommodating more visitors was launched. Resulting from this, a park and ride transportation system has been successfully introduced. These measures have helped improve the situation; nevertheless it is necessary to continue to further develop strategies to improve tourism management at Iwami Ginzan. During this workshop, I would like to learn various cases in other properties for developing effective strategy.



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<p>DMZ of the Korean Peninsula</p>
<p>a. Description of the site under management of the applicant and corresponding data on that site</p> <p>Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) is one of three major ecological axis in the Korean Peninsula. Since the Armistice Treaty was concluded on July 27th 1953, the DMZ has developed a unique and rich ecosystem thanks to the political and military situation which has left the area untouched for 55 years. Many experts already have paid attention to Species diversity and uniqueness of ecosystem of the DMZ.</p> <p>There are 14 rivers which pass through the DMZ. These rivers have not been reached by people over half a century so that they keep the original form of natural watercourse. Wetlands around the DMZ spread all over the places. They are mainly developed with watercourses passing the DMZ and Civilian Control Zone (CCZ; the buffer zone of the DMZ) areas; all of the watercourses are changed into wetlands from natural variation. Many endangered species of the Korean Peninsula still live in the DMZ area. Also Forest around CCZ is less affect from forest fire than the DMZ so that it possesses excellent forest ecosystem and offers shelters to mammal animals.</p>
<p>b. Description of the current management system and problem observed</p> <p>As inside of the DMZ is defined and regulated under the Armistice treaty, it is impossible to apply national protection system. Since CCZ is also controlled by military it is hard to designate as a protection area. In spite of that, now there are 10 sites designated as protected area around the DMZ. Precious natural treasures appointed by Cultural Heritage Administration are 3 sites with total of 114,446,796 m². And Korea Forest Service appointed 7 sites as hereditary resources protected forest, with total of 20,819ha.</p> <p>But it is still difficult to manage well as protected areas because of military control zone. This is the reason the DMZ areas have been left a blind spot in environmental management. The Midwest area of CCZ is undergoing serious illegal cultivation by farmers and central and local governments have many development plans around the DMZ. In addition there are some problems observed around the DMZ like roads, landslide damage, and forest fire.</p>
<p>c. Suggestion for a project</p> <p>First, it needs to investigate the ecosystem in and outside the DMZ closely. And I suggest designating hereditary resources protected forest in CCZ as biosphere reserve of UNESCO through cooperation between Korea Forest Service and Local government, Kangwon-do.</p>



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Solid Waste Management Under World Heritage Site, Luang Prabang, Laos

a. Description of the site under management of the applicant and corresponding data on that site

The Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR or Laos) is a landlocked country bordered in the north by China and Myanmar, in the east by Vietnam, in the south by Cambodia, and in the west by Thailand. The capital city of Lao PDR is Vientiane located on a plain just northeast of the Mekong River, which is the major economic centre of Laos. The area of the whole nation is 236,800 km².

Lao PDR is the small country surrounded by mountains known as "the city of mountains and rivers" without any area adjacent to the sea. The fantastic scenery of mountains and rivers can be seen through out the country especially at Luang Prabang, the outstanding ancient city of Laos rested near the Mekhong and Khan River among the peaceful atmosphere.

Luang Prabang is located at the north of Vientiane about 200 km by Highway 13, taking approximately 8 - 12 hours. The north borders Phongsali and Vietnam, the south borders Vientiane, the east borders Houa Phan and Xieng Khuang and the west borders Oudom Xay and Xayabury. Luang Prabang is the ancient capital city of the Lan Xang Kingdom. According to the Luang Prabang legend, the first name of Luang Parabang was Muang Swa, named after King Khun Xua around the eighth century, later known as Xieng Dong and Xieng Thong. During the reign of King Fa Ngum between 1354 and 1372 A.D., Xieng Dong, and Xieng Thong cities were renamed Luang Prabang in the name of the gold image of Buddha, the Phrabang. Luang Prabang was the capital of the Lane xang kingdom from 1354 A.D. The capital was then transferred to Vientiane city in 1560 A.D. Luang Prabang is rich in cultural heritage, known as the seat of Lao culture, with monasteries, monuments traditional costumes and surrounded by many types of nature's beauty.

Luang Prabang province has area 16,875 Km² with population 440,700 (male 218,300 and female 222,400) with density 26.1 persons/km². Luang Prabang has 11 districts, 948 villages and 64,381 households. The name in the province: Luangprabang, Xiengngeun, Nan, Park Ou, Nambak, Ngoin, Pak xeng, Phonxay, Chomphet, Viengkham and Phoukhoun districts (National Statistical Center, 2003).

b. Description of the current management system and problems observed

The study area is specified in community participation in solid waste management in UDAA urban area of Luang Prabang. UDAA of Luang Prabang is one of the five UDAA's in secondary towns and Vientiane Prefecture also small towns UDAA is coming where a new decentralized local government to operation and management of urban environmental and urban services at the local urban area. As present, there are still low community participation in waste dumping and disposal as found in the public places and in front of households of community people, waste still illegal dumping and disposal. Some of them still use public places for waste dumping and disposal with illegal environmental law as burning which produced smoky affected to environmental condition. Mostly there are waste dumped at the riverbanks both Mekhong and Khan Rivers. Moreover, public park where have public waste bins for waste throwing, but seemed that people do not have awareness to legal waste dumping and disposal. From this facts, can be consumed that, why do people still less concentration in waste management. Do not any encouragement to participation into cleanest villages or environmental protection as of small towns like Luang Prabang is the World Heritage Town. As a result, from that problems occurred can be link to study why



these problems happened and how is it?

c. Suggestion for a project

As the result above, the solid waste management is the major problem in city cleaning and image of the world heritage site that will not attract tourist to visit it. Not only for the image of the town but also affect to the people income reducing too. The organization not only world heritage site office but also the partner organization especially UDAA of Luang Prabang where is the directly responsible to these problems need to set up some projects relate to solid waste management



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Historic Cities of the straits of Malacca and George Town

a. Description of the current management system and problems observed

Development Pressure in Melaka

1980s has brought rapid changes to Melaka's urban fabric. Large emphases were given to tourists' related development, as it was clearly understood that Melaka offers a significant attraction to both domestic and foreign tourist. The context of heritage was "exploited" to the fullest advantage and subsequently many tourists' service related developments began mushrooming at an unprecedented rate. Hotels, theme parks, restaurants and anything that can favour the tourism industry were implemented. A large area at Air Keroh next to the new highway became the focus of these developments in an attempt to avert tourists from just relying on one source of attraction that was generally focussed on Melaka's rich heritage resources. This strategy worked for a short while but eventually it was the rich heritage resources that the people were after when they visit Melaka.

A new area was established from reclaiming a huge proportion of the historic waterfront directly in front of the infamous St. Paul's Hill where once stood the stronghold of the Portuguese colonialist. This was the beginning of large-scale interventions into the very asset that makes Melaka popular to tourists. It opened a floodgate for investors into the threshold of Melaka's historic domain. Soon the area in Air Keroh was no longer sought for and for those involve in the tourism industry saw this new area as a great blessing for them to begin exploiting.

This new area called Melaka Raya developed into a large-scale shopping and entertainment centre with fair distributions of five-star hotels, service apartments, mixed commercial outlets, shopping complexes and numerous entertainment outlets. What was a quite milieu for the historic monuments now became a vibrant centre of attraction. This is merely because the historical entities are just a few metres away from where the tourists reside.

The reclamation project was initiated in 1986 and was almost completed by 1988. There was a strong debate over what were the right developments to be granted permission to establish there. It contradicted with many people who believed that the area should never be developed and should be part of the essential historical link between the sea and what ever remained of the Portuguese fortification. Debate flared up even at the mist of Melaka making it very first attempt for the UNESCO World Heritage List. The issue of the extensive damage the reclamation project had done to the historical context of Melaka was the very reason given by the World Heritage Committee at the time to Melaka when it failed its first tentative list proposal.

Despite of the ongoing protest an argument about indiscriminate development and redevelopment taking place within and around the heritage sites, the State Government was adamant to develop the area into a tourism hub. Of late, the most destructive feature for the site was the development of an underground shopping complex built in the very ground that the first official announcement of Malaysia's independent from British rule was made. The Padang Pahlawan (Independent Field) was strategically located within the hub of tourists' attraction flanking the field are hotels and service apartments, a shopping complex and the historical complex of St. Paul's Hill. To avoid the mistake of the unsuccessful and obscured 'Dataran Merdeka Complex' in Kuala Lumpur where the shopping complex that was built underneath the famous 'Selangor Club Field', this complex is raised at least 2.5



metres above its original level so that visitors can see the activities underneath the raised field.

To many observers, activist and critics this is a total desecration of Melaka's heritage and an identity as a Historic City. Half way through the project, due to the excavation work for the suppressed foundation, the contractors stumbled upon a part of the sunken Portuguese fortification better known as the "Bastion" which was laid hidden all these years after the time when the British destroyed the fort to make way for bridges and other buildings. It was assumed that the British had destroyed the fort in its entirety but this unintentional excavation led to new understanding about how strong and solid the fort's foundation was and that if excavations were to be made within the periphery of the hill, much of foundation of the ancient fort can be revealed.

The project today are still continuing and nearing its completion. Within the old quarters itself, the old shop houses and town houses remained vulnerable. Many has been destroyed intentionally by the owners to make way for more profitable venture and in some cases without care and caution about the buildings' heritage value. Hence are the forces of urban change that has strong repercussions over the little effort to save what actually are the sources of attraction to this historic city of Melaka. Urban conservation guideline is therefore in dire need to be introduced before the entire fabric of historic city of Melaka gave way to more indiscriminate development projects.

Development Pressure in George Town

As a living heritage site, the Historic City of George Town, Penang is constantly subjected to both development pressures and wear and tear of usage. Development pressure arising from landowners seeking the highest and best use of land is managed through planning policies and development control by the Municipal Council of Penang.

State development policies such as locating the second bridge link and developing new townships and an administrative centre will help to relieve development pressure in the historic area. The state government has also amended road development plans such as the Outer Ring Road link to the city and the Jelutong Expressway from the Penang Bridge to the city so as to minimize traffic impact on the nomination site.

The proposal to develop a passenger ship terminal and marina at Swettenham Pier and Church Street Pier by the Penang Port Commission and Penang Port Sdn Bhd takes into account the relationship of the historical pier to the nomination site within the context of the World Heritage Site Management Plan. Historical port buildings and structures will be preserved and adapted.

The State Government has intervened in the proposal for the extension of the High Court located within the nomination site and offered an alternative site nearby for the project. The State Government will set up a Design Review Panel to assess the design of development proposals submitted by the private and public sectors for sites within the nomination area.

b. Description of the site under management of the applicant and corresponding data on that site

Historic City of Melaka, Melaka, Malaysia

Region : In Peninsular Malaysia
State : State of Melaka, Malaysia
Province : Melaka Historical City Council (MBMB)



The Historic City of Melaka is located in the State of Melaka (*Negeri Melaka*), 125 kilometers south of Kuala Lumpur. Located on the west coast of central Peninsular Malaysia, Melaka state is bordered by the Straits of Malacca to the west, State of Negeri Sembilan to the north and State of Johor to the south. The State capital, Melaka, extends from the nominated area at the mouth of Melaka River inland to the new administrative center at Ayer Keroh.

Historic City of George Town, Penang, Malaysia

Region : In Peninsular Malaysia
State : State of Penang, Malaysia
Province : Municipal Council of Penang Island (MPPP)

The Historic City of George Town is located in the State of Penang (*Negeri Pulau Pinang*), 325 kilometers north of Kuala Lumpur. The State of Penang comprises of Penang Island and its mainland component of Seberang Perai (formerly known as Province Wellesley); and is situated off the coast of northern Peninsular Malaysia. George Town, the State capital located on Penang Island, is the heart of the metropolitan area that is the second largest urban conurbation in Malaysia, served by a sea port, North-South highway, as well as an international airport.

The designated area is already a gazetted conservation area and therefore protected from any inappropriate development under very strict guidelines. Under the action plan of the area, there will be no new physical development within the core area and the development within the buffer zone is only restricted to 4-storey. This also includes the control on the type of activities and the usage of all the commercial premises. There will be no more reclamation of the coastal area adjacent to the site. The development on the existing reclaimed land help to reduce the pressure on the old city as most of the new commercial and residential development has been transferred to this new Central Business District (CBD).

The major threat for the site is traffic. However, the authority has already completed the ring road of the inner city, which includes a new bridge on the reclaimed land. This has decreased the number of through traffics entering the old quarter. Heavy vehicles are also banned from passing through the area.

c. Suggestion for a project

The Historic Cities of Melaka and George Town are not subject to earthquakes and other natural disasters. The roadsides in both cities provide fire hydrants at regular intervals according to standards of the Fire and Rescue Services Department. The Fire and Rescue Services Department has a fire station located within the nomination area. However, in George Town, several flood mitigation projects have been implemented by the Drainage and Irrigation Department and the Municipal Council including widening the drainage outfall at Carnarvon and Leith Streets.



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Sacred Mountains of Mongolia

a. Description of the site under management of the applicant and corresponding data on that site

Sacred natural sites concept - new perspectives in the implementation of the UNESCO Convention. This concept is a milestone in the identification, protection, conservation and transmission of this threatened heritage for future generations. In the condition of the homogenizing forces of globalization sacred natural sites and cultural landscape have vital importance for safeguarding cultural and biological diversity and for the spiritual well being of indigenous peoples and local communities.

A serial property of the "Sacred Mountains of Mongolia" has been included in the Tentative List as mixed natural and cultural heritage. These sacred mountains are spectacular places where humans have lives and worshipped since ancient times. Together the three sacred mountains of Otgontenger, Burkhan Khaldun and Bogd Khan mark the physical and psychological "Triangulation marks" which represent the sacred Mongolian homeland.

We are working now for preparation of the nomination dossier of the most sacred mountain in Mongolia "Burkhan Khaldun" which is a vivid example of the cultural landscape as mixed natural and cultural heritage. The mountain is located in the Khan Khentii Strict Protected area which is a birthplace of Great Chinggis Khan and an original land from which has been expanded the Mongol World Empire. Burkhan Khaldun Mountain which was proclaimed as Sacred by Chinggis Khan himself is rich in archaeological history with over 1000 historical and cultural sites near and around. Due to only the existence of these sites and monuments we, new generations of today's world are left with the equivalent of a vivid album of the evidence of one important and intriguing part of the world history - The Story of Mongol State, Chinggis rise and History Mongol Empire which was the largest continuous land empire that had ever existed in the world. The sacred status of the Burkhan Khaldun Mountain as cultural values of the site has result in the protection of its natural features through times. Chinggis Khan's declaration of this mountain as sacred protected landscape first set the model for other Asian rulers from different time to establish protected landscapes and established a long-standing tradition. This has resulted in the preservation of many most important natural environments in Asia and the world. We firmly believe that the sacred mountain Burkhan Khaldun has an "outstanding universal value" as cultural landscape.

b. Description of the current management system and problems observed

Burkhan Khaldun Mountain is located within the Khan Khentii strictly protected area (SPA) established in 1992. There was established also management office for protection of this area and the buffer zone Council with representatives from the local government, local community and protected area's administration are responsible for coordinating activities. The SPA administration's management mostly is focusing on protection of natural values and unfortunately the preservation activities of cultural sites and monuments are missing within the SPA Khan Khentii including the sacred mountain Burkhan Khaldun. Through about 80% of the managers do have subject area skills in the field of ecology and nature conservation; they lack skills in the conservation and management of cultural value of the site. Moreover, we are now going to nominate Burkhan Khaldun sacred mountain to World Heritage List as cultural landscape. In this case, we have to elaborate new management



plan of conservation and protection of this natural and cultural mixed heritage site and to change the methodology of management and structure of site management plan.

c. Suggestion for a project

We are proposing one project which is to tackle the problems resulting during the preparation of nomination dossier of the sacred site Burkhan Khaldun to World heritage and the preparation of new management plan for protection of this cultural landscape site as potential world heritage site.



<p>Sein Aung MIN Staff Officer Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division Forest Department Myanmar</p>
<p>Popa Mountain Park</p>
<p>a. Description of the site under management of the applicant and corresponding data on that site</p> <p>Popa Mountain Park is situated in the plain of dry zone in central Myanmar and located in Kyaukpadaung Township, Mandalay Division, Myanmar. It has an area of 128.5 square km and designated as a national heritage site. Popa Mountain Park has very unique characteristics encompassing a 1518 m high Mountain called Mt.Popa, and it is referred to as an extinct volcano which was active 250,000 years ago. Known as the Oasis of Dry Zone, Mt. Popa is steep sided volcanic peak dedicated to the legendary 'nat' spirits of Myanmar. The mountain itself is considered to be sacred – a sort of Mt. Olympus, an abode of the Gods. Popa Mountain Park is a place of special importance in the country's historical, cultural and religious sites. The natural springs, flowers and wooded hillsides greatly contrast to the arid lands surrounding it. The vegetation around the mountain is said to be the remnants of a large forest that was mostly petrified after a volcanic explosion. Several natural springs are the origin of streams which ensure the water supply crucial to the surrounding low lands, particularly Kyaukpadaung Town, 16 km far from the park, and nearby villages. The park is also the main watershed area for Kyetmauktaung dam established in 1967 for irrigation purposes.</p>
<p>b. Description of the current management system and problems observed</p> <p>Regarding biodiversity richness, Popa Mountain Park supports arrays of forest types with commercial species such as teak, pyinkado and many species of medicinal plants. According to the records over 350 tree species, 360 species of medicinal plants, 50 species of orchid and 10 species of bamboo have been recorded. Besides, species of 15 mammals, 175 birds, 100 butterflies and 15 reptiles have also been recorded.</p> <p>Popa Mountain Park is included in the one of Eco-tourism sites in Myanmar and about 30 miles away from Bagan, ancient city of Myanmar. Taking this opportunities tourists from all over the world usually come to the park and take outdoor recreational activities such as walking along the jungle trail, hiking mountain, horse riding around the park, bird watching and camping in the forest.</p> <p>Mount Popa reserved forest was established in 1902 under the provisions of the Myanmar forest act; the southern slopes and foothill reserves were added in 1911 as extension "A" "B" and "C" for the purpose of maintaining their forest cover and thus safeguarding water supplies. Further extension of these reserved forests was proposed in 1969 in order to secure more effective protection for the Kyetmauktaung dam catchment area. In 1989, the Popa mountain park was notified as a protected area and managed under the Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division of the Forest Department, Ministry of Forestry. For the effective conservation of biodiversity and other outstanding value, Park Warden Office and other infrastructures including guard post have been constructed and about 100 staff have also been employed.</p> <p>There are about 45 villages around the Popa Mountain Park and people from the villages are mainly depended on the park for their daily needs such as fire wood, post and pole and agricultural implements. As the population in the nearby villages grows the Park has been under increasingly pressure. There has been forest fire especially in the dry season as a result of setting fire in the Park by the hunters and trespassers. In the buffer zone, there are many banana plantations grown by the local people. Traditionally, local people are very</p>



willing to grow banana because it is very easy to grow with small investment and can realize income in a short period of time. But, from the environmental point of view this crop is not friendly with this particular dry ecosystem as it absorbs large volume of water. Therefore, the Forest Department has been educating the local people to abandon the banana cropping and substitute it with the cash crops such as mangoes, jackfruit and cashew-nut etc.

c. Suggestion for a project

I would like to present a proposal to develop a project to enable to list the Park to be a World Heritage Listed site. The project that will cover all the objectives and activities that will qualify the criteria and indicators of World Heritage List. There fore, we need to survey to get more reliable data. For the implementation of the project we need some financial assistance with the help of your organization.

Regarding motivation, I would like to organize two trainings, one is park management and the other is biodiversity conservation in national heritage site. These trainings are proposed for the staff who are working for the Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division. Both training should be lasted for a week with 30 participants respectively.

Moreover, I would also like to organize a training on sustainable utilization of natural resources for local people who are living surrounding area of protected area. Three days training with the 150 participants will be carried out.



Suresh Suras SHRESTHA

Archaeological Officer
 Ministry of Culture and State Restructuring
 Department of Archaeology
 Nepal

Patan Durbar Protected Monument Zone

a. Description of the current management system and problems observed

The main reasons are lack of awareness and responsibility feeling among the people living in the area, management issues among the concerned authorities and generally poor quality of the urban fabric in the area.

The main challenges in the area are:

- Loss of cultural heritage
- Poor living environment in term of housing and infrastructure
- Lack of improper management of the area

Different organizations including Department of Archaeology are involved in the management of PMZ with overlapping responsibilities, which causes confusion and resistance to taking responsibility, besides offering loopholes to citizens who want to avoid the law. Guidelines of the Department of Archaeology (DoA) tend to be rigid, and do not address the demand for modernization and change of houses, which occurs in residential areas. The current bylaws do not consider the needs of the inhabitants. There is insufficient guidance on proper and economical renovation practices to address this problem. The guidelines mainly focus on the new constructions, not conservation of old buildings, repairing and restoration of houses. Moreover the bylaws are only concerned with facades facing the street. The government gives heritage awards and subsidies to the owners building new Reinforced Concrete Structure (RCC) with traditional facades. This encourages people to dismantle their old houses instead of maintaining them.

b. Description of the site under management of the applicant and corresponding data on that site

Despite the establishment of Department of Archaeology as a leading government institution for the conservation and preservation of the cultural heritage value, there are still various conservation and management issues regarding the protection of cultural value of the place, especially seven Protected Monument Zones (PMZ) of Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Site (KVVHS).

KVVHS was removed from the list of World Heritage Sites (WHS) in danger in 2007 due to commitment from concerned stakeholders and authorities after the preparation of Integrated Management Plan of seven monument zones of KVVHS.

Although KVVHS was removed from the list of WHS in danger, the traditional urban fabric is still being threatened at an alarming rate by demolition and poor adaptation of new construction. Most of the traditional newari houses of monument zones are in poor of fair condition compared to the modern buildings the standard of new buildings has markedly improved, but the retention of historic houses of the PMZ is crucial if the authenticity of the World Heritage Site is to be preserved. There are a lot of threats to the historical heritage in the area today.

c. Suggestion for a project

Threats may be taken as earthquake, encroachment of open spaces, dampness, termites, improper modernization, discard of government laws and absence of responsibility feeling among inhabitants for creating the above vulnerable conditions.



In spite of the presence of the threats in Patan, there are a lot positive qualities in the area for example: public and private open spaces, traditional urban fabric, traditional architecture style of buildings material, etc. Due to the presence of positive qualities in the area, the knowledge of the training would be beneficial for me to initiate comprehensive planning and proper management of cultural heritage.

I hope this training course not only promote my career development, also will be helpful to improve the institutional capacity of my organization which was established with the objective of protecting and conserving ancient monuments of historical and cultural value as a leading government agencies.



Dominic GALICIA

Architect

National Committee of Monuments and Sites

Philippines

Baroque Churches

a. Description of the site under management of the applicant and corresponding data on that site

The Baroque Churches of the Philippines were inscribed in the World Heritage List in 1993, during the 17th Session of the World Heritage Committee. These four churches – San Agustin, in Intramuros, Manila; Santo Tomas de Villanueva, in Miag-ao, Iloilo; San Agustin, in Paoay, Ilocos Norte; and Nuestra Senora de la Asuncion, in Santa Maria, Ilocos Sur – demonstrate a unique architectural style that reinterprets European Baroque in the hands of Filipino and Chinese craftsmen. They express the full flowering of Spanish colonial and Catholic presence in a Southeast Asian milieu.

The World Heritage Committee inscribed this site under Criterion ii ("This group of churches established a style of building and design that was adapted to the physical conditions in the Philippines and had an important influence on later church architecture in the region.") and Criterion iv ("The Baroque churches of the Philippines represent the fusion of European church design and construction with local materials and decorative motifs to form a new church-building tradition.").

San Agustin Church, Intramuros, Manila

Centre point: Latitude 14°35'24", Longitude 120° 58'12"

North-west corner: 14°36'00", 120°58'00"

South-east corner: 14°35'00", 120°59'00"

San Agustin Church was built in 1587, soon after the Spanish conquest of the islands. It is the country's oldest stone church. Its interior is remarkable not only for its lateral walls that act as buttresses, but also for its rich wall decoration.

Santo Tomas de Villanueva Church, Miag-ao, Iloilo

Centre point: Latitude 10°38'45," Longitude 122° 14'10"

North-west corner: 10°39'00", 122°14'00"

South-east corner: 10°38'00", 122°15'00"

Santo Tomas de Villanueva Church was completed in 1797, and is considered the finest example in the Philippines of "fortress Baroque", with a front façade that is famous for its elaborate stone carving.

San Agustin Church, Paoay, Ilocos Norte

Centre point: Latitude 18°03'45", Longitude 120° 31'15"

North-west corner: 18°04'00", 120°31'00"

South-east corner: 18°03'00", 120°32'00"

Completed in 1710, San Agustin Church in Paoay is considered to be the Philippines' most outstanding example of "earthquake baroque."

Nuestra Senora de la Asuncion Church, Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur

Centre point: Latitude 17°21'45", Longitude 120° 32'15"

North-west corner: 17°22'00", 120°32'00"

South-east corner: 17°21'00", 120°33'00"



Built in 1810 on top of a hill, Nuestra Senora de la Asuncion Church was the base from where the northern part of the Philippines was Christianized.

b. Description of the current management system and problems observed

The sites which comprise the World Heritage inscription of "Baroque Churches of the Philippines" are managed under a Tripartite Agreement among three government agencies: the National Commission on Culture and the Arts (NCCA), National Historical Institute (NHI), and the National Museum (NM). The venue of the cooperation of these three government agencies is the National Committee on Monuments and Sites (NCMS) of the NCCA.

As a result of the inscription, the four church sites have naturally experienced an increase in tourist numbers, although no visitor statistics are kept. The churches function as ecclesiastical worship spaces, and so the distinction of who visits as a tourist, who visits as a worshipper, or who visits as both tourist and worshipper is difficult to make, given the limitation of resources. Tourism, however, has not posed as much of a problem generally, as compared, in specific instances, to the impacts of nature (rain in Santa Maria) and of the immediate stakeholders (insensitive architectural interventions in Miag-ao).

At Santa Maria, the typhoon of August 2008 had significant impact, not on the church building itself, but on the eastern retaining wall of the hill upon which the church complex sits. This retaining wall, already described as vulnerable in a Detailed Engineering Study of 2004, collapsed as a result of an August 2008 typhoon. Only then was action taken, to restore the wall, work on which continues to date. But the question remains: what conditions in the current system caused the delayed response?

The existing system of management functions as it does in part because of the occasionally tenuous nature of the rapprochement between Church and State on matters of heritage. This is a matter that is being resolved with the aid of recent official agreements between the two parties. But a management approach is needed that also empowers community stakeholders to partner with Church and State.

c. Suggestion for a project

I believe that the existing system of management can be refined to make greater use of the community. Although I sit on a government committee, I know that the conservation of these heritage sites ultimately rests not on government but on the community. Government should only be there, in the background, to assist and to guide. The building of community will be both the method and the goal of the conservation of these heritage sites. As mentioned in Article 8 of the 1998 Nara Document on Authenticity, "Responsibility for cultural heritage and the management of it belongs, in the first place, to the cultural community that has generated it, and subsequently to that which cares for it."

The Baroque Churches of the Philippines were inscribed at the same time as another site in the Philippines, the Tubbataha Reef Marine Park. There is a measure of success in Tubbataha that can be used as a model for the Baroque Churches in particular, and for the country's colonial churches in general. A systematic campaign of education and advocacy resulted in the Tubbataha community, some of whom were initially hostile to World Heritage inscription, being won over to the cause of marine conservation. The Tubbataha community is now proud and protective of its World Heritage inscription.

The project, therefore, will be to determine the most effective way to harness the energy and resources of the cultural community that surrounds each of the four Baroque Churches in order to help monitor and protect these sites. What lessons can we learn from success stories in other World Heritage sites in the Philippines, such as Tubbataha?



Rachel GUIMBATAN

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Philippines

Values-Management of the Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras – Cultural Landscape

a. Description of the site under management of the applicant and corresponding data on that site

The Ifugao Rice Terraces (IRT) is found on the eastern flank of the Cordillera mountain range in the province of Ifugao, at the heart of the country's biggest island, Luzon. It was inscribed in the World Heritage List as Cultural Landscapes under criteria iii, iv, and v. It was also the first to be listed under the organically-evolving category exemplifying sustainable management of limited land resources. In 2001, it was placed in the list of World Heritage Sites in Danger due to deteriorations in the physical landscape and its cultural underpinnings.

Although officially referred to in the World Heritage List as the "Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras", the five inscribed terrace clusters are all found in four municipalities of Ifugao Province. These are the Nagacadan terrace cluster of Kiangan, the Hungduan terrace cluster, the central Mayoyao terrace cluster, and the Bangaan and Batad terrace clusters of the municipality of Banaue.

The IRT is an integral part of the Ifugao watershed featuring forestlands, woodlots, terraces, swidden farms, and an intricate layout of water channels. It is currently lived-in and maintained by two main indigenous groups of Ifugaos spread on its rugged terrain, divided by mountain ridges and valleys but linked together by a culture of common stewardship of its natural resources. For this reason, the indigenous technology of conserving soil and water is making it possible for the Magat dam in the southeast border to supply 360 MW hydropower to the Luzon grid as well as irrigate the fishery and agricultural industries of the lowland provinces. To date, equity issues are still being negotiated in the form of franchise taxes.

As an indigenous community enclave, the IRT is the ancestral domain of the Ifugao people under the provisions of the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997 or R.A. 8371 and in the eyes of the Ifugaos themselves.

b. Description of the current management system and problems observed

Current efforts to safeguard the values of the cultural landscape follow a ten-year Master Plan that was created in 2003 through stakeholder workshops, employment of local talents and coordination of the local provincial government. The plan has been endorsed by the provincial government as the road map for the conservation of the IRT. It has three main components: Bio-physical, Socio-cultural, and Support Infrastructure. Only a few programs are being implemented under these components supported by modest funding from outside sources. In recent years only a few physical restorations of eroded walls had been done from local funding. Infrastructure guidelines still have to be established on the repair of eroded structures. The only active program acknowledging its active contribution towards the conservation of the IRT is an indigenous knowledge transmission programme implemented by a consortium of academia, government agencies, the local non-government organization and the local government units.

As a monumental structure of outstanding ecological significance, and a living testament of



cooperative management of great beauty, the IRT continues to be subjected to differing perspectives from conservation practitioners of different disciplines and agencies. Hence interventions on the different components of the IRT instead contribute to different systems of management that fragment the landscape. The actions of agencies concerned on land management issues such as the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), and the Department of Agriculture (DA), need to be in consonance with programmes on culture and education and the assertion of indigenous rights as coordinated or implemented by the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), the Department of Education, the National Commission on Culture and the Arts, the local civil society organizations, the local government unit and many others. While a world heritage inscription has brought attention, modest funding for environmental and cultural heritage conservation, and to some degree, afforded greater awareness of Ifugao heritage, the complex needs of the IRT demand a sound coordinating system and a venue where agreements and local consents are mediated. This will minimize turfing issues among concerned agencies.

Seen and judged by international conservation standards, the IRT is also acquiring values that are not necessarily congruent to indigenous heritage values. Much of these are seen to be resolved through the interface of indigenous and mandated planning processes. An initiative was started but has not been sustained due to the lack of assistance.

The biggest challenge that the IRT is facing is responding to the demands of economic development and heritage protection. It remains one of the poorest provinces in the country in need of health and infrastructure upgrades. While sustainable heritage tourism is being seen as an answer, its negative impact in the long term to the social values of the local people can not be disregarded.

c. Suggestion for a project

The following are the three projects being proposed here:

- 1) A venue where cooperation among different implementing agencies is mediated or facilitated. It is proposed that this will be in the form of an annual conference of recognized indigenous elders or leaders in the community where programmes, projects, or activities are referred to for advice and approval. Not only will this minimize resentments among the locals on outside initiatives but will be a venue of cooperation and understanding
- 2) Formulation of a planning process template where indigenous systems, government processes, and conservation standards are observed.
- 3) A monitoring system for sustainable tourism on world heritage sites.



Ruvini ARIYARATNE

Management Executive

Ministry of Information, Communication and the Arts (MICA)

Singapore

Singapore Botanical Garden

a. Description of the site under management of the applicant and corresponding data on that site

Having only re-joined UNESCO on 8 October 2007, Singapore has not yet ratified the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972). Since early 2009, the applicant's ministry (the Ministry of Information, Communication and the Arts) has been co-ordinating a multi-agency effort to identify suitable sites in Singapore for possible nomination to the World Heritage List. One of the sites being considered is the 150-year-old Singapore Botanical Gardens, under the management of Singapore's National Parks Board. The site can be nominated under the following World Heritage List criteria:

The site exhibits an important interchange of human values over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town planning or landscape design; and the site is an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates a significant stage in human history.

The approximately 63.7-hectare botanical gardens, the earliest origins of which have been traced to modern Singapore's founder, Sir Stamford Raffles, in 1819, supports approximately 3,000 species of tropical and sub-tropical plants and houses a herbarium of about 650,000 preserved specimens dating back to the 1880s. The Gardens also contain an original, small tropical rainforest of around 6 hectares in size, which are older than the gardens themselves, making it one of only two major cities in the world with a tropical rainforest within its city (the other being Rio de Janeiro.)

With the foresight and dedication of its colonial administrators, the Gardens became the British empire's experimental laboratory for tropical botanical research on *Hevea brasiliensis*, the Brazilian rubber tree, and the first site outside of South America where rubber was commercially planted. Following the devastation of coffee plantations in Malaya in the early 19th century, the introduction of rubber seedlings grown in the Gardens eventually led to the rubber rush, transforming the landscapes and economies of Malaya and making it the world's number one producer and exporter of rubber.¹

¹Further description of the site is as follows: The Gardens are bordered by major roads separating the grounds from nearby residential housing estates and government offices, hence serving as a "green lung" to its surrounding urban landscape. The land is divided into 3-core areas, the "Tanglin Core," featuring a Botany Centre for scientific research and a Library of Botany and Horticulture, the "Bukit Timah Core," which focuses on botanical recreation and education, featuring an eco-lake, the Jacob Ballas Children' Garden and Healing Garden and a "Central Core," as a tourist zone, housing attractions such as the National Orchid Garden, Evolution Garden, Symphony Lake and Visitors Centre Complex.

The Gardens' strength in biodiversity research also resulted in the flowering of its orchid hybridization programme, founded in the Gardens more than 70 years ago.

Housing over 2,700 species and hybrids, its National Orchid Garden has propagated more than 400 orchid hybrids to date, among them the *Oncium Goldiana* or "Golden Shower," which is popular around the world.



In the 1960s, the Gardens' economic/research mission merged with social and recreational objectives such as the "greening" of Singapore's urban landscape, driven by the national vision of becoming a "Garden City" and in recent years, a "City within a Garden." The Gardens have been positioned as a popular tourist and local leisure attraction and receives about 3 million visitors annually.

Education has been and continues to be, a cornerstone of the Gardens' focus.

Its School of Horticulture was founded in 1972 and offers programmes that lead to the award of technical Certificates and Diplomas in tropical horticulture, landscape management and design. Its on-going community outreach programmes are also customised to cater to the needs of different visitor groups.

Conservation is also a priority for the Gardens, hence its Nature Conservation Branch, serving as a vehicle for Singapore's involvement in regional and international activities on nature conservation and biological diversity. The Branch represents Singapore in ASEAN's working group on Nature Conservation and Biodiversity. At a national level, the Gardens support the "Heritage Trees" programme, aimed at the conservation of beautiful, mature trees that have contributed to Singapore's natural heritage and its international reputation as a tropical Garden City.

b. Description of the current management system and problems observed

The management of the Gardens, as with all of Singapore's 300 over parks and green spaces falls under the legislation of the National Parks Act, the Parks and Trees Act and related subsidiary legislations. The Parks and Trees Act provides for the planting, maintenance and conservation of trees within the national parks, reserves, tree conservation areas, heritage road green buffers and other specified areas. The National Parks Board's specific conceptual plans for the management of the Singapore Botanical Gardens operate within the parameters of the abovementioned legislative frameworks.

A key challenge is Singapore's small land mass and rapidly growing population, which necessitates the delicate balance of competing social and economic needs for scarce land resources. A 2001 Concept Plan guides long-term strategic land use so as to safeguard sufficient land for the needs of Singapore when its population size reaches the 5.5 million mark (it currently stands at around 4.8 million). Taking into consideration public feedback, the National Parks Board has committed to long-term retention of Singapore's nature areas and natural heritage within the broader context of national interest and quality of life for all citizens.

The Gardens' broader management plans have factored in a recent S\$51-million re-development plan involving the Tanglin Core in 2006, and has since progressed to other sectors within the Garden. The upgrading efforts are an example of management's continued commitment to sustaining the Gardens as an important recreational, educational and historical landmark. Visitor access will also be further enhanced when Singapore's efficient Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) rail network introduces a train stop within the heart of the Gardens in 2010.

From a national environmental perspective, Singapore's commitment to nature conservation and the mitigation of possible threats is articulated in its strategic master plan for environmental sustainability - the Singapore Green Plan (SGP) 2012. Among its six key thrusts is that on Conserving Nature. With a strong emphasis on people, private and public sector partnership and capacity-building, the SGP spells out action plans for conserving nature areas, enhancing the accessibility of parks to offer more physical and social spaces



for leisure, recreation and community bonding, and strengthening of biodiversity research through the creation of a biodiversity hub in Singapore.

Finally, Singapore's international commitment to the conservation and preservation of biodiversity is reinforced by the ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity on 21 December 1995. The Conservation Branch of the Gardens handles the administration of issues raised by this forum. Its participation is aligned with the Gardens' vision of becoming a tropical botanical garden of international renown.

c. Suggestion for a project

One foreseeable challenge, should the Singapore Botanical Gardens be nominated and successfully receive WHS accreditation, would be the articulation of useful monitoring and outcome indicators for the site to further its objectives of conservation, education and recreation while encouraging visitor access. These indicators would help to focus future development in a sustainable way that ensures the Gardens continue to be relevant to Singapore's changing cityscape and the lifestyle of citizens, without compromising the integrity of its ecological and cultural identity. As the maintenance and preservation of the Gardens will increasingly involve inter-agency and cross-sectoral efforts, it would also be important to acquire the management experience and best practices of other WHS-listed sites.



Jean WEE

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Ministry of Information, Communication and the Arts (MICA)
Singapore

The Supreme Court and City Hall buildings to be converted into the National Art Gallery in 2013

a. Description of the current management system and problems observed

Sitting next to the City Hall is the Supreme Court, which was completed in 1939, under the direction of Frank Dorrington Ward, chief architect for the public works department. The tympanum on the façade of the building is the sculpture of the Allegory of Justice, the work of Cav Rodolpho Nolli, a Milan born sculptor who worked with faux stone. The Supreme Court was home to the Singapore Judiciary, which ultimately expanded to occupy both the Supreme Court and City Hall.

Both buildings are highly charged as sites of social and historical significance hence the authorities were keen to preserve both buildings and consider new ways of providing the public with access while keeping the memory of its past for future generations.

In 2006 discussion was raised in cabinet to consider housing the national art collection in both buildings. An international architectural design competition was launched and the winning team was announced to create exciting spaces that could be used as art galleries as well as other auxiliary and commercial spaces that could serve the art museum's visitor needs.

National Monuments gazetted in Singapore area meant to keep strictly to preservation guidelines, however the architectural plans indicate that the building could possibly be downgraded to conservation status only. The current intention is for the façade of both buildings to remain intact, while several floors of the buildings will be gutted to create more open spaces as opposed to the current 14 courtrooms of fixed sizes. The decision has also been made to keep 2-3 courtrooms to maintain that link with its legal heritage. Of key concern is the basement, where the buildings are supported by numerous foundational columns. The designs to be implemented reflect a column free space, with the load bearing needs addressed by various other solutions. There are systems in place to keep developments in check, as the PMB is advised by the urban planners and its team of heritage specialist, as well as by its own inspectorate team led by an able architect. But there could be pressures to create an architectural landmark out of an existing monument for the sake of boosting tourism. The problem also stems from the fact that the building was identified for the purpose of housing the national art gallery.

b. Description of the site under management of the applicant and corresponding data on that site

The Supreme Court (site area: 5110 sq miles) and City Hall (site area: 10396 sq miles) buildings are situated side by side as evidence of grand pre-war classical architecture. Their imposing grandeur was originally heightened with the sprawling flat greens in front (a civic space known as the padang), which face the sea-fronted promenade. The City Hall started as the building for the Municipal Council, established to govern public concerns like maintenance and building of roads and bridges, water supplies, street lighting etc. The façade of the building features 18 Corinthian styled colossal columns-supplied by Cavaleri Rodolpho Nolli. During the Japanese Occupation of Singapore, the building continued to function as the municipal headquarters, but after Singapore attained City status in 1951, it was renamed City Hall. With the new government in power the City Council was retired and



was replaced by the Public Works Board. The building was then used to house various government departments including the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the former Ministry of Culture (renamed MICA) before being the seat of the Judiciary until 2006, when a new capacious Supreme Court building was designed. The grand flight of the stairs at the front building has strong historical significance as well: in 1945, Admiral Lord Mountbatten, Supreme Commander, South East Asia Command accepted the Japanese surrender from General Itagaki, this officially ended World War II for Singapore. On these steps, Singapore was proclaimed a city by Royal Charter granted by King George VI in 1951. In 1959, Lee Kuan Yew declared self-government for Singapore and in 1955, Mr. Lee as Prime Minister pronounced Singapore an independent republic.

c. Suggestion for a project

For tight discussion, the agencies involved draw up a list "negotiable" versus "non-negotiable" where the basic interest to retain as much as possible of the original intent and design of the building is compromised with the need to allow better visitor flow and enjoyment of the interesting spatial design (as opposed to corridors leading down hallways to courtrooms). How then do we moderate this compromise? What does a building or site's determined or perceived "value" have to be before it is deemed worthy of preservation, or a step down-conservation? Are there ways to raise this value so that the local population may be engaged?

The next few weeks, more design discussions will come up, and this will be a project to ensure the balance (for want of a better word) between preservation and the process for new usage in a national monument (at risk!)



Hemantha BALACHANDRA

Director of Development
Ministry of Cultural Affairs and National Heritage
Sri Lanka

Galle Fort

a. Description of the site under management of the applicant and corresponding data on that site

Located in the Southern province of Sri Lanka Galle Fort has been inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1988 under the criteria C iv considering it's outstanding universal values. Galle Fort is the well preserved fortified city built by the Europeans in South and South East Asia. It was first fortified by the Portuguese in the 1505. But later, it was occupied by the Dutch and soon after it's conquering, Dutch started developing the fort in a much more organized manner constructing Ramparts along the regular costal line locating bastions at strategic location so as to counter any attack either from Sea or land. Finally, fort was occupied by the British.

The Galle Fort is unique as it reflects the harmonies interaction of European models with South Asian traditions. The fort is at present a dynamic living monument located closer to the bustling city of Galle. Galle fort possesses an unique historic housing stock symbolizing the adoption of European models to the tropical context. The community belonging to different ethnicities and religions lives harmoniously inside the fort from 16 centaury onwards. The conservation of historic built heritage including housing stock, street pattern etc. (tangible heritage) and the socio cultural context associated with the settlement (intangible heritage) are equally important. The ancient traditions and customs are still being practiced by different ethnic groups leading to the preservation of intangible culture.

Sri Lanka has been facing an ethnic conflict over three decades and every Sri Lankan now pray for peace. To achieve lasting peace, all ethnic groups must have equal rights. The monuments related to Buddhism, Hinduism, Christianity and, Islam are located in and around the fort and all the ethnic groups (Sinhalese, Tamils, Muslims) are living in the fort as one community. As the community living inside the fort belongs to the different ethnicity and religions this heritage site could be projected as an ideal platform to promote the ethnic and religious harmony. Therefore, this heritage site can be a centre of peace bringing all ethnic groups into one platform. Through the conservation of built heritage together with associated socio cultural context the tangible and intangible values of the fort could be preserved.

b. Description of the current management system and problems observed

The management system aims to continue living character of city preserving historic values encouraging the community participating in the preservation effort.

At present there is no integrated approach for the management of World Heritage City of Galle. The Department of Archaeology, Central Cultural Fund and Galle Heritage Foundation are the key players involved in the management process. In addition to the above three major institutions there are several other Governmental and non Governmental institutions working in the Galle Fort. These Departments and institutions are working in their own domains with out having a overall vision for the preservation of values of the site.

In this context it is very important to have a proper management plan in place to preserve the values of the heritage site facilitating the development mitigating the impact on values of the heritage site.



The development activities in the buffer zone and emergence of mass tourism will create a negative impact on heritage values if these activities are not properly planned and managed. For example the proposal to develop International Port near the historic Galle fort will definitely have a negative impact on the cultural landscape if the plans are implemented as they are at present. UNESCO World Heritage Centre has already advised Sri Lankan Government to amend the plans mitigating the impact on the values of the site.

The lack of knowledge of the community on the heritage values also acts a drawback for the proper management of the heritage site. The historic houses are presently being converted to guest houses, antique shops, arts and crafts shops etc., with out giving due care to historic values deforming the historic fabric.

c. Suggestion for a project

It is envisaged to develop a project aiming to conduct series of workshops to make the community aware of the values of the heritage and make them participated in the conservation process. There is huge demand at present for the development of Cultural Tourism related activities within the heritage zone. In this context there is high demand for the buildings in the historic fort to transform them into tourism related activities.

In this context it is appropriate to reinforce the spirit of community living, discouraging the community to leave their ancestral homes giving room for incompatible development provoked by Cultural Tourism.

It is also envisaged to set up a center of advice where community can obtain the free technical advice with regard to the conservation of historic houses. The centre will develop technical manual for the conservation of historic buildings and training of craftsman for conservation will also be a major task of the proposed centre.



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Promtin Tai

a. Description of the site under management of the applicant and corresponding data on that site

Since 2004 I have engaged in the study, research, development, and management of an archaeological site in central Thailand, where a multitude of sites representing various periods, cultures, types, and occupation durations have been discovered. My site is **Promtin Tai**, which is located on a low terrace of the Khao Wongphrachan hill in Lopburi Province. Excavations at the site over the past 15 years (the first excavation was done by the Fine Arts Department in 1994) have unearthed numerous important archaeological finds dating from the prehistoric period (ca. 500 BC to AD 500) to the early historic period, aka the Dvaravati period, (AD 500 – 900).

This multicomponent site is significantly valuable in terms of information, economy, and education. It is one of a small number of ancient settlements in the country that contain distinct cultural materials and human remains. Several "one of a kind" and rare artifacts have been found during surveys and excavations, including a rare style of prehistoric stone and semi-precious stone beads, Thailand's oldest carved bone bracelets, probably the earliest pots with zoomorphic spouts, clay seals, bi-valve moulds used in copper ingot production, and so on. It is the only prehistoric site in the country, to the best of my knowledge that yields burials with human remains decorated in a distinctive style. For example, a skeleton of a male adult that I excavated in 2004 was found in situ richly decorated with two strings of glass beads around his lower legs, bronze anklets, green stone bracelets, bronze toe rings, bronze finger rings, and a number of stone beads. The site can also provide an excellent opportunity for archaeologists to investigate the transition from prehistory to early history in Southeast Asia which is still little known. It should be noted that sites dating to the transitional period from late prehistory to early history in Thailand and Southeast Asia are rare.

Given that the site is located in a village with well-developed infrastructure and in close proximity to the modern city (12 km from the downtown of Lopburi), the site has the potential to serve as a tourist destination and a public learning center.

b. Description of the current management system and problems observed

Despite the fact that the site is very significant archaeologically, and has potential for cultural tourism and learning, no major management or conservation plans currently exist. In addition, local and public people in the area have expressed their interest and willingness to offer assistance and to participate should a master plan be developed for the management of the site.

Starting just in 2008, I began working with the local people, including Buddhist monks, the village head, school teachers, and interested bodies, to carry out a pilot project entitled "The Promtin Tai Archaeological Research and Learning Center" financially supported by a private organization in Bangkok, namely the Bangkok Insurance Foundation. This project aims at providing knowledge and information about the site to the public and encouraging public awareness of the significance of cultural resources through indoor and site museum exhibitions, training of local young guides, and seminars. The project was well received. However, the project is running out of budget and those local young guides have left the village for higher education in other towns. Meanwhile, looting is another concern, and agricultural activities also threaten the site. It is fortunate that the major portion of the site is located within the grounds of a Buddhist monastery, and the monks are currently the best



protectors of the site.

c. Suggestion for a project

To sustainably develop and preserve the site, it is crucial that an intensive public education and participation program be developed. This can be done in a number of ways such as public interpretations through site museum exhibitions, site tours, mass media and prints, e-communication, and local and national school teaching. Tourism should also be promoted as it can generate income for the local people and stimulate the local economy.



<p>Sahawat NAENNA Director Ministry of Culture Thailand</p>
<p>Chiang Saen</p>
<p>a. Description of the site under management of the applicant and corresponding data on that site</p> <p>Chiang Saen, "a memorable city" was built in 1328 on the western bank of the Mae Khong River and covers an area of 2 – 3 square Kilometers. It is encompassed by three city walls, the east wall is believed to have collapsed into the river. It was established to be a center of administration, trade, as well as a religious town. Through 400 years the political status of Chiang Saen was continually changing. But Buddhism was constant in Chiang Saen through the period of time. There are a lot of Buddhist buildings or temples both inside and outside the city. One of the chronicles cites that there were 139 temples in Chiang Saen. However, the Fine Arts Department (FAD) surveyed and listed only 121 temples. The plan of a Buddhist temple in Lanna (the northern Thai Kingdom, including Chiang Saen) consists of a stupa which is always at the back of a viharn (assembly hall) surrounded by rectangular walls. Outside the walls are the monk's dwellings and some other buildings encompassed by another rectangular wall.</p> <p>The stupas are dated from 14th to 18th centuries A.D. and categorized into types according to exterior styles introduced to Chiang Saen from time to time. However, the 15th century stupas and sculptures of the Buddha image bear its own characteristic of the so-called "Lanna Style". There are tangible heritage sites found in Chiang Saen which are of outstanding value. The FAD is preparing to nominate Chiang Saen as a World Heritage Site.</p>
<p>b. Description of the current management system and problems observed</p> <p>The 8th Regional Office of Fine Arts has been conducting excavation and restoration at monuments in Chiang Saen for 40 years. The work has been done under the national Act of Monument, Art Object and Museum (1961). To accomplish this mission there has been inevitable impact on the local people of which there are about 1,500 people living inside the city. Impact on monuments particularly on private lands, is sometimes destructive.</p> <p>Apparently, the national law did protect the monuments but tore apart the relationship between the local people and the government officials. The local people were dissatisfied with the officials and felt that the monuments belong only to the government. Ignorance and suspicion are the prime problems for the conservation of these monuments. However, I have recently changed the strategic plan by giving opportunity to the local people to share activities with the FAD. For example we have set up a program called "Learning Together" for different groups including students, layman and seniors. The program involves visiting monuments and notifying importance of the monuments to the area that is their home town, and informing them of the work FAD has done so far. Experience and knowledge was shared especially by the village seniors, which were very useful accounts of aural history of the city. Moreover, the FAD allows the locals to participate in activities of excavation and restoration. They are able to join the project by volunteering as inspectors.</p> <p>The new policy of participation I have instigated seems to be effective. However, we need an evaluation at the end of the year.</p>
<p>c. Suggestion for a project</p> <p>Besides from the "learning Together" project and the participation activities which have generated a positive atmosphere and relationship between the local people and the government officials, there is still one large problem that needs to be resolved. This involves 28 monuments illegally trespassed by 95 houses which need to be relocated.</p> <p>I had three meetings with the trespassers for an agreement of moving their houses. They</p>



are willing to move out if the FAD compensate for their houses and allocate land for them. The FAD is able to apply for a compensation budget from the government but the outcome is unsure as land comes under the responsibility of another government department. I have been trying to contact the relevant department, however, there are so many complications. I am not yet able to accomplish the needs of the local people. I would like to share my experience with the other conference participants by way of discussion that will be useful for all those involved in Chiang Saen.



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The Nomination of Lanna Civilisation

a. Description of the current management system and problems observed

For the World Heritage Sites of Thailand, the FAD would set up the management system of the sites as called 'historical park'. It is the managing body to deal with every issue of the site, ranging from the conservation plan, development in the authorized area, financial issues to social problem solving. However, for all sites mentioned above, they have not been established any kinds of management yet. For recent years, the government of Thailand adopts the policy of decentralization including conservation work while the 'historical park' is a kind of centralized idea. Thus the local authorities have to responsible for the management of the sites while branches of National Museum act as FAD's representative to support the work of local authorities. The problematic issues for this project can be identified as follow:

1. The misunderstanding of local authorities and people in being in the World Heritage (WH) List.

One example is that some of them think if they would like to be in the WH list, they have to move people away, restore and reconstruct the heritage features and put in the new development which always too much. Then the sites are at risk to lose their authenticities since they have been change a lot.

2. The bias of experts and political influences.

Since the project is in the site selection process, many stakeholders would like to support the sites they involved without scientific, integrated and holistic views. At the first stage, FAD does not search for the site but it tries to identify the outstanding universal value of Lanna Civilisation, not Lanna sites. Then it will consider which site/sites are suitable to be proposed.

3. The management issue.

As I mentioned above, FAD does not set up the management bodies for these sites. So the hosts of this initiative, in principle, should be the local authorities which have the right to deal with all involved issues. However, WH inscription is not likely to be their most important interest.

4. Lack of experiences in World Heritage knowledge

This problem does not be faced only for the local authorities but the FAD staff also. All stakeholders are needed to strengthen the knowledge and experience in the WH inscription process as well as to be aware of the real concept of World Heritage programme. In addition, management plan and public participation are the new things in Thailand. For existing WH sites, these issues were not mentioned at that time.

b. Description of the site under management of the applicant and corresponding data on that site

It could be said that now the cultural heritage site I would present as my case study is in the process of site selection. I did present the proposal of the World Heritage Inscription of Lanna Civilisation to Minister of Culture last year as well as had several brain-storm meetings with many experts including the national World Heritage Committee of Thailand. So far, this proposal has been accepted and approved to continue.



This project aims to present the prosperity and sustainability of Lanna Civilisation, dating back to the same age of Sukothai World heritage Site, around 12th century. It has been developed and found in the area of the north of present Thailand. The center of this civilization known as Lanna Kingdom, in Chiang mai nowadays. The Kingdom was surrounded by Burma (Myanmar), Lao and Sukothai. Therefore its civilization was influenced and the mixtures of various cultures, then become to have its own uniqueness and strongly continue to today-life. Nowadays the Lanna Civilisation is found as tangible and intangible form such as the archaeological ruins, architectural heritage, languages, clothes, etc. For a hundred year, the Siam Kingdom which ruled the central part of Thailand, united the Lanna Kingdom to be part of the country. According to the sites, it is obvious that there are 4 sites being considered to be the representative of the most outstanding Lanna Civilisation as following:

1. Lamphun Historic City and its religious architectural heritage.

From the documentation, archaeological studies and physical evidences, it is believed that this city is the prototype of the Lanna civilization. The city is dated back to the time longer than 12th century. Today the ancient architectures and the city moat and earthen wall are still be seen.

2. The old town of Nan province and its natural sites.

The town is rich of ancient temples and buildings, especially at the historic core of this cozy and peaceful town. Some of them are more than 700 years. It keeps the western Lanna character which was influenced by Luang Pra Bang historic city. This town is included the natural protected woodland, called Phu Kha, where is also found the Stone Age weapons.

3. Chiang Mai historic city.

This well-know city is the most popular tourist attractions of the Northern Thailand. Its significance is it was the governing center of the Lanna Kingdom as well as the origin present Lanna culture. Nowadays, obviously the city is a living heritage site since people still live in the city. The local stakeholders have attempted to keep their cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible aspect. For instance, there are many ancient temples and buildings, various period and styles, inside the city wall, which are well-maintained and restored. Other example is that people speak local language and keep doing old customs. In physical aspect, the city planning is likely to be square shape which is typical for Lanna city. The city wall is brick which was built in the later era and restored recently.

4. Chiang Sean Historic City.

It is the Lanna living city located at the most northern area of the past Lanna Kingdom. The city planner took advantage from its location since the Khong river was used to be part of city moat. Like other cities, archaeological remains and temples are found to represent the intelligence of people in the past. The city wall is made of brick, being restored. For the moat, conservation team keeps trying to reconstruction the water system to restore its authenticity and integrity. From several studies and researches, it is believed that Chiang Sean is the twin city of Suwannakhomkhum, the ancient city situated on the Khong river bank Lao side. Therefore it is possible and would be beneficial for all stakeholders that Thailand will propose this site as transboundary inscription with Lao PDR.

c. Suggestion for a project

Apart from increasing the knowledge and experience of working team in World Heritage principle, conservation and inscription process, it is important to educate and adjust all stakeholders' attitude to be the WH site and to this project. For FAD strategic planning, it will organize many kind of activities in cooperation with other involving organizations such as public hearing, academic conference, training course for its staff and others, information



dissemination, the conservations networking, etc. As these sites are not historical park set up by FAD, management plan should be carried out by local authorities within the FAD's collaboration.



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Ha Long Bay

a. Description of the site under management of the applicant and corresponding data on that site

Ha Long Bay is situated in the North-East of Vietnam, belonging to Quang Ninh Province. It is rich in potential and values, including: aesthetics, Geology, Biodiversity, Archaeological Sites and Historical relics. It covers an area of 1,553 km² with 1,969 islands, of which 95% are limestone islands. The protected area of Ha Long Bay covers an area of 434 km² including 775 islands. It has the outstanding values, which has been recognized twice by UNESCO as a World Heritage Area. In 1994, it was officially recognized as a World Natural Heritage for its universal aesthetic value according to criteria (iii) of the International Convention. In 2000, the second time, it was recognized by the universal geological value according to criteria (i) of the International Convention.

On Ha Long Bay, the fishing communities who live on small boats and floating houses by villages including 3 communes with 595 households and 2,168 heads. They lived on the Bay through generations in boats (as well as means of fishing) and on floating houses. The floating houses are considered as the accommodation, aquaculture places and service business.

❖ The exceptional aesthetic landscape value:

Ha Long Bay is a large sea-island area where thousands of islands, in various strange forms, rise up from the seawater having a numerable number of beautiful caves which have wonderful beauty and different legends, historical events and traditional culture related to Vietnamese people. It is also the subject for visitors' imagination when visiting this site. And it is also one of a home ancient of Viet people with three continuous cultures namely Soi Nhu, Cai Beo, Ha Long which lasted from 18,000 to 3,500 years ago. Around Ha Long Bay, many archaeological, cultural and historical relics were found.

The typical aspect of Ha Long Bay's cultural value is the existence of fishermen community through generation within the heritage site. This created a unique culture for fishermen in this area with their own typical festivals, customs and folklore but songs are very lyric.

❖ Geological and geomorphic value:

Ha Long Bay has a terrain of coastal mountains, especially limestone islands partially submerged by seawater creating the well-known Karst forms and caves. This is a mature Karst landscape derives from a homogeneous 1000 meters thick limestone system due to a hot, wet and rainy climate; and slow overall tectonic uplift, with the mutual impact of sea, land, sky

Karst funnels and hermetic valleys, which are very popular. They have oval or semicircle shapes in different sizes. Due to transgression, most of them are partially submerged by the seawater and have become lakes and lagoons, local people call them "Ang" and "Tung".

Cave system in Ha Long Bay is very popular, abundance and diversity. To date, there are known over 30 caves.

❖ Bio-diversity value:

Ha Long Bay possesses high biological diversification including diversification of ecosystem, comprising 2 main ecosystems: the tropical forest ecosystem and the sea-shore ecosystem, and with many kinds of species and unique and endemic gene resource.

Ha Long Bay is not only famous for its values but also for its potentials of tourism,



marine port and transport, fishing and aquaculture.

But it is adjacent to a big coal industrial zone and a rapid urbanization residential area. Ha Long Bay plays an important role in provincial and national tourism development, in recent years, the number of visitors to Ha Long Bay has rapidly raising, bringing increase in number of tourist boats also. One of different feature of Ha Long bay is to have fishermen living on the Bay. It's difficult to manage waste from fishermen's household, tourism service activities. Rubbish is collected but collection and management of polluted water is still a big problem. And coal exploitation, process and delivery influence on environment of Ha Long Bay such as untreated water coming from coal mining pouring into the bay, making the bay's water muddy, coal dumping ground encroaches on coastal tidal flat, etc.

b. Description of the current management system and problems observed

The key problem is environment protection of Ha Long Bay are local people's awareness on environment protection is not high, enterprises are not ready to participate in environment protection policies and functional organs' ability of supervision on environment protection activities is not enough powerful.

Ha Long Bay Management Board was established in 1995 according to the Decision of Quang Ninh Provincial People's Committee with the function of management of Ha Long Bay, especially of World Heritage Area. Its main tasks are management, conservation and development of Ha Long Bay. The important tasks of my office at the present are: promoting community education and communication activities in order to protect and preserve the Heritage; researching and investigating basically Ha Long bay's values; extending the international cooperation; making use of the support of local, national and international community in conservation and development activities of Heritage's values.

c. Suggestion for a project

The cooperation of management and protection on heritage of numerous authority levels, branches and communities has significant decision for conservation strategy of the World Heritage Site. So the workshop with benefit for me and my plan in the next time will focus on:

- Building capacity our work of conservation and promotion of Ha Long Bay Heritage's value through technical knowledge gained from the workshop,
- Extending the relationship between Japan and Viet Nam by building durable links between the Conservation and Economic increasing,
- Working collaboratively to strengthen the knowledge of the discipline of Tourism and Environment,
- Promote wider community awareness and protection of Heritage' values.
- Contribute to the development of a manual for site managers on Impact assessment in World Heritage management.