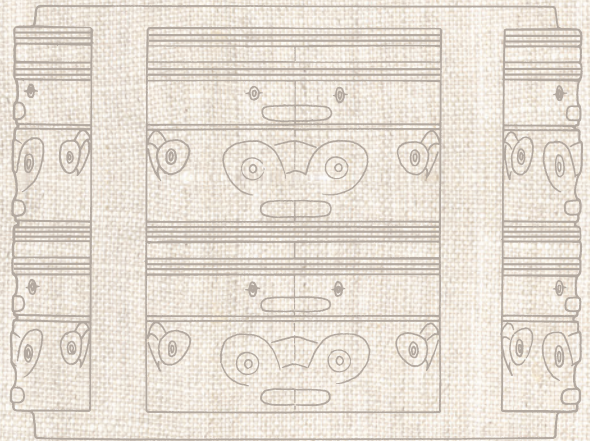


World Heritage Convention
Cultural Heritage Nominated by
the People's Republic of China

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RUINS OF LIANGZHU CITY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

State Party

The People's Republic of China

State, Province or Region

Yuhang District, Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province

Name of Property

Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City

Geographical Coordinates to the Nearest Second

The nominated property is distributed in four areas, namely, Area of Yaoshan Site, Area of High-dam at the Mouth of the Valley, Area of Low-dam on the Plain—Causeway in Front of the Mountains and Area of City Site.

Geographical Coordinates to the Nearest Second

No.	Name of the Component Part	Coordinates of the Central Point	Area of Nominated Component of the Property (ha.)	Area of Buffer Zone (ha.)
01	Area of Yaoshan Site	30°25' 34" N 120°00' 43" E	66.56	Shared Buffer Zone
02	Area of High-dam at the Mouth of the Valley	30°25' 13" N 119°54' 13" E	136.41	
03	Area of Low-dam on the Plain – Causeway in Front of the Mountains	30°24' 16" N 119°56' 48" E	349.24	
04	Area of City Site	30°23' 44" N 119°59' 27" E	881.45	
Total			1,433.66	9,980.29



Textual Description of the Boundaries of the Nominated Property

Nominated Property

The territory for the nominated property covers all elements carrying the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of “Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City”, and its boundaries are delimited with full consideration of the existing clearly identifiable landforms, such as river systems, roads, mountains and hills. It is divided into four areas as follows:

Area of Yaoshan Site (01)

In the south, it is bounded by the northern edge of the canal flowing along the southern foot of Yaoshan Hill; in the east, it is bounded by the existing road; in the west, it is bounded by the eastern edge of the canal along the western foot of Dongshan Hill; in the north, it is bounded by the ridge of Dongshan Hill.

Area of High-dam at the Mouth of the Valley (02)

In the east, it is bounded by the village road within Shilaicun at the eastern foot of Ganggongling Hill; in the south, it is bounded by the foot line of hills south of High-dam at the Mouth of the Valley; in the west, it is bounded by the foot line in the east of Tongzishan Hill; in the north, it is bounded by the foot line of hills north of High-dam at the Mouth of the Valley.

Area of Low-dam on the Plain—Causeway in Front of the Mountains (03)

In the east, it is bounded by the west side of Fengjiatou section of Anhe Line; in the south, it is bounded by the road 230 m to the south of Anhe Line – west side of the spillway of Kangmen Reservoir – north bank of the East Tiaoxi River – Maomei Line (including terraces at Xujiatou and Qiaotou, etc.) – Maoyuanling - artificial dams and associated landforms of the Low-dam on the Plain; in the west, it is bounded by the artificial dams and associated landforms of the Low-dam on the Plain; in the north, it is bounded by the southern boundary of built-up areas in Wangjiacun – Shenjiacun – Meiyuanfan – Shimutou – Changqinghu – Zhangjiadun – Shilingtou – north side of Anhe Line.

Area of City Site (04)

In the east, it is bounded by the west side of Anxi Road and the east side of the Qianshan’gang River in Xitangcun and Huayuanli section, which extends to Doumentou and then turns to North Tiaoxi Road along the west side of the road in the east of Qianshan’gang River; in the south, it is bounded by the ancient river course and modern roads, extending from the south end of Anxi Road to the south section of the Qianshan’gang River (ancient river course) – 104 National Highway – southwest section of the Fengshan’gang River (ancient river course) – south section of Huaxing

Road; in the west, it is bounded by the eastern edge of Huaxing Road; and in the north, it is bounded by the southern edge of North Tiaoxi Road.

Buffer Zone

The buffer zone is delimited according to the requirements for protection of the integrity of “Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City” and for coordinating and controlling pressures from urban and rural development, which provides manageable and identifiable protection boundaries and guarantees effective management for protection of the property.

The four boundaries of this zone are as follows:

Eastern boundary: Extending towards south from Tangjiashan Hill, going towards the east along the administrative boundary between Hangzhou City and Huzhou City, to Sishufang along the western edge of Liangshenxian Road and then turning east, going towards the south in parallel with the Xitanghe River with a distance of 1,300 m in between, and then reaching the northern edge of Shugang Road.

Southern boundary: Extending towards west along the northern edge of Xiangzhou Line to the north of the Liangzhugang River, continuing westwards along the western edge of the Jiuqugang River – the northern edge of Yuniao Road – the peak of Chongfushan Hill; going westwards through the eastern edge of Xiangyi Road – the northern edge of Yangcheng Road – the western edge of South Tiaoxi Road – the east dike of the East Tiaoxi River – the Xiaogangyan River – south side of the Xiayanghe River - the northern edge of Hangzhou-Changxing Expressway.

Western boundary: Extending towards northwest along the northern edge of Hangzhou-Changxing Expressway connected with the eastern edge of the land for the planned use of the West Double-track, and then arriving at Jiangjiashan Hill at the north side of Qikeng Reservoir.

Northern boundary: Extending towards west from Jiangjiashan Hill, arriving at the west end of Ruijiawu Reservoir via Matoushan Hill along the ridge line to connect with the administrative boundary between Hangzhou and Huzhou (the eastern foot of Matoushan Hill – Pingkaiding Hill – Changwuding Hill – Wangjiashan Hill – Liugushan Hill – Zhongheshan Hill – Caomaowu Hill – Jinshan Hill – Wujianding Hill – Leigongding Hill – Tangjiashan Hill).

See 1.f and Annex III *Conservation and Management Plan for Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City (2017-2035)* for details of the basis for above zoning boundaries.



Topographic Map Showing the Boundaries of Area of Nominated Property and Buffer Zone

See the attached larger image.

Area of Nominated Property and Buffer Zone of Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City

No.	Name of the Component Part	Coordinates of the Central Point	Area of Nominated Component of the Property (ha.)	Buffer Zone (ha.)
01	Yaoshan Site	30°25'34"N 120°00'43"E	66.56	Shared Buffer Zone
02	High-dam at the Mouth of the Valley	30°25'13"N 119°54'13"E	136.41	
03	Low-dam on the Plain — Causeway in front of the Mountains	30°24'16"N 119°56'48"E	349.24	
04	City Site	30°23'44"N 119°59'27"E	881.45	
Total→			1433.66	9980.29

Composition of the Area of Low-dam on the Plain — Causeway in front of the Mountains

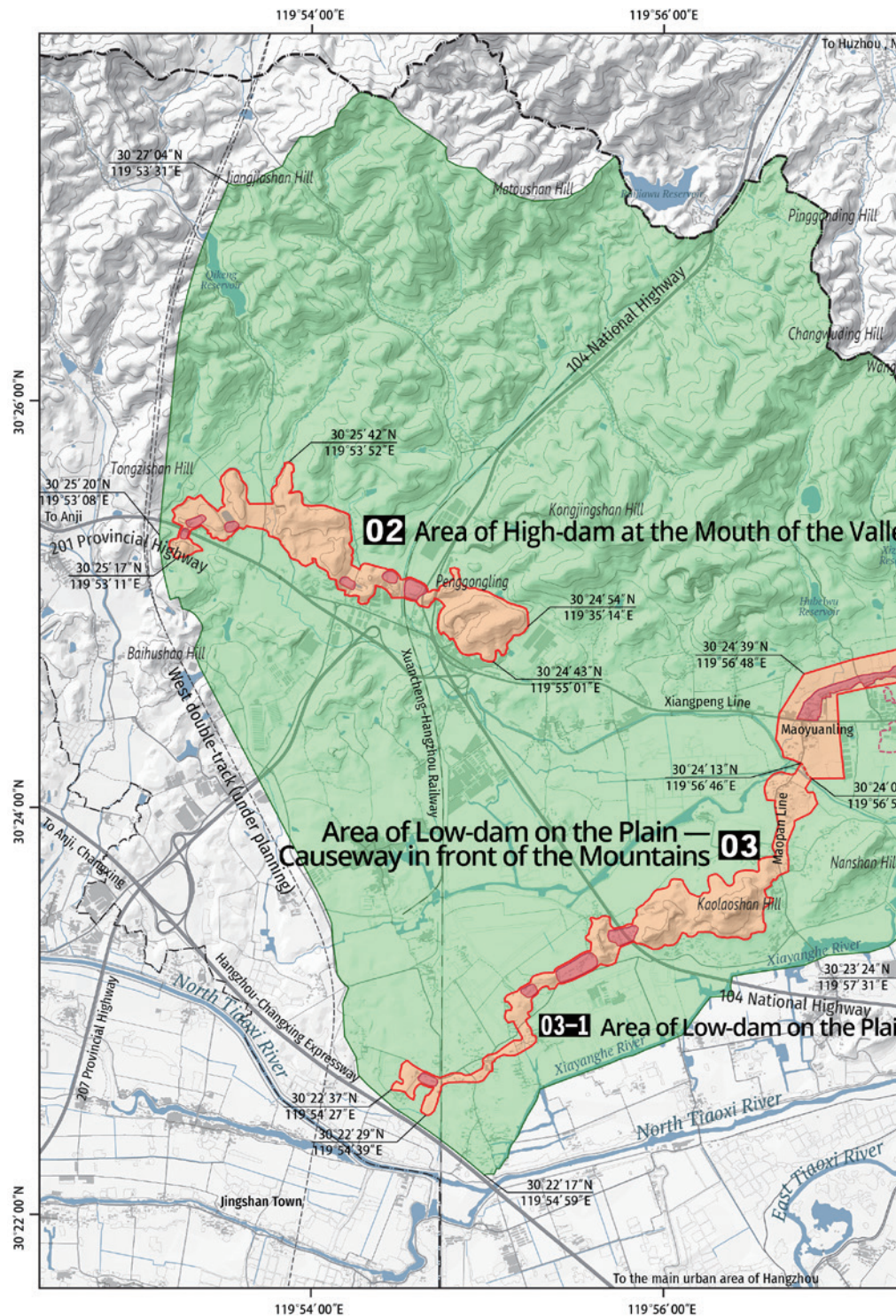
No.	Name of Subarea	Coordinates of the Central Point	Area (ha.)
03-1	Low-dam on the Plain	30°23'24"N 119°55'57"E	132.27
03-2	Causeway in front of the Mountains	30°24'48"N 119°58'02"E	216.97
Total→			349.24

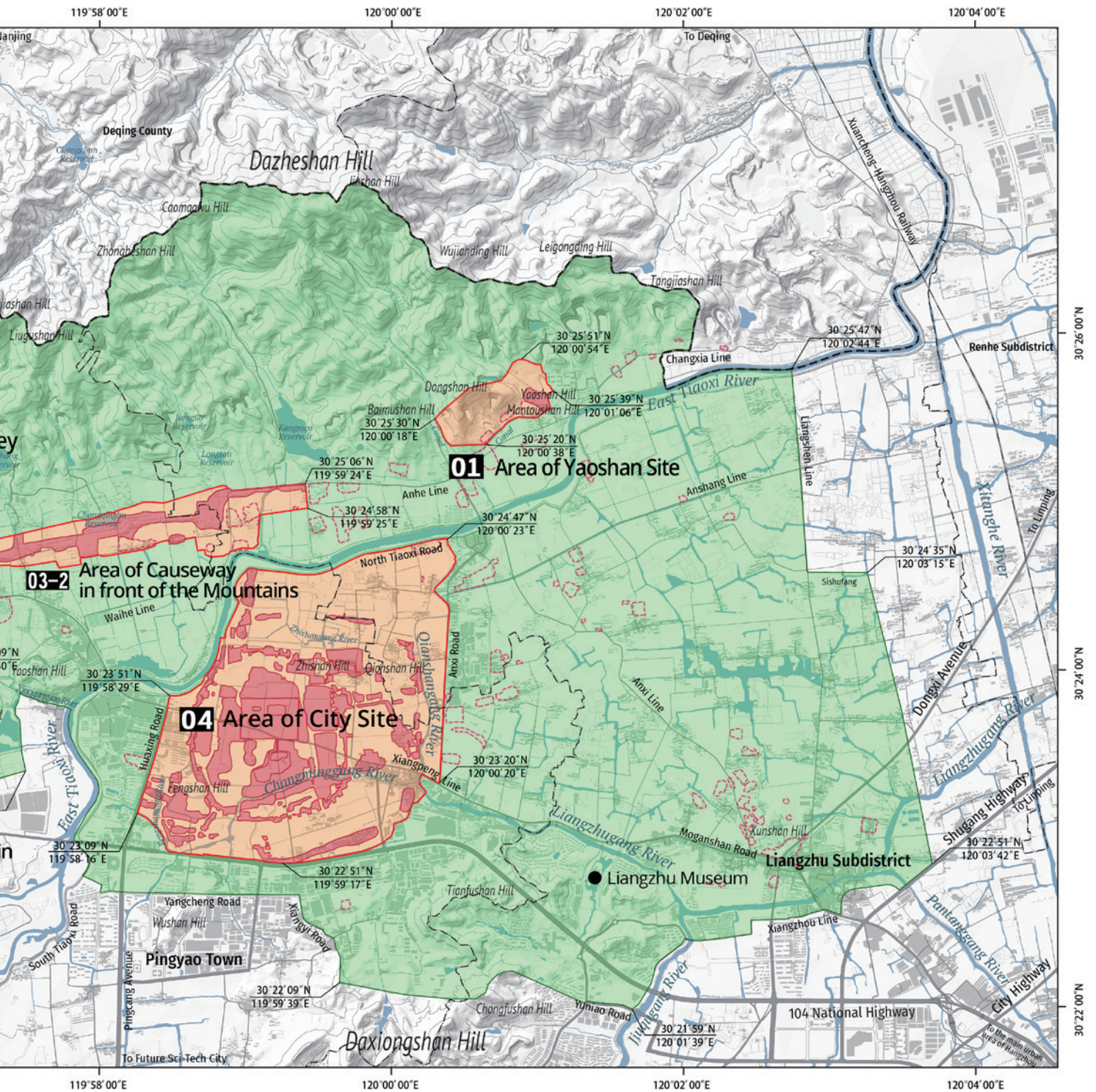
Legend

- Nominated Property (1433.66ha.)
- Buffer Zone (9980.29ha.)
- Nominated Remains
- Contemporaneous Remains
- Road
- Planned Road
- County/Town Boundary
- Building
- Present Water System

0 0.5 1 2 KM

Plotted in 2016, CGCS2000 Coordinate System,
1985 National Elevation Datum







Criteria under which Property is Nominated

“Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City” is nominated under criteria (iii) and (iv) for inscription on the World Heritage List in the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (2017)*.

Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

a) Brief Synthesis

Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City (ca. 3300-2300 BC) was the center of power and belief of an early regional state in the Circum-Taihu Lake Area. It is located in the plains full of river networks on the eastern foothills of Tianmu in the Yangtze River Delta on the southeast coast of China, and is under the jurisdiction of Yuhang District, Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province.

The nominated property is composed of four areas: Area of Yaoshan Site (01), Area of High-dam at the Mouth of the Valley (02), Area of Low-dam on the Plain—Causeway in Front of the Mountains (03) and Area of City Site (04). Although the nominated territory for each area is relatively independent, they are inextricably linked socially and culturally for the Outstanding Universal Value of property, and form with each other continuous links in time. These four areas, as a serial property with inherent consistence, are distributed within an area of about 100 km², and can be included in the same buffer zone.

Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City, as the center of power and belief of Liangzhu culture, reveals an early regional state with rice-cultivating agriculture as the economic support, and social differentiation and unified belief which existed in the Circum-Taihu Lake Area in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River in the Late Neolithic of China. With a series of sites, including the City Site built during ca. 3300-2300 BC, the Peripheral Water Conservancy System with complex functions and graded cemeteries (including altar), and the unearthed objects represented by serial jade artifacts symbolizing the belief and system, and its early age, great achievement and abundant content, the property represents the remarkable contributions made by the Yangtze River Basin to the “Diversity in Unity” feature of the origin of Chinese civilization. Meanwhile, the centripetal triple structure of “palace area, inner city and outer city” in spatial pattern of the nominated property is a typical approach in ancient China to highlight the social graded “order” and power in urban planning, which reveals the features of planning created by the urban civilization of the early state in the Yangtze River basin, and was applied many times to the capital planning of Ancient China’s ritual societies. Meanwhile, the “water city” pattern and techniques reflect the urban and architectural features created by people in wetland environment, especially with the Peripheral Water Conservancy System, as an urban water resource management project that represents scientific levels in the aspects of size, design and construction techniques that are rare in the world in its time, they represent the supreme achievement of prehistoric rice-cultivating civilization of Chinese civilization and even East Asia over 5000 years ago, as an outstanding example of early urban civilization in the history of human civilization.

Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City has been authentically and integrally preserved

up to now. It bears a testimony to the high development achievement of rice cultivation of the prehistorical society in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River 5000 years ago, which fills the gap of archaeological city sites of the Neolithic Age in East Asia in the World Heritage List, offering unique evidence for the 5000-year history of Chinese civilization.

b) Justification for Criteria

Criterion (iii)

The nominated property, as the center of power and belief of Liangzhu culture, reveals an early regional state with rice-cultivating agriculture as the economic support, and social differentiation and unified belief which existed in the Circum-Taihu Lake Area in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River in the Late Neolithic of China. With a series of sites, including the City Site built during ca. 3300-2300 BC, the Peripheral Water Conservancy System with complex functions and graded cemeteries (including altar), and the unearthed objects represented by serial jade artifacts symbolizing the belief and system, and its early age, great achievement and abundant content, the property represents the remarkable contributions made by the Yangtze River Basin to the “Diversity in Unity” feature of the origin of Chinese civilization, and fills the gap of archaeological city sites of the Neolithic Age in East Asia in the World Heritage List, offering unique evidence for the 5000-year history of Chinese civilization.

Criterion (iv)

The centripetal triple structure of “palace area, inner city and outer city” in spatial pattern of the nominated property is a typical approach in ancient China to highlight the social graded “order” and power in urban planning, which reveals the features of planning created by the urban civilization of the early state in the Yangtze River basin, and was applied many times to the capital planning of Ancient China’s ritual societies. Meanwhile, the “water city” pattern and techniques reflect the urban and architectural features created by people in wetland environment, especially with the Peripheral Water Conservancy System, as an urban water resource management project that represents scientific levels in the aspects of size, design and construction techniques that are rare in the world in its time, they represent the great achievement of prehistoric rice-cultivating civilization of Chinese civilization and even East Asia over 5000 years ago, as an outstanding example of early urban civilization in the history of human civilization.

c) Statement of Integrity

The nominated area of Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City is divided into four areas, namely Area of Yaoshan Site (01), Area of High-dam at the Mouth of the Valley (02), Area of Low-dam on the Plain—Causeway in Front of the Mountains (03) and Area of City Site (04), with a total area of 1,433.6 ha.. **It contains all material carriers of Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City as the supreme achievement over other prehistoric early states and urban civilizations known until now in the Yangtze River basin in China — 4 main artificial elements, i.e. the City Site, the Peripheral Water Conservancy System, the graded cemeteries**



(including altar), and unearthed objects represented by jade artifacts, as well as the natural topography that is directly linked to functions of the sites.

The buffer zone of Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City covers an area of 9,980.29 ha., which not only includes the historical environment elements associated with the value of the nominated property such as mountains, isolated mounds, waters and wetlands, **but also includes scattered contemporaneous archaeological remains surrounding the ancient city with potential supporting value for the value of the property, as well as the intrinsic association of value between different sites and their spatial layout and pattern.**

The protection range of nearly 11,414 ha. consisting of the nominated property and the buffer zone **can provide enough area for all elements and carriers of Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City as an outstanding representation of prehistoric early states and urban civilizations in the Yangtze River basin**, including the geographical location, historical period, rice-cultivating agriculture, urban planning, social division of labor, social stratification, unity of faith and combined authority of deity and kingship, as well as the ecological environment of wetland suitable for the development of rice-cultivating agriculture and the catchment and storage area of a large-scale Peripheral Water Conservancy System in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River.

At the same time, impacts from urban development and construction and natural factors threatening Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City have been properly coped with in accordance with the *Conservation Master Plan for the Liangzhu Archaeological Site* as a National Priority Protected Site and *Protection Zoning and Management Regulations for the Peripheral Water Conservancy System of Liangzhu Archaeological Site* as a Provincial Protected Site of Zhejiang, including a series of further special plans for relocation of residents, population control, land utilization, village renovation, traffic adjustment, infrastructure construction and water quality and environment improvement. Therefore, the regulations and requirements for protection and management of cultural relics issued by the national administrative department in charge of cultural relics and the governments of all levels, from Zhejiang Province, Hangzhou City to Yuhang District, have been implemented effectively. The relevant requirements of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (2017)* have thus been met.

To sum up, the nominated area of Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City covers all elements for heritage value, and the buffer zone has a territory large enough. So the value of the nominated property keeps its integrity well as a whole.

d) Statement of Authenticity

Liangzhu City, as an early state with urban civilization, flourished during ca. 3300-2300 BC in the Circum-Taihu Lake Area and remains as ruins till now. The value carriers of the four areas of the nominated property are mainly presented in the following four elements: the City Site, the Peripheral Water Conservancy System, the graded cemeteries (including altar) and unearthed objects represented by jade artifacts. Sites in the four areas, including **the City Site, the Peripheral Water Conservancy System, the graded**

cemeteries (including altar), preserved as archaeological sites, carry the authentic historical information of the heritage in the period of ca. 3300-2300 BC, including characteristics in site selection, space and environment, location and layout, contour of remains, materials and technologies, and historical functions of the sites, as well as the internal connection between the overall layout of the property and individual elements, and the historical natural environment of the distribution region of the sites. **The objects unearthed from the four areas represented by jade artifacts** authentically preserve the shapes, categories, decorative patterns, functions, materials and the complex processing technologies and exquisite craftsmanship of the artifacts. Together with the archaeological sites, they can authentically and credibly demonstrate the degree of development of the rice-cultivating civilization in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River in the Neolithic Age and provide a panorama of Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City as an early regional state and an urban civilization.

To sum up, the characteristics of heritage value contributing to the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City conveyed by elements including the City Site, the Peripheral Water Conservancy System, the graded cemeteries (including altar) and unearthed objects represented by jade artifacts in the four areas of the property in terms of form and design, materials and substance, use and function, traditions, techniques and management systems, location and setting, and spirit and feeling, are all authentic and credible.

e) Requirements for Protection and Management

Overall Framework for Protection and Management

All four areas of Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City share the same buffer zone and are managed effectively in a uniform way by a common management authority – Hangzhou Liangzhu Archaeological Site Administrative District Management Committee, among which Area of Yaoshan Site (01), Area of Causeway in Front of the Mountains (03-2), and Area of City Site (04) of “Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City” are located in the Key Protection Subzone within the protection range of “Liangzhu Archaeological Site”, a National Priority Protected Site for the protection of cultural relics, and they have obtained the highest-level national protection. The Area of High-dam at the Mouth of the Valley (02) and Area of the Low-dam on the Plain (03-1) were listed as Provincial Protected Site of Zhejiang in 2017, and they will apply to be listed into the 8th Batch of National Priority Protected Site as extensions of “Liangzhu Archaeological Site”. “Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City” is owned by the State and is protected by relevant laws and regulations such as *Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics*, *Regulations for the Implementation of Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics*, and *Administrative Regulations of Zhejiang Province on the Protection of Cultural Relics*, and enjoys both national and provincial level status in protection. Meanwhile, Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City are protected and managed according to the relevant requirements of *Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage* and the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*. Special protection policies and regulations for the nominated property have been formulated and improved, including *Regulations for the Protection and Management of Liangzhu Archaeological Site of Hangzhou (revised in 2013)*, and a series



of special regulations for heritage protection has been prepared, issued and implemented, including the *Conservation Master Plan for the Liangzhu Archaeological Site (2008-2025)* as a National Priority Protected Site, and monitoring over the property and its surroundings is also strengthened. Hangzhou Liangzhu Archaeological Site Administrative District Management Committee as the special protection and management agency has a clear system for division of work and responsibilities, complete functions, sufficient technical and management staff specialized in protection, sufficient sources of fund and complete facilities. All these measures provide legal, institutional and management guarantee for protecting the authenticity and integrity of Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City.

Long-term Framework for Protection and Management

Integrated protection for the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City will be provided, and authentic and integrated protection will be implemented over the nominated elements by formulating and implementing the protection and management plan and the specific measures on protection and maintenance of the physical fabric, protection of the ecological environment and improvement of relevant environments.

Various protection and management regulations will be strictly implemented, environment capacity and development and construction activities in the property area will be effectively controlled, negative impacts on the property from pressures of various development will be curbed; demands of stakeholders will be coordinated and taken into overall consideration, and the balance between the protection of the nominated property and development in tourism and urban construction will be kept rationally and effectively.

Research, interpretation and dissemination of the heritage value will be strengthened, the integrated function of the property, including cultural tourism and ecological protection will be brought into play appropriately, and a sustainable and harmonious relationship between the protection of Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City and the development of Yuhang District and Hangzhou City will be maintained.

Therefore, “Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City” meets criteria (iii) and (iv) in the justification for inscription on the World Heritage List and the requirements for authenticity and integrity, and possesses Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) from a global perspective; and its current state of protection and management is sound and reliable. It is qualified for inscription on the World Heritage List, and is thus nominated for international protection.

Name and Contact Information of Official Local Institution/Agency

Agency: World Heritage Division of State Administration of Cultural Heritage

Address: No. 83, Beiheyuan Street, Beijing 100009, China

Tel.: (86-10)56792075

Fax: (86-10)56792108

E-mail: sacheach@aliyun.com

Website: <http://www.sach.gov.cn/>