

## 1. World Heritage Property Data

### 1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property

Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong

### 1.2 - World Heritage Property Details

#### State(s) Party(ies)

- Korea, Republic of

#### Type of Property

cultural

#### Identification Number

1324


#### Year of inscription on the World Heritage List

2010

### 1.3 - Geographic Information Table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Hahoe Cluster: Hahoe Village	36.539 / 128.517	499.5	?	499.5	2010
Hahoe Cluster: Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy	36.54 / 128.553	1.7	?	1.7	2010
Yangdong Cluster: Yangdong Village	36.002 / 129.253	91.6	237.4	329	2010
Yangdong Cluster: Oksanseowon Confucian Academy, Dongnakdang House	36.013 / 129.163	6.4	?	6.4	2010
Yangdong Cluster: Donggangseowon Confucian Academy	35.999 / 129.291	0.4	?	0.4	2010
<b>Total (ha)</b>		<b>599.6</b>	<b>237.4</b>	<b>837</b>	

### 1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Map of inscribed property	20/01/2009	

### 1.5 - Governmental Institution Responsible for the Property

### 1.6 - Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency

- Mun Gyu RYU  
Gyeongsangbuk-do Province Government
- Mun Gyu RYU

### 1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)

### 1.8 - Other designations / Conventions under which the property is protected (if applicable)

## 2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

### 2.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

#### Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief Synthesis

The two villages of Hahoe and Yangdong are located in the south-eastern region of the Korean peninsula, the heartland of the Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910), that ruled the Korean Peninsula for more than five hundred years. There is a distance of 90km between them.

Sheltered by forested mountains and facing out onto rivers and open agricultural fields, Hahoe and Yangdong in their landscape settings are seen as the two most representative historic, clan villages in Korea. They were founded in the 14th-15th century and subsequently expanded to their present size and composition in the late 18th and 19th centuries. Their layout and siting, reflect the distinctive aristocratic Confucian culture of the early part of the Joseon Dynasty.

The villages were located to provide both physical and spiritual nourishment from their surrounding landscapes. They include the residences of the head families, together with substantial timber framed houses of other clan members, also pavilions, study halls, Confucian academies for learning, and clusters of one storey mud-walled, thatched-roofed houses, formerly for commoners. The landscapes of mountains, trees and water around the villages, framed in views from pavilions and retreats, were celebrated for their beauty by 17th and 18th century poets.

Within the two villages, the outstanding ensembles of buildings, their siting, planning and building traditions, are exceptional reflections of the social and cultural systems of the Joseon Dynasty, of the particularly distinctive system of clan villages that is specific to this area, and of the way these evolved over five centuries.

**Criterion (iii):** Hahoe and Yangdong are two of the best preserved and representative examples of clan villages, a type of settlement characterizing the early part of the Joseon Dynasty. In their siting, planning and building traditions the two villages are an exceptional testimony to the Confucianism of the Joseon dynasty, which produced settlements that followed strict Confucian ideals over a period of some five hundred years.

**Criterion (iv):** The village ensembles of Hahoe and Yangdong reflect the impact of the Joseon Dynasty that profoundly influenced the development of the Korean peninsula over some five centuries. The villages, and particularly the ensemble of yangban and commoners' houses, and their overall and individual planning, reflect the precepts of this Dynasty in terms of its social structures and cultural traditions as well as its power and influence and its literary, and philosophical traditions.

#### Integrity

The main attributes of the clan village such as houses of the nobility and commoners, formal spatial layout, study halls and academies, are present within the nominated boundaries of both villages. In Hahoe, the Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy is 4km to the east and in Yangdong village the Oksanseowon and Donggangseowon Confucian Academies are some 8km and 4km respectively from the village and not spatially linked to it.

The harmonious landscape setting, including the river, forests and mountain that inspired writers is present in Hahoe, although partly in the buffer zone, and is present to a lesser degree of completeness in Yangdong. Here the Allakcheon stream, the Angang fields, (both of which are in the view from the Suunjeong Pavilion) and the upper reaches of the mountain are not included in the nominated area.

The property does not suffer from other than minimal adverse effects of development and has not suffered from neglect. However the setting of Yangdong village has been compromised to a degree by new infrastructure, such as bridges, roads and a railway.

#### Authenticity

In terms of the clan villages the way the attributes truthfully reflect Outstanding Universal Value relates to the ability of the buildings, village layout, setting and dynamic clan rituals to express the way the village houses are an exceptional manifestation of the Joseon political and cultural regimes and the way they were shaped by Confucianism. ICOMOS considers that villages express well the hierarchical layout of the settlements, and the expressions of the influential clan nobility and scholars.

Where authenticity has been slightly compromised is in the use of materials for some of the restoration projects the remodeling that has taken place, particularly in Hahoe, where some of the buildings have been modified for new uses. These interventions at time blur the link with Joseon period materials, techniques and planning, and the ability of the buildings to contribute to outstanding universal value. Requirements for Protection and Management Both Hahoe Village and Yangdong Village have been protected under the National Heritage Protection Act since 1984. For Hahoe village the boundary of the Cultural Heritage Protection Area covers the shared buffer zone, and, in some instances, even extends the protection to the wider setting. For Yangdong village the boundary of the Cultural Heritage Protection Area covers the village area and a small portion of the buffer zone, and the outlying property, except Donggangseowon Confucian Academy, and a small portion of the buffer zone (except in the case of Dongnakdang House). The forests are preserved under the framework of the Cultural Heritage Protection Law – just like the buildings and houses in the villages. Within the villages, six houses in Hahoe (out of 124) and two houses in Yangdong (out of 149) are individually designated as National treasures. In summary, at the state level, there is protection, through designation, of both Hahoe and Yangdong Villages, and all associated places, except for Donggangseowon Confucian Academy, and individual protection for eight houses.

This national protection has been strengthened by the following national directives or guidance: Mid- and Long-term Vision of the Cultural Heritage Policy: Cultural Heritage 2011 (2007); Detailed Implementation Plan for the Conservation, Utilization and Comprehensive Maintenance of Folk Villages (2004); Hahoe Village Design Guidelines (2007); and Yangdong Village Design Guidelines (2007). At provincial level there are overall provisions for conservation, ranging from the definition of cultural heritage to their conservation, management and utilization. Donggangseowon Confucian Academy is protected at provincial level.

At local level, for Hahoe Village there are Ordinances of Andong City for Protecting Cultural Heritage (2004) which includes provisions for conservation and management. There is also a Master Plan for Hahoe Village Renovation (2002); an Urban Master Plan for Andong City toward 2016 (1998) and a Hahoe Tourism Complex Development (Creation) Plan (2003 [1998]).

For Yangdong village there is a Master Plan for Yangdong Village Renovation (2002); Long-term Comprehensive Development Plan for Gyeongju City for 2006-2020 (2006); and a Development Master Plan for Creation of Historic and Cultural City of Gyeongju for 2005-2034 (2004). Within the villages, six houses in Hahoe (out of 124) and two houses in Yangdong (out of 149) are individually designated as National treasures.

Additionally, the entire area of properties and buffer zones and the immediate surroundings are under a series of government controls, i.e. Control Area, Agriculture and Forest Area or Natural Environment Protection Area.

In summary, at the state level, there is protection, through designation, of both Hahoe and Yangdong Villages, and all

associated places, except for Donggangseowon Confucian Academy, and individual protection for eight houses. This national protection has been strengthened by the following national directives or guidance: Mid- and Long-term Vision of the Cultural Heritage Policy: Cultural Heritage 2011 (2007); Detailed Implementation Plan for the Conservation, Utilization and Comprehensive Maintenance of Folk Villages (2004).

There is a need to ensure that detailed guidance on restoration techniques and materials is adhered to for all buildings in order to maintain authenticity of individual buildings. In order to prevent visual intrusions in the landscape, there is a need to wider active conservation to include forest areas, trees, river margins and the overall visual landscape. As the villages are very well visited, there is also a need to ensure that cultural tourism strategies respect an agreed carrying capacity of buildings and the tolerance of residents. And of utmost importance is the need to ensure the highest standards of fire protection and fire response are in place.

## 2.2 - The criteria (2005 revised version) under which the property was inscribed

(iii)(iv)

## 2.3 - Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion

(iii) village layout, architecture (iv) village setting, landscape, village architecture and design

## 2.4 - If needed, please provide details of why the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should be revised

Revision not needed

## 2.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

None

## 3. Factors Affecting the Property

### 3.14. Other factor(s)

#### 3.14.1 - Other factor(s)

None

### 3.15. Factors Summary Table

#### 3.15.1 - Factors summary table

	Name	Impact					Origin
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Buildings and Development</b>						
3.1.1 Housing							
3.1.2 Commercial development							
3.1.3 Industrial areas							
3.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure							
3.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities							
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Transportation Infrastructure</b>						
3.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure							
<b>3.5</b>	<b>Biological resource use/modification</b>						
3.5.3 Land conversion							
3.5.4 Livestock farming / grazing of domesticated animals							
3.5.5 Crop production							
<b>3.7</b>	<b>Local conditions affecting physical fabric</b>						
3.7.2 Relative humidity							
3.7.3 Temperature							
3.7.7 Pests							
<b>3.8</b>	<b>Social/cultural uses of heritage</b>						
3.8.1 Ritual / spiritual / religious and associative uses							
3.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage							
3.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system							
3.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community							
3.8.6 Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation							
<b>3.10</b>	<b>Climate change and severe weather events</b>						
3.10.1 Storms							
3.10.2 Flooding							
3.10.3 Drought							
<b>3.11</b>	<b>Sudden ecological or geological events</b>						
3.11.6 Fire (wildfires)							
<b>3.12</b>	<b>Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species</b>						
3.12.2 Invasive/alien terrestrial species							
3.12.3 Invasive / alien freshwater species							
<b>3.13</b>	<b>Management and institutional factors</b>						
3.13.1 Low impact research / monitoring activities							
3.13.3 Management activities							
<b>Legend</b>	Current	Potential	Negative	Positive	Inside	Outside	

### 3.16. Assessment of current negative factors

#### 3.16.1 - Assessment of current negative factors

	Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend	
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Buildings and Development</b>					
<b>3.1.1</b>	<b>Housing</b>	localised	intermittent or sporadic	significant	high capacity	static
<b>3.8</b>	<b>Social/cultural uses of heritage</b>					
<b>3.8.4</b>	<b>Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system</b>	localised	on-going	significant	high capacity	static

		Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend
3.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	localised	intermittent or sporadic	minor	high capacity	static
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation	localised	on-going	minor	high capacity	increasing
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events					
3.10.2	Flooding	localised	one off or rare	minor	high capacity	decreasing

### 3.17. Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to factors affecting the property

#### 3.17.1 - Comments

As historic villages with the residents living in the villages and their lifestyles composing a factor of the property, the changes in traditional lifestyle, social identity and population affects the property and its association to intangible values. However the changes are not always bad. The vitality and change resulting from these factors are more often positive than negative.

## 4. Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property

### 4.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

#### 4.1.1 - Buffer zone status

There is a buffer zone

#### 4.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

#### 4.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

#### 4.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are known by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.

#### 4.1.5 - Are the buffer zones of the World Heritage property known?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are **known** by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.

#### 4.1.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer zones of the World Heritage property

None

### 4.2. Protective Measures

#### 4.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and / or traditional)

Both Hahoe Village and Yangdong Village have been protected under the National Heritage Protection Act since 1984. Within the villages, six houses in Hahoe (out of 124) and two houses in Yangdong (out of 149) are individually designated as National treasures. This national protection has been strengthened by the following national directives or guidance: Mid- and Long term Vision of the

Cultural Heritage Policy: Cultural Heritage 2011 (2007); Detailed Implementation Plan for the Conservation, Utilization and Comprehensive Maintenance of Folk Villages (2004); Hahoe Village Design Guidelines (2007); and Yangdong Village Design Guidelines (2007).

At Provincial level there are overall provisions for conservation, ranging from the definition of cultural heritage to their conservation, management and utilization. Donggangeowon Confucian Academy is protected at provincial level.

At local level, for Hahoe Village there are Ordinances of Andong City for Protecting Cultural Heritage (2004) which includes provisions for conservation and management. There is also a Master Plan for Hahoe Village Renovation (2002); an Urban Master Plan for Andong City toward 2016 (1998) and a Hahoe Tourism Complex Development (Creation) Plan (2003 [1998]).

For Yangdong village there is a Master Plan for Yangdong Village Renovation (2002); Long-term Comprehensive Development Plan for Gyeongju City for 2006-2020 (2006); and a Development Master Plan for Creation of Historic and Cultural City of Gyeongju for 2005-2034 (2004).

Additionally, the entire area of properties and buffer zones and the immediate surroundings are under a series of government controls, i.e. Control Area, Agriculture and Forest Area or Natural Environment Protection Area.

#### 4.2.2 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides an **adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection

#### 4.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides an **adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection

#### 4.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the area surrounding the World Heritage property and the buffer zone provides an **adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection of the property, contributing to the maintenance of its Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity

#### 4.2.5 - Can the legislative framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) be enforced?

There is **excellent** capacity / resources to enforce legislation and / or regulation in the World Heritage property

**4.2.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to protective measures**

**4.3. Management System / Management Plan**

**4.3.1 - Management System**

Both villages are currently managed by local governments according to provincial ordinances. A city management office has been established in Hahoe. In January 2009, both villages "passed municipal ordinances to establish a semi-public organization, called the Conservation Council, for each village."

Until these Councils come into effect, the current system is tri-partite and hierarchical. At the state level, the Cultural Heritage Administration is responsible for cultural heritage and carries out its responsibilities (under an Administrator and Deputy Administrator) through four bureaux and one major division. The Heritage Promotion Bureau is responsible for the nominated property under one of its four divisions – the Modern Cultural Heritage Division. The Bureau is advised by the Cultural Heritage Committee, as well as by the National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage.

At the provincial level, in this case Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, certain responsibilities are assigned by the state to the province's Cultural Property Division. This division, in parallel with the Modern Cultural Heritage Division at the state level, has its own advisory body – the City and Province Cultural Heritage Committee.

At the city level, in this case Andong City (Hahoe Village) and Gyeongju City (Yangdong Village), certain responsibilities are assigned by the province to the cities' Culture and Arts Division (Andong City) and Cultural Property Division (Gyeongju City).

At the village level, in turn, certain responsibilities are assigned by the cities to the villages through the Hahoe Management Office – and through the Hahoe Village Conservation Society and Yangdong Village Conservation Society.

An outline management plan has been prepared for the two villages. This sets out clearly the attributes to be managed – buildings, landscape, spatial plan and local ceremonies related to the key buildings. It also summarises the existing management arrangements and makes the case for the Conservation Councils.

**4.3.2 - Management Documents**

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
Management Plan	N/A	Available	20/01/2009	

**4.3.3 - How well do the various levels of administration (i.e. national / federal; regional / provincial / state; local / municipal etc.) coordinate in the management of the World Heritage Property ?**

There is **excellent coordination** between all bodies / levels involved in the management of the property

**4.3.4 - Is the management system / plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value ?**

The management system / plan is **fully adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

**4.3.5 - Is the management system being implemented?**

The management system is being **fully** implemented and monitored

**4.3.6 - Is there an annual work / action plan and is it being implemented?**

An annual work / action plan exists and **most or all activities** are being implemented and monitored

**4.3.7 - Please rate the cooperation / relationship with World Heritage property managers / coordinators / staff of the following**

Local communities / residents	Fair
Local / Municipal authorities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Fair
Landowners	Poor
Visitors	Poor
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Fair
Industry	Poor

**4.3.8 - If present, do local communities resident in or near the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?**

Local communities **directly contribute** to some decisions relating to management

**4.3.9 - If present, do indigenous peoples resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?**

Indigenous peoples directly contribute to **some decisions** relating to management but their involvement could be improved

**4.3.10 - Is there cooperation with industry (i.e. forestry, mining, agriculture, etc.) regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone?**

There is **regular contact** with industry regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone and **substantial co-operation** on management

**4.3.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training**

Regarding 4.3.10, the relevant industry around the heritage is agriculture in which the stakeholders are mainly the village community.

**4.3.12 - Please report any significant changes in the legal status and / or contractual / traditional protective measures and management arrangements for the World Heritage property since inscription or the last Periodic report**

None

**4.4. Financial and Human Resources**

**4.4.1 - Costs related to conservation, based on the average of last five years (relative percentage of the funding sources)**

Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc)	0%
International donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Governmental (National / Federal)	70%
Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	9%

Governmental (Local / Municipal)	21%
In country donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0%
Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0%
Other grants	0%

**4.4.2 - International Assistance received from the World Heritage Fund (USD)**

**Comment**

None

**4.4.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?**

The available budget is **sufficient** but further funding would enable more effective management to international best practice standard

**4.4.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?**

The existing sources of funding are **secure** in the medium-term and planning is underway to secure funding in the long-term

**4.4.5 - Does the World Heritage property provide economic benefits to local communities (e.g. income, employment)?**

There is **some flow** of economic benefits to local communities

**4.4.6 - Are available resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure sufficient to meet management needs?**

There are **adequate** equipment and facilities

**4.4.7 - Are resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure adequately maintained?**

Equipment and facilities are **well maintained**

**4.4.8 - Comments, conclusion, and / or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure**

**4.4.9 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)**

Full-time	80%
Part-time	20%

**4.4.10 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)**

Permanent	80%
Seasonal	20%

**4.4.11 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)**

Paid	90%
Volunteer	10%

**4.4.12 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?**

A range of human resources exist, but these are **below optimum** to manage the World Heritage Property.

**4.4.13 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines**

Research and monitoring	Fair
Promotion	Fair
Community outreach	Fair
Interpretation	Fair
Education	Fair
Visitor management	Poor
Conservation	Good
Administration	Fair
Risk preparedness	Fair
Tourism	Fair
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Fair

**4.4.14 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines**

Research and monitoring	Medium
Promotion	Medium
Community outreach	Medium
Interpretation	Medium
Education	Medium
Visitor management	Medium
Conservation	High
Administration	High
Risk preparedness	Medium
Tourism	Medium
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Medium

**4.4.15 - Do the management and conservation programmes at the World Heritage property help develop local expertise?**

A capacity development plan or programme is **in place and fully implemented**; all technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, who are assuming leadership in management

**4.4.16 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training**

World Heritage status has greatly influenced raising the capacity of the residents of the village and their active role in protecting the heritage.

**4.5. Scientific Studies and Research Projects**

**4.5.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values of the World Heritage property to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?**

Knowledge about the values of the World Heritage property is **sufficient**

**4.5.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?**

There is a **comprehensive, integrated programme of research**, which is relevant to management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

**4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?**

Research results are **shared widely** with the local, national and international audiences

**4.5.4 - Please provide details (i.e. authors, title, and web link) of papers published about the World Heritage property since the last Periodic Report**

The comprehensive management plan is being reviewed and updated. (to be completed by 2012) / Cultural Heritage Administration Gyeongju Yangdong Village / Lee Sanghae / 2011 Hahoe and Yangdong Villages / Cultural Heritage Administration / 2010

**4.5.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to scientific studies and research projects**

Research projects relating to visitor management could contribute to better management.

**4.6. Education, Information and Awareness Building**

**4.6.1 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?**

In **many locations and easily visible** to visitors

**4.6.2 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups**

Local communities / residents	Excellent
Local / Municipal authorities within or adjacent to the property	Excellent
Local Indigenous peoples	Excellent
Local landowners	Excellent
Visitors	Average
Tourism industry	Excellent
Local businesses and industries	Average

**4.6.3 - Is there a planned education and awareness programme linked to the values and management of the World Heritage property?**

There is a planned education and awareness programme but it only **partly meets the needs** and could be improved

**4.6.4 - What role, if any, has designation as a World Heritage property played with respect to education, information and awareness building activities?**

World Heritage status has been an **important influence** on education, information and awareness building activities

**4.6.5 - How well is the information on Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?**

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is adequately presented and interpreted **but improvements could be made**

**4.6.6 - Please rate the adequacy for education, information and awareness building of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property**

Visitor centre	Not provided but needed
Site museum	Poor
Information booths	Adequate
Guided tours	Adequate
Trails / routes	Adequate
Information materials	Adequate
Transportation facilities	Adequate
Other	

**4.6.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building**

World Heritage status and principal values of the heritage are widely known but could be improved especially on issues that the villages are a serial property.

**4.7. Visitor Management**

**4.7.1 - Please provide the trend in annual visitation for the last five years**

Last year	Decreasing
Two years ago	Static
Three years ago	Static
Four years ago	Static
Five years ago	Minor Increase

**4.7.2 - What information sources are used to collect trend data on visitor statistics?**

Entry tickets and registries
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**4.7.3 - Visitor management documents**

**Comment**

Visitor management is all included in the overall management plan.

**4.7.4 - Is there an appropriate visitor use management plan (e.g. specific plan) for the World Heritage property which ensures that its Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?**

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed **but improvements could be made**

**4.7.5 - Does the tourism industry contribute to improving visitor experiences and maintaining the values of the World Heritage property?**

There is contact between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry but this is largely **confined to administrative or regulatory matters**



**4.7.6 - If fees (i.e. entry charges, permits) are collected, do they contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?**

The fee is collected, and makes **some contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

**4.7.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to visitor use of the World Heritage property**

**4.8. Monitoring**

**4.8.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?**

There is a **comprehensive, integrated programme** of monitoring, which is relevant to management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

**4.8.2 - Are key indicators for measuring the state of conservation used to monitor how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is maintained?**

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is **sufficient** for defining and monitoring key indicators for measuring its state of conservation

**4.8.3 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups**

World Heritage managers / coordinators and staff	Excellent
Local / Municipal authorities	Excellent
Local communities	Average
Researchers	Excellent
NGOs	Excellent
Industry	Not applicable
Local indigenous peoples	Average

**4.8.4 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee?**

Implementation is **underway**

**4.8.5 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee**

The Committee recommended to implement a coordinated management system for both villages and since inscription, both cities and the Gyeongsangbuk-do province has passed the legal ordinances and now the Conservation Council for both villages are in full force.

**4.8.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to monitoring**

None.

**4.9. Identification of Priority Management Needs**

**4.9.1 - Please select the top 6 managements needs for the property (if more than 6 are listed below)**

Please refer to question 5.2

## 5. Summary and Conclusions

### 5.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

#### 5.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

	World Heritage criteria and attributes affected	Actions	Monitoring	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Buildings and Development</b>					
3.1.1	Housing (iv) village layout and traditional houses	As the entire village is a state-designated heritage, new architecture that affects the historic context are restricted by national law, and there are design guidelines for new additions or improvements needed for the residents in their houses.	Regular monitoring of new additions and improvements are made, and all residents have to report to the city, the scope of their improvements beforehand.	Continuous	Gyeongju City, Andong City Gyeongsangbuk-do Province Cultural Heritage Administration	None
<b>3.8</b>	<b>Social/cultural uses of heritage</b>					
3.8.4	Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system (iv) The confucian ideology that determined the layout of the village	The villages still preserve the traditional ways of life and knowledge, and It is important to raise awareness of the residents of the cultural value of the intangible aspects. The government provides subsidies and policy support to the villages.	The traditional aspects of life are monitored regularly and documented to record the progress.	Continuous	Andong and Gyeongju City Gyeongsangbuk-do Province Cultural Heritage Administration, National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage	None
3.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community (iii) clan village	Although both villages still are clan villages, people not directly related have settled in the village changing the local community. However the numbers remain very low and the impact is not fully assessed.	The flow of population is monitored and the residents are regular population census is conducted to provide accurate details.	Continuous	Andong and Gyeongju City	The changes in local population often provide vitality for the local community. Therefore although the new people do not fit into the historic 'clan' , they are more than willing to keep and flourish the cultural values of the village.
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation (iii) clan villages as a residential setting	Guided tours, limited visitors, restriction to inflow of traffic directly into the village Visitor education before entering in the village	Visitor numbers, trends and education aspects are constantly monitored.	Continuous , Visitor management is included in the overall management plan which is updated every 5-6 years.	Andong and Gyeongju City Cultural Heritage Administration	None
<b>3.10</b>	<b>Climate change and severe weather events</b>					
3.10.2	Flooding					

## 5.2. Summary - Management Needs

### 5.2.2 - Summary - Management Needs

4.7 Visitor Management						
	Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment		
4.7.5	Contact with the tourism industry is largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters	Close contact with the local tourism industry is being established to protect the privacy of the village residents and the guides provide an educational session before entering in the village.	Continuous	Andong and Gyeongju City	None	

### 5.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

#### 5.3.1 - Current state of Authenticity

The authenticity of the World Heritage property has been **preserved**

#### 5.3.2 - Current state of Integrity

The integrity of the World Heritage property is **intact**

#### 5.3.3 - Current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been **maintained**.

#### 5.3.4 - Current state of the property's other values

Other important cultural and / or natural values and the state of conservation of the World Heritage property are **predominantly intact**

### 5.4. Additional comments on the State of Conservation of the Property

#### 5.4.1 - Comments

### 6. World Heritage Status and Conclusions on Periodic Reporting Exercise

#### 6.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Very positive
Management effectiveness	Very positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Positive
Recognition	Very positive
Education	Positive
Infrastructure development	Positive
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Positive
Political support for conservation	Positive
Legal / Policy framework	Positive
Lobbying	Positive
Institutional coordination	Very positive
Security	Positive
Other (please specify)	Positive

#### 6.2 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to World Heritage status

#### 6.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of this Section of the Periodic Report

Governmental institution responsible for the property
Site Manager/Coordinator/World Heritage property staff
Staff from other World Heritage properties
External experts

#### 6.4 - Was the Periodic Reporting questionnaire easy to use and clearly understandable?

yes

#### 6.5 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

#### 6.6 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire from the following entities

UNESCO	Good
State Party Representative	Very good
Advisory Body	Good

#### 6.7 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?

Most of the required information was accessible

#### 6.8 - The Periodic Reporting process has improved the understanding of the following

The World Heritage Convention
The concept of Outstanding Universal Value
The property's Outstanding Universal Value
The concept of Integrity and / or Authenticity
The property's Integrity and / or Authenticity
Managing the property to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Management effectiveness

#### 6.9 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities

UNESCO	Not Applicable
State Party	Not Applicable
Site Managers	Not Applicable
Advisory Bodies	Not Applicable

#### 6.10 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

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#### 6.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise