

# World Heritage

Periodical Report on the Application of the World Heritage Convention

## Part II

The Current State of the Conservation of the World Heritage Property

Signatory: The People's Republic of China

Name of the World Heritage Property:

Chengde Mountain Resort and its Outlying Temples

## **Summary of the State of Conservation of the Mountain Resort and Its Outlying Temples**

Since the Mountain Resort and Its Outlying Temples was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1994, a lot of work has been done in the aspects of ancient architecture and garden restoration, basic conservation and environment protection according to international and national laws and regulations, such as the 'Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage', the 'principles on the Protection of Cultural Relics and historical Sites of the PRC', and the 'Law on the Preservation of Cultural Relics of the PRC', etc. The summary is as follows:

### **I. We have raised the public's awareness of heritage conservation through legal education and publicity.**

- (i) Make full use of the press, such as newspapers and TV programs to publicize the importance and the integrity of the Mountain Resort and Its Outlying Temples.
- (ii) Hold activities on the occasion of the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Mountain Resort.
- (iii) Organize the staff to learn and discuss the newly promulgated 'Law on the Preservation of Cultural Relics of the PRC' so as to enable them to protect and manage the property to law.

### **II. Improve the Conservation of the World Heritage.**

- (i) Remove buildings that are not cultural relics. 155 houses were removed and unauthorized buildings of 23,300 square meters were pulled down to make 50,000 square meters of green land; buildings of 18,000 square meters between Lizheng Gate and Dehui Gate were pulled down; private houses west of the Puning Temple were torn down and the original look was restored; buildings of 25,000 square meters that are not cultural relics inside the Mountain Resort (including the Ligong Hotel, the Office building of the Mountain Resort, an Ancient Architecture factory, the Office Building of the Gardening Department the Zhuizi Room inside the Lizheng Gate etc. were demolished, and nearly 80,000 square meters' green land was restored.
- (ii) Ancient architecture renovation. More than RMB 23,500,000 was invested in nearly 100 projects, such as the emergency repairs to the Pudala Temple, and the renovation of Wenjin Library and Shuxiang Temple.
- (iii) Clearing up of the garden  
Roads, docks and bank have been cleared up; lawns have been created; irrigation system have been established; pest-proof measures towards ancient pines have been taken; forests in the Resort have been cultivated; and the unoccupied areas between Xumifushou Temple and Putuozongcheng Temple, north of the Zhanbei Road have been planted with trees and grass.
- (iv) Safeguard  
Alarm devices have installed in Xumifushou Temple and the alarm devices in the Museum have been renewed; lightning arresters have been fixed to part of ancient pines and

buildings; water resource project of Shuxiang Temple has been completed; water-supply facilities of Pule Temple have been renewed.

(v) Environmental protection

Four dikes have been built to conserve water resource; five working units and thirty-three households have been move out of the Resort and sixty-nine Chimneys have been got rid of; Environment Protection Bureau carried out atmospheric monitoring around the Resort; Stores and rending stands have been reduced.

(vi) Improvement of the Conditions of Keeping and safeguarding cultural relics in the Museum

RMB 2.6 million yuan was invested in the construction of an underground storehouse for cultural relics advanced electronic thermometers and hygrometers and heat-insulating iron cases have been installed; stone inscriptions scattered around the city have been put under centralized protection.

### **III. Strengthening of the administrations over the World Cultural Heritage**

(i) The heritage belongs to the nation. Its administrative section is the Cultural Relics Bureau of Chengde City, which is under the leadership of national and provincial Cultural Relics Bureaus.

(ii) Stipulation of protection laws and regulations

Seventy-three kinds of administrative measures, rules and regulations have been substantiated and improved; Administrative measures for the protection and Management of the Mountain Resort and Its Outlying Temples, in line with legislative procedure, has been submitted to the Hebei Provincial People's Congress for consideration and approval and has been included in Local Legislative Plan of Hebei Province of 2003.

(iii) Strengthening of training and scientific research

A comprehensive department, Chengde Mountain Resort Research Institute was established, which covers the fields of history, culture, ancient architecture, gardening and scientific preservation.

(iv) National and international cooperation

We have discussed issues concerning the protection and management of world heritages with China cultural Relics Research Institute, Qing History Research Institute of the People's University of China, Getty Conservation Institute of the United States and Australian Heritage Committee. Seven experts from Getty Conservation Institute and Australia Heritage Committee came to Chengde and discussed the General Plan for the Management and Protection of the Mountain Resort and Its Outlying Temples.

All in all, we have made efforts to protect the property after it was inscribed on the World Heritage List. However, there still exist some problems to be solved due to the limits in terms of funds, management skills and the quality of the personnel. In the future, we will definitely make unremitting efforts in the management of the property.

I.1

a.	Country: The People's Republic of China	001
b.	Name of the World Heritage property: Chengde Mountain Resort and its Outlying Temples	002
c.	Location of the World Heritage property: Coordination: Central Point: (the center of the foundation in front of Wenjing Hall) 117°56'00.1"E 40°59'29.6" Northwest point: Southeast point: the center of the second gazebo of the Shuixin Pavilion 117°56' 16.2" E 40°58'58.4"N	003
d.	Date of inscription on the World Heritage List: December 17, 1994.	004
e.	Organization or entity responsible for preparation of: the Cultural Relics Bureau of the Chengde City Person in charge: Shi Liwu Address: No.1 Bifeng Road, Chengde City, Hebei Province City and Postal Code: Chengde, Hebei Province, 067000 Telephone: (0314) 2023275 Fax: (0314) 2024311	005

	E-mail: cdwenwu@sina.com	
f.	Date of preparation of the report: August 11 to November 30, 2002	006
g.	Signature on behalf of the State Party: Signature: Name: Title:	

II.2 Statement of significance

	Cultural criteria for inscription on the World Heritage List: -vi- <del>ii</del> - iii- <del>iv</del> -v-vi	008
	Were new criteria added by re-nominating or extending the property after the original nomination?	009
	No.	010
	If you have, please explain.	

	Assessment of the heritage by the consultative organs when the heritage was nominated: The Chengde Mountain Resort is a royal garden constructed in the Qing Dynasty, which explains why it has social, political and historical value. The Chengde Mountain Resort and its Eight Outlying Temples are models of ancient royal gardens and temples, and they are the existing largest royal garden and temple groups in China. Architecture reveals culture. The architecture in the palace has revealed not only superb skills, but also epitomize the combination of philosophy, aesthetics and literature in ancient Chinese culture.	011
	The decisions and observations/recommendations made by the World Heritage Committee at the time of inscription and extension: The World Heritage Committee made the following assessment: "The Mountain Resort in Hebei Province built from 1703 to 1972 was the summer palace of the	012

	<p>Qing Dynasty emperors, was a great architecture group composed of royal court buildings and religious constructions. Temples of different architectural styles together with the royal garden present a perfect picture featuring lakes and mountains, with grassland and forests mingled together. In addition, its aesthetic values lie in the fact that it is a historical witness to the development of feudal society in the history of China.”</p>	
	<p>Identify the actions taken as follow-up to these observations and/or decisions:</p> <p>1. Repairs to ancient constructions and clearing up of the garden. The plan for repairs was made in 1996, and in 1997, a total of 4.195 million yuan was invested in 19 projects to repair the ancient constructions. Of the sum, 1.395 million yuan was allocated by the State, and the rest 2.8 million yuan was self-collected. Rush repairs have been made to ancient constructions in great danger, which are the focus of our concern. Final touches of repairing the imperial palaces had been completed, and had passed the check by the State Cultural Relics Bureau. The emergency repairs to the warehouses had been completed as well, so had been the general repair to the Palace of Moonlight and River Wave. The repair to the construction group of the Hall of Pine and Crane was completed. The walls of Wen Garden was reconstructed with an extended 40 meters. The reconstructed or repaired, and so was the reconstruction and painting work of Qinghui Pavilion, the rush repairs to the rear wall of Pudala and the walls of Li Palace were also completed. A total of 607,000 yuan was invested in clearing up the garden, and the money was mainly used to clear up the revetment of Huanbi Island and protective embankment of the north slope of Wan He Song Feng.</p> <p>In 1998, the local municipal government invested 2.7 million yuan in the protection of cultural relics, and our bureau collected 3 million yuan on our own. The principal construction work of the Lion Forest of Wen Garden was completed, with an investment of 1.36 million yuan. With an investment of 600,000 yuan, the repairs to the Hall of Pine and Crane and the reconstruction of Jide Hall were completed, and with an investment of 200,000 yuan, the repairs to palaces and halls in Ruyi Island was completed, so was the repairs to five pavilions in mountains with an investment of 50,000 yuan. The painting work of Shuixin Pavilion was completed, with an investment of 120,000 yuan. A total of 810,000 yuan was invested in repairs to the temples and the water-proof work for the temples. A total of 400,000 yuan was invested in the gardens to repair roads, plant trees and grass and tidy up the revetments.</p> <p>A total of 4.125 million yuan was invested in ancient constructions and gardens in 1999, and 11 projects were completed. Wen Garden, to which repairs had been made, was open to the public on September 28, 1999. The principal repair work of the Xuguang Pavilion in the Temple of Pule was completed, and the doors of the front gate of the resort and the front halls were painted. In clearing up the gardens, work was done to prevent and control plant diseases and eliminate pests, which are harmful to the ancient pine trees in the outlying temples, and more than 18,000 square meters of lawn was planted.</p> <p>A total of 5.756 million yuan was invested in repairing ancient constructions and clearing up gardens in 2000, and 17 projects were completed. The salvage of Xuguang Pavilion in the Temple of Pule lasted for 17 months and was completed on July 31, 2000. The principal repair work of Baoxiang Pavilion in the Temple of Shuxiang was completed, so was the repair work of an area of 600 square meters in the Hall of Pine and Crane. The Tower of Asking the Moon of 350 square meters in the Hall of Jiede was reconstructed. The repair work of an area of 270 square meters in the Western Side Hall of Wenjing Palace was completed, and the Bell Tower in the mountain resort was painted. In addition, more than 10,000 square meters of</p>	013

	<p>lawn was planted in the gardens. The experimental first phase of Thousands Tree Garden was also completed, and the paved path in the mountain resort was repaired. A total of 2.175 million yuan was invested in 10 projects in 2001. The projects to repair Baoxiang Pavilion in the Temple of Shuxiang and the Hall of Pine and Crane were completed on schedule. In the aspect of gardening, a total of 500 trees were planted, and sprinklers were installed. In the fight against pests, people were sent to pick pests from trees, and smoking and chemicals were employed to kill pests, which proved to be effective.</p> <p>2. Demolition of buildings put up in defiance of rules and regulations.</p> <p>(1) In the period from October 1999 to April 2000, 155 families were relocated and their houses were demolished, a total of 23,300 square meters of buildings put up in defiance of rules and regulations were torn down, and as a result, a green space of 50,000 square meters has been created.</p> <p>(2) Buildings of 18,000 square meters between the Putuo Zongcheng Temple and the Xumi Fushou Temple have been demolished because in terms of architectural style, they are not in harmony with the constructions of the mountain resort. The green space of 12,000 square meters between Wukong Floodgate and Ruwulie River Mouth has been renovated.</p> <p>(3) The open field north of Zhanbei Road between the Putuo Zongcheng Temple and the Xumi Fushou Temple was planted with trees and grass. In addition, the mountains around the mountain resort and its outlying temples have been planted with trees.</p> <p>(4) The air and noise pollution in the city have been treated, and rational regulation of the flow of tourists has alleviated the pressure on the environment.</p> <p>(5) In July 2002, work was done to protect the stone carvings that are scattered in the heritage.</p>	
	<p>Statement of significance:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chengde Mountain Resort and its outlying temples represent the great achievements of art in ancient architecture and garden building;</li> <li>2. Chengde Mountain Resort and its outlying temples is a typical example of perfect combination of royal palace and royal temples in ancient China;</li> <li>3. Chengde Mountain Resort and its outlying temples embody the ruling ideology of the emperors of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) and relevant practices, and thus they are of social, political and historic significance;</li> <li>4. Chengde Mountain Resort and its outlying temples with explicit characteristics of Eastern garden have an important impact on the world garden art.</li> </ol> <p>(see supplement 14 “The reasons for applying for inscription on the World Heritage List”)</p>	014
	<p>Will you consider re-nomination in respect of the property?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">No.</p>	015
	<p>If Yes, please give your reasons :</p>	016
	<p>Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone adequate to ensure the protection and conservation of the world heritage value of the heritage?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>If No, please give your reasons, and indicate what changes would be made to the boundaries of the property and/or its buffer zone. (please mark these changes on the map to be attached to this report) .</p>	017 018
	<p>Is the State Party actively considering the modification of the boundaries or buffer zone of the World Heritage property?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">No</p> <p>If Yes, please indicate what is being done for that purpose.</p>	019 020

### II.3. Statement of the authenticity and integrity

	Since the property was included on the World Heritage List, have the values defined above been maintained? Yes.	021
	What was the assessment of the heritage's authenticity/integrity at the time of inscription? Chengde Mountain Resort and its outlying temples are a large scale ancient architecture group that combines a royal garden with royal temples. They were a witness to a united and consolidated Chinese nation of many ethnic groups. They have epitomized the achievements of the ancient Chinese art in aspects of garden construction, architecture and religion, and at the same time embodied the achievements in many areas of ancient Chinese culture. Therefore, they have an outstanding world value.	023
	Have there been any change to the authenticity/integrity of the heritage since it was included on the World Heritage List? If YES, please describe what changes have taken place to the integrity/ authenticity of the heritage and give the main reasons: Yes. The demolishing of the buildings that are not cultural relics within the resort, along the Eastern Road by the resort and between the Lizheng Gate and the Dehui Gate have added to the integrity and authenticity of the heritage and to the real environment of the resort in history.	024 025
	Are there any predicable (further) changes to the authenticity/integrity of the heritage in the near future? No.	026

### II. 4. Management

	How could the arrangements for the protection and management of the property be best defined ? (more than one choice may be ticked) Legislative (✓) Contractual ( ) Traditional ( )	028
	Illustrate and evaluate the implementation of these arrangements and the effectiveness of preserving the values described under Item II.2 at the national, provincial and/or municipal level. The implementation of these arrangements has brought the heritage under reasonable protection, and has well protected and maintained the authenticity and integrity of the heritage.	029
	In general, can the legislative, contractual and/or traditional protection be considered sufficient? No. Reasons: These laws can not provide enough guarantee. Every heritage has its own characteristics and different methods are needed to protect them. To better protect Chengde Mountain Resort and its outlying temples, the Cultural Relics Bureau of the Chengde City started to draft "The Administrative Methods for the Protection of Chengde Mountain Resort and Its Outlying Temples" in 1999. The document has been submitted to the Hebei Provincial People's Congress for approval. If it is approved by the Congress in 2003, we will have a complete set of laws and regulations to abide by in the management of Chengde Mountain Resort and its	030 031

	outlying temples. In addition, publicity still needs to be conducted to promote the local citizens' awareness of the protection of the heritage.	
	A list and summary of the laws and regulations governing the protection and management of cultural and natural heritage (including extracts from the relevant articles in the Constitution, the Criminal Law, the Law /Regulations on the Use of Land, Environmental Law and Forestry Law). Please enclose the printed material in this respect: (For details see Annex 6.)	032
	<p>The administrative and managerial arrangement for the concerned heritage, especially the arrangement for the organs and organizations that have the power to manage the heritage and the action to coordinate their actions:</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><u>The People's Government of Chengde City in Hebei Province</u></p> <p>↓</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><u>Chengde City Bureau of Cultural Relics</u></p> <p>↓</p> <p>Chengde Mountain Resort Management Section</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>↓</p> <p>Eight Outlying Temples Management Section</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>↓</p> <p>Chengde Mountain Resort Museum</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>↓</p> <p>Chengde Mountain Resort Research Institute</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>↓</p> <p>Section of Ancient Architecture</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>↓</p> <p><u>Chengde Bureau of Religious Affairs</u></p> <p>↓</p> <p>Section for the Management of Temple of Puning</p> </div> </div> </div> <p>Chengde Mountain Resort and its outlying temples are under the administration of the People's Government of Chengde City; management operation is under the direction of Hebei Provincial Bureau of Cultural Relics, which is under the supervision and direction of the State Bureau of Cultural Relics.</p> <p>Cheng Mountain Resort Museum is responsible for the management of the central palaces in the resort, and the rest part of the resort is in the charge of Chengde Mountain Resort Management Section. The Temple of Puning has its own management section while the rest temples are under the management of Eight Outlying Temples Management Section.</p>	033
	At which level is the agency responsible for the management of the property: Property ( ) District (✓) State ( )  If any other, please specify: The full name, address and telephone/fax/ e-mail of the entity directly responsible for the management (preservation, maintenance and tourist control) of the property: Full name: Cultural Relics Bureau of Chengde City, Hebei Province Address: No.1 Bifeng Road, Chengde City, Hebei Province Postal Code: 067000 Telephone: (0314) 2023275 Fax: (0314) 2024311 E-mail: <a href="mailto:cdwenwu@sina.com">cdwenwu@sina.com</a>	034           035
	Is it necessary to revise the administrative and management arrangement for the property? No.	036
	If Yes, please give the reasons.	037
	Is there any management plan? If Yes, please give a brief account, tell if the plan is being implemented and since when?	Yes. 038





	<p>To date, there are 1,225 staff members in the Cultural Relics Bureau of Chengde City, including 243 technicians or professionals, 37 of them have senior professional titles. There are three public security stations, an economic police detachment, a detachment of firemen, 89 security guards, 62 officers for the enforcement of “Law of Cultural Relics”. In addition, there are 87 security guards from a public security company.</p> <p>Within the bureau, there are such administrative departments as section of cultural relics, section of garden engineering, office of planning and designing, section of security, section of finance, information center, and archives institution. Units directly under the administration of the bureau include Mountain Resort Management Section, Eight Temple Management Section, Mountain Resort Museum and Ancient Architecture Repairing Section and Chengde Mountain Resort Research Institute, which are responsible for the protection, management and research of the cultural relics. The operation of the Chengde City Bureau of Cultural Relics is under the direction of the Hebei Provincial Bureau of Cultural Relics.</p> <p>Is the staff in place sufficient for the proper management of the property?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes.</p> <p>If No, what kind of measures should be taken to improve the situation?</p> <p>Do the staff members need extra training?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes.</p> <p>If Yes, in what aspects do they need to be trained?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regular training, which will enable the staff members to obtain the most updated management experience and technology information, for example, training in foreign languages, computer, monitoring, art of architecture and knowledge about WTO.</li> <li>2. Irregular drills, which will promote staff workers’ awareness of security, for example, fire fighting drills, field rescue exercises and so on.</li> <li>3. Professional training in the aspects of exhibition and display, the management and protection of collected articles, appraisal of cultural relics, techniques of restoration and the assortment and recording of materials, etc..</li> </ol>	<p>044</p> <p>045</p> <p>046</p> <p>047</p>
	<p>Funding and financial situation and the source, amount and cycle of the fund: Revenues from admission tickets: 30 million yuan (US\$3.9 million)per year, all at our disposal.</p> <p>Is the existing amount of fund sufficient enough for the proper management of the property?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">No.</p> <p>Specify the sources of fund needed for the management of the property:</p>	<p>048</p> <p>049</p> <p>050</p>
	<p>We still need government allocation, social support and donations from enterprises. From what international assistance has the property benefited.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The World Heritage Fund: twice altogether, once for holding world heritage training courses, another for purchasing alarm system for the Mountain Resort Museum. The total amount is US\$50,000.</li> <li>● The UNESCO International Promotion Programme:</li> <li>● Country regional projects of the UNDP, the World Bank and other institutions:</li> <li>● Bilateral cooperation:</li> <li>● Other assistance: Part of the repairing materials used in the renovation projects were donated by some enterprises.</li> </ul>	<p>051</p> <p>052</p> <p>053</p> <p>054</p> <p>055</p>

	<p>Describe the information technology (computer) facilities in the sites/management offices and their effectiveness:</p> <p>By the end of 2002, the heritage site had altogether 60 computers, 20 printers and other equipments. They are all personal computers, most of which belong to middle and high level computers. Of these, 20 computers are equipped with Pentium III processors or processors above that level, and the rest are equipped with Celeron processors of the same level. The operational systems are window 98 or version above that.</p> <p>Computers are mainly used for monitoring and daily office work. The computers for monitoring and control at the Lizheng Gate, the Dehui Gate, the Wanshuyuan Gate, main palaces and the outlying temples are mainly for the purpose of directing the operation of the staff workers there. They have replaced human intervention and, to some extent, reduced the waste of human resources. The computers used for daily work in offices are mainly used to process documents and forms to raise work efficiency. The computers are also used to record data about cultural relics, and to contact experts from home and abroad through Internet.</p>	056
	<p>Currently in use (more than one choice may be ticked)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PC (✓)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Apple) Macintosh ( )</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Host computer ( )</p> <p>The number of computers: 62</p> <p>Are they linked to the Internet? Yes.</p> <p>Is e-mail used in daily correspondence? Yes.</p>	<p>057</p> <p>058</p> <p>059</p> <p>060</p>
	<p>Is there a GIS in place for the property?</p>	<p>No. 061</p>
	<p>The research and study plans on the property that are already underway:</p> <p>Scientific research are being carried out in such projects as water diversion within the mountain resort, the protection of foundations of cultural relics (reconstruction or restoration), afforestation around the Resort, and the road for use by the emperor. The research involves the following aspects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The composition and significance of the 72 scenic spots within the mountain resort;</li> <li>2. Research on the stone cultural relics in Chengde;</li> <li>3. The restoration and protection of the frescoes in the eight outlying temples;</li> <li>4. The protection of the sites of the mountain resort and its outlying temples;</li> <li>5. Research on the statues in the outlying eight temples;</li> <li>6. Research on the frescoes, paintings in the imperial court, traditional Chinese paintings and painting theory;</li> <li>7. Research on the names of the statues in the outlying eight temples;</li> <li>8. Research on the relics of the Tibet Buddhism in Chengde;</li> <li>9. The significance of monitoring to the protection of cultural relics.</li> </ol>	063

	<p>The financial and human resources input for the research plan and/or facilities: The State would allocate fund if a project is a State level one; the provincial government would allocate fund if a project is a provincial level one; the city government would allocate fund if a project is a city level one.</p> <p>How to disseminate information research results?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Through local media;</li> <li>2. Through the website of the mountain resort</li> <li>3. By the magazine “Research on Chengde Mountain Resort”;</li> <li>4. Through symposiums, academic works and theses;</li> <li>5. Through communications with other heritage organizations.</li> </ol>	<p>064</p> <p>065</p>
	<p>Are there any statistics about tourists to the site? Yes.</p> <p>The number of tourists is on the increase every year. The domestic tourists totaled 560,000 in 1997 and the total overseas tourists were 10,000 that year. The figures rose to 577,000 and 13,000 respectively in 1998. The number of domestic tourists jumped to 615,000 and overseas tourists increased to 15,000 in 1999, and the figures were 587,500 and 12,500 respectively in 2000. In the year 2001, the number of domestic tourists increased to 633,000 while the number of overseas tourists rose to 17,000.</p> <p>Since the tourists are concentrated in the week around May 1 and the week around October 1, the staff workers in the heritage were organized to direct the flow of tourists at the Lizheng Gate, Dehui Gate and the Putuo Zongcheng Temple to alleviate the congestion on roads and bridges.</p>	<p>066</p> <p>067</p>
	<p>What facilities are available to the tourists?</p> <p>There are 268 chairs and 350 litter-bins on the roadside, four cultural relics shops, 10 toilets with water-washing equipments and 15 other kind of toilets. There are also designated clinics.</p>	<p>068</p>
	<p>What facilities are needed for tourists’ convenience?</p> <p>A tourist centre, star toilets, wheelchairs, umbrellas, electronic screens to introduce the scenic spots and touch-sensitive electronic captions.</p> <p>A tourist center will be established in the Yanyu Mansion to provide the tourists with all kinds of services.</p>	<p>069</p>
	<p>Is there any public plan for the heritage (tourist/tourism management plan)? Yes. Is such a plan needed?</p> <p>The second part of “The Methods for the Management of Chengde Mountain Resort and Its Outlying Temples” to be adopted in 2003 mainly includes the principles for the management of the protection range and construction control area around the resort and its outlying temples. The fourth part involves the management of specially-permitted activities; that means holding activities in the resort and its outlying temples must have the permission of the administration in charge of cultural relics, and relevant rules must be observed. The fifth part involves management of commercial services; the seventh part is about the management of ecological environment and wildlife; the ninth part includes the rules for the management of tourists.</p> <p>In October 2002, discussions were held with Getty Conservation Institute on 12 plans, including “The Special Plan for the Management of Tourists”.</p>	<p>070</p> <p>071</p>

	<p>How to communicate the world heritage value of the property to residents, tourists and the public:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The resort museum is open free of charge to tourists on May 18;</li> <li>2. Voluntary interpretations are provided for tourists to give publicity to the world heritage;</li> <li>3. On Children’s Day on June 1, the resort is open free of charge to primary and high school students to give them a chance to know more about the world heritage;</li> <li>4. When a new semester of higher learning institutions starts, blackboards, photos and books are employed to disseminate the value of world heritage to students and their parents;</li> <li>5. A tourism college has been established and tourism courses have been established;</li> <li>6. A website has been established to give publicity to the heritage;</li> <li>7. Large-scale publicity is conducted in every November, which is fixed as the “propaganda month” for world heritage.</li> <li>8. Television programs, films and compact discs have been employed, seminars and lectures have been offered, and voluntary interpretations volunteer recruitments have been organized given as well to give publicity to the heritage and promote the fame of Chengde.</li> </ol>	072
	<p>Are there any educational programs for schools? Yes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A tourism college has been established and courses about tourism have been offered to train tour guides;</li> <li>2. A series of teaching materials about tourism have been compiled;</li> <li>3. Regular publicity campaign is held at universities and colleges to give publicity to the world heritage;</li> <li>4. Voluntary activities have been organized to give lectures to university students on the world heritage.</li> </ol>	073 074
	<p>What role does the World Heritage designation play in promoting tourist arrivals at the site, its research plans and/or awareness building activities?</p> <p>First of all, the inscription of the heritage on the World Heritage List has raised the fame of the resort and attracted a lot of tourists. In the period from 1995 to 2001, tourists increased from 500,000 to 650,000, and revenues from entrance tickets rose from 20 million yuan (US\$2.4 million) to 35 million yuan (US\$4.4 million).</p> <p>Secondly, it has aroused the public’s interest in the heritage and research on the heritage becomes very popular. These have played a positive role in the protection and utilization of the heritage.</p> <p>Finally, we have accumulated a lot of experience in the eight years since the resort was inscribed on the World Heritage List, which is of great significance to the protection of and research on the heritage.</p>	075

## II.5 Factors affecting the heritage

<p>To what degree is the property threatened by particular problems and risks?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development pressure – in the protection area of the mountain resort and its outlying temples, there are some unauthorized buildings and polluting factories. However, something has been done to demolish these buildings on Shanzhuang East Road, in places between Lizhen Gate and Dehui Gate, and the buildings that are not cultural relics within the resort have already been torn down. All these have effectively alleviated the development pressure.</li> <li>2. Environmental pressure – Since the mountain resort and its outlying temples are within the city of Chengde, the smog, waste gas and noise from the city have a negative impact on the environment of the property. The project to carry natural gas into the city, the campaign to plant trees and grass and the ban on motor horns in the city districts have improved the environment.</li> <li>3. Natural disasters and preventive measures – To prevent the heritage from being damaged by flood, the courses of the rivers nearby are dredged every year, and the river dykes are consolidated every year as well. Four rubber dykes have been constructed in recent years to control the flood. In the flood season every year, the flood control headquarters of the municipal government would order the departments concerned to prepare materials against possible flood and set up a special organ to direct the flood control work. The municipal bureau of cultural relics would send people out on patrol day and night to watch out for possible flood.        To prevent ancient architecture from being struck by lightning, lightning arresters have been fixed in 43 key architectures.        Both biological and pesticidal measures have been taken to fight against pests, which pose a serious threat to the ancient pine trees in the resort. The measures have proved to be effective.</li> <li>4. Tourists/tourism pressure – Tourism in the resort and its outlying temples is quite concentrated in particular seasons (May to October) and particular areas (mostly in the palace, lake, the Putuo Zongcheng Temple, the Xumi Fushou Temple and the of Pule Temple). The pressure is particularly heavy around May 1 every year, when there could be nearly 30,000 tourists flowing in and out of the resort every day, which has a great impact on the bridges and roads within the resort. Something must be done to reasonably direct the flow of tourists to relieve the pressure.</li> <li>5. The number of residents – There are nearly 30,000 residents living in the protection areas of the resort and its outlying temples.</li> <li>6. Capital pressure – lack of fund has made it impossible to put into practice many protection projects. The allocation from the government is quite limited. While we are collecting fund ourselves, we sincerely hope to get financial aids from various sectors from home and abroad.</li> <li>7. Pressure from morning exercises – 150,000 residents from the city have bought yearly tickets, and about 20,000 of them do exercises in the resort every morning, which has exerted certain pressure on the paths, ancient pines and ancient constructions.</li> <li>8. Other pressures-there are no potential terrorist activities and military conflicts.</li> </ol>	<p>076</p>
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	<p>Is there any emergency plan or preventive plan against possible danger?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes.</p> <p>Various units involved in the management of the heritage have all been equipped with security personnels, and facilities against fire and theft. In the bureau, there are 39 security personnels, 15 fire fighters, 35 economic policemen, 107 security guards, 637 fire extinguishers, 55 lightning rods for ancient buildings, 63 lightning rods for ancient pine trees, four automobiles for emergency use, 51 patrol dogs and 106 intercoms.</p>	<p>077</p> <p>078</p>
	<p>Areas for anticipated improvement and/or the orientation that the State Party strives for:</p> <p>Something needs to be done to intensify technological protection of the cultural relics and increase technological protective means. Input into scientific research should be increased. Talented people should be recruited from various channels to realize the share of resources.</p> <p>Efforts should be made to raise money from a wide range of channels so as to address the problem of deficiency of funds for the protection and management of the heritage.</p>	<p>080</p>
	<p>Has the impact of the factors affecting the property increased or decreased?</p> <p>The demolishing of those unauthorized buildings within the resort has decreased the impact of the factors affecting the property, the integrity of which is under better protection. The planting of trees and grass and other adjustments have increased the authenticity of the heritage. However, the change in natural environment such as atmospheric pollution, sandstorm, acid rain and drought has increased the impact of the factors affecting the property.</p>	<p>081</p>

	<p>In order to address those factors affecting the property, what effective measures have been adopted or planned for the future?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Commercial activities have been prohibited for the protection of cultural relics. During the 1990s, the business atmosphere had become too dense because of the over-development of tourism, which had a negative influence upon the overall image of the cultural heritage. At present, measures are being taken to address such situation. In 1996, the number of vending stands was reduced to 137 from the 211 of the previous year, and by the year 2002, the number of vending stands within the resort had been decreased to 18 from the previous 72.</li> <li>2. Demolition of unauthorized buildings. For the purpose of implementing large-scale greening projects and improving the environment, the unauthorized buildings inside the resort, on the east road of the resort and between the two gates have been removed and the vacated space have been planted with trees and grass, the xiaorehe river have been dredged, afforestation has been carried out around the temples, and requisition has been made of the land in front of the temple in Xingong Village to create nurseries of young plant.</li> <li>3. Restoration of the diversion works inside the resort. The diversion works started in April with an investment of RMB 2.65 million yuan out of the RMB 3.45 million yuan in place. 200,000 cubic meters of earth and stones have been removed and 16 foundations of ancient architectures have been cleared up along the line, thus enabling the original scenic spots to reappear. It is anticipated that water can be channeled into the garden in August 2003.</li> <li>4. The forest-tending project in the mountainous areas of the resort. This is a joint project initiated by our bureau and the Forestry Bureau with an investment of RMB 4.96 million yuan, which is intended to implement supplementary greening projects inside the resort and carry out artificial afforestation projects outside the resort. Its aim is to create a shelter forest of ten thousand <i>mu</i> as a sample project within a year or two.</li> <li>5. In 2003, demolition of unauthorized buildings and renovation will continue to be carried out on the west road of the resort.</li> </ol>	082
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## II.6 Monitoring

	<p>Detailed information about the previous monitoring of the property on a regular or responsive basis:</p> <p>The monitoring station of the Environmental Protection Bureau conducts 24-hour atmospheric monitoring, and record, collect, sort out, analyze and study such indicators as SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub> and dust fall. It has proved that the quality of the air inside the resort is not only up to the standard, but also superior to that outside the resort.</p> <p>The management departments subordinate to the Chengde city Cultural Relics Bureau have all established cultural relics protection divisions to take charge of the monitoring of the movable and unmovable cultural relics. Regular monitoring has been carried out of the temperature and moisture of the indoor cultural relics and the natural influence on the outdoor cultural relics; the data collected have been put on file as scientific records.</p>	083
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	<p>Has a formal monitoring system been established for the property?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes.</p> <p>Now the Chengde City Cultural Relics Bureau has established a monitoring center for the world heritage and conducts periodic, regular and responsive monitoring of the Mountain Resort and Its Outlying Temples.</p> <p>Man-operated monitoring: The cultural relics protection division of the Mountain Resort, the reference room of Eight Outlying Temples and the cultural relics protection division of the Mountain Resort Museum carry out on-the-spot monitoring at regular intervals and keep the results on file, and at the same time, record and analyze the current situation of and damages to the property, and put forward measures to solve the problems.</p> <p>Physical monitoring: Physical indicators have been identified, relevant conditions have been created and related equipments have been purchased to monitor the temperature, moisture and the degree of weathering of the cultural heritage, the degree of decay of the ancient timber-structure architectures and the existing situation of the frescos.</p>	084
	<p>Has any indicator been identified for measuring the state of conservation?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes.</p> <p>Regular observation and survey are conducted on the cultural relics, collected articles, ancient buildings and other unmovable cultural relics by the heritage management section.</p> <p>A construction control area has been designated around the resort and its eight outlying temples, including area for key protection and area for ordinary protection, and the boundaries are quite clear. Construction of any new buildings must have the permission of cultural relics bureau of the city so that the integrity and authenticity of the world heritage can be well preserved.</p> <p>Indexes for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and dust in the air have been identified for monitoring of environment. Monitoring of acid rain is conducted every year. For example, there was no acid rain in 2000 and there was only once in 2001.</p> <p>Monitoring is conducted regularly on the number of tourists, which is strictly controlled within the capacity required for the world heritage.</p>	088 089
	<p>Which partner has participated or will participate in the regular monitoring: Planning Bureau, Bureau of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Land Resources, Bureau of Water Resources, Bureau of Forestry and Bureau of Transportation of the Chengde City</p> <p>Administrative stipulations on the organization of regular monitoring of the property:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regular inspection, during which damages caused by human behaviors or natural calamities must be recorded and reported to the higher authorities.</li> <li>2. Irregular monitoring, which takes place when there are storms, lightning, fire and mudslide and so on. Any damage will be recorded and put on file.</li> <li>3. Unauthorized buildings must be timely discovered, reported to the higher authorities in time and stopped immediately.</li> <li>4. Major events about the heritage must be timely recorded.</li> </ol>	091 092

	<p>What improvement is foreseen or would be considered desirable in improving the monitoring system:</p> <p>First of all, high technology should be employed to improve the monitoring work, for example, geographic information system can be used to survey and map geographic data, which can provide convenience for both tourists and scientific researches.</p> <p>In addition, the professional quality of those involved in monitoring work should be improved to guarantee high quality monitoring work.</p>	093
	<p>If applicable, please provide detailed information: In specific cases, the World Heritage Committee and/or its Bureau may have already examined the state of conservation of the property and made recommendations to the State Party, either at the time of inscription or afterwards. In such cases the State Party is requested to report on the actions that have been taken in response to the observations or recommendations made by the Bureau or Committee.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Demolition of buildings that are not cultural relics: The office building of the cultural relics bureau of the Chengde City was demolished in early 1990s. In 1996, Von Delest put forward the problem, about the demolition of the buildings on Shanzhuang East Road, and the 155 families were relocated and their houses demolished from October 1999 to April 2000. This project involved a total area of 23,300 square meters and vacated 50,000 square meters for green space. By May, 2002, the key demolishing project between the Lizheng Gate and the Dehui Gate was completed, with buildings of 18,000 square meters being torn down and the space planted with grass. In the period from April to May in 2002, about a dozen of building groups including the office building of Chengde Mountain Resort Management Section, an ancient architecture factory attached to the Palace Hotel were either demolished or moved out of the resort, involving a total area of more than 25,000 square meters. As a result, five units and 33 families have been moved out of the resort, and a green space of 80,000 square meters have been restored. The factors affecting the landscape of the resort have been basically eliminated.</li> <li>2. As early as before 1998, Cultural Relics Bureau of the Chengde City had drafted and issued a series of regulations for the protection and management of cultural relics. They include: “Regulations on Fire Prevention of Chengde City Bureau of Garden and Cultural Relics Administration Bureau,” “Regulations on the Use of Ancient Architecture of Chengde City Bureau of Garden and Cultural Relics Administration Bureau,” “Regulations on Maintenance and Safety,” “Regulations on Anti-Theft Management of Chengde City Bureau of Garden and Cultural Relics Administration Bureau,” “Regulations on Maintenance of Lightning Arresters of Chengde Garden and Cultural Relics Administration Bureau,” “Standards for the Management of Chengde Mountain Resort,” “Standards for the Management of Eight Outlying Temples,” and “Standards for the Management of Chengde Mountain Resort Museum.” In joint efforts by the Cultural Relics Bureau and the Forestry Bureau of the Chengde City, a total of 4.96 million yuan has been invested in a project to planting trees and cultivate forests in the mountains. The emphasis has been placed on planting trees within and outside the resort, with the aim to establish a forest belt around the resort and its outlying temples in one to two years.</li> </ol>	094

## II.7 Conclusion and recommended actions

	<p>Major conclusions regarding the state of the World Heritage values of the property:            First of all, the authenticity of the resort and its outlying temples has been reflected, the appearance of the resort and its outlying temples are gradually regaining their original state. There used to be 120 scenic spots within the resort. After nearly 300 years of changes, only 80 sites of scenic beauty have remained. Water diversion project started in 2002, with an view to restoring the scenic spot of “Little Dujiang Dyke.” By dredging up the lake, more than 10 sites of scenic beauty have been restored. The restoration of its original look has made the resort even more close to its appearance in the old days and even better reflect its authenticity as a royal garden.</p> <p>Secondly, the demolition of the buildings that are not cultural relics has added to the integrity of the heritage. Buildings built after the 1950s had damaged the appearance and environment of the resort and its outlying temples. From the 1980s until present, almost all buildings that are not cultural relics within the resort have been demolished, so have been such buildings in the east of the resort and between the two gates. Such buildings west of the resort are still there. There are still many buildings not in harmony with the style of outlying temples. However, in general, factors threatening the appearance of the resort and its outlying temples are continuously being reduced, which has added to its integrity.</p> <p>Thirdly, since the three ten-year repairing plans were carried out, the repairs to ancient constructions, clearing up of gardens, related scientific research and publicity work have been intensified. As a result, Chengde Mountain Resort and its outlying temples are under much better protection, and of more historic significance, and become much more well known to the world.</p>	095
	<p>Main conclusions regarding the management and factors affecting the property:            On the basis of the impact brought about by Item II.4 and 5, we have formulated the overall plan and 12 special plans for the protection and management of the property in collaboration with Getty conservation Institute (For details see Annex 7).</p>	096
	<p>A summarization of proposed future actions:            The cooperation with Getty Conservation Institute of the United States is in the pipeline to put the palace and its eight surrounding temples under overall protection.(For details see Annex 7).</p>	097
	<p>The names of responsible implementing agency/agencies:            Getty Conservation Institute of the United States, State Bureau of Cultural Relics, Hebei Provincial Bureau of Cultural Relics, Cultural Relics Bureau of the Chengde City.</p>	098
	<p>The timeframe for implementing the above action: The year 2001</p>	099
	<p>Among the planned activities, which may need international assistance from the World Heritage Fund:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The protection of the resort and its eight outlying temples;</li> <li>2. Training of professional personnel;</li> <li>3. Protection of ancient architectures;</li> <li>4. Protection of cultural relics made of stone.</li> </ol>	100
	<p>Are there any links with the management agencies of overseas World Heritage properties?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes.</p>	101

	We have cooperative relations with the World Heritage Committee of the city of Kandy in Sri Lanka, the ICOMOS and the Organization of World Heritage Cities.	102
	<p>What experience obtained from periodic reporting and/or the conservation/protection of the property can be shared with other state Parties with similar problems or matters: 103</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Demolish the buildings inharmonious with the environment of the property to restore the original look of the heritage and plant trees and grass there.</li> <li>2. Get rid of the inharmonious vending stands within the heritage, and put all the vending stands under unified management.</li> <li>3. Local bureau of environmental protection has set up monitoring stations within the heritage to monitor the environment of the property 24 hours a day.</li> <li>4. Reasonably direct and control the flow of tourists on holidays.</li> <li>5. Staff workers must devote themselves to their duties. Posts and the number of the staff workers must be fixed.</li> </ol>	103
	<p>To this end, the name and address of agencies or experts available for contact:  Agencies/organization: Hebei Provincial Bureau of Cultural Relics  Person in charge: Zhao Ling  Address: No.1 Bifeng Road, Chengde City, Hebei Province  City and Postal Code: 067000  Telephone: 0314-2023275  Fax: 0314-2024311  e-mail: <a href="mailto:cdwenwu@sina.com">cdwenwu@sina.com</a></p>	104
	<p>At the preparatory stage of periodic reporting, have you provided enough and sufficient information to responsible agencies and individuals? Yes</p>	105
	<p>Is the survey sheet clear and is it helpful for the State Party to meet the criterion?  It is quite clear, and it is helpful for the investigation.</p>	106
	<p>What are the explicit benefits and lessons drawn from the periodic reporting?  These activities have standardized the monitoring work and raised the level of monitoring workers and improved their quality. The activities have enabled many more people including managerial staff and tourists to learn about the heritage, give publicity to the heritage and protect the heritage. In spite of all these benefits, we still need to know more about the World Heritage Treaty, still lack managerial experience, and the technological means for the protection of cultural relics still need to be improved. We should learn from the experience of other world heritages in terms of protection of cultural relics and management.</p>	107
	<p>What results do you expect from periodic reporting activities and what follow-up actions do you expect from the World Heritage Committee?  We hope to find out the weaknesses in our past work so as to make up for the deficiencies and make progress in our future work, and at the same time, we hope to summarize our experiences and strong points to share with other State Parties. We hope that the World Heritage Committee will organize exchanges between the various world heritages at regular intervals, in order to make joint efforts to protect the world heritages on the premise that all of us strictly abide by the World Heritage Convention.</p>	108

## II.9 Annexes:

The State Party is required to provide the following materials. Please check if all materials are enclosed.

1. (✓) The map and plane sketch indicating the property's overall location, its boundaries and the buffer zone, as well as necessary details about the property itself. (For detail refer to 003).
2. (✓) A panorama picture of the site (a bird's view picture)
3. (✓) Illustrations about the preservation of the property (photos, slides and if any, films/videos)
4. (✓) Detailed information about the main aspects of the property (landscape, fauna and flora species, and souvenirs)
5. (✓) Pictures illustrating the major threat endangering the property and its surrounding area.
6. (✓) Excerpts of national, provincial and municipal laws and regulations on the protection of cultural and natural heritage
7. (✓) Copies of the property's management plan and excerpts and/or copies of other plans related to the property (such as emergency plans and utilization plans)
8. (✓) Illustrative bibliography