

**REPORT ON THE ICOMOS REACTIVE MONITORING MISSION TO  
Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the  
Kong Family Mansion in Qufu (China) (C704)  
6-12 December 2014**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| <b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....</b>  | <b>2</b>  |
| <b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS.....</b>   | <b>3</b>  |
| <b>1. Background to the mission.....</b>  | <b>6</b>  |
| <b>2. National policy for the preservation and management of the World<br/>Heritage property.....</b> | <b>12</b> |
| <b>3. Identification and assessment of issues / threats .....</b>                                     | <b>13</b> |
| <b>4. Assessment of the state of conservation of the property.....</b>                                | <b>18</b> |
| <b>5. Conclusions and recommendations.....</b>  | <b>23</b> |
| <b>6. Annexes.....</b>  | <b>28</b> |
| <b>A. Terms of reference</b>  |           |
| <b>B. Composition of mission team and list of participants</b>  |           |
| <b>C. Itinerary</b>   |           |
| <b>D. Maps and illustrations</b>  |           |

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The mission is grateful to the government of People's Republic of China for welcoming and supporting the mission to the World Heritage property of the Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu in all respects. It would also like to extend particular thanks to Mr. Liu Yang, Chief of World Cultural Heritage, State Administration of Cultural Heritage, to Mr Zheng Jun, Chief of Secretariat of Monuments and Sites Protection Commission, ICOMOS China, for providing technical input, and Mr.Li Changsheng, Party Secretary, Qufu Municipal Committee of the CPC for his hospitality and for facilitating the understanding of the intangible aspects of the property. Special thanks are also due to Mr. Wang Yi and Ms. Wang Yiwen who patiently translated conversations and discussions between the Chinese authorities and the mission.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

At its 38th Session (Doha, 15-25 June 2014), the World Heritage Committee considered the state of conservation of the World Heritage property Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu (China) and decided to request the State Party to invite an ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property to enable a formal assessment of large-scale new developments in the Panchi area and their potential impact on the property's Outstanding Universal Value. The mission was conducted from the 8<sup>th</sup> to the 15<sup>th</sup> of December 2014.

The Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1994. The boundary of the inscribed property is aptly delineated as the area enclosed by the walls of Kong Family Mansion. The buffer zone for the property is defined as the area within the moat of the historical city of Qufu in the Ming Dynasty.

According to the 2014 State Party report on the state of conservation, the Ancient Panchi area is located in the southeast corner of the city of Qufu and was first constructed during the Zhou Dynasty (11 century B.C. to 256 B.C.) as part of the large walled capital city of the Lu State. It was recorded as the place where Duke Xi built a school. The layout of schools often incorporated a semicircle pond named Panchi (as did temples). In the late Qing dynasty, this area was gradually abandoned and during the civil wars, especially the "Central China War" in 1930 and the two battles for Qufu in 1948 and 1949, most of the historic buildings were destroyed. In 2013 demolitions started of most of the buildings in the area, which appear to have developed haphazardly over the past 50 years, and some 600 families were relocated as a preliminary to a major redevelopment of the whole area.

Although the demolished structures in the Panchi Area, dating from the last 50 to 70 years, appear from the inventories undertaken not to have had significant heritage value, the investigations that have been carried out suggest **strong archaeological evidence for connections between the Ancient Panchi area and the Panshui Bridge of the Confucius Temple, particularly in relation to the spatial landscape and to the ancient pond**, the boundaries of which have been investigated.

Based on the observations at the property and the information provided by the State Party, the mission's **key Recommendations** are the following: 1) **The inventory and condition assessment report of the buildings within the complex should be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review.** This is important in order to establish any impact on the OUV of the property due to demolitions carried out.

- 2) The results of the archaeological investigations should be presented in terms of evidence for the development of the street plan of the area and particularly its links to the early school and Panchi pond and their relationship to the Confucian Temple and **further targeted archaeological surveys should be undertaken** if necessary.
- 3) The pond is historic and contributes to the environment of the site. **The pond should be retained and conserved, its relationship with the Temple established and its catchment areas should not be disturbed by the proposed development.** The development plan should contain special area regulations / solutions concerning the rehabilitation of the pond area.
- 4) **The revised development proposals for the whole of the Ancient Panchi area should respect the topography or history of the area as a significant part of the Ancient Lu city of Qufu.**
- 5) **This revision should take account of adequate archaeological surveys/ investigations of the whole area to establish its relationship to the early layout of Qufu as the capital city of Lu State.**
- 6) **The revised design and landscape proposals for the development of the Ancient Panchi Area should be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies before any further work is undertaken.** These proposals should include details of the buildings to be retained and be submitted with a **Heritage Impact Assessment of the proposed development.**
- 7) **It is suggested** that the State Party use this opportunity to redevelop the Ancient Panchi Area corresponding to the ***“doctrine of the mean of Confucianism on the building system as an exemplar of the ancient building system of ancient China” (Criteria iv).***
- 8) **The proposed new development should be based on detailed architectural and archaeological development control guidelines.** Some of the development control parameters have been provided by the State Party but these are not sufficient. Such guidelines for the whole buffer zone (all of which lies within the area of the original walled city of Qufu) should be part of the overall Management Plan for the property and its buffer zone. Unregulated development or development not corresponding to the local architectural style and materials may impact the OUV of the site.
- 9) Though the state of conservation of the property in general is good, the **Conservation Plan for the property should be completed and implemented.** Stone statues and other elements in the World Heritage property, especially in the cemetery, need attention and a detailed conservation programme is required to prevent further decay of the stone.

10) An overall **Management Plan** for the property and its setting should be developed and in due course submitted to ICOMOS for review.

11) **Detailed maps of the property and its buffer zone** should be prepared to an appropriate scale and submitted to the World Heritage Centre.

# 1 BACKGROUND TO THE MISSION

## o Inscription history

- **1994 Decision CONF 003 XI** Inscription: The Temple of Confucius, the Cemetery of Confucius, and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu (China).
- **1998 State of conservation report** - According to a state of conservation report submitted by the Chinese authorities in July 1998, efforts have been made to conserve the authenticity of the site. [...]

The Bureau took note of the state of conservation report submitted by the Chinese authorities and encouraged the responsible authorities to undertake further actions to enhance the management of the site [...]

- **2012 Decision 36 COM 8E**: Adoption of the retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value.
- **2014 State of conservation report by the State Party** – includes a brief introduction to the conservation and management of the property and a description of a major project in the buffer zone of the property partly funded by the World Bank. This report was prepared in response to a letter from the World Heritage Centre dated 9 December 2013 requesting the State Party's comments on the razing of historical housing stock within the buffer zone of the property in spring 2013, and the reported scheduled development of a new hotel complex in its stead.
- **2014 SOC report** – includes the factors affecting the property (Deliberate destruction of heritage and Housing).
- **2014 Decision 38COM 7B.11**.  
The World Heritage Committee,
  1. Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B.Add,
  2. Takes note of the information submitted by the State Party regarding the comprehensive redevelopment of the Ancient Panchi area that is currently underway within the buffer zone of the property;
  3. Expresses its concern about the potential impacts that this project may have on the attributes that sustain the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, including its authenticity and integrity;
  4. Strongly urges the State Party to inform the Committee, through the World Heritage Centre, about the full scope of the Ancient Panchi area project, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, and about any other projects that may potentially affect the OUV of the property, including its authenticity or integrity, before making any decisions that would be difficult to reverse;

5. Requests the State Party to invite an ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property to enable a formal assessment of the new developments and their potential impact on the property's OUV;
6. Also strongly urges the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, a Heritage Impact Assessment for the Ancient Panchi area project, in conformity with the ICOMOS Guidelines on Heritage Impact Assessments for World Heritage Cultural Properties, for review by the Advisory Bodies;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, an electronic and three printed copies of the complete conservation plan for the property as well as its summary in English, for review by the Advisory Bodies;
8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2015**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.

○ **Inscription criteria and World Heritage values**

The property was inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (i), (iv), and (vi). A retrospective Statement of OUV was adopted by the Committee in 2012:

**Brief synthesis**

Confucius, a renowned philosopher, politician and educator in ancient China whose system of belief involving philosophy, politics and ethics (subsequently known as Confucianism) has exerted profound influence on Chinese culture, was revered as the Sacred Model Teacher for Ten Thousand Generations by Chinese emperors. Located in his birthplace, Qufu City of Shandong Province, China, the Temple of Confucius was built to commemorate and offer sacrifices to Confucius in 478 BC. Having been destroyed and reconstructed over the centuries, it now covers 14 hectares, with 104 buildings dating from the Jin to Qing dynasties including the Dacheng Hall, Kuiwen Pavilion and Xing Altar, and over 1,250 ancient trees. The Temple houses more than 1,000 stelae made at different times, and precious objects such as Han stone reliefs, carved pictures depicting the life of Confucius, and the stone dragon carvings of the Ming and Qing dynasties. The Temple is the prototype and model for all the Confucius temples widely distributed in countries in East Asia and Southeast Asia, particularly in terms of layout and style.

Located 1,100 meters to the north of Qufu City, the Cemetery of Confucius covers an area of 183 hectares. It contains Confucius' tomb and more than 100,000 graves of his descendants.

Lying to the east of the Temple, the Kong Family Mansion developed from a small family house linked to the temple into an aristocratic mansion in which the male direct descendants of Confucius lived and worked. Following a fire and rebuilding of the temple with an enclosure wall on the model of an imperial palace in the 14th century, the mansion was rebuilt a short distance from the temple. Subsequently expanded, then destroyed again by fire and rebuilt in the late 19th century, it now covers 7 hectares with a total of some 170 buildings. Over 100,000 collections are kept in the Mansion; among them the ten ceremonial utensils of the Shang and Zhou dynasties, the portraits of Confucius made in different periods and clothes and caps dating to the Ming and Qing dynasties are the most famous. Furthermore, the more than 60,000 files and archives of the Ming and Qing dynasties collected in the Mansion not only provide a credible record of all kinds of activities in the Mansion for more than 400 years, but are highly valuable for studying the history of the Ming and Qing period.

The buildings were designed and built with meticulous care according to the ideas of Confucianism regarding the hierarchy of disposition of the various components. In the Ming period many outstanding artists and craftsmen applied their skills in the adornment of the temple, and in the Qing period imperial craftsmen were assigned to build the Dacheng Hall and Gate and the Qin Hall, considered to represent the pinnacle of Qing art and architecture.

Confucianism has exerted a profound influence not only in China but also on the feudal societies of Korea, Japan and Vietnam and had a positive influence on the Enlightenment of 18th century Europe. The Temple of Confucius, the Cemetery of Confucius, and the Kong Family Mansion are not only outstanding representatives of oriental architectural skills, but they also have a deep historical content and are an important part of the cultural heritage of mankind.

Criterion (i):

The group of monumental ensembles at Qufu is of outstanding artistic value because of the support given to them by Chinese Emperors over two millennia, ensuring that the finest artists and craftsmen were involved in the creation and reconstruction of the buildings and the landscape dedicated to Confucius.

Criterion (iv):

The Qufu ensemble represents an outstanding architectural complex which demonstrates the evolution of Chinese material culture over a considerable period of time.

Criterion (vi):

The contribution of Confucius to philosophical and political doctrine in the countries of the East for two thousand years, and also in Europe and the west



in the 18th and 19th centuries, has been one of the most profound factors in the evolution of modern thought and government.

### Integrity

As a heritage site embodying the core value of traditional Chinese culture—Confucianism, incorporating the Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion, the property area covers all the necessary elements for demonstrating its historical values and setting. The Temple reflects the paramount position of Confucianism in traditional Chinese culture. The Cemetery, as a graveyard for Confucius and his descendants, provides integral and most important material evidence for the development of the Kong Clan. The Kong Family Mansion, as the office and residence for the direct descendants of Confucius, testifies to the eminent status enjoyed by the Kong family in traditional Chinese society because of Confucianism.

### Authenticity

The maintenance and protection of the property, which was never disrupted in Chinese history due to the property's great significance, reflect traditional Chinese conservation intervention methods. The property possesses high authenticity in terms of design of the building complex, building materials used, continuity in construction technology, preservation of historical condition and as deliverer of spiritual values, which are all faithful expressions of traditional Chinese culture. Qufu, as the hometown of Confucius, has always been the most congregated inhabitation of his descendants, and today, the surroundings of the property still provides the most important residence for the offspring of Confucius. This social phenomenon and situation also contributes to the authenticity of the property.

### Protection and management requirements

The Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion were included in the first group of State Priority Protected Sites in 1961 and the property is protected under the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics. The official institution responsible for the protection and management of the property is Qufu Cultural Heritage Management Committee. A multisource and stable fund guarantee system has been established, with specific funds allocated for heritage conservation each year. The enactment and efficient implementation of relevant national and local laws and regulations provides strong legal protection to the property. The property boundaries and buffer zone were clearly designated in 1986. In 2003, the Master Plan for Qufu City was drawn up, and the Regulatory Plan for the Ming City of Qufu was made in 2007, regulating protection of the setting of the property. These documents provide legal, institutional and management guarantees for safeguarding the authenticity and integrity of the property. Now the protection of the heritage has been integrated into the

social and economic development plan, the urban and rural construction plan, the fiscal budget, the system reform and the leadership accountability system of Qufu.

Systematic periodic and daily monitoring has been carried out, while the complete heritage monitoring system and documentation database of the property are being developed. Survey, design and implementation of intervention projects are conducted strictly in accordance with relevant laws, regulations and technical specifications, while charters relating to world cultural heritage protection have also been observed. Further measures will be taken to ensure the authenticity and integrity of the heritage and its setting, and to strive for rational use and sustainable development of the property.

- **Integrity/authenticity issues raised in the IUCN/ICOMOS evaluation report at time of inscription.**

NIL

- **Examination of the State of Conservation by the World Heritage Committee and its Bureau (refer to previous State of Conservation reports etc.)**

According to a state of conservation report submitted by the Chinese authorities in July 1998, efforts have been made to conserve the authenticity of the site. To improve the setting of the site, the Divine Road connecting the monumental sites was restored by using traditional building material and the protection of ancient trees was strengthened. A computerized management system has been put into place to monitor all the cultural properties, ancient trees and the ancient monuments within the site. Lighting facilities in the ancient buildings were replaced and electricity wiring was placed underground. Safety and fire prevention measures have also been strengthened.

The Bureau took note of the state of conservation report submitted by the Chinese authorities and encouraged the responsible authorities to undertake further actions to enhance the management of the site, especially taking into consideration development issues such as land-use, sustainable tourism, and vegetation management.

- **Justification of the mission (terms of reference, itinerary, programme and composition of mission team provided in Annex)**

At its 38th session, after examining State of Conservation report submitted by the State Party of China, the World Heritage Committee requested the State Party to invite an ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the World Heritage property of the Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu (Decision 38 COM 7B.11) and expressed its concern about the potential impacts

that the redevelopment project may have on the attributes that sustain the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, including its authenticity and integrity;

The Committee also strongly urged the State Party to inform the Committee, through the World Heritage Centre, about the full scope of the Ancient Panchi area project, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, and about any other projects that may potentially affect the OUV of the property, including its authenticity or integrity, before making any decisions that would be difficult to reverse.

#### *Terms of reference for the mission*

In accordance with Decision 38 COM 7B.11 adopted at the 38th session of the World Heritage Committee (Doha, 2014), and in light of the state of conservation report, the reactive monitoring mission should address the following key issues:

- Assess the state of conservation of the property and the potential impacts that the large-scale demolition and redevelopment of the Ancient Panchi area in the buffer zone may have on the Outstanding Universal Value including authenticity and integrity of the property.
- Review and comment on the adequacy of Heritage Impact Assessment for the Ancient Panchi area project, together with the complete conservation plan for the property, which is currently undergoing approval, to be submitted by the State Party.
- In the light of the recent development decisions, review the management system for the property, including approaches to undertaking Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) as part of all proposals for all major restorations or new constructions, including for the comprehensive Ancient Panchi area renovation project, in accordance with the *ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties* for proposed projects, in order to ascertain the extent to which the attributes that sustain the OUV of the property may be affected. In line with paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, assess any other relevant conservation issues that may negatively impact on the OUV of the property.
- Review the complete conservation plan and assess progress with the development of a Management Plan of the property.
- Hold consultations with the Chinese national and local authorities and relevant stakeholders to review the progress made in addressing the concerns expressed by the World Heritage Committee in its previous decisions.

## **2 NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY**

### **○ Protected area/national legislation**

After designation of the monuments in 1961, substantial funds were allocated to them, even during the Cultural Revolution. With the opening up of Qufu in 1979 these funds were increased to permit complete restoration. In 1985 the State Council made 10 million yuan available for this work. In recent years revenue from entrance tickets has been available to supplement these funds.

### **○ Institutional framework**

The official agencies responsible for the protection and management of the Temple of Confucius, the cemetery of Confucius, and the Kong Family Mansion are the State bureau of cultural Relics (BEIJING), The Qufu Cultural Relics Management Bureau, and the Qufu Confucius birthplace museum

### **○ Management**

The agency in charge of the conservation and management is the Qufu Heritage Management Committee, which was founded in 1948, with 159 technicians. The Committee has 3 branch management offices respectively for Confucius Temple, Confucius Cemetery and Kong Family Mansion, responsible for the routine management and tourism. Besides these, the Committee has a security department, a heritage inspection brigade and also a World Heritage Monitoring office.

In 2003, the Master Plan for Qufu City was drawn up, and the Regulatory Plan for the Ming City of Qufu was made in 2007, regulating protection of the setting of the property.

### 3 IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF ISSUES / THREATS

- *Nature and extent of threats to the property, taking into consideration the OUV for which the property was inscribed and specific issues outlined by the World Heritage Committee*
- *Information on any specific threat, or damage to, or loss of outstanding universal value, integrity and/or authenticity for which the property was inscribed*
- *Positive or negative developments in the conservation of the property since the last report to the World Heritage Committee*

#### **Ancient Panchi Area**

The proposed re-development of the ancient Panchi area was the key potential threat investigated by the mission.

The Ancient Panchi area is located in the southeast corner of the city of Qufu which is now surrounded by a Ming Dynasty wall. The Ancient Panchi was first constructed during the Zhou Dynasty (11 century B.C. to 256 B.C.) as part of the then larger walled capital city of the Lu State. It was recorded as the place where Duke Xi built a school. The layout of schools often incorporated a semicircle pond named Panchi (as did temples).

In the late Qing dynasty, this area was gradually abandoned. During the civil wars, especially the “Central China War” in 1930 and the two battles for Qufu in 1948 and 1949, most of the historic buildings were destroyed.

A redevelopment project for the Panchi area is included in the Master Plan on Tourism Development of Shandong Province, the Master Planning of Qufu City and the Regulatory Planning of ancient city of Ming Qufu. The Qufu Municipal Government launched the comprehensive renovation project of Ancient Panchi to improve community qualities, to optimize the ecosystem and water system, to promote Confucianism and tourism, and to build a liveable community.

The Qufu Municipal Government has completed the Site Plan for the Ancient Panchi Area. In May 2013, this plan was examined by a panel of experts from Tsinghua University, and the China Urban Planning Design Institute, and others. However, this plan has not yet been submitted to SACH.

The relocation project began in the first half year of 2013. Demolitions started of most of the buildings in the area, which appear to have developed haphazardly over the past 50 years, and some 588 households were relocated (including 106 households funded by the World Bank), as a preliminary to a major redevelopment of the whole area. A survey was undertaken of the buildings considered to be of historic interest and these will be retained. The demolished structures, dating from the last 50 to 70 years, appear from the inventories undertaken not to have had significant heritage value.

Following demolition, archaeological investigations have been carried out by the local department of cultural heritage. A report of the findings in Chinese was shown to the mission. It was understood that the archaeological investigations suggest strong evidence for connections between the Ancient Panchi area and the Panshui Bridge of the Confucius Temple. This link relates particularly the ancient pond, the boundaries of which have been investigated.

Based on the archaeological findings, an experts meeting was organized by SACH to review the plan and modifications were suggested and this will lead to the design being modified and then submitted for approval.

Currently the proposed plans are in line with general requirements for development within the Buffer Zone which relate to height, style, colour, and respecting the general features of the Ancient City such as the central axis.

The current position is therefore that the plans are being revised following the archaeological survey/investigations and will then be submitted to SACH.

The mission was shown details of the current proposals in terms of typical buildings but no overall landscape plan or how the development might respect and enhance the area in terms of its links with the Confucian Temple.

As detailed plans are still in the process of being finalised there is an opportunity to create an overall plan for the area that optimises its links to the main property, and sheds light on its development around the pond area which has links to an early school and is a survival from the earliest Qufu city.

## **Other potential threats**

### ***Fire protection***

- Integrated fire fighting and security of the site is well planned and the site is monitored by CCTV 24 hours a day from a central control centre. In addition to this, full-time staff conduct patrolling of the sites at periodic intervals on all days. This has ensured a quick response system in case of any eventuality at the heritage site. The management has also engaged full-time staff to record the condition of the property on a periodic basis, which is updated on the central database of SACH.
- Considering the fact that the temple and mansion complex are built in wood, fire is the primary threat to the site. It is observed that the managing agency has taken adequate measures to address this issue. It is further recommended that periodic exercises / staff training should be conducted.

### ***Stone Conservation***

The need for stone conservation was identified by ICOMOS at the time of inscription (together with fire prevention which has been addressed).

The stone sculptures and tablets with inscriptions are prone to damage and deterioration due to weathering. An elaborate and comprehensive conservation programme for these should be considered and if required the support of ICCROM may be requested. It is understood that a Conservation Plan is being developed but has not yet been finalised or approved.



One of the Cemeteries of the descendents of Confucius.  
Exposed stone statues are subject to deterioration



Detail of one of the statues indicates the extent of damage.  
Cracks and physical damages can be noted as well as algal deposits





Damaged lime plaster over wooden members and columns.  
Such damages are noted at few specific locations



Wooden tree guard, allows adequate soft area around the tree





Art work on the wooden members needs urgent attention for conservation

### ***Management effectiveness***

The agency in charge of the conservation and management is the Qufu Heritage Management Committee. The Committee has 3 branch management offices respectively for Confucius Temple, Confucius Cemetery and Kong Family Mansion, responsible for the routine management and tourism. Besides these, the Committee has a security department, a heritage inspection brigade and also a World Heritage Monitoring office.

- i. Conservation plan: The 2015 State Party's report also includes a short excerpt from the conservation plan for the property, which has been completed and is currently going through the approval procedure. In brief, the excerpt indicates that no construction or facility that causes an immediate or potential negative impact to the property or its setting is allowed.
- ii. "Site Plan": The State Party further reports that the Qufu municipal government has completed a Site Plan and Schematic Plan of the Ancient Panchi Area.

**What appears to be missing is a specific Management plan for the property and its buffer zone that is focused on the protection of OUV and its attributes.**

### ***Tourism***

Visitor access and movement is properly regulated and managed at the site. Adequate visitor facilities like drinking water, toilets, dustbins, catering and parking are provided. Activities such as traditional performances were conducted at the site for visitors to allow for a better interpretation of the site.

#### **4 ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE PROPERTY**

- **Review whether the OUV, on the basis of which the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List, and the conditions of integrity are being maintained**

The World Heritage property is well maintained and continues to maintain the OUV for which it was inscribed. The integrity of the site is maintained and no significant change / alteration is noted in the structure. During the site visit, it was observed that the physical features of the site and their associated values are well comprehensible. All efforts have been made by the managing agencies to ensure the safeguarding and conservation of trees and other natural features associated with the property.

The main area that needs attention is the conservation of stone – and this is detailed above.

In terms of the buffer zone and setting, the main issues relate to the proposed development in the Panchi Area – and this also is detailed above.

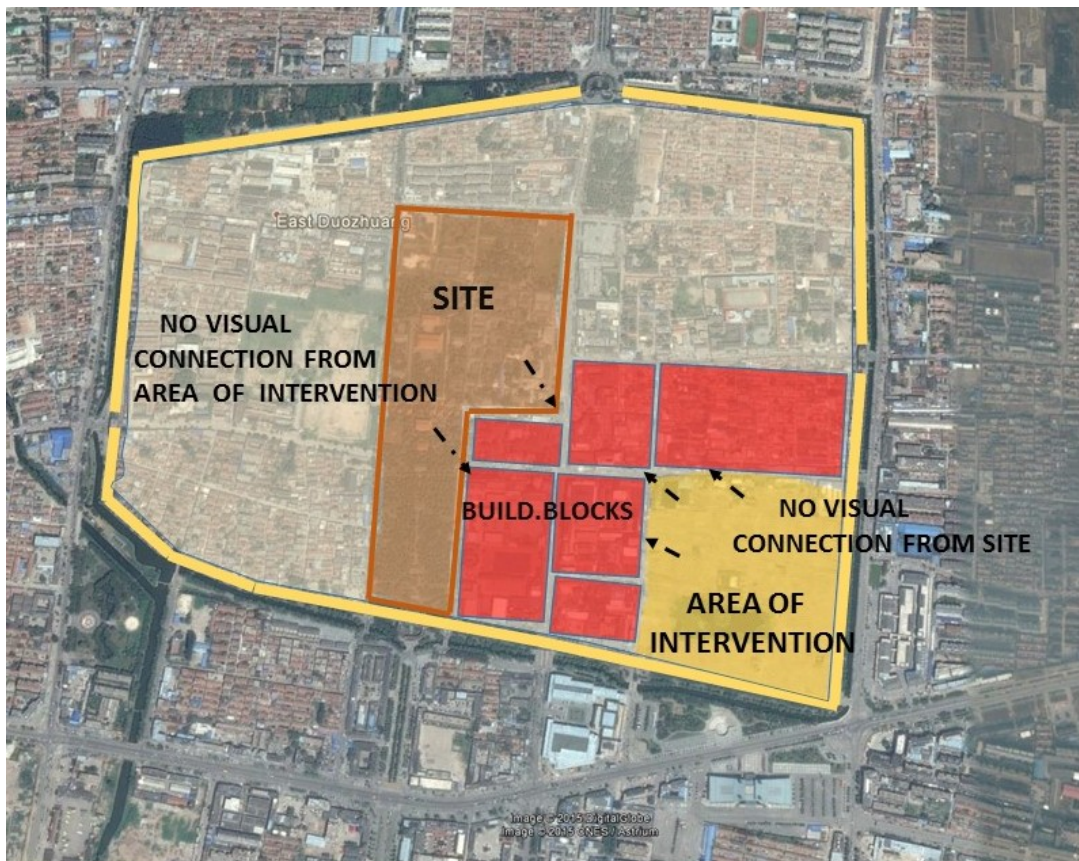
- **Review any follow-up measures to previous decisions of the World Heritage Committee on the state of conservation of the property and measures which the State Party plans to take to protect the outstanding universal value of the property**

Since its inscription in 1994, the property has only been discussed once by the Committee in 2014, the main follow-up is the organisation of this mission.





Map indicating the Temple of Confucius and the Kong family mansion boundaries and the buffer zone



Map indicating building blocks interrupting visual link between WHS and ancient panchi area





Site of Panchi Area after Demolition of houses



Heritage structures at Panchi Site along the Pond Area.



Building skyline of the buffer Zone from the Panchi Area



Pond Area of the Panchi Site





Remains of archaeological investigation trench to investigate boundaries of Panchi pond.

## 5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1994. The boundary of the inscribed property is aptly delineated as the area enclosed by the walls of Kong Family Mansion. The buffer zone for the property is defined as the area within the moat of the historical city of Qufu in the Ming Dynasty.

The Ancient Panchi area is located in the southeast corner of the ancient city of Qufu (built in the Ming Dynasty). The Ancient Panchi was first built during the Zhou Dynasty(11 century B.C. to 256 B.C.), recorded as the ruin where Duke Xi of the Lu State built a school. In ancient times, the schools founded by local lords always had a semicircle pond named Panchi. In the late Qing dynasty, this area was gradually abandoned. During the civil wars, especially the “Central China War” in 1930 and the 2 battles for Qufu in 1948 and 1949, most of the historical buildings were destroyed. Wengchang Memorial Hall, built on the northern bank of Panchi, as well as the Ancient Panchi, were listed as a county level priority protected monument and site in 1986, because of their notable historical value.

During the Third National Immovable Heritage Survey (TNIHS) in 2008, three more sites in this area were registered as monument along with Wenchang Memorial Hall and Ancient Panchi: two small houses built in the late Qing Dynasty and a cinema built in 1950s. The rest of the area was full of lousy housing built within the last half century. Since the 1970s, the environment of this area has deteriorated badly, it lacks basic infrastructure like drainage systems and gas pipe lines, and public security services like fire fighting and medical rescue can hardly be reached. Life here was not ideal at all, and the community was labelled a shanty town by local residents. From 1949 people from other parts of the country re-settled in this area, including merchants from 1978..

Due to the degrading health conditions and haphazard construction within the area, a comprehensive renovation project of the Ancient Panchi Area was strongly expected by local society and residents and was mentioned in the *Specific Planning of Cultural Industry in Shandong Province (2007-2015)*, the *Master Plan on Tourism Development of Shandong Province*, the *Master Planning of Qufu City* and the *Regulatory Planning of ancient city of Ming Qufu*. The Qufu Municipal Government launched the comprehensive renovation project of Ancient Panchi area as an important livelihood project. The planned area is 13.34 hectares.

According to the state of conservation report submitted by the State Party, the general objective of this redevelopment is:

- 1) to protect the historical sites and features, to improve the community qualities,
- 2) to optimize the ecosystem focusing water system,
- 3) to promote Confucianism and tourism, and
- 4) to build a liveable community.

**The main construction includes the Ancient Panchi park and other related facilities, with no plan to build a new hotel complex.**

The relocation (of residents) project began in the first half year of 2013 when preparation was ready. In total, 588 households were moved. After the demolition, a systematic archaeological survey was carried out in this area by the local department of cultural heritage. This survey and part-excavation enabled the recognition of the heritage composition of the Ancient Panchi Area and its findings suggested **strong archaeological evidence for connections between the Ancient Panchi Area and Panshui Bridge of the Confucius Temple, particularly in relation to the spatial landscape and to the ancient pond**, the boundaries of which have been investigated. Based on these archaeological findings, an experts meeting was organized by SPACH to review the development plans. The proposed design is being reviewed and modified as per the recommendations of expert committee.

Based on the visual documentation of the old settlement of Panchi Area (before demolition) it seems that there has been a lot of haphazard growth of the built fabric in the past 50 years. During the presentation given to the mission, it was stated by the State Party that before demolition, the concerned department conducted surveys and prepared an inventory and condition assessment report of each building within the complex.

Based on the observations at the property and the information provided by the State Party, the mission recommends that:

- 1. The inventory and condition assessment report of the buildings within the complex should be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review.** This is important in order to establish any impact on the OUV of the property due to demolitions carried out.
2. The results of the archaeological investigations should be presented in terms of evidence for the development of the street plan of the area and particularly its links to the early school and Panchi pond and their relationship to the Confucian Temple and **further targeted archaeological surveys should be undertaken** if necessary.
3. The pond is historic and contributes to the environment of the site. **The pond should be retained and conserved, its relationship with the Temple established and its catchment areas should not be disturbed by the proposed development.** The development plan should contain special area regulations / solutions concerning the rehabilitation of the pond area.
- 4. The revised development proposals for the whole of the Ancient Panchi area should respect the topography or history of the area as a significant part of the Ancient Lu city of Qufu.**
- 5. This revision should take account of adequate archaeological surveys/ investigations of the whole area to establish its relationship to the early**

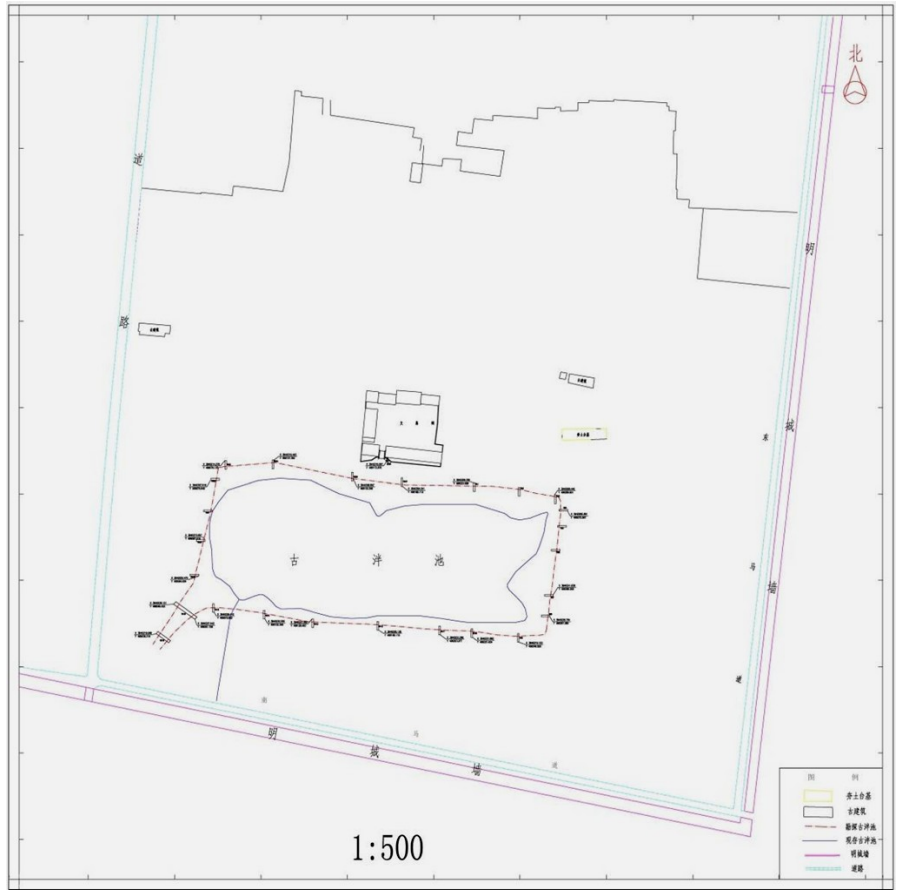


**layout of Qufu as the capital city of Lu State.**

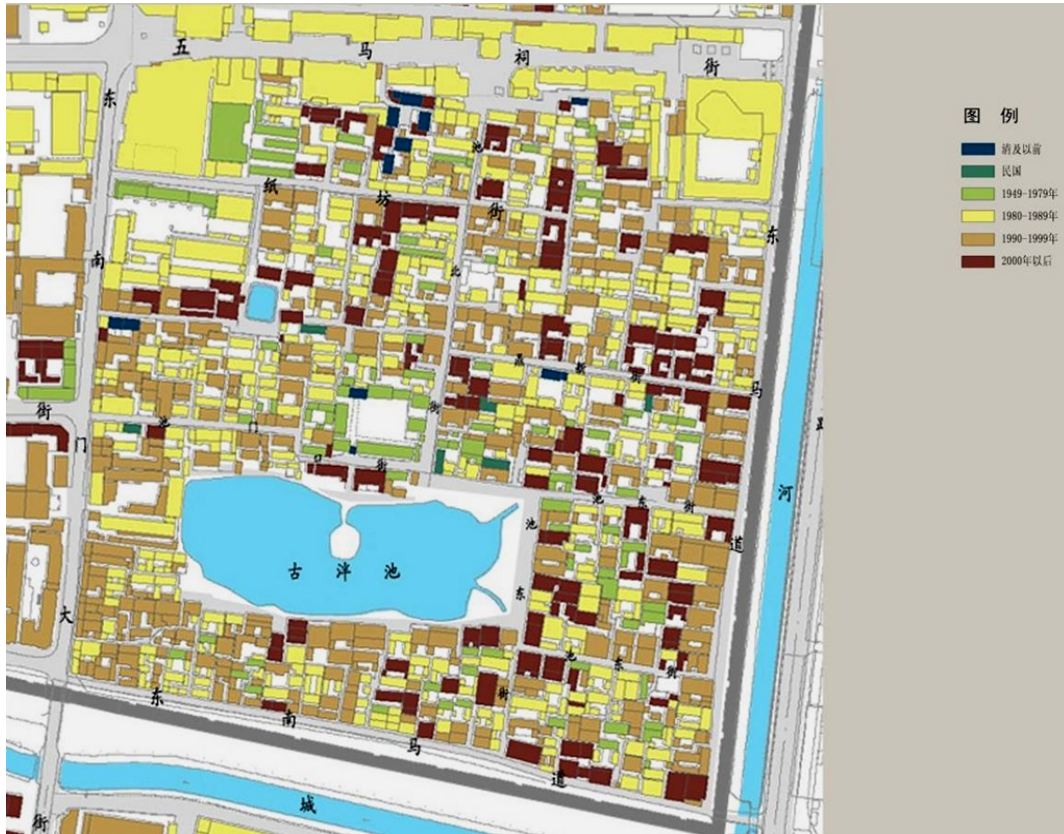
6. **The revised design and landscape proposals for the development of the Ancient Panchi Area should be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies before any further work is undertaken.** These proposals should include details of the buildings to be retained and be submitted with a **Heritage Impact Assessment of the proposed development.**
7. It is suggested that the State Party use this opportunity to redevelop the Ancient Panchi Area corresponding to the ***“doctrine of the mean of Confucianism on the building system as an exemplar of the ancient building system of ancient China” (Criteria iv).***
8. **The proposed new development should be based on detailed architectural and archaeological development control guidelines.** Some of the development control parameters have been provided by the State Party but are not sufficient. Such guidelines for the whole buffer zone (all of which lies within the area of the original walled city of Qufu) should be part of the overall Management Plan for the property and its buffer zone. Unregulated development or development not corresponding to the local architectural style and materials may impact the OUV of the site.
9. Though the state of conservation of the property in general is good, **a regular maintenance plan for the property should be prepared and implemented.** Various stone statues and elements in the World Heritage property, especially in cemetery, need urgent attention and an elaborate conservation programme is required to prevent further decay of the stone.
10. An overall **Management Plan** for the property and its setting should be developed and in due course submitted to ICOMOS for review.
11. **Detailed maps of the property and its buffer zone** should be prepared to an appropriate scale and submitted to the World Heritage Centre.

The State Party needs to implement the time-bound conservation of the stone sculptures, carvings and tablets with inscriptions and, considering the scale and magnitude, this programme may take about 5 years to complete. The State Party should initiate this process at the earliest convenience and if required request support from ICCROM.

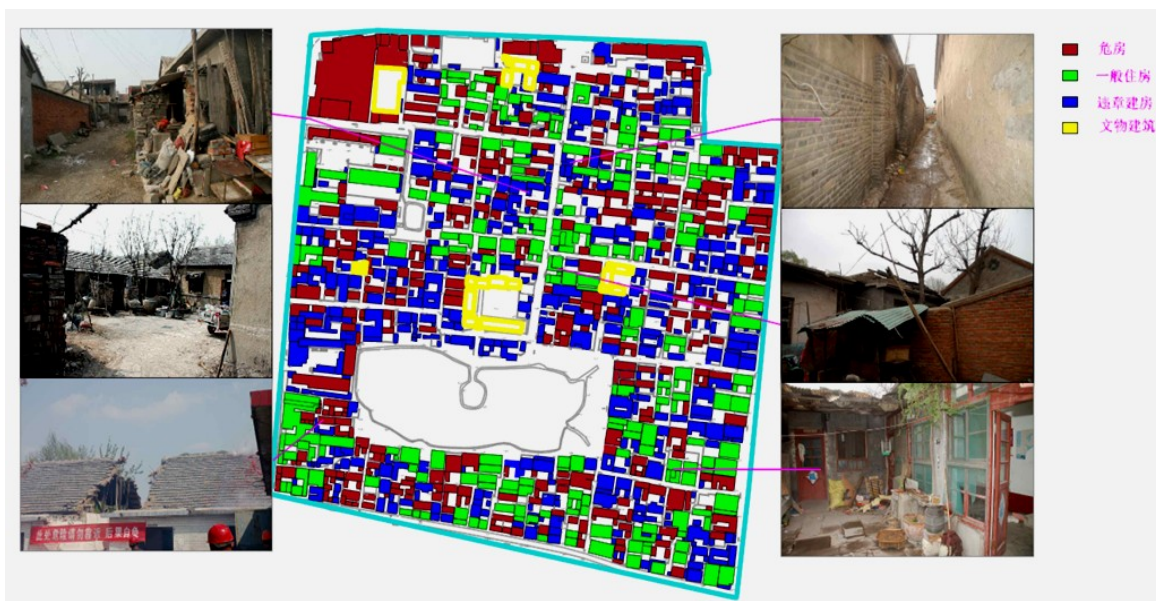
Regular monitoring of these stone sculptures and all other heritage elements of the property should be clearly inserted in the Management Plan of the property, and followed by a regular maintenance program.



Map: Boundaries of the Ancient Panchi Pond of the Qing Dynasty verified with the archaeological discoveries. (Source: CHIA Report by Beijing Jiangong Architectural Design and Research Institute, November 2014)



Map: Buildings in the Ancient Panchi Pond Area marked by time of construction.  
 (Source: CHIA Report by Beijing Jiagong Architectural Design and Research Institute, November 2014)



Map: Classification of buildings in the Ancient Panchi Pond Area (Source: CHIA Report by Beijing Jiagong Architectural Design and Research Institute, November 2014)

## Annex A

### Terms of Reference ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring Mission to the World Heritage property of the Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu (China) (C 704)

**22 - 29 November or 6 - 12 December 2014**

At its 38th session, the World Heritage Committee requested the State Party of China to invite an ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the World Heritage property of the Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu (Decision **38 COM 7B.11**).

In accordance with Decision **38 COM 7B.11** adopted at the 38th session of the World Heritage Committee (Doha, 2014), and in light of the state of conservation report, the reactive monitoring mission should address the following key issues:

1. Assess the state of conservation of the property and the potential impacts that the large-scale demolition and redevelopment of the Ancient *Panchi* area in the Buffer Zone may have on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), including authenticity and integrity, of the property;
2. Review the adequacy of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the Ancient Panchi area project;
3. In the light of recent development decisions, review the management system for the property, including approaches to undertaking Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) as part of all proposals for all major restorations or new constructions, in accordance with the ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties for proposed projects;
4. In line with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, assess any other relevant conservation issues that may negatively impact on the OUV of the property,
5. Review the complete conservation plan for the property that is currently undergoing approval and assess progress with the development of a Management Plan for the property;
6. Hold consultations with the Chinese national and local authorities and relevant stakeholders to review the progress made in addressing the concerns expressed by the World Heritage Committee in its decisions.

Based on the results of the above-mentioned assessments and discussions with the State Party representatives and stakeholders, the mission will develop recommendations for the Government of China and the World Heritage Committee based on a formal assessment of the new developments and their impact on the property's OUV, and will provide guidance to the State Party on the development of an integrated conservation and management strategy, including approaches to HIA that will ensure the strict protection of the property's Outstanding Universal Value. It should be noted that these recommendations and guidance will be provided within the mission report (see below), and not during the mission.

The mission will prepare a concise report on the findings and recommendations within 6 weeks following the site visit, in line with the World Heritage Centre reactive monitoring mission report Format.

## **Annex B**

### **Composition of mission team**

Mr Munish Pandit (ICOMOS)

### **Participants List with Designation**

Mr. Liu Yang

Chief of Division of World Cultural Heritage, State Administration of Cultural Heritage, PRC

Mr. Zheng Jun

Chief of Secretariat of Chinese Monuments and Sites Protection Commission (ICOMOS, China)

Mr. Wang Yi

Engineer of Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage, Interpreter

Mr. You Shaoping

Vice-Director of Shandong Provincial Administration of Cultural Heritage

Mr. Ni Guosheng

Chief of Cultural Heritage Section, Shandong Provincial Administration of Cultural Heritage

Mdm. Ding Haiyan

Director of Jining Municipal Administration of Cultural Relics

Mr. Du Weihai

Deputy Director of Jining Municipal Administration of Cultural Relics

Mr. Li Changsheng,

Party Secretary, Qufu Municipal Committee of the CPC

Mr. Zhao Yonghe

Deputy Party Secretary, Qufu Municipal Committee of the CPC

Mr. Zhang Linghua

Member of the Standing Committee, Qufu Municipal Committee of the CPC,

Director of General Office, Qufu Municipal Committee of the CPC

Mr. Ge Junyue

Deputy Director of Qufu Municipal Cultural Industry Demonstration Quarter Management Committee

Mr. Wang Yudong

Director of Qufu Municipal Bureau of Cultural Market Comprehensive Law Enforcement

Mr. Kong Deping

Director of Qufu Municipal Administration of Cultural Relics

Mr. Kong Yi

Director of Qufu Municipal Management Committee of Cultural Relics

Mr. Zhou Peng  
Deputy Director of Qufu Municipal Management Committee of Cultural Relics

Mr. Zhang Long  
Head of Management Office of the Temple of Confucius, Qufu Municipal  
Administration of Cultural Relics

Mr. Jia Jikun  
Head of Management Office of Kong Family Mansion, Qufu Municipal  
Administration of Cultural Relics

Mr. Li Yuguo  
Head of Management Office of the Cemetery of Confucius, Qufu Municipal  
Administration of Cultural Relics

Mr. Yang Jinquan  
Chief of World Heritage Monitoring Office, Qufu Municipal Administration of Cultural  
Relics

Ms. Fan Yajie  
Head of General Office, Qufu Municipal Administration of Cultural Relics

Mr. Kong Xiangmin  
Chief of Qufu San Kong Ancient Architecture & Engineering Management Service

Mr. Xu Huichen  
Senior Engineer of Qufu San Kong Ancient Architecture & Engineering  
Management Service

Mdm. Wu Jing  
Deputy Mayor of Zhoucheng Municipal Committee of the CPC

Mr. Li Bin  
Director of Zhoucheng Municipal Administration of Cultural Relics

## **Annex C**

### **Itinerary**

#### **8<sup>th</sup>, December 2014**

Reception at Beijing

Mr. Liu Yang, Chief of Heritage Section, Chinese State Administration of Cultural Heritage;

Mr. Zheng Jun, Chief of Secretariat of Chinese Monuments and Sites Protection Commission;

Mr. Wang Yi, Engineer of Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage;

Mr. You Shaoping, Vice-Director of Shandong Provincial Administration of Cultural Heritage,

Mr. Ni Guosheng, Chief of Cultural Heritage Section, Shandong Provincial Administration of Cultural Heritage.

#### **9<sup>th</sup>, December**

##### **Travel from Beijing to Qufu**

##### **14:30-17:30 Visiting the Temple of Confucius, the Kong Family Mansion, and Archives of the Kong Family Mansion**

Responsible Officers:

**Mr. Zhang Long**, Head of Management Office of the Temple of Confucius, Qufu Municipal Administration of Cultural Relics;

**Mr. Jia Jikun**, Head of Management Office of the Kong Family Mansion, Qufu Municipal Administration of Cultural Relics;

**Mr. Kong Xiangjun**, assistant curator of Archives of the Kong Family Mansion, Qufu Municipal Administration of Cultural Relics and

**Mr. Kong Xiangmin**, Chief of Qufu San Kong Ancient Architecture & Engineering Management Service.

##### **Accompanied by**

Mr. Zhao Yonghe,

Mr. Ge Junyue,

Mr. Kong Deping,

Mr. Yang Jinquan,

Ms. Fan Yajie and

Ms. Wang Yiwen (Interpreter and Guide)

#### **10<sup>th</sup>, December**

##### **09:10-10:20 Visiting the Cemetery of Confucius.**

Responsible Officer:

**Mr. Li Yuguo**, Head of Management Office of the Cemetery of Confucius, Qufu Municipal Administration of Cultural Relics.

##### **Accompanied by**



Mr.Kong Deping,  
Mr. Li Yuguo,  
Mr.Yang Jinquan and  
Ms.Wang Yiwen(Interpreter and Guide)

**10:30-11:50 An On-The-Spot Investigation in the Area of Ancient Pan Pond**

Responsible Officers: Mr.Ge Junyue and Mr. Wang Yudong

Responsible Officers of the relevant departments: Lu Cheng Sub-district Office of Qufu, Qufu Municipal Bureau of Urban Planning, and Qufu Municipal Housing Expropriation Office

**Accompanied by**

Mr.Zhao Yonghe,  
Mr.Ge Junyue,  
Mr. Kong Deping,  
Mr. Wang Yudong,  
Mr.Yang Jinquan and  
Ms.Wang Yiwen(Interpreter and Guide),

Commentator: Mr.Ge Junyue

**12:00-14:00 Lunch**

**14:00-17:50 Conversation** (2# conference room in Oriental Confucians Garden Hotel)

Report on the conservation planning of “*San Kong*” (the Temple of Confucius, the Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion), and the Protection and Management of World Heritage Sites.

Report on the Analysis, Assessment and Overview of the impact of the Ancient Panchi Pond Project on the Temple of Confucius, the Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion.

Meeting of stakeholders in the area of Ancient Pan Pond (1# conference room in Oriental Confucians Garden Hotel)

**Participants:**

Mr. Li Changsheng,  
Mr. Zhao Yonghe,  
Mr. Ge Junyue,  
Mr. Kong Deping,  
Mr. Wang Yudong,  
Mr. Kong Yi,  
Mr. Zhou Peng,  
Mr. Yang Jinquan;

Responsible Officers from Qufu Lu Cheng Sub-district Office, Qufu Municipal Bureau of Urban Planning, and Qufu Municipal Housing Expropriation Office, Ming Cheng Design Institute, and the Old Ming City Headquarter.

Mr. You Shaoping presides at the meeting, Mr. Yang Jinquan makes the report.  
Interpreter: Mr.Wang Yi,  
A Back up for translation: Ms. Wang Yiwen

The Responsible Officers from Qufu Lu Cheng Sub-district Office organizes the meeting of 10 stakeholders in the area of Ancient Pan Pond, the Responsible Officers from Qufu Lu Cheng Sub-district Office, Qufu Municipal Bureau of Urban Planning, and Qufu Municipal Housing Expropriation Office and Ming Cheng Design Institute are present at the meeting.

## **11<sup>th</sup>, December**

### **09:00-11:30 Visiting Confucius Temple on Mt.Nishan**

Responsible Officer:

**Mr. Zhang Yong**, Head of the Management Office of Cultural Relics of Mt.Nishan.

Accompanied by

Mr. Kong Deping,

Mr. Yang Jinquan,

Mr. Guan Jie(Guide) and

Ms. Wang Yiwen(Interpreter).

### **12:00-14:00 Lunch**

**14:00-17:30** Visiting the Temple of Mencius and the Meng Family Mansion in the city of Zhoucheng.

Responsible Officers:

Mdm. Wu Jing, Deputy Mayor of Zhoucheng Municipal Committee of the CPC;

Mr. Li Bin, Director of Zhoucheng Municipal Administration of Cultural Relics

Accompanied by

Mr. Kong Deping,

Mr. Yang Jinquan,

Ms. Fan Yajie and

Ms. Wang Yiwen(Interpreter and Guide).

## **12<sup>th</sup>, December**

### **10:00 Return to Beijing**

Annex D

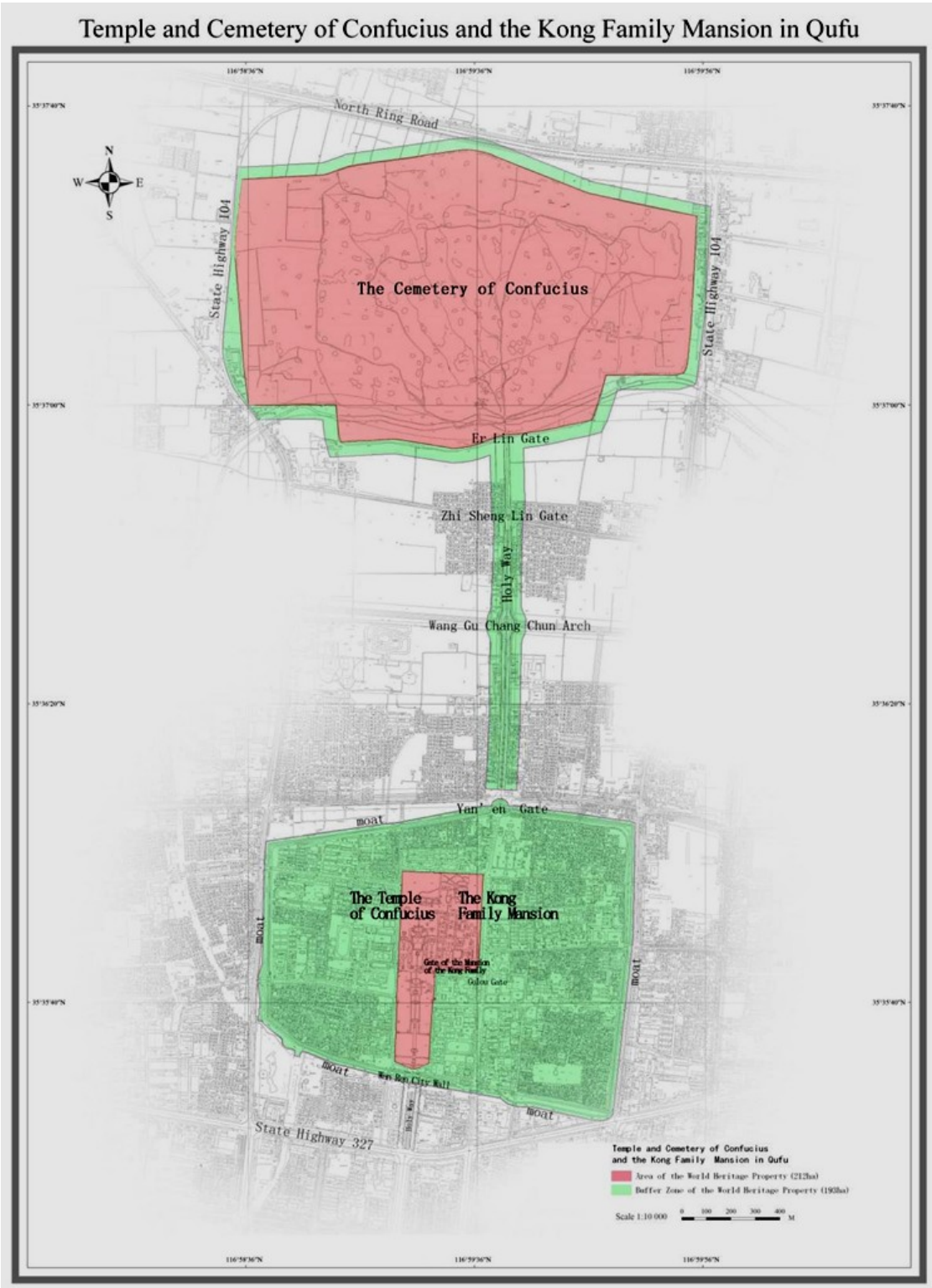


Fig. 1 The property area and buffer zone of the Temple of Confucius, the Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion (Source: SACH)



Fig. 2: Effect picture of the Ancient Panchi Pond Area (Source: SACH)

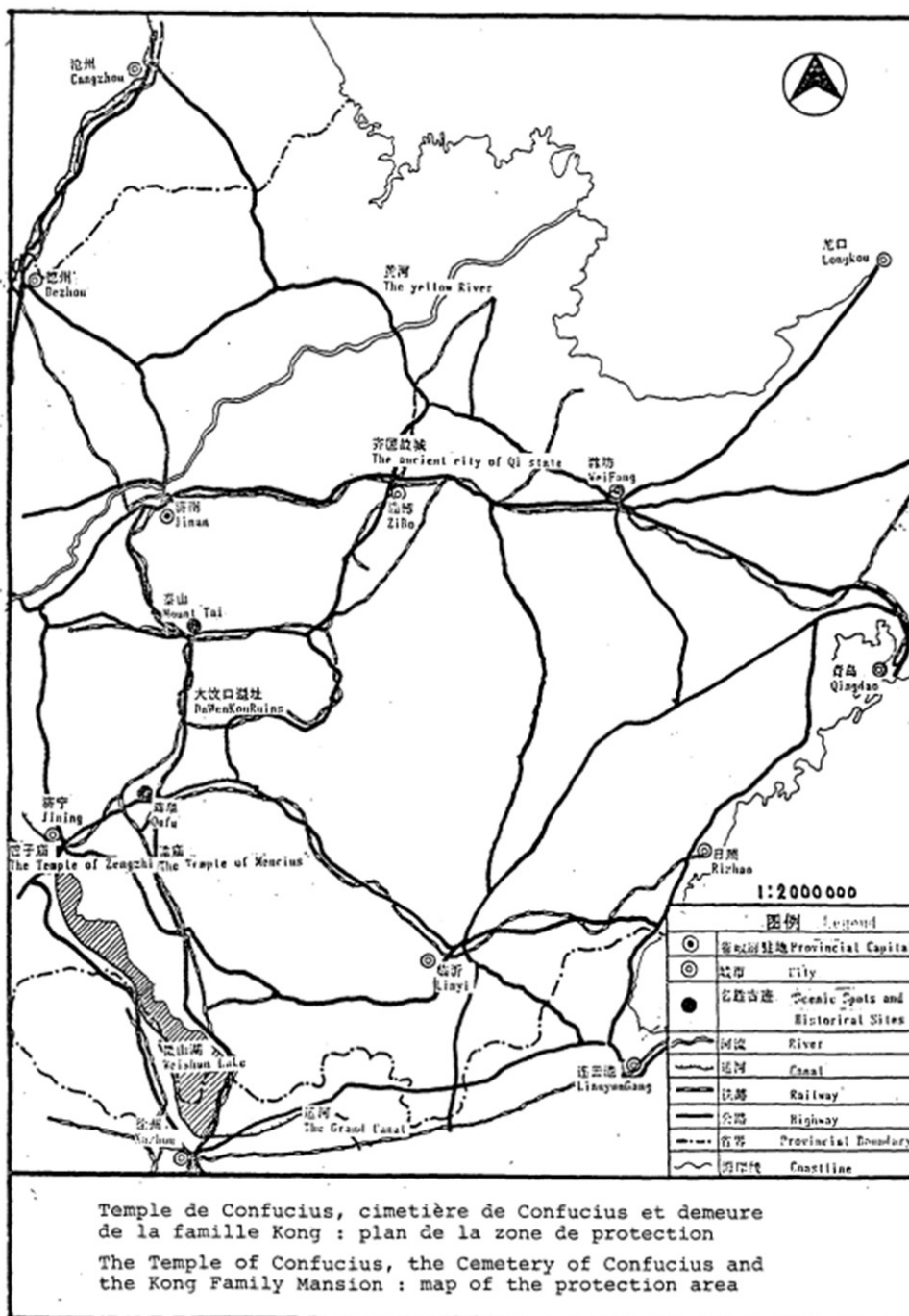


Fig. 3: Condition of the Ancient Panchi Pond in early 2013 (Source: SACH)





Fig. 4: Artist impression of proposed new buildings in the Ancient Panchi Pond Area (Source: SACH)



This is the only available map on the property; there is a need for additional maps, showing delimitation of the property and the buffer zone