
Monuments and Sites in Kaesong (DPR of Korea) No 1278rev

Official name as proposed by the State Party

The Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong

Location

Kaesong City, North Hwanghae Province
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Brief description

The ensemble of monuments and sites at Kaesong testifies to the history and culture of the Koryo Dynasty from the 10th to 14th centuries, embodying the political, cultural philosophical and spiritual values of the capital of the unified state through the geomantic layout of the city, palace and tomb complexes, the urban defence system of walls and gates, and educational institutions. The period was a key phase in Korean history; the culmination of developments in earlier periods and covering the transition from Buddhist to Confucian philosophy, which in turn contributed to cultural development in East Asia.

Category of property

In terms of categories of cultural property set out in Article I of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this is a serial nomination of 12 *monuments* and *sites*.

1 Basic data

Included in the Tentative List

20 May 2000

International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund for preparing the Nomination

None

Date received by the World Heritage Centre

17 January 2007

Background

This is a deferred nomination (32 COM, Quebec, 2008).

The World Heritage Committee adopted the following decision (Decision 32 COM 8B.21):

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1,*

2. *Defers the examination of the nomination of the Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:*

- a) *reconsider and sufficiently justify the selection of the nominated properties as significant and representative examples of the Koryo Dynasty and its capital Kaesong;*
 - b) *redefine the boundaries of the property and the buffer zones in order to include all the significant heritage components and the cultural and natural settings of the nominated properties. This consideration could take into account the possibility of linking some monuments and sites in Kaesong by extending the buffer zones in order to encompass significant examples of traditional architecture;*
 - c) *ensure that potential threats to the values of the property caused by future development can be managed by the definition of appropriate buffer zones;*
3. *Recommends that, in case of a revised nomination, as the property and buffer zones must be revised by the State Party, an on-site mission should be arranged to test the appropriateness of the new proposed boundaries;*
4. *Further recommends that:*
- d) *the Management Plan should take into account the impact of the current economic transformation of the region and its potential effects on social and cultural aspects that could impact the nominated monuments and sites. This should be especially considered for properties located in Kaesong;*
 - e) *in order to improve the monitoring system, it is necessary to review some indicators so as to define exactly what to measure, and to improve and update the documentation techniques.*

On 14 February 2011 the State Party submitted a revised nomination.

Consultations

ICOMOS has consulted several independent experts.

Technical Evaluation Mission

An ICOMOS technical evaluation mission visited the property from 26 September to 1 October 2012.

Additional information requested and received from the State Party

For the revised nomination, ICOMOS sent a letter to the State Party on 21 September 2012 requesting clarification on Identification and Boundaries; Justification (the nature of Kaesong's contribution to cultural development in Far East Asia; Comparative Analysis; Authenticity (the proposed restoration of Taesong Hall); the Buffer Zone, and Management. A response was received from the State Party on 19 October 2012 and the information has been included in relevant sections below. A second letter was sent to the State party on 20 December 2012 requesting additional information on protection and boundaries. A response was received from the State Party on 27 February 2013 and the information has been included in relevant sections below.

Date of ICOMOS approval of this report

6 March 2013

2 The property

Description

The Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong are located within the built-up area of Kaesong and extend into the foothills of the mountainous area to the west of the town. They comprise twelve separate property components totalling 494.2ha and are surrounded by a buffer zone of 5,222.1ha. In response to the request of the World Heritage Committee at its 32nd session, decision 32 COM 8B.21 point 2. a), the revised nomination has deleted two of the sites some distance to the north that were previously included in the nominated property to concentrate on an ensemble of monuments and sites at Kaesong that represents the ruling base of the Koryo dynasty (918-1392) with their associated tombs. The buffer zone has been extended to enclose all the nominated property components and now comprises the basin in which Kaesong City is sited including areas of traditional architecture, and the hilly areas to the west where the royal tombs are located. It includes the geomantic markers around the city: Mt Songak to the north, Mt Jine to the west, Mt Puhung and Tokam Peak to the east and Mt Ryongsu to the south; and Mt Mansu, Ripam, Sinjong-dong, Myongrung-dong and Tumun-dong villages in the western part to the south of the tombs.

Five of the nominated property components are five separate sections of the Kaesong City Walls. The other seven nominated property components are the Manwoldae Palace archaeological site and remains of the Kaesong Chomsongdae (an astronomical and meteorological observatory); the Kaesong Namdae Gate (the main southern city gate); Koryo Songgyungwan (a former high state education institute which educated Koryo national officials); Sungyang Sowon (a Confucian private school); Sonjuk Bridge and Phyochung Monuments (the latter being two commemorative steles); Mausoleum of King Wang Kon with associated Seven Tombs Cluster and Myongrung Tombs Cluster; and the Mausoleum of King Kongmin.

Manwoldae & Kaesong Chomsongdae

Manwoldae is the site of the Royal Palace of the Koryo, built in 919 AD and burnt down to the stone foundations during a foreign invasion in 1361. Located in accordance with geomantic principles at the southern foot of Mt Songak as its northern guardian mountain, it is surrounded by Mounts Janam, Jine and Jujak as the other three guardian mountains. To the south of the palace Kwangmyong Stream flows from northwest to southeast. The central group of palace buildings has been excavated to expose three main halls and subsidiary buildings stepping up the site, on a slightly staggered axis to suit the terrain, and accessed from the south through three gates on axis with the first and lowest terrace. This was reached via four groups of 33 steps across the front, indicating a higher level for the palace than the second heaven in Buddhist cosmology. To the west are the largely unexcavated remains of halls, shrines and temples. To the

east there were also palace buildings, gardens, ponds, pavilions and temples. These await a detailed archaeological survey. The names and usage of palace remains have been identified in historical records.

The remains of the Kaesong Chomsongdae observatory, being the raised granite platform which carried the apparatus for surveying the heavens, are located to the east of the palace. Astronomy was important to the Koryo both for agricultural and other economic activities and for predicting auspicious periods according to the positions of the celestial bodies. Historical records include the results of astronomical and meteorological surveys taken over the whole Koryo period. The observatory dates from about 919 and is said to be one of the two earliest worldwide. The surrounding area awaits a detailed archaeological survey. The area of the nominated property component is 43.5ha.

Kaesong City Walls

The city walls originally comprised the innermost Palocham Wall of 896, within which the palace was later built; the Outer Wall built 1009-1029 to surround the city, connecting the mountains that protect it according to geomancy (Mt Songak, Mt Puhung, Tokam Peak, Mt Ryongsu and Mt Jine); and the Inner Wall built 1391-3.

The largest component includes part of the outer wall south of Mt Jine; the east, north and west sections of the Palocham Wall including the Yongpyong and Jaan gates; the north and west sections of the Outer Wall including Songdo Gate, and the section of the Inner Wall running south from the Songdo Gate. The second largest component is the southern section of the Outer Wall to the east and west of Mt Ryongsu. Two further nominated components are sections of the western part of the Outer Wall, one between Mt Puhung and Tokam Peak, the other running along the west side of Tokam Peak. The fifth nominated component is a section of the southern part of the Inner Wall, west of the Kaesong Namdae Gate. The walls are constructed of granite with an earthen core. The nominated property area extends 5m either side of the five nominated wall sections. The five nominated property components of the Kaesong Walls total 175.8ha.

Kaesong Namdae Gate

The Kaesong Namdae Gate was built as the main south gate, one of five gates in the Inner Wall, in 1393, and is the oldest of all the long-standing gates on the Korean Peninsula. It is now a freestanding monument in the middle of an intersection in central Kaesong City, separating the northern and southern parts of the city. The ground storey of the Gate is constructed of granite slabs with an arched gateway in the centre. The upper section is a single-storey wooden pavilion three bays long by two bays wide with a hipped gable roof. It now houses one of five major bells in Korea, the Yonbok temple bell made in 1346. The nominated property component covers 0.5ha.

Koryo Songgyungwan

Koryo Songgyungwan was the highest state educational institution for training officials of the central government in the period of the Koryo dynasty. It is the oldest existing in Korea, having been developed from an earlier national educational institution in 1308. Located around 2.5 km west of Manwoldae within the line of the Outer Wall but outside the Inner Wall, the nominated property component comprises 17 structures in a treed setting, including the Myongrung lecture hall and associated student accommodation with a triple gate leading to the Shrine compound; the Taesong Hall and shrines where memorial services for Confucius and famous Confucian scholars were held; and to the west of the hall compound three pagodas, a stupa and other monuments. Visitor facilities are located to the south of the hall complex. The area of the nominated property component is 3.5ha.

Sungyang Sowon

To commemorate Jong Mong Ju (1337-1392), a minister in the late Koryo government who was assassinated during the overthrow of the Koryo by Ri Song Gye, Sungyang Sowon was built on the site of Jong's former home in 1573. Stepping up the lower rise of Mt Janam, 500m east of Kaesong Namdae Gate, the Sowon comprises a lecture hall in the south and a shrine compound in the north. The latter includes the rooms where memorial services for Jong Mong Ju and other famous Confucian scholars were held. The area of the nominated property component is 2.9 ha.

Sonjuk Bridge and Phyochung Monuments

Sonjuk Bridge built of granite posts, beams and slabs across the Sonjuk Stream is where the assassination of Jong Mong Ju took place. Located about 500m east of Jong's former house, it is 8.35m long and 3.36m wide. Stone railings were added in 1780. To the east is a later bridge built in 1780 and a number of monuments dating from the Ri period, including one set up in 1641 to commemorate Jong Mong Ju's loyalty. The two large, stone Phyochung Monuments of 1740 (northern) and 1872 (southern) are housed in a pavilion to the west of the Bridge and surrounded by a fence with a triple gate. The monuments comprise large turtle-shaped granite plinths weighing over ten tons, supporting black marble stelae inscribed with poems commemorating Jong Mong Ju, and topped by pavilion-style hipped-gable caps carved from granite with dragon reliefs. The area of the nominated property component is 1.8ha.

Mausoleum of King Wang Kon, Seven Tombs cluster and Myongrung tombs cluster

The Mausoleum of King Wang Kon, founder-king of the Koryo, is located 3km west of Manwoldae and is approached from the small plain to the south via steps and terraces rising up the lower slope of Mt Mansu. The stone-roofed burial chamber is covered by a turf-covered earth mound, with decorative wall and ceiling paintings including astrological constellations on the ceiling. The mound is surrounded by a stone slab screen carved in relief with the

signs of the zodiac. This is surrounded in turn by stone railings, stone tigers, pillars, a stone lantern and a stone table. On both sides of the approach stairs are statues of military and civil officials. The seven tombs located along a ridge across a valley to the north-west of the Mausoleum are assumed to be royal tombs although the identities of those buried have not been established. They date from the 12th-13th centuries and comprise earth mounds surrounded by dodecagonal screen slabs, stone railings and stone animals. There is a celestial design drawn on the ceiling of the easternmost tomb. The tombs have been robbed several times. The Myongrung Cluster is located at the base of a mountain 1km south-west of the Mausoleum of King Wang Kon and comprises three tombs: the Myong tomb of Chungmok, 29th king of Koryo, and two other tombs, the identities of which are not known. All three date from the mid 14th C. The design and layout are similar to the other tombs; the Myong tomb retains traces of murals on its flat stone walls and part of a celestial design on the flat ceiling. The area of the nominated property component is 214.6ha

Mausoleum of King Kongmin

The mausoleum of the 31st king of Koryo, Kongmin, and that of his queen Princess Roguk stand side by side. They consist of two mounds each over one tomb chamber and are located on the topmost of four terraces halfway up the Muson Peak of Mt Pongmyong, 3km west of the Mausoleum of King Wang Kon and were completed in 1372. The walls of the tomb chambers have mural paintings depicting the twelve zodiac figures, and the ceiling has a celestial design. The mounds are surrounded by screen slabs carved with twelve zodiac figures, in turn encircled by railings with stone sheep and stone tigers alternately arranged. Statues of civil and military figures are placed on each side of the stairs connecting the terraces. To the east at the foot of the lowest terrace is a hall for memorial services and on the west is the site of the Kwangthongbojeson Temple, built to the memory of the king and queen, with its monument to the east. This double mound form of tomb for king and queen was followed during the Ri dynasty which took over the Koryo. The area of the nominated property component is 51.6ha.

History and development

The Koryo dynasty (918-1392) oversaw a period of relatively stable government for 475 years, unifying the country in spite of interruptions due to the military coup in 1170, and fighting off several foreign invasions. Buddhism was the official religion but Confucianism provided the underlying principles of government and Confucian scholars and bureaucrats began to prevail over Buddhism during the second half of the period. Taoism implanted the concept of eternal life in the Koryo people and influenced the building of tombs with their protective screens bearing reliefs of the twelve zodiac figures. Geomancy influenced social life and guided the selection and layout of sites for the capital, royal palace, royal tombs and temples. Kaesong was located south of Mt Songak, predicted as an auspicious location by geomancers, and the Wang family moved there. Wang Kon was born in 877 and built the first

city walls (Palocham walls) in 896, becoming lord and founding the dynasty in 918, unifying the Korean Peninsula in 936. His palace was built on the site of his family house. In the 11th and 12th centuries, Kaesong flourished as a commercial city, trading through its port, Pyokrando on the lower reaches of the Ryesong River. From here the Koryo exported its celadon, silks, paper, folding fans and ginseng to Song China, Jurchen, Khitan and Japan and other countries through Arab merchants. When the Ri dynasty, which entirely rejected Buddhism, replaced the Koryo in 1393, Seoul became the capital and Kaesong was reduced to a regional city. Pyokrando ceased operating as a trading port and temples in Kaesong were destroyed. However the Inner Wall surrounding Kaesong City continued to be repaired by the Ri dynasty up until 1873, after which several gates and sections of wall were demolished during Japanese colonial rule in accordance with the urban development plan, including the walls either side of Kaesong Namdae Gate. Roads and a railway line now pass through the southern part of the outer walled city from east to west.

In 1950 the Pavilion above the Namdae Gate was burnt down during US bombing, but since 1954 has been gradually reconstructed on the basis of its remaining corner stones, early photographs and information from local people. From 1956 the Kaesong Walls began to be managed by the Kaesong Conservation Committee of Cultural Relics and Remains and various sections have since been repaired.

Manwoldae was destroyed by fire several times during invasions and not retained by the Ri dynasty, and Kaesong Chomsongdae observatory was also abandoned. The palace site became a venue for gatherings of the local people who later prevented US troops building military barracks there following World War II. During the Korean War (1950-53) the southern part of the central complex suffered bomb damage but this was reconstructed by local people and the Korean People's Army in 1953-54 and then registered as a National Treasure Site. Excavations were undertaken in 1973-74 by the Archaeological Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences and again from 2007 to 2009.

Koryo Songgyungwan was burnt down by Japanese invaders in 1392; rebuilt over nine years from 1602, and repaired several times between 1677 and 1855. Kaesong Shrine was built to the west of Taesong Hall in 1701. The complex was converted to a museum in 1988 and now houses 10,000 relics unearthed or collected in the Kaesong area. Sungyang Sowon was repaired in the 17th and 19th centuries but remains essentially intact except that the outer gate was changed to a triple gate in the early 20th century. It has been continuously used as a school.

In 1780 a parapet was set up by a descendant of Jong Mong Ju to block traffic on Sonjuk Bridge and he had a new bridge built beside the old one to carry traffic. The pavilion of the Phyochung Monuments, triple gate and fence were repaired in 1957, 1980 and 2001 respectively.

The Mausoleum of King Wang Kon has been repaired several times, including major works in the 18th and 19th centuries during which the positions of the screen slabs and railings were altered. The mound was enlarged and the stone structures rebuilt in 1994.

In 1905 the Mausoleum of King Kongmin was dynamited at the back and robbed. It was repaired in 1989.

3 Justification for inscription, integrity and authenticity

Comparative analysis

In this revised nomination, the nominated property components have been reduced to the remaining elements of the capital city of the Koryo dynasty and its associated tombs, within their geomantic landscape setting. As such it has been compared in terms of representing an interchange of human values, testimony to a cultural tradition/civilisation and as a capital exhibiting the transitional stage of government between Buddhism and Confucianism, with other capitals in Korea, China and Japan.

Within the Korean Peninsula, the city is compared with Pyongyang, the 3rd capital of the Koryo (277BC-AD668, Tentative List), DPR of Korea; Kyongju, the capital of the Silla (57BC-AD935), Republic of Korea, and Seoul, capital of the Ri dynasty (1392-1905), Republic of Korea. There are various physical differences illustrative of the influences and period in which they were built. Very little can be traced of Kyongju's defence system and its palace remains buried. Kaesong is the first to adopt a geomantic setting and layout, although its walls are in the same style as built by the Koguryo at Pyongyang. The Manwoldae Palace of Kaesong adopted the siting of Pyongyang's palace, Anhak up a mountain slope, but unlike Anhak was laid out according to the topography, rather than on a strict axis. Seoul, capital of the Ri dynasty which ousted the Koryo, then adopted the layout of Kaesong in building the city walls linking mountainous areas according to geomantic principles. Its main palace, Kyongbok (1394-1395), differed from Manwoldae in being laid out in the plain on axial principles related to the Confucian hierarchical system. The later Changdok Palace (1405) followed Manwoldae in being laid out according to the natural terrain. It can be seen that Kaesong is illustrative of its time and place, bringing together influences from the earlier Buddhist influenced Koguryo capital with geomancy, and combining the earlier Koguryo stone-chambered earthen mound tomb type with Taoist influenced mural decoration in geomantic settings. The idea of a Songgyungwan (education institute for state bureaucrats) was adopted in Seoul, but is laid out differently. Koryo Songgyungwan was the first in Korea. Sungyang Sowon, the Sonjuk Bridge and Phyochung monuments pertain famously to Kaesong as the site of the former house, assassination place and monument to a famous Koryo minister, who supported reform of the existing government. As a private Confucian academy the Sowon emphasises the

transition from Buddhist to Confucian principles of government during the late Koryo.

The nomination dossier compares the property with cities of the Tang dynasty (618-907) – Changan (Tentative List as part of the Chinese Section of the Silk Road), and the North Song (960-1126) – Kaifeng in China, and the capital city of the Heijyokyo (645-784) – Nara in Japan (1998, criteria (ii), (iii), (iv) & (vi)). The layout of these cities similarly illustrates their time and place as in Korea, with Kaesong representing a development in terms of adopting geomantic principles for its layout and setting. In this Kaesong can be compared with the Citadel of the Ho Dynasty in Vietnam (2011, criteria (ii) & (iv)), and with the Ming capital, Nanjing in China. The outer wall of the former connected the geomantic markers around the citadel located in the plain with an earthen defensive wall of around 10km constructed in 1399. The palace city of the latter is also located in the plain, and the outer wall was constructed by the first Ming emperor from 1368 to follow the surrounding topography for a length of around 38km. The Kaesong outer wall however is three centuries earlier in date. It is argued in the nomination dossier that the Koryo did not follow the patterns and values of East Asia in designing a city, its defence system and royal tombs, but developed its own in line with its particular conditions. It is argued that comparison with the imperial tombs of the Tang (619-907); imperial tombs of the North Song (960-1126), and royal tombs after the Nara period (7th to late 19th century) shows that the Koryo royal tombs made significant contributions to establishing the traditions of (later) royal tombs in the Korean Peninsula. These appear to be the astronomical and astrological interior decorations attributed to the influence of Taoism. In its clarification in response to ICOMOS the State Party argues that these and geomantic planning and defence concepts were transmitted via Kaesong's extensive trading contacts. ICOMOS notes that the World Heritage listed Changdeokgung Palace Complex (1997, criteria (ii), (iii) & (iv)), the World Heritage listed Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty (2009, (iii), (iv) & (vi)), and Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties (2000, criteria (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) & (vi)) are later in date.

The World Heritage listed Gyeongju Historic Areas property in the Republic of Korea is earlier in date, and is listed primarily for its Buddhist art of the Silla dynasty (2000, criteria (ii) & (iii)), as is the Complex of Koguryo Tombs, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (2004, criteria (i), (ii), (iii) & (iv)) and the Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom in China (2004, criteria (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) & (v)).

ICOMOS considers that the comparative analysis justifies the selection of sites. The revised nomination dossier has reinforced the comparisons with the neighbouring countries in order to better understand the specificities and qualities of Kaesong.

ICOMOS considers that the comparative analysis justifies consideration of this property for the World Heritage List.

Justification of Outstanding Universal Value

The nominated property is considered by the State Party to be of Outstanding Universal Value as a cultural property for the following reasons:

- The Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong exhibit the synthesis of cultural, spiritual and political values of pre-existing states unified under the Koryo and the interchange of such values with other neighbouring states.
- The nominated property testifies to the formation of Koryo national and cultural identity as Buddhism gave way to neo-Confucianism in East Asia.
- The nominated property was the capital of the Koryo Dynasty, which unified the hitherto separated kingdoms in the Korean peninsula.
- The Historic Monument and Sites in Kaesong are an outstanding example of a capital city in transition from Buddhism to neo-Confucianism as a guiding philosophy for government.

The serial approach is necessary because the extant remains of the Koryo capital city are scattered around and amongst the modern city, and the tombs are located some distance from the city in the mountainous area.

ICOMOS considers that this justification is appropriate because the city and tombs as a whole are enclosed by the buffer zone, which is bounded by the topographical features defining the basin in which the city is located and the geomantic features surrounding it and the tombs.

Integrity and authenticity

Integrity

Manwoldae & Kaesong Chomsongdae

The excavated stone foundations of the Manwoldae Palace have been left exposed and indicate walls, column footings and other structural elements forming the outline of the royal palace. The five standing columns and stone platform foundations of the Kaesong Chomsongdae observatory remain intact. The nominated property is of sufficient size to include areas yet to be excavated which may contribute further to the understanding of the palace and observatory. The natural environment of the property has remained intact. It is surrounded by some low rise development on its borders.

Kaesong City Walls

Many parts of the overall wall system have disappeared. Of the parts that are designated as components of the nominated property, ICOMOS found that areas of the earthen walls are eroded and require consolidation. Stone sections of the wall are generally in a stable condition. The property components are confined to a

width of 5 metres either side of the wall, based on the boundary established in 1994 under the Korean Law on the Protection of Cultural Property. The wall components total 23 km and are mostly located in remote and inaccessible areas, although some have been integrated into Kaesong's modern fabric. ICOMOS found that in the latter case, the stonework of the wall is well-maintained. The wall components cannot be visually appreciated as a whole, but ICOMOS considers that they are adequate to convey the original layout of Kaesong and its importance to the Koryo dynasty.

Kaesong Namdae Gate

The Namdae gate is considered the prime representation of an important main point in historic Kaesong as it was in the Koryo dynasty and all the attributes within the confines of its structure are well preserved within the boundaries of the nominated area. However it is approached by roads lined with low to medium and high rise buildings and the State party has advised in its additional information that in order to ensure protection of visual perspectives that allow its full appreciation as an important historic structure of the Koryo dynasty, the park located at the south eastern part has now been included in the nominated property.

Koryo Songgyungwan

The previous evaluation of this nominated property component in 2008 noted that *"the adaptive re-use of the structures within the complex has paid little respect to the original uses of spaces"*. This refers to the Taesong Hall and the East and West shrines which together form the only museum in DPR Korea that is solely dedicated to housing Koryo artefacts. The State Party now proposes to construct a new museum and return the Songgyungwan to its original state by 2015. ICOMOS finds that the building parts remain intact and display cabinets are moveable and free-standing. Original painted decoration of the roof framing and eaves is preserved. All elements necessary to express the value of the property are included within the boundary. The large, imposing Songgyungwan University building outside the property is screened by trees.

Sungyang Sowon

This nominated property component is intact and the lecture hall retains original, untouched painted decoration on its roof framing. All elements necessary to express the value of the property are included within the boundary. Residential quarters not associated with the significance of the Sowon are located within the property to the north-west but are not visible from the confines of the Sowon. Structures surrounding the property adversely affect the integrity of the property and the important views to and from thereof, particularly the large buildings and boiler stack to the south. The property is vulnerable to the visual impact of development in this and the surrounding area.

Sonjuk Bridge and Phyochung Monuments

All these monuments and associated pavilions are in good condition and have been preserved. ICOMOS considers that they completely represent their values in commemorating Jong Mong Ju as a significant figure in

the history of the Koryo. Within the property are green spaces and waterways that contribute to the appreciation of the natural environment of the Koryo period. However ICOMOS finds that the existing restaurant and snack bar within the property are overlarge and impact adversely on the property.

Mausoleum of King Wang Kon, Seven Tombs cluster and Myongrung tombs cluster

The previous evaluation of the mausoleum of King Wang Kon in 2008 noted that the landscape had been completely redone. This was at the order in 1992 of the now deceased DPR Korea leader Kim Il Sung, who wished the tomb to be improved to conform to one that is befitting the founder of the Koryo dynasty. The works were carried out on the basis of the historical records of the Silla and Koryo dynasties. The Seven Tombs were robbed in the past and surveys have shown that some elements are missing. The Myongrung tombs are located within an area that is being used for non-invasive agricultural activities. ICOMOS considers that the property component is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes which convey royal burial practices of the Koryo, and does not suffer from development or neglect. Within the property at the south-east is a residential village (Haeson-ri) of modern buildings in traditional style. Otherwise the tombs retain their natural setting within the landscape.

Mausoleum of King Kongmin

The nominated tombs are intact within a natural setting that is well-preserved. ICOMOS notes that the Kwangthongbojeson temple and monument within the property are in need of repair and conservation.

The revised nomination focuses on Kaesong as the ruling base of the Koryo dynasty and the chosen sites were selected to convey the value of this dynasty which unified the hitherto separated kingdoms on the Korean peninsula. In doing so the Koryo assimilating the various cultural, spiritual and political values of the earlier states to create a strong national and cultural identity as Buddhism gave way to neo-Confucianism as a guiding philosophy for government in East Asia. According to the nomination dossier the twenty monuments and sites include the site of the royal palace, city walls and gates that show the ruling base of Koryo, its town planning and urban defence system and monuments, royal tombs and educational institutions related to Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism that give an understanding of the political ideas of the ruling circles and the religious and philosophical world view prevalent in society at that time. The two components included in the previous nomination were removed because they were not part of Kaesong City during the Koryo period. They are located in Pakyonri region 28 km from the city and while Taechungsan Fortress was built to defend the capital in Koryo times, and the Kwanum Temple dates from the Koryo period, they did not play a vital role in the development of the Koryo dynasty. They have therefore been removed from the nomination in order to comply with the request of the World Heritage Committee in its Decision 32 COM 8B.21 point 2. a). The

chosen sites are linked by geomantic concepts, which can still be perceived in the setting of the overall property covered by the buffer zone, and within the individual property components. These concepts were superseded in the 20th century, when high rise buildings began to appear in the southern part of the city in the 1970s, following the policy stated by the North Korean Leader in 1957 after the Korean War, which was to develop the city south of the Namdae gate while preserving the historic image of the northern part. ICOMOS considers however that the elements that constitute the existence of an auspicious site continue to dominate. This linkage is associated with history, beliefs and traditions, the physical manifestations of which are reflected in the cultural dimensions of each property, a reflection of a single historic identity associated with the Koryo dynasty and with *feng shui*.

Authenticity

The authenticity of the individual nominated property components is considered to be high in terms of form, design, materials, spirit and feeling, location and the overall geomantic setting of surrounding mountains. ICOMOS notes the concern expressed in the previous evaluation regarding the interventions at the Mausoleum of King Wang Kon, which essentially amounted to a reconstruction of the exterior of the tomb, but considers that this needs to be seen in the light of ongoing traditions of respect for departed leaders, manifested in the presentation of their tombs. ICOMOS also notes the concern expressed in the previous evaluation regarding the adaptive re-use of Koryo Songgyungwan, which has resulted in the decision by the State Party to build a new museum in another place and to restore the property to its original state. ICOMOS notes that in the event of World Heritage inscription of the property, details of the location and design of the new museum should be submitted to the World Heritage Committee for information in accordance with paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*. ICOMOS considers that the spirit that binds the nominated properties together will remain and will continuously be perceived and appreciated if clear controls and regulations for the development of the city are formulated, continuously upheld and followed.

In conclusion, ICOMOS considers that the conditions of integrity and authenticity have been met.

Criteria under which inscription is proposed

The property is nominated on the basis of cultural criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv).

Criterion (ii): exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design;

This criterion is justified by the State Party on the grounds that the Historic Monuments and Sites in

Kaesong exhibit the assimilation of the cultural, spiritual and political values of the various states that existed on the Peninsula prior to the Koryo, and the interchange of such values with other neighbouring kingdoms over five centuries.

ICOMOS considers that the nominated property demonstrates the integration of Buddhist, Confucian, Taoist and geomantic concepts in its planning and architecture and that aspects of the synthesis were picked up and further adapted during the Ri dynasty in Korea and can also be found at other sites in East Asia.

ICOMOS considers that this criterion has been justified.

Criterion (iii): bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilisation which is living or which has disappeared;

This criterion is justified by the State Party on the grounds that the Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong are exceptional testimony to the unified Koryo civilisation, the cultural traditions of which are still part of the living society today.

ICOMOS considers that the criterion is justified in terms of the remains of the palace, the astronomical observatory, the city walls and Namdae gate, the educational institutions, and the royal tombs being an exceptional testament to the cultural, political and religious beliefs of the Koryo dynasty as Buddhism gave way to neo-Confucianism in East Asia.

ICOMOS considers that this criterion has been justified.

Criterion (iv): be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;

This criterion is justified by the State Party on the grounds that Kaesong as represented by the nominated monuments and sites is an outstanding example of a city illustrating one of the most important stages in the cultural development of East Asia when Buddhism gave way to Confucianism as a guiding philosophy for government.

ICOMOS considers that the value of the nominated property relating to the transition from Buddhism to neo-Confucianism has already been dealt with under criterion (iii), and that the remaining monuments and sites are insufficient as a whole to be perceived as an outstanding example of a city. The nominated property does not contain any identified residential remains relating to ordinary people of the Koryo period for example.

ICOMOS considers that this criterion has not been justified.

ICOMOS considers that the serial approach is justified and ICOMOS considers that the selection of sites is appropriate.

ICOMOS considers that the nominated property meets criteria (ii) and (iii) and conditions of authenticity and integrity.

Description of the attributes

The attributes include the geomantic layout and placement of Kaesong city walls and Namdae Gate, and of the royal mausoleums and tombs with their astrological symbols and decoration; and of the archaeological remains of the Manwoldae palace and Chomsongdae observatory; the architectural layout and placement of the buildings and shrines of the educational institutions Songgyungwan and Sungyang Sowon; together with the Sonjuk Bridge and Phyochung Monuments; all within their surrounding overall geomantic setting.

4 Factors affecting the property

The urban area in the proposed buffer zone is subject to development or redevelopment pressure. This is to be controlled by continuation of the existing policy of development in the southern part of the city (south of Namdae Gate) with laws and guidelines to control height limits. The population of the proposed buffer zone is 148,986.

The nominated properties are not subject to environmental pressure from pollution. The industrial zone for factories (Economic Development Zone) is located 8-10 km south-east of the city. Climate change is affecting Kaesong in the form of increased heavy rains in summer causing roof leaks, washing away of soil and landslides on mountain slopes. Regular monitoring is conducted after heavy rains and repairs carried out immediately if any damage is identified. The timber structures and trees within the nominated property are vulnerable to insect attack. This is countered by annual treatment with insecticide. The timber buildings are also vulnerable to fire. Fire-fighting equipment at the properties is being updated and strict controls applied to lighting fires and smoking within the properties. The environment of the tombs is vulnerable to forest fire. It is proposed to strengthen fire prevention measures in the mountainous areas. Records indicate that Kaesong suffered 151 earthquakes between 971 and 1714. More recently in the 1960s tremors occurred in the West Sea of Korea near Kaesong.

Kaesong opened to international tourism in 2007 and has recently attracted an annual average of 10,000-20,000 visitors to Koryo Songgyungwan, the mausoleums of King Wang Kon and King Kongmin and the Sonjuk Bridge. This has put pressure on the road access to Koryo Songgyungwan and the access to the shrine at the Mausoleum of King Kongmin. New facilities

or extension to existing facilities are planned at the Kaesong Walls, Manwoldae Palace, Sonjuk Bridge and Phyochung Monuments. Several routes will be established to control access and limit numbers of visitors to individual sites. Access to the mausoleum of King Wan Kon is restricted to experts treating the mural paintings, four or five at a time. It is planned to build a field model that shows the interior of the mausoleum to visitors.

ICOMOS considers that the main threat to the property is urban development in the buffer zone.

5 Protection, conservation and management

Boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone

In conformity with Decision 32 COM 8B.21, point 2. b), the revised boundaries of the nominated property components have been determined by the land uses in adjacent areas and coincide with the boundaries protected under the Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the Protection of Cultural Property. The property boundary of the Kaesong Walls, defined as a 5m wide area along both sides of the existing walls was regulated in 1994. Where a building constructed before that date intrudes into that space, the boundary is delineated around it.

The boundaries of the buffer zone are clearly delineated and follow existing roads, mountain ridges or edges of valleys. The buffer zone encloses and links together all the separate nominated property components. All elements essential to the geomantic concept applied in the design and architecture of the nominated property components have been included in the buffer zone. According to the State Party, all important views have been considered and areas having significant views are included within the boundary. ICOMOS considers that there is sufficient area provided to ensure an added layer of protection to the nominated property components.

ICOMOS considers that the boundaries of the nominated property are adequate with the inclusion of the park at the south east of the Kaesong Namdae Gate component. The boundary of the buffer zone is adequate.

Ownership

All of the nominated property components are owned by the State. The buffer zone land is owned by the Kaesong People's Committee or the Kaesong Cooperative Farm Management Committee, depending on where it is located.

Protection

The nominated property components are protected at the national level by the Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the Protection of Cultural Property

(1994) and its Regulations (2009), administered by the National Bureau for Cultural Property Conservation (NBCPC). All except the Seven Tombs Cluster and the Myongrung Tombs Cluster are designated as National Treasure Sites; these two are protected as Preservation Sites.

The mountains and forests in the buffer zone are protected by the Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Environmental Protection (1986) and the Forest Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (1992). The urban land within the buffer zone is administered under the Land Law of the DPR Korea (1977) and the Law of the DPR Korea on City Management (1992). The State Party responded to ICOMOS' request for clarification on protection of the integrity of the nominated property and the important views to and from thereof by giving details of the proposed Guidelines for the management of the buffer zone (see below).

The State Party has advised in its additional information that the amended Law on Protection of Cultural Property, the Regulation for the Implementation of the Law on Protection of Cultural Property and the newly prepared Guidelines for Protection and Management of the Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong will be approved for implementation around September 2013 and that these will enable stricter regulations and controls to be enforced in this area as requested by the World Heritage Committee in its decision 32 COM 8B.21, point 2. c). The area of traditional houses located immediately north-northwest of the Namdae Gate will be put under strict protection and control within the legal framework of the amended Law on Protection of Cultural Property.

ICOMOS considers that the protective measures for the property are adequate. In relation to the buffer zone, legal protection in place will be adequate when the amended Law on Protection of Cultural Property, the Regulation for the Implementation of the Law on Protection of Cultural Property and the newly prepared Guidelines for Protection and Management of the Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong are in place and implemented.

Conservation

There is an inventory of all the historic sites in the Korean language that is kept together with all documented conservation work on the properties in the Kaesong City People's Committee Cultural Property Management Office. Reports date back to the 1950s and '60s and cover historical profiles, background information and architectural drawings of all the structures within each site and in some cases historical photos from the Japanese period and before and after the Korean War. Further archaeological studies including work at Manwoldae are scheduled in the Management Plan. Except for some sections of the Kaesong City Walls, which are eroded and in a bad condition, requiring maintenance, ICOMOS considers that the other nominated property components are well kept and in

good condition. Conservation work is done using traditional methods handed down through generations. Repair of damaged areas is carried out by the replacement of damaged parts using same or similar materials. Wooden parts that have decayed are replaced whilst damaged wall systems are repaired using traditional materials and methods. Restoration of eroded paintings on roof systems has used similar materials, although research and studies are still underway to determine the exact pigments and materials used in historic times. As part of the conservation practices, communities living within Kaesong are called upon to help in the regular upkeep as well as in repair works at the properties. There are properties where communities have been actively involved in the maintenance of historic sites going back generations. A system of training and apprenticeship is practiced to ensure the transfer of traditional building techniques and knowledge to the next generations.

ICOMOS considers that there is a need for capacity building and training workshops in the international arena, to both learn from and share with the good and best practices in heritage protection and conservation of other countries.

ICOMOS considers that the state of conservation is adequate.

Management

Management structures and processes, including traditional management processes

Management of the nominated serial property is hierarchical, deriving from the National Bureau for Cultural Property Conservation (NBCPC), which authorized the Korean Cultural Preservation Centre (KCPC) to prepare the Management Plan for the protection and management of the nominated property components (approved by the Government of DPR Korea on 15 January 2011) and delivered it via the People's Committee of North Hwanghae Province to the Cultural Preservation Department of the Kaesong People's Committee. Under this committee are the Cultural Property Management Office and the Management Office for the Mausoleum of King Wang Kon, which are responsible for executing the management plan. Under these offices, site managers are assigned to each site, with their corresponding monitors and caretakers. The site managers oversee actions related to the daily maintenance of the sites, including restoration and repair works, as well as convening the communities who are engaged to assist in the regular activities and maintenance of the properties. Apart from this administrative system, a non-standing consultation committee has been set up; the Kaesong City Cultural Heritage Preservation Committee, which includes the head officials of the institutions that are involved in the implementation of national laws and policies related to the protection of cultural property in Kaesong.

Policy framework: management plans and arrangements, including visitor management and presentation

Existing plans for the municipality and region in which the nominated property is located include the Long-term Plan for Kaesong City Construction (2010), which covers construction of residences and roads in the buffer zone and the General Plan for Land Development of Kaesong City (2010), which covers forestation in the buffer zone.

The Management Plan for the nominated serial property was approved by the Government of the DPR Korea on 15 January 2011 and also relates to the buffer zone, with the aim of conserving the environment of the nominated property while enabling sustainable use. It has 5 and 10 year objectives and was drawn up in consultation with both the Kaesong City People's Committee and the Kaesong City Cooperative Farm Management Committee. It is intended that the Plan should be taken into account by the local government organs in framing and implementing their regional development plans. It is proposed that it will be supplemented by guidelines for development in the buffer zone as recommended by the World Heritage Committee in its decision 32 COM 8B.21, point 4. a). The State Party clarified that the Guidelines for the management of the buffer zone will specify that heights will be controlled on the basis of sightlines between key elements of the nominated property components and natural features; the original alignment of ancient roads in Kaesong city will be preserved; the visual harmony in form and colour of buildings will be controlled; the layout of waterways and volume of water flowing in the vicinity of the historical sites will be controlled; new development will be prohibited in the surrounding natural landscape that shows the relationship of *feng shui* with individual historical sites, including Mt Songak, Mt Jine, Mt Ryongsu, Mt Puhung, Tokam peak, Mt Janam, Jujak hill, Mt Mansu and Acha peak; any unnecessary and obtrusive structures or facilities will be removed and the natural landscape recovered as much as possible by promoting forestation where appropriate; and factory construction will be prohibited in the urban area.

The Management Plan states that the nominated property components require tourism management and interpretation plans.

The Kaesong Cultural Property Management Office has two historians, two architects, two designers, three painters, a physician, a chemist, a landscape architect as well as several craftsmen including a carpenter, tile layer, plasterer and mason. The Management Office for the Mausoleum of King Wang Kon employs a historian, a construction engineer, a physician, a chemist and two landscape architects as well as a carpenter, mason and horticulturist. The technicians deal with the changes in temperature and humidity in the tomb chamber, discoloration of mural paintings and separation of renders, while the horticulturists take care of trees and turf around the tomb. Training courses for the experts and technicians are organized once a year by the KCPC. Financial

resources are provided directly from the national budget for large projects. For small projects, repairs and maintenance funds come from the budget of the Kaesong People's Committee. Details of the proposed risk preparedness action plan were provided by the State Party in response to ICOMOS' request for clarification.

Involvement of the local communities

Local communities are involved in annual work parties at the nominated sites as described above. In response to ICOMOS' request for additional information, the State Party stated that they are represented on the Kaesong City Cultural Heritage Preservation Committee through the Education Section of Kaesong City People's Committee and Kaesong Cooperative Farm Management Committee, and buffer zone residents are represented through relevant organs and institutions involved on that committee.

ICOMOS considers that while management of the nominated property components is adequate there is still a need for capacity building and training for those who are in charge of and managing the properties.

In conclusion, ICOMOS considers that the management system for the property is adequate. The management plan will be adequate when the newly prepared Guidelines for Protection and Management of the Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong are in place and implemented in accordance with the request of the World Heritage Committee in its decision 32 COM 8B.21, point 4. a). Interpretation and visitor management plans are required.

6 Monitoring

A table showing key indicators for measuring the state of conservation, periodicity and the location of records is given in the nomination dossier. Monitoring is directed by the NBCPC but is the responsibility of site managers who report back up the hierarchy. Specific scientific and technical monitoring is carried out by the Korean Cultural Preservation Centre. The criticism that the monitoring arrangements described in the previous nomination did not indicate what should be measured has now been remedied as requested by the World Heritage Committee in its decision 32 COM 8B.21, point 4. b). Monitoring of the buffer zone involves the Urban Management Bureau and the Management Bureau for Land and Environmental Conservation of the Kaesong City People's Committee and the Kaesong Cooperative Farm Management Committee, however it is not clear how these are coordinated.

ICOMOS considers that the monitoring system needs further development in terms of coordination, particularly for the buffer zone.

7 Conclusions

ICOMOS considers that the State Party has addressed the requests and recommendations of the World Heritage Committee in its decision 32 COM 8B.21 (2008) as follows. The revised nomination dossier has reinforced the comparisons with the neighbouring countries in order to better understand the specificities and qualities of Kaesong. The serial approach and the selection of sites are appropriate since the nomination now focuses on Kaesong city as the ruling base of the Koryo, and two formerly included components have been removed to comply with point 2. a) of the decision. ICOMOS considers that the nominated property meets criteria (ii) and (iii) and conditions of authenticity and integrity and that Outstanding Universal Value has been demonstrated. ICOMOS considers that the boundaries of the nominated property and of its buffer zone have been redefined in accordance with point 2. b) of the decision.

ICOMOS considers that the main threat to the property is urban development in the buffer zone. The state of conservation is adequate and the monitoring system has been improved in accordance with point 4 b) of the decision. The legal protection for the buffer zone will satisfy points 2. c) and 4. a) when the amended Law on Protection of Cultural Property, the Regulation for the Implementation of the Law on Protection of Cultural Property and the newly prepared Guidelines for Protection and Management of the Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong are in place and implemented, including specific protection in the buffer zone for the area of traditional houses located immediately north-northwest of the Namdae Gate as advised by the State party in its additional information. Interpretation and visitor management plans are required. There is a need for capacity building and training workshops in the international arena, to both learn from and share with the good and best practices in heritage protection and conservation of other countries.

8 Recommendations

Recommendations with respect to inscription

ICOMOS recommends that The Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (iii)**.

Recommended Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief synthesis

Within the mountain-ringed basin of Kaesong City and extending into the foothills to the west, the Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong comprise an ensemble representing the ruling base of the Koryo dynasty (918-1392) with its associated tombs. The ensemble embodies the political, cultural, philosophical and spiritual values of

the capital of the unified Koryo state as it transitioned from Buddhist to Confucian philosophy, through the geomantic layout of the city, palace and tomb complexes, the urban defence system of walls and gates, and educational institutions. The serial property consists of twelve separate property components, five of which are separate sections of the Kaesong City Walls forming parts of the triple-walled Koryo defence system. This included the innermost Palocham Wall of 896, within which the palace was later built; the Outer Wall built 1009-1029 to surround the city, connecting the mountains that protect it according to geomancy (Mt Songak, Mt Puhung, Tokam Peak, Mt Ryongsu and Mt Jine); and the Inner Wall of 1391-3. The other seven components are the Manwoldae Palace archaeological site and remains of the Kaesong Chomsongdae (an astronomical and meteorological observatory); the Kaesong Namdae Gate (the main southern city gate in the Inner Wall); Koryo Songgyungwan (a former high state education institute which educated Koryo national officials); Sungyang Sowon (a Confucian private school on the site of the former residence of Jong Mong Ju, 1337-1392, a Koryo minister whose assassination marked the overthrow of the Koryo); Sonjuk Bridge (where Jong Mong Ju was assassinated) and Phyochung Monuments (two stelae commemorating Jong Mong Ju); the Mausoleum of King Wang Kon with associated Seven Tombs Cluster and Myongrung Tombs Cluster; and the Mausoleum of King Kongmin.

Criterion (ii): The Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong exhibit the assimilation of the cultural, spiritual and political values of the various states that existed on the Peninsula prior to the Koryo, and the interchange of such values with other neighbouring kingdoms over five centuries.

Criterion (iii): The Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong are exceptional testimony to the unified Koryo civilisation as Buddhism gave way to neo-Confucianism in East Asia.

Integrity

The property components individually and together ensure the complete representation of the values of the Koryo state as it transitioned from Buddhism to neo-Confucianism and do not suffer from development or neglect. The excavated remains of Manwoldae Palace express credibly and truthfully its value in demonstrating the Buddhist foundation and geomantic beliefs of the Koryo dynasty and the property component is of sufficient size to include areas yet to be excavated which may contribute further to the understanding of the palace and observatory. Its natural environment has remained intact. The geomantic setting of the property is contained within the buffer zone, which encloses all the property components and covers the basin in which Kaesong City is sited including areas of traditional architecture, and the hilly areas to the west where the royal tombs are located. It includes the geomantic markers around the city: Mt Songak to the north, Mt Jine to the west, Mt Puhung and

Tokam Peak to the east and Mt Ryongsu to the south. Strict management of the buffer zone will ensure that these elements that constitute the existence of this site and unite the property components as a reflection of the Koryo dynasty continue to dominate.

Authenticity

The authenticity of the individual nominated property components is retained in terms of form, design, materials, spirit and feeling, location and the overall geomantic setting of surrounding mountains.

Management and protection requirements

The serial property components are protected at the national level by the Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the Protection of Cultural Property (1994) and its Regulations (2009), administered by the National Bureau for Cultural Property Conservation (NBCPC). All except the Seven Tombs Cluster and the Myongrung Tombs Cluster are designated as National Treasure Sites; these two are protected as Preservation Sites. The mountains and forests in the buffer zone are protected by the Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Environmental Protection (1986) and the Forest Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (1992). The urban land within the buffer zone is administered under the Land Law of the DPR Korea (1977) and the Law of the DPR Korea on City Management (1992). The amended Law on Protection of Cultural Property, the Regulation for the Implementation of the Law on Protection of Cultural Property and the newly prepared Guidelines for Protection and Management of the Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong to be approved and implemented in September 2013 will ensure protection of the buffer zone as a contiguous property, and will cover specific protection of the area of traditional houses located immediately north-northwest of the Namdae Gate.

Management of the serial property components as a whole is overseen by the Kaesong City Cultural Heritage Preservation Committee, which includes the head officials of the institutions that are involved in the implementation of national laws and policies related to the protection of cultural property in Kaesong. Individual property components are managed by the Cultural Preservation Department of the Kaesong People's Committee, of which the Cultural Property Management Office and the Management Office for the Mausoleum of King Wang Kon are responsible for executing the Management Plan. Under these offices, site managers are assigned to each site, with their corresponding monitors and caretakers. The site managers oversee actions related to the daily maintenance of the sites, including restoration and repair works, as well as convening the communities who are engaged to assist in the regular activities and maintenance of the properties.

The Management Plan for the property was prepared by the Korean Cultural Preservation Centre (KCPC) as authorised by the National Bureau for Cultural Property

Conservation (NBCPC), and was approved by the Government of DPR Korea on 15 January 2011. The Management Plan has 5 and 10 year objectives and was drawn up in consultation with both the Kaesong City People's Committee and the Kaesong City Cooperative Farm Management Committee. It will be supplemented by guidelines for development in the buffer zone and should be taken into account by the local government organs in framing and implementing their regional development plans. The guidelines will specify that heights will be controlled on the basis of sightlines between key elements of the nominated property components and natural features; the original alignment of ancient roads in Kaesong city will be preserved; the visual harmony in form and colour of buildings will be controlled; the layout of waterways and volume of water flowing in the vicinity of the historical sites will be controlled; new development will be prohibited in the surrounding natural landscape that shows the relationship of *feng shui* with individual historical sites, including Mt Songak, Mt Jine, Mt Ryongsu, Mt Puhung, Tokam peak, Mt Janam, Jujak hill, Mt Mansu and Acha peak; any unnecessary and obtrusive structures or facilities will be removed and the natural landscape recovered as much as possible by promoting forestation where appropriate, and factory construction will be prohibited in the urban area. Tourism management and interpretation plans are also required.

Additional recommendations

ICOMOS further recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- Developing tourism management and interpretation plans for the nominated property components;
- Further developing the monitoring system to ensure coordination between the monitoring bodies.



Manwoldae



Kaesong City Walls



Koryo Songgyungwan



Sungyang Sowon



Phyochung Monuments



Mausoleum of King Wang Kon