The renovation project concerns three separate sites, all located within the Summer Palace.

### Size of the City:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of the City:</th>
<th>19,720,000 inhabitants</th>
<th>1,680.78 ha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size of the Project:</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>297 ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Principal Function(s) of the City:

National capital, political, cultural, commercial centre

### Principal Function(s) of the Project Area:

Monument

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**SUMMER PALACE, AN IMPERIAL GARDEN IN BEIJING**

**Inscription:** 1998  
**Criteria:** (i) (ii) (iii)  
**Area:**

The Summer Palace in Beijing – first built in 1750, largely destroyed in the war of 1860 and restored on its original foundations in 1886 – is a masterpiece of Chinese landscape garden design. The natural landscape of hills and open water is combined with artificial features such as pavilions, halls, palaces, temples and bridges to form a harmonious ensemble of outstanding aesthetic value.
**DIAGNOSIS STATUS**

**PROBLEMS/ ISSUES**
How to preserve and restore the Summer Palace in Beijing and offer visitors a high-end destination and a well-restored historic monument and site?

**OBJECTIVES**
- Conservation of heritage and monuments of the Summer Palace
- Improving the environment and the site
- Enhance the tourist’s experience of the site
- Use an international event as an opportunity to restore a major monument and site

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**THE INITIATIVE**

**THE PROJECT DRIVERS**

Beijing Summer Palace Management Office  
Director of the Summer Palace

**Dedicated structure**

**THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

Beijing Summer Palace Management Office  
Beijing Bureau of Artifacts Protection – Municipality of Beijing

**Coordinates/Implements**

Specialized restoration companies

**Chooses**

**ACTION PROGRAM**

**RENOVATION OF THE SUMMER PALACE**

- Protective renovation of the Property: use original materials and techniques to restore the original status
- Creation of a historical and cultural place of leisure for the public

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**STAKEHOLDERS / ACTORS:**

- Public local
- Public regional
- Public national
- Public international
- Private
- Mixed
- Institutions / NGOs
- Civil Society
SITE MANAGEMENT TOOLS

- The Overall Plan of the City of Beijing
- Beijing Application Details for the Law on the Protection of Artifacts of the People’s Republic of China
- Beijing Management Rules for Artifacts
- Beijing Provisional Rules for the Protection of Rare and Ancient Trees
- Regulations on the Strict Control of Construction Projects in the Summer Palace and Yuanming Yuan Palace
- Protection Regulations of Beijing as a Historical Cultural City
- Protection Plans of Beijing as a Historical Cultural City
- Management Regulations of Beijing Historical Protection Sites and their Construction Control Zones
- Security Management Rules for Beijing Landscape Gardens (Trial Operations)
- Regulations over Beijing Public Parks
- Management Plans for Beijing Historical Protection Sites and their Construction Control Zones
- Regulations Concerning the Summer Palace
- Overall Plan of the Summer Palace
- Protection Plans for Summer Palace Artifacts
- Law on City Planning of the People’s Republic of China
- Law on the Protection of Artifacts of the People’s Republic of China
- Law on the Protection of the Environment of the People’s Republic of China
- Application Details for the Law on the Protection of Artifacts of the People’s Republic of China
- Management Methods of Artifacts Protection Projects
- Fire-safety Management Rules on Ancient Structures
- Protection Management Methods of World Heritage Sites
- The State Council Notice on the Strengthening of Urban Area Afforestation
- Regulations on Urban Afforestation
- Protection Management Method of Rare and Ancient Trees in Urban Areas
- Monitoring Management Methods of World Heritage Sites in China

FUNDING

Public financial system

TOTAL PROJECT AMOUNT

PROJECT VALUE

STATE OF PROGRESS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approval of the plan by the Beijing Artifacts Protection Bureau</th>
<th>Approval of the plan by the State Cultural Artifacts Administration</th>
<th>Implementation of the project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003 Design of the project</td>
<td>January 2004 Experts examination</td>
<td>January 2005 Start of the project</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 2006 End of the project</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

RELATION BETWEEN THE PROJECT AND THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY

The project is directly linked to the conservation and safeguarding of the values of the property, an important site located outside the city of Beijing.
The project was carried out to better protect the property, and to welcome visitors from home and abroad during the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games. The renovation project of Foxiang Ge, Paiyun Dian and the Long Corridor was designed in October, 2003 and submitted to Beijing Artifacts Protection Bureau for Approval.

In January 2004, experts were invited to examine the plan. Between July and December 2004, the State Cultural Artifacts Administration approved these plans. The project started in January 2005 and was completed in September, 2006.

This project is really a historical site and monument conservation project and not so much an “urban” project.

The site is a historical monument and is used as a recreational area for city dwellers and national and local visitors. It addresses the issue of the conservation and management of a large site. Respecting the values of the site and not transforming it into an amusement park.

The Summer Palace and gardens are outside the city centre and not prone to urban pressure and development. It however requires important resources to fully maintain and restore the site.

The project also addresses the issue of managing visitor increase and tourism management plans and management of a worldwide famous cultural property, which is one of the flagship sites of the country.

The Beijing Olympics in 2008, where bound to bring in international attention to Beijing and an increase in visitors. Therefore it was important that major cultural sites be in top condition at the occasion of the Olympic Games. This international event was thus an opportunity to restore the site.

The issue is sustainability. Are there enough funds and restoration campaigns outside of worldwide events? Is maintenance of heritage only linked to visible events?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAYOR</th>
<th>Kong Fanzhi</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jinlong Guo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mandate</td>
<td>2008 -</td>
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