

**PERIODIC REPORT ON THE APPLICATION OF
THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION**

The Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains

The State Administration of Cultural Heritage of the People's Republic of China

World Heritage

PERIODIC REPORT ON THE APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

Part II

The current state of the conservation of world heritages property

State party: The People's Republic of China

Name of property: The Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains

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I.1. Introduction

Located in the Wudangshan Scenic Spot of Dajiangkou City, Hubei Province, the People's Republic of China, the Wudang Ancient Building Complex was first constructed during the Zhenguan period of the Tang Dynasty (AD 627-649) and reconstructed during the Song and the Yuan dynasties. In order to propagate his philosophy of 'vestment of monarchical powers by gods' and 'Integration of the universe and human beings,' Emperor Yongle of the Ming Dynasty drew on national forces in the early 15th century and dispatched his minister of works to lead 200,000 military men and civilian craftsmen to build a massive complex of buildings composed of eight palaces, two convents, 36 nunneries, and 72 rock temples arranged in 33 groups. He also stationed Taoist officers here, sent his close and trustful eunuch to take charge of religious affairs in the whole mountains, and ordered local garrisons to patrol the forests and supervise government affairs. He conferred the title of the Great Mountain of Supreme Harmony to the Wudang Mountains, raising its level higher above the five sacred mountains in China. This way, the Wudang Mountains was turned into a religious site for the imperial court to achieve ideological rule.

During the more than 200 years of the Ming Dynasty, each emperor tried to "observe the system of their ancestors" by granting various kinds of privileges to Wudang. They also set up special organs to take charge of and allocated special funds for the conservation and maintenance of the ancient building complex in the mountains. Although the emperors of the Qing Dynasty believed in Lamaism, Wudang Taoism was still very popular among the people and local officials and non-government organs and individuals donated money for the conservation and maintenance of the ancient building complex. As a result, the ancient building complex was kept in a fairly good state of conservation. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, conservation of the ancient building complex was carried out in a scientific and planned way, thus effectively keeping the authenticity and integrity of the ancient building complex.

The Wudang Ancient Building Complex is the most integral and biggest imperial temple of the Ming Dynasty still standing in China, and is of an outstanding and universal value.

In 1994, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization inscribed the Wudang Ancient Building Complex onto the World Heritage List.

Over the past eight years, the Chinese Government and other organizations at various levels have tried to fulfill their promised obligations and duties in strict accordance with the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, and the guiding principles of the Inter-governmental Committee of Protection of World Heritage for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention by carrying out all-round monitoring of protection and conservation of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex. A series of measures have been taken, including enactment of laws and regulations, establishment of special protective organs, formulation of protection plans, training of management personnel, and inclusion of protection funds in State budgets. As a result, the complex has been excellently conserved, protected and restored.

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a	Country: The People's Republic of China	001
b	Name of World Heritage property: The Wudang Ancient Building Complex	002
c	Location of the World Heritage property (see the appendix attached below) The Wudang Scenic Spot covers an area of 325 square kilometers, standing at the following geographical coordinates: The central point: The Gold Pinnacle: 32° 25' 35" E and 111° 0' 3" N. The northwest corner: The Gaokou: 32° 21' 0" E and 111° 3' 2" N. The southeast corner: The Yanchi River: 32° 21' 20" E and 111° 3' 20" N.	003
d	Date of inscription on the World Heritage List December 17, 1994	004
e	Organization or entity responsible for preparation of the report Organization: The People's Government of Danjiangkou City Person in charge: Peng Chengbo Address: 093 Renmin Road, Danjiangkou City, Hubei Province, the PRC City and postal code: Danjiangkou City, Hubei Province, PRC, 442700 Tel: 0719-5226728 (office) Fax: 0719-5227057 E-mail: zhangboemail@163.com	005
f	Date of reporting: August 30, 2002	006
g	Signature on behalf of state party Signature: Name: Peng Chengbo Post: Mayor of Danjiangkou City	007

II.2. Statement of significance

	The criterion for inscription on the World Heritage List: Cultural criterion: <input type="checkbox"/> -ii-iv-v- <input type="checkbox"/>	007
	Have you ever attempted to add new criterion by re-nomination or extension of the site? <p align="right">No</p>	009
	The comments on the property by advisory body in evaluating the nomination: When evaluating the nomination, the Wudang Mountain Expert Group of Hubei Province, China, came to five conclusions: 1. Located in the mountains sitting around the Heavenly Pillar Peak, the main peak of the mountains, the Wudang Ancient Building Complex is known for the	011

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	<p>meticulousness of its overall planning, clear-cut division of sections of different importance, orderly arrangement of buildings of different sizes, and rational layout. As for the location of the buildings, attention was paid to their environments, with stress being put on the shapes of the mountains and the network of the rivers and the streams, that is, their geomantic quality. The spacing of different individual buildings was also taken into careful consideration. All carefully planned in architectural terms, the buildings are either magnificently big or delicately small. Some are hidden deep in cols, and some stand on precipitous rocks. In one word, close attention was paid to the mutual supplementation of the buildings and their environments. With a dense architectural charm, they represent supreme harmony between artificial buildings and the nature and is a masterpiece of genial planning and architecture. Hence it conforms to Criterion I.</p> <p>2. The building in the complex, constructed with whatever kinds of building materials or taking whatever architectural forms, have all attained an extremely high technological and artistic level in terms of their planning, structure, decoration, and arrangement, be they palaces or temples of wooden structure, palace halls cast with bronze, temples carved out of rock, or Buddhist statues cast of bronze, carved of wood or stone, or sculptured with clay. Hence it conforms to Criterion II.</p> <p>3. The Wudang Ancient Building Complex was constructed under the personal command of emperors. During the Ming Dynasty, in particular, all the Taoist buildings were put under the management of officials from the imperial court. Viewed from its big size, high standard, meticulous structure, delicate decoration, and huge number of Buddhist statues and sacrificial utensils, the Wudang Ancient Building Complex is the only example of Taoist buildings still standing in China and a unique and rare example in the world. Hence it conforms to Criterion III.</p> <p>4. The Gold Hall and all the Taoist statues and altar tables in it are cast of bronze and gilded with gold. Big in volume and recast with the wax lost method (the membrane mould method), it represents the great development of science and technology and the casting industry in China in the early years of the Ming Dynasty (the 15th century). Hence it conforms to Criterion IV.</p> <p>5. Construction of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex is an example of close attention to civil administration by Emperor Zhu Di of the early Ming Dynasty after he seized the state power by military achievements. At the same time of promoting diplomatic relations, he vigorously advocated Taoism at home. Taking advantage of the Chinese legends of ‘Achievement of Immortality of the Heir Apparent Through Cultivation’ and ‘Listening to Imperial Edict on the Platform of Immortality,’ he propagated and instilled the ideology of ‘Conference of imperial powers by God’ for the purpose of consolidating domestic rule. For this reason, the complex is of great historical, ideological and religious significance. Hence it conforms to Criterion VI.</p> <p>The ancient buildings in the complex have all kept their original state so far as their layout, system, style, materials, and artistic process are concerned. Extremely authentic, they comply with the requirements of the criteria of the World Heritage List.</p>	011
	<p>The decision and observation of the World Heritage Committee upon the inscription and extension recommendation:</p> <p>It was held at the 18th meeting of the Presidium of the World Heritage Committee that the Wudang Ancient Building Complex (in China) conforms to Criteria I, II and VI on cultural heritage. The Presidium noticed the observation of the ICOMOS, and hoped</p>	012 012

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	<p>that the Chinese authorities would submit detailed documents about its management plan of the property and make a pledge on implementation of measures for protection of the temples in the comparatively remote areas in the Wudang Mountains.</p>	
	<p>What follow-up actions have been taken after these assessment and/or decisions: In September, 1994, Chinese governments at various levels supplied in good time various kinds of reference materials and documents in line with the proposal of the World Heritage Committee. The major contents of these reference materials and documents include the Rules on the Protection and Management of the Cultural Relics in the Wudang Mountains, Measures for Protection of Relic Buildings in Remote Mountainous Areas, the Five-Year Plan on Protection and Management of the Cultural Relics in the Wudang Mountains, and the Scheme of Environmental Protection of the Wudang Scenic Spot.</p>	013
	<p>On the basis of Criteria I, II and VI on world cultural heritage, the World Heritage Committee inscribed the Wudang Ancient Building Complex on the World Heritage List. The Wudang Ancient Building Complex is a huge complex of ancient buildings constructed in China in the early Ming Dynasty with national resources mobilized by the emperor and through 12 years of efforts. Thanks to personal command by the emperor and unified planning and layout, the chief buildings of the complex were completed within a comparatively concentrated period of time. Representing the construction thinking, architectural skill, architectural aesthetics, and science and technology of the imperial court of the early Ming Dynasty, the complex has an outstanding and universal value. Particularly, the ancient buildings were carefully planned not only in terms of design but also construction. They stand in extreme harmony with environments so far as their shape, volume, spacing and color are concerned and give people the impression of a heavenly palace on the earth. It is a masterpiece of genial planning and construction. Because the complex lies deep in the Wudang Mountains with a comparatively closed environment, their authenticity and integrity have been carried down fairly successfully.</p> <p>Will you consider re-nomination in respect of the property?</p> <p align="right">Yes</p>	
	<p>If yes, please explain. The Wudang Mountains in which the ancient building complex lies is a scenic spot in China known since ancient times. It was conferred the title of ‘the Greatest Mountain of Supreme Harmony’ in the early Ming Dynasty to rank above the other five great mountains in China. With a superb landform, rare natural beauty, and rare plants, it conforms to criteria III and IV on world natural heritage. If the Wudang Mountains as a whole is listed as a world natural heritage, the range for protection of the ancient building complex would be greatly extended. Such extension would play a bigger and better role in the conservation of the authenticity and integrity of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex.</p>	016
	<p>Are the boundaries of the property and its buffer zone (still), protected and preserved with an aim to ensure the universal values of the property:</p> <p align="right">Yes</p>	017
	<p>Is the state party actively considering the modification of the boundaries or buffer zones of the world Heritage property?</p> <p align="right">No</p>	019

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II.3. Statement of authenticity and integrity

	Since the property was included on the World Heritage List, have the value defined above been maintained? <p align="right">Yes/No</p> <p align="center">Yes.</p>	021
	At the time of inscription, What was the assessment of the authenticity and integrity of the property? It conforms to criteria I,II and VI on world cultural heritage.	023
	Since inscription on the list, are there any changes in the authenticity or integrity of the property? <p align="right">Yes/No</p> <p align="center">No</p>	024
	In the near future, are there any predictable (further) changes in the authenticity or integrity of the property? <p align="right">Yes/No</p> <p align="center">Yes</p>	026
	If yes, please explain. Some of the buildings in the complex are located by the side of the Danjinkou Reservoir. Start and implementation of China's national project of diverting water from the south to the north will result in the rise of the Danjiang Dam from the current 160 meters to 175 meters and the rise of the water level in the reservoir by 15 meters. In the areas to be submerged in the future, some ancient buildings such as the Yuzhen Palace, the Ancient Gaokou Theatre, and the Taishan Temple in the Qingwei Imperial Palace will have to be moved for conservation. The integrity of some of the ancient buildings may be influenced somewhat when they are moved for conservation.	027

II.4. Management

	How to make most appropriate arrangement for the protection and management of the property (more than one choice maybe ticked)? legislative ✓ contractually ✓ traditionally ✓	028
	Illustrate and evaluate of implementation of arrangement and the effectiveness of preserving the values, described under Item II.2 at the national and provincial and/or municipal level: Legal measures are important measures for protecting and conserving cultural heritage. By way of formulation of strict and complete laws and regulations to restrict and standardize people's behaviours, artificial damages can be curbed or minimized and the authenticity and integrity of the property can be conserved for permanent use. Contractual arrangements are important measures of protection and management. Arrangement of certain contractual forms within the range of legal norms can help clarify specific responsibilities and obligations in specific projects and work, thus facilitating fulfillment of various kinds of protection and management tasks. Application of traditional practices in the maintenance and repair of ancient buildings is of significance because it can guarantee maintenance of the authenticity of heritage. Application of traditional materials, traditional practices, traditional technical processes and traditional technology is the basic principle observed in the conservation of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex.	029
	Generally speaking, can the legislative, contractual and/or traditional protection be deemed as sufficient? <p align="right">Yes/No</p> <p align="center">Yes.</p>	030

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<p>Reasons: Chinese laws on protection of cultural relics provide an administrative guarantee to implementation of protection by management organs in accordance with law and an economic guarantee to the supply of funds for the maintenance and repair of the property. They also stop artificial damages by standardizing people's behaviours.</p>	031
<p>A list and summary of the laws and regulations governing protection and management of cultural and natural heritage:</p> <p>Laws and regulations Implementing Rules of Hubei Province on Protection and Management of Cultural Relics (excerpts)</p> <p>Article 2 According to stipulations in the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, the following cultural relics in this province shall be protected by the State:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sites of ancient culture, ancient tombs, ancient architectural structures, cave temples, stone carvings and their attachments of historical, artistic or scientific value; <p>...</p> <p>Article 7 Necessary protection zones and construction control areas shall be marked by the people's governments at the provincial, city (prefecture), county (city), or autonomous county level respectively for units of cultural relics under protection at various levels in line with the need for safeguarding the safety of cultural relics and natural landscapes. In addition, signs of explanatory remarks shall be erected, files and records shall be established, and special organs shall be set up or local departments concerned shall be authorized, in line with specific situation, to take charge of management of these units of cultural relics.</p> <p>The protection zones and construction areas of units of key cultural relics under protection at the state level shall be verified and announced by the provincial people's government and reported to cultural administrations at the state level for the record.</p> <p>Article 8 ...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Within the range of the protection zones of units of cultural relics: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1). It is forbidden to arrange any basic construction projects irrelevant to protection of cultural relics. <p>...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. If new buildings are to be constructed in construction control areas, their location, range of occupation of land, shape, height, volume and colour shall harmonize with the environments of the cultural relics. Their designs shall be reported for agreement to cultural administrations at the corresponding level at which the cultural relics are protected and approval to urban and rural planning departments. <p>Violent explosion shall be banned in areas with influence on the safety of cultural relics.</p> <p>Rules of Hubei Province on the Management of the Wudangshan Scenic Spot (excerpts)</p> <p>...</p> <p>Article 4 All the natural landscapes, cultural relics and ancient sites, gardens, and architectural structures at the spot shall be protected and managed in accordance with law</p>	

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<p>law.</p> <p>...</p> <p>Article 7 The ancient buildings within the scenic spot, including ancient tombs, sites of relics, cave temples, stone carvings, murals, inscribed tablets, pavilions, altars, wells, and bridges and their attachments; sites of revolutionary history; and various kinds of buildings of memorial significance shall be protected in accordance with law. Units of cultural relics listed for key protection at various levels shall be protected and managed in strict accordance with their protection zones and construction control areas marked according to law.</p> <p>If any cultural relics are to be used for the shooting of films or television programmes, space statues are to be erected at the scenic spot, rock carvings or inscribed tablets are to be restored or newly produced, beforehand examination and consent shall be obtained from the Special Tourist Economic Zone and approval shall be obtained level by level according to pertinent state regulations.</p> <p>...</p> <p>Article 9 All cases of maintenance, repair or removal of cultural relics shall be reported by the Special Tourist Economic Zone to administrations of cultural relics at the level corresponding to that at which these cultural relics are protected for approval, the principle of 'keeping cultural relics in their original shapes' shall be strictly observed, and work shall be carried out in close line with pertinent engineering and technical norms.</p> <p>Article 10 Units in charge of protection of cultural relics and cultural relics collection organs at all levels shall introduce or perfect their systems of responsibility over fire and burglary prevention, exercise strict management of fire sources, power mains, and lightning facilities, and install necessary fire-fighting and warning equipment. Efforts shall be made to prevent fire, burglary, damp, and erosion in warehouses of cultural relics.</p> <p>Rules on Protection and Management of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex – A World Heritage (excerpts)</p> <p>...</p> <p>Article 3 As a rare world heritage of advanced culture of mankind, the Wudang Ancient Building Complex and its attachments shall be protected by the State. All the palaces, temples, convents, rock temples (including the ancient sites of buildings and passages of tomb); their collections of cultural relics, stone carvings and rubbings, and the cultural relics under the ground or the water shall be owned by the state. No units or individuals shall seize them.</p> <p>...</p> <p>Article 5 The People's Government of Danjiangkou City shall be responsible for the protection of cultural relics within the area under its jurisdiction. The Wudangshan Special Tourist Economic Zone shall take specific charge of organization and coordination of management of cultural relics within the administrative zone.</p> <p>The Wudangshan Bureau of Cultural Relics shall perform the functions of a government and take charge of protection and management of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex. Construction, forestry, environmental protection, land resource, tourist, religious and other departments shall do a good job in the protection and utilization of this world heritage in line with their respective functions.</p> <p>...</p> <p>Article 21 According to the capacity of the tourist environment determined in the</p>	<p>032</p>
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<p>Overall Plan on the Wudangshan Scenic Spot, world heritage management organs may adopt the system of keeping the key protection areas fallow in rotation to restrict the number of tourists and protect the ancient buildings and the ecological environments. Specific plans in this regard shall be examined by the city people’s government and reported to the people’s government above it for approval, and publicly announced.</p> <p>...</p> <p>Article 25 The People’s Government of Danjiangkou City and the Wudangshan Special Tourist Economic Zone shall establish a system for monitoring protection of the world heritage so as to regularly monitor the state of protection of the heritage and produce reports on the monitoring according to pertinent regulations for report to the provincial administration of cultural relics.</p> <p>...</p> <p>Article 29 The Wudang Ancient Building Complex Protection Fund shall be established to accumulate funds through various channels including government investment, social donations, international aids, and sale of tourist tickets. The fund shall be deposited in a special bank account and used for special purposes. It shall not be used for other purposes.</p> <p>Appendixes: Contents of existing documents: Rules of Hubei Province on Protection of Areas of Natural Beauty and Historical Interest Overall Plan on the Wudangshan Scenic Spot Rules on the Protection and Management of the World Cultural Heritage in the Wudang Mountains Plan on the Qiongtai Sub-district</p>	
<p>What administrative and management arranges have been made for the property concerned?</p> <p>Pursuant to stipulations in the Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, the Wudangshan Bureau of Cultural Relics of Danjiangkou City has been set up on the basis of the former Department in Charge of Keeping of the Cultural Relics in the Wudang Mountains to exercise specific administrative management of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex, with cultural administrations at the state, provincial, prefecture and city levels exercising management according to their respective capacities. The People’s Government of Danjiangkou City is responsible for administrative coordination of management of the property.</p> <p>In addition, the Wudangshan Special Tourist Economic Zone has been set up on the basis of the former Wudangshan Scenic Spot Administration of Danjiangkou City, Hubei Province to take charge of specific organization and coordination of management of cultural relics in the administrative zone. The People’s Government of Danjiangkou City of Hubei Province, PRC, is responsible for formulation and promulgation of pertinent protective regulations and rules and demarcation of the protection zones and construction control areas of each unit of ancient buildings.</p>	<p>033</p> <p>033</p>
<p>At which level is the agency responsible for the management of the property: The property: The People’s Government of Danjiangkou City The area: The People’s Government of Hubei Province The country: the People’s Republic of China</p>	<p>034</p>
<p>The full name, address, tel/fax, e-mail of the entity directly responsible for the management (preservation, maintenance and tourist control) of the property: Full name: The Wudangshan Bureau of Cultural Relics Address: 61 Laoyinglu, Wudangshan, Danjiangkou City, Hubei Province, PRC</p>	<p>035</p>

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<p>Tel: 0719-5665535 Fax: 0719-5667394 E-mail: hbwdswwj@x263.net</p>	<p>035</p>
<p>Is it necessary to revise the administrative and management arrangements for the property?</p>	<p>036</p>
<p>Is there any management plan?</p>	<p>038</p>
<p>Is this plan being implemented? Since what time? The People's Government of Danjiangkou City, Hubei Province, PRC has formulated the (Trial) Rules on Protection and Management of Cultural Relics in the Wudang Mountains and put it into implementation on August 8, 1994. The Five-Year Plan on Protection and Management of Cultural Relics in the Wudang Mountains was implemented between 1994 and 1998. The Implementing Rules on the Management of the Wudang Scenic Spot was put into implementation on October 1, 1989, and the Rules on the Management of the Wudangshan World Cultural Heritage was put into implementation on October 1, 2002. The Plan on Protection and Management of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex will be put into official implementation in 2003. Formulation and implementation of these special rules has achieved the goal of putting the Wudang Ancient Building Complex under better conservation, protection, presentation, and maintenance. Marked progress has also been achieved in management of the scenic spot, closing of hillsides to facilitate afforestation, monitoring of environments, and protection of wild animals and plants.</p> <p>What legal and administrative measures will be taken in the future to protect the value described under Item II.2?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administrative organs. Before 1994, the organ specializing in protection of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex was the Department in Charge of Keeping of the Cultural Relics in the Wudang Mountains. In 1996, the department was upgrade into Wudangshan Bureau of Cultural Relics of Danjiangkou City. 2. Local administrative rules. Within the framework of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, and the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, the People's Government of Hubei Province formulated the Rules of Hubei Province on Management of Areas of Natural Beauty and of Historical Interest and the Overall Plan on the Wudangshan Scenic Spot, while the People's Government of Danjiangkou City formulated a series of local rules including the Rules on Protection and Management of the Wudangshan World Cultural Heritage, the Implementing Rules on the Management of the Wudangshan Scenic Spot, and the Circular of the City Government Concerning Intensification and Improvement of City-wide Efforts in Protection and Management of Cultural Relics. The administrative organ of the Wudang Mountains has also worked out the Rules on the Management of Markets, Environmental Sanitation, and Natural Landscapes at and Management of the Forest Vegetation of the Wudang Scenic Spot. 3. Demarcation of protection zones and buffer areas. Pursuant to the spirit of the Circular of the Danjiangkou City Government Concerning Announcement of the Protection Zones and Construction Control Areas of Units of Cultural Relics in the City Put under Key Protection at the State, Provincial and City Levels, spot survey was completed and boundary tablets were erected in 1993. In the Overall Plan on 	<p>039</p> <p>040</p>

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	<p>the Wudangshan Scenic Spot approved by the State, four kinds of protection zones were set up, namely, Super-class Zones, Class I Zones, Class II Zones and Class III Zones. In Super-class Zones, conservation of cultural relics in their original shapes is the chief purpose of work. In Class I Zones, efforts are made to keep the integrity of surrounding landscapes. Class II Zones are construction control areas, and Class III Zones are areas under ordinary protection.</p> <p>4. Establishment of a protective network. Since 1994, roof supports have been used to consolidate ancient buildings in remote areas in the Wudang Mountains, and local residents have been engaged as voluntary managers of cultural relics receiving payment of certain amounts of subsidies. Since 1998, the Government of Danjiangkou City, where the property is located, wrote ‘no damage or steal of cultural relics into the Pledge of Responsibility Over Comprehensive Improvement of Public Order Throughout the City and listed it as one of the contents of annual examination of the achievements of government officials at various levels. In addition, pledges of responsibility over protection of cultural relics have been signed level by level from the city government down to power organs at the township and village level. In townships and villages with a comparatively big concentration of cultural relics, mass protection networks have been set up. As a result, a new pattern of protection of cultural relics by the whole society and the whole people has basically taken shape.</p> <p>5. Repair of ancient buildings. The cultural relics administrations at the three levels of Hubei Province, Shiyan City and Danjiangkou City have jointly set up the Wudang Ancient Building Complex Repair Office to carry out repair of the Zixiao Palace, the Yuxu Palace and other ancient buildings according to division of work among these administrations. The work has moved ahead quite smoothly.</p>	040
	<p>Providing detailed information about the following Items, particularly the significant changes (If any) since inscription of the property on the List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation <p>Mentioning of all major interferences to the property, and statement of the current state of conservation:</p> <p>Pursuant to stipulations in the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and the Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics and through joint efforts by Chinese cultural relics administrations at various levels, all management plans announced at the time of inscription of the property onto the World Heritage List have been implemented successfully, and the authenticity, integrity and historical value of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex have been conserved excellently. The following changes have taken place since inscription of the property onto the World Heritage List in 1994:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opening of ecological tourist routes. In the latter half of 2001, a five-kilometer ecological tourist route running from the Taizi Slope to the Yuxu Rock of the Wudang Mountains was opened on the basis on planning, designing and evaluation and with approval from the Planning Commission of Hubei Province. The route, covering a constructed area of 20 square kilometers, is lined by the Wudangshan Botanical Garden, the Longquan Temple, the Tianjin Bridge, the Yuxu Ecological Valley, the Qingyang Cave, the Jiudu Ravine, and other landscapes. 2. Stop of tilling and return of farmland to forests, emigration of local residents, and annexation of villages. Order to optimize and beautify the environments of the property, the local government has taken measures including stop of tilling, return of farmland to forests, emigration of local residents, and annexation of villages. 	041

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	<p>From 1994 to 2001, a total of 6,785 hectares of farmland was returned to forests, 848 hectares a year on the average. In addition, local residents were emigrated from around the ancient building complex through annexation of villages. A total of 326 people in 85 households were emigrated between 2000 and 2002.</p>	
	<p>• Ownership Pursuant to stipulations in the Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, the Wudang Ancient Building Complex was put under specific protection and management of the Department in Charge of Keeping of the Cultural Relics in the Wudang Mountains before its inscription onto the World Heritage List. After the inscription, the department was upgraded into the Wudangshan Bureau of Cultural Relics. No changes have taken place in the responsibilities and limits of power over protection, and ownership of the property belongs to the state.</p>	042
	<p>Detailed explanation of the staffing: The Wudangshan Bureau of Cultural Relics has a staff of 90 people, of whom more than 75 per cent have received education at or above the college level. Among the staff, two have senior professional titles, 18 have secondary professional titles, and 48 have elementary professional titles. Among the staff taking part in management of the property, there are one senior engineer and three engineers specializing in gardening, two senior engineers specializing in planning and engineering, and four other engineers. There are also one senior engineers and one engineer specializing in environmental protection. Is the staff in place sufficient for the proper management of the property? Yes Training, competitive selection, and invitation of talents are needed. It is planned to increase the percentage of talents specializing in management of cultural relics to 80, and that of staff members with senior professional titles, secondary professional titles and elementary professional titles to 10, 40 and 50 respectively. Newly enrolled members should all have received official schooling at or above the college level. Do the workers need extra training? Yes. They need to be trained in ancient buildings, archaeological appraisal, conservation of ancient sites, repair of cultural relics, protective technology, space environment study, and administration. Funding and financial situation: 1. Inclusion into government budgets of financial expenditures Since 1980, the Government of Hubei Province has included spending on protection of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex into its financial budgets. The spending has increased substantially since the property’s inscription onto the World Heritage List (see the table below).</p> <p align="center">Spending (in RMB10,000 yuan)</p> <p align="center">Years</p>	<p>043</p> <p>044</p> <p>045</p> <p>046</p> <p>047</p> <p>048</p>

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	<p>Since 1994, the Government of Danjiangkou City has included spending on protection of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex into its financial budgets. The spending has been on the increase ever since (see the table below).</p> <p align="center">Spending (in RMB10,000 yuan) Years</p>	048
	<p>2. Arrangements by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage According to arrangements in the financial budgets of the State, projects of protection and maintenance of units of cultural relics announced for key protection at the state level shall be subsidized or totally funded with budgetary appropriations from the State. Since there are five individual buildings in the complex that have been listed as units for key protection at the state level, namely, the Gold Hall of the Taihe Palace, the Nanyan Palace, the Zixiao Palace, the Stone Archway with the Imperial Inscription of the Mountain of Profoundness for the Rule of the World, and the ancient site of the Yuxu Palace, subsidies are provided each year for maintenance projects.</p> <p>3. Incomes from tourist tickets A total of 15 scenic spots in the Wudang Ancient Building Complex are open to tourists. Ticket incomes from these spots total around RMB20 million a year.</p> <p>4. Aids from foreign non-governmental bodies Since inscription of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex onto the World Heritage List, donations totaling RMB2 million yuan have come from non-governmental bodies in Singapore, the Philippines and other countries. The money has been used for the maintenance of the Zixiao Palace, the Fuzhen Temple, and other ancient buildings.</p>	048
	<p>Is the current funding sufficient for proper management of the property? No.</p> <p>With a long history and rich deposit of cultural relics, the Wudang Ancient Building Complex boasts a broad array of cultural properties for study and utilization, such as the environments, the ecology, the geology and the geography, planning and technical process of ancient buildings, the martial arts, the medicine, the music, the dance, the customs and habits, and the traditional culture and art. All these call for scientific study and inheritance for the benefit of the human society. For this reason, international aids in fields listed in 051, 052, 053, 054 and 055 will be needed.</p> <p>From what International assistance has the property benefited.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The World Heritage Fund None 051 • The UNESCO international promotion programme: None 052 • Country regional projects of the UNDP, World Bank, and other institutions 053 • Bilateral cooperation None 054 • Other assistance None 055 	049

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	<p>The financial and human resources input for the research plan and/or facilities: In order to reap comparatively great achievements from the projects of scientific study described above, researchers from eight units including the Yuanyang Senior Normal and Technical School, the Hubei Automobile College and the Department in Charge of Keeping of the Cultural Relics in the Wudang Mountains have taken part in the studies. Of the 218 scientific researchers taking part, 12 are professors, 20 are assistant professors, and the remaining are researchers with secondary professional titles. A total of RMB800,000 yuan has been spent on the studies. How are information/research achievements spread? All the information about the Wudang Ancient Building Complex has been disseminated via films, television programmes, books, video tapes, cassette tapes, schools, and the website Chinawudang.</p>	<p>064</p> <p>065</p>
	<p>Are there any statistics about tourists on the site? Yes/No Yes.</p> <p>Statistics: The number of tourists to the world cultural heritage in the Wudang Mountains has been on the increase: 1994 372,000 1995 411,000 1996 445,000 1997 480,000 1998 512,000 1999 573,000 2000 631,400 2001 695,000 (See the table below)</p> <p>What facilities are available for tourists? Three travel agencies 31 hotels with 4,700 guestrooms 49.2 kilometers of highways One cableway: The Qiongshan Tourist Cableway Two railway stations: The Wudangshan East Station and the Wudang West Station One bus station: The Wudangshan Bus Station One tourist service station 210 shops inside the property</p>	<p>066</p> <p>067</p> <p>068</p>
	<p>What facilities are needed for tourists' convenience? It is necessary to build an airport outside the construction control areas of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex.</p>	<p>069</p>

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	<p>Is there any public plan (a plan on tourism/tourist management) for the heritage? Yes/No Yes.</p> <p>In terms of planning, there is a plan on tourist service facilities in Section IX of the Overall Plan on the Wudangshan Scenic Spot. It is stipulated in the plan that tourists will go sightseeing in the mountains and put up for the night at the foot of the mountains so as to prevent urbanization of the scenic spot. The requirement raised on tourist service facilities is ‘concentration in overall layout,’ that is, concentrated location of holiday resorts in buffer zones (at the foot of the mountains), and ‘dispersion of individual resorts,’ namely, location of tourist service stations in construction control areas. It also calls attention to the formation of landscapes with tourist service facilities and natural environments so that ‘these facilities will not only meet the functional needs of practical use, but also add new charms to the environments and the landscapes. As for their architectural forms, efforts shall be made to create buildings with a rich local flavour.’</p> <p>In 1996, the Rules on the Management of Markets, Environmental Sanitation, Landscapes in and Management of the Forest Vegetation of the Wudang Mountains was formulated and promulgated, raising requirements on tourists from various angles.</p>	<p>070</p> <p>071</p> <p>071</p>
	<p>How to communicate the world heritage value of the property to residents, tourists, and public?</p> <p>Great attention has been paid to dissemination of laws and regulations and the value of the world heritage. Publicity activities have also been staged in various forms to constantly increase the awareness of all the people about the value of the heritage and the importance to conserve and protect it.</p> <p>Since inscription of the property onto the World Heritage List, a series of publicity activities have been staged in the townships and urban districts of Danjiangkou City, including a month of publicity of the Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, publication of special features in newspapers, conduction of television forums, organization of mobile exhibitions, distribution of pamphlets, running of publicity vehicles, and establishment of consulting service stations. These activities have achieved excellent results. In addition, large influential events have been organized, including the Wudang International Tourist Festival, temple fairs, sales promotion meetings, press conferences, get-togethers, initiation of ecological tours, and promotion of tourist products. These events have produced certain influence both at home and abroad.</p> <p>In 2001, the website www.chinawudang.com was set up in Shiyan City.</p> <p>Narrow and wide-band programmes have been offered at the www.chinawudang.com to surfers, marking the use of the Internet for publicizing the world heritage in the Wudang Mountains.</p>	<p>072</p>
	<p>Are there any educational programs for schools? Yes</p>	<p>Yes/No</p> <p>073</p>
	<p>Explaining: The Plan on Inclusion of Teaching of Lessons on the World Heritage in the Wudang Mountains in the Local Courses of All Schools in the Wudang Special Zone was worked out by the Social Development Bureau of the Wudangshan Special Zone in 1998. Compilation of teaching materials for the course is now under way. The measures taken before this include production of exhibits of the value of the property to display, in an all-round way, the history, architecture, culture, art, martial arts, and medicine developed in the Wudang Mountains.</p>	<p>074</p>

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<p>What role does the World Heritage designation play in promoting tourist arrivals at the site, its research plans and/or awareness building activities?</p> <p>After inscription of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex onto the World Heritage List, marked increases and improvement have been seen in the number of visitors, research plans and awareness of protection.</p> <p>The value of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex has been disseminated for the purpose of turning the heritage into a cultural property of the whole mankind, increasing its popularity among the general public, and sharing it with as more people as possible.</p> <p>Special laws and regulations and management plans have been worked out and implemented to promote effective conservation and protection of the authenticity and integrity of the property.</p> <p>Equipment has been gradually increased and improved, and staff members have been trained constantly to bring about noticeable improvement of management levels.</p> <p>With close attention from and active participation by various social circles, scientific study and rational utilization of the property have flourished and research results have been achieved constantly.</p>	075
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II.5. Factors affecting the property

<p>1. Development pressures Thanks to its location in remote mountains where the economy has remained relatively closed and backward, the Wudang Ancient Building Complex has now yet been exposed to any noticeable pressures from development.</p> <p>2. Environmental pressures There are almost no environment-polluting enterprises or institutional units nearby the Wudang Ancient Building Complex. As for the only one factory that produces adverse environmental influences by discharging waste water, improvement has been ordered on the basis of monitoring by heritage and environmental protection departments and inspection by delegates to the National People's Congress. A final solution has now been worked out for this factory lying to the west of the Yuxu Palace, including timely treatment of and formulation of a plan and a timetable for after-purification discharge of its industrial waste water.</p> <p>3. Pressures from natural calamities and countermeasures In 1996, there was a heavy rain in the Wudang Mountains never seen during the 100 years before. In order to increase the flood-control and drainage capacity of this area, the local government dredged the Jianhe River flanking the south and the north of the Wudang Mountains, consolidated its banks, and cleared up its bed. This has helped to increase the flood-discharge capacity of the river and beautify its environment. The river is now a scene in itself.</p> <p>4. Tourist/visitor pressures According to estimates made in the Overall Plan on the Wudangshan Scenic Spot, the environmental capacity of its six major landscapes is 3.2 million tourists/visitors in the short term, 4.55 million in the middle term, and 6.27 million in the long term. The number of tourists/visitors has stayed far below this capacity in recent years, so tourism does not pose any pressures on the property.</p> <p>5. Inhabitants There are now 42,000 inhabitants in the Wudangshan Scenic Spot, including 2,044 in the protection zone of the ancient building complex. For the sake of conservation and protection of the surrounding environments in a more effective way and over a longer period of time, the Wudangshan Special Zone has launched a campaign of emigration of inhabitants and return of farmland to forests. A total of 326 inhabitants in 85 households have already been emigrated from key areas so far.</p>	076
<p>Is there any emergency plan for the property?</p>	No. 077
<p>If negative, please explain the work being done to cope with threats or possible dangers to the property and who actually do it:</p>	079

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	<p>Although passed down from hundreds of years ago, the Wudang Ancient Building Complex has not seen any major change of the condition for its conservation. Neither has there been any sign of great potential dangers to this property. Meanwhile, Chinese governments at all levels attach great importance to conservation of world heritages, and cultural relics departments at various levels keep a close eye on changes in cultural relics and constantly emphasize the ‘four haves’ of units of cultural relics. This mechanism of operation is enough to cope with any possible threats to the safety of the property.</p>	079
	<p>Fields calling for improvement and/in in which the signatory state party is seeking improvement: In order to do a better job in the conservation and protection of the property, strengthening of exchange and cooperation between signatory state parties is needed, as are introduction and popularization of successful and advanced experiences in heritage conservation and protection.</p>	080
	<p>Has the impact of the factors affecting the property increased or decreased? Located in a northern sub-tropical monsoon region, the Wudang Mountains has a transit climate from the south to the north. The vertical layers of the climate are apparent from the bank of the Danjiangkou Reservoir to the top of the Tianzhu Peak, with a big diversification of minor climates. Damp and rainy are one of the climatic characteristics of the Wudang Mountains. As a result, natural damage of buildings of wood and stone structures tend to increase, while negative influences from artificial factors tend to decrease.</p>	081
	<p>In order to address those factors affecting the property, what effective measures have been adopted or planned for the future? 1. Prevention of thunders and storms. A contract is being negotiated with the Danjiangkou City Lightning Prevention Center on long-term test and prevention, and regular reporting of tests of lightning prevention quality. 2. Scientific ways are being explored for preventing weathering of stone-carved cultural relics.</p>	082

II.6. Monitoring

	<p>Describe in detail past activities of regular or reactive monitoring of the property: Answering to the requirement set in the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, a three-year regular report has been submitted in December, 1997. Titled ‘Report on Monitoring of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex, a World Cultural Heritage,’ the report contained texts, photos, slides, and video materials.</p>	083
	<p>Has a formal monitoring system been established for the property? Yes/No No.</p>	084
	<p>If not yet, will one be planned? Yes/No Yes.</p>	086
	<p>If yes, please describe in general the operation of this system, taking into consideration the major indexes you will be asked to determine below (see 089/090) Indexes such as geographical information, changes in environment, changes in climate, changes in the buildings and their sites, changes in forests and vegetation, and changes in stone-carved and bronze-cast cultural relics</p>	087
	<p>Has any indicator been identified for measuring the state of conservation? Yes/No Yes.</p>	088

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<p>If yes, please supply the latest information about the major indexes that have already been established and/or put into use. Please note that you must see to it that this information must be as accurate and reliable as possible, such as observation made in the same way and with similar equipment or methods on the same date of the same year. List the major indexes for measuring the state of conservation of the property, together with notes and remarks.</p> <p>The lightning prevention quality of the Gold Pinnacle of the Wudang Mountains was tested in succession in 1998, 1999 and 2000. See the following table for the major indexes of the tests:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="248 594 1343 1010"> <thead> <tr> <th>Serial No Numerical value</th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> <th>5</th> <th>6</th> <th>7</th> <th>8</th> <th>9</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Measures for preventing direct strikes</td> <td>1998</td> <td></td> <td>Lightning ribbon</td> <td>Ribbon</td> <td>Ribbon</td> <td>Ribbon</td> <td>Ribbon</td> <td>Ribbon</td> <td>Ribbon</td> <td>Ribbon</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1999</td> <td>Lightning ribbon</td> <td>Ribbon</td> <td>Ribbon</td> <td>Ribbon</td> <td>Ribbon</td> <td>Ribbon</td> <td>Ribbon</td> <td>Ribbon</td> <td>Ribbon</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>Ribbon</td> <td>Ribbon</td> <td>Ribbon</td> <td>Ribbon</td> <td>Ribbon</td> <td>Ribbon</td> <td>Ribbon</td> <td>Ribbon</td> <td>Ribbon</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Allowed resistance to ground</td> <td>1998</td> <td>≤ 10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1999</td> <td>≤ 10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>≤ 10</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Number of downlead</td> <td>1998</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1999</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Resistance of downlead to ground</td> <td>1998</td> <td>0.6</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>0.39</td> <td>0.36</td> <td>0.37</td> <td>0.27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1999</td> <td>0.38</td> <td>0.38</td> <td>0.39</td> <td>2.71</td> <td>2.71</td> <td>2.71</td> <td>0.40</td> <td>0.36</td> <td>Stable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>2.36</td> <td>2.37</td> <td>2.37</td> <td>2.36</td> <td>3.45</td> <td>2.37</td> <td>3.45</td> <td>2.52</td> <td>2.52</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Notes: Time of test in 1998: November 4 Time of test in 1999: May 13 Time of test in 2000: June 22</p>	Serial No Numerical value	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Measures for preventing direct strikes	1998		Lightning ribbon	1999	Lightning ribbon	2000	Ribbon	Allowed resistance to ground	1998	≤ 10	≤ 10	≤ 10	≤ 10	≤ 10	≤ 10	≤ 10	≤ 10	≤ 10	1999	≤ 10	≤ 10	≤ 10	≤ 10	≤ 10	≤ 10	≤ 10	≤ 10	≤ 10	2000	≤ 10	≤ 10	≤ 10	≤ 10	≤ 10	≤ 10	≤ 10	≤ 10	≤ 10	Number of downlead	1998	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	1999	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2000	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	Resistance of downlead to ground	1998	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.39	0.36	0.37	0.27	1999	0.38	0.38	0.39	2.71	2.71	2.71	0.40	0.36	Stable	2000	2.36	2.37	2.37	2.36	3.45	2.37	3.45	2.52	2.52	89																							
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<p>If no indicator has been established and/or employed now, please identify the major indicators future for monitoring</p> <p>The indicators to be used in the future for monitoring the world heritage in the Wudang Mountains will include indexes concerning maintenance and conservation of wood-structured buildings, prevention of weathering of stone-structured buildings, and changes of terrain environments.</p>	090 090																																																																																																																																						
<p>Which partner has participated or will participate in regular monitoring?</p> <p>Pertinent departments under the People's Government of Danjiangkou City including heritage, planning, environmental protection, tourism, weather, industrial and commercial administration, public security, fire-fighting, and transportation departments now take part in monitoring of the property.</p> <p>Danjiangkou City and the Wudangshan Special Zone take specific charge of monitoring of the property under the guidance of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage and with spot inspection and guidance from the expert group of Hubei Province.</p>	091																																																																																																																																						

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<p>To define the administrative stipulations on organizing of regular monitoring of the property: The People's Government of Danjiangkou City has set up a leading group to take charge of monitoring of the world heritage in the Wudang Mountains. An office has been set up under this leading group to organize and assign specific tasks of regular monitoring. The City Government has worked out a whole set of administrative stipulations including promulgation of a special document, specification of work schedules, and arrangement of funds.</p>	092
<p>What improvements is foreseen or would be considered desirable in improving the monitoring system? Considering that China is a developing country without sufficient fund and short of scientific and technical forces, and that Danjiangkou City is a developing city of small or medium size, we hope the World Heritage Center of UNESCO will provide us with international assistance for conservation of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex as early as possible, especially assistance for establishing the monitoring and the geographical information system.</p>	093
<p>In specific cases, the World Heritage Committee and/or the World Heritage Presidium may have examined the state of conservation of the property at or after the time of its inscription onto the World Heritage List and put forward suggestions to the state party. Under such a circumstance, the state party is required to report the actions it has taken in response to the comments or decisions made by the Committee or the Presidium: Formulation of plans for all-round management, and protection and rational utilization of the property in strict accordance with pertinent laws and regulations.</p>	094

II.7. Conclusions and recommended actions

<p>Main conclusions regarding the state of the world heritage values of the property: The Wudang Ancient Building Complex conforms to Criterion I, Criterion II and Criterion III on cultural heritages proposed for inscription onto the World Heritage List. It has been well conserved and protected and undergone no changes of any kind.</p>	095
<p>Main conclusions regarding the management and factors affecting the property: The Wudang Ancient Building Complex (in China) is a masterpiece of planning and architecture of genial creation. The properties conserved in it are of supreme technical and artistic attainment, and of great historical, ideological and religious significance at the same time. Thanks to leadership and supervision by and support from Chinese governments at all levels, it has been excellently conserved and protected. As a result, it is of extremely high authenticity and integrity. How to continue strict management of this property and prevent it from natural pressures will be the focus of work in the future.</p>	096
<p>A summarization of the proposed future actions: With the increase of the awareness of mankind about protection of cultural and natural heritages and adoption by the Chinese Government of appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures, appraisal, protection, conservation, presentation, and restoration of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex will be guaranteed. Its present-day achievements, past value and natural beauty will be integrated as a whole for passage from one generation to another. At the same time, efforts should made to promote timely communication of information and seek international assistance in equipment, technology and funding.</p>	097

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The name of responsible implementing agency/agencies (if different from 005).	098
<p>The time frame for implementing the above action:</p> <p>One for the year 2002: Conclusion of a contract with the Lightning Prevention Center of the City Weather Bureau on annual tests of lightning prevention quality of the Gold Pinnacle, regular recording of the tests, and production of technical appraisal reports</p> <p>One for the year 2003: Conduction of researches on prevention of weathering of stone-carved cultural relics to look for technical support</p> <p>One for the year 2004: Seeking of international assistance for application of a geographical information system in the monitoring of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex</p> <p>One for the year 2005: Construction of a relics museum (covering an area of 16 hectares) beyond the protection zone of the Yuxu Palace. Technical and capital assistance will be needed.</p> <p>On the basis of monitoring of changes, comprehensive studies will be carried out in the year 2006 to seek solutions such technical problems as the erosion, ageing, deterioration, and degeneration of the various kinds of cultural relics attached to the buildings. It is hoped that the World Heritage Center of UNESCO will help us complete these tasks by way of training and technical cooperation.</p>	099
<p>Among the planned activities, which may need international assistance from the World Heritage Fund?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technology for preventing weathering of stone-made cultural relics 2. Construction of the Yuxu Relics Museum 3. Application of the geographical information system 4. Training of personnel and technical cooperation 	100

II.8. Evaluation of periodic report on activities (Party II)

<p>Are there any links with management agencies of overseas WH properties?</p> <p align="right">Yes/No</p> <p align="center">Yes.</p>	101
<p>If yes, please specify.</p> <p>Under arrangements by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage and the China Committee of UNESCO, departments specializing in management of world heritages across China would be called together each year for an annual meeting on heritage protection and various specialized meetings to swap their achievements and experiences in protection of world heritages.</p>	102

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<p>What experiences obtained for periodic reporting and/or the conservation/protection of the property can be shared with other state parties with similar problems or matters? Active efforts have been made to create civilized and high-quality scenic spots, and improvement of the level of management of heritages during the while. This has greatly facilitated protection of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex. At the same time, efforts have been made to increase the awareness of protection of cultural relics and to improve the quality of various kinds of tourist services. This has won us such honours as ‘Civilized Scenic Spot of the State.’</p>	103
<p>To this end, the name and address of the agencies or expert available for contact: Agency/agencies: Hubei Provincial Administration of Cultural Heritage, Central China Construction Designing Institute Persons in charge: Zhu Jianhua, Gao Jiehua Addresses: 23 Dushuyuan, Wuchang; 76 Zhongnanlu, Wuchang City and postal code: Wuchang District, Wuhan City, Hubei Province, PRC, 430060 Tel: 027-88043441 Fax: 027-88074280 E-mail: tomatonet@163.com</p>	104
<p>At the preparatory stage of periodic reporting, have you provided enough and sufficient information to responsible agencies and individuals? Peng Chengbo, Mayor of Danjiangkou City, Hubei Province, PRC, Sun Jianwen, Director of the Wudangshan Special Tourist and Economic Zone, and other leaders concerned held a special meeting to hear a work report of monitoring of the world heritage, study documents of the China Seminar on Monitoring of World Heritages, set up a leading group and a special office, and organize a special team to carry out self-inspection and self-correction. The Expert Group of Hubei Province was invited to make spot inspections. A joint meeting was called later to exchange viewpoints. Through regular monitoring, the sense of the whole people about protection of world heritages was sharpened, and the level of conservation, protection and management of the world heritage in the Wudang Mountains was raised, thus facilitating achievement of the goal permanent and continued use.</p>	105
<p>Is the survey sheet clear and is helpful for the state party to meet the criterion?</p>	106 Yes.
<p>What are the explicit benefits and lessons draw from periodic reporting? Through regular reporting of the world heritage, we can keep track of changes in the heritage and handle and improve pertinent work according to the requirements of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage in a straight way and in good time. The broad masses of people can also come to know the do’s and the not do’s. All these will help achieve the goal of conservation, protection, and permanent and continued utilization. In addition, any mistake and wrong practice committed before can be periodic and mended during these activities.</p>	107
<p>What results do you expect from periodic reporting activities and what follow-up actions do you expect from the World Heritage Committee: We hope that the World Heritage Center will notice the actions we will taken in the future concerning the Wudang Ancient Building Complex (in China) and the timetable of implementation of these actions, that it will pass us information as early as possible in future work, and that it will provide us with international assistance in training, technology, equipment, and funding that we need badly.</p>	108

II.9. Annexes:

1. Maps

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2. Photos and video
3. Excerpts of laws and regulations
4. Protection plans
5. Reference Books

1.1 Location of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex in China

Legend

Capital

Wudang Mountains

National border

Scale

1,000 meters

1.2 Location of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex in Hubei Province

Legend

Provincial border

Provincial capital

Wudang Mountains

Scale

1,000 meters

1.3 Map of distribution of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex

Taishang Temple
Haokou
Wudangshan Town
Taishan Temple

Taishan Temple
Chongxu Convent
Yuzhen Palace
Xuanyue Gate
Xiangfu Convent
Yuanhe Temple
Yuxu Palace
Lijiawan
Huilong Temple
Chenjiapu Village
Huixin Convent
Needle Grinding Well
Guandi Temple
Taishanmiao Village
Changfangling Village
Jima Peak
Renwei Temple
Jiangjun Temple
Yingxian Rock
Wulong Palace
Lingying Rock
Songjing Altar
Huayang Rock
Parent Bridge
Lingxu Rock
Down Courtyard
Middle Courtyard
Up Courtyard
Meiziya
Laojun Hall
Laojun Cave
Fuzhen Temple
Baxian Temple
Jianhe Bridge
Longquan Temple
Zhuangyuanyan Village
Yuxu Rock
Taizi Rock
Weilie Temple
Xixiao Palace
Zhanqi Peak

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Feisheng Rock
Nanyan Palace
Langmei Temple
Minor Wudang
Xianglu Peak
Lazhu Peak
Zhaomian Peak
Chaotian Palace
Wulao Peak
The First Sky Gate
The Second Sky Gate
The Third Sky Gate
Gold Hall
Yunu Peak
Jintong Peak
Tiahe Palace
Gutong Hall
Tianzhu Peak
Xiaolian Peak
Up Temple
Middle Temple
Down Temple
Wafang River
Houhe River
Jianhe River
Shuimo River

Legend

1. Tomb passage
2. River
3. Cave
4. Temple
5. Stone gateway
6. Peak
7. Bridge
8. Palace
9. Temple
10. Mountain gate

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1.4 Relief map of the center (the Gold Pinnacle) of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex

Hongjiayanwo

Qixingshu

Sanzhiyan

Xiangzi Peak

Huanglong Cave

Xianglu Peak

Xiaguan Cave

Chaotian Palace

Diaozhong Altar

Tianzhu Peak

Taihe Palace

Gold Hall

Xiuqiu Peak

Sifang Hill

Yunu Peak

Jintong Peak

Baiyu Rock

Caodian Commune

Yanchihe Commune

1.5 Map of the sheer protection area of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex

The Zixiao Palace

Repair of this palace was completed at the end of 1995 after three years of efforts, eliminating all the potential dangers and restoring it to its original look. The work was carried out according to pertinent Chinese stipulations on the repair and protection of cultural relics.
The photo shows the repaired palace.

The bronze-cast Gold-gilded Hall with a wood structure

Built in the early 15th century, this hall is located at the top of the Wudang Mountain where lightning strikes frequently. In order to guarantee the safety of the hall, cultural relics workers have installed lightning ribbons on the roof of the hall, thus keeping it safe from lightning.

The dougong and colour paintings of the Zixiao Palace

The gate, windows, dougong, horizontal inscribed board and other components of the Zixiao Palace have been repaired according to their original systems, and the outer eaves have been repainted for the purpose of better presentation.

Protection of the Nanyan Palace and its surrounding environments

The Nanyan Palace was built in the 13th century and expanded in the 15th century.

The Nanyan Palace boasts the most beautiful scenery among the eight palaces in the Wudang Mountains. In order to maintain its environmental look, the Wudangshan Scenic Spot Administration has marked the Duyang Rock on which the palace stands and the peaks nearby as super-class protection zones. As a result, the natural vegetation and ancient buildings here have been put under excellent protection and presentation.

The statue of the God of Genuine Prowess

Established according to an imperial order in the 14th year of Yongle during the Ming Dynasty (1416) and conferred with various titles by the imperial court several times in history, this statue shows the God of Genuine Prowess in martial attire, hair hanging along and barefooted. Legend has it that the statue was modeled after Zhu Di, an emperor of the Ming Dynasty. Delicate in craftsmanship and lifelike, it is a masterpiece of the art of casting developed in China in the 15th century.

A bird's eye view of the Taihe Palace

Built in the 14th year of the Yongle of the Ming Dynasty (1416) according to an imperial order, the palace is of primitive simplicity and imposing, with its buildings standing in well-arranged disorder.

Restoration of the Zixiao Palace to its original look

The Zixiao Palace was first built in the 12th century and rebuilt in the 13th century. In the 5th century, it was rebuilt once again at an imperial order. It is best conserved group of palace buildings in the Wudang Ancient Building Complex.

Located in the middle section of the Wudang Mountains, the Zixiao Palace enjoys a superb geographical location. There used to be a big concentration of inhabitants around it in history. After inscription of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex onto the World Heritage List, the Government of Dangjiangkou City moved the inhabitants to the foot of the mountains in a planned way. Meanwhile, the Government of Hubei Province allocated special funds for the maintenance of the palace. As a result, the original humane landscape of the palace was restored in a very short period of time.

The ancient tomb passages of the Ming Dynasty

Construction of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex centered around the Gold Hall during the Ming Dynasty. Since Buddhist pilgrims and believers came from all over China to worship in the Wudang Mountains, several passages were built here. These passages, running hundreds of kilometers long with a rich rhythm, were all laid with huge stone plates and involved massive engineering work.

The overhanging eaves of the Zixiao Palace

The overhanging eaves of the Zixiao Palace regained their flamboyant style and vitality after maintenance.

The Nanyan Stone Palace

Also known as the Tianyizhenqing Palace, the Nanyan Stone Palace was built in the early Yuan Dynasty after 20 years of construction. Still perfectly conserved today, it is the biggest and oldest building with a wood-imitation structure in China.

The statues of gods enshrined in the Tianyizhenqing (stone) Palace

Enshrined in the palace are the statues of the God of Genuine Prowess, four heavenly emperors, and five hundred fairy officials cast of bronze and gilded with gold. Vividly portrayed, they are of superb artistic value.

Integral protection of the Fuzhen Temple

Also known as the Taizi Slope, the Fuzhen Temple was built in the 10th year of Yongle of the Ming Dynasty (1412) according to an imperial order.

With funds allocated by the People's Government of Hubei Province, all-round repairs have been carried out of the existing buildings in the temple to maintain the temple's authenticity and integrity.

The Nine-Turn Yellow River Wall on the Taizi Slope

Double walls were built on the two sides of the mountain gate of the Taizi Slope, taking advantage of the terrain. It got its name because it not only rises and falls, but also zigzags along like the Yellow River. Extremely varying and rhythmical in architectural designing, it falls into extreme harmony with the natural environments.

The main hall of the Taizi Slope (Fuzhen Temple)

Built in the 10th year of Yongle of the Ming Dynasty (1412) according to an imperial order, it was destroyed in war at the end of the Ming Dynasty. Rebuilt during the reign of Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty, it has been perfectly conserved.

A scene of maintenace of the Jianhe Bridge

The Tianjin Bridge (also known as the Jianhe River) under maintenance.

The Needle Grinding Well

Also known as the Chunyang Palace, the Needle Grinding Well was built during the reign of Emperor Kangxi of the Qing Dynasty of the 17th Century. It is a famous nunnery in the Wudang Mountains.

After inscription of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex onto the World Heritage List, the Wudangshan Scenic Spot of Danjiangkou City set it up as a zone for key protection and adopted the policy of returning farmland to forest to gradually restore its original look.

Protection of the Stone Archway with the Imperial Inscription of ‘the Mountain of Profoundness’

Located at the eastern foot of the Wudang Mountains, the Xuanyue Gate was built in the 31st year of the reign of Emperor Jiajing of the Ming Dynasty (1552). It is the main gate leading into the Wudang Mountains.

In 1994, the Government of Danjiangkou City set up the protection zones and construction control areas of this gate. Since the gate spanned across a highway and traffic flew under it, adverse influences were unavoidable. In order to guarantee its safety, cultural relics workers built another highway 15 meters away from the gate in 1995, thus eliminating the pressure from traffic and putting it under excellent protection.

Sites of the ancient buildings of the Yuxu Palace

Built in the 15th century, the Yuxu Palace adopted a symmetrical layout spreading along an axle. Following the system of imperial palaces, it has three main chambers and two side chambers, namely, the Wailuo City, the Forbidden City and the Liluo City, and the east and the west side chambers. It used to occupy a land area of 150,000 square meters. The former wood structures of the palace were destroyed in war during the Qing Dynasty. It was submerged in flood in the days of the Republic of China, and sludge piled up inside the palace as high as 1.5 meters as a result.

The Yuxu Palace was formerly taken by the Wudangshan Nursery for use. When the time came to propose it for inscription onto the World Heritage List in 1993, the Government of Danjiangkou City moved the nursery out of the palace and took to clear the sludge in it. Maintenance of the palace began in 1996. Following the principle of ‘keeping cultural relics in their original shapes’ governing maintenance and repair of cultural relics in China, the ancient sites and bases of existing cultural relics have been cleared up and consolidated. Sewers and drainages have been built, and original mantles have been restored. It has now been opened to tourists and visitors as the site of large ancient palace.

Rare trees, medicinal plants, and wild animals

There are a comparatively big variety of rare and special tree species and a rich array of medicinal plants, in particular, in the Wudang Mountains. Hence the name of ‘a bank of natural medicines.’ The Wudang Mountains have also been an ideal place for wild animals to live and multiply. Preliminary surveys show that living in the mountains now are 49 kinds of animals including 11 rare species of the state, 130 kinds of birds including 12 kinds listed for second-class protection at the state level, 65 kinds of fish, and 1,055 kinds of insects in 213 families of 28 orders.

Peaks covered in green

Rising 1,612 meters above the sea level, the Tianzhu Peak is the highest in the Wudang Mountains. Geological tectonic movements have given birth to a grand landscape composed of a single peak rising straight up to the sky and numerous peaks standing around it, which is called “Seventy-two peaks pointing to the greatest one”.

3. Excerpts of laws and regulations

Constitute of the People's Republic of China (excerpts)

It is stipulated in Article 12 that "Socialist public properties is inviolable." "the State protects socialist public properties. Appropriation or damaging of state or collective property by any organization or individual by whatever means is prohibited.

It is stipulated in Article 22 that "the State protects sites scenic and historical interest, valuable cultural monuments and relics and other significant items of China's historical and cultural heritage."

The Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China (excerpts)

It is stipulated in Article 324 that "whoever intentionally damage or destroy valuable cultural relics under State protection or the major sites designated to be protected at the national or provincial level for their historical and cultural value shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention and shall also, or shall only, be fined; if the circumstances are serious, he shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention and shall also, or shall only, be fined; if the circumstances are serious, he shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than 10 years and shall also be fined."

It is stipulated in Article 174 that "whoever intentionally destroys state-protected places of historical interest or scenic beauty shall be sentenced to not more than seven years of fixed-term imprisonment or criminal detention."

Law of the People's Republic of China on Urban Planning (excerpts)

It is stipulated in Article 6: "The compilation of the plan for a city shall be based on the plan for national economic and social development as well as the natural environment, resources, historical conditions and present characteristics of the city. The plan shall be a comprehensive one which gives balanced consideration to all factors."

It is stipulated in Article 14: "In the compilation of the plan for a city, attention shall be paid to the protection and improvement of the city's ecological environment, the prevention of pollution and other public hazards, the development of greenery and afforestation, the improvement of the appearance and environmental sanitation of urban areas, the preservation of historic and cultural sites, the traditional cityscape, the local characteristics and the natural landscape."

It is stipulated in Article 25: "The development of new urban areas shall be carried out in localities where there are conditions for construction like ample water and energy resources, transportation facilities and means of preventing disasters. Mineral reserves and underground cultural relics and historical sites shall be avoided."

Law of the People's Republic of China on Environmental Protection (excerpts)

It is stipulated in Article 2 that "'environments' as used in this Law refers to the atmosphere, water, seas, land, mineral, forests, grassland, wild animals, wild plants, aquatic organisms, historic sites and scenic spots, tourist resorts, hot springs, convalescent areas, nature reserves, and residential zones."

It is stipulated in Article 17 that "no industrial production installations that cause environmental pollution shall be built in residential zones in urban areas, water source protection zones, places of historical interest and natural beauty, scenic spots, tourist resorts, hot springs, convalescent areas, nor nature reserves. If the installations that have been built shall be improved, readjusted or moved within a prescribed period of time."

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Law of the People's Republic of China on Land Management (excerpts)

It is stipulated in Article 2: "The People's Republic of China practises socialist public ownership of land, namely, ownership by the whole people and collective ownership by the working people.

Ownership by the whole people means that the right of ownership in State-owned land is exercised by the State Council in behalf of the State.

No units or individuals may encroach on land or illegally transfer it through buying, selling or other means. However, the right to the use of land may be transferred in accordance with law.

The State may, in the interest of the public, lawfully requisition land owned by collectives.

The State applies, in accordance with law, a system of compensated use of State-owned land, with the exception of land the right to the use of which is allocated by the State within the provisions of law."

Forest Law of the People's Republic of China (excerpts)

It is stipulated in Article 3: "Forest resources, with the exception of those owned by collectives as provided for by law, are owned by the State.

The forests, trees and forest land owned by the State and by collectives, as well as the trees owned and forest land used by individuals, shall be registered with the local people's governments at or above the county level, which shall issue certificates to confirm such ownership or right of use. The State Council may authorize its competent forestry department to have the State-owned forests, trees and forest land in key forest areas defined as such by the State Council registered, issue certificates and notify the matter to the local people's governments concerned.

The lawful rights and interests of the owners and users of forests, trees and forest land shall be protected by law and may not be infringed upon by any unit or individual."

It is stipulated in Article 23 that "it is forbidden to disafforest for purposes of reclaiming land, quarrying stone and digging sand or earth as well as other purposes."

It is stipulated in Article 25 that "it is forbidden to hunt the wild animals that are under State protection in the forest areas. Where such animals have to be hunted for special needs, the matter shall be dealt with in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of the State."

Regulations on Management of Land Acquired by the State (excerpts)

It is stipulated in Article 22 that ... if cultural relics or properties without owners are discovered in land acquired by the State, the land users and the construction units shall assume responsibility over their protection and report them to people's governments at and above the county level for disposal."

Implementing Rules of Hubei Province on the Protection and Management of Cultural Relics (excerpts)

Article 2 Pursuant to the Law of the People's Republic of China on Protection of Cultural Relics, the following cultural relics in this province shall be protected by the State:

...

Article 7 People's governments at the provincial and at city (prefecture) and county (city) or autonomous county level shall demarcate necessary protection zones and construction control areas for units of cultural relics under protection at different levels according to the needs of the safety of these cultural relics and the needs of landscapes, erect explanatory signs, establish records and files, and set up special organs or entrust local departments concerned to take charge of their management by taking specific situation into consideration.

The protection zones and construction control areas of units of cultural relics under key protection at the State level shall be verified and announced by the provincial people's government and

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reported to the State cultural administration for the record....

Article 8 ...

1. Within the protection zones of cultural relics:

(1). It is forbidden to arrange any capital construction projects irrelevant to protection of the cultural relics.

.....

2. If new buildings are to be constructed in construction control areas, the location, range of land taken for use, shape, height, volume, and colour of the buildings shall harmonize with the environments of the cultural relics. The blueprints shall be reported to cultural administrations at the same level at which the cultural relics are protected for agreement, and to urban and rural planning departments for approval.

Violent explosion shall be banned in areas that may influence the safety of cultural relics.

Rules of Hubei Province on Management of the Wudangshan Scenic Spot (excerpts)

Article 4 All the natural landscape, cultural relics and ancient sites, gardens, and buildings in the scenic spot shall be protected and managed in accordance with law.

Article 7 All ancient buildings in the scenic spot, including ancient tombs, ancient sites, grottoes, stone carvings, murals, inscribed tablets, pavilions, altars, wells, bridges, and other cultural relics and their attachments, as well as sites of revolutionary history and buildings of memorial significance shall be protected in accordance with law. As for units of cultural relics listed for key protection at various levels, protection and management shall be carried out in strict accordance with their demarcated protection zones and construction control areas.

Article 10 All units of cultural relics and organs specializing in collection of cultural relics shall introduce and perfect their systems of work-post responsibility over fire and burglary prevention, exercise strict management of fire sources, power mains, and lightning facilities, and install necessary fire-fighting and warning equipment. Warehouses keeping cultural relics shall be kept clear off fire, burglary, dampness, and erosion.

Rules on the Protection and Management of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex, a World Heritage (excerpts)

Article 3 The Wudang Ancient Building Complex and its attachments are rare world heritages of advanced human culture, and as such shall be protected by the State. All the temples, convents, nunneries, rock temples (including sites of ancient buildings and tomb passages) in the Wudang Mountains, and the cultural relics, inscribed tablets, and rubbed rocks collected herein, and the cultural relics lying under ground or under water shall be owned by the State. No units or individuals shall take and use any of them.

Article 5 ...

The Wudangshan Administration of Cultural Relics shall perform the functions of a government, and take charge of protection and management of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex. Construction, forestry, environmental protection, land resource, tourist, religious and other departments shall do a good job in the protection and utilization of this world heritage in line with their respective functions.

Article 21 According to the capacity of the tourist environment determined in the Overall Plan on the Wudangshan Scenic Spot, world heritage management organs may adopt the system of keeping the key protection areas fallow in rotation to restrict the number of tourists and protect the ancient buildings and the ecological environments. Specific plans in this regard shall be examined by the city people's government and reported to the people's government above it for approval, and publicly announced.

Article 29 The Wudang Ancient Building Complex Protection Fund shall be established to accumulate funds through various channels including government investment, social donations, international aids, and sale of tourist tickets. The fund shall be deposited in a special bank account and used for special purposes. It shall not be used for other purposes.

4. Plan on management of the property

Plan on Protection of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex

(2003-2008)

I. General description

Construction of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex started during the Zhenguan Years of the Tang Dynasty (627-647) and continued on different scales during the Song and the Yuan dynasties. In the 10th year of Yongle of the Ming Dynasty (1412), the emperor issued an imperial edict ordering 500 imperial envoys to lead 300,000 military and civilian workers and craftsmen to carry out construction in the Wudang Mountains. After 13 years of construction, a complex composed of eight palaces, two Taoist temples, 36 Buddhist temples and convents, and 72 rock convents in 33 groups was completed. In the 11th year of the Jiajing (1552), the complex was further expanded, resulting in the creation of a massive building complex of more than 20,000 halls and rooms with a constructed space of more than 1.6 million square meters extending for 70 kilometers in length. This complex became the largest imperial temple of the Ming Dynasty.

The Wudang Ancient Building Complex was planned by the emperor personally and designed and constructed by the Ministry of Works. The main part of the complex was composed of Taoist and Buddhist temples, with convents and nunneries standing around. Distributed in the mountains around the Tianzhu Peak, the main peak of the Wudang Mountains, the complex was strictly planned as an entirety and laid out rationally according to the degree of importance and size of different buildings. When it came to the location of the buildings, attention was paid to their environments, with stress being put on the geomantic quality of the mountains and the rivers. The spacing of individual buildings was also taken into careful consideration. All carefully planned in architectural terms, the buildings are either magnificently big or delicately small. Some are hidden deep in cols, and some stand on precipitous rocks. In one word, close attention was paid to the mutual supplementation of the buildings and their environments. With a dense architectural charm, they represent supreme harmony between artificial buildings and the nature. The complex is a masterpiece of genial planning and architecture.

The building in the complex, constructed with whatever kinds of building materials or taking whatever architectural forms, have all attained an extremely high technological and artistic level in terms of their planning, structure, decoration, and arrangement, be they palaces or temples of wooden structure, palace halls cast with bronze, temples carved out of rock, or Buddhist statues cast of bronze, carved of wood or stone, or sculptured with clay.

There are now 53 ancient buildings with a total constructed space of 27,000 square meters standing in the Wudang Ancient Building Complex and nine sites of ancient buildings covering a land area of more than 200,000 square meters. Attached to these buildings and sites are more than 5,000 pieces of cultural relics, including more than 1,000 pieces of first-class relics at the State level.

Great in value, typically representative, and unique, the Wudang Ancient Building Complex was inscribed on the World Heritage List in December 1994 by the Heritage Committee of the UNESCO.

Since its inscription on the World Heritage List, Chinese governments and cultural relics administrations at all levels have managed to conserve, protect or restore the authenticity and integrity of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex successfully through large amounts of effective work done in line with pertinent laws and regulations including the Convention Concerning Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics and the guiding principles of the Inter-governmental Committee of World Heritage for implementing the Convention Concerning Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

In order to further strengthen and improve protection and management of the Wudang Ancient

Building Complex, and earnestly guarantee the authenticity and integrity of this world heritage, this plan has been hereby worked out.

II. The guiding ideology and basis of planning

1. The guiding ideology

Protection and management of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex will be carried out according to the policy of “chief attention to protection and salvage first” and the principle of “effective protection, rational utilization and intensified management.” As an answer to the requirements set in the Convention Concerning Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage and various laws and regulations on cultural relics, an efficient management mechanism will be installed, legal construction will be stepped up, protection facilities will be perfected constantly, scientific and technical content will be increased, the level of protection will be raised, and scientific and standardized management will be achieved to guarantee the excellent conservation and protection of this rare and non-substitutable cultural heritage and its continuous passage from generation to generation.

2. The basis of planning

The Convention Concerning Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage

The Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics

The Law of the People’s Republic of China on Environmental Protection

The Law of the People’s Republic of China on Urban Planning

The Land Law of the People’s Republic of China

The Regulations on Management of Places of Historical Interest and Natural Beauty

The Rules of Hubei Province on Management of the Wudang Scenic Spot

The Document serialized as GF [1997] No. 13 of the State Council

The Document serialized as WWF [2002] No. 16 promulgated by the Ministry of Culture and the State Administration of Cultural Heritage

III. Basic thinking about development of the heritage cause of the Wudang Mountains

1. Determination of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex as the center of protection of cultural relics.

2. Earnest implementation of the principle of ‘five inclusions’ for protection of cultural relics, namely, inclusion of protection of cultural relics in economic and social development plans, in urban and rural construction plans, in financial budgets, in system restructuring, in the responsibilities of government leaders at various levels.

3. Creation of a new system and pattern of protection of cultural relics through efforts mainly from the State, with social efforts playing a supplementary role and participation from all the people.

4. Acceleration of efforts in protection of cultural relics in remote areas and establishment of a protection network at the city, township, village and group levels.

5. Quickening of the pace of maintenance of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex so as to guarantee effective conservation, protection and restoration of its authenticity and integrity.

6. Active exploration, on the basis of effective protection, of ways to bring out value of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex as a world heritage through rational utilization.

7. Further improvement of basic work including guarantee of ‘four haves’ in units of cultural relics and management of collections.

8. Perfection of protection facilities, increase of scientific and technical content, and raising of management level.

9. Building of a professional and specialized force trained for protection of world heritages.

IV. Tasks and objectives for protection and management of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex

The following objectives will be achieved in protection and management of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex between 2003 and 2005:

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1. Protection of cultural relics

(1). Perfection and guarantee of 'four haves' in units of cultural relics. On the basis of the document serialized as DZF [1993] No 49, the protection zones and construction control areas of the 62 ancient buildings and sites of ancient buildings in the mountains will be enlarged, extending them outwardly by 10-100 meters, according to specific case.

(2). Fire-fighting equipment and facilities will be set up for all ancient buildings in the Wudang Mountains according to the requirements set in the Regulations on Fire-fighting Management of Ancient Buildings, at the standard one piece of fire-fighting equipment for every 50 square meters of buildings. Television monitoring systems will be installed at key parts of the 12 ancient buildings open to tourists and visitors. The problem of guaranteeing water supply (water source) for fire-fighting in the ancient buildings will be solved on a gradual basis.

(3). Archives of collected cultural relics of first, second and third class will be established and completed according to the requirements of standardization and put under computer management.

(4). Construction of a museum that is fire, burglary, damp, pest insects, and earthquake-proof.

2. Maintenance and repair of the ancient buildings

(1). Projects of maintenance and repair. Each year, two regular circuits of examinations will be made of all the ancient buildings in the mountains, and the results of the examinations will be kept on record. According to the principle of 'those that use will assume responsibility over maintenance and repair,' the units, mass organizations and individuals that use the ancient buildings will be urged to provide routine maintenance and repair including re-covering of tiles, sealing of leaks, dredging of ditches, weeding, and prevention and control of white ants.

(2). Protections of salvage and consolidation. In case of any danger to the ancient building complex, engineering and technical personnel will be organized in good time to work out solutions, carry out rescues and consolidate supports so as to prevent any of the buildings from collapsing, caving-in or leaking.

(3). Projects of repair and restoration. Following the principle governing repair of ancient buildings, the following ancient buildings will be repaired and restored in succession within a period of five years:

The Yuxu Palace, including the Pavilion of Tablets with Imperial Inscriptions, the Mountain Gate, the Incense-burning Stove, the Parent Hall, and the palace walls

The Nanyan Palace, including the Pavilion of Tablets with Imperial Inscriptions, the Southern Sky Gate, the Northern Sky Gate, the Eastern Mountain Gate, the Liangyi Hall, the Hall of Imperial Scriptures, and the Eastern Side Chamber

The Taizi Slope, including the Wuyuan Tower, the Three-floor Tower, the Prince Hall, and the Nine-turn Yellow River Wall

The Chongxu Convent

The Yuzhen Palace

The Huilong Temple

The Laojun Hall

The Baxian Temple

The Longquan Temple

The Yuxu Rock

The Zixiao Palace, including the Shifang Hall

The Wulong Palace, including the Hall of Dragon and Tiger, the Pavilion of Tablets with Imperial Inscriptions, the Northern Taoist Courtyard, the Restaurant, and the palace walls

3. Utilization of cultural relics

Pursuant to the principle of 'strict protection, unified management, unified development, and sustainable utilization' and through scientific planning, existing scenic spots will be consolidated and perfected and a number of new scenic spots will be developed. Efforts will be tried to achieve

an annual income of RMB3 million at the completion of this plan.

4. Building of staffing

Within five years, through enrollment and engagement of talented people and in-post training, a force of professionals specializing in protection of cultural relics, maintenance and repair of ancient buildings, appraisal of cultural relics, presentation of cultural relics, archaeological excavation, gardening, and administration will be brought up, with 80 per cent of it being composed of specialists and technicians, and 10, 40 and 50 per cent of the staff members having won senior, secondary and elementary professional titles respectively.

5. Study of cultural relics

Three to five subjects will be established for study each year to promote extensive and in-depth study of the architecture, history, architectural aesthetics of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex and of the technology for protection of cultural relics. Scientific achievements will be reaped within five years that will win third-class or higher-class prizes for scientific and technical advancement from Shiyan City, from the provincial government, or ministries or commissions of the Chinese Government.

V. Measures for guaranteeing implementation of the plan

1. Establishment of the Wudangshan Cultural Heritage Protection Committee and the Wudangshan Cultural Heritage Protection Consulting Committee

The Wudangshan Cultural Heritage Protection Committee will be headed by the Government of Danjiangkou City, and its members will come from cultural heritage, religious affairs, tourist, construction, land, financial, public security, industrial and commercial, environmental protection, and gardening departments. An efficient work mechanism will also be installed to strengthen comprehensive coordination and management of protection of the world heritage.

Experts and scholars specializing in cultural heritage, planning, construction, gardening, geology, weather and other disciplines of learning will be invited to serve on the Wudangshan Cultural Heritage Protection Consulting Committee and provide consulting service and guidance to protection and management of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex.

2. Increase of investment in protection

All told, RMB30 million yuan will be needed for implementation of this plan, including RMB27.5 million for the maintenance and repair of ancient buildings. Apart from RMB 10 million allocations from the central and the provincial governments, the local government and cultural heritage departments will accumulate another RMB17.5 million yuan. At the same time, the Wudangshan Cultural Heritage Protection Fund will be set up and supplementary capital will be set aside for the maintenance and repair of the ancient building.

Source of financing of protection: Certain amounts of government financial funds, revenues from tourist/visitor tickets retained according to set proportions, and donations

Source of supplementary capital: Allocation of RMB500,000 yuan from the financial budget of Shiyan City, Danjiangkou City and the Wudangshan Special Economic and Tourist Zone respectively each year as supplementary capital to the special fund (totaling RMB1 million yuan) allocated by the provincial government for maintenance purposes.

3. Establishment of the Wudangshan Cultural Heritage Police Station to increase the momentum of enforcement of laws on cultural relics. This police station will be subordinated to the Wudangshan Administration of Cultural Heritage in terms of administration and subject itself to guidance by the Public Security Bureau of Danjiangkou City when it comes to professional activities. With an established staff of nine people, the station will get its police officers and operational expenses from the units subordinated to the Wudangshan Administration of Cultural Heritage, with certain subsidies coming from the Wudangshan Special Economic and Tourist Zone.

4. Establishment of the fire brigade of the Wudangshan Special Economic and Tourist Zone to guarantee the safety of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex, with its staff, operational expenses

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and facilities to be provided for according to requirements of standardization.

5. Pursuant to the principle of 'State ownership, government regulation and control, management by cultural relics departments, and common participation by all circles of the society,' funds will be raised through various channels and in various forms for the maintenance and repair of the complex. Instead of relying exclusively on the traditional practice of government and financial allocations as adopted in the past, a new mechanism will be introduced under whichw government investment will serve as the basis, self-raised fund will take the dominant place, and social investment will play a supplementary role so as to constantly quicken the pace of maintenance of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex.

6. Concentration of funds for all-round maintenance and restoration of ancient buildings with great value as cultural relics and excellent economic returns from utilization so as to strengthen the self-support capacity of cultural relics departments and promote the healthy development of protection of cultural relics.

7. Establishment of research institutes, securing of research funds, formulation of all-round and systematic research plans, engagement of experts and scholars, and adoption of the method of integrating internal and external efforts to carry out extensive and in-depth study of the architectural art, history and aesthetics of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex and the technology for protection of cultural relics and promote exchange and dissemination. Research results will also be used to promotion protection of the property.

Appendix:

Planned projects of maintenance and repair of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex

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List of Planned projects of maintenance and repair of the Wudang Ancient Building Complex

Serial number	Name of project	Level	Contents	Estimated costs (RMB10,000 yuan)	Time of completion	Units in charge	Remarks
1	Yuxu Palace	State	The Pavilion of Tablets with Imperial Inscriptions, the Mountain Gate, the Incense-burning Stove, the Parent Hall, the palace walls, and the palace gate	500	2003	Wudangshan Bureau of Cultural Relics	
2	Taizi Slope	Provincial	The Wuyun Tower, the Three-floor Tower, the Taizi Hall, the Nine-turn Yellow River Wall	160	2003	Wudangshan Bureau of Cultural Relics	
3	Yuxu Rock Temple	Provincial	Three Taoism-preaching rooms, and tomb passages	50	2003	Wudangshan Tourism Development Bureau	
4	Longquan Temple	Provincial	Maintenance and restoration	60	2003	Wudangshan Tourism Development Bureau	
5	Zixiao Palace	State	The Shifang Hall	80	2003	Wudangshan Taoist Association	
6	Nanyan Palace	State	The Pavilion of Tablets with Imperial Inscriptions, the Southern Sky Gate, the Northern Sky Gate, the Eastern Mountain Gate, the Incense-burning Stove, the Liangyi Hall, the Hall of Imperial Scriptures, and the Eastern Side Chamber	400	2004	Wudangshan Bureau of Cultural Relics	
7	Needle Grinding Well	Provincial	The Study, and the Mulao Pavilion	50	2004	Wudangshan Bureau of Cultural Relics	
8	Taichang Temple	Provincial	The side chamber, and painting of the wood structures	20	2004	Wudangshan Bureau of Cultural Relics	
9	Yuzhen Palace	Provincial	The main hall, the Hall of Dragon and Tiger, the side chamber, and the palace walls	300	2005	Wudangshan Bureau of Cultural Relics	To be carried out along with the project of diversion of water

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							from the south to the north
10	Laojun Hall	Provincial	The Taoism-preaching Quadrangle	150	2005	Wudangshan Bureau of Cultural Relics	
11	Huilong Temple	Provincial	The main hall, the side hall, and the mountain gate	80	2006	Wudangshan Bureau of Cultural Relics	
12	Baxian Temple	Provincial	The main hall, the Hall of Dragon and Tiger, and the side chamber	120	2006	Wudangshan Bureau of Cultural Relics	
13	Chongxu Nunnery	Provincial	The Hall of Ancestors, the Luzhu Tower, the Hall of Imperial Scriptures, and the Sanguan Tower	280	2007	Wudangshan Bureau of Cultural Relics	
14	Wulong Palace	Provincial	The Hall of Dragon and Tiger, the Pavilion of Tablets with Imperial Inscriptions, the Northern Taoist Courtyard, the restaurant, the palace walls, and clearance of the site	500	2008	Wudangshan Taoist Association	

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VI. Reference Books

<History of the Ming Dynasty>	Qing Dynasty, by Zhang Tingyu,	the Qianlong edition of the Qing Dynasty
<Taoist Collections: Complete Collections of True Stories about Wudang, the Happy Land>	Yuan Dynasty, by Liu Daoming	Orthodox edition of the Ming Dynasty
<History of the Great Mountain of Supreme Harmony>	Ming Dynasty, by Ren Ziyuan	Xuande edition of the Ming Dynasty
<Brief History of the Great Mountain of Supreme Harmony>	Ming Dynasty, by Fang Sheng	Jiajing edition of the Ming Dynasty
<Sequence of the History of the Great Mountain of Supreme Harmony>	the Republic of China, by Xiong Bin	1942 edition
<General History of Hubei Province>	the Republic of China, by Zhang Zhong	1921 edition
<History of Junzhou Prefecture>	the Qing Dynasty, by Dang Juyi	Kangxi edition of the Qing Dynasty
<The Classic of Mountains and Rivers>	the Warring States	Qing Dynasty edition
<Commentary on Waterways Classic>	Northern Wei, by Li Daoyuan,	Qing Dynasty edition
<Legends of Immortals>	Jin Dynasty, by Ge Hong	Ming Dynasty edition
<Picture History of Yuanhe County>	Tang Dynasty, by Li Jifu	Qing Dynasty edition
<Travel Notes of Xu Xiake>	Ming Dynasty, by Xu Xiake	Qianlong edition of the Qing Dynasty
<Imperial Tablets of the Taoist Palaces in the Great Mountain of Supreme Harmony>	Ming Dynasty	16 th year of Yongle of the Ming Dynasty (1418)
<General History of Hubei Province: Volume of Historical Documents about Hubei Province>	modern times, by Xie Gui'an	1991 edition