

WHC Nomination Documentation

File Name: 948.pdf

UNESCO Region: ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

SITE NAME: Hoi An Ancient Town

DATE OF INSCRIPTION: 4th December 1999

STATE PARTY: VIET NAM

CRITERIA: C (ii)(v)

DECISION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE:

Excerpt from the Report of the 23rd Session of the World Heritage Committee

The Committee inscribed this property on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria (ii) and (v)*:

Criterion (ii): Hoi An is an outstanding material manifestation of the fusion of cultures over time in an international commercial port.

Criterion (v): Hoi An is an exceptionally well-preserved example of a traditional Asian trading port.

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS

Hoi An constitutes an exceptionally well preserved example of a South-East Asian trading port from the period of the 15th to 19th centuries. Its buildings and its street pattern reflect the influences, both indigenous and foreign, that combined to produce this unique heritage site.

1.b State, Province or Region: Hoi An Town, Quang Nam Province

1.d Exact location: 15° 53' N, 108° 20' E



World Heritage Centre
Documentation Unit

Reg. N° 948 Date 28.7.98

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**THE NOMINATION TO UNESCO
FOR INSCRIPTION ON
THE WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE LIST**

HOI AN ANCIENT TOWN

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HOI AN ANCIENT TOWN

THE NOMINATION LIST.

1. Identification of the property:

a. **Country:** Socialist Republic of VietNam.

b. **State, Province or Region:** Hoi An Town, Quang Nam Province.

c. **Name of Property:** Hoi An ancient Town.

d. **Exact location on map and indication of geographical coordinates to the nearest second:** 15°53' N, 108°20' E. It is located in the North Bank of downstream of Thu Bon river. It is 30 km away from Da Nang on the South.

e. **Maps and/or plans showing boundary of area proposed for inscription and of any buffer zone:**

Appendix 1e: Maps:

- VietNam (1/2, 500,000).
 - Quang Nam and Da Nang (1/ 250,000).
 - Hoi An (1/50,000).
 - Aerial photograph (1/10,000).
 - Aerial photograph of Hoi An area (14 pieces - 1/20,000).
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f. **Area of property proposed for inscription and proposed buffer zone if any:**

Nominated properties consist of conservation zone (zone I): 30 ha and buffer zone: 280 ha.

Appendix 1f: Plans showing boundary of conservation zone.

2. Justification for Inscription:

a. Statement of significance:

Hoi An ancient town is a special pattern for a traditional market port in South East Asia that has been conserved completely and seriously. Hoi An is the only one town in VietNam that has been kept in status quo. Most of the buildings in Hoi An have traditional architectural style between 18th ~ 20th century dates which are distributed along narrow traditional roads. Among them, there are many religious buildings (communal houses in the villages, pagodas, temples, club houses...), attached to the appearance and development of inhabitant community in port town. In addition, many original cultural festivals have been conserved annually in Hoi An. Traditional lifestyle, religion, custom and old food have been preserved.

On the other hand, the center of ancient town surrounded (in the radius of 3-5 km²) by original and various ecological- human environments consist of : traditional professional village, environment of river- water- seashore- island- dune.

b. Possible comparative analysis:

Being one of the best conserved historical commercial port in the world, and the only one in VietNam, Hoi An is rather difficult to compare directly to other examples. There are some other historic port inscribed on the World Heritage List like Bergen (Norway), but this one is very different and it has its own characteristic with wooden commercial architecture. Vagina, one of the nomination of Philippines, is also a port but it lost its nautical trade by changing the river, but most of the buildings in Vagina look like the style of European, Mexican people. In the other historical ports in South East Asia, such as Singapore and Penning (Malaysia), there is the existence of shop- houses like Chinese style. But Hoi Ann's individual characteristic is that it has been conserved integrally with the reasonable combination of shop- houses and Vietnamese traditional wooden houses built in an integrated style.

c. Authenticity and Integrity:

There are many forms of the heritages in the relic community that are mainly houses combined with shops to constitute the ancient town with the authenticity in the plan, materials, technology and setting. The owners of the relics in the ancient town have still kept their properties and exhibits (all private, common-owned or state-owned). The environment of the town is on the shore of

Thu Bon river system, 4 km away from the sea, and the ecological environment of the outskirts and the buffer zone are also conserved well to guarantee the authenticity of every relic in the conservation area. Intangible culture has also been conserved clearly.

d. Criteria under which inscription is proposed (and justification for inscription under these criteria):

- Hoi An is exhibiting an important interchange of human values, over a span of time and among cultural of the world, on developments in architecture, technology, monument, art, town-planning and landscape (criteria ii, (a)).

- Hoi An bears a unique at last exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition to a civilization that is living (criteria iii, (a)).

- Hoi An is an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement that is representative of cultures (Criteria v, (a)).

- Hoi An is directly associated with living traditions, with philosophy, with religion and with arts of outstanding universal significance. (Criteria vi, (a)).

3. Description:

a. Description of Property:

The emerging and development of Hoi An commercial-port town had a definite meaning to the heritage face and architecture here.

In Hoi An, archaeological monuments, religious architecture, traditional artisan village, etc. Are rather plentiful in quantity form, that were distributed in this town. In that, the ancient town, as a basic center, located in the center area, on the North bank of downstream of Thu Bon river, is 6 km away from Cua Dai (Hoi An) on the West, 30km away from Cua Han (Da Nang) on the South. The whole area is 0.3km², the largest width is about 300m and the length is about 1000m. The basic constituent units of Hoi An are: houses combined with shops, religious monuments: temples, pagodas, clubhouses, family chapels, bridges and ferry landing, market, act. Those units made the streets lengthwise (East- West): Bach Dang, Nguyen Thai Hoc, Tran Phu, Phan Chu Trinh, Nguyen Thi Minh Khai and some cross streets: Tran Quy Cap, Le Loi, Hoang Dieu, Hoang Van Thu, Nguyen Hue, Nhi Trung. After the long suffering of the nature, the war, and the trends of social developments, all the building environments have been still conserved rather integrally, and have clearly shown an image of the market port city on an estuary of Middle-modern times in VietNam.

Currently, although Hoi An ancient towns are being effected by short-term floods and annual storms, but due to the best protection, so these disasters have not affected too historic truly values of this town.

Appendix 3a:

- The description forms of relics.
 - The statistics of classified relics.
 - The classified plan of front faces of relics.
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b. History and development:

Hoi An has been known for a long time as a commercial port city and written in many domestic and abroad files under names: Fayfo, Faifo, Haifo , Kaifo, Faifoo, Faicfo, Hoai Pho, Hoi An...

Before the 15th century, this is an important port door of Champa and then from the middle of 16 century too early 19th century, with the combination of internal and external factors, Hoi An became cultural-economic exchange center of VietNam and South East Asia. Many boats and merchants from many European and Asian countries came here to trade and also to settle the markets and streets. At the same time, Quoc Ngu (the National language- alphabetical description of Vietnames) was invented and developed, and Christianity, Buddhism flowed into the center of VietNam in the 17th century.

In the process of trading, Hoi An market port widened to intersect, communicate and join together many cultures to build up an individual cultural shade, various and abundant on both sides: tangible and intangible culture.

The prosperous history of Hoi An is continuous in the past, and Hoi An cultural property has still been preserved rather integrally as a property of human beings at the present and in the future.

Appendix 3b:

- Maps with many different names of Hoi An.
 - Binh Nam maps, Thien Nam "tứ chí lộ đồ thư".
 - Picture (ancient): Shipping on the Hoi An River.
 - Pictures of Chaya's family (Japan- photos).
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c. Form and date of most recent records of property:

Since 1983, there have been many investigations, explorations, statistics, classifications, researches and conservation programs on the relics.

- There were 2 scientific seminars about research, conservation of Hoi An city- commercial port (the national seminar in 7/1985 and international one in 3/1990) - there are memoirs of those 2 seminars.

- Programs for archaeological investigation and research on the prehistoric and protohistoric era, Champa ports and Dai Viet trading ports era have been actively implemented and on that basis, several specified museums have been opened: Hoi An cultural- historic museum, trade ceramic museum and Sa Huynh cultural museum, demonstrating the lives and architecture of Hoi An.

- The investigation, examination, calculation, classification, site assessment and scientific dossiers made on the forms of relics in Hoi An, not only in the ancient town but also in the surroundings, have been basically completed.

- Investigation and examination on human- ecological environment and other forms of intangible culture in Hoi An have been done. On the basis of these findings, projects for conservation and organization of cultural festivals have been set up in order to conserve them (together with architectural complexes) and to satisfy tourists and researchers from VietNam and foreign countries.

- From these results mentioned above, a master project named "Investment, conservation, restoration, and exploitation of the ancient town relic of Hoi An" (period 1997-2005) has been set up and passed by the government on 14/4/1997.

Appendix 3c:

Citing the content of the project.

d. Present state of conservation:

- The intact conservation of the relics is being paid much attention by Vietnam's responsible and concerning agencies and they are trying to find effective measures to preserve them. The administration system is being completed, and legal documents by the agencies in charge of protection, restoration and promotion of the relics have been specifically issued. The awareness of the entire community and of relic owners on the conservation of relics is being enhanced.

e. Policies and programs related to the presentation and promotion of the property:

- They include popular educational programs for pupils (in primary and secondary schools) to study about the worth and to become conscious of conservation property.

- Besides the budget from financial sources of State Central Government, Province and Municipal Government (on the basis of annual projects), the policy also concentrate on encouraging privates, Governmental Organizations, domestic and foreign NGOs to invest and sponsor for activities to study, restore, and conserve the relics of Hoi An (both tangible and intangible culture).

- Keep promoting, introducing and motivating in order to increase responsible awareness of all communities for the relics. Increasing all kinds of abilities to enlarge the control of the offices that are directly responsible for the relics (e.g. Hoi An Center for Monuments Management and Preservation). Promoting all activities for scientific research, studying the way to preserve the traditional techniques and materials to serve the restoration of the relic in order to ensure the rule about the authenticity of conservation activities.

4. Management:

a. Ownership: Socialist Republic of Viet nam.

b. Legal status:

- The decree 14/LCT-HĐNN of State Council about "Protecting and using cultural-historic relics and landscapes" on 4/4/1984.

- The resolution 506/VH-QĐ of Ministry of Culture and Information on 19/3/1985 to consider Hoi An ancient town as a national historic-cultural relic.

- The statute 1796/QĐ-UB of people's committee of Quang Nam-Da Nang province on 6/7/1987 about protecting and using Hoi An ancient town relic.

- The statute 161/QĐ-UB of people's committee of Hoi An Town on 3/5/1997 about "managing, conserving, and using Hoi An relics".

Appendix 4b:

The content of the above documents.

c. Protective measures and means of implementing them:

Dividing into 2 areas: each part has its different measures, control levels and protection:

- Zone I (the protective area 30 ha): this area maintains the status quo of all the virgin factors left in the ancient town about the outline, architectural details, structures, settings, etc. Traditional cultural activities and movable attached to the relics (artifices, documents in handwriting, etc.) are also protected like

architectural relics. Every movement, change, renovation that reduces the worth of relic is banned. When they are in use, restore, mend, we must guarantee the authenticity of the relic in 4 aspects: design, technique, material and setting.

- Zone II: The buffer zone (280ha) includes 2 protected areas according to the resolution 506/VH-QĐ on 19/3/1985 of Ministry of Culture and Information to authorize Hoi An ancient town. This zone is protected to get rid of the bad influence to the precious, natural views of this town. Every construction, renovation, planning in this area must be regulated in conformity to preserve and increase the worth and the beauty of the ancient town. (See the detailed regulation in the statute 161/QĐ- UB of People committee of Hoi An town).

d & e) Agency/Agencies with management authority:

Name and addresses of responsible people for contact of each level at which management is caring out are listed below;

1) In central government:

1. The Ministry of Culture and Information: Governmental control in cultural and informative fields all over the country.

- Minister : Nguyen Khoa Diem.
- Address : 51 - 53 Ngo Quyen, Ha Noi.
- Tel : 04 - 8 - 262487 Fax :

2. The Office of Conservation and Museum: Specialized management in conservation and museum all over the country.

- Director : Dang Van Bai.
- Address : 51 - 53 Ngo Quyen, Ha Noi.
- Tel : 04 - 8 - 267611 Fax : 84 - 4 - 8.252929

2) In Quang Nam Province:

1. The People Committee of the Province: Governmental management in Quang Nam Province.

- Chairman : Le Tri Tap.
- Address : Tran Hung Dao, Tam Ky, Quang Nam.
- Tel : 84 - 510 - 852759 Fax : 84 - 510 - 852748

2. Department of Culture, Information and Sport: Governmental management in culture, information and sport in Quang Nam province.

- Director : Nguyen Duc Tuan.
- Address : 56 Tran Cao Van, Tam Ky, Quang Nam.
- Tel : 84 - 510 - 852494 Fax : 84 - 510 - 859879

3. Provincial museum: specialized management in conservation and museum in the Quang Nam province.

- Director : Phan Thanh Bao.
- Address : 56 Tran Cao Van, Tam Ky, Quang Nam.
- Tel : 84 - 510 - 852823 Fax :

3) In Hoi An Town:

1. The people's committee of the town: Governmental management in Hoi An town.

- Chairman : Nguyen Su.
- Address : No. Tran Hung Dao, Hoi An, Quang Nam.
- Tel : 84 - 510 - 861277 Fax: 84 - 510 - 861382

2. Hoi An Center for Monuments Management and Preservation:

- Director : Ho Tan Cuong.
- Address : 12 Phan Chu Trinh, Hoi An, Quang Nam.
- Tel : 84 - 510 - 862367 Fax: 84 - 510 - 861779

3. The People committees of Minh An precinct:

- Chairman : Luu Quang Tuyen.
- Address : 100 Tran Phu, Hoi An, Quang Nam.
- Tel : 84 - 510 - 861223 Fax:

4. The People committees of Cam Pho precinct:

- Chairman : Mai Van Thu.
- Address : 56 Phan Dinh Phung, Hoi An, Quang Nam.
- Tel : 84 - 510 - 861221 Fax:

5. The People committees of Son Phong precinct:

- Chairman : Phan Ngoc Nhon Kiet.
- Address : 117 Nguyen Duy Hieu, Hoi An, Quang Nam.
- Tel : 84 - 510 - 861225 Fax:

f & j Agreed plans related to property:

Property management plan and statement of objectives.

At present, Hoi An has many plans for future development :

- Master plan for the downtown area of Hoi An through 2010 (ratified by the people's committee of Hoi An and the Ministry of Construction in 1994).
- Plan for the transportation system.
- Plan for tourism development.
- Plan for the public lighting system.
- Plan for restoration and expansion of the water supply system.
- Detailed plan for new residential areas.
- Plan for improvement of surrounding environment.

g & h. Sources and levels of finance.

- State, provincial and municipal budgets for the programs aimed at culture preservation and development of infrastructure, transportation, irrigation, information system, environment and training according to master and detailed are passed through annual projects' plans.

- Revenue from sale of tickets for visiting the old town (55%).
 - Fund from tourism service businesses' income in Hoi An.
 - Fund from donation by individuals and organizations both from inside and outside the country.
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i. Visitor facilities and statistics:

- There are booths selling tickets for visitors, placed at important traffic points for convenient of buyers and for providing minimal information on relics.

- There is a range of tour guides, trained locally to introduce the relics. At the same time, at each relic location there are regulations and brief introductions on relics. In museums there are professional staff to introduce.

- There are 17 hotels with 423 rooms and many restaurants serving traditional specialties.

- There are souvenir shops following regulations and guidelines of local authority and there are moving toward focusing on selling traditional handicrafts made in Hoi An.

- There are places where traditional arts are performed to serve visitors and many kinds of tourist boats (big and medium size) on rivers.

- There are many regulated car parks that are comfortable for visitors and tourists.

- There are some lavatories at excursion relics.

- There are some organizations to rescue tourists from danger when they are swimming or sailing on the boats.

Appendix 4i:

The statistics of tourists and hotels.

k) Staffing level:

At the moment, there are 25 people in the Center for Monuments Management and Preservation:

- University graduated and post- graduated levels: 6 people.
- Intermediate staff: 6 people.
- Engineers: 13 people.

(There is a plan to employ more).

5. Factors Affecting the Property:

a. Development Pressures:

Pressures:

- Traffic and transportation density increase quickly, causing a heavy vibration and disrupting the tranquillity of the old town.
- Economic growth, improved people's living standard lead to high demand for modern dwellings, for repairing and rebuilding houses and relics.
- New technology, materials and construction techniques are available and cheap, making relic owners unwilling to use traditional and rather expensive materials and techniques for repairing their relics and houses.

Solutions:

- Banning cars completely and motorized vehicles gradually from entering the old town.
 - Increasing the effectiveness of state regulations and laws on administrating, protecting and developing relics and landscapes in Hoi An.
 - Forming agencies for providing information, consultation designs and assistance (technique, finance, materials) for people to restore their relics.
 - Doing research and publicizing the application of traditional construction materials (mortal, bricks, tiles, and "handbook on relic restoration") to the relic owner.
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b. Environmental pressures:

Pressures:

- Located in a region with two distinct seasons: dry season (sunny and hot) and rainy season (continuous and high humidity).
- The changes in river currents cause silt, erosion and blockage of water ways, i.e. changes in terrain and geology every year.
- Termite, worm, bat, fungus, mosses are widespread, accelerating the degradation of timber architecture.
- Clustered geological strata (land of historic sites was originally the silt near rivers) have a great effect on the foundation of the relics specially in the rainy season.

Solutions:

- Forbidding motorized vehicles and industrial activities in the old town area.

- There are projects for dredging, clearing rivers and canals, building anti-erosion embankments and floodgates, planting trees on the banks and planning residents in order to avoid the effects of environment and currents.

- There are projects for preventing and killing fungi, termites, worms and harmful plants to protect the relics.

Appendix 5b:

Geologic map of Hoi An.

c. Natural disasters and preparedness:

Pressures:

- There are 3 to 9 floods, 3 to 5 storms and many hurricanes, tropical low pressure, north-eastern monsoons and south-western hot and dry winds in Hoi An every year.

- Fire can occur in the old town because most of the architectures is wooden and closely packed.

Solutions:

- Gradually reinforce and take care of the foundations of the relics.

- Actively prevent and reduce the level of damage caused by natural disasters (supporting the relics that are being degraded during the rainy and stormy season).

- Establishing a system of fire prevention and extinction in the old town.

d. Visitors/ tourism pressures:

Pressures:

- The development of tourism will have a great effect on traditional culture (social vices).

- The quickly increased tourism services badly effect on the townscape.

- The increased waste amounts leads to the increased environmental pollution.

Solutions:

- The "Interdisciplinary checking-up team" was established to prevent and abolish social evils.

- Promulgating the specific regulations about trading order, advertised signboard in the ancient town.

- Research to preserve intangible cultural relic sources, lifestyle and traditional custom of Hoi An people.

- Start implementing all the detailed projects of tourist plan in Hoi An (to 2010). Establish the tourist information section to publicize and introduce Hoi An to domestic and foreign tourists.

e. Number of inhabitants within property:

Pressures:

- Though population increasing rate in Hoi An is low (1.08% at the present) but it will be soon overloaded with the ancient town. This problem makes urgent demands on dwelling, work and other living condition that must respond to the increasing population.

Solutions:

- Set up new inhabitant area in the North and East North of the town to reduce the population in the ancient town step by step, to maintain only one family in a heritage house.

Appendix 5e:

The statistics and predictions of Hoi An population.

f. Other problems:

6. Monitoring:

a. Key indicators for measuring state of conservation:

Preserving the old town of Hoi An is the intact conservation of both tangible and intangible cultures. The responsible and concerning agencies are paying much attention to this and looking for the most affective measures to conserve the sites at its best. Specificity is:

- To intensify scientific research on history, culture, geology and architecture, providing scientific basis for the conservation.

- To film, take photographs, draw and note the current state of architecture and make scientific archives for all over the old town.

- To make maps of each part in the old town in order to have suitable measures to maintain the sights of each part, especially the core parts (protection zone).

- To classify the relics in the old town (according to the level of preservation, stated of technique and form of ownership) in order to have concrete plans for long-term conservation of the relics.

- Through conferences and specialized workshops to complete all regulations on administration and conservation mechanism and investment and exploitation policies, strictly following conservation principles for each and every relic, to figure out different regulations and procedures for organizing the restorations and repairs of relics under different ownership such as state, private or collective ownership.

- To advance the relic restoration process by using traditional materials, creating stocks of molds and materials with high quality and opening classes for traditional job training so that there will be kept high skilled workers for the restoration of the relics.

- To set up master and detailed plans so that there will be an orientation for conservation and for attraction of long-term investment.

- To educate and encourage people to increase the sense of community responsibility, taking part in the conservation work of relics, introducing the knowledge on cultural history and basic knowledge on relic restoration to the curriculum of public schools.

- In order to increase the effectiveness of the relic conservation, the owners of relics (private and collective owners) are to receive supports from the state on technical skill, part of the costs, materials for restoration (based on value and level of conservation) and even the possibility of a government guarantee for borrowing from banks with low interest rate.

Appendix 6a:

- Dossier form for relic administration.
 - Relic restoration process.
 - Application form for relic restoration.
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b. Administrative arrangements for monitoring property:

- The old town of Hoi An has become the specially important historic site of the country since 1985, and it is placed under the united management of the Socialist Republic of VietNam and under the direct administration of the Ministry of Culture and Information.

- At the local level, the old town is administrated by the people's committee and agency of culture and information of Quang Nam and Hoi An municipal people's committee.

- A center for administration and conservation of the historical sites, formed by Hoi An municipal people's committee (Nov. 9th 1996) is not only placed under the administration of the state at all levels but also under the specialized agencies at upper level (Ministry of Culture and Information and Museum of Quang Nam). This agency not only administrates and conserves the

old town but also coordinates with other offices in Ha Noi to have guidelines and monitoring on activities of each relic according to legal documents on relic conservation principles.

c. Results of previous reporting exercises:

After being recognized as national culture relics by the Ministry of Culture and Information in 1985 and especially after the formation of a specialized administration agency (1986), the conservation task in the old town of Hoi An has had some positive results.

- The modernization of architecture in the old town has been kept to a minimum level.

- The original architecture, styling, material and color of the old town have been maintained fairly completely. The right materials for restoring and repairing have been gradually used. Lots of experience in administration and conservation of such a living complex of relics as the old town of Hoi An has been drawn out. The archives on precious relics in the old town have been basically set up.

- Traditional handicraft villages (carpentry, plastering and ceramics), culture festivals and traditional cuisine have been gradually restored and developed.

- The human- ecology environment in the old town and the surrounding areas has been well protected.

- The awareness of the entire community on the administration, conservation and the value enhancement of the old town has been increased.

- The orientation of a conservation plan to increase the value of Hoi An cultural heritage not only in the old town area but also in the whole town at large, not only in terms of tangible but also in terms of intangible culture has been basically completed.

Appendix 6c:

The overview on the results of research, restoration of the relics in Hoi An.

7. Documentation:

a. Photographs, slides and, where available, film/video.

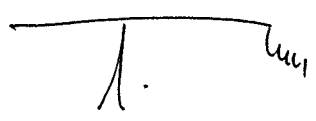
b. Copies of property management plans and extracts of other plans relevant to the property.

c. Directory of books, magazines and newspapers on Hoi An and concerning Hoi An.

d. Address where inventory, records and archives are held.

Hoi An Center for Monuments Management and Preservation - Hoi An Town- Quang Nam Province.

Signature on behalf of the State Party.



Name: ..Prof..Dr...Luu..Tran..Tieu.....
The duty: ~~Vice-Minister..of..Culture..and..Information~~
Date:June..10.,1998.....



THE NOMINATION TO UNESCO FOR INSCRIPTION ON THE WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE LIST

HOI AN ANCIENT TOWN

Appendix 3a (1/2).

- The description froms of relics.
- The statistics of classified relics.

. Foundation and development history

The foundation history of Hoi An area is just an evolution of sea stepping forwards - sea stepping backwards, alluvion and current changes of Thu Bon river system. Studies in geomorphology and geology show that this area is created mainly by accumulations of sea origin and sea-river accumulations since Holocene median - era around 6,000 - 4,000 years ago.

Just from 1st century B.C. to 1st century P.C., Sa Huynh inhabitants settled enough densely here. When Champa Kingdom settled its capital in Tra Kieu, Hoi An area was becoming an important commercial harbor of the royal-wide and recognized under Lam Ap urban center or Champapura.

From the 8th century, Champa kingdom main commercial harbor was shifted to Thi Nai area near by nowadays Quy Nhon. Champapura commercial harbor was loosing gradually its role. From 12th century to 15th century, Hoi An was a critical site on the typical ceramic road between the North and the South and with neighbouring countries. Up to 16th century-end to early 17 century, Hoi An commercial urban harbor was developing parallely with the foreign commerce of "Dang trong" (Inner Zone) through the 17 century, Hoi An strongly developed with its specially critical position in North-South trade relations and trade exchange with many countries over the world and this prosperity was lasting till the 18th century.

At the 18th century end, the socio-political situation in "Dang Trong" got unstable and Hoi An's role was no longer important as in previous time; However its remained as a main port of the central Zone ("Trung Ky"). In the 19th century, Hoi An not only was restored but developed in size.

Up to 19th century-end, Nguyen dynasty Kings practiced a " Closed door closed port" policy, and at the same time Da Nang surged as a new trade center. Therefore Hoi An was getting declined and fell into forget.

. Monuments in Hoi An ancient urban quarter vestige area

Hoi An ancient urban center is a commercial harbor with historical length starting from Primary prehistoric epoch (Before 2nd century). Therefore, monuments in this urban harbor are necessary to be taken since Sa Huynh cultural period including a complex system of very abundant monuments in respect with form and categories : Archaeological monument, historical and cultural monuments, in which the existing ancient urban quarter vestige plays the role of core.

. Sa Huynh cultural period archaeological sites

Include jar-tomb areas and residence vestige areas. Jar-tomb areas spread over sandy hillocks along the right side of provincial road 538 linking Vinh Dien and Hoi An of 2,000m long and around 1,000m wide.

Excavations discovered grounds of jar-tombs of around 2000 years-era ago, including Hau Xa jar-tomb site I (Around 2000-years ago era in Sa Huynh culture late stage) Hau Xa jar-tomb site II (...) An Bang jar-tomb site (2nd - 3rd B.C. era)

Thanh Chiem jar-tomb site, Xuan Lam jar-tomb site (111 B.C - 25 P.C.). Residence vestige area include Hau Xa archaeological site I (from 3rd, 4th century to 10th, 11th century) and Dong Na archaeological site (1st, 2nd - 6 century P.C.)

. Champa Kingdom monument

Include architectural discarded monuments Masterpieces of sculpture ancient Cham wells, Trang Soi 1 archaeological site, Champa boat wharf. Discarded architectural monuments include Lum Ba Vang, An Bang, An Da with remained traces of ancient Cham tower/ temples. Other sculptural works such as relief carved boards, Cham half-round statue, sand-stone round statue, cult-stands and story stelas. Ancient wells are found speedily but enough numerous in Hoi An and some ones may be presently used.

Trang Soi archaeological site is a residence archaeological site existed from 3rd - 4th centuries to 17th - 19th centuries.

. Ancient urban quarter monuments

According to functional use, the main following architectural types may be classified:

. Residential house

Tube form, compartments consecutively linked by bridging house and open yard under a virtually cycled order : House - yard - house; of wooden-framed house surrounded by brick wall (some ones by wooden planks).

Different roof-support structure : overlapped girder, concealed column, transmitting beam, rafter connected with wing and console linked with rafter frame; particularly, a (crab shell rafter" structure in the verandah; roofing with Yin-Yang tiles" sloped side-wall with softly corrugated seam of royal court style. All architectural structures are usually carved upon traditional thesis and plastic technics such as relief carving, both carving and grooving. Specially in residence facade, 2 wooden lutes stick to main entrance boards.

. Family cult -house

Family cult-houses are particularly reserved to family ancestors with decoration as in residential houses; usually consisted of 2 consecutive compartments in which, front compartment structure is under form of supported roof with girder while rear compartment structure is of concealed column and transmitting rafter. On the two sides, 2 small left and right houses embracing a yard.

. Communal- house

Usually of rectangular form without side part; wooden frame mainly as for a house with beams and roof rafter with concealed column and transmitting girder.

There are for cult of wise predecessors village founders or creators of a traditional profession. Some communal- houses worship village titular genie; However the Master genie was usually "Dai Can Quoc Gia Nam Hai Tu Vi Lady Saint" Communal house mainly were of 19th century era, also the important and major era of existing architectures of the site.

. Pagoda

Pagodas in ancient sheets usually have a square cadre of "Quoc" Chinese script. Two long corridors and the main pagoda compartment embrace a square yard. Decorations are likely rank mostly on roof part. Pagoda not only worship Buddha but saint. Beside some pagodas play office hall role bearing a not virtually religion character. Pagodas outside ancient streets have a lightly different plane lay-out with "Nhi" or "Dinh" Chinese script. Big pagodas Stela texts all record the era of construction - in 17th- 18th century beginning. However, through many heavy restorations, the main era of wooden architectures in existing pagoda is for the 1st half of 19th century.

. Office hall

Office hall is a form of public architecture of Hoa men, where colleagues and peoples of same residence site hold meeting. Hoi An office halls usually are combined just in big pagodas of ancient urban quarter and all these are laid on the even number row of houses on Tran Phu street, facing Hoi An river. The construction era was usually the 19th century.

. Temple shine

These worship the typical predecessors that were founders of Minh Huong commune, sheets and associations. Wooden statue structure is similar to those in parenty cult-house. Specially. Kwan Kong shrine and Kawn Yin pagoda are seated within a same cadre through these are separated monuments.

. Bridge

In the ancient urban quarter, only exist a very special wooden and architectural bridge. On the bridge, raise a pagoda for the cult of Bac De, Tran Vo, so one usually call it Bridge Pagoda. Its very name is Lai Vien Kieu (Lai Vien bridge) as named by lord Nguyen Phuc Chu in early 1719.

This is a typical monument of Hoi An vestige area. It was subject to many times of restoration.

. Ancient tomb.

Ancient tombs may be broken down in to 4 types:

Viet tomb, Hoa tomb, Japanese tomb and occidental tomb. Among Viet Tombs the most one to be noted is Tran family Tomb (Village 5 of Cam Thanh) of late 18th century era, with tortoise arched shell form made by a mixture of lime, sand and cane honey and sand-stone or marble stela.

typical Hoa Tombs (Chinese Tombs) were for persons with title and achievements paid for their country and urban village such as Chu Ky son's tomb, one among 10 Minh Huong commune aged veterans of Son Phong commune. Known Japanese Tombs count 3 ones of 16th century early era. They are similar to Viet Tombs with tortoise arched-shell made with cane honey mixed with sand and lime. 3 Tombs of occidental missionaries are remained in Hoi An church site, of the late 17th century - 18th century era beginning. Tombs are crucial monuments in the foundation and development of Hoi An in the 15th and 16th centuries, evidence of Dai Viet commercial harbour epoch.

. Well

It may be said that existing wells are the significantly original monuments in Hoi An, an interconnected system within the ancient urban quarter ensemble along the North bank of Thu Bon river (See appendix : allocation chart). According to several researchers in Champa studies, there was ancient wells existing in Cham men settlement period. It is a structure made by stone or brick of "turban rim" or otherwise " Dress neck", with 4 iron-wood slabs assembled for a square form, while well bed is constructed with square shape or rectangular shape. Particularly portable water in existing wells and used by Hoi An residents remain very transparent, clean and of sweet taste. This shows that their knowledge on relation of earth site of ancient residents was of high education. In the use process, these wells were reinforced by generations of residents, however, basically sustain their configuration and structural material existing in centuries long ago.

. Cultural and non-material monument

Apart from material and cultural vestiges, Hoi An ancient vestige area contains non-material vestiges which are so far conserved and bring in enormous values to the Viet Nam nation. There are traditional job-villages, customs and traditions and traditional, cultural and ritual festivals.

Traditional job-villages: Moc Kim Bong (Capentry village) Bai Huong salangane village (Cham Islet) Cam Ha ceramic village.

Ritual festival accompanied by traditional and cultural games.

Bong bridge festival, organized in Spring on Hoi An river, where take place junk rowing tournament and sites for crop, security and prosperity.

Whale sacrifice ceremony, taking place in Ong temple (Genie temple) on memory-day or when whale death occur, with (Ha Trao" dance followed by classical drama and alternate pop song.

Minh Hai ancestor ritual ceremony in Chuc Thanh pagoda on November 7th (lunar calendar) with out entertainment, camping and other folk games.

Long Chu festival : in Cam Pho village, a typical ritual festival on river ways with dragon-boat procession, evil repression and epidemic hunting rites, followed by classical drama, duet, "Xo co" and folk games.

Besides, there're season rites (mid-autumn, fist moon, May day, ("Doan ngo") with unicorn dance, cake making, "Xo co"" ... attracting thousands participants.

Traditional artistic shows.

- "Ba Trao" song and dance by coastal residents in Ong tomb.
- Duet song a kind of alternate love song in moon lighted evenings of Central Zone colour.
- Classic drama, attracting viewers with stylization, make up and solo, taking place in public stage or theater hall.
- Besides forms of light dance 4-sanded animals dance, unicorn dance, imbued with national colour.

**LIST OF EXISTING ANCIENT ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS IN
HOI AN ANCIENT URBAN CENTER**

(Upon basic survey program)

1993 - 1995

Order	Number of registered file	monument name worship context	Era		Present site
			Construction	architecture	
1	D01 BT.HA.95	1. Communal- house Hoi An Sage predecessors: for wise predecessors and successors.	16	19	No. 3 Le Loi
2	D11 BT.HA.95	Cam Pho : for village titulary genie, wise predecessors and successors and other souls.	16	19	No. 52 nguyen Thi Minh Khai
3	D02 BT.HA.95	Kim Bong : For wise predecessors and successors and other souls.	17	19	Hamlet 1, Cam Kim
4	D03 BT.HA.95	Elephant : for village titulary genie	16	19	No. 27 Le Loi
5	D04 BT.HA.95	De Vong : for village titulary genie and other souls	17	19	Son Pho hamlet, Cam Chau
6	D05 BT.HA.95	Xuan My : for village titulary genie, wise predecessors and successors and other souls.	17	19	Hamlet 6(Nam Dien) Cam Ha
7	D06 BT.HA.95	Minh Huong (Minh Huong Tuy Tien Duong): for wise predecessors and successors.	19	19	N.14 Tran Phu
8	D07 BT.HA.95	Son Phong: for village titulary genie, wise predecessors and successors and other souls.	19	19	No. 123 Nguyen Duy Hieu
9	D08 BT.HA.95	Thanh Ha : : for village titulary genie, wise predecessors and successors.	16	19	Hamlet 7 (Hau Xa,) Cam Ha

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
10	D09 BT.HA.95	Son Pho : : for village titulary genie, wise predecessors and successors and other souls.	17	19	Son Pho 1 hamlet, Cam Chau
11	D10 BT.HA.95	An My : for village titulary genie, wise predecessors and successors and other souls.	17	19	An My hamlet, Cam Chau
2. Hamlet/ quarter communal house.					
12	D12 BT.HA.95	Tu Le : for village titulary genie, wise predecessors and successors and other souls.	19	19	Area 3, Cam Pho
13	D13 BT.HA.95	Xuan Lam: for village titulary genie, wise predecessors and successors and other souls.	19	19	Area 5, Cam Pho
14	D14 BT.HA.95	An Bang : for village titulary genie, wise predecessors and successors and other souls.	19	19	Hamlet 5, Cam Ha
15	D.15 BT.HA.95	Boc Thuy : for village titulary genie, wise predecessors and successors and other souls.	19	19	Hamlet6(Nam Dieu) Cam Ha
16	D.16 BT.HA.95	Tan Hiep : for village titulary genie, wise predecessors and successors and other souls.	18	19	Cham Islet village place, Tan Hiep commune
17	D.17 BT.HA.95	Xuan My(Tiger shine) : for village titulary genie, wise predecessors and successors and other souls.	19	19	Bock 7, Cam Pho
18	D.18 BT.HA.95	Xuyen Trung: for village titulary genie, wise predecessors and successors and other souls.	19	19	Hamlet 1, Cam Nam
Total : 18 communal-houses					

II. PAGODAS					
19	C.01 BT.HA.95	Kwan Yin (Minh Huong Buddha's pagoda)	17	19	No. 24 Tran Phu St.
20	C.02 BT.HA.95	Chuc Saint : Lam Te descent worship system and founder cult.	17	19	Group 7, Cam Pho
21	C.03 BT.HA.95	Van Duc : Lam Te descent worship system and founder cult.	17	19	Village 2, Cam Ha
22	C.04 BT.HA.95	Phuc Lam : Lam Te descent worship system and founder cult.	17	19	Village 2, Cam Ha
23	C.05 BT.HA.95	Vien Giac : Lam Te descent worship system and founder cult.	17	19	Group 4, Cam Pho
24	C.06 BT.HA.95	Hai Tang : "Lam Te" descent worship system and founder cult.	17	19	Cham island village place Tam Hiep commune
25	C.07 BT.HA.95	Thien Duc (Ong Tang Pagoda) : "Lam Te" descent worship system and founder cult.	17	19	Group 7, Cam Pho
26	C.08 BT.HA.95	Kim Buu (former Kim Bong village Pagoda) : "Lam Te" descent worship system and founder cult.	17	19	Village 3, Cam Kim
Total : 08 Pagoda					
III. SHRINE					
27	M.01 BT.HA.95	Quan Cong (Ong Pagoda) : cult of Quan Van Truong and Chau Thuong, Quan Binh	17	19	No. 24 Tran Phu St.
28	M.02 BT.HA.95	Salangane picking Job Ancestor (Ong Hoa) : Cult of Job Ancestor and Sea/wave/water/wind Genies...	17	19	Huong Place (Cham island, Tan Hiep)
29	M.03 BT.HA.95	Minh Huong Epitaph (Saint Epitaph) : Worship of confucius and confucianists	19	19	No. 18 Phan Chu Trinh
30	M.04 BT.HA.95	Nghia Tu (Deceased spirit) : Cult of deceased spirits without adores	19	19	
31	M.05 BT.HA.95	Cam Pho Epitaph (Saint Epitaph) : Worship of confucius and confucianists	19	19	
32	M.06 BT.HA.95	Nam Dieu Ancestor (Job Ancestor) : an ensemble of small shrines : Ancestor shrine (Thien Cong cult), Head of eunuch Shrine, Yin Soul and Mount Saint Shrines.	18	19	
33	M.07 BT.HA.95	Tin Nghia (Tin Nghia Tu) : Cult of Pawn Ancestor (?) and deceased spirits	19	19	No. 5 Nguyen Hue
34	M.08 BT.HA.95	Hy Hoa : worship of Five Elements and Phuong Chao Lady	19	19	No. 6 Nguyen Thai Hoc
35	M.09 BT.HA.95	Ngu Hanh : worship of 5 elements Fairies (Kim, Moc, Thuy, Hoa, Tho) Metal, Wood, Water, Fire, Earth) and Loi Signora	19	19	No. 124 Nguyen Thai Hoc
36	M.10 BT.HA.95	Luc Vi : worship of 6 Fairies donating medicines for human being care	19	19	Village 6, Cam Ha

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
37	M.11 BT.HA.95	Ba Co (Buddhists nun) or Ba Yang shine : for Yang lady - a sanded stone for worship and 3 ideogram prayers : Eunuch, 5 Mounts and dies soul.	16-17	19	Hamlet 6, Cam Ha
38	M.12 BT.HA.95	Ba Loi (Lady village) : For Yang Lady	16-17	19	Hamlet 6, Cam Thanh
39	M.13 BT.HA.95	Ba : For Water Dragon lady	19	19	Phuoc Tan, Cam An
40	M.14 BT.HA.95	Ba Gio : for Earth local genie	18	19	Hamlet 3, Cam Kim
		Total : 14 shrines			
IV. OFFICE HALL (HOA(CHINESE) PEOPLE)					
41	HQ.01 BT.HA.95	Hai Nam (Quynh Phu): For 108 happilers died in sea-water and wise : predecessors and successors.	1875	19	No. 10 Tran Phu
42	HQ.02 BT.HA.95	Trieu Chau(Ong/Am Bon) for Wave dam Genie and wise predecessors and successors.	1845	19	Nguyen Duy Hien
43	HQ.03 BT.HA.95	Duong Thuong(5 countries): for Mother Saint predecessors and successors and wise predecessors and successors.	18	19	No. 61 Tran Phu
44	HQ.04 BT.HA.95	Phuc Kien : for Thien Hau Mother Saint, 6 personages, 3 Thai Thien Thai Ladies, and wise predecessors and successors.	18	19	No. 16 Tran Phu
45	HQ.05 BT.HA.95	Quang Trieu (Quang Dong) : for Quan Cong and wise predecessors and successors.	1885	19	No. 176 Tran Phu
		Total : 05 office halls			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		V. BRIDGE			
46	CO.01 BT.HA.95	Bridge pagoda (Japanese bridge or Lai Vien Kieu)	17	19	Nguyen Thi Minh Khai St. end, Tran Phu St. beginning
		IV. CLAN FAMILY CULT-HOUSE			
47	NT.01 BT.HA.95	Nguyen Clan		19	Hamlet 7, Cam Ha
48	NT.02 BT.HA.95	Phan Xuan Clan		19	Hamlet 3, Cam Kim
49	NT.03 BT.HA.95	Truong Clan		19	No. 61/1 Phan Chu Trinh
50	NT.04 BT.HA.95	Truong Clan		19	No. 58/2 Tran Phu
51	NT.05 BT.HA.95	Pham Clan		19	No. 96 Tran Phu
52	NT.06 BT.HA.95	Pham Clan		19	No. 69/1 Phan Chu Trinh
53	NT.07 BT.HA.95	Lam Clan		19	No. 120 Tran Phu
54	NT.08 BT.HA.95	Thai Clan		19	No. 126 Tran Phu
55	NT.09 BT.HA.95	Tran Thanh Clan		19	Block 5, Cam Pho
56	NT.10 BT.HA.95	Tang Clan		19	No. 16 Nguyen Thi Minh Khai
57	NT.11 BT.HA.95	Nguyen Tuong Clan		19	No. 8/12 Nguyen Thi Minh Khai
58	NT.12 BT.HA.95	Tran Trung Clan		19	Hamlet 1, Cam Nam
59	NT.13 BT.HA.95	Tran Dac Clan		19	Hamlet 1, Cam Nam

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
60	NT.14 BT.HA.95	Huynh Clan		19	Hamlet 1, Cam Nam
61	NT.15 BT.HA.95	Tran Clan		19	No. 19 Le Loi
62	NT.16 BT.HA.95	Phan Clan		19	No. 20 Le Loi
63	NT.17 BT.HA.95	Le Clan		19	Hamlet 1, Cam Nam
64	NT.18 BT.HA.95	Nguyen Clan		19	Hamlet 1, Cam Nam
65	NT. 19 BT.HA.95	Vo Van Clan		19	Hamlet7, Cam Ha
		Total : 19 Clan/ family cult-house			
VII. ROYAL TOMBS					
66	L.01 BT.HA.95	Ong : for whale cult		19	Hamlet 2, Cam Nam
67	L.02 BT.HA.95	Ong : for whale cult		19	Hamlet 3, Cam Thanh
68	L.03 BT.HA.95	Ong : for whale cult		19	An Bang, Cam An
69	L.04 BT.HA.95	Ong : for whale cult		19	Phuoc Trach, Cam An
70	L.05 BT.HA.95	Ong : for whale cult		19	Bai Ong, Cu Lao Cham, Tan Hiep
		Total : 05 whale tombs			
VIII. TOMB					
71	MO.01 BT.HA.95	Tran ancestor	15	19	Hamlet 6, Cam Thanh
72	Mo.02 BT.HA.95	Le ancestor	17	19	Hamlet 5, Cam Thanh

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
73	MO.03 BT.HA.95	Royal concubine and Tay Son Generals I	18	18	Hamlet 5, Cam Thanh
74	MO.04 BT.HA.95	Khong Thien Nhu	17	17	Area II, Minh An
75	MO.05 BT.HA.95	Chu Ky Son	17	17	Son Phong
76	MO.06 BT.HA.95	Nguyen Dien	19	20	Tra Que, Cam Ha
77	MO.07 BT.HA.95	Occidental missionaries	18	20th beginning	Catholic Church Area
78	MO.08 BT.HA.95	Tran Chuong Co	18	18	Hamlet 4, Cam Thanh
79	MO.09 BT.HA.95	Banjiro	17	17	Truong Le, Cam Chau
80	MO.10 BT.HA.95	Taniyajirobe	17	17	
<p>Total : 10 tombs. besides, much of tombs with architectural size value not recorded yet which shall be added furtherly.</p> <p>Remark : Other 2 house types and ancient wells will be shown in a particular list.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Hoi An, May 18, 1996</i></p>					

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Bach Dang																	
Number of houses		4	4	21	32	8		53	11	37	13	37	23	1	29	32	61
%		6.6	6.6	34.4	52.4	13.1		86.9	18	60.7	21.3	60.7	37.7	1.6	47.5	52.5	100
Le Loi																	
Number of houses	1	5	12	31	1	5		45	7	35	8	26	24		49	1	50
%	2	10	24	62	20	10		90	14	70	16	52	48		98	2	100
Hoang Van Thu																	
Number of houses		5	6	9		7		13	1	15	4	14	6		20		20
%		25	30	45		35		65	5	75	20	70	30		100		100
Tran Quy Cap																	
Number of houses		2	6	25	7			40	11	21	8	8	32		33	7	40
%		5	15	62.5	17.5			100	27.5	52.5	20	20	86		82.5	17.5	100
Total																	
Number of houses	22	77	156	228	191	122	12	540	201	334	139	396	273	5	483	191	674
%	3.3	11.4	23.2	33.8	28.3	18.1	1.8	80.1	29.8	49.6	20.6	58.8	40.5	0.7	71.7	28.3	100

CRITERIA IN CLASSIFICATION OF MONUMENTS
FRONT FACADED ROW OF HOUSES IN ANCIENT URBAN QUARTER
(AREA I)

(Based upon conservation level and architectural value)

SPECIAL CLASS : Conserving all primitive elements (Interior and external) of all construction items. With much of original architectural and aesthetic details.

CLASS I : Conserving all primitive elements with architectural and Historical value.

CLASS II : Substantially primitive elements in the front compartment.

CLASS III : Conserving Yin and Yang roofing

CLASS IV: New-type constructed house with flat roof or roof tiled with materials other than Yin and Yang tiles.

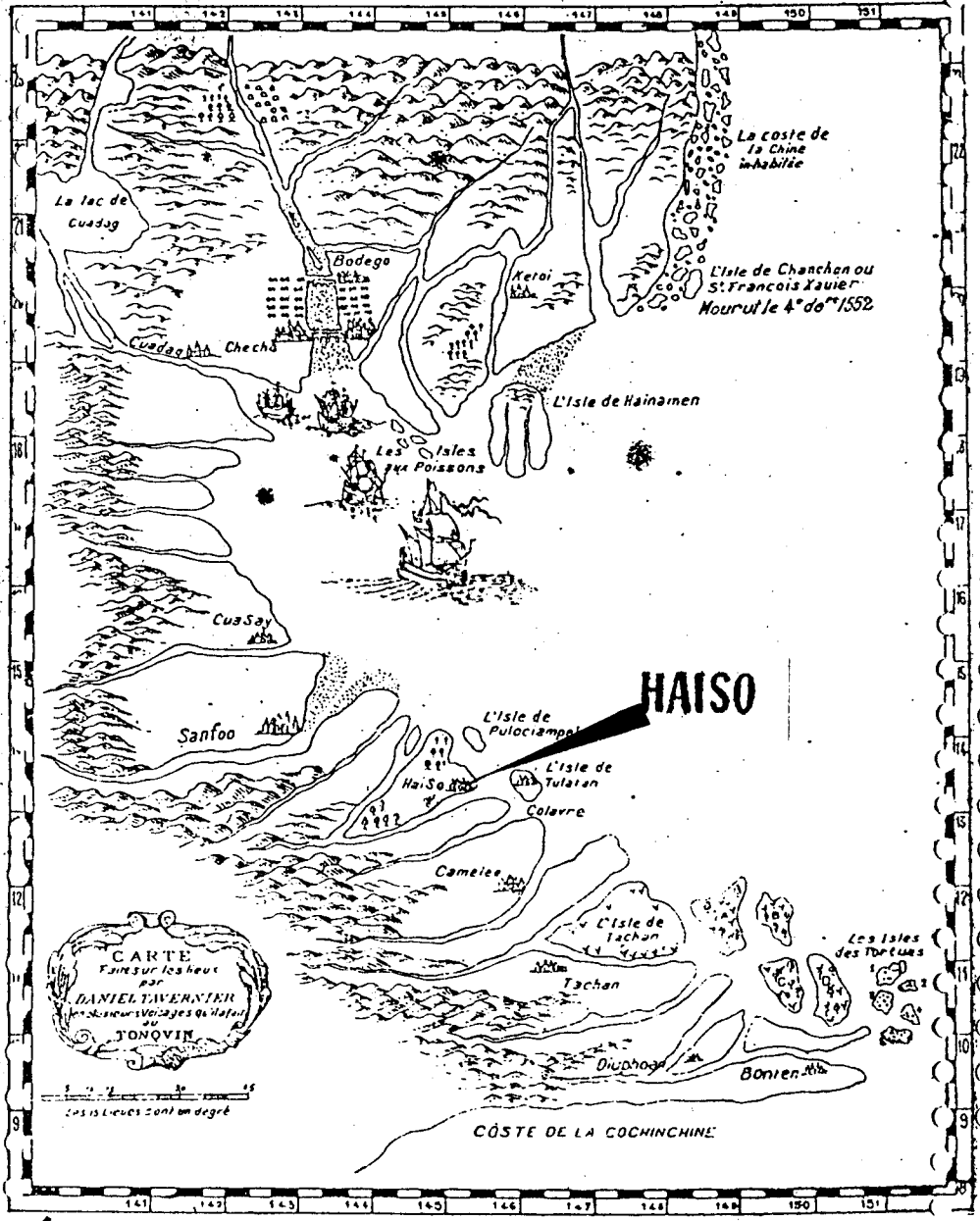
Hoi An, May 1996

**THE NOMINATION TO UNESCO
FOR INSCRIPTION ON
THE WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE LIST**

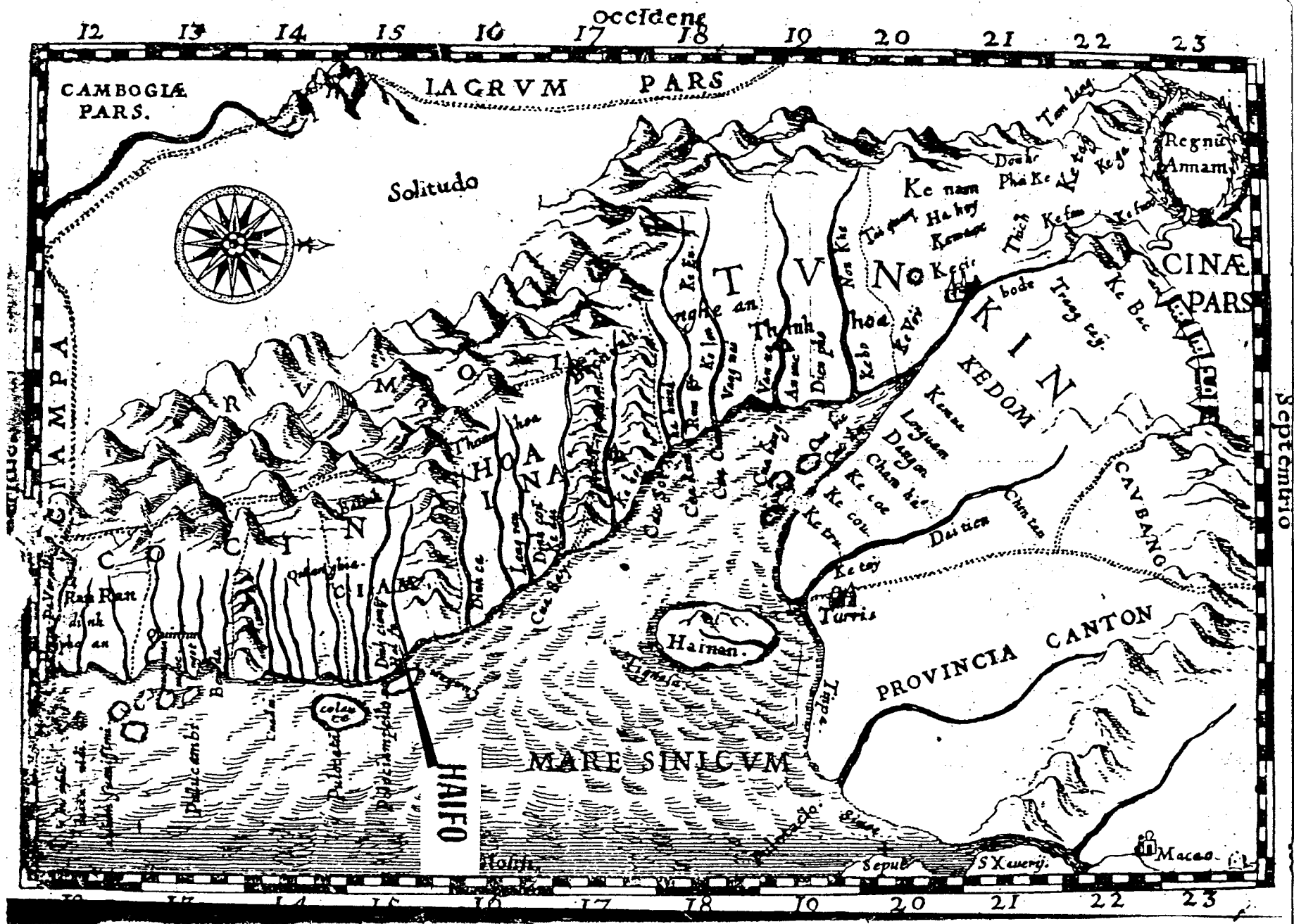
HOI AN ANCIENT TOWN

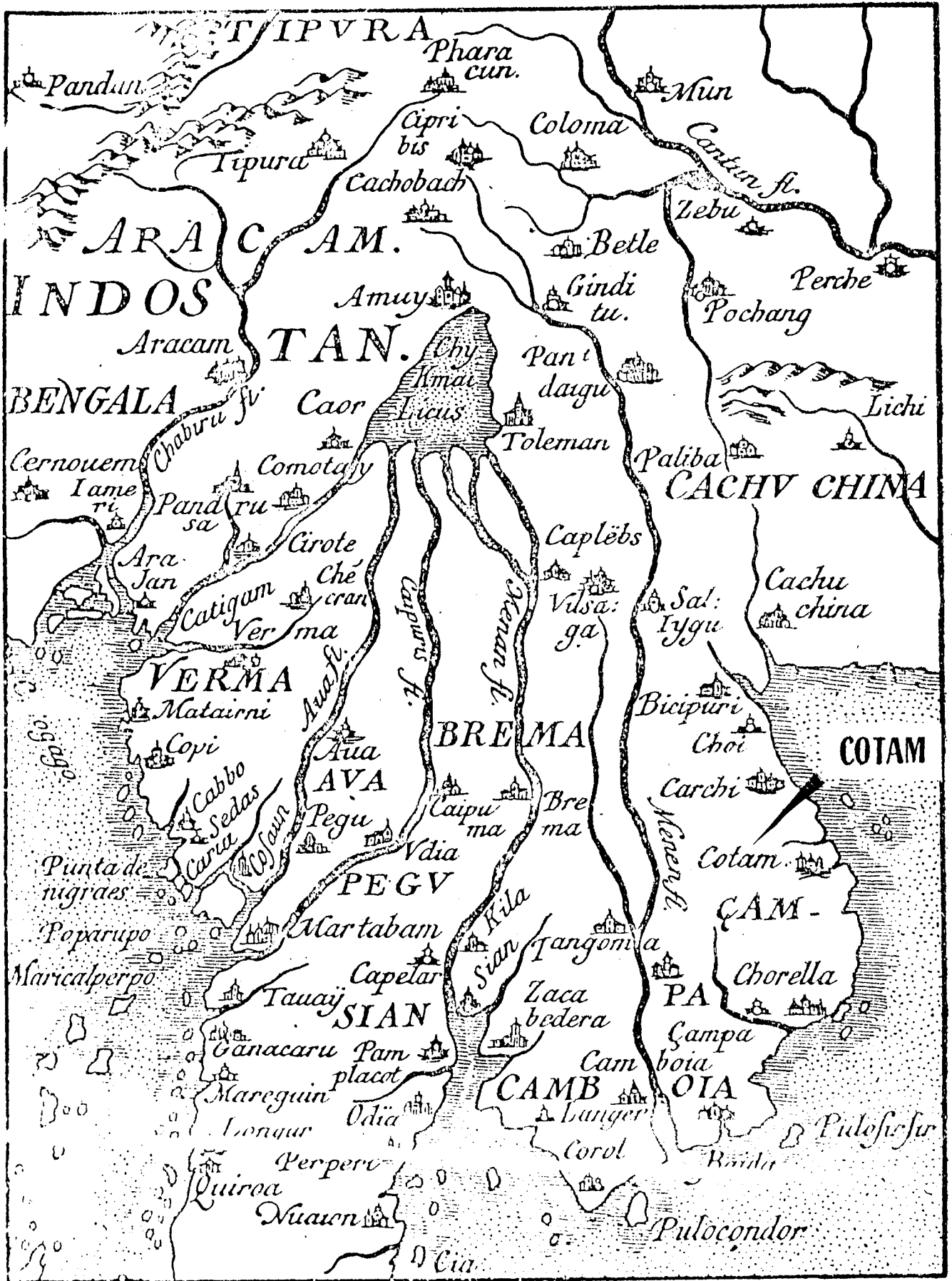
Appendix 3b.

- Maps with many different names of Hoi An.
- Binh Nam maps, Thien Nam "Tứ Chí Lộ Đồ Thư".
- Picture (ancient): Shipping on the Hoi An River.
- Picture of Chaya's family (Japan - photos).



FAVERNIER. — Cai — in Foul.





CARTE DE L'INDOCHINE (India orientalis, extraite de l'Atlas Ortelius, 1595).



CARTE DE LA PÉNINSULE INDOCHINOISE DU PÈRE DU VAL (1686)





Drawn by W. Alexander

Engraved by T. Nelson

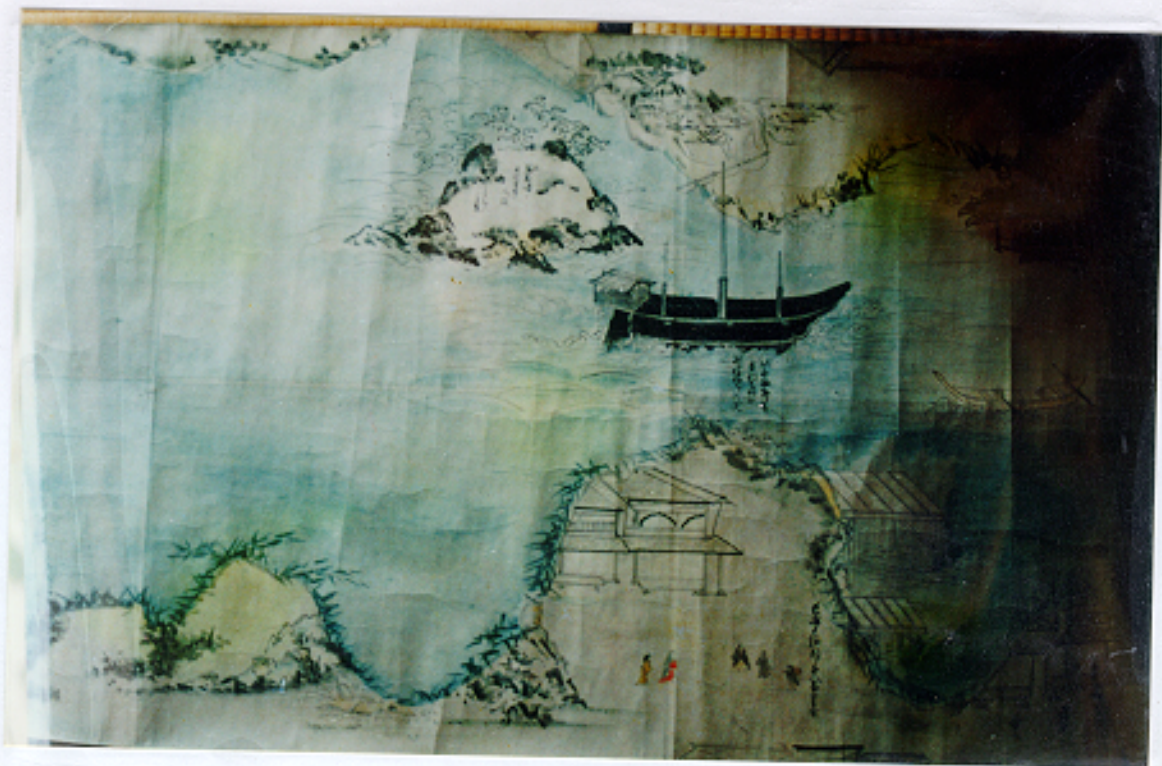
Cochin Chinese Shipping on the River Taisy

Published Jan. 1828, by Messrs. Collett & Davis, 25, South, London.

PICTURE FROM THE CHAYA FAMILY (17TH CENTURY)
JAPAN-HOI AN SEA LINE DESCRIPTION

1. Nagasaki port
2. " Non Nuoc " (the marble mountains)
3. Japanese vessel guided by a Vietnamese pilot
4. A Japanese vessel
5. The Japanese quarter in Hoi An (1)
6. The Japanese quarter in Hoi An (2)
7. Activities of the Japanese people
8. The Japanese quarter and the Japanese Mayor's office
9. The gate of the Japanese Mayor's office
10. The gate of the Japanese Mayor's office with Vietnamese guardians
11. The Japanese merchants presenting themselves
12. The panorama of the Japanese Mayor's office
13. Goods showed and checked before selling

TRANH CHAYA (TK 17)
MÔ TẢ ĐƯỜNG BIỂN TỪ NHẬT BẢN ĐẾN HỘI AN



01 - Cảng Nagasaki



02 - Non Nước (Ngũ Hành Sơn)



03 - Thuyền Nhật đến có hoa tiêu
Việt Nam dẫn đường



04 - Thuyền Nhật



5. The Japanese quarter in Hoi An (1)



8. The Japanese quarter and the Japanese Mayor's office



7. Activities of the Japanese people



THE NOMINATION TO UNESCO FOR INSCRIPTION ON THE WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE LIST

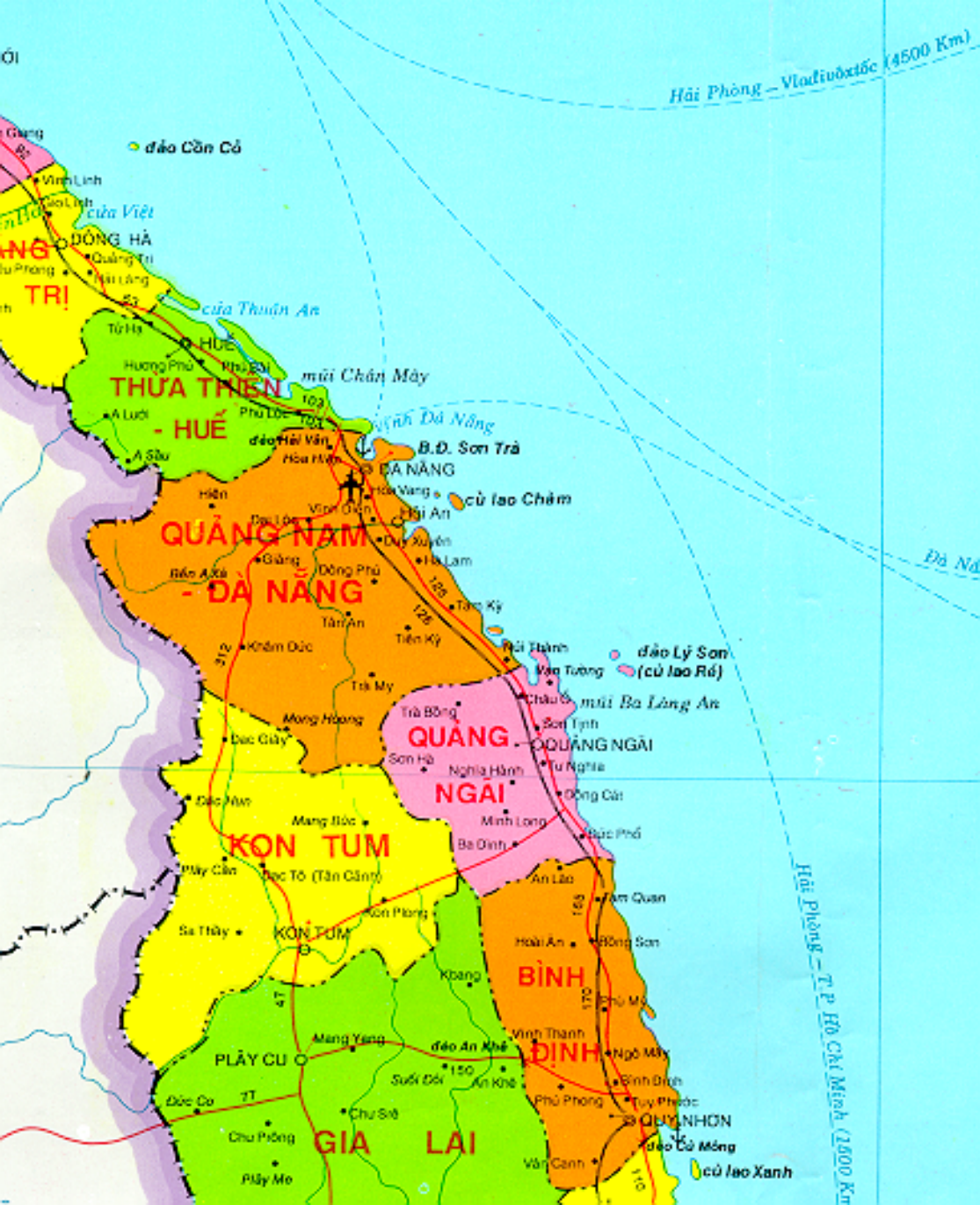
HOI AN ANCIENT TOWN



Appendix 1e.

Maps:

- Viet Nam (1/2, 500,000).
- Quang Nam and Da Nang (1/250,000).
- Hoi An (1/50,000).
- Aerial photograph (1/10,000).
- Aerial photograph of Hoi An area (14 pieces-1/20,000).



Hải Phòng - Vladivostok (4500 Km)

đảo Cồn Cỏ

ĐỒNG HẢI
TRỊ

Thừa Thiên
Huế

Quảng Nam
Đà Nẵng

Quảng
Ngãi

Kon Tum

Bình
Định

Gia Lai

Quỳnh
Nhơn

Hải Phòng - TP Hồ Chí Minh (2600 Km)

đảo Lý Sơn
(củ lao Rể)

củ lao Xanh

ĐỒNG HẢI
TRỊ

Thừa Thiên
Huế

Quảng Nam
Đà Nẵng

Quảng
Ngãi

Kon Tum

Bình
Định

Gia Lai

Quỳnh
Nhơn

Hải Phòng - TP Hồ Chí Minh (2600 Km)

đảo Lý Sơn
(củ lao Rể)

củ lao Xanh



VÙNG ĐÀ NẴNG

SƠN TRÀ 636

Mũi Đà Nẵng

Phường Quang Sơn

Khu Phố Nam Thọ

Khu Phố Tân Thái

HANOI

Phường Mỹ Thạnh

Phường An Thượng

HỦA VANG

Khu Phố Nguyễn Huệ

Khu Phố Trần Hưng Đạo

Khu Phố Lê Lợi

Khu Phố Nguyễn Văn Trãi

Khu Phố Trần Hưng Đạo

Khu Phố Nguyễn Huệ

Khu Phố Trần Hưng Đạo

Khu Phố Nguyễn Huệ

Khu Phố Trần Hưng Đạo

Khu Phố Nguyễn Huệ

Khu Phố Trần Hưng Đạo

Khu Phố Nguyễn Huệ

Khu Phố Trần Hưng Đạo

Khu Phố Nguyễn Huệ

Khu Phố Trần Hưng Đạo

Khu Phố Nguyễn Huệ

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Khu Phố Nguyễn Huệ

Khu Phố Trần Hưng Đạo

Khu Phố Nguyễn Huệ

Khu Phố Trần Hưng Đạo

Khu Phố Nguyễn Huệ

Khu Phố Trần Hưng Đạo

Khu Phố Nguyễn Huệ

DIỆN BẢN

HIỆU NHƠN

HỒ LẠC

DUY KHUYÊN

210

**THE NOMINATION TO UNESCO
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THE WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE LIST**

HOI AN ANCIENT TOWN

Appendix 1f.

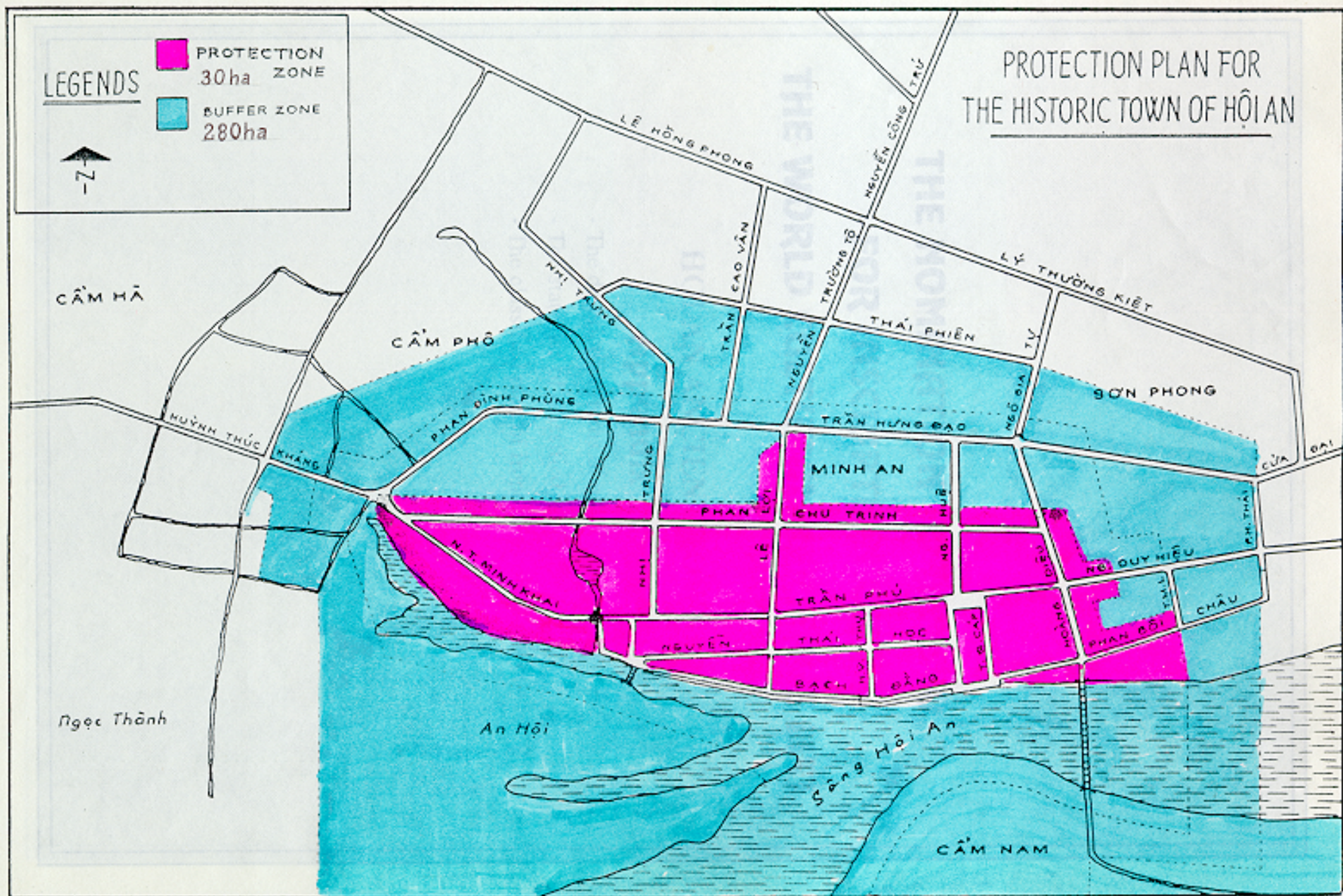
Plans showing boundary of conservative zone.

LEGENDS

- PROTECTION 30ha ZONE
- BUFFER ZONE 280ha



PROTECTION PLAN FOR THE HISTORIC TOWN OF HỘI AN



**THE NOMINATION TO UNESCO
FOR INSCRIPTION ON
THE WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE LIST**

HOI AN ANCIENT TOWN

Appendix 3c.

Citing the content of the project.

**PROJECT FOR RESTORATION, CONSERVATION AND EXPLOITATION
OF HOI AN ANCIENT URBAN QUARTER - QUANG NAM - DA NANG
IN 1997 - 2005 PERIOD**

FEASIBLE STUDY REPORT

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Generalities

Project name : Restoration, conservation and Exploitation of Hoi An Ancient urban quarter - Quang Nam -Da Nang province.

Site : Hoi An Town, Quang Nam-Da Nang province, 30km distant from Da Nang City along 670 provincial road in the South East. Geographical coordinates : 15°51'-15°56' latitude North and 108°17' - 108°33' longitude East.

Investor: Hoi An Town peoples' committee. Project setting agency :Monument Design and Restoration Center - Ministry of Culture and Information.

2. Project setting purposes and requirements

Hoi An ancient urban center pertain to typical urban center monument uniquely existed, recognized as architectural and artistic monument by the Ministry of Culture and Information center decision No.29/QD dated 13.1.1985.

By 1988, Quang Nam Da Nang People's Committee approved the econo-technical study on conservation, restoration and Exploitation of Hoi An ancient urban center monument. In 1992, the Ministry of Culture and Information approved the econo-technical study on conservation, restoration and upgrading and putting into play the effect of Hoi An ancient urban center monument in 1993 - 1995 period.

Above econo-technical studies were enough fully suggesting the issues requiring solution at this time. However, so far, the social

development is suggesting new demands on conservation and exploitation of such monument area to be suitable to present and following stages. Therefore, a complete and comprehensive investment project is necessary for the period 1997-2005, conformable to state new stipulations in the investment and construction management work.

Since 1986 up to now, the conservation and restoration of monuments is implemented with different sources of costs and gain good records. Practice and experiences show that it should be necessary to amend for a more complete conservation and restoration and more dealing with specific traits and social development of the monument area.

The investment project for conservation, restoration and exploitation of Hoi An Ancient quarter for 1997 - 2005 period is aiming at bringing in highest results in conservation and exploitation of this monument area with special value.

The project is drawn up on the basis of succession from the econo-technical study approved by Ministry of Culture and Information by 1992, and Hoi An Town overall development plan up to 2000 set-up by Urban and Rural Planning Institute - Ministry of Construction with amendment and overall comprehensive completion suitable to the following stage in order to obtain highest result in the conservation and exploitation of the monument ensemble.

The project forms the investment in conservation, restoration and exploitation within the scope of Hoi An Ancient quarter (original protection area) with main investment subjects: Comprehensive conservation and restoration of architectural monument; renovation of infrastructure basis in the original protection area; training and survey for the purposes of monument conservation and restoration. Other subjects shall be defined in actual projects outside this project.

3. Project setting basis

a. Legal basis :

. Report by Quang Nam - Da Nang People's Committee No. 1663BC/UB dated 23.9.1995 on application for project setting on overall protection, restoration and exploitation of Hoi An Ancient quarter.

. Decision: by Ministry of Culture and Information allowing project setting for investment preparation.

. Function and duties as regulated for the project setting consulting agency which is Monument Design and Restoration Institute - Ministry of Culture and Information.

b. Project setting basis :

. System of historical document and scientific files on Hoi An Ancient urban center monument area drawn by the Monument design and Restoration Center in the 80s.

. Econo - Technical study of Hoi An Ancient monument restoration, upgrading and exploitation set up by the Center for monument Design and Restoration and approved by Ministry of Culture and Information under Decision 1992.

. Hoi An Town overall development planning up to 2000 set up by the Urban and Rural Planning Institute and approved by Quang Nam-Da Nang province People's Committee and Ministry of Construction in 1994.

. Plans of communication development, orientation of tourism development, electric lighting and water-supply plan by functional agencies based on Hoi An Town overall development planning.

. Results of survey of monument area situation performed by the Center of Monument design and restoration Center in 9.1996.

. Results from monument area actual conservation and restoration since 1986 up to now.

. Specific traits of monument and demand on socio-cultural development.

. Suggestions and recommendations from architectural history researchers and men passionate for this monument area.

C. INVESTMENT SUBJECT

1. Basic orientation and investment measures

a. Basic guideline :

Hoi An Ancient urban center monument area has pre-eminent value in Vietnam nation cultural heritage. An appropriate policy aiming at coordinating conservation with development should be available. Therefore, conservation and development planning for this monument area should comply with basic guideline as following :

. Originally and long-term preserve the ancient quarter as an in separatedly historical - humanist-architectural institution including architectural monument constituting an urban centre such as house, pagoda and communal house, society's premises, bridge, market... Originally and completely preserve all historical and cultural monument and archaeological sites in the entire town.

. Ensure harmoniously the conservation of ancient quarter within the new urban development ; renovate and upgrade infrastructure basis and environmental landscape for the purpose of sitting Hoi An as a cultural tourist center within the developed cultural and economical area of the central Region which is Thua Thien Hue - Da Nang - Quang Nam - Quang Ngai.

b. Main measures :

. Set up an independant management board with complete competent staff and state managerial cadres directly dependent on the province People's Committee.

. Establish a specific regulation on management, conservation and exploitation issued by province people's committee for affirmation of :

. Ownership, use-rights

. Right to management of competent agencies from Central Government to local Authority for constructions recognized as monuments.

. Regulation on conservation, restoration, improvement of each kind of monuments within the entire monuments area (classified upon its property and conservation value).

. Systems of exploitation and use management

. Conservation and restoration of monument, improvement and upgrading infrastructure basis and environmental landscape for the purpose of overall conservation of a monument area.

2. Investment modes

a. Investment object

The highest value of Hoi An ancient urban quarter monument area just means the overall value constituted by individual monument component. Apart from the ancient urban area, there are much of monument with in the area forming an ensemble of historical, architectural and humanist monument. The investment in conservation and restoration is not only aiming at conservating the monuments of specific value but enabling conservation of the overall panorama and architectural space in the shole area including historical, landscapes and at the same time improving environment infrastructure basis and landscape dealing with development demands of the new society.

. The investment in conservation and restoration of vestiges, especially in the ancient urban quarter shall be applied to all constructions at different levels. The actual objects are :

. Constructions with specific representant values in terms of history, architecture and art and culture originally enough preserved in respect of architectural space and functional use (DB class) including 42 constructions, in which, 18 ones outside area 1.

Constructions with typical historical and architectural values wich are enough conserved in respect with original architecture and usable function (class I) including 102 constructions ,in wich 27 ones outside area I.

Constructions with typical historical and architectural values wich may conserve much of architectural structures and usable function(lass II) including 191 constructions , in wich 34 ones ouside area I.

Constructions of little of conservation value in respect with history and architecture (classIII) sited within streets pertaining to area I, and some constructions outside area I , including 285 constructions ,in wich 54 ones outside area I.

. Some constructions without historical and architectural conservation value (class IV) but laid in main streets of the Ancient urban quarter such

as Tran Phu, Nguyen Thai Hoc ; houses No.10, 12 Tran Qui Cap Street, No.96 Le Loi Street, Nos. 14, 15 Hoang Van Thu Street, No.01 Nguyen Thi Minh Khai.

Remark : Street sections considered are typical shall be interest paid :

. Tran Phu Street : No.16-No.24 ; No.32-No.42 ; No.62-No.80 ; No.96-No.105 ; No.120-No.130 ; No.21-No.49 ; No.53-No.57 ; No.65-No.77 ; No.81-No.91 ; No.113-No.131

. Nguyen Thai Hoc street: No. 2-No.16; No. 46-No.54; No.80-No.94; No.73-No.87

. Nguyen Thi Minh Khai Street : No.2-No.20 ; No.3 - No.11.

. The investment in improvement of technical infrastructure basis and environment include :

. Ancient urban quarter water-supply and sewage network.

. Traffic net work

. Power-supply network

. The investment in training and research of monument conservation and restoration include following objects :

. managerial cadres, specialists, high skill individuals in traditional jobs for monument conservation and restoration.

. survey, research, archaeological exploration for the purposes of conservation and restoration of the monument area.

b. Investment subjects and forms :

. Degradation protection for the entire monument area.

. Restoration and improvement of constructions within the monument area at different levels and in priority discipline in order to overall conserve the monument area.

. Upgrading panorama, improvement of technical infrastructure in order to exploit the monument area suitably to the development of a new society.

. Training, study in order to manage, conserve, exploit the monument at a highest level.

Due to specific character and requirement on conservation of overall value of the monument area, appropriate investment forms should be required for the purpose of not only preserving valuable monument but including other factors and components which create the proper and particular looking and colour of this monument area. In this project, we suggest following actual investment forms on conservation and restoration :

. Intensive investment in main points for preservation and restoration of monument with high conservation values in terms of history, architecture and art and evaluated as specific class (DB) and class I in the entire monument area (including ancient urban quarter and surroundings).

. Support investment according to lines for restoration and preservation the overall panorama of streets, typical street-sections in the ancient urban quarter ; to be applied to construction evaluated as class 2 and class 3 in the ancient urban quarter.

. Synchro improvement investment :

for adaption to and exploitation and putting into play the historical and cultural values of the monument area ; to be applied to improvement of class 4 constructions in main ancient streets and improvement of technical infrastructure basis and environmental panorama of the ancient urban center.

Other investments :

. Training managerial cadres, specialists for conservation and restoration of monument ; training high skill workmanship in order to conserve the monument and traditional job - villages.

. Study and research, archaeological exploration for conservation and restoration of monument.

The above investment in conservation, restoration and improvement should follow a priority discipline of time and costs suitable to the special features of the monument area.

c. Priority discipline :

. Intensive investment in main points :

. Priority 1 : fighting against degradation, urgent restoration of constructions with specific value and class 1 but of poor technical state (C class).

. Priority 2 : conservation, restoration of remaining specific class and class 1 constructions in the entire monument area (class A and class B).

. Support investment according to lines :

. Priority 1 : fighting against urgent degradation of constructions with class 2 value and in poor technical state (C class) ; restoration of original structure is encouraged.

. Priority 2: fund supporting for conservation and restoration of remaining class 2 constructions and class 3 ones in protection area I (ancient quarter) and encouraging restoration of original structure.

.Investment in synchro improvement.

. Priority 1: Improvement of traffic synchro improvement of traffic, water supply-sewage / electric lighting network in ancient urban area.

. Priority 2 : support and encouragement to improvement of street facing houses of 4 class sited on main ancient streets.

Interview investment in main points support according to lines and synchro improvement shall be carried out parfallely upon above priority discipline in order to step by step conserve, and restoration the monument area in a through manner creating conditions of exploitation.

. Other investments :

. Priority 1 : Investment in training managerial cadres specialists high-skill workmanship for conservation and restoration of monument and conservation of traditional jobs ; study , research and archaeological exploration for the purpose of conservation and restoration of monument.

II. TOTAL INVESTMENT AMOUNT

1. Conservation and restoration of architectural constructions

a. Construction costs :

Order	Scope of works	Unit	Quantity	Unit price	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
	a.Intensive investment in main points				
	. Priority 1				
1	Conservation/restoration of 1-storey houses	m2	7.030	1.932.250	13.583.717.500
2	Conservation/restoration of 2-storey houses	m2	3.020	2.876.250	8.686.275.000
	. Priority 2				
3	Conservation/restoration of 1-storey houses	m2	8.950	1.349.625	12.079.143.750
4	Conservation/restoration of 2-storey houses	m2	2.150	1.969.125	4.233.618.750
	b. Support investment according to lines				
	. Priority 1				
5	Restoration of 1-storey houses	m2	4.800	1.430.750	6.867.600.000
6	Restoration of 2-storey houses	m2	2.100	2.079.250	4.366.425.000
	. Priority 2				
7	Restoration of class II 1-storey houses	m2	12.600	995.625	12.544.875.000
8	Restoration of class II 2-storey	m2	4.900	1.438.125	7.046.812.500
9	Restoration of class III 1-storey houses	m2	17.300	877.625	15.182.912.500
10	Restoration of class III 2-storey houses	m2	10.900	1.202.125	13.103.162.500
	c. Support to improvement of street facing-houses				
11	Improvement of house front face	m2	1.900	495.600	941.640.000
	Total				98.636.182.500

b. Other capital works :

Total construction amount : 98,636,182,500 dong

. Drawing feasible study report : 0.14 % of construction amount (CA)

138,090,656 dong

. Evaluation of feasible study : 0.025 % of construction amount :

24,659,047 dong

. Technical design for conservation and restoration : 3.8 % of construction amount : 3,748,174,935 dong

. Evaluation of technical design : 0.06 % (CA) : 59,181,710 dong

. Evaluation of total estimate : 0.045 % (CA) : 44,386,282 dong

. Compilation of bid tender and qualification of construction bid files : 0.08 % (CA) : 78,908,846 dong

. Evaluation of bid files and result of construction bid : 0.008 % (CA) : 7,890,895 dong

. Construction supervision : 0.52 % (CA) : 512,908,149 dong

. Project overheads : 0.4 % (CA) : 394,544,730 dong

Total other capital works : 5,008,745,3350 dong.

2. Improvement of technical infrastructure basis :

a. Construction amount :

Order	Scope of works	Unit	Quantity	Unit price	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
	a. Water-supply				
1	Improvement of former water supply system for use	m	3,860	240,000	926,400,000
2	Installation of new water-supply system with zinc-plated pipe Ø 100	m	1,500	345,600	546,048,000
3	Plumbing cross water-supply pipeline Ø 50	m	9,770	216,000	2,110,320,000
	b. Water sewage :				
4	Dredging and improvement of former sewage system	m	8,500	115,000	977,500,000
5	Dredging, store embankment on Cau pagoda canal 2 sides	m	250	715,000	178,750,000
6	Construction of water collection and filtering holes	pc	47	583,200	27,410,660,400
	c. Traffic				
7	Improvement of old road surface	m2	34,200	150,000	5,130,000,000
8	Construction of new road	m2	720	300,000	216,000,000
9	Ruble pavement for	m2	3,600	66,500	239,400,000

	walker-lane				
10	Cant brick pavement for lanes	m2	15,000	58,000	870,500,000
11	Brick pavement for side-walk:30x30brick	m2	18,900	55,000	1,039,500,000
	d. Electric lighting				
12	Installation of underground power cable 3x10	m	8,300	59,000	489,700,000
13	Installation of ancient lamp-poles	pole	320	5,934,000	1,898,880,000
14	Installation of main conducting cable (3x4) system to households	m	4,900	28,800	141,120,000
	TOTAL				14,791,528,400

b. Other capital works :

Total construction amount (CA) 14,791,528,400 dong.

- . Drawing feasible study : 0.245 % (CA) = 36,239,245 dong
- . Evaluation of feasible study : 0.04 % (CA) = 5,916,611
- . Technical design for restoration and improvement : 1.5 % (CA) = 221,872,926dong
- . Evaluation of technical design : 0.092 % (CA) = 13,608,206 dong
- . Evaluation of total estimate : 0.077 % (CA) = 11,389,477 dong
- . Compilation of tender bid and qualification of construction bid files
0.245 % (CA) = 36,239,245 dong
- . Evaluation of bid files and results of construction bid : 0.019 % (CA) = 2,810,390 dong
- . Construction and equipment installation supervision : 0.96 % (CA) = 141,998,673 dong
- . Construction management overheads : 0.93 % (CA) = 137,561,214 dong

Total other capital works : 607,635,987 dong.

3. Training

. Training high - skill workmanship for conservation of monuments and traditional job - villages

50pers. x 500,000d/pers./month x 36 months = 900,000,000 dong

. Training managerial cadres and specialist for conservation and restoration of monuments.

$$20\text{pers.} \times 800,000\text{d/pers.}\cdot\text{month} \times 24 \text{ months} = 384,000,000 \text{ dong}$$

$$\text{Total : } 900,000,000\text{d} + 384,000,000\text{d} = 1,284,000,000 \text{ dong.}$$

4. Archaeology and scientific research :

Comprehensive conducted in the entire Hoi An ancient urban monument area include a very big quantity. Within the scope of this project, we are only intended to suggest investment in archaeological exploration for survey and scientific research works in service of conservation and restoration of monuments. However, an accurate investment criteria for this work is also very difficult as unit price and actual volume of works are unavailable. The actual investment criteria is estimated as following :

. Archaeological exploration (in the project implementation period)
 $200,000,000 \text{ dong /year} \times 9 \text{ years} = 1,800,000,000 \text{ dong}$

. Monument investigation, scientific research for monument conservation :

$$90,000,000 \text{ dong/year} \times 9 \text{ years} = 810,000,000 \text{ dong.}$$

Total : $1,800,000,000 \text{ dong} + 810,000,000 \text{ dong} = 2,610,000,000 \text{ dong.}$

5. Project investment summation :

a. Conservation, restoration, improvement of architectural constructions :

. Construction amount : 98,636,182,500 dong

. Other capital works : 5,008,745,350 dong

Total	<hr/>
	103,744,927,850 dong

rounded - off 103,645,000,000 dong (A).

b. Improvement of technical infrastructure basis (in ancient urban quarter)

. Construction amount + equipment =	14,791,258,400 dong
. Other capital works	607,635,987 dong
	15,399,164,397 dong
Total	15,399,164,397 dong
rounded-off	15,399,000,000 dong (B).

c. Training : 1,284,000,000 dong (C)

d. Archaeological work, scientific research : 2,610,000,000 dong (D)

Total investment costs : A+B+C+D = 122,939,000,000dong

III. INVESTMENT FUND SOURCE

1. Investment mechanism

Investing managerial agency : Quang Nam - Da Nang province People's Committee.

Investor : Hoi An Town People's Committee

2. Investment fund allocation

As the investment in conservation, restoration and exploitation of Hoi An monument area require substantial costs, it should be necessary to mobilize from different sources such as budget fund, fund supported by domestic and foreign individuals and organisations, and peoples contributing fund, fund supported by domestic and foreign individuals and organisations, and peoples contributing fund. In existing situation, actual supporting fund many not be affirmed, so, 2 main sources are provisorily estimated which are budget fund and people's contributed fund.

In the duration of project implementation, support fund shall be actively promoted for budget fund cutting, besides, there is a big collection from services offered to visitors, researchers and tourists and a portion might be entried to budget for conservation and restoration of monument.

As the specific monument area include both state and collective and private ownership, an appropriate regulation should be issued to regulate the fund invested for each actual case. In the regulation draft on

conservation and exploitation of Hoi An beauty site monument by Hoi An Town People's Committee set up in 7.1996 there was following suggestion.

. Monuments belonging to state ownership shall be restored by the State.

. Monuments belonging to collective and private ownership shall be technically support with part of costs (according to the value of each class of monument) for restoration.

. Any economic component with tourism business in Hoi An territory shall be responsible for contributing costs for restoration ; and upgrading the monuments.

Hanoi, 14 April 1997

DECISION BY PRIME MINISTER

Approving project for overall investment in conservation, restoration and exploitation of Hoi An ancient urban quarter monument (Quang Nam province)

PRIME MINISTER

- Pursuant to law on government organisation dated 30.9.1992
- Considering report No. 2254/TT-UB dated 23.12.1996 by Quang Nam - Da Nang province people's committee;
- On proposal by Ministry of Plan and Investment under notes No. 1713BKH/VPTD dated 24.3.1997 and note 205/CV-KH dated 21.01.1997 by Ministry of Culture and Information

DECIDES

Article 1: To approve the Project for overall investment in conservation, restoration and exploitation of Hoi An ancient urban quarter monument (Quang Nam province) with following main subjects:

1. Name of project: Project for overall investment in conservation, restoration and exploitation of Hoi An ancient urban quarter monument(Quang Nam province).

2. Project objective

Intact and durable preservation of Hoi An ancient urban quarter as a synchro historical-humanist-architectural institution including architectural monument constituing an urban center such as houses, pagodas, communal houses, bridges, market ...;

- Conservation of historical, cultural monuments, archaeological sites within the entire Hoi An town scope.
- Harmonious coordination between conservation of Ancient urban quarter in new urban development with services, tourism and scientific research;

improvement and upgrading technical infrastructure basis and environment panorama so that Hoi An becomes a cultural tourist center within the central region economic and cultural development area.

3. Investment object and subject

- a. Architectural constructions: according to classification of architectural construction upon ownership form (state ownership, collective and private ownership) and typical values in terms of architecture, art and culture, solutions of conservation, restoration, fighting against degradation shall be implemented appropriately and efficiently.
- b. Infrastructure basis: improvement and upgrading the water supply and sewage system, power supply network, traffic, protection against environmental pollution and keeping on landscape cleanliness and beauty.
- c. Training managerial cadres, specialists high-skill workers in traditional job-villages and archaeological researchers for the purpose of conservation and restoration of monument.

4. Investment fund

Total investment fund shall be computed on the basis of evaluation of actual investment projects.

Quang Nam province people's committee should have measures for mobilizing more legal fund resources for investment in this project apart from the budget fund of approved projects.

5. Implementation duration: 1997-2005

Article 2: The Quang Nam province people's committee determine investors in compliance with each project actual subject for setting up projects which shall be submitted to competent authorities for approval as currently regulated under Decree 42/CP dated 16.7.1996 by government. The Ministry of Culture and Information, Ministry of Construction and related ministries and branches are responsible for expertise concerned conducting, participate to design review and approval or approve such design and total estimate of component - projects.

The process of implementation, should thoroughly grasp party standpoints on preservation of national cultural colour and observe all current provisions under the Ordinance on protection and use of historical monuments issued by the state council (now National Assembly standing committee).

Article 3: The Quang Nam province people's committee coordinates with the Ministry of Culture and Information to draw up the "Regulation on conservation and exploitation of Hoi An Ancient monument area" as basis for project development and its further management, at the same time set up suitable financial stipulations (tax, charge ...) for management and increase of legal collection resource for re-investment in monument.

parallelly to conservation and restoration of Hoi An ancient urban quarter monument, Quang Nam province people's committee should conduct its functional agencies to study and draw up a project for restoration of other monument within Hoi An town and surroundings for a more comprehensive exploitation; consolidate the organisation of Hoi An Ancient urban monument management board, heighten the ability of managerial and expertise cadres to deal with conferred function and task.

Article 4: President of Quang Nam province people's committee, Ministers of Plan and Investment, Culture and Information, Finance, Construction, and Heads of concerned agencies to be responsible for implementation of this decision.

Attn:

- Polit bureau standing board
- Prime Minister and deputy prime minister(s)
- Quang Nam people's committee
- Ministries: Plan and Investment, Culture & Information, Finance, Construction
- Board: science education, thinking-culture
- General departments: tourism, cadastry
- Associations: Vietnam architects
- Vietnam Historical Science
- Vietnam folklore culture
- Government bureau: Minister-Chairman and deputies
- Departments
- Archive: SECS (2 copies) senetariet

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER
DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

(Signed and sealed)

Nguyen Khanh

**THE NOMINATION TO UNESCO
FOR INSCRIPTION ON
THE WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE LIST**

HOI AN ANCIENT TOWN

Appendix 4b.

The content of the above documents.

THE STATE COUNCIL

No. 14 LCT/HDNN7

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

Independence - Freedom - Happiness

ORDER
THE STATE COUNCIL
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

Based on Article 100 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Article 34 of the Law on Organization of the National Assembly and the State Council;

ANNOUNCES

The Ordinance on the protection and use of historical and cultural relics and places of interests which was approved by the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on March 31, 1984.

Hanoi April 4, 1984

State Council
Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Chairman
Truong Chinh
(signed)

THE STATE COUNCIL

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

Independence - Freedom - Happiness

ORDINANCE
ON PROTECTION AND USE OF HISTORICAL AND
CULTURAL RELICS AND PLACES OF INTERESTS

Historical and cultural relics and places of interests are invaluable property of the long-standing relics treasure of the Vietnamese Nation.

To protect and effectively use historical and cultural relics and places of interests in education of the tradition of national construction and defence of the Vietnamese people, contributing to educating patriotism, the love for socialism and national pride and improve the knowledge in service of scientific research and meeting the needs for aesthetics and culture of the people, building a new culture and new type of socialist men, enriching the national cultural treasure and diversifying the world culture;

To create conditions to ensure that the people exercise their right to mastery in the protection and use of historical and cultural relics and places of interests;

To enhance high sense of responsibility of the State offices, social organizations and People's armed forces units and all citizens in the protection and use of historical and cultural relics and places of interests;

Based on Article 46 and Article 100 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;

The Ordinance stipulates regulations on the protection and use of historical and cultural relics and places of interests.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1: Historical and cultural relics are construction projects, locations, objects, documentation and works of scientific, historical and artistic value and other cultural values or relating to historic events and the process of cultural and social development.

Scenic spots (places of interests) are natural sites having beautiful scenery or ancient construction projects very beautiful and famous.

All historical and cultural relics and scenic spots are protected by the State.

Article 2: The State manages in a unified manner all historical and cultural relics and places of interests. The State management of historical and cultural relics and places of interests includes:

1. Inventories, registration, recognition and identification of different types of historical and cultural relics and places of interests.

2. Regulation on the protection and use of historical and cultural relics and places of interests and organization of the implementation of the regulation.

3. Inspection of the implementation of provisions of the Ordinance on the protection and use of historical and cultural relics and places of interests.

The Council of Ministers exercises the State management of historical and cultural relics and places of interests.

The people's committees at all levels exercise the State management of historical and cultural relics and places of interests as defined by the Council of Ministers.

The Ministry of Culture and the local cultural branches under the Ministry are offices assistant to the Council of Ministers and the people's committees at all levels in the implementation of the protection and use of historical and cultural relics and places of interests.

Article 3: The historical and cultural relics of collective or individual ownership shall be protected by the State.

The State provides guidance and assistance to collectives or individuals who are owners of historical and cultural relics in the conservation and use of their historical and cultural relics.

The consignment and presentation as gift of historical and cultural relics under collective or individual ownership to the State shall be encouraged.

When the ownership of historical and cultural relics under collective or individual ownership is transferred, the owner shall have to inform before hand the people's committee of commune, ward and provincial capital town and the people's committee of commune, ward and town shall have to report in time to the Department of Culture of province or city under central authority or offices of equal administrative level.

In case the owner wants to sell historical and cultural relics of his or her ownership, the State shall be entitled to buy with priority.

Article 4: Damages, destruction and illegal occupation of historical and cultural relics and places of interests are strictly banned.

Illegal exchanges and trading of historical and cultural relics are banned.

Article 5: Historical and cultural relics and places of interests shall be used for the purpose of educating the tradition of national construction and defense of the Vietnamese people, contributing to

educating patriotism, the love for socialism and national pride and in service of research and dissemination of science and arts and sightseeing and tourism.

Article 6: State offices, social organizations, people's armed forces units and all citizens have the obligation to protect historical and cultural relics and places of interests and implement regulations of the State on historical and cultural relics and places of interests.

CHAPTER II

RECOGNITION OF HISTORICAL, CULTURAL RELICS AND PLACES OF INTERESTS

Article 7: All what referred to in Article 1 of the Ordinance shall have to be registered in accordance to the procedures stipulated for by the Council of Ministers.

Article 8: The People's Committee of province and city under Central Authority and offices of equal administrative level shall be responsible for the organization of registration of all what referred to in article 1 of the Ordinance in their location and making records and application for recognition.

Based on the proposal of the people's committee of province and city under Central authority and offices of equal administrative level, the Minister of Culture shall make decision on recognition of historical and cultural relics and places of interests.

The registration of what referred to in Article 1, paragraph 1 of the Ordinance of museums, libraries and archive institutions shall be done in accordance with the regulation defined by the Council of Ministers.

Article 9: State offices, social organizations, people's armed forces units and individuals shall be responsible for reporting what referred to in Article 1 of the Ordinance under their ownership and the

right to use to the people's committee of province, city under Central authority or equal administrative level.

Article 10: Those who discovered what referred to in article 1 of the Ordinance shall be responsible for protecting and keeping them intact and reporting to the institutions in charge of management of historical and cultural relics and places of interests.

Article 11: The excluding of some historical and cultural relics and places of interests from the list of historical and cultural relics and places of interests shall be decided by the Minister of Culture.

CHAPTER III

PROTECTION AND USE OF HISTORICAL, CULTURAL RELIQS AND PLACES OF INTERESTS

Article 12: The people's committee of province, city under Central authority and offices of equal administrative level shall be responsible for managing local historical and cultural relics and places of interests.

Article 13: Historical and cultural relics and places of interests which are of special importance shall be protected and used in a special mechanism defined by the Council of Ministers.

Article 14: Organizations and individuals shall be given the right to use or direct protection of historical and cultural relics and places of interests; the collective or individual - owners of historical and cultural relics and places of interests shall be responsible for regular conservation of historical and cultural relics and places of interests in accordance with regulations on conservation and restoration of the State.

When those historical and cultural relics and places of interests are threatened to damage, the owners or users - collective or individual - shall be responsible for taking urgent measures to protect them and report in

time to the people's committee of commune, ward or provincial capital town for support and assistance and to report to higher authority.

Article 15: Each historical and cultural relic and place of interests which are real estate and scenic spots shall have one to three protection zones:

- Zone 1 is the area to be kept in tact.

- Zone 2 is the area covering Zone 1 where facilities are allowed to be built for the purpose of conservation and restoration of historical and cultural relics and places of interests.

- Zone 3 is the natural area of the historical and cultural relics and places of interests.

Protection zones of historical and cultural relics and places of interests shall be identified according to regulation of the Council of Ministers.

All activities including construction and exploitation within the protection zones of historical and cultural relics and places of interests shall have to get permit from the Ministry of Culture.

Article 16: What is referred to in Article 1 of the Ordinance which is under studies for recognition shall be protected under this Ordinance.

Article 17: State offices, social organizations, people's armed forces units and individuals, when formulating plans for construction and restoration of economic, cultural and national defense and other projects relating to historical and cultural relics and places of interests shall have to get permit from the Minister of Culture; in case of not getting approval by the Minister of Culture, the owners of such projects shall have the right to submit petition to the Council of Ministers.

Article 18: The people's committee of province, city under Central authority and offices of equal administrative level shall decide the planning, conservation and restoration of historical and cultural relics and places of interests under their management.

The plans for conservation and restoration of historical and cultural relics and places of interests shall have to be approved by the Minister of Culture.

The conservation and restoration of historical and cultural relics and places of interests shall have to ensure its original state and strengthen their durability.

The State encourages the voluntary contribution of the people in the conservation, restoration and upgrading of historical and cultural relics and places of interests.

Article 19: The exploration and excavation of archeology shall only be conducted under permit granted by the Council of Ministers.

Article 20: The transfer of historical and cultural relics and places of interests under the State ownership to State offices, social organizations, people's armed forces units for use to the purpose as stipulated for in Article 5 of the Ordinance shall be decided by the Council of Ministers or the People's Committee of province, city under Central authority or offices of equal administrative level in accordance with laws.

Historical and cultural relics and places of interests under State ownership which are not used to the purposes as defined by laws shall be withdrawn.

Article 21: The use of historical and cultural relics and places of interests under collective or individual ownership shall ensure the legal interests of the owners and the interests of the State and society.

When necessary, for common interests, the State shall requisition historical and cultural relics and places of interests under collective or individual ownership for a certain period of time, in accordance with laws.

Collectives and individuals which fail to protect historical and cultural relics and places of interests under their ownership according to laws, their historical and cultural relics and places of interests may be purchased compulsory according to laws.

Article 22: Those who collect historical and cultural relics shall have to get permit grant by the Minister of Culture.

Article 23: Historical and cultural relics are prohibited from being taken out of the Vietnamese territory, except special cases stipulated for by the Minister.

Article 24: Historical and cultural relics which are under national archive documentation shall be protected and managed according to the Ordinance on national archive documentation.

CHAPTER IV

AWARDS AND PUNISHMENT

Article 25: Collectives and individuals who have initiatives, discovery or scientific research which enrich the treasure of historical and cultural relics and places of interests and have rendered services in the protection of historical and cultural relics and places of interests shall be awarded according to regulations of the State.

Those who present historical and cultural relics to the State shall be given rewards according to State regulations.

Article 26: Whoever violates provisions of this ordinance shall be punished with administrative measures or prosecuted, depending on the extent of violation.

Whoever causes damages to historical and cultural relics and places of interests as well as protected zones of historical and cultural relics and places of interests shall have to make up for the losses according to laws.

CHAPTER V

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 27: All previous regulations which are at variant to this ordinance shall be invalid.

The Council of Ministers shall define in detail the implementation of this ordinance.

Hanoi March 31, 1984

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

Chairman

Truong Chinh

(signed)

Hanoi, 19.3.1985

MINISTER OF CULTURE

- . Pursuant to clause 46/Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, dated 19.12.1980 ;
- . Pursuant to Ordinance No. 14-LCT/HDNN dated 4.4.1984 by State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the "Protection and use of historical and cultural vestiges and landscapes"
- . Pursuant to proposal by the Head of Conservation and Museum Department on recognition of historical and cultural vestiges and landscapes.

DECIDES

Article 1 - To hereby recognize Hoi An ancient urban quarter pertaining to Hoi An town - Quang Nam-Da Nang province.

Article 2 - Any construction and exploitation within this vestige protection area shall be approved by Minister of Culture ;

Article 3 - People's committees of all levels within Quang Nam-Da Nang province shall perform state-management over historical and cultural vestiges and landscapes pursuant to Ordinance on "protection and use of historical and cultural vestiges and landscapes" as issued by State Council ;

Article 4 - Mrs Chief Bureau of the Ministry of Culture, Head of Department of Conservation and Museum, people's committees of all levels and Quang Nam-Da Nang Department of Culture are responsible for implementation of this Decision.

FOR THE MINISTER OF CULTURE

Deputy Minister

(Signed & sealed)

Attn. :

- . As in Art. 4
- . Dept. of Legislation
- "for publishing on Official Bulletin"
- . Archive

QUANG NAM - DA NANG
PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE
No. 1796/QD-UB

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
Independence - Freedom - Happiness

Da Nang, 06.07.1987

DECISION
ON ISSUANCE OF REGULATION ON PROTECTION AND USE OF HOI AN ANCIENT URBAN CENTER VESTIGE

QUANG NAM - DA NANG PROVINCE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

- Pursuant to Law on organization of People's Council and People's Committee dated 09.07.1983.
- Pursuant to Ordinance No. 14/LCT/HDNN dated 31.03.1984 by State Council President and Decree No. 288 /HDBT dated 31.12.1985 by Ministers Council regulating implementation of "Ordinance on protection and use of historical issued cultural vestiges and landscapes" ;
- Considering proposal from Quang Nam - Da Nang Department of Culture and Information,

DECIDES

Article 1 : Hereby to issue the Regulation on protection and use of Hoi An Ancient urban center vestige (attached text hereof).

Article 2 : Confer on the Department of Culture and Information and Hoi An town People's Committee the diffusion and implementation of the regulation under article 1.

Article 3 : This regulation comes into effect from the signing-day.
Any previous provision contrary to this regulation is null and void.

Article 4 : Mrs. Province Chief-bureau, director of Department of Culture and Information, heads of concerned agencies, People's Committee chairman, chairman of towns, sub-towns and city people's committee to implement this decision.

On behalf of Quang Nam - Da Nang
Province People's Committee
Chairman
(Signed)
TRAN DINH DAM

REGULATION ON PROTECTION AND USE OF HOI AN ANCIENT URBAN CENTER VESTIGE

(issued enclosed to Decision No. 1796/QD-UB
dated 06.07.1987 by Province People's Committee)

Article 1 : Hoi An Ancient urban center Vestige is a National Cultural Property classified by the State by decision No. 506/VH-QD dated 19.03.1985. The protection and use of such vestige area shall be based on provisions under " Ordinance on protection and use of historical and cultural vestiges and landscapes" issued by State Council dated 04.04.1984.

Article 2 : Protection and preservation of historical and cultural vestiges (real states and movables) pertaining to Hoi An ancient urban center vestige are within the responsibilities of State authorities at all levels, social organizations, army forces units and all citizens.

The Province People's Committee confer the organization of management and inspection of lawful implementation of Hoi An ancient urban center vestige protection on the Director of Department of Culture and Information and the Chairman of Hoi An town People's Committee.

Article 3 : Main objects to be preserved, maintained, repaired and restored include :

1. The whole real estate included in ancient streets within the formally stated protection area.
2. Architectural constructions with historical, architectural and aesthetic values.
3. Historical panorama of vestige area including : street facades, land areas attached to vestige, public works, streets, bridges river wharfs, markets.
4. Some aesthetic and architectural monuments outside the Ancient urban quarter (with further particular decision).
5. All movable with historical, artistic and scientific values (antique kinds) existing in Hoi An land area including underground and river-bed vestiges.

Article 4 : Architectural constructions in the ancient urban center area broken down into 4 following classes :

- Class I : Vestiges with special valued in terms of architectural and aesthetic history.
- Class II : Vestiges with values in terms of architectural and aesthetic history.
- Class III : Civil or public architectural works of minor value.
- Class IV : Works without architectural and aesthetic values.

Based on Expertise Council Survey and evaluation, the Hoi An Town People's Committee shall issue a decision on classification of actual houses and constructions.

Article 5 : Systems of protection repair, improvement of constructions and houses within the ancient urban center vestige area are provided as following :

1. For class I vestiges :
 - a. If pertaining to State ownership : maintenance and repair to be invested in by the State in terms of expertise, credits and materials.
 - b. If under private or collective ownership, to be assisted by the State in terms of technics, expertise and material and part of credit.
2. For houses and constructions of class II and class III, instructions on technics, repair and improvement expertise, supply of special-use material shall be provided by the State.
3. For houses and constructions of class IV :
 - a. To be sustained if use value is available.
 - b. If urgent and long-lasting use value is unavailable and their existence affect vestige panorama, such constructions may be demolished after agreement made with constructions owners.
4. Voluntary contributions by peoples to maintenance, restoration and repair of vestiges in ancient urban center are encouraged.

Article 6 : Improvement and adaptation of old houses changed into shops for the service of tourism services, hotels, cultural entertainment places ... shall comply with maximum protection of original elements in architectural structures and decoration parts.

Other constructions for the purpose of improvement and renovation of the ancient urban quarter will be only implemented provided without changing its existing appearance.

Article 7 : New construction within protection area is prohibited. Very special case shall be considered by province people's committee and constructions be allowed by formal writing.

In the adjusted area (attached planned chart) new constructions and repair of people's houses in vestige area shall be licensed by town's people's committee.

Article 8. Historical and cultural vestiges under collective and individual ownership are protected by the State.

Commission and donation of cultural and historical monuments under collective or individual ownership to the State are encouraged. Purchase, sale, assignment and exchange of monument of real state and movable nature under collective or individual ownership shall comply with the followings :

1. Preference shall be given to the State in sale or exchange or transfer of individual or collective monument, if any.
2. In sale, purchase, transfer or exchange of real state and movable monument, owner shall prior inform the Town's people's committee for the same's decision-making after agreement with the Department of culture and information.

Article 9 : Alternation, destruction, unlawful appropriation of historical and cultural vestige are forbidden.

Any breach affecting the protection of historical panorama and vestige within the ancient urban center, any unlawful sale of movable monument (antique thing) shall be treated under the current laws of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Article 10 : The chairman of Hoi An Town People's Committee is responsible for issuing guidance instructions on implementation thereof and cancellation of any previous temporary provision.

QUANG NAM - DA NANG
PROVINCE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

HOI AN TOWN PEOPLE'S
COMMITTEE
No. 161/QD-UB

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
Independence - Freedom - Happiness

Hoi an, May 3, 1997

DECISION

BY HOI AN TOWN PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE ON ISSUANCE
OF REGULATION ON MANAGEMENT, CONSERVATION
AND EXPLOITATION OF HOI AN MONUMENTS AND LANDSCAPES.

HOI AN TOWN PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

. Pursuant to Law on organization of People's Committee ratified on 21.6.1994 ;

. Pursuant to Ordinance No. 14/LCT-HDNN dated 04.4.1984 by State Council on protection and use of historical and cultural monuments and landscapes ;

. Pursuant to Decree No.288/HDBT dated 31.12.19885 by Council of Ministers

. Considering proposal by the Head of Culture-Information and Propaganda service and Director of Town monument conservation Center.

DECIDE

Article 1 - To hereby issue attached this decision the Regulation on management, conservation and exploitation of Hoi An monuments and landscapes.

Article 2 - Mrs. Heads of Culture-Information and Propaganda service, urban management office, Director of Town monument conservation and management Center, chairmen of quarters and communes within their duties and powers are responsible for guiding implementation of this Regulation.

Article 3 - This Decision comes into effect from the signing-day. Mrs. (Mss) Heads of Town people's committee office, Culture-Information and Propaganda, Urban management office, town Culture and Information Center, Chairmen of quarters and commune peoples committee and Heads of related units, agencies and individuals to implement this decision.

Attn. :. As in Art.3

. File : Secretariat

**For and on behalf of Hoi An Town
People's Committee**

(Signed and Sealed)

NGUYEN SU

HOI AN TOWN PEOPLE'S
COMMITTEE
No. 161/QD-UB

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
Independence - Freedom - Happiness

Hoi an, May 3, 1997

DECISION

BY HOI AN TOWN PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE ON ISSUANCE
OF REGULATION ON MANAGEMENT, CONSERVATION
AND EXPLOITATION OF HOI AN MONUMENTS AND LANDSCAPES.

HOI AN TOWN PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

. Pursuant to Law on organization of People's Committee ratified on 21.6.1994 ;

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. Considering proposal by the Head of Culture-Information and Propaganda service and Director of Town monument conservation Center.

DECIDE

Article 1 - To hereby issue attached this decision the Regulation on management, conservation and exploitation of Hoi An monuments and landscapes.

Article 2 - Mrs. Heads of Culture-Information and Propaganda service, urban management office, Director of Town monument conservation and management Center, chairmen of quarters and communes within their duties and powers are responsible for guiding implementation of this Regulation.

Article 3 - This Decision comes into effect from the signing-day. Mrs. (Mss) Heads of Town people's committee office, Culture-Information and Propaganda, Urban management office, town Culture and Information Center, Chairmen of quarters and commune peoples committee and Heads of related units, agencies and individuals to implement this decision.

Attn. :. As in Art.3

. File : Secretariat

**For and on behalf of Hoi An Town
People's Committee**

(Signed and Sealed)

NGUYEN SU

REGULATION
ON MANAGEMENT, CONSERVATION AND EXPLOITATION
OF HOI AN MONUMENT AND LANDSCAPES

(Issued attached Decision No. 1611/QĐ-UB

dated 03.5.1997 by Hoi An Town People's Committee)

Historical and Cultural monuments and landscapes in Hoi An are part of invaluable properties of Vietnam country and people's, in which, most important one with most original specific features is the Ancient Urban center with its core - the Ancient urban quarter - including an ensemble of live monuments under mixed and conciliated state, collective and individual ownership and covering existing historical, cultural and architectural monuments which shall be gradually discovered along with the existence and development of Hoi residents in the domains of social, economical, political, cultural and of defence security coherently linked with the ecological environment and other social and infrastructure factors.

For the purposes of management, long-lasting and intact conservation and efficient use of monuments and landscapes bearing Hoi An specific traits as an unseparately administrative-economic-cultural-historical and architectural institution,, this regulation set out actually the management, conservation and use of monuments and landscapes within the town overall territory.

Chapter I

General provisions

Article 1 - Hoi An monuments and landscapes include :

1. The Ancient urban quarter
2. Ancient Architectural constructions (communal house, temple, shrine, pagoda, office hall, tomb, gate, clan cult-house, market, bridge, well).
3. Typical rural villages and conserved Job-villages.
4. Discovered archaeological and monuments sites ;
5. Museum actual kinds, ancient artifacts original documents and texts and chef-d'oeuvres with historical, scientific, cultural and artistic values ;
6. Monuments and kinds reflecting Hoi An patriotic movements, and peoples revolutionary struggle ;

7. Other cultural constructions for commemorating heroes, war-dead, elite personages and strong-willed scholars or those related to local history and cultural traditions.

8. Natural or artificial landscapes which are recognized and recorded in local management list.

Article 2 - Town People's Committee is in charge of management of monuments and landscapes not separated from comprehensive state management in respect with monuments and landscapes.

Article 3

1. The town People's Committee encourage all State agencies, social organizations, economical units and domestic and foreign individuals to take part to protect and restore Hoi An monuments and landscapes.

2. Any activity authorized to be carried out in monument and landscape protection areas shall secure fire protection measures and in compliance with performance of urban civilized living style.

3. Causing damage, destruction, distortion, appropriation, use and illegal sale with bad influence on and lowering monument and landscape value are prohibited. Disclosure of breach by whosoever shall be promptly reported to local commune/ quarter People's Committee, Monument Conservation and Management Center, Culture and Information Service or Town People's Committee for timely stepping measures and sanctions within its proper powers.

Article 4

State agencies and units, social organizations and all citizens have responsibility for and obligation to protection of monument and landscape and comply with State regulations on monument and landscape.

Chapter II

Management, study, conservation and use of monuments and landscapes

Article 5 :

1. State management in the Town territory over conservation and museum work include management of study, discovery, inventory, registration works and identification of forms, recommendation for state recognition of monuments and landscapes, management of compilation and performance of planning of monuments and landscapes ; actual determination and control of implementation of actual stipulations on protection, repair, restoration, maintenance and exploitation of monuments and landscapes, inspection and control of activities and in other domains related to conservation and museum work.

2. The Culture-Information and propaganda Service is a branch management agency within Town territory with duty of assisting to Town people's committee in conservation and Museum work ; coordinating and holding coordination with the monuments conservation and Management Center, Urban management office together with other related town functional agencies to report to an advise the Town's people's committee in conservation and museum work for Town monument and landscapes.

Article 6 - The Hoi Monument Conservation and Management Center is a specialist agency, non-productive unit pertaining to Town people's committee, possible for : receiving instructions formal and provincial expertise branch and Town people's committee conduct and other necessary information in order to give out to Town concerned agencies suggestions, and performance solutions, and reporting implementation results in conferred conservation and museum work.

Article 7 - Related agencies and quarter-communes People's committees are responsible for close coordination with the Information-Culture and propaganda service, Hoi An monuments conservation and management Center and assistance to Town people's committee in the good and efficient protection of monuments and landscapes in the Town territory, particularly in fire-protection.

Article 8

1. Any owner under any ownership form shall submit full representations to Hoi An Monuments Conservation and Management Center any object with sign as stated in article 1 in this Regulation.

2. In any event, discoverer of any object with sign stated in Article 1/this Regulation is responsible of protect its original conditions and within 01-day report to the Monuments Conservation and Management Center or local People's committee that shall report timely to Hoi An monuments conservation and Management center for acknowledge and necessary operational remedies. Within 03-day from receipt of information, the latter shall inform to discoverer in writing all remedies applied and to be applied to discovered object.

3. Hoi An Monuments Conservation and Management Center provides and actually guides declaration procedures stated in section 1/this article which shall be posted in commune/quarter agencies and monuments conservation management services.

Article 9 - Any study including archaeology for the purpose of discovery, protection and putting into play the monument and landscape within Town territory shall be encouraged and created favorable conditions within Town possibility and responsibility.

Any actual kind specimen, original document, scientific file of archaeological site, monument and landscape discovered or realized in study and archaeological, study shall be retained and carefully maintained at Hoi An Monuments Conservation and Management Center.

Article 10

1. Single, particular monument (except those in section 5-article 1), ensemble of monuments, landscape areas outside the Ancient urban quarter shall have protection area as stated in Ordinance 14-19884 year by State Council.

In accordance with each monument/landscape characteristics, where necessary, Town people's committee shall have special provisions on protection area and system.

2. The boundaries of Ancient urban quarter are specified as following :

. in the East : Hoang Dieu Street (exclusive of odd number series)

. in the West : intersection between Phan Dinh Phung and Nguyen Thi Minh Khai

Streets.

. in the South : Bach Dang Street and river section in the South of Nguyen Thi Minh Khai Street.

. in the North : Phan Chu Trinh Street (exclusive of even number row of houses)

The Ancient urban quarter includes 03 protection areas : I, II, III areas.

Article 11

Area I of Ancient urban quarter has following boundaries :

All the Ancient urban quarter, extended in the North with Phan Chu Trinh even number row of house and 2 rows of houses facing Nguyen Duy Hieu Street from No. 155 to No. 161 (Am Bon Pagoda inclusive and facing Am Bon Pagoda) and 02 rows of houses facing Phan Boi Chau Street (till Phan Boi Chau - Truong Minh Luong 3 - cross-road)

Article 12 - Area II of Ancient urban quarter is limited by :

. In the East : from No. 153 to No. 129 Nguyen Duy Hieu Street, then turned to the even number row of house of Truong Minh Luong Street straight to Bach Dang river till Cam Nam bank.

. In the West : Vien Giac Pagoda

. In the South : The row of houses opposite to Bach Dang river North bank pertaining to Can Nam and An Hoi territory from East point to the adjoining point between An Hoi and Ngoc Thanh, 100m distant from Area I South boundary and connected with the front and odd number row of houses from No. 01 to No. 41-Huynh Thuc Khang Street.

. In the North : The even number and front row of houses in Tran Hung Dao / Phan Dinh Phung Streets and a Huynh Thuc Khang street segment from No.2 to No. 34 (including Vien Giac Pagoda)

Article 13 - Area III of Ancient urban quarter is limited by :

. in the East : The even number and front row of houses of Phan Hong Thai Street straight-aligned and stretched to Cam Nam

. in the West : from Car Station perpendicularly stretched in the South till 50m and 50m in the North.

. in the South : from Cam Pho to West point to East point (50m distant from Area II South boundary).

. Minh An Section : remaining part of An Hoi.

. Cam Nam section : from East point of Street facing Tran Quoc Toan School to the 1st whole area of 1A Village.

. In the North : the odd number and front row of houses of Thai Phien Street, the whole area from Thai Phien-Tran Cao Van cross-road stretched to the Car Station, 50m distant from Car--Station and Khong Tu shrine North angle, the whole area from 3-way cross road of Ngo Gia Tu-Thai Phien streets and stretched to the East adjoining the West wall of Sea Products Company and 120m distant from 3-way cross-road of Big Estuary and Pham Hong Thai Street in the North.

Article 14 - Within Area I/Ancient urban quarter :

1. The general scenery of the area includes space, architectural form, aspect, configuration and colour which shall be necessarily conserved a upon Ancient urban quarter original elements.
2. For ancient architectural constructions of special class and class I, restoration is carried out only in case of most necessity of maintenance. Restoration must comply with principles of sustainment of original function of each part and the entire construction and conservation of original elements. In case of forced replacement of any old part and material by new ones, scientific and necessary character if such replacement shall be ensured with accuracy of "new elements" compares with "original elements:"
3. For constructions of class 2, according to each construction position and features and its four-side architecture, primitive state or restoration of original elements shall be secured. As to the rear portion, interior may be improved while roofing shall be carried out with types of tiles of the same as for the front roof without expansion of construction. In necessary case, restoration or re-fabrication of distorted parts shall be carried out.
4. For construction of class 3
 - a. For front compartment tile roof shall be retained ; facade be repaired together with side-faces (visible parts) upon traditional mode of Area I. Its interior may be renovated and to be adapted to new function and approved by competent authority but not affecting surrounding monuments ;
 - b. For the rear portion, according to this construction position and characteristics and 4-side architecture, compartments interior may be improved with same roofing as for the front compartment, or expanded but with harmonious conciliation with Ancient urban quarter scenery.
5. For the remaining constructions, roof, facade, floor of front portion shall be improve harmoniously with the Ancient urban quarter ; as to the rear portion, according to position, 4-side architectural characteristics and original height, house compartments may be expanded on the principles of harmonious conciliation with the Ancient urban quarter scenery.
6. Constructions, construction items-including mounted appliances for show-breaking the Ancient urban quarter scenery or breaching monument shall be forbidden. In event the foregoing is available prior to the effective date of this Regulation, such constructions must be released or restored, prefabricated or renovated on the principles of conciliation with the Ancient urban quarter panorama.
7. For entirely demolished constructions and requiring re-construction if of special class 1 and class 2 - corresponding provisions herein shall be observed, while pertaining to other classes, the case may be, improvements may be carried out in accordance with class 1, class 2, or on the principles of harmonious conciliation with Ancient urban quarter scenery.
8. The classification and re-adjustment of architectural constructions upon sections 2,3,4,5 in this Article shall be provided by Hoi An Monuments Conservation Management Center and approved by Town people's committee and informed in writing to monuments owners and local quarter authorities.

Article 15 - Enlargement of main streets in Area I Ancient urban quarter is prohibited. Old paths shall be restored and some new path may be constructed as necessary to fire-protection, without destroying monuments and heavily affecting the common scenery of Area I.

Article 16 - Within Area I of Ancient urban quarter :

1. Car, motor-boat (in flood-season) circulation is forbidden ; except for some streets and in necessary cases, Town people's committee shall set up lines and actual schedule for circulation of certain transport means.
2. Installation and operation of technologies causing noise and vibration or with toxic waste exceeding state-stipulated level affecting the environment shall be prohibited.

Article 17 - Installation, construction, repair and upgrading of necessary infrastructure constructions in Area I of Ancient urban quarter shall comply with the principles of conservation of primitive elements of area scenery ; in special case for constructions requiring big investment or high-technics for the purposes of not effecting such primitive elements but under insufficient conditions to deal with, restriction to the lowest level - as practical - of damage to such primitive elements shall be by all means respected.

Article 18 - Adjustment of construction in Area II of Ancient urban quarter, as the case may be, shall be allowed provided increasing the value of Ancient urban quarter in terms of architectural in particular and scenery in general. Construction roofs shall be slapped and roof tile colour and external wall colour including that of door system shall be harmoniously conciliated with Area I colour. Construction highest level from ground level shall not exceed 13.5m within 2-storey system, except for some specially important and original constructions.

Article 19 - In the Area III Ancient urban quarter, cording to urban planning and urban construction planning, high-storey building is allowed but limited to 16m height and 3-storey system, except for some specially important and original constructions. Constructing roofs shall be sloped with roof and external wall colour harmoniously conciliated with Area II colour.

Article 20

1. Secular trees in Ancient urban quarter area shall be carefully protected.
2. New plantation of green-trees in streets and within offices and parks in Ancient urban quarter protection areas, specially for Area I shall be as in approved plan.
3. Cutting, strumming secular trees roots and branches and green plants in streets, offices and parks in Ancient urban quarter protection area-specially in Area I - shall be approved by Urban management Agency (for street and office green-trees) or Park management agency (for park green-trees), exclusive of urgent cases where risk of fall may cause accident or construction accident, but to be subsequently reported to corresponding management agencies.

Article 21

1. All studies on monument, landscape and archaeology within Town territory approved by higher authorized authorities shall be passed by Town people's committee prior to performance. If there is thing not-in compliance with law or

affecting monument and landscaped protection, Town people's committee reserves the right to suspend and report in writing to such approving higher authority until availability of written reply by the latter, in case of non-permission from any higher level, Town people's committee shall review and approve or report to higher level for approval.

2. Town People's committee responsibility in respect with state management applied in section 1 hereof also is applied to any construction or demolition in monument protection areas (except for small house or ancillary works repair in Area III/Ancient urban quarter) or demolition, repair, restoration of monuments and landscapes within Town territory.

3. In necessary case, for important constructions in monument and landscape protection areas within Town People's committee powers, consulting and critical workshops may be organized for careful consideration in a period specified for receiving and treatment of file for demolition, new construction, repair and restoration.

4. In bid tender or designation of contractor for construction of monuments in the Town, units with high expertise and skill workers being well-informed in Hoi An monument specific architecture are necessary to be selected.

5. Documents on constructions in Town monument and landscape protection areas shall be fully drawn up, conserved and carefully kept on in Hoi An monument and landscape conservation Center and Town people's committee office.

Hoi An Monument Conservation and Management Center provide and actually instruct all necessary documents and formalities for activities stated in section 1,2 and hereof - including nominating an agency as a clue for reception and return of specified documents - after approval by Town's people's committee. This provision shall be posted publicly in the monument conservation and management Center, Urban management office and People's committees offices with monuments and landscapes.

Article 22

1. Monuments and landscapes shall be used and exploited strictly in accordance with each class particular proper function.

2. Any business activity in monument and landscape protection areas - especially within Area I/Ancient urban quarter - shall be approved by Town people's committee and issued business licence by authorized agency.

3. Free belief and belief in communal house, pagoda, cult-house, office hall... in monuments areas are respected. Traditional ritual festivals are encouraged with multiform, prosperous and vivid forms. Individual, collective or unit organizing the foregoing shall register the content and form of festival with the culture-Information and propaganda service and be approved by Town People's committee.

Article 23 - Visitors to monuments and landscapes in Hoi An shall book ticket at Hoi An office for monument visit guide for the purposes of contribution to restoration of Town monument and comply with legal provisions issued by Vietnam Authority and internal regulation stated in monuments.

Article 24 - Any economical element involving in tourism and service thanks to Town monuments and landscapes attraction have obligation to contribute to the Hoi An monument restoration Fund as defined by Town People's Council.

Article 25 - Monument restoration Fund is set up from contributions by home and foreign individuals and organizations and directly controlled and disposed by Town Financial Agency. The Fund is only used for restoration or support to restoration of State, collective and individual monuments according to plan or project submitted by Hoi An monument conservation and Management Center to Town People's committee for approval, distribution of management and use and actual accounting works.

Chapter III

Reward and sanction for breach

Article 26 - Organizations and individuals with excellent achievements in monument and landscape conservation as stated in this Regulation shall be considered by Town people's committee for reward proposal as regulated by Vietnam State Authority.

Article 27 - Organizations and individuals breaching to Law on protection and use of monument and landscape and this Regulation shall be punished administratively or sued according to current criminal law.

Article 28 - Application of administrative punishment with fine shall be carried out upon corresponding powers of enforcement of suspension, dismantlement of constructions, construction items or illegally installed or shown, restoration of primitive conditions.

Chapter IV

Final provision

Article 29 - Any previous stipulation by Town people's committee and administrative agencies contrary to this Regulation shall be annulled.

In the process of Regulation Implementation, any trouble or shortcoming reflected by organizations and individuals shall be recorded and considered by Town people's committee for review and amendment to for a fully-constituted Regulation.

HOI AN TOWN PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

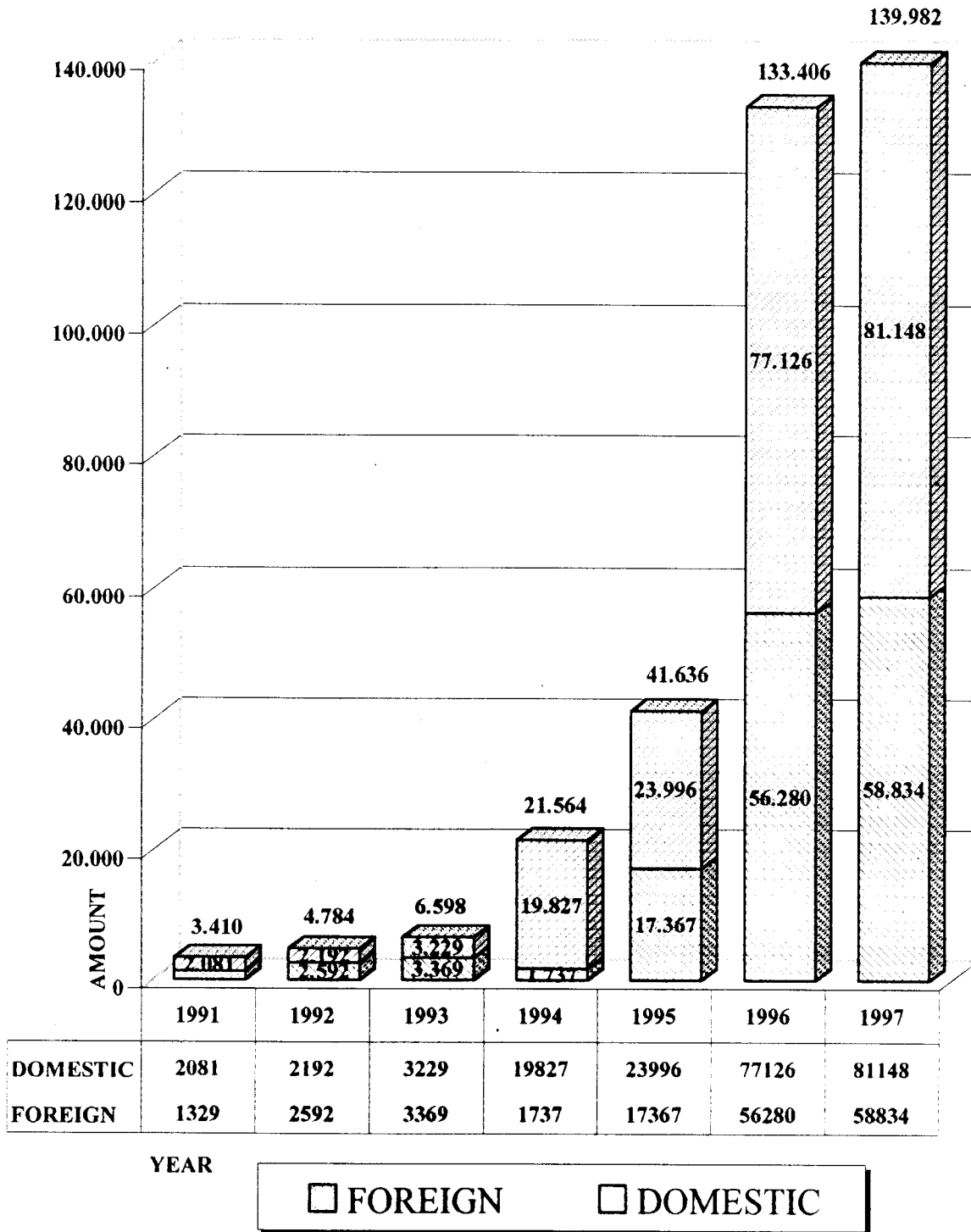
**THE NOMINATION TO UNESCO
FOR INSCRIPTION ON
THE WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE LIST**

HOI AN ANCIENT TOWN

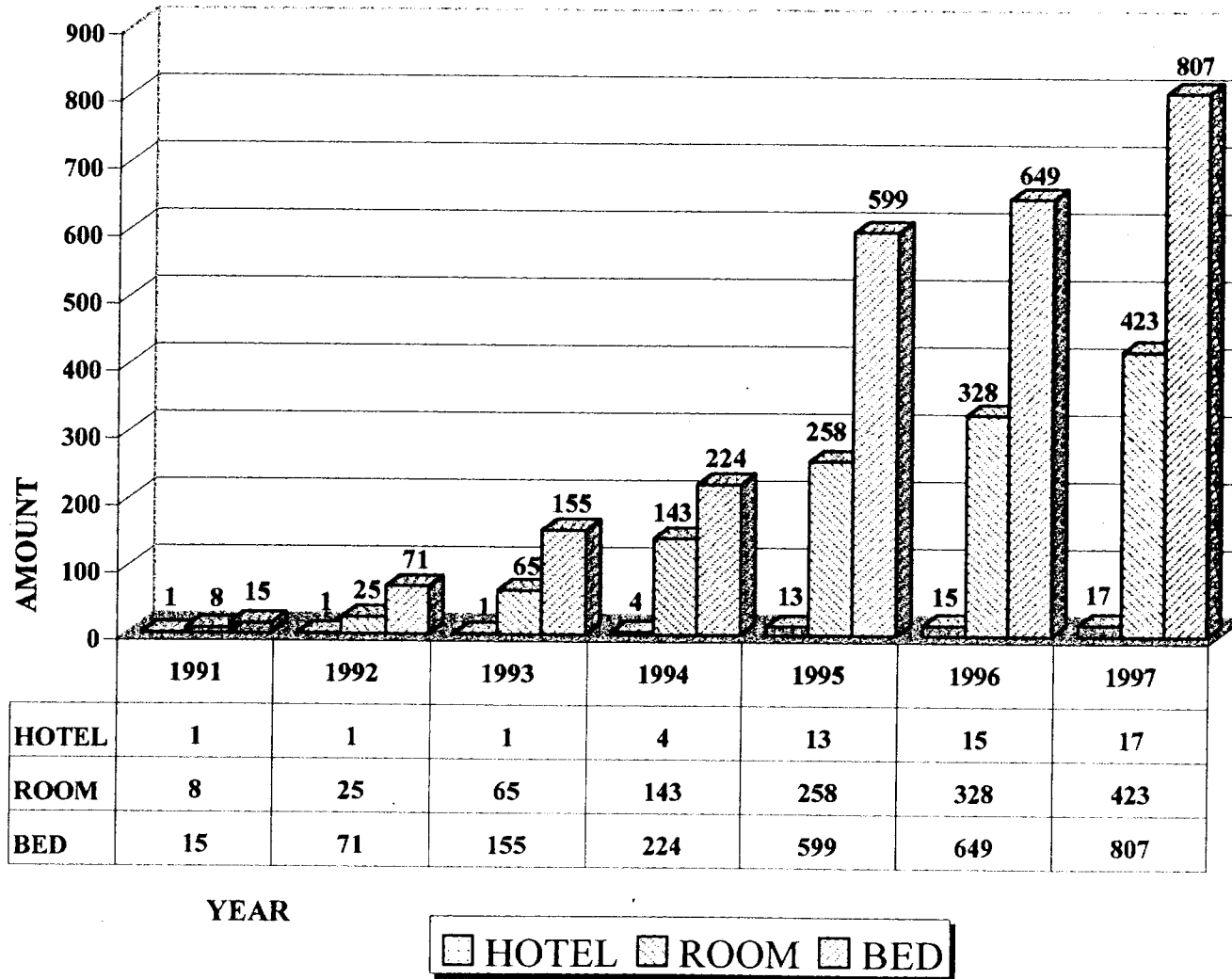
Appendix 4i.

The statistics of tourists and hotel.

DEVELOPMENT OF VISITORS TO THE HISTORIC TOWN OF HOLAN



ACCOMODATION (HOTEL) DEVELOPMENT



YEAR

HOTEL
 ROOM
 BED

**THE NOMINATION TO UNESCO
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Appendix 5b.

Geologic map of Hoi An.

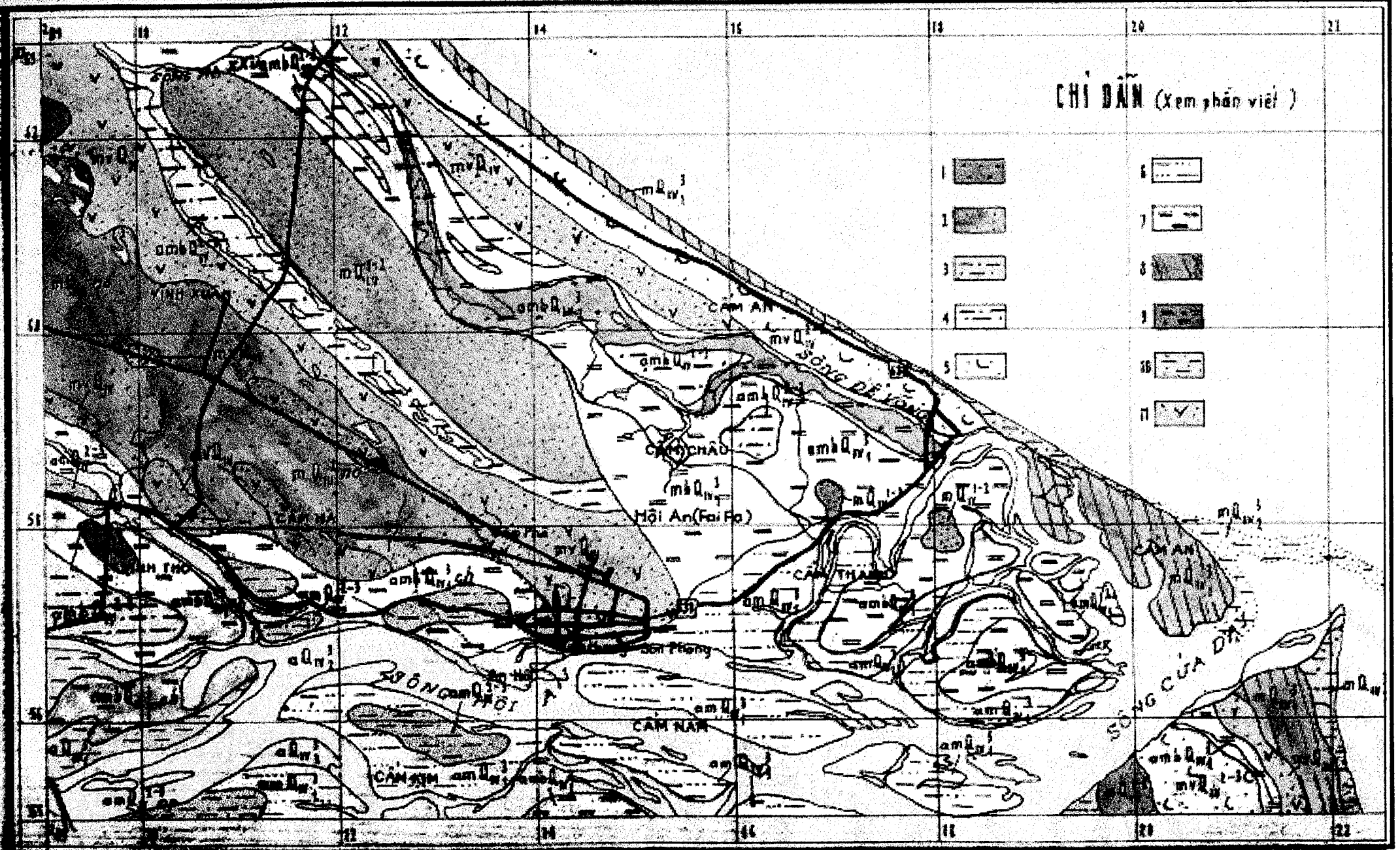
SƠ ĐỒ ĐỊA CHẤT

KHU VỰC HỘI AN

TỶ LỆ 1:50.000

• Phối bản ở góc trái

• ĐOẠN ĐỊA CHẤT 206 • 7 • 1994



**THE NOMINATION TO UNESCO
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Appendix 5e.

The statistics and predictions of Hoi An population.

HỘI AN 'S POPULATION & ITS ESTIMATED INCREASE

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population (people)</i>	<i>Crude birth rate (‰)</i>
1991	71.891	21.10
1992	72.935	20.60
1993	74.025	19.90
1994	74.871	19.40
1995	75.321	19.00
1996	76.269	16.60
1997	77.288	15.52
<i>Estimation</i>		
2000	80.000	15.00
2005	84.080	14.00
2010	88.368	13.00
2015	92.873	13.00
2020	97.610	13.00
2025	102.577	13.00

of which, the population in the core area of the historic town is as follows:

<i>Locality</i>	<i>House hold</i>	<i>People</i>
Minh An	1057	4363
Cắm Phô	156	868
Sơn Phong	84	434
Total	1297	5665

**THE NOMINATION TO UNESCO
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Appendix 6a.

- Dossier form for relic administration.
- Relic restoration process.
- Application form for relic restoration.

Annex 6A : MANAGEMENT OF VESTIGES RECORDS

Apart from statistical listing system and classification of vestiges in the ancient urban quarter and in Hoi An overall territory (as in 3a annex), each vestige includes its particular archival records upon each line : house-vestige line in ancient urban quarter, religious belief civil and archaeological line.

1. For house-vestige in the ancient urban quarter :

Each vestige has its own record-book and archived upon each ancient street row.

Record include :

- Photo (*panorama, facade, details*)
- Present situation drawing (*and house survey*)
- Documents drawings in repair times (*if any*)
- Other documents related to the house (*if any*)

2. For religious-belief civil and archaeological monument :

Each monument has its own record-book and archived upon each category of monument :

- Monument curriculum vitae listing existing kinds in this monument.
- Minutes on planning of monument protection area
- Photo (panorama, detail)
- Present state drawings
- Restoration documents through restoration times (if any)
- Documents related to monument.

1 . PROCESS OF VESTIGES RESTORATION :

a . For vestiges under individual or collective ownership

Unit in charge	Process	Remark
Vestiges owner	Permanent control, disclosure of damages.	Process of procedures and construction shall be supported, super vised and controlled by Town competent agencies
	↓ Application for repair (form) ↓	
Urban management office, Vestiges conservation and management Center, Town people's committee office	Field survey and instruction on repair ↓	
Design unit	Design (if necessary) - Estimate ↓	
Vestiges owner	Preparation of materials, credits ↓	
Town people's committee	Issuance of licence ↓	
Vestiges owner	Selection of workers for construction contract ↓	
Construction unit	Construction (in accordance with issued licence content) ↓	
	Completion	

b. For state-owned vestiges

Unit in charge	Process	Remark
<p>Functional branches</p> <p>Town people's council and people's committee</p> <p>Functional agencies and unit using the vestiges</p> <p>Architects engineers, specialists in conservation</p> <p>Town people's committee & functional agencies</p> <p>Construction unit, engineer and architect conservation specialist.</p> <p>Town people's committee and functional branches</p> <p>Investor, construction unit, vestiges owner, architect engineer, conservation specialists.</p> <p>Town people's committee, functional agencies, construction unit, vestiges owner, architect, engineer and conservation specialists</p>	<p>Plan proposal</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Plan approval</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Field survey</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Selection of technical solutions</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Primary contentment Policy making</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Study, designing, estimate, and detailed construction solution</p> <p>↓</p> <p>design and estimate approval Notice of budgeted fund and launch-on order</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Construction and supervision</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Completion - Acceptance Final accounting Hand-over and conservation of archival documents</p>	<p>With management and supervision by conservation agencies and state managerial agencies of corresponding levels</p>

For small or not complicated in terms of design and technics, above process may start from "Plan - Field study - Construction design and estimate".

c. For vestiges requiring town outside fund

Unit in charge	Process	Remark
Functional branches	Proposal on plan ↓	
Town People's Council and People's committee	Policy and plan determination ↓	With management and supervision of conservation agencies
Project manager	Coordination with party B for project setting up ↓	and state managerial agencies of corresponding levels
Project manager, Party B, functional branches at all levels	Defence - Evaluation Approval of project ↓	
Project manager	Drawing estimate and detailed design ↓	
Project manager, Party B, functional branches at all levels	Defence - Evaluation Approval of estimate and design ↓	
Town People's Committee	Establishment of project management board ↓	
Project management Board	Entering contract with construction unit and carrying out procedures ↓	
Town People's Committee	Launch-on order ↓	
Project management Board, construction unit, Party B	Construction and supervision ↓	
Functional agencies at all levels, Project management Board, construction unit, Party B	Completion - Acceptance - Final accounting- Hand-over - Conservation of archival documents	

Particularly, for project under Decision No. 240/TTg, a General Project management Board shall be set up.

RECORD OF VESTIGES CONSERVATION WORK TO DATE

1. Archaeology and scientific research

- . A program of research, survey, organization of national scientific workshop on Hoi An Ancient urban center in 7.1985. Workshop summary is available.
- . A program of research, survey and organization of international scientific workshop on Hoi An Ancient urban center in 3.1990. Workshop summary is available.
- . A program of survey and drawings of present conditions of architectural constructions vestiges in 1983, 1984, 1993, 1994, 1995.
- . Basic survey, setting up a store of documents of Hoi An Ancient urban center (1993-95 research program)
- . Investigation, survey and classification of vestiges in the Ancient urban quarter and its surroundings (1995-96 research program)
- . An archaeological program on Sa Huynh culture (prehistorical and primary era) in 1993-1995. Workshop summary is available.
- . An archaeological program for Hoi An commercial harbour period (1993-1996)
- . Study and survey for drawing up an investment project for repair of Hoi An Ancient urban quarter for 1997-2005 year which was passed by competent ministries and approved and signed by Government.
- . Many propaganda campaigns for Hoi An introduction on media and home and abroad publishing.

Above programs with local efforts were supported and with participation of central and local scientists and expertise agencies including Department of Conservation and Museum, Central vestiges design and restoration center, Hanoi National University, Hanoi University of Architecture, International cultural research cooperation Center, Architectural research Center, Archaeology Institute, Vietnam historical museum Institute... and collaboration of International cultural research center, Japan-Chieu Hoa women University together with other countries scientists.

2. Vestiges repair :

a. Items invested for conservation and restoration :

- 1986 - 1992

Unit : million dong

Order	Year	Item invested for restoration	Central budget		Local budget	
			Against deterioration	Big investment	Against deterioration	Big investment
1	1986	Cau pagoda	1			
2	1990	Kwan yin pagoda			5	
3	1990	Kwan yin pagoda, No. 37 Tran Phu, Cam Pho communal house, 10 roofs in Nguyen Thai Hoc Street.				100
4	1991	Cam Pho communal house				11
5	1992	Hoi An Fair pagoda	40			
6	1992	Memorial for famous personages, Lady Tomb (Com Thanh)				200

Central budget : 41,000,000 dong
Local budget : 311,000,000 dong

Period 1993-96

Unit : million dong

Order	Year	Item invested for restoration	Central budget		Local budget		Support Fund	
			Against deterioration	Big investment	Against deterioration	Big investment	Against deterioration	Big investment
1	1993	Cau pagoda	20					
2	1993	Xuan My , Son Phong communal house; Quan Cong shrine			200			
3	1994	De Vong communal house; market well; Cam Pho text; Minh Huong three-entrance gate text; Tin Nghia pagoda			500			
4	1994	10 roofs in Tran Phu Street					86.5	
5	1994	No.80 Tran Phu Street						200
6	1995	9 roofs in Tran Phu Street					108	
7	1995	Elephant communal house, Tin Nghia pagoda; Nos. 85, 87, 155 Tran Phu Street		1,000		500		
8	1995	No. 121 Tran Phu Street						200
9	1996	Minh Huong Text; Salangane picking ancestor shrine; Nos. 16, 18, 22, 67, 69 Tran Phu Street ; No.6, 43,60 Nguyen Thai Hoc Street; Nguyen Duy Hieu Culture House				2,200		
10	1996	No. 142 Tran Phu Street						200
11	1996	Small repair of some houses					100	

. Central budget : 1,720,000,000 dong
. Local budget : 2,700,000,000 dong
. Support Fund : 894,500,000 dong

3. Impacts from above works :

- . Help with basic acknowledge of process of formation and development of the commercial harbour urban center in general and particularly the Ancient urban quarter.
- . Construct 3 museums : an universal museum and 2 thesis-museums - Museum of Sa Huynh culture (prehistoric and primary historical epoch) and Museum of commercial ceramics in Hoi An.
- . Compile archival documents for each vestige enabling vestige conservation work.
- . Reinforce and save vestiges threatened of collapse.
- . Repair some damaged vestiges against deterioration.
- . Strengthen a sense of responsibility among communities and call for successful support from several domestic and foreign organizations and individuals to Hoi An cultural vestiges protection.
- . An Association for Hoi An architecture cultural vestige protection is established by Vietnam scientists.

APPLICATION FOR REPAIR

Construction :

To : Hoi An Town People's Committee
..... ward people's committee
Hoi An urban management service
Hoi An vestige conservation and management Center

PART I :

1. Name of Applicant :
2. Identity card number : Date of delivery :
3. Occupation :
4. Permanent household registered :

PART II :

1. Applied construction address :
2. Construction year :or re-bought :
Date.....month.....year
3. Construction ownership documents (failure of such, subject to confirmation of house origin by local authority)
.....
.....
.....
4. Construction structure of applied part for repair :
Foundation :
Wall :Roof :Area :
In which : Main area :
ancillary area :
5. Subject applied for repair : (area, repair improvement requirement, storey raising)
.....
.....
6. Extended area (if any) :
7. Design drawing including extended area (if any). Plane, vertical, section, ancillary construction (if any) :
8. Owner's undertaking :
.....
.....

Confirmation and proposal by Ward People's Committee (in case of area extension, such area origin is to be confirmed by the same)

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD
(Signed)

ENFORCED PROVISIONS

1. Change of accepted design is subject to a new application and construction is only started upon obtaining a new license.
2. License shall be submitted to Ward/commune people's committee before construction. Foundation location shall be inspected by Urban Management service and confirmed in respect with construction position and height.
3. Construction influencing on operation of urban technical infrastructure works shall be approved by construction managerial agency. A common structure or affecting adjoining constructions shall be prior agreed upon construction rules and regulations.
4. Head of household shall enter contract with construction practise registered unit and pay tax to taxation agency as regulated by the State.
5. Head of household, constructor shall be responsible for construction safety and use.
6. Head of household shall comply with decisions made by authorized agencies if such construction have breach to general provisions.
7. A licence does not confirm house and land ownership of such head of household.
8. A licence is valid within 09-month from the signing day.
9. In the repair process, any claim or dispute shall be considered by the People's Committee or authorized agency for revocation of licence and construction shall be only continued after final settlement of the same.

Name and signature of the licence

Change :
.....
.....

PERMIT
TO REPAIR, IMPROVEMENT OF RESIDENTIAL HOUSE

Hereby permit Mr (Mrs) :

No. Street :

Sheet population group : Ward :

Town :

- Basis :

.....

.....

.....

.....

- PRESENT SITUATION OF THE HOUSE APPLICATED FOR REPAIR IMPROVEMENT :

.....

.....

- WORKS ALLOWED FOR REPAIR/IMPROVEMENT :

.....

.....

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.....

.....

.....

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Urban management service

**On behalf of Hoi An Town
People's Committee**

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Appendix 6c.

The overview on the results of research,
restoration of the relics in Hoi An.

The result of the conservation up to now.

1. Archaeological, scientific research.

- Programs to research, explore, hold national scientific seminars about Hoi An ancient town, in 7/1985 (there are memoirs).
- Programs to research, explore, hold international scientific seminars about Hoi An ancient town, in 3/1990 (there are memoirs).
- Programs to explore, draw site assessment all architectural relic constructions in 1983, 1984, 1993, 1994, 1995.
- Investigate basically, set up documentary store about Hoi An ancient town (research program 1993- 1995).
- Investigate, explore, calculate and classify in the ancient town and buffer zones (research program 1995- 1996).
- Archaeological program about Sa Huynh culture (prehistoric and protohistoric era) 1993- 1995 (there are memoirs).
- Archaeological program about Hoi An trading port era (1993- 1996).
- Research, explore, make plans to invest and renovate Hoi An ancient town relic 1997- 2005. These projects have been ratified by related Ministries and Government.
- There are some activities to advertise and introduce about Hoi An through the public media and books about Hoi An have been established inside and outside the country.

The above programs, beside the bid of the local, have the join, corporation, help of scientists, professional offices in province and central: the Office of conservation and museum, the Centre of design and renovation of central relic, Hanoi National University, Hanoi Architectural University, the Centre of research corporation for international culture, the Centre of architectural research, Archaeological institute, VietNameese historical museum... and with the corporation of centre of international cultural research, Chieu Hoa female university (Japan) and some scientists from many other countries.

2. The relic renovation activities.

a) The categories which have been invested to conserve and renovate.

- 1986- 1992 period.

Unit: million VND.

The order	The year implement	The renovated Construction	Central Capital		Local Capital	
			Protect from damage	Big investment	Protect from damage	Big investment
1.	1986	Cau pagoda.	1			
2.	1990	Quan Am pagoda.			5	
3.	1990	Quan Am pagoda: 37 Tran Phu Street; Cam Pho Temple; 10 roofs on Nguyen Thai Hoc Street.				100
4.	1991	Cam Pho Temple.				11
5.	1992	Hoi An tien tu.	40			
6.	1992	Moment, Ba mausoleum (Com Thanh).				200

+ Central Capital = 41,000,000 VND.
 + Local Capital = 311,000,000 VND.

- 1993-1996 period.

Unit: million VND.

The order	The year implemented	The renovated construction	Central Capital		Local Capital		Sponsored Capital	
			Protect from damage	Big investment	Protect from damage	Big investment	Protect from damage	Big investment
1.	1993	Cau pagoda	20					
2.	1993	Xuan Mi temple; Son Phong temple; Quan Cong shrine.			200			
3.	1994	De Vong temple; Market Well; Cam Pho Confucius-worshipping platform; Pagoda's three-entrance gate of Tin Nghia pagoda: 149 Tran Phu St.			500			
4.	1994	10 roofs on Tran Phu St.					86,5	
5.	1994	The houses at 80 Tran Phu St.						200
6.	1995	9 roofs on Tran Phu St.					108	
7.	1995	Ong Voi temple; Tin Nghia pagoda; the houses at 85,87,155 Tran Phu St.		1000		500		
8.	1995	The house at 121 Tran Phu St.						200
9.	1996	Minh Huong Confucius-worshipping platform; Ancestor shrine of salangane profession; the houses at 16,18,22,67,69 Tran Phu St.; The houses at 6,43,60 Nguyen Thai Hoc St.; Nguyen Duy Hieu Church.					2200	
10.	1996	The house at 142 Tran Phu St.						200
11.	1996	Little renovation on some houses.					100	

+ Central capital = 1,720,000,000 VND.
+ Local capital = 2,700,000,000 VND.
+ Sponsored capital = 894,500,000 VND.

3. The result of the above activities:

- They help to know basically about the form and development process of trading port town in general, and the ancient town in particular.

- Built up 3 museums: 1 compound museum and 2 professional museums: Sa Huynh cultural museum (prehistoric and protohistoric era), Trade ceramic museum in Hoi An.

- Make archival dossies about each relic in order to help for relic conservation activities.

- Renovate and save some relics in danger of collapse.

- Protect from damage and renovate some damage relics.

- Increase the responsible regard of the community and appeal for the support from internal and international organizations, individuals in order to protect Hoi An cultural relics.

- VietNameese scientists have established a commission to sponsore Hoi An architectural cultural relic.



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Appendix 7a.

Photographs, slides and,
where available, film/video.



Le Loi street . 1006



Tran Phu street (2)

AUTHORIZATION

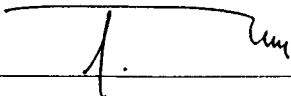
1. I, **Luu Tran Tieu, Vice-Minister of Culture and Information of Viet Nam.** the undersigned, hereby grant free of charge to Unesco the non-exclusive right for the legal term of copyright to reproduce and use in accordance with the terms of paragraph 2 of the present authorization throughout the world the photograph(s) and/or slide(s) described in paragraph 4.
2. I understand that the photograph(s) and/or slide(s) described in paragraph 4 of the present authorization will be used by Unesco to disseminate information on the sites protected under the World Heritage Convention in the following ways:
 - a) Unesco publications;
 - b) co-editions with private publishing houses for World Heritage publications: a percentage of the profits will be given to the World Heritage Fund;
 - c) postcards - to be sold at the sites protected under the World Heritage Convention through national parks services or antiquities (profits, if any, will be divided between the services in question and the World Heritage Fund);
 - d) slide series - to be sold to schools, libraries, other institutions and eventually at the sites (profits, if any, will go to the World Heritage Fund);
 - e) exhibitions, etc.
3. I also understand that I shall be free to grant the same rights to any other eventual user but without any prejudice to the rights granted to Unesco.
4. The list of photograph(s) and/or slide(s) for which the authorization is given is attached. (Please describe in the attachment the photographs and give for each a complete caption and the year of production or, if published, of first publication.)
5. All photographs and/or slides will be duly credited. The photographer's moral rights will be respected. Please indicate the exact wording to be used for the photographic credit.
6. I hereby declare and certify that I am duly authorized to grant the rights mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present authorization.
7. I hereby undertake to indemnify Unesco, and to hold it harmless of any responsibility, for any damages resulting from any violation of the certification mentioned under paragraph 6 of the present authorization.
8. Any differences or disputes which may arise from the exercise of the rights granted to Unesco will be settled in a friendly way. Reference to courts or arbitration is excluded.

Hanoi, Vietnam

June 10, 1998

Place

date


Signature, title or function of the person
duly authorized

Prof. Dr. Luu Tran Tieu
Vice-Minister of Culture and Information, and
Vice-Chairman of VIETNAM NATCOM

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Appendix 7b.

Copies of property management plans and extracts
of other plans relevant to the property.

ANNEX 3B TO HOI AN ANCIENT QUARTERS UNESCO FILE

LIST OF ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

A/ RELIGION - BELIEF VESTIGES

I) Lai Vien Kieu (Japanese Bridge)

- 01- Section B-B
- 02- Plan section

II) Ong and Koun Yin Pagoda

- 03- Section A-A
- 04- Plan section

III) Duong Thuong office hall

- 05- Front palace section A-A
- 06- Rear palace section A-A
- 07- Overall plan section

IV) Hai Nam office hall

- 08- Vertical section of front palace
- 09- Section A-A
- 10- Section B-B
- 11- Front lounge cross-section C-C
- 12- Plan section of front palace
- 13- Plan section of main palace
- 14- Perspective drawings

V)- Quang Trieu office hall

- 15- Vertical section of front palace
- 16- Section A-A
- 17- Section B-B
- 18- Section C-C
- 19- Plan section

VI) Trieu Chau office hall

- 20- Vertical section of front palace
- 21- Section A-A
- 22- Section B-B
- 23- Section C-C
- 24- Plan section

VII) Ong Voi Temple (Hoi An Temple)

- 25- Vertical section
- 26- Section A-A
- 27- Section B-B
- 28- Plan section

VIII) Xuan My Temple

- 29- Vertical section
- 30- Section A-A
- 31- Section B-B
- 32- Profile
- 33- Plan section

IX) Minh Huong Pagoda

- 34- Vertical section
- 35- Section A-A
- 36- Profile section B-B
- 37- Plan section

X) Ancestor Worship House of the Thai Families

- 38- Vertical section
- 39- Section A-A
- 40- Plan section

I) Ancestor Worship House of the Tran Families

- 41- Vertical section
- 42- Section A-A
- 43- Plan section

XII) Ancestor Worship of the Nguyen Tuong Families

- 44- Vertical section
- 45- Section A-A
- 46- Profile
- 47- Plan section

XIII) Ancestor Worship House of the Tang Families

- 48- Vertical section
- 49- Section A-A
- 50- Plan section

XIV) Ancestor Worship House of the Pham Families

- 51- Vertical section
- 52- Section A-A
- 53- Plan section

XV) Ancestor Worship House of the Nguyen Families

54- Section A-A

55- Plan section

B- VESTIGES OF ANCIENT HOUSES

XVI) No.19 Nhi Trung Street

56- Vertical section

57- Section A-A

58- Plan section

XVII) No.20 Le Loi Street

59- Section A-A and Plan section

XVIII) No.24 Le Loi Street

60- Section A-A and plan section

XIX) No.48 Tran Phu Street

61- Section A-A and Vertical section

62- Section and plan section

63- Veranda Section

XX) No.67 Tran Phu Street

64- Section A-A and plan section

XXI) No.77 Tran Phu Street

65- Section A-A and plan section

XXII) No.4 Nguyen Thi Minh Khai Street

66- Section A-A and B-B

67- Plan section

XXIII) No.2 Nguyen Thai Hoc Street

68- Vertical section

69- Section A-A

70- Plan section of the first floor

XXIV) No.15 Nguyen Thai Hoc Street

71- Vertical section

72- Section A-A

73- Plan section of the second floor

XXV) No.20 Nguyen Thai Hoc Street

- 74- Vertical section
- 75- Longitudinal section
- 76- Plan section of the first floor

XXVI) No.22 Nguyen Thai Hoc Street

- 77- Vertical section
- 78- Cross-section
- 79- Longitudinal Section
- 80- Section of the first floor
- 81- Section of the second floor
- 82- Detailed Section

XXVII) No.23 Nguyen Thai Hoc Street

- 83- Vertical section
- 84- Section A-A
- 85- Plan of the first floor
- 86- Plan of the second floor

XXVIII) No.41 Nguyen Thai Hoc Street

- 87- Vertical section
- 88- Section A-A
- 89- Section 1-1
- 90- Plan of the first floor

XXIX) No.79 Nguyen Thai Hoc and No.94 Bach Dang Street

- 91- Vertical section and Section B-B
- 92- Section A-A
- 93- Section C-C
- 94- Plan of the first floor

XXX) No.81 Nguyen Thai Hoc Street

- 95- Vertical section and Section A-A
- 96- Plan of the first and second floor
- 97- Verandah Detail

XXXI) No.83 Nguyen Thai Hoc and 96 Bach Dang Street

- 98- Vertical section and Section B-B
- 99- Section A-A
- 100- Plan of the first floor

XXXII) No.86 Nguyen Thai Hoc Street

- 101- Vertical section
- 102- Section A-A
- 103- Plan of the first floor

XXXIII) No.92 Nguyen Thai Hoc Street

- 104- Vertical section
- 105- Section A-A
- 106- Section B-B
- 107- Plan section

XXXIV) No.94 Nguyen Thai Hoc Street

- 108- Vertical section and verandah details
- 109- Longitudinal Section
- 110- Plan of the first floor
- 111- Verandah Details

XXXV) No.101 Nguyen Thai Hoc Street

- 112- Vertical section
- 113- Section A-A
- 114- Plan section

XXXVI) No.104 Nguyen Thai Hoc

- 115- Vertical section
- 116- Cross-section
- 117- Longitudinal section
- 118- Plan section

XXXVII) No.105 Nguyen Thai Hoc Street

- 119- Vertical section
- 120- Section A-A
- 121- Plan section
- 122- Verandah detail section

XXXVIII) No.115 Nguyen Thai Hoc Street

- 123- Vertical section
- 124- Section A-A
- 125- Plan section
- 126- Verandah detail section

XXXIX) Nguyen Thi Minh Khai Road

- 127- A street front facade

ANNEX 3B TO HOI AN ANCIENT QUARTERS UNESCO FILE

LIST OF ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

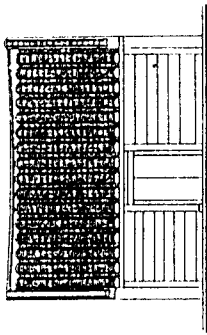
- 01) Crabshell rafter style in Quang Trieu Clan House
- 02) Crabshell rafter style in Quang Trieu Clan House and in No.127 Tran Phu Street
- 03) Crabshell rafter style in Kuan Yin Pagoda
- 04) Crabshell style rafter in Ancestor Worhsip House of the Nguyen Families (Cam Ha) and No.101 Nguyen Thai Hoc Street
- 05) Crabshell rafter style in Ancestor Worship House of the Tran Families
- 06) Crabshell rafter style in No.96 Tran Phu and No.4 Nguyen Thi Minh Khai Street
- 07) Joint- rafter Ancestor Worship House of the Nguyen Families
- 08) Roof beam in Ancestor Worship House of the Phan Xuan Families
- 09) Roof beam in Ancestor Worship House of the Tang Families
- 10) Frame rafter in No.19 Nhi Trung Street
- 11) Frame rafter in 105 Nguyen Thai Hoc Street
- 12) Frame rafter in 101 Nguyen Thai Hoc Street
- 13) Frame rafter in Lai Vien Kieu
- 14) Frame rafter in No.83 Nguyen Thai Hoc Street
- 15) Bridging house rafter in No. 46 Nguyen Thai Hoc Street
- 16) Salangane picking Ancestor Front Shrine rafter
- 17) Rafter in No.79 Nguyen Thai Hoc Street
- 18) Rafter and verandah loggia in No.104 Nguyen Thai Hoc Street
- 19) Rafter in No.104 Nguyen Thai Hoc Street
- 20) Rafter in No.29 and verandah loggia in No.10 Nguyen Thai Hoc Street
- 21) Verandah loggia in Ancestor Worship House of the Thai Families
- 22) Verandah loggia in No.101 Nguyen Thai Hoc Street
- 23) verandah loggia in Ong Voi Temple
- 24) Detail of architectural decorations in No.41 Nguyen Thai Hoc Street.

A Catalog of Facade

Facade Type

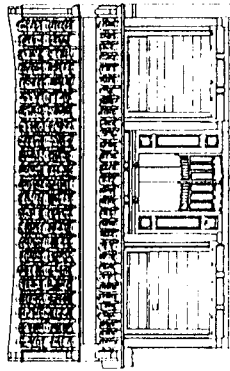
One Story Type

with "hisashi" & no step of roof



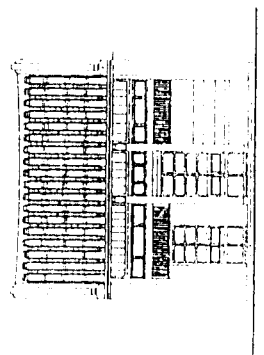
Tran Phu 85

with "hisashi" & step of roof



Tran Phu 48

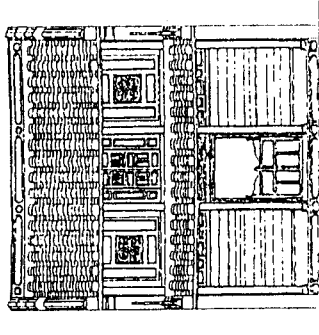
without "hisashi" (cut off)



Tran Phu 67

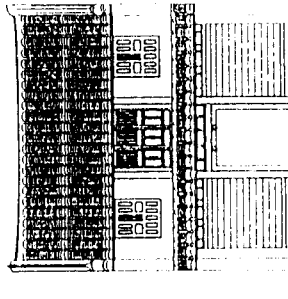
Mezzanine Type

Wood Wall



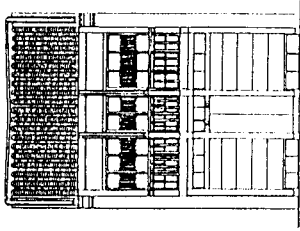
Nguyen Thai Hoc 101

Brick Wall



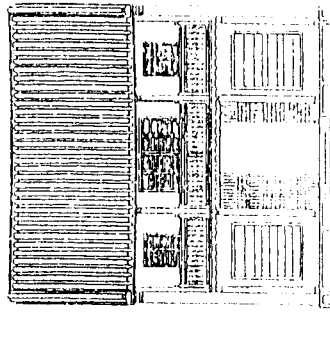
Nguyen Thi Minh Khai 5

Two Story Type



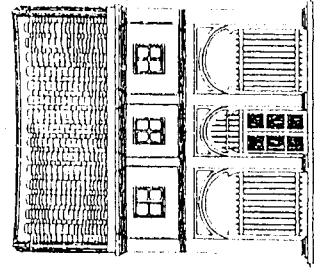
Tran Phu 74

with balcony

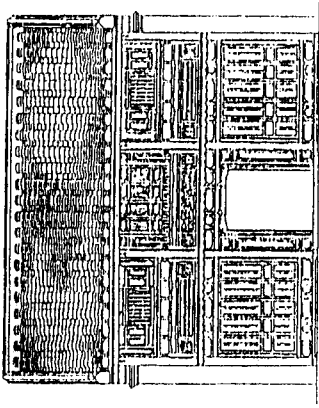


Nguyen Thai Hoc 46

French Type

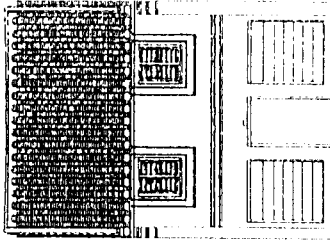


Tran Phu 37

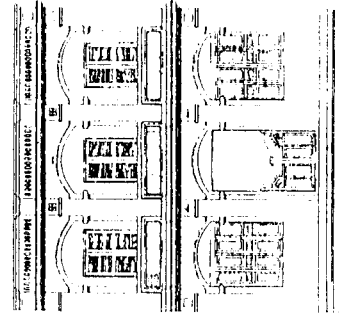


Nguyen Thi Minh Khai 4

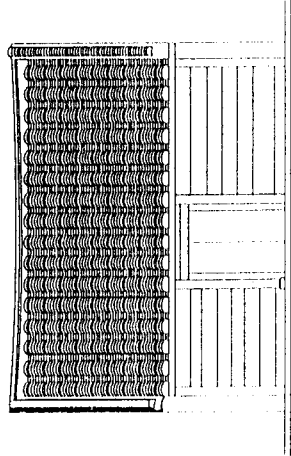
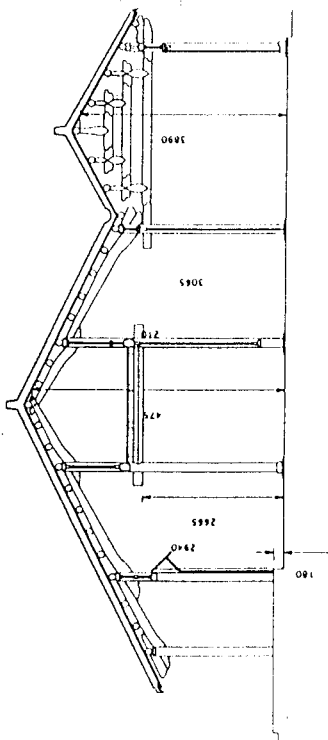
no balcony



Tran Phu 73

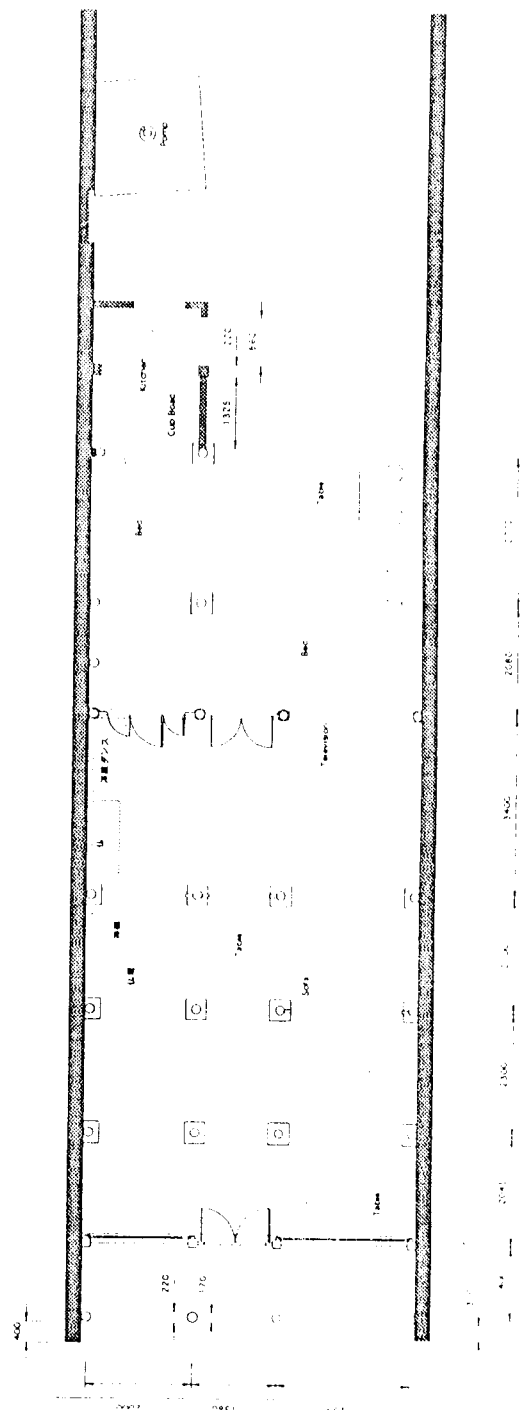


Nguyen Thai Hoc 106

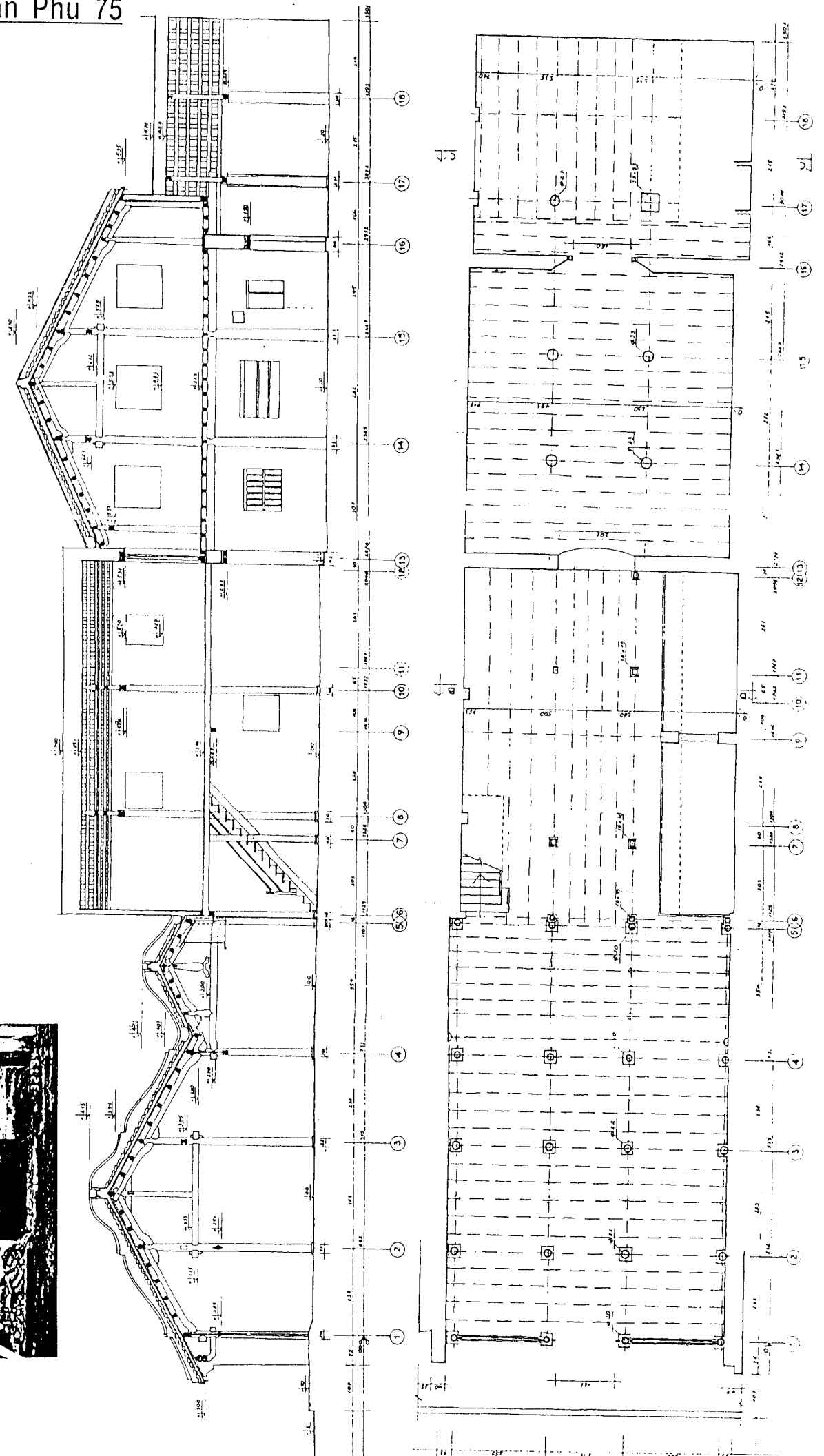
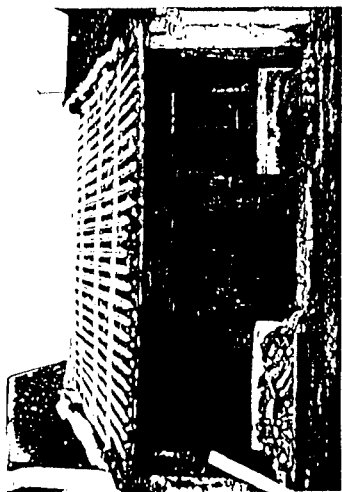


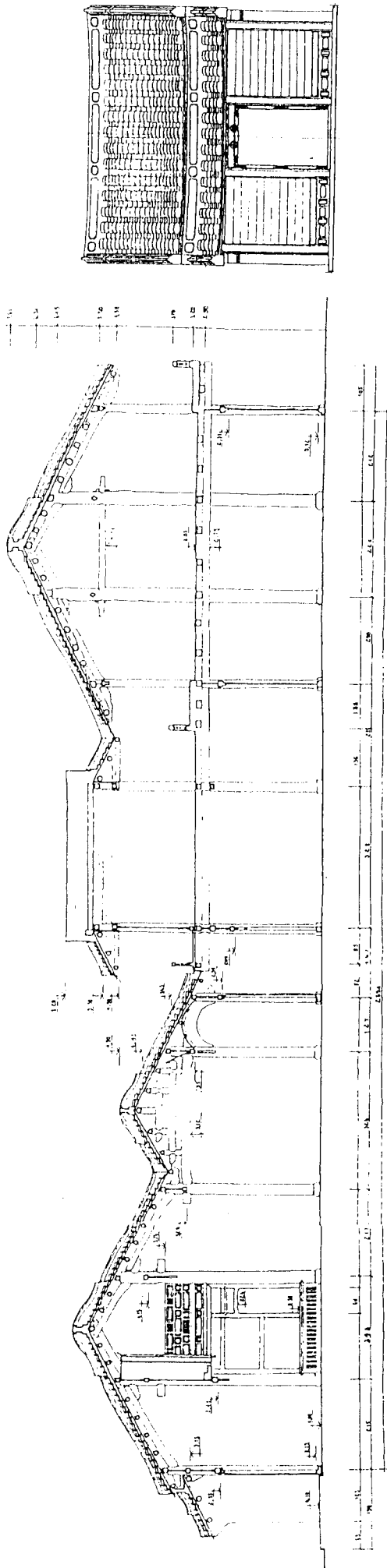
Section

Facade



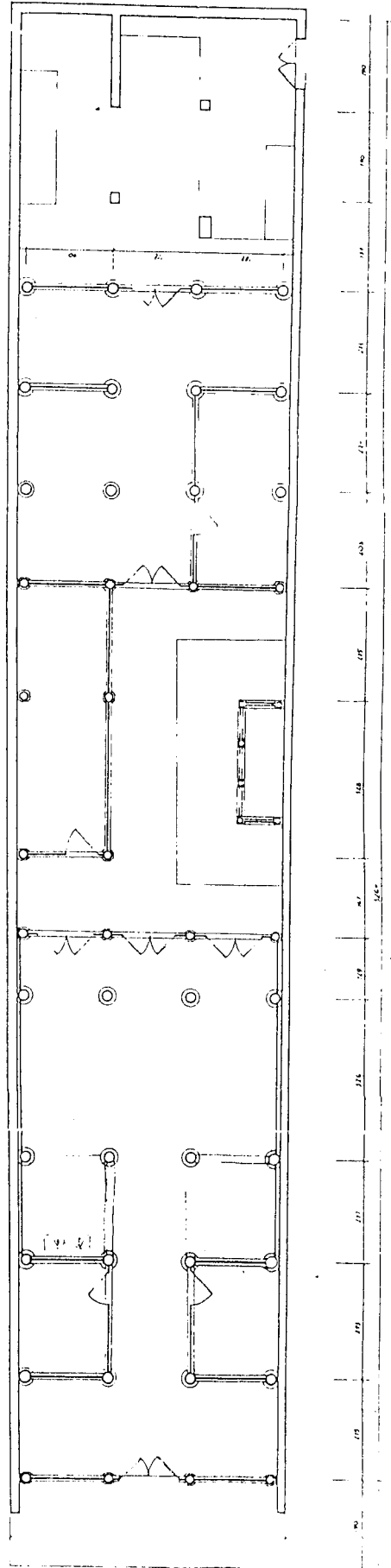
Plan





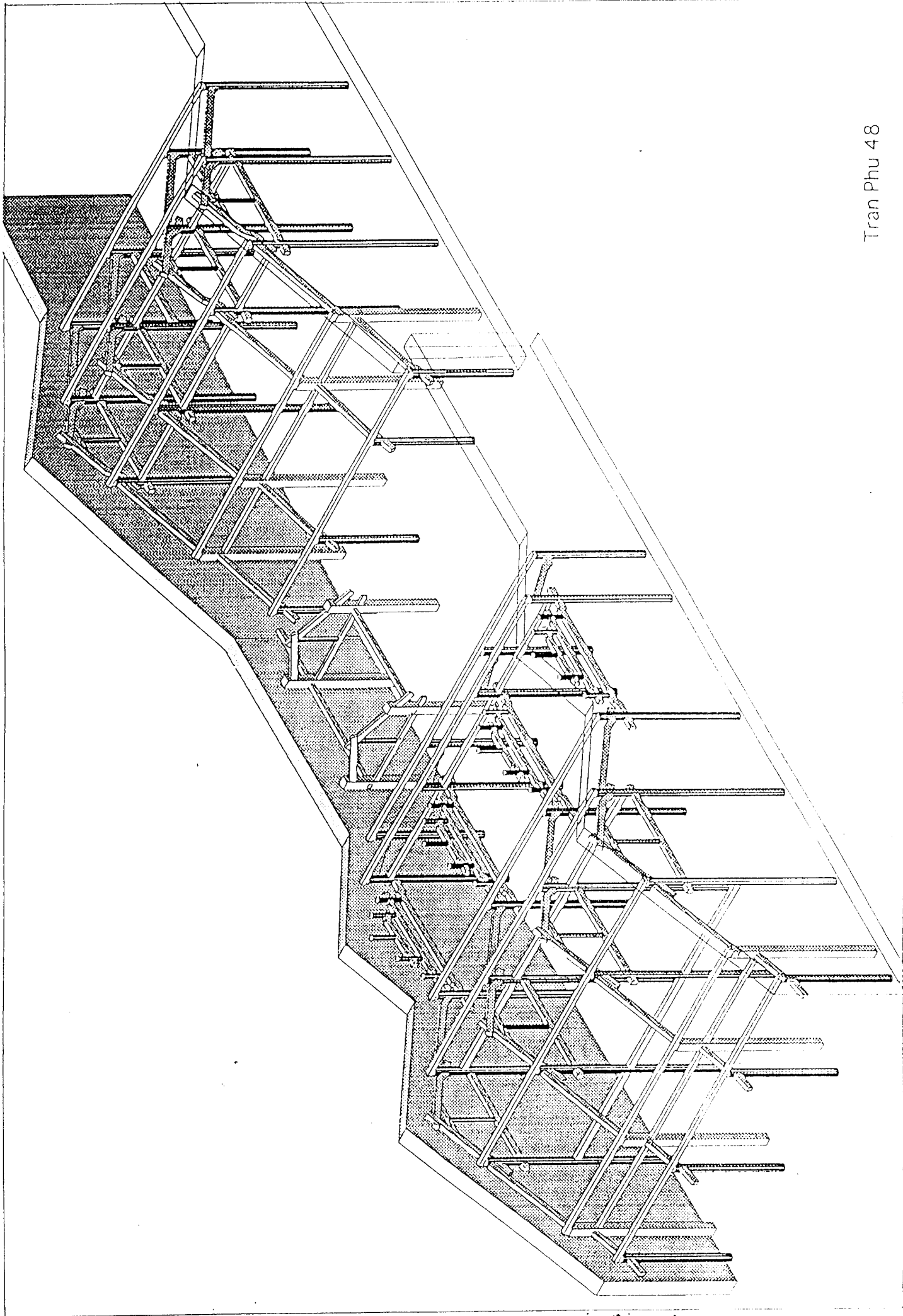
Section

Facade

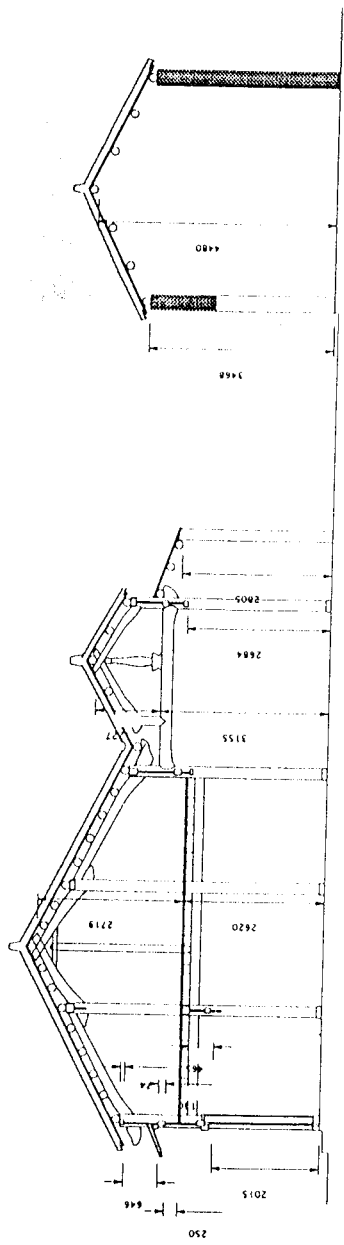
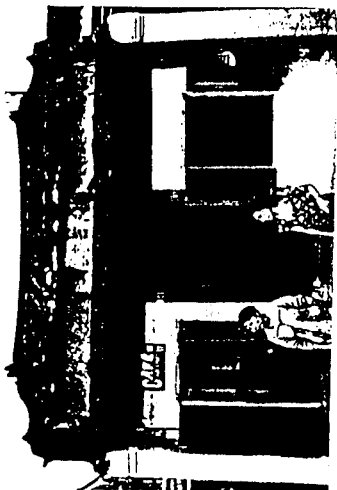


Plan-I

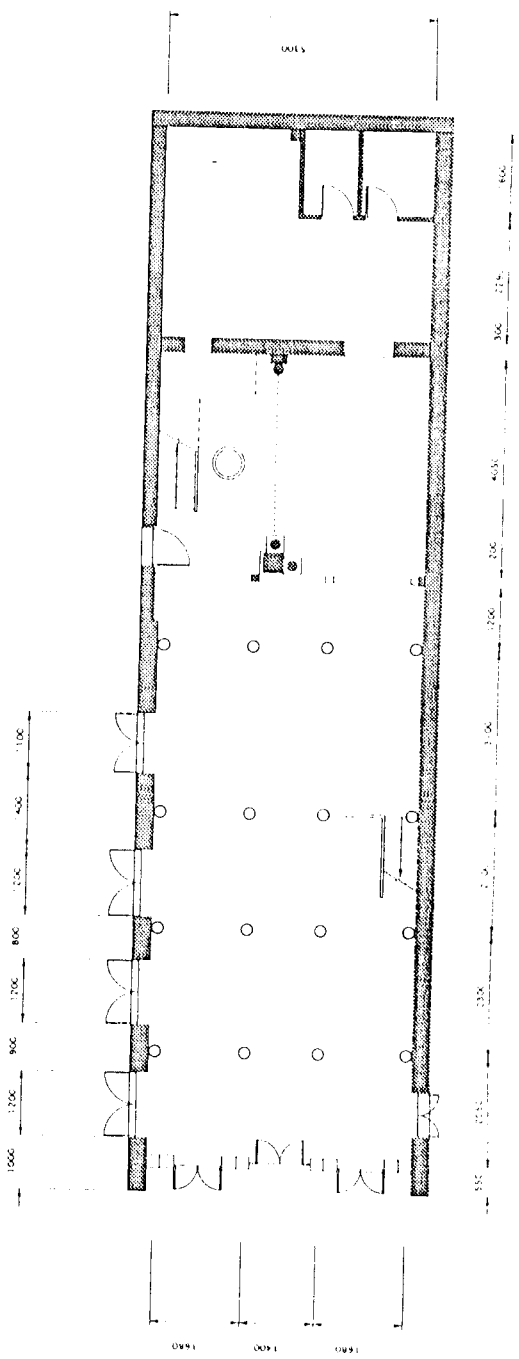
Tran Phu 48(Axometric)



Tran Phu 48



Section

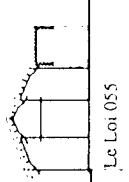


Plan-1

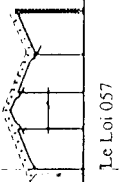
Features of One Story Type (Collecton of Sections)

Building Type / One story type

no "hisashi" nor smaller roof

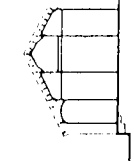


Le Loi 055

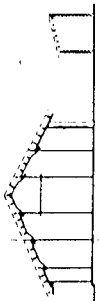


Le Loi 057

with "hisashi", no smaller roof

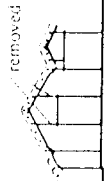


Tran Phu 038

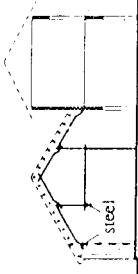


Tran Phu 102

with simple smaller roof



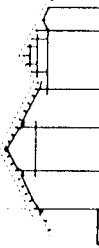
Tran Phu 062



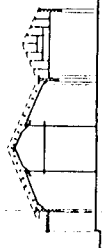
Tran Phu 081



Tran Phu 085

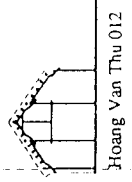


Tran Phu 77

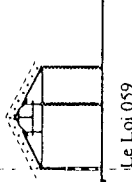


Nguyen Thai Hoc 062

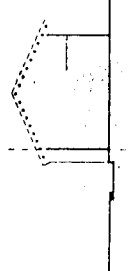
no "hisashi" nor smaller roof



Hoang Van Thu 012

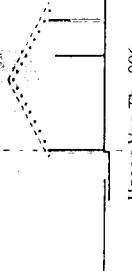


Le Loi 059



Hoang Van Thu 004

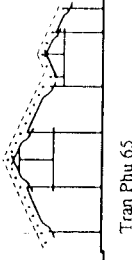
Hoang Van Thu 002



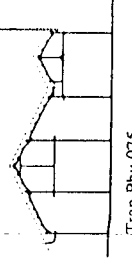
Hoang Van Thu 010

Hoang Van Thu 006

with simple smaller roof



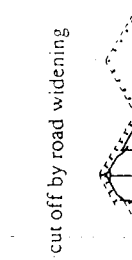
Tran Phu 65



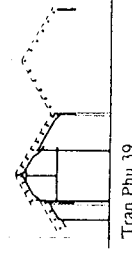
Tran Phu 041



Tran Phu 048

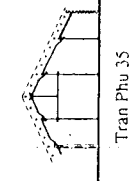


Tran Phu 067

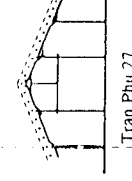


Tran Phu 31

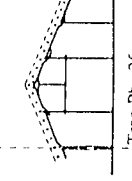
with "hisashi", no smaller roof



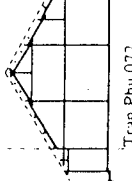
Tran Phu 35



Tran Phu 27

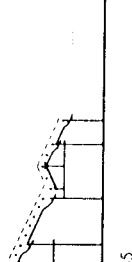


Tran Phu 25

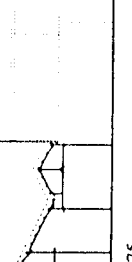


Tran Phu 72

with simple smaller roof



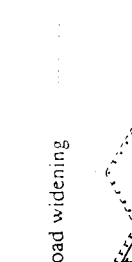
Tran Phu 075



Tran Phu 075



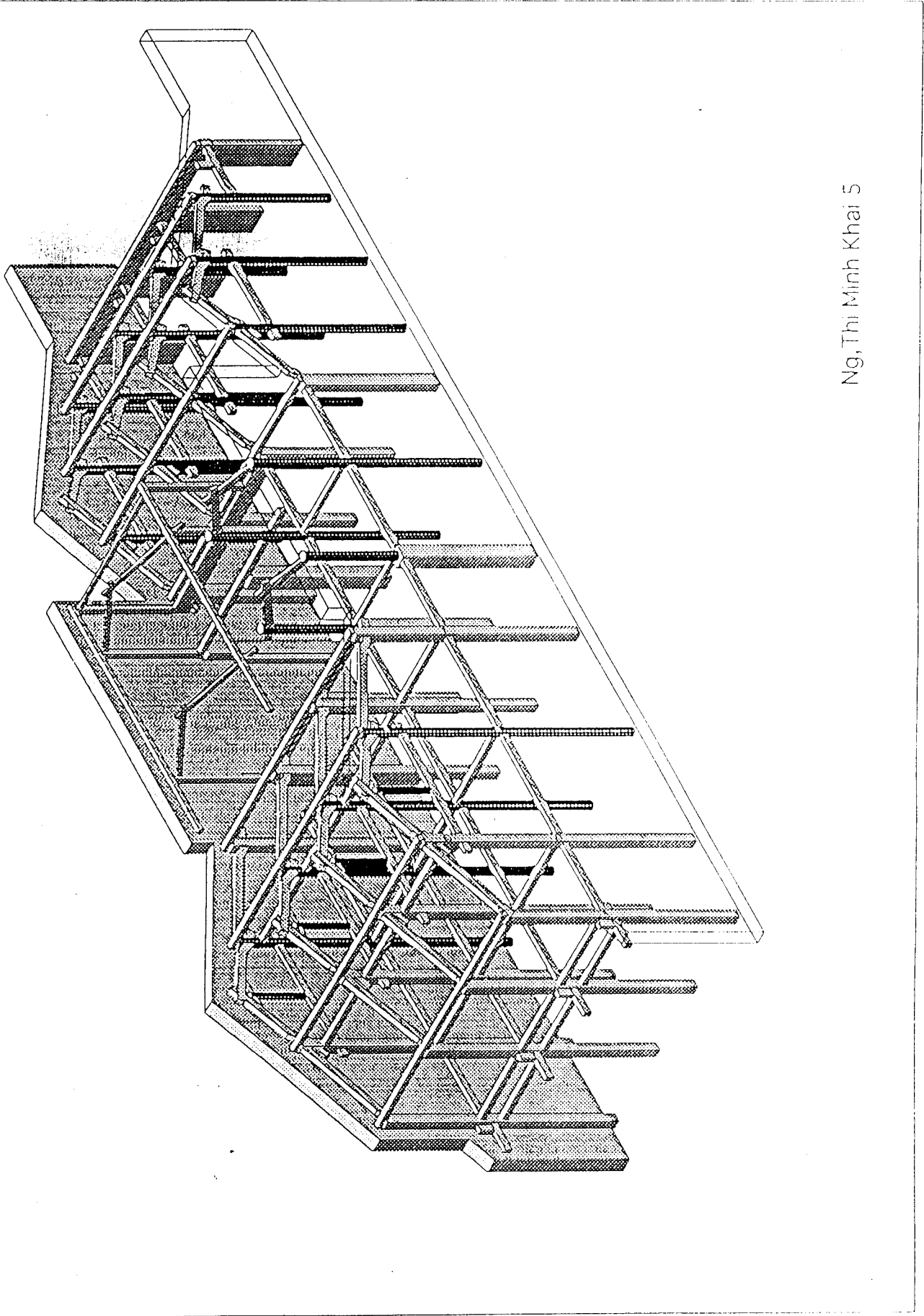
Tran Phu 075



Tran Phu 39

cut off by road widening

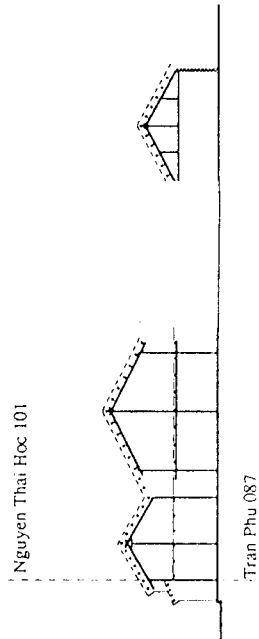
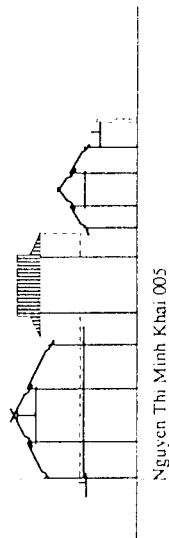
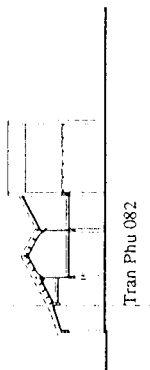
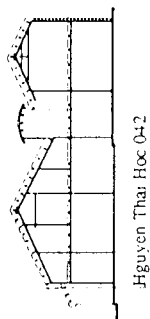
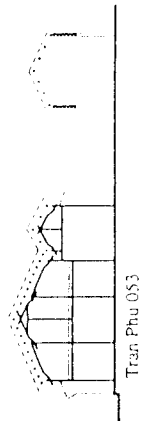
Unique!

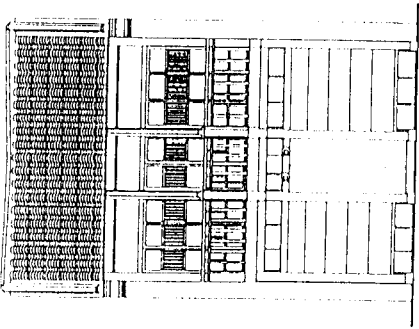


Ng, Thi Minh Khai 5

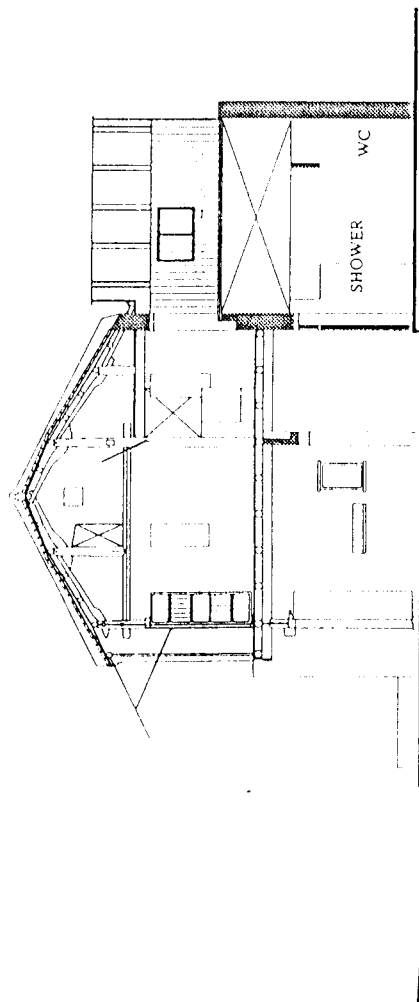
Features of Mezzanine Type (Collecton of Sections)

Building Type / Mezzanine type

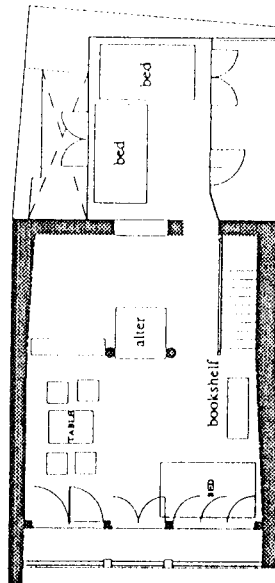




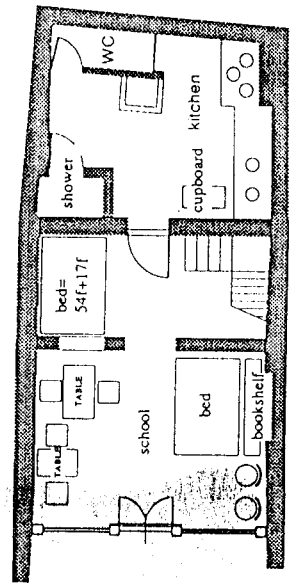
Facade



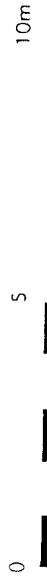
Section



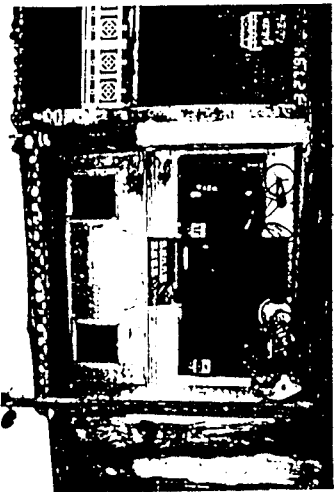
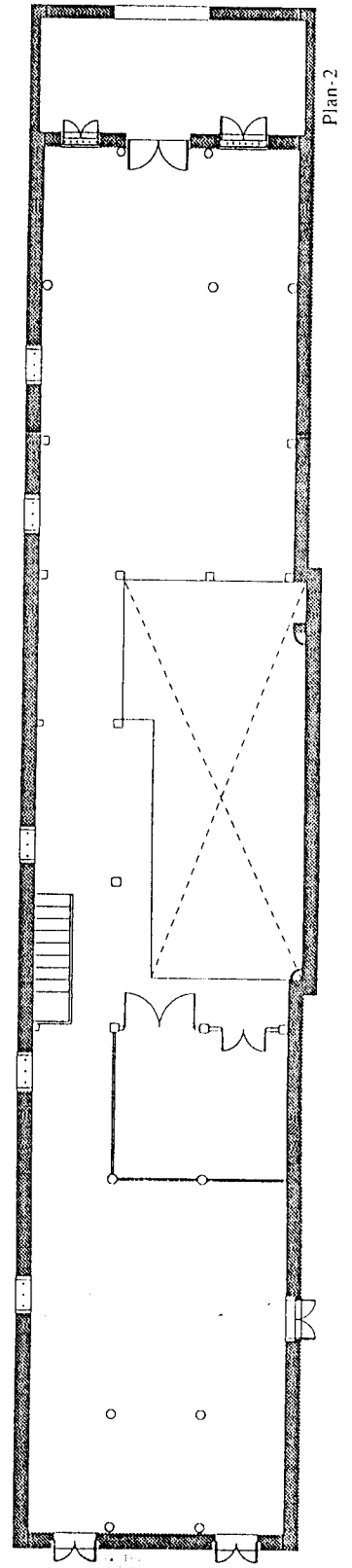
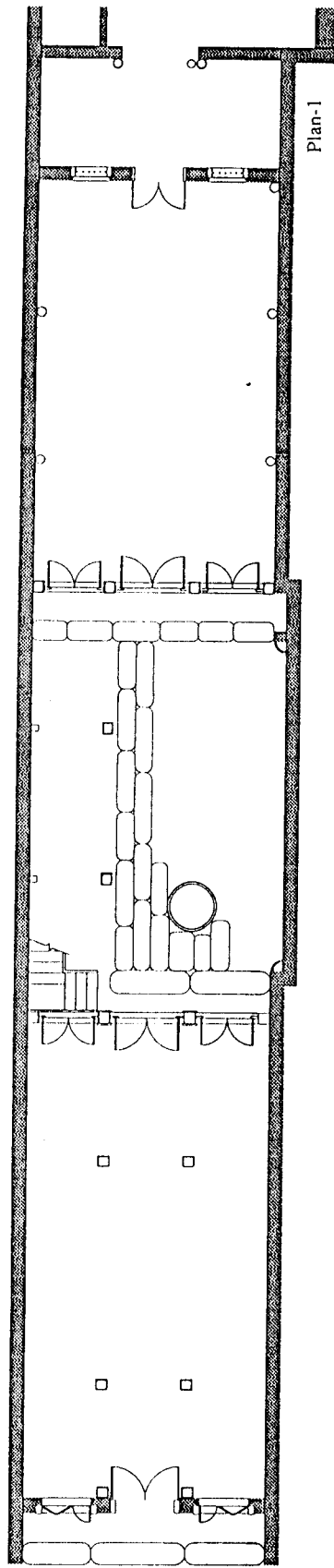
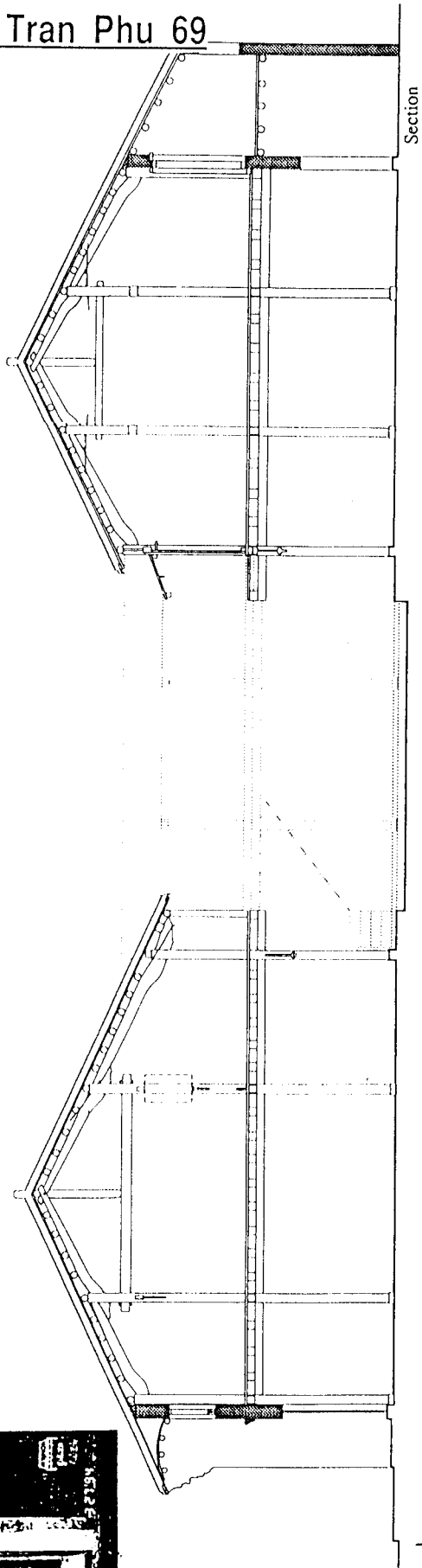
Plan-2

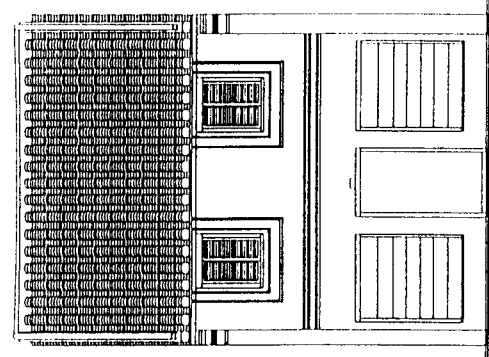


Plan-1

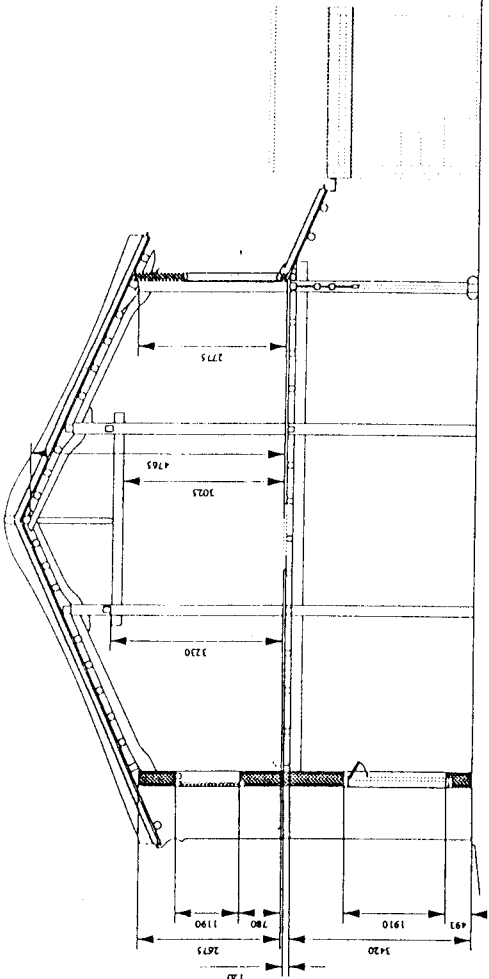


Tran Phu 69

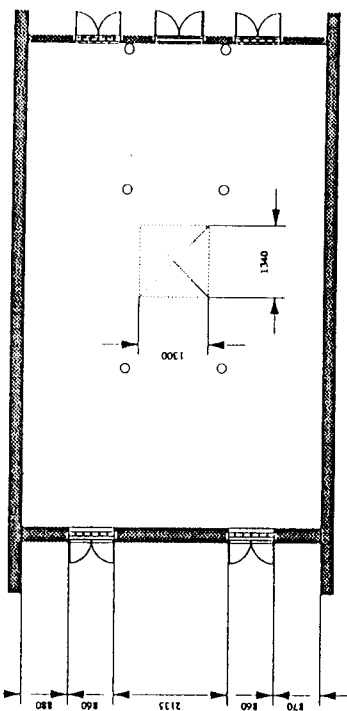




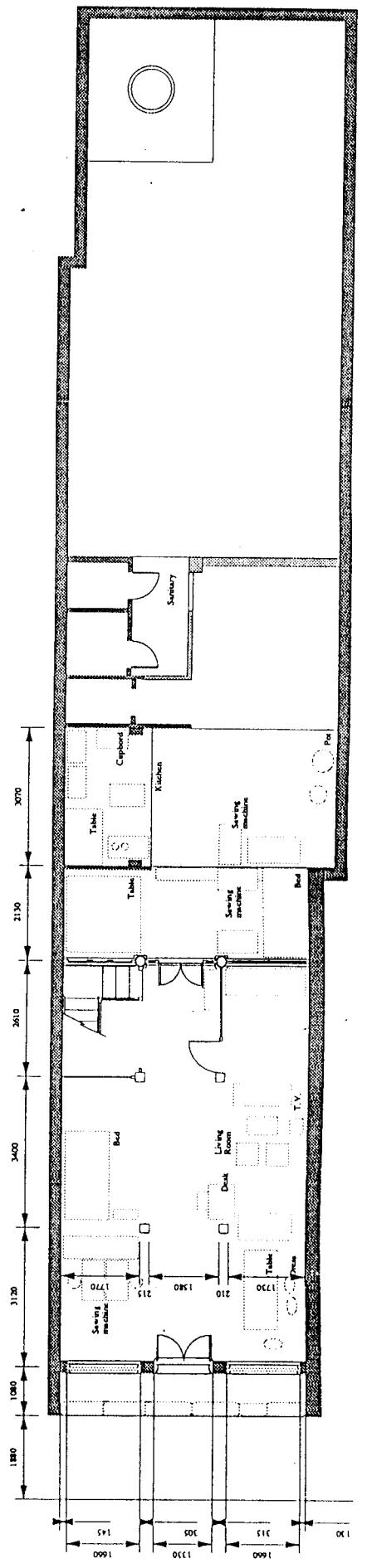
Facade



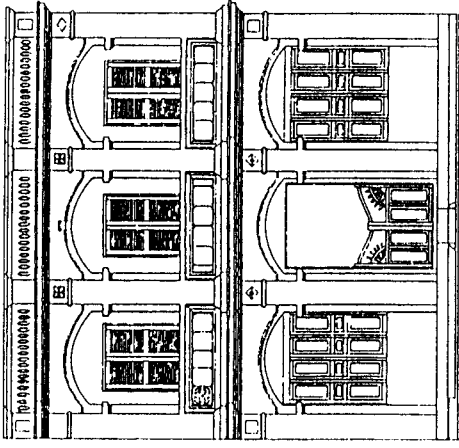
Section



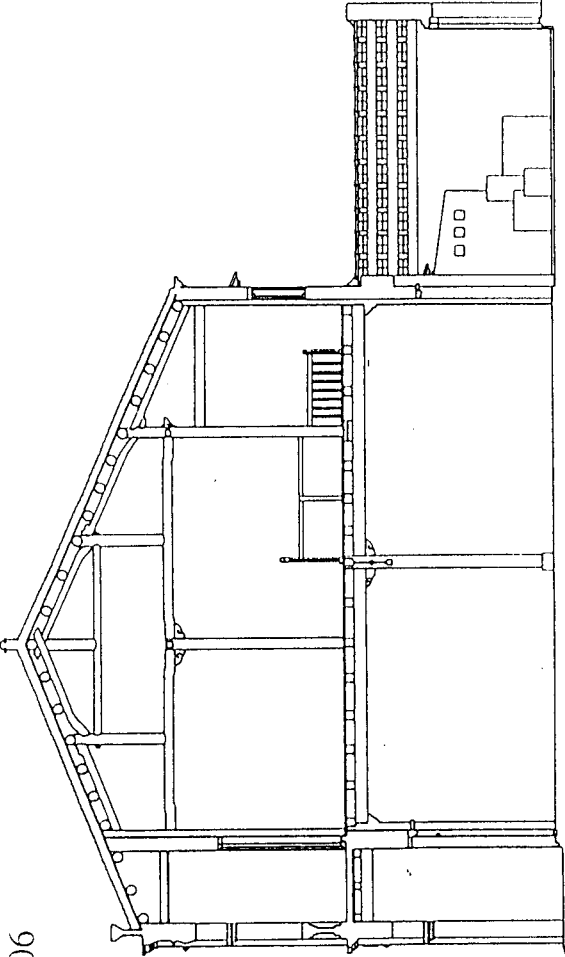
Plan-2



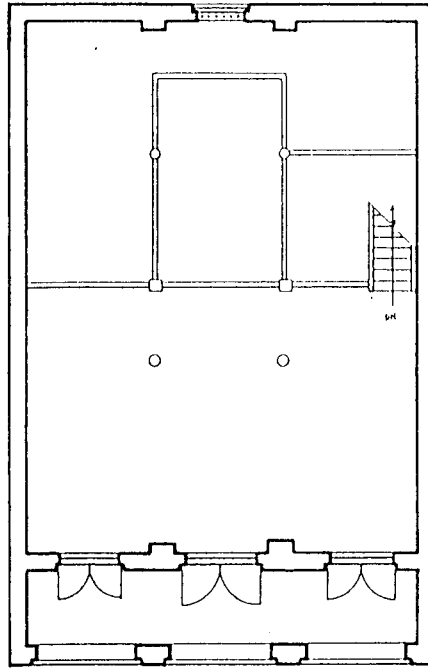
Plan-1



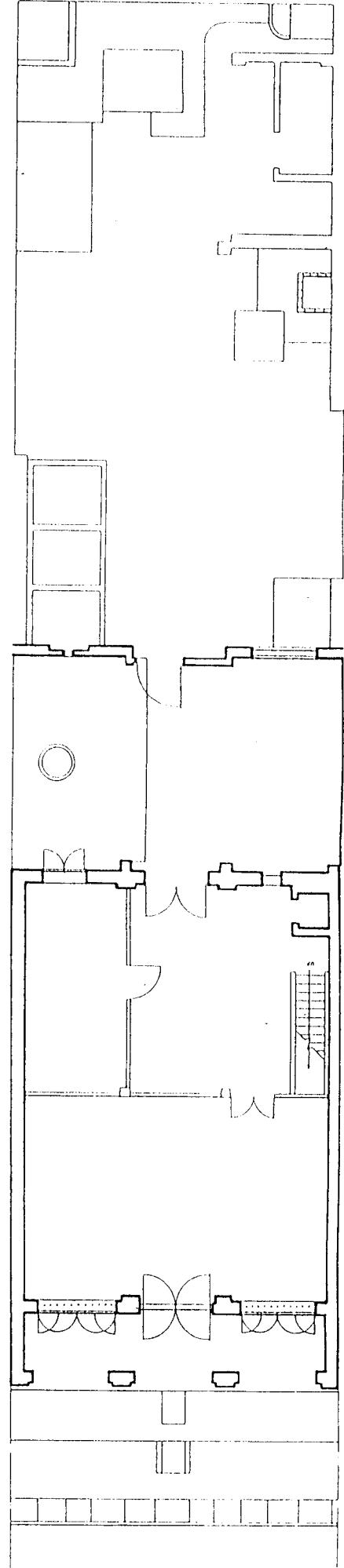
Facade



Section

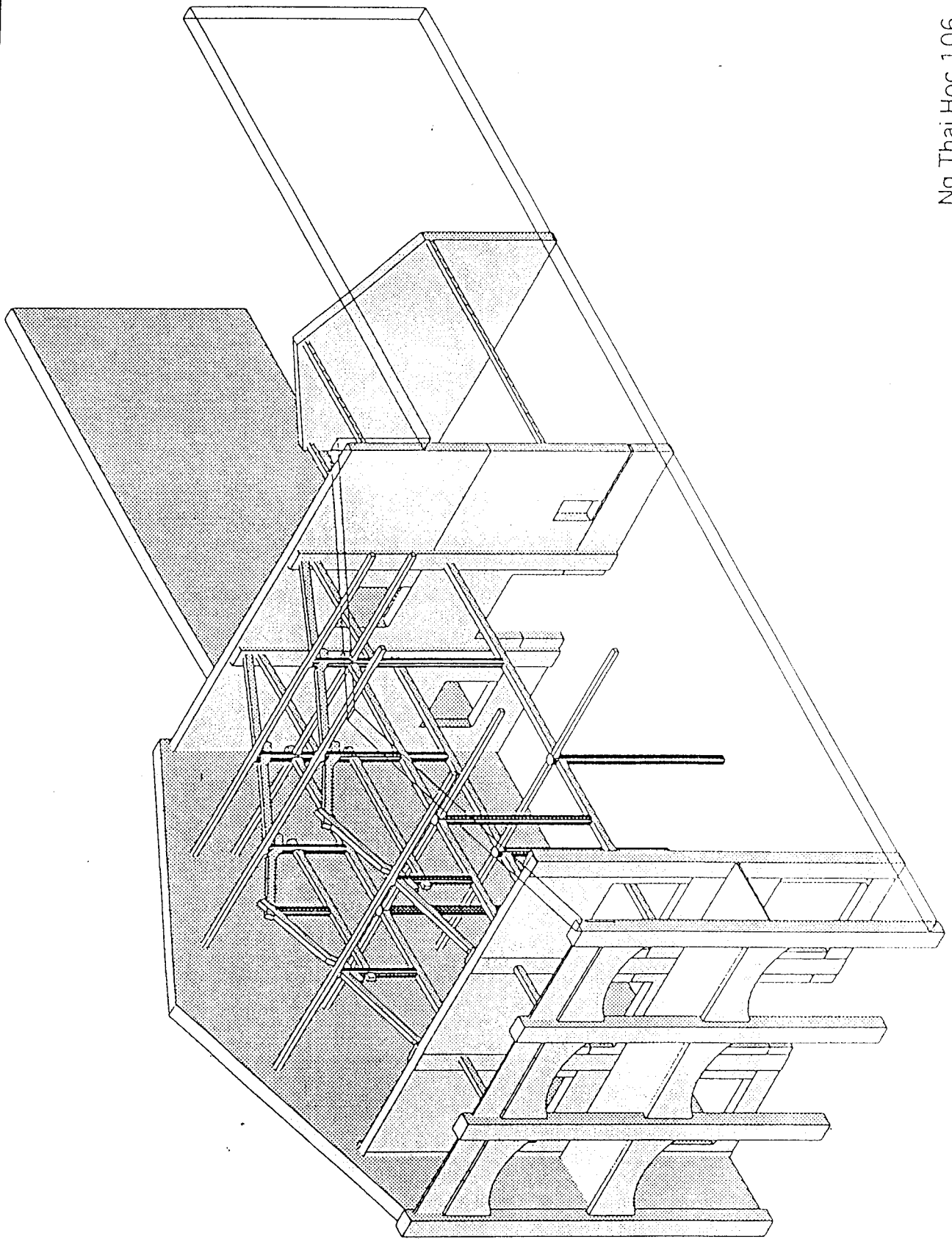


Plan-2



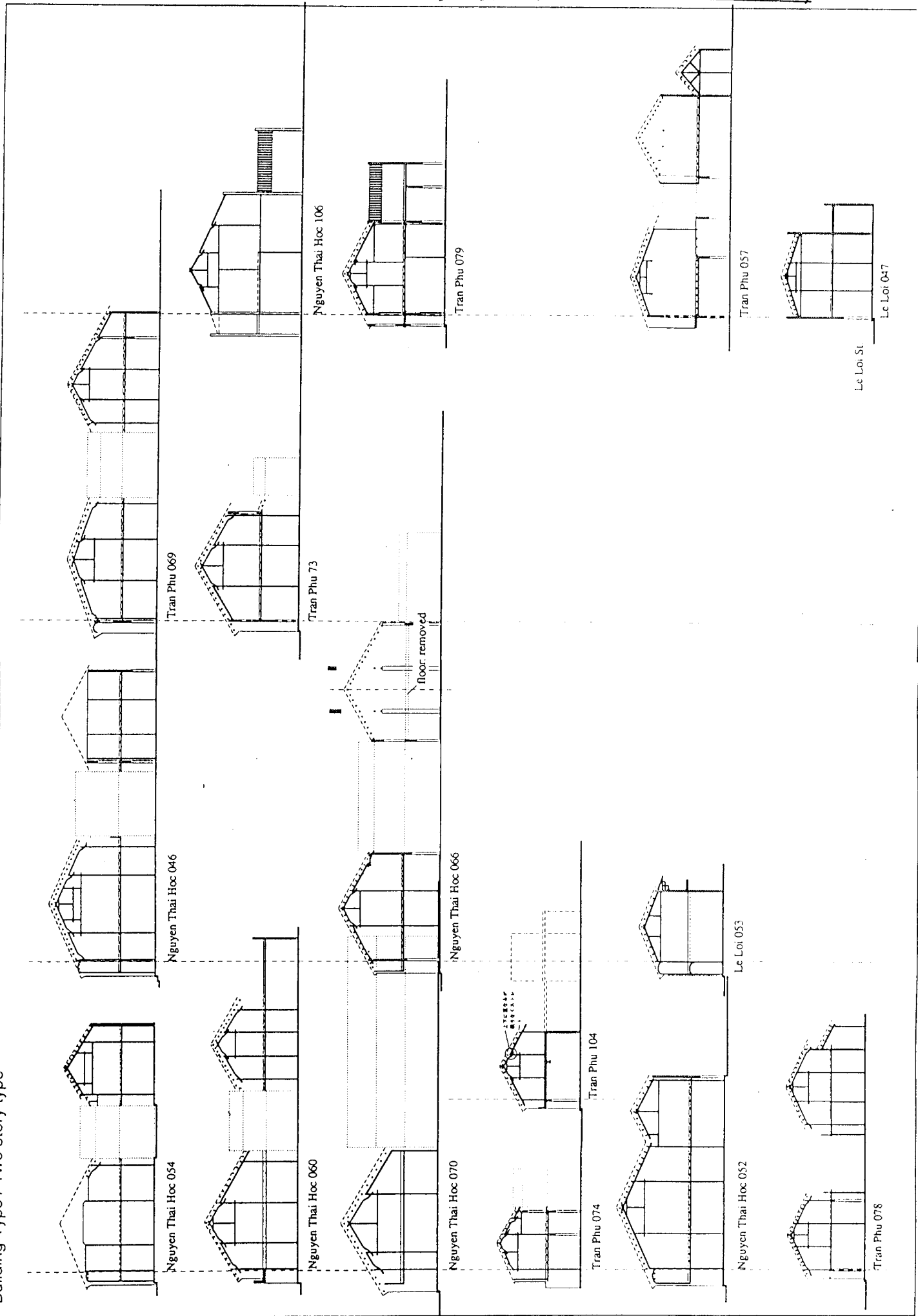
Plan-1





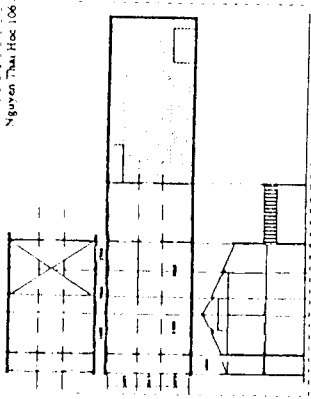
Features of Two Story Type (Collecton of Sections)

Building Type / Two story type

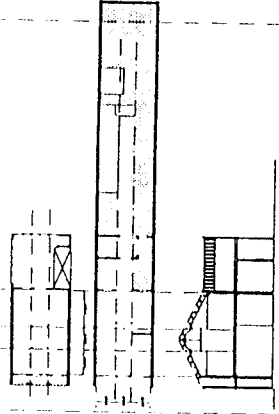


Overall Catalog of Various Building Type

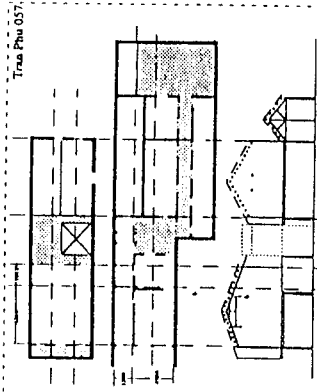
French Type



Tran Phu 079

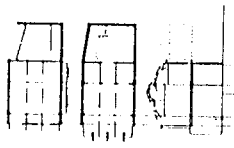


Tran Phu 057

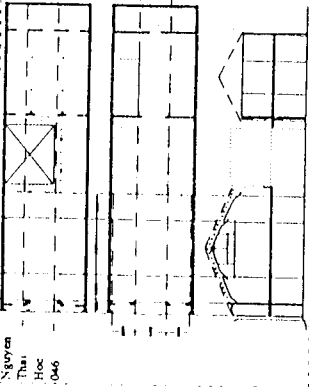


Two Story Type

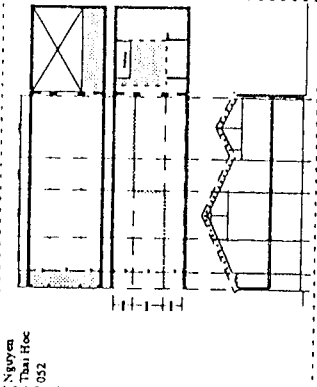
Tran Phu 074



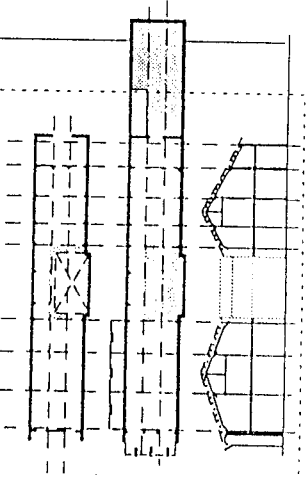
Nguyen Thai Hoc 046



Nguyen Thai Hoc 052

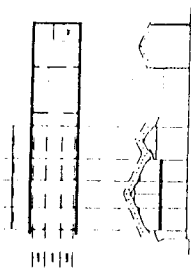


Tran Phu 069

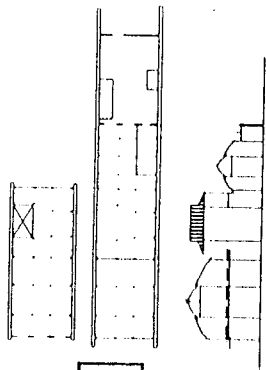


Mezzanine Type

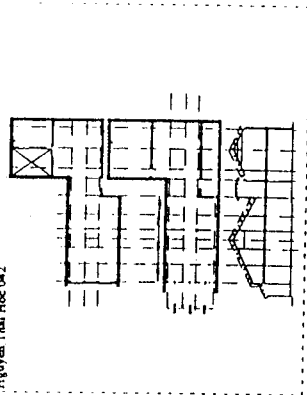
Tran Phu 053



Nguyen Thai Hoc 005

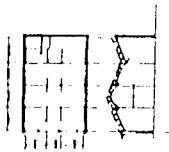


Huyen Thai Hoc 042

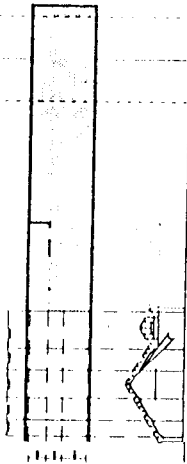


One Story Type

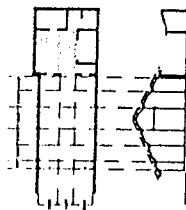
Le Loi 057



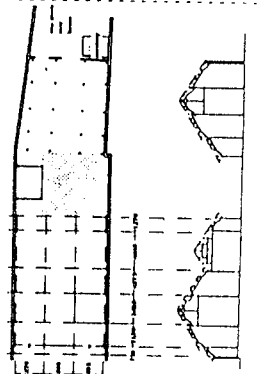
Tran Phu 085



Tran Phu 102



Tran Phu 048



**THE NOMINATION TO UNESCO
FOR INSCRIPTION ON
THE WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE LIST**

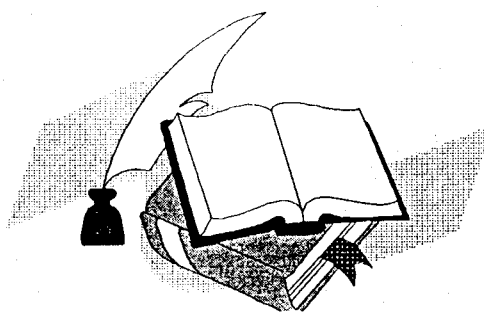
HOI AN ANCIENT TOWN

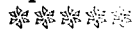
Appendix 7c.

Directory of books, magazines and newspapers
on Hoi An and concerning Hoi An.

THE NOMINATION TO UNESCO FOR
INSCRIPTION ON THE WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE LIST
HOIAN ANCIENT TOWN

**BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
HOI AN ANCIENT TOWN**





THƯ MỤC SÁCH BÁO VỀ KHU PHỐ CỔ HỘI AN



I. SÁCH TRONG VÀ NGOÀI NƯỚC

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Hoi An (Vietnam)

No 948

Identification

<i>Nomination</i>	Hoi An Ancient Town
<i>Location</i>	Hoi An Town, Quang Nam Province
<i>State Party</i>	Socialist Republic of Vietnam
<i>Date</i>	28 July 1998

Justification by State Party

Hoi An ancient town is a special example of a traditional trading port in South-East Asia which has been completely and assiduously preserved: it is the only town in Vietnam that has survived intact in this way. Most of the buildings in Hoi An are in the traditional architectural style of the 18th to 20th centuries. They are aligned along narrow lanes of traditional type. They include many religious buildings, such as pagodas, temples, meeting houses, etc, which relate to the development of the development of a port community. The traditional life-style, religion, customs, and cooking have been preserved and many festivals still take place annually.

Criteria ii, iii, v, and vi

Category of property

In terms of the categories of cultural property set out in Article 1 of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this is a *group of buildings*.

History and Description

History

Archaeological finds and excavations have shown that there was a port and trading centre of the local Sa Huynh people along the Thu Bon river as early as the 2nd century BC. This continued to expand, and by the 15th century Hoi An (known in Vietnam and abroad under various names - Fayfo, Haifo, Kaifo, Faifoo, Faicfo, Hoai Pho) was already the most important port of the powerful Champa Kingdom. It continued after the Vietnamese absorption of the Champa Kingdom in the same capacity, becoming one of the most important centres of mercantile, and hence cultural, exchange in South-East Asia, attracting ships and traders from elsewhere in Asia and from Europe, especially during its most flourishing period from the late 16th century to the early 18th century. It was through Hoi An that Christianity penetrated Vietnam in the 17th century.

It retained its role as the main port of the central region throughout the 19th century, when the Nguyen dynasty kings operated a "closed trade policy." By the end of the century, the rise of other ports on the coast of Vietnam, in particular Da Nang, and silting of its harbour, led to the final eclipse of Hoi An. As a result of this economic stagnation, it has preserved its early appearance in a remarkably intact state.

Description

The ancient town, nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List, is situated on the north bank of the Thu Bon river and covers an area of 0.3km² (300m by 1000m). There is a street running east-west along the river's edge and three further streets parallel to the river. They are intersected at right-angles by streets and alleys. Within this area there are houses (often combined with shops), religious monuments such as pagodas, temples, communal houses, and family cult houses, a ferry quay, and an open market.

The architecture of Hoi An, which is entirely of wood, is of considerable interest. It combines traditional Vietnamese designs and techniques with those from other countries, whose citizens settled there to trade and built houses and community centres to their own designs. These influences came principally from China, but Japanese styles can also be discerned in certain details.

The typical house conforms with a corridor plan, the following elements occurring in sequence: house, yard, house. They are of timber-framed construction with brick or wooden walls. There are several forms of roof timbering, showing influences from various regions. The houses are tiled and the wooden components are carved with traditional motifs.

Family cult houses, dedicated to the worship of ancestors, consist of two parts, one behind the other coming from the street. They are distinguished from one another by the roof support system adopted. Between them two small side buildings form a small courtyard.

The community houses, used for worship of ancient sages, founders of settlements, or the legendary founders of crafts, are single rectangular timber-framed structures. Those that survive are mostly from the 19th century.

Like the community houses, the pagodas are almost all from the 19th century, though inscriptions show them to have been founded in the 17th and 18th centuries. They conform with a square layout and decoration is largely confined to the elaborate roofs. In the case of the larger examples, they constituted nuclei of associated buildings with religious and secular functions. For example, some of the larger pagodas also served as meeting halls. These are located along the main street (Tran Phu). Small wooden buildings with structures similar to those of the cult houses were used as ancestral and community shrines. Two of them are associated with pagodas.

There is a fine wooden bridge, reminiscent of Japanese examples, with a pagoda on it. It has existed from at least the early 18th century, as an inscription indicates, but it has been reconstructed many times.

There is a number of ancient tombs within the buffer zone. These are in Vietnamese, Japanese, and Chinese style, reflecting the wide trading connections and ethnic origins of the inhabitants of Hoi An.

The survey of important historic buildings carried out in 1993-95 shows that there are eighteen community houses, fourteen pagodas and shrines, five meeting (or office) halls, nineteen cult houses, and fifteen large tombs. In their present form most of these date to the 19th century, but a considerable proportion have earlier features going back to the 17th and 18th centuries. In addition to these exceptional buildings, the majority of the domestic architecture is in traditional form - wooden structures with tiled roofs.

Management and Protection

Legal status

State Council Decree No 14 for "Protecting and using cultural-historical relics and landscapes" was promulgated in 1984. In the following year Hoi An ancient town was designated a National Cultural-Historical Site by Resolution 506/VH-QD of the Ministry of Culture and Information.. This was followed successively by Statute 1796/QD-UB of the People's Committee of Quang Nam-Da Nang Province (1987) and Statute 161/QD-UB of the People's Committee of Hoi An Town (1997).

These legislative instruments imposed strict controls over all actions that might have adverse impacts on the cultural and historical qualities of Hoi An.

Management

The entire town is State property. There is a succession of agencies with increasingly detailed responsibilities for the protection and preservation of the National Cultural-Historical Site of Hoi An - the Ministry of Culture and Information (Office of Conservation and Museology), the People's Committee of Quang Nam Province (Department of Culture, Information and Sport), and the People's Committee of Hoi An Town.

The 1997 Hoi An Town Statute defines regulations that are implemented by the Hoi An Monuments Conservation and Management Centre, which was established as the responsible agency of the People's Committee of the town. These are very detailed, relating, for example, to the materials approved for use in rehabilitation and restoration projects, permissible colours for facades, and tree planting. There are separate provisions for the ancient town proper, the subject of the nomination, the buffer zone, and the later town development beyond the buffer zone (in which there are constraints on the height of new constructions).

There is a Master Plan for the centre of Hoi An up to 2010, approved in 1994. Associated with this are separate plans for transportation, tourism, public lighting, water supply, new residential areas, and improvement of the environment. The promulgation of the 1997 Town Statute was associated with the approval of the management plan for "The investigation, conservation, restoration, and exploitation of the ancient town for the period 1997-2005," which is implemented by the Monuments Conservation and Management Centre.

The Centre has a permanent staff of 25 professional and support staff. It is intended to increase this level of manning progressively in the coming years. It works in collaboration with specialized technical agencies at state and central government level.

Conservation and Authenticity

Conservation history

Survey, recording, conservation, and restoration of Hoi An began in 1982, when the initial survey was carried out by a Polish architect from PKZ. A conservation and research group was set up by the Town Council in the following year to continue this work, which continued over subsequent years. Scientific seminars were held in 1985 and 1990 to study the problems of Hoi An and the necessary solutions to be applied.

A series of research projects was set up, dealing with different periods of the archaeology and history of the town, resulting in the creation of three museums dealing with various aspects of its history.

Currently the management plan is being implemented, with phased and prioritized conservation and restoration projects on the most significant buildings and those in most urgent need of attention.

Authenticity

The aspect of authenticity that is most significant in the case of an historic town is that of the overall townscape rather than that of individual buildings. The historic street pattern which was formed as the commercial port developed survives intact.

The building plots on the streets are also for the most part preserved, and the buildings on them retain the traditional types of facade and roof line. Because most of the buildings were constructed in wood it was necessary for them to be renewed at intervals, and so many buildings with basic structures from the 17th and 18th centuries were reconstructed in the 19th century. The economic decline of the town in the later 19th century meant, however, that there has been no pressure to replace older buildings with new ones in modern materials such as concrete and corrugated iron.

As a result the traditional streetscape has been preserved to a remarkable degree, enhancing the overall authenticity of this historic town.

Evaluation

Action by ICOMOS

An ICOMOS expert mission visited Hoi An in January 1999.

Qualities

Hoi An is an exceptionally well preserved example of a Far Eastern port which traded widely, both with the countries of South-East and East Asia and with the rest of the world. Its decline in the later 19th century ensured that it has retained its traditional urban tissue to a remarkable degree. It is very unusual for this region, since it is constructed almost entirely of wood.

Comparative analysis

Intensive trading activities between South-East Asia and other countries, first in East and South Asia and then with Europe from the 16th century onwards, led to the creation of many flourishing commercial ports, such as Malacca and Penang. However, almost all of these either decayed totally or became large modern international ports. In both cases the

original townscape was lost through neglect or demolition respectively.

The only South-East Asian trading port with which Hoi An can be compared is Vigan in The Philippines (which is by coincidence also nominated for the World Heritage List in 1999). It is difficult to differentiate between the two in terms of either architecture, which represent a blend of indigenous and imported styles, or level of intactness. There is, however, one significant difference between the two. The street plan of Vigan was laid down by the Spanish conquerors of The Philippines and is indistinguishable from that of the many Spanish colonial towns in the Americas. By contrast, the street plan of Hoi An is one that evolved organically as the town itself developed economically and socially. Hoi An is also exceptional in the predominance of wood as a building material.

Brief description

Hoi An is an exceptionally well preserved example of a South-East Asian trading port from the 15th to 19th centuries. Its buildings and its street pattern reflect the influences, both indigenous and foreign, that combined to produce this unique survival.

Recommendation

That this property be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria ii and v*:

Criterion ii Hoi An is an outstanding material manifestation of the fusion of cultures over time in an international commercial port.

Criterion v Hoi An is an exceptionally well preserved example of a traditional Asian trading port.

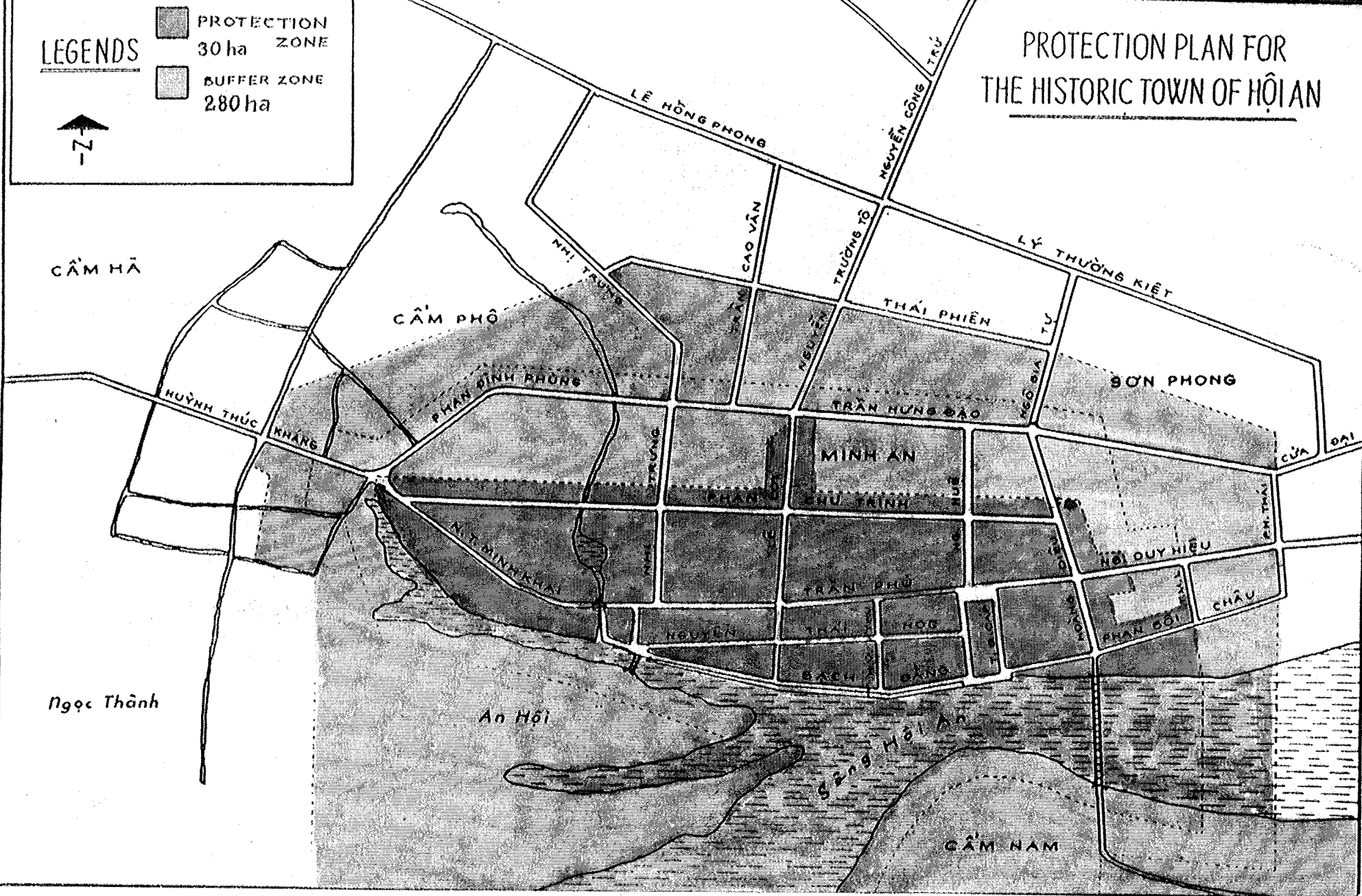
ICOMOS, September 1999

LEGENDS

- PROTECTION ZONE
30 ha
- BUFFER ZONE
280 ha



**PROTECTION PLAN FOR
THE HISTORIC TOWN OF HỘI AN**



Vieille ville de Hoi An / Hoi An Ancient Town
Plan indiquant la zone proposée pour inscription et la zone tampon / Map showing nominated property and buffer zone

Hoi An (Viêt-nam)

No 948

Identification

<i>Bien proposé</i>	Vieille ville de Hoi An
<i>Lieu</i>	Hoi An, province de Quang Nam
<i>État partie</i>	République socialiste du Viêt-nam
<i>Date</i>	28 juillet 1998

Justification émanant de l'État partie

La vieille ville de Hoi An est un exemple particulier de port marchand traditionnel d'Asie du Sud-Est qui a été parfaitement et assidûment préservé. C'est la seule ville du Viêt-nam qui soit demeurée intacte à un tel degré. La majorité des édifices de Hoi An sont bâtis dans le style architectural traditionnel des ^{xviii}e, ^{xix}e et ^{xx}e siècles. Ils se dressent le long d'allées étroites, de type traditionnel, et comptent parmi eux de nombreux édifices religieux : pagodes, temples, salles de réunion, etc., liés au développement d'une communauté portuaire. Le style de vie traditionnel, la religion, les us et coutumes et la cuisine ont été préservés, et de nombreux festivals continuent d'avoir lieu chaque année.

Critères ii, iii, v et vi

Catégorie de bien

En termes de catégories de biens culturels, telles qu'elles sont définies à l'article premier de la Convention du Patrimoine mondial de 1972, il s'agit d'un *ensemble*.

Histoire et description

Histoire

Les découvertes et les fouilles archéologiques ont montré qu'il existait un port et centre marchand du peuple local Sa Huynh le long du fleuve Thu Bon dès le ⁱⁱe siècle avant J.-C. Ils continuèrent à se développer et au ^{xv}e siècle, Hoi An (connue au Viêt-nam et ailleurs sous divers noms : Fayfo, Haifo, Kaifo, Faifoo, Faicfo, Hoai Pho) était déjà le plus grand port du puissant royaume de Champâ. Il le resta après l'intégration de Champâ au Viêt-nam, devenant l'un des plus importants centres d'échanges marchands, et donc culturels, en Asie du Sud-Est, attirant des navires et des négociants d'autres pays d'Asie et d'Europe, particulièrement pendant sa période la plus florissante, de la fin du ^{xvi}e siècle au début du ^{xviii}e siècle. C'est d'ailleurs par Hoi

An que le christianisme s'introduit au Viêt-nam au ^{xvii}e siècle.

Elle conserva le statut de port principal du centre du pays pendant tout le ^{xix}e siècle, alors que les monarques de la dynastie des Nguyễn avaient adopté une politique de « fermeture commerciale ». Cependant, à la fin du siècle, l'essor des autres ports de la côte du Viêt-nam, en particulier de Da Nang, éclipsa définitivement Hoi An. En conséquence de cette stagnation économique, la ville a remarquablement bien préservé son ancienne apparence.

Description

La vieille ville, proposée pour inscription sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial, est située sur la rive nord du fleuve Thu Bon et couvre une zone de 0,3 km² (300 m sur 1000 m). Une rue court d'est en ouest sur la rive du fleuve, et trois autres sont parallèles à ce dernier. D'autres rues et allées les croisent à angles droits. Cette zone abrite des maisons (souvent associées à des échoppes), des monuments religieux comme des pagodes, des temples, des maisons communales, des lieux de culte des ancêtres, un quai et un marché à ciel ouvert.

L'architecture de Hoi An, entièrement de bois, est d'un intérêt considérable. Elle combine des modèles et des techniques traditionnels du Viêt-nam à ceux d'autres pays, dont les citoyens s'y étaient installés pour faire du commerce et avaient construit des maisons et des centres communautaires conformes à leur propre culture. Ces influences sont principalement originaires de Chine, mais les styles japonais se discernent également dans certains détails.

La maison typique s'organise autour d'un axe longitudinal, avec les éléments suivants, dans l'ordre : maison, cour, maison. Il s'agit de construction dont la charpente est en bois et les murs en briques ou en bois eux aussi. Il y a plusieurs formes de toits de bois, dénotant des influences de diverses régions. Les maisons ont des toits de tuiles et les composants de bois sont gravés de motifs traditionnels.

Les lieux de culte familiaux, dédiés au culte des ancêtres, se divisent en deux parties, qui sont l'une derrière l'autre quand on vient de la rue. Elles se distinguent par le système de support du toit. Entre elles, deux petits édifices latéraux forment une petite cour.

Les maisons communautaires, où sont révévés les anciens sages, les fondateurs des communautés ou les légendaires fondateurs des corps de métier, sont des structures rectangulaires simples à charpente de bois. Celles qui sont encore debout datent principalement du ^{xix}e siècle.

Comme les maisons communautaires, les pagodes datent quasiment toutes du ^{xix}e siècle, bien que des inscriptions fassent remonter leur fondation aux ^{xvii}e et ^{xviii}e siècles. Elles suivent un plan carré, et leur décoration se limite essentiellement aux ornements élaborés des toits. Les plus grandes constituaient le

noyau d'édifices regroupés, aux fonctions religieuses et séculières. Par exemple, certaines des plus grandes pagodes servaient également de salles de réunion. Celles-ci s'élevaient le long de la rue principale (Tran Phu). De petits édifices de bois aux structures similaires à celles des lieux de culte faisaient office de sanctuaires consacrés aux ancêtres et à la communauté. Deux d'entre eux sont associés à des pagodes.

On remarque aussi un splendide pont de bois, évoquant les constructions japonaises équivalentes, sur lequel se dresse une pagode. Il existe au moins depuis le début du XVIII^e siècle, comme l'indique une inscription, mais a été reconstruit plusieurs fois.

La zone tampon compte un certain nombre d'anciennes tombes. Celles-ci, de style vietnamien, japonais et chinois, reflètent la variété des liens commerciaux et des origines ethniques des habitants de Hoi An.

L'étude des édifices historiques importants, réalisée entre 1993 et 1995, montre qu'il y a dix-huit maisons communautaires, quatorze pagodes et sanctuaires, cinq salles de réunion, dix-neuf maisons de culte et quinze grandes sépultures. Dans leur forme actuelle, la plupart d'entre eux datent du XIX^e siècle, mais une forte proportion présente des caractéristiques remontant aux XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles. En sus de ces bâtiments exceptionnels, la majorité de l'architecture domestique est de forme traditionnelle : structures en bois et toits de tuiles.

Gestion et protection

Statut juridique

Le décret n° 14 du Conseil d'État pour « la protection et l'utilisation des reliques et paysages culturels et historiques » a été promulgué en 1984. L'année suivante, la vieille ville de Hoi An a été désignée Site culturel et historique national par la Résolution 506/VH-QD du ministère de la Culture et de l'Information. Celle-ci a ensuite été suivie, successivement, par la loi 1796/QD-UB du Comité populaire de la province de Quang Nam-Da Nang (1987) et par la loi 161/QD-UB du Comité populaire de la ville de Hoi An (1997).

Ces instruments législatifs ont imposé de stricts contrôles sur toutes les actions susceptibles d'avoir un impact négatif sur les qualités culturelles et historiques de Hoi An.

Gestion

Toute la ville est la propriété de l'État. Il existe toute une série d'instances aux responsabilités toutes plus précises les unes que les autres pour la protection et la préservation du Site culturel et historique national de Hoi An : le ministère de la Culture et de l'Information (bureau de la Conservation et de la Muséologie), le Comité populaire de la province de Quang Nam (direction de la Culture, de l'Information et des Sports), et le Comité populaire de la ville de Hoi An.

La loi de 1997 sur la ville de Hoi An définit des réglementations mises en œuvre par le Centre de conservation et de gestion des monuments de Hoi An, qui a été créé pour être le bras exécutif du Comité populaire de la ville. Ces réglementations sont très détaillées, et portent par exemple, sur les matériaux agréés dans le cadre des projets de réhabilitation et de restauration, les couleurs autorisées pour les façades et les arbres plantés. Il existe des dispositions différenciées pour la vieille ville proprement dite, objet de la proposition d'inscription, la zone tampon, et la zone de développement ultérieur au-delà de la zone tampon (où la hauteur des nouvelles constructions est limitée).

Il existe également un plan cadre pour le centre de Hoi An prévu jusqu'en 2010 et qui a été approuvé en 1994, ainsi que des plans distincts pour le transport, le tourisme, l'éclairage public, l'approvisionnement en eau, les nouveaux quartiers résidentiels et l'amélioration de l'environnement. La promulgation du décret municipal de 1997 a été associée à l'approbation du plan de gestion pour « l'investigation, la conservation, la restauration et l'exploitation de la vieille ville entre 1997 et 2005 », qui est mis en œuvre par le Centre de conservation et de gestion des monuments.

Ce centre dispose d'un personnel permanent de 25 professionnels et techniciens. Ces effectifs devraient progressivement augmenter dans les années à venir. Le Centre travaille en collaboration avec des instances techniques spécialisées au niveau de l'État et du Gouvernement central.

Conservation et authenticité

Historique de la conservation

L'étude, l'inscription, la conservation et la restauration de Hoi An ont commencé en 1982, avec une première étude réalisée par un architecte polonais du PKZ. L'année suivante, le conseil municipal a mis sur pied un groupe de conservation et de recherche pour continuer ce travail, qui s'est poursuivi pendant plusieurs années. En 1985 et 1990 ont eu lieu des séminaires scientifiques afin d'étudier les problèmes de Hoi An et les solutions à y apporter.

Une série de projets de recherche a été mise en œuvre, traitant de différentes périodes de l'archéologie et de l'histoire de la ville et aboutissant à la création de trois musées portant sur les divers aspects de son histoire.

Actuellement, le plan de gestion est mis en œuvre, avec des projets de conservation et de restauration échelonnés et classés par priorité, sur les édifices les plus significatifs et ceux qui nécessitent une attention urgente.

Authenticité

L'aspect de l'authenticité le plus significatif, dans le cas d'une ville historique, est celui du paysage urbain global plutôt que des édifices individuels. Le tracé historique des rues qui s'est développé parallèlement à l'expansion du port commercial est resté intact.

Les parcelles bâties donnant sur les rues sont pour la plus grande part préservées, et les édifices construits sur celles-ci conservent les types traditionnels de façades et de toits. La plupart des édifices ayant été construits en bois, il s'est avéré nécessaire de les rénover à certaines époques ; C'est pourquoi nombre de bâtiments dont la structure date du XVII^e et du XVIII^e siècle ont été reconstruits au XIX^e siècle. Du fait du déclin économique de la ville à la fin du XIX^e siècle, cependant, aucune pression ultérieure n'est venue imposer le remplacement des édifices anciens par des nouveaux dans des matériaux modernes tels que béton ou tôle ondulée.

En conséquence, le tracé traditionnel des rues a été préservé de façon remarquable, ce qui renforce encore l'authenticité globale de cette ville historique.

Évaluation

Action de l'ICOMOS

Une mission d'expertise de l'ICOMOS s'est rendue à Hoi An en janvier 1999. L'ICOMOS a également consulté son Comité scientifique international sur les villes et villages historiques.

Caractéristiques

Hoi An est un exemple exceptionnellement bien préservé d'un port d'Extrême-Orient jadis très actif, commerçant tant avec les pays d'Asie du Sud-Est et d'Extrême-Orient qu'avec le reste du monde. Son déclin, à la fin du XIX^e siècle, lui a permis de conserver dans une remarquable proportion son tissu urbain traditionnel qui est très inhabituel pour cette région car construit presque entièrement en bois.

Analyse comparative

Des activités marchandes intenses entre l'Asie du Sud-Est et d'autres pays, d'abord avec l'Asie de l'Est et du Sud, puis avec l'Europe, dès le XVI^e siècle, ont entraîné la création de pléthore de ports marchands florissants, tels Malacca et Penang. Toutefois, la quasi-totalité d'entre eux sont tombés en totale décrépitude ou sont devenus de grands ports internationaux et modernes. Dans les deux cas, le paysage urbain original a disparu, par négligence ou en raison de démolitions.

Le seul port marchand d'Asie du Sud-Est avec lequel il est possible de comparer Hoi An est Vigan aux Philippines (qui, coïncidence, est également proposé pour inscription sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en 1999). Il est difficile de distinguer les deux en termes d'architecture, qui représente un mélange de styles indigènes et importés, et d'état de conservation. Il existe toutefois une différence importante entre ces deux sites. En effet, le tracé des rues de Vigan, dessiné par les conquérants espagnols des Philippines, est absolument identique à celui des nombreuses villes coloniales espagnoles que comptent les Amériques. À l'inverse, le tracé des rues de Hoi An a évolué de manière organique, au fur et à mesure que la ville elle-même se développait économiquement et socialement. Hoi An est également

exceptionnelle en raison de la prédominance du bois comme matériel de construction.

Brève description

Hoi An est un exemple exceptionnellement bien préservé d'un port marchand d'Asie du Sud-Est du XV^e au XIX^e siècle. Ses bâtiments et la disposition de ses rues reflètent les influences, tant autochtones qu'étrangères, qui se sont liées pour donner naissance à ce vestige unique.

Recommandation

Que ce bien soit inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial sur la base des *critères ii et v* :

Critère ii Hoi An est une importante et remarquable manifestation de la fusion des cultures, au fil du temps, dans un port commercial international.

Critère v Hoi An est un exemple exceptionnellement bien préservé de port marchand traditionnel d'Asie.

ICOMOS, septembre 1999

