

World Heritage

Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains

**Report on the State of Conservation
2024**

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Executive Summary

The State Party has strictly adhered to the fundamental requirements of the *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* (hereinafter referred to as the *Convention*) and the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* (hereinafter referred to as the *Operational Guidelines*). In the practice of protecting and managing the Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains, it has continuously strengthened the capacity building and institutional development of the property management authority, ensuring the conservation of the property's Outstanding Universal Value.

Since the submission of the previous state of conservation report, the State Party's government and the Wudang Mountains Tourism and Economic Special Zone Management Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "Wudang Mountains Management Committee") have actively implemented the decisions outlined in Decision 45 COM 7B.153 adopted at the extended 45th session of the World Heritage Committee. Efforts have focused on advancing the follow-up presentation and utilization of the Yuzhen Palace, strengthening visitor management in the Wudang Mountains, and continuously monitoring potential impacts on the property's value caused by visitors. These measures aim to further enhance the integrated and systematic conservation of the Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains.

The State Party has actively implemented the decisions of the Committee by inviting a joint advisory mission composed of the World Heritage Centre, the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). In December 2023, this group conducted an on-site mission to the Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains. During the mission, in-depth discussions were held with the State Party on key issues such as the heritage sites of the property, boundary demarcation of the buffer zone, carrying capacity of the property, and

sustainable visitor management strategies. This collaboration resulted in the *Joint Advisory Mission Report on the Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains* (hereinafter referred to as the *Advisory Mission Report*). The State Party has already begun implementing the recommendations outlined in the report.

The Yuzhen Palace is an important heritage site of the Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains, a World Heritage property. Prior to the implementation of the palace's uplift project, the State Party conducted rigorous archaeological surveys and historical research to clarify the historical layout of Yuzhen Palace, providing detailed and reliable evidence for the execution of the project. During the implementation of the uplift project, the State Party has fulfilled the Committee's decisions by collecting and organizing comprehensive visual materials related to the project, which are available for review and assessment by advisory bodies.

In terms of the carrying capacity of the property, the State Party has taken a prudent approach to address the World Heritage Committee's concerns about visitor capacity and management in key areas of the Wudang Mountains Ancient Building Complex, such as the Taihe Palace. Efforts have been made to advance refined management practices, strictly enforce visitor limits, reasonably control visitor numbers, and strengthen the regulation of visitor behavior. Additionally, the State Party plans to integrate the ongoing heritage monitoring and visitor early warning systems with the installation of Internet of Things monitoring sensors, enhancing monitoring and response capabilities to ensure the safety of the property to the greatest extent possible.

In terms of heritage sites of the property and their boundaries, the State Party engaged in in-depth communication with the Joint Advisory Mission and reached a consensus that the Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains as a World Heritage property consists of 49 heritage sites. Regarding the clarification of property boundaries, the State Party, following the recommendations of the *Joint Advisory Mission Report*, is actively advancing the preparation of a boundary clarification application. This effort is based on a thorough analysis of the attributes underpinning

the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. Once the necessary approval processes for relevant drawings are completed, the State Party will formally submit the boundary clarification application to the World Heritage Centre.

In terms of protection and management planning, the State Party has consistently prioritized the protection and management of its World Cultural Heritage properties, integrating the fundamental requirements of the *Convention* and its *Operational Guidelines* with national practices to continually enhance the conservation capacity for the Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains. Following the completion of the boundary clarification process, the State Party will promptly revise the previously developed *Protection and Management Plan for the Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains* and submit it to the World Heritage Centre for review. This effort aims to translate World Cultural Heritage protection and management requirements into binding and enforceable planning measures.

1. Response to the World Heritage Committee Decision

1.1 Yuzhen Palace Uplift Project

Excerpts from Decision 45 COM 7B.153 by the World Heritage Committee:

4. Takes note of the completion of the uplift project of the Yuzhen Palace and the report provided by the State Party after completion of the project, as requested in its previous decisions, and encourages the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre a comprehensive set of visual materials, including before and after photographs of the work carried out, for review by the Advisory Bodies, in order to allow for a full assessment of the project;

The Yuzhen Palace is a key heritage site of the Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains, located at the foot of the Wudang Mountains. It was constructed in 1412 (the 10th year of the Yongle era of the Ming dynasty) and is one of the Nine Palaces of the Wudang Mountains. In the early Ming dynasty, Zhang Sanfeng practiced here, and in the 10th year of the Yongle era, Emperor Chengzu ordered the construction of the Yuzhen Palace on this site.

Between 2005 and 2011, the Yuzhen Palace underwent four archaeological excavations, which clarified the overall layout of the palace. The palace features a rectangular floor plan, covering an area of approximately 26,000 square meters, and is divided into three parts: the Central Palace, the Western Palace, and the Eastern Palace. The surrounding palace walls are relatively well-preserved. The Yuzhen Palace is one of the most representative buildings of the early Ming architectural style in the Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains. The remaining structures of the Central Palace are the most intact, with key buildings aligned along the central axis, including the Gate to the Temple, the Eastern and Western Palace Gates, the Longhu Hall, the East and West Side Halls, and the Main Hall.

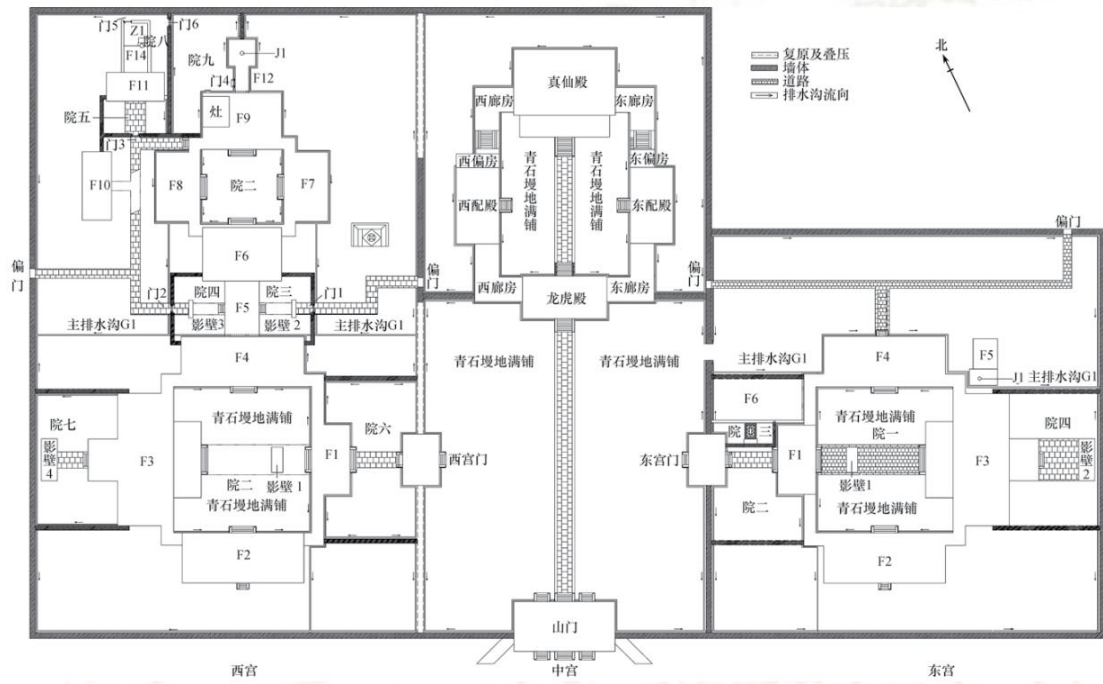


Figure 1: Schematic Map of the Overall Plan of the Yuzhen Palace Site



Figure 2: Satellite Image of the Yuzhen Palace

Yuzhen Palace retains a complete set of historical photographs and surveying drawings, including pre-uplift site surveys, surveying documents, archaeological excavation records, and other important materials, as well as detailed photographic

documentation of the engineering process. These invaluable resources provide a solid foundation for the implementation of the heritage building disassembly project, the uplift project, the earthwork elevation project, and the heritage building restoration work (comparative before-and-after photos of the project can be found in Figures 3-5). The comprehensive and complete visual materials of the Yuzhen Palace are provided in Annex 3.1. It is important to note that during the implementation of the uplift project, sections of the interior walls, which had originally collapsed, were partially restored. This restoration was based on the archaeological work that confirmed the original positions, forms, materials and craftsmanship of the interior walls. The restoration aimed to meet the needs of the conservation, management and presentation of the Yuzhen Palace and did not involve the “new construction” of interior walls.



Figure 3: Yuzhen Palace Before the Implementation of the Uplift Project (View from the Northwest to the Southeast, Photographed in 2006)



Figure 4: Yuzhen Palace Before the Implementation of the Uplift Project (View from the Southwest to the Northeast, Photographed in 2006)



Figure 5: Yuzhen Palace After the Implementation of the Uplift Project (View from the Southwest to the Northeast, Photographed in 2023)

The Yuzhen Palace uplift project was carried out in strict accordance with archaeological findings, surveying documents and drawings, historical photographs, and other archival materials. The project adhered to principles of “protection as the priority, value interpretation as the core, sustainable development, and systematic coordination”. As a result, the state of conservation of the architectural structure of the Yuzhen Palace has been greatly improved. The original floor plan coordinates of the palace were maintained, and the archaeological remains were repositioned according to the surveying documents and drawings. At the same time, the spatial relationship between the Yuzhen Palace and the surrounding mountains, as well as the scenic corridors, were preserved to the greatest extent possible. Additionally, in response to the World Heritage Committee’s recommendations (Decision 40COM 7B.30), the artificially raised platform was reshaped to appear more natural, minimizing the impact on the landscape.

The State Party undertakes to strictly adhere to the requirements outlined in Paragraph 118 of the *Operational Guidelines*. If the State Party plans to carry out pre-planned development projects or activities within or around the World Heritage property, the following conditions will apply: environmental impact assessments, heritage impact assessments, and/or strategic environmental assessments must be conducted as a prerequisite. These assessments will help determine the methods of development, identify the potential positive and negative impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, and recommend measures to mitigate any degradation of cultural or natural heritage within the property or its wider setting. This will ensure the long-term protection of the OUV of the property and enhance its resilience to disasters and climate change.

At the same time, the State Party will strictly comply with the requirements of Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines* as follows: “The World Heritage Committee invites the States Parties to the *Convention* to inform the Committee, through the Secretariat, of their intention to undertake or to authorize in an area protected under the *Convention* major restorations or new constructions which may

affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. Notice should be given as soon as possible (for instance, before drafting basic documents for specific projects) and before making any decisions that would be difficult to reverse, so that the Committee may assist in seeking appropriate solutions to ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is fully preserved.”

1.2 Carrying Capacity of the Property

Excerpts from Decision 45 COM 7B.153 by the World Heritage Committee:

5. Notes with concern the information provided regarding the carrying capacity of the property and the substantial increase in visitor numbers at the property by comparison with the initially estimated carrying capacity, and requests that more detailed information be provided to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, on the rationale for this change and its potential impacts on the property and attributes which support its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), especially the most sensitive areas, such as the Golden Peak;

(1) Carrying capacity control value

Regarding the increase in visitor carrying capacity mentioned by the World Heritage Committee, upon verification, it was found that the discrepancy arises from the different calculation methods for the daily carrying capacity of the property submitted in the State Party’s 2020 and 2022 SOC Reports. Specifically, two different standards were applied to calculate visitor control for different areas and ranges of the property. These methods were used separately to assess visitor management based on varying scope and space. Among them:

In the 2020 SOC Report, page 9, and its Annex 3 titled “Report on the Impact of Visitor Carrying Capacity on Cultural Heritage in the Wudang Mountains Scenic Area”, page 8, it is stated that “According to the *Master Plan for the Wudang Mountains Scenic Area (2012-2025)*, the instantaneous visitor carrying capacity is

34,700 people/day, and the daily visitor carrying capacity is 46,500 people/day.”

From the context, it is clear that **the daily visitor carrying capacity of 46,500 people/day applies to the planning scope of the Wudang Mountains Scenic Area, which covers 312 square kilometers, a range that is larger than the boundaries of the World Heritage property of the Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains.**

The 2022 SOC Report, page 21, states that “In the past two years (2018 and 2019), the number of visitors to the Wudang Mountains was under strict control, with an average annual reception of 1 to 1.5 million visitors. Even during peak times such as the May Day and National Day holidays, when the number of visitors is at its highest, the daily number of visitors was strictly controlled to be below 25,000 people/day.”

From the context, it is clear that **the daily visitor number of 25,000 people applies to the scope of the World Heritage property of the Wudang Mountains, and its area is much smaller than that of the Wudang Mountains Scenic Area.**

As shown above, the two standards for visitor capacity are based on different areas of application, and there is no situation where there is “substantial increase in visitor numbers at the property.” The State Party and the property management agency have consistently adhered to the principle of “Prioritizing protection, strengthening management, exploring value, ensuring effective utilization, and bringing heritage to life”, ensuring the effective protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the Wudang Mountains.

Regarding the areas of particular concern to the World Heritage Committee and the Joint Advisory Mission, especially the Taihe Palace, the State Party and the property management agency have taken a prudent and scientific approach in calculating the visitor capacity for the Taihe Palace, with a daily visitor capacity of 8,000 people/day and a peak visitor capacity of 1,000 people/day. It is important to note that the visitor capacity limits for the Taihe Palace apply to the entire visitable area, including the Gold Hall and the platform, as well as the walkways, public platforms, etc., with an

area of approximately 2,538 square meters.

(2) Potential impacts on OUV

To ensure that visitor tours do not negatively impact the Outstanding Universal Value of the Wudang Mountains Ancient Building Complex, in addition to scientifically and reasonably determining visitor capacity as previously mentioned, the State Party and the property management agency have implemented a series of visitor control measures to effectively enforce these capacity limits. These specific control measures have been repeatedly mentioned in the State of Conservation reports (SOC), including those from 2022. The approach combines both manual and technological methods, such as manual and drone surveillance, reservation and ticketing systems, and crowd management using tour buses and cable cars.

It is worth mentioning that the State Party attaches great importance to the safeguarding and transmission of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, actively exploring the use of the Internet of Things (IoT) and information technology to maximize the safeguarding of World Heritage values from the negative impacts of tourism. The State Party is planning to implement visitor number monitoring and heritage monitoring and early warning systems. By installing IoT monitoring sensors in key areas with high visitor concentration, such as the Taihe Palace, real-time visitor data will be transmitted to the heritage monitoring and early warning platform. This data will be cross-analyzed with monitoring information from unstable rock formations. This will allow for a comprehensive understanding of the potential impact of visitor behavior on the property's OUV. Combined with visitor guidance measures, these efforts aim to minimize any negative effects and protect the Taihe Palace and its surrounding environment.

In addition, in response to the World Heritage Centre's concerns about the potential impact of visitor numbers on the Golden Peak area, the State Party and the property management authorities are actively developing a visitor monitoring project for the

Golden Peak. This project aims to establish a systematic, scientific and information-based management system for visitors to the Golden Peak. The project plans to create a visitor monitoring and early warning system for the Golden Peak based on GIS technology and 3D model digital twins, using real-time visitor flow monitoring equipment. It will continuously monitor visitor numbers in the Golden Peak area, integrate unstable rock monitoring data into the system, and establish forecasting and early warning models. Multiple channels will be used to release early warning information. In conjunction with command and scheduling measures and visitor control strategies, the project will aim to minimize the potential impact of visitors on the OUV of the property. The Golden Peak Visitor Monitoring Project is currently in the design phase, with an expected launch in 2025.

1.3 Clarifications to Component Parts of the Property and Their Boundaries

Excerpts from Decision 45 COM 7B.153 by the World Heritage Committee:

6. Welcomes the clarification provided by the State Party concerning the number of component parts of the property, the boundaries and the buffer zone, but recalls its previous request that the buffer zone should incorporate the entirety of the Wudang Mountains Scenic Area, and therefore urges the State Party to submit up-to-date maps of the property as inscribed and the buffer zone, including detailed maps of each component part, to the World Heritage Centre;

The component parts of the property and the boundaries of the property and buffer zone as inscribed have always been key concerns for the World Heritage Committee. Over the years, the State Party has maintained active communication with the World Heritage Committee, the World Heritage Centre, and Advisory Bodies such as ICOMOS. The State Party aims to clarify the boundaries of the property and buffer zone designated during the nomination process. It is committed to responding positively to the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee, the World Heritage Centre, and Advisory Bodies. Based on the clarifications to boundaries of the property and buffer zone, and with a view to better safeguarding the property's

OUV, the State Party is willing to make appropriate and reasonable adjustments to the boundaries of the property and buffer zone.

(1) Number of component parts

At the request of the World Heritage Committee, the State Party has clarified the component parts of the property multiple times in the SOC reports submitted in 2017 (40 COM 7B.9), 2019 (42 COM 7B.1), and 2022 (44 COM 7B.19) respectively.

In a letter from the Director of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre to Mr. Yan Yalin, Director of the Department of Heritage Sites, NCHA, dated December 12, 2019, the World Heritage Centre requested further clarifications. In response, the State Party submitted a detailed report to ICOMOS, including the current *Management Planning Outline* for the property and the *Master Plan for the Wudang Mountains Scenic Area* which addresses both the property and its surrounding environment. ICOMOS received the report and its annexes on September 2, 2020 and December 21, 2020 respectively, and developed the *Technical Review* report on March 2, 2021. In the *Technical Review*, ICOMOS acknowledged the State Party's request for clarifications to component parts of the property and reached a consensus with the State Party on this issue. *"ICOMOS fully supports the analysis conclusions regarding the number and boundaries of the component parts and considers that the property is composed of 49 heritage sites and 286 elements."*

Through the communication during the joint advisory mission to the property and the Report of the *WHC/ICOMOS/ICCROM Joint Advisory Mission Report on the World Heritage Property of the Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains (People's Republic of China)* (hereinafter referred to the "Mission Report") preliminarily developed in 2024, both parties have clarified that "The property consists of 45 component parts (i.e., polygonal boundaries surrounding one or more significant sites). The State Party agreed to this interpretation during the meeting."

It is important to note that the concept and definition of the term "component parts" in

the context of the World Heritage system has not been fully interpreted or defined. **Under the languages and working mechanisms of the States Parties, “component parts” can be translated as either “comprising parts” or “individual heritage sites”, but the two definitions are not entirely consistent, leading to ongoing discrepancies regarding the number of comprising parts of the property.** For example, Longquan Temple and Jianhe Bridge are both surrounded by 1 polygon (i.e., the property area), which in the State Party’s usual terminology is referred to as “2 heritage sites”, namely “Longquan Temple” and “Jianhe Bridge”. In the usual terminology of the World Heritage Committee, this would be expressed as “1 component part”, referring to “the closely related Longquan Temple and Jianhe Bridge”. In comparison, the State Party’s expression emphasizes the practical aspects of the property’s protection and management, while the World Heritage Committee’s expression focuses more on the interpretation of the property’s value. Although both expressions refer to the same specific content, discrepancies arise when counting the number of components (see Annex 3.2). Similar situations occur with the Second Sky Gate and Third Sky Gate, the Gold Hall, the Ancient Bronze Hall, and the Taihe Palace.

Therefore, it can be concluded that there is no substantive disagreement between the State Party and the World Heritage Committee regarding the component parts of the property; the misunderstanding arises from the different ways of expression by the two parties.

Table 1: Component Parts of the Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains

S/N	Component Parts	S/N	Component Parts
1	Xuanyue Gate	24	Taishang Temple
2	Chongxu Convent	25	Feisheng Rock
3	Yuzhen Palace	26	Huanglong Cave

S/N	Component Parts
4	Xiangfu Convent
5	Yuanhe Temple
6	Taishan Temple
7	Yuxu Palace
8	Huilong Temple
9	Huixin Convent
10	Needle Grinding Well
11	God Guan Temple
12	Laojun Temple
13	Laojun Cave
14	Eight God Temple
15	Yuxu Rock
16	Fuzhen Temple
17	Longquan Temple, Jianhe Bridge
18	Gold of Wealth Temple
19	Prince Rock
20	Zixiao Palace
21	Cave of the God of Thunder
22	Nanyan Palace
23	Langmei Temple

S/N	Component Parts
27	Chaotian Palace
28	Gold Hall, Ancient Bronze Hall, Taihe Palace
29	Down Temple
30	Middle Temple
31	Up Temple
32	Great Tower Manor
33	Qingwei Palace
34	First Sky Gate
35	Second Sky Gate, Third Sky Gate
36	Up Courtyard
37	Middle Courtyard
38	Down Courtyard
39	Lingyan Temple
40	Lingxu Rock
41	Wulong Palace
42	Huayang Rock
43	Yinxian Rock
44	Jiangjun Temple
45	Renwei Temple

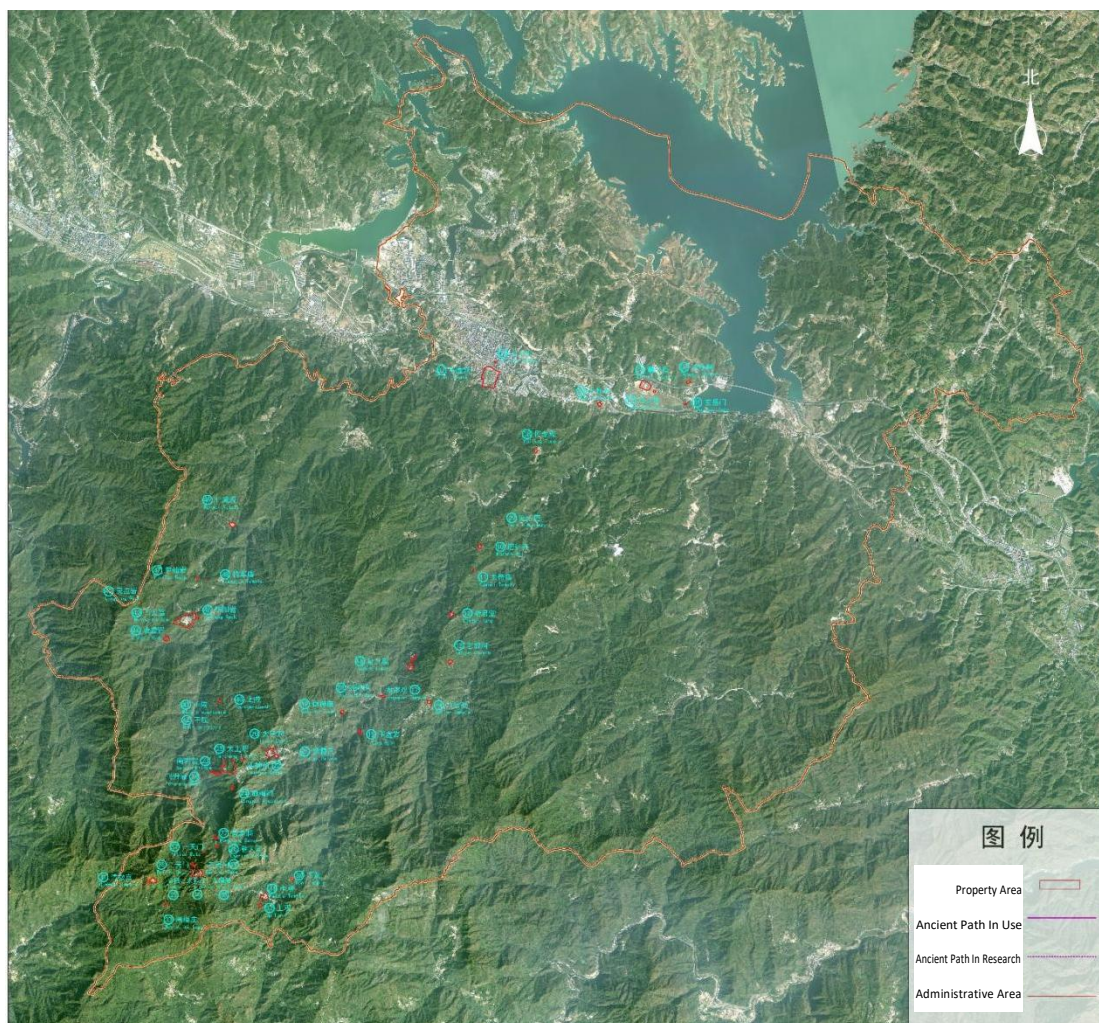


Figure 6: Map of the Component Parts of the Property

Based on the foregoing, the World Heritage property of the Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains consists of **45 individual component parts**, including 49 heritage sites and 286 elements (see Annex 3.2).

(2) Clarifications to boundaries of the buffer zone

In the decisions of the World Heritage Committee from 2014 (38 COM 7B.9), 2016 (40 COM 7B.30), 2017 (42 COM 7B.1), 2021 (44 COM 7B.19), and 2023 (45 COM 7B.153), the Committee repeatedly recommended that the State Party clarify and modify the boundaries of the buffer zone to protect the entire property and its surrounding environment. The State Party attaches great importance to the recommendations provided by the World Heritage Centre regarding the clarification

of the buffer zone boundaries.

Currently, the State Party is actively advancing the preparation work for the application for the clarification of the property boundaries, based on the recommendations outlined in the Report by the Joint WHC/ICOMOS/ICCROM Advisory Mission. This work involves a thorough analysis of the value attributes supporting the OUV of the property. After completing the necessary approval procedures for the relevant drawings, the State Party plans to formally submit the property area boundary clarification application to the World Heritage Centre as soon as possible. After the World Heritage Committee confirms the boundaries of the property areas, China will continue to carry on the modification of the boundary of the buffer zone and apply for review.

1.4 Joint Advisory Mission

Excerpts from Decision 45 COM 7B.153 by the World Heritage Committee:

7. Encourages the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM Advisory mission to the property to assess the overall state of conservation of the property, the outcomes of the uplift project of the Yuzhen Palace, and any resulting impacts on the property and its OUV and resulting mitigative measures, and to provide guidance to and engage with the State Party in its efforts to address the issues surrounding the component parts of the property, the delineation of the buffer zone, as well as the property's carrying capacity and commensurate, sustainable visitor management strategies;

To fulfill the decisions made by the World Heritage Committee, the State Party invited a joint WHC/ICOMOS/ICCROM advisory mission to conduct an on-site inspection at the Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains.

The mission took place from December 13 to 17, 2023, consisting of four members: Michael Pearson, representing ICOMOS; Jihong Kim, representing ICCROM; and Luba Janikova and Akane Nakamura, representing the UNESCO World Heritage

Centre.

The mission was accompanied by Guan Qiang, Deputy Administrator of NCHA at the time, and officials, experts and staff members from the NCHA Department of Monuments and Sites (Department of World Cultural Heritage), China Academy of Cultural Heritage, ICOMOS China, as well as Hubei Provincial Government, Hubei Provincial Cultural Heritage Bureau, CPC Shiyan Municipal Committee, Shiyan Municipal Cultural Heritage Bureau, and Wudang Mountains Tourism and Economic Special Zone Administrative Committee.

The joint advisory mission inspected the Monitoring Center for the World Heritage Property of the Wudang Mountains, the Wudang Mountains Museum, as well as Yuzhen Palace, Xuanyue Gate, Yuxu Palace, Taihe Palace, Nanyan Palace, Zixiao Palace, Fuzhen Temple, Renwei Temple, Yinyan Rock and Wulong Palace. Members of the joint advisory mission and the delegation of the State Party conducted repeated discussions on such issues as the state of conservation of the property, delineation of its boundaries, Yuzhen Palace uplift project, and visitor carrying capacity.



Figure 7: The Joint Advisory Mission's Inspection to the Gold Peak



Figure 8: A Discussion Session

In March 2024, the Joint Advisory Mission sent a letter to the National Cultural Heritage Administration, forwarding the draft of the Joint Advisory Mission Report. The report stated that “The Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains should be in a good state of conservation and its surrounding environment has also been well protected”, acknowledging the efforts of the State Party and the management authorities in protecting and managing the property. The report also made corresponding recommendations and requirements on key issues discussed during the inspection, including the Yuzhen Palace uplift project, clarifications to boundaries of the property, and visitor carrying capacity.

1.5 Property Management Plan for the Property

Excerpts from Decision 45 COM 7B.153 by the World Heritage Committee:

8. Requests the State Party to finalise the management plan for the property as soon as possible following the adoption of the boundary clarification, taking into account the revised delineation of the boundaries and buffer zone;

The State Party is working on boundary clarification. The State Party undertakes to promptly revise the *Management Plan for the Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains* once the boundary clarification is completed, in order to meet the protection and management requirements for World Cultural Heritage properties and fulfill its commitments as a State Party.

2. Public Access to the State of Conservation Report

The State Party agrees to upload the State of Conservation Report (annexes not included) to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre’s state of conservation information system (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/soc>).

3. Annexes

3.1 Complete Visual Materials of the Yuzhen Palace

In accordance with the requests outlined in the World Heritage Committee Decision 45 COM 7B.153, the complete visual materials of the Yuzhen Palace uplift project, both before and after its implementation (see the attached document), are submitted for review and evaluation by the Advisory Bodies.

Table 2: List of Comparative Photographs Before and After the Yuzhen Palace Uplift Project

S/N	Before-and-after-uplift Comparative Photographs
1.	Outside the Entrance Gate
2.	Inside the Entrance Gate
3.	The Main Hall
4.	The Western Palace Gate

S/N	Before-and-after-uplift Comparative Photographs
5.	The Eastern Palace Gate
6.	The West Wing Hall
7.	The East Wing Hall
8.	The Dragon and Tiger Hall
9.	The Eight Character Wall
10.	The Distant View from the North Side

3.2 List of Component Parts of the Property

After review, the World Cultural Heritage property of the Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains consists of 45 component parts (or 49 heritage sites) and 286 elements.

S/N	Component Part	Site	Element
1.	Xuanyue Gate	001-Xuanyue Gate	Xuanyue Gate
2.	Chongxu Convent	002-Chongxu Convent	Hall of the Patriarch Northern Taoist Room of Western Taoist Yard Western Side Hall Western Taoist Room of Western Taoist Yard (reconstructed) Eastern Side Hall Lvzu Hall Northern Taoist Room of Eastern Taoist Yard
3.	Yuzhen Palace	003-Yuzhen Palace	Screen Wall of the Gate to the Temple Gate to the Temple Eastern Palace Gate Western Palace Gate
4.	Xiangfu Convent	004-Xiangfu Convent	Xiangfu Convent
5.	Yuanhe	005-Yuanhe	Western Wing Room

S/N	Component Part	Site	Element
	Temple	Temple	<p>Southern Taoist Room Northern Taoist Room Western Side Hall Dragon & Tiger Hall Xuandi Hall Eastern Side Hall Screen Wall of the Dragon & Tiger Hall</p>
6.	Taishan Temple	006-Taishan Temple	<p>Eastern Side Hall Western Side Hall Hall of the Patriarch Sacrificial Altar Arched Temple Gate</p>
7.	Yuxu Palace	007-Yuxu Palace	<p>Palace Wall Eastern Imperial Tablet Pavilion by Emperor Jiajing (east) Eastern Imperial Tablet Pavilion by Emperor Jiajing (west) Zhenguan Temple (west) (ruins) Zhenguan Temple (east) (ruins) Eastern and Western Defence Rooms (ruins) Donghua Gate Xihua Gate Imperial Tablet by Emperor Yongle (east) Imperial Tablet by Emperor Yongle (west) Middle Bridge Screen Wall of the Dragon & Tiger Hall Dragon & Tiger Hall Eastern Sacrificial Burning Stove Western Sacrificial Burning Stove Western Palace Gate Eastern Palace Gate Xuandi Hall Western Corridor and Room of the Xuandi Hall (ruins) Western Side Hall (ruins) Western Corridor and Room of the Worshipping Hall (ruins)</p>

S/N	Component Part	Site	Element
			<p>Worshipping Hall (Shifang Hall) (ruins)</p> <p>Eastern Corridor and Room of the Worshipping Hall (ruins)</p> <p>Eastern Side Hall (ruins)</p> <p>Eastern Corridor and Room of the Xuandi Hall (ruins)</p> <p>Buildings on the east and west sides in front of the Parental Hall Ruins (Eastern Side Hall)</p> <p>Xiaoguan Hall</p> <p>Buildings on the east and west sides in front of the Parental Hall Ruins (Western Wing Room)</p> <p>Parental Hall</p> <p>Palace Gate</p> <p>Screen Wall of the Palace Gate</p> <p>Observatory</p>
8.	Huilong Temple	008-Huilong Temple	<p>Xuandi Hall (ruins)</p> <p>Dragon & Tiger Hall (ruins)</p> <p>Wing Room (ruins)</p> <p>Western Taoist Room (ruins)</p> <p>Eastern Taoist Room (ruins)</p> <p>The Second Door</p> <p>Stone Arch Bridge (incomplete)</p> <p>The First Door (ruins)</p>
9.	Huixin Convent	009-Huixin Convent	Huixin Convent
10.	Needle Grinding Well	010-Needle Grinding Well	<p>Northern Wing Room</p> <p>Tri-Patriarchal Hall</p> <p>Laomu Tower</p> <p>Southern Wing Room (reconstructed)</p>
11.	God Guan Temple	011-God Guan Temple	<p>God Guan Hall (incomplete)</p> <p>Temple Gate</p>
12.	Laojun Temple	012-Laojun Temple	<p>Southern Side Hall (occupy)</p> <p>Dragon Tiger Hall (occupy)</p> <p>Northern Side Hall (occupy)</p> <p>Main Hall (incomplete)</p> <p>Baidou Platform (incomplete)</p>

S/N	Component Part	Site	Element
			Third Taoist Yard (incomplete)
13.	Laojun Cave	013-Laojun Cave	Inscriptions on the Cliffs of the Laojun Cave (incomplete)
14.	Eight God Temple	014-Eight God Temple	Dragon & Tiger Hall Xuandi Hall Eastern Wing Room Western Wing Room
15.	Yuxu Rock	015-Yuxu Rock	The First Entry Gate (ruins) The Second Entry Gate (incomplete) The Third Entry Gate (incomplete) Main Hall (incomplete) Thunder-God Hall (ruins) Lady Chapel (ruins) Zhenguan Temple (ruins) Western Taoist Room (ruins) Dongdao Yard (ruins)
16.	Fuzhen Temple	016-Fuzhen Temple	Sacrificial Altar Third Door Dragon & Tiger Hall Well East Tower of the Southern Wing Room Screen Wall of the Dragon & Tiger Hall West Tower of the Northern Wing Room Screen wall inscribed with the character of Fu, Lu and Shou Sacrificial Burning Stove Second Gate Western Room of the Northern Taoist Rooms Wuyun Building Eastern Room of the Northern Taoist Rooms Wardroom Scripture Library Scriptural Hall Prince Hall Main Hall Southern Sky Gate Fuzhen Bridge

S/N	Component Part	Site	Element
			Northern Sky Gate Screen Wall of the Northern Sky Gate West Tower of the Southern Wing Room East Tower of the Northern Sky Gate Three-storey Tower (base site + reconstruction) Screen Wall Inscribed with the Character of Fu Wall Resembling the Winding Yellow River
17.	Longquan Temple, Jianhe Bridge	017-Longquan Temple	Longquan Temple
		018-Jianhe Bridge	Jiahe Bridge, Screen Wall
18.	God of Wealth Temple	019-God of Wealth Temple	Main Hall (ruins) Eastern and Western Side Halls (ruins) Bridge of the God of Wealth Temple (incomplete)
19.	Prince Rock	020-Prince Rock	Brick and Stone Hall of the Prince Rock
20.	Zixiao Palace	021-Zixiao Palace	Parental Hall Moon Pond Water Pond Sun Pond Yuji Pond Zixiao Palace Main Hall of the Eastern Palace Western Wing Room of the Eastern Palace Reversely-set Room of the Eastern Palace Eastern Wing Room of the Eastern Palace Yi-shaped Screen Wall Sacrificial Burning Stove Eastern Imperial Tablet Pavilion (reconstructed roof) Western Imperial Tablet Pavilion (reconstructed roof) Dragon & Tiger Hall Screen Wall of the Dragon & Tiger Hall Golden Water Bridge

S/N	Component Part	Site	Element
			<p>Gate to the Immortal Place of Purple Cloud Western Wing Room of the Western Taoist Yard Main Room of the Western Taoist Yard Western Wing Room of the Western Palace Eastern Wing Room of the Western Taoist Yard Reversely-set Room of the Western Palace Eastern Wing Room of the Western Palace Main Hall of the Western Palace Worshipping Hall (base site + reconstruction) Screen Wall of the Worshipping Hall Reversely-set Room of the Western Taoist Yard</p>
21.	Cave of the God of Thunder	022-Cave of the God of Thunder	Brick and Stone Hall
22.	Nanyan Palace	023-Nanyan Palace	<p>Western Tablet Pavilion Dragon & Tiger Hall Sacrificial Burning Stove Eastern Tablet Pavilion East Gate to the Temple Sun Pond Eastern Wing Room (base site + reconstruction) Eastern Side Hall of the Xuandi Hall (base site + reconstruction) Xuandi Hall (base site + reconstruction) Western Side Hall (base site + reconstruction) Western Side Hall of the Xuandi Hall (base site + reconstruction) Gate of the Yard Eight-Diagram Pavilion Scriptural Hall Liangyi Hall Scripture Library Palace of the Supreme God of Tianyi</p>

S/N	Component Part	Site	Element
			Bed for the Prince Guqi Pavilion Southern Sky Gate Sacrificial Altar
23.	Langmei Temple	024-Langmen Temple	Langmei Immortal Temple
24.	Taishang Temple	025-Taishang Temple	Laojun Temple (base site + reconstruction) The God of Wealth Hall (base site + reconstruction) Gate to the Temple (base site + reconstruction) Screen Wall of the Taishang Temple (base site + reconstruction) The God of Wealth Hall (base site + reconstruction)
25.	Feisheng Rock	026-Feisheng Rock	Dresser (ruins) Stone Hall (incomplete)
26.	Huanglong Cave	027-Huanglong Cave	Huanglong Pavilion
27.	Chaotian Palace	028-Chaotian Palace	Xuandi Hall (base site + reconstruction) Gate to the Temple
28.	Gold Hall, Ancient Bronze Hall, Taihe Palace	029-Gold Hall	Gold Hall
		035-Ancient Bronze Hall	Ancient Bronze Hall
		036-Taihe Palace	Qianfang Yinfang Parental Hall Temple of the Magistrate and Veranda (base site + reconstruction) Eastern Sky Gate Western Sky Gate Pilgrimage Gate Sanguan Temple Sacrificial Burning Stove Scriptural Hall Worshipping Hall

S/N	Component Part	Site	Element
			Drum Tower Baiting Pavilion Bell Tower Turn-for-Better-Luck Hall Northern Sky Gate Gate Tower of the Southern Sky Gate Southern Sky Gate Arched Door All Saints' Temple Walls of the Forbidden City
29.	Down Temple	030-Down Temple	Main Hall (ruins) Eastern Side Hall (ruins) Western Side Hall (ruins) Divine Mother's Temple (ruins)
30.	Middle Temple	031-Middle Temple	Tri-Patriarchal Hall Eastern Side Hall of the Tri-Patriarchal Hall Drum Tower Eastern Side Hall Eastern Wing Room Hall of the Patriarch Western Wing Room Dragon & Tiger Hall Western Side Hall Bell Tower Western Side Hall of the Tri-Patriarchal Hall Stone Hall
31.	Up Temple	032-Up Temple	Ruins of the Up Temple (ruins)
32.	Great Tower Manor	033-Great Tower Manor	Great Tower Manor
33.	Qingwei Palace	034-Qingwei Palace	Main Hall (ruins) Dragon & Tiger Hall (ruins) Well (incomplete) Western Sacrificial Burning Stove (incomplete) Ruins of the Miaohua Rock (ruins)
34.	First Sky Gate	037-First Sky Gate	First Sky Gate
35.	Second Sky	038-Second	Second Sky Gate

S/N	Component Part	Site	Element
	Gate, Third Sky Gate	Sky Gate	
		039-Third Sky Gate	Third Sky Gate
36.	Up Courtyard	040-Up	Brick and Stone Hall Sacrificial Burning Stove (incomplete)
37.	Middle Courtyard	041-Middle Courtyard	Stone Hall
38.	Down Courtyard	042-Down Courtyard	Main Hall (ruins)
39.	Lingyan Temple	043-Lingyan Temple	Brick and Stone Hall
40.	Lingxu Rock	044-Lingxu Rock	Brick and Stone Hall Gate (incomplete)
41.	Wulong Palace	045-Wulong Palace	Parental Hall (base site + reconstruction) Xuanwu Hall (base site + reconstruction) Northern Side Hall of the Xuandi Hall (ruins) Southern Wing Room of the Xuandi Hall (ruins) Southern Side Hall (ruins) Underground pond (incomplete) Well (incomplete) Tianchi Lake (incomplete) Dining Hall (ruins) Northern Side Hall (ruins) Taoist Yard Gate Wenchang Tower Warehouse (incomplete) Taoist Dormitory Screen Wall of the Southern Tablet Pavilion Sacrificial Burning Stove (incomplete) Screen Wall of the Wulong Palace (incomplete) Tomb of Li Suxi Small Gate to the Temple Screen Wall of the Northern Tablet Pavilion

S/N	Component Part	Site	Element
			<p>Northern Tablet Pavilion (incomplete) Southern Tablet Pavilion (incomplete) Northern Sky Gate (ruins) Screen Wall of the Northern Sky Gate (incomplete) Dragon & Tiger Hall (reconstruction) Screen Wall beside the Dragon & Tiger Hall (incomplete) Qisheng Hall (ruins) Wall Resembling the Winding Yellow River (incomplete)</p>
42.	Huayang Rock	046-Huayang Rock	Brick and Stone Hall
43.	Yinxian Rock	047-Yinxian Rock	<p>Northwest Side Hall Northeast Side Hall Main Hall Southwest Side Hall Southeast Side Hall Sacrificial Burning Stove (incomplete)</p>
44.	Jiangjun Temple	048-Jiangju Temple	Main Hall (ruins)
45.	Renwei Temple	049-Renwei Temple	<p>Front Gate to the Temple (incomplete) Back Gate to the Temple (incomplete) Screen Wall (ruins) Pufu Bridge (incomplete) Dragon & Tiger Hall (ruins) Main Hall (ruins) Western Side Hall (ruins)</p>