

The following example is an attempt to document an existing management system that has evolved over a period of time since the site was inscribed on the World Heritage List.

Table 13. Example of a heritage management system

Documenting and assessing the adequacy of a heritage management system for a specific cultural property

1. Site name and location: Sacred City of Kandy, Sri Lanka

2. Brief description of site:

Quote from SOUV

Authenticity

Quote from SOUV

Integrity

Quote from SOUV



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Sacred City of Kandy (Sri Lanka)

3. World Heritage criteria: (iv) (vi)

4. Documenting and assessing the management system for the cultural property

The management system framework: 3 areas, 9 components

- Describe the primary management system for the cultural property

- Assess its adequacy: existing gaps and new opportunities identified (based on the nature of the property and after referring to relevant sections of the manual)

- Outline additional support from secondary / other management systems or tools in place to address gaps and to strengthen the primary management system
- Identify additional measures / tools required

ELEMENTS

Legal framework (or 'mandate')

The 'Antiquities Ordinance' 1940, revised in 1988, governs the protection and management of heritage in the entire country

Part of the property is owned by the Buddhist Community and governed under the Temple ordinance

Need to control areas beyond the monuments and in the Buffer Zone

Need to attract more funding

The site was brought under the 'Urban Development Authority (UDA) Law' and Municipal Council regulations, permitting better control of the larger area

The site was brought under the 'Central Cultural Fund (CCF) Law' 1981, increasing funds and the capacity to implement activities