



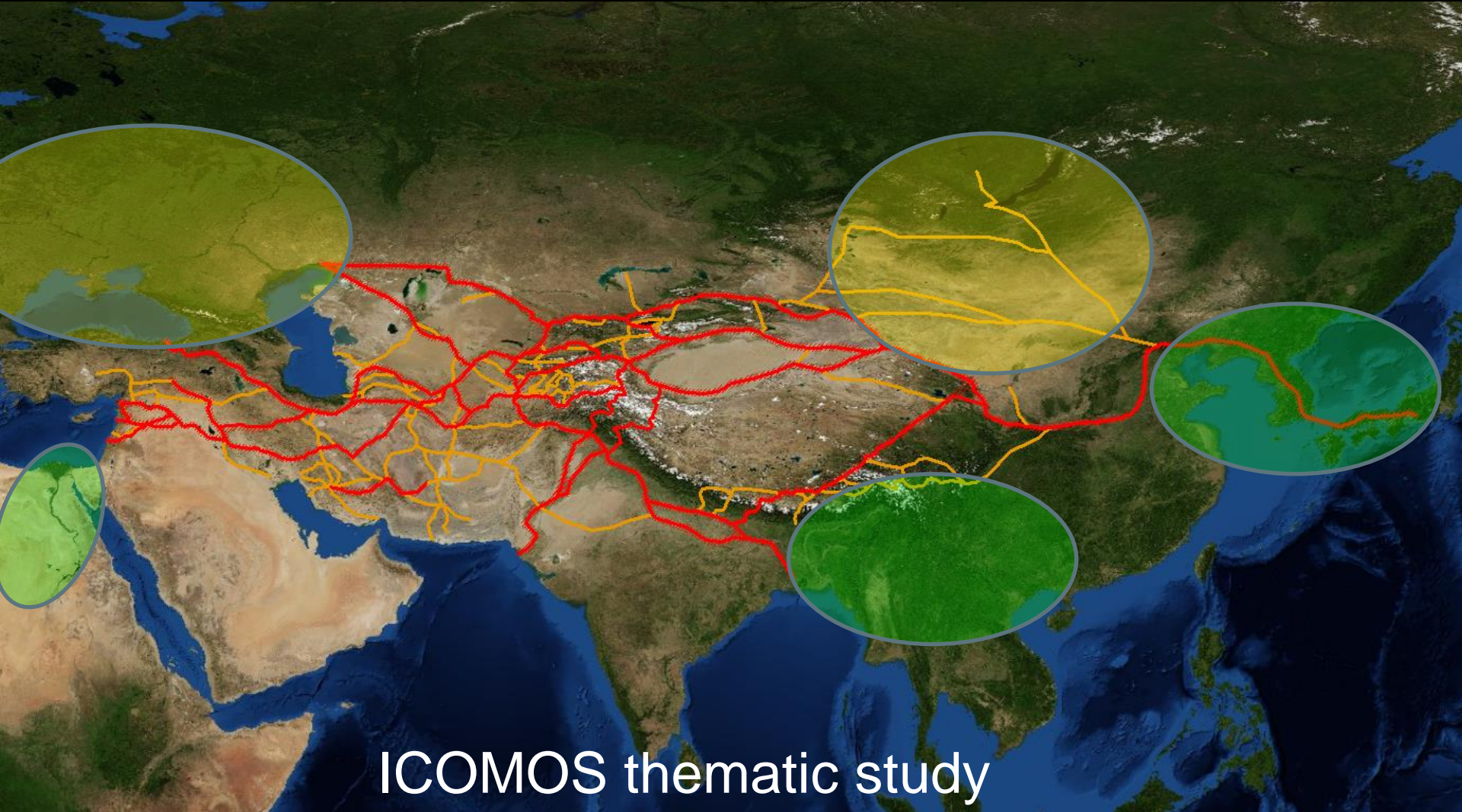
# The Silk Roads

Trans-national coordination and local impact - finding a beneficial balance

**Red: 35,000 km major routes**

**Orange: 16,000 km substantial routes**

**Area: 16,000,000 km<sup>2</sup>**



# Statement of OUV

- The Silk Roads are routes of integration, exchange and dialogue between East and West that have contributed greatly to the common prosperity and development of humankind for almost two millennia
- *The whole of the route is more than the sum of its constituent parts*

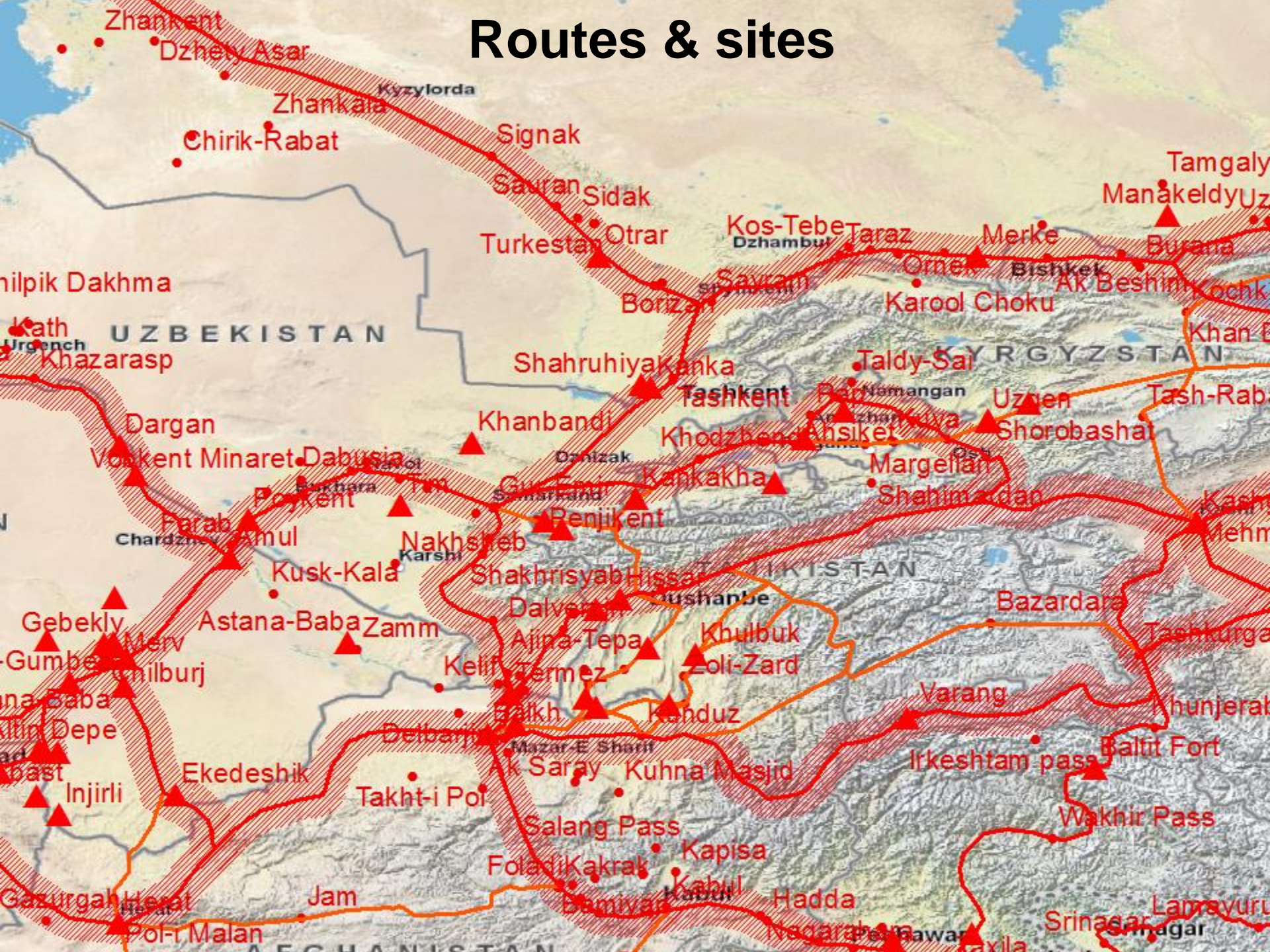
- The types of monuments, sites and cultural landscapes found along the Silk Roads have been categorized under:
  - 1. Infrastructure** (facilitating trade and transportation);
  - 2. Production** (of trading goods); and
  - 3. Outcomes** (the results of contact and exchange)



Protecting a representative selection of smaller sites – not just the most beautiful

1. identifying major *nodes* (large cities) along the Silk Roads;
2. identifying *segments* of routes between these;
3. and then broadening these out to represent the *corridors* of 'movement and impact' that took place between the nodes

# Routes & sites



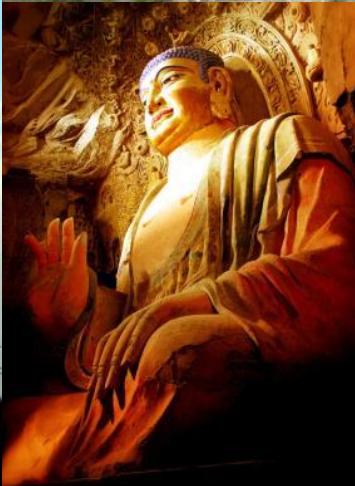
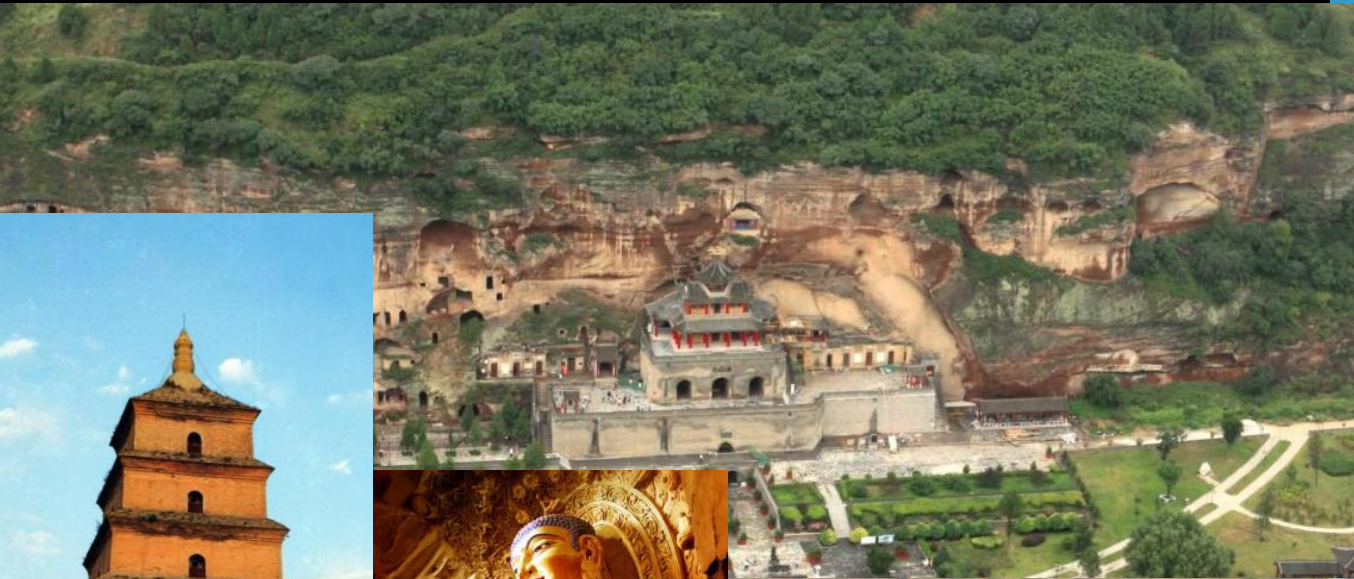
# Approach

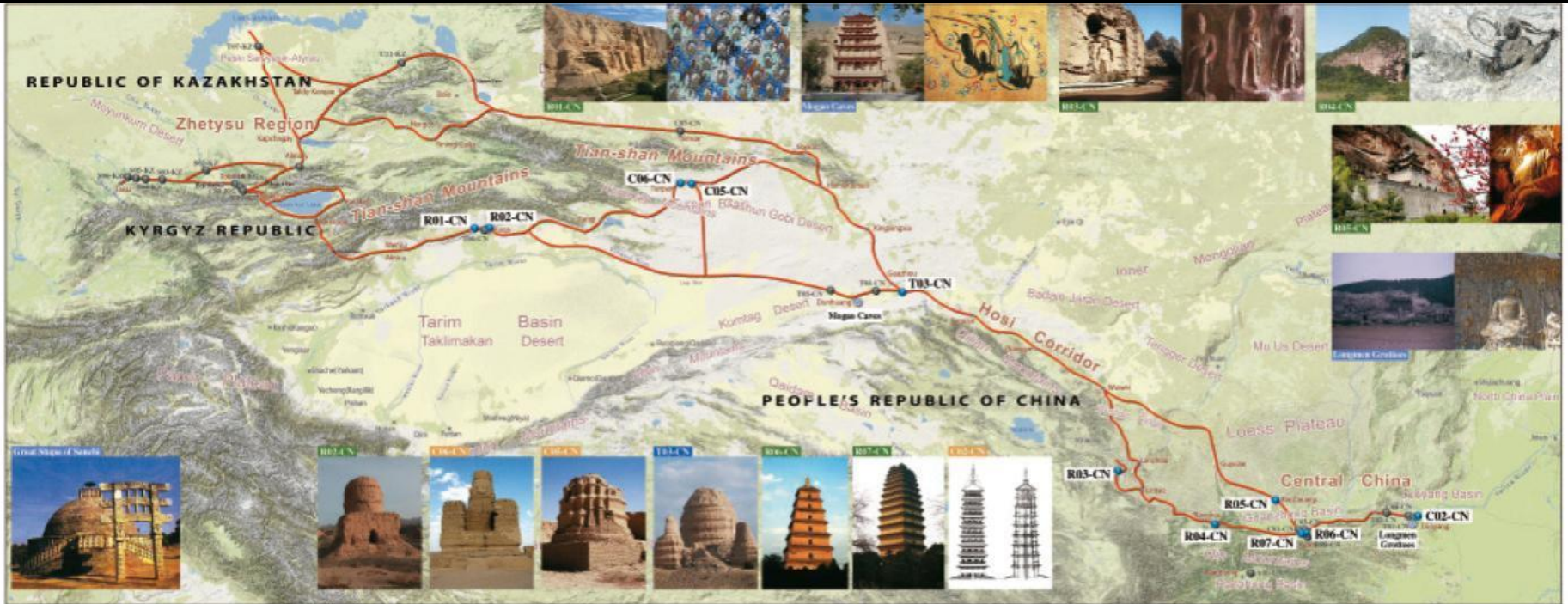
- Compartmentalising the Silk Roads into a number of World Heritage properties, linked by an overall framework concept
- More manageable serial nominations
- Progress at differing paces
- **BUT**, still maintaining the concept of trans-national cooperation that lies at the core of this endeavour



# Silk Roads: the Routes Network of Chang'an – Tian-shan Corridor

China, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan





## LEGEND

- Nominated Routes
- Sites of Central Towns
- Sites of Transportation and Defense Facilities
- Religious Sites
- World Heritage
- World Heritage
- City

No.	Name of Site	No.	Name of Site	No.	Name of Site
001-CN	Site of Weiyang Palace in Chang'an City of the Western Han Dynasty	001-KZ	Site of Talgar	T06-CN	Kizilgaha Beacon Tower
002-CN	Site of Luoyang City from the Eastern Han to Northern Wei Dynasty	002-KZ	Site of Akkobe	T07-KZ	Site of Karamergen
003-CN	Site of Daming Palace in Chang'an City of Tang Dynasty	003-KZ	Site of Kulan	R01-CN	Kizil Cave-Temple Complex
004-CN	Site of Dingding Gate, Luoyang City of Sui and Tang Dynasties	004-KZ	Site of Ornek	R02-CN	Subash Buddhist Ruins
005-CN	Site of Qocho City	005-KZ	Site of Aktyras	R03-CN	Bingling Cave-Temple Complex
006-CN	Site of Yar City	006-KZ	Site of Kostobe	R04-CN	Majlisahn Cave-Temple Complex
007-CN	Site of Bashbaliq City	T01-CN	Site of Han'gu Pass of Han Dynasty in Xin'an County	R05-CN	Bin County Cave Temple
008-KG	City of Suyab (Site of Ak-Beshim)	T02-CN	Site of Shihao Section of Xiaohan Ancient Route	R06-CN	Great Wild Goose Pagoda
009-KG	City of Balasagan (Site of Burana)	T03-CN	Site of Suoyang City	R07-CN	Small Wild Goose Pagoda
010-KG	City of Nevaket (Site of Krasnaya Rechka)	T04-CN	Site of Xuanquan Posthouse	R08-CN	Xingjiasi Pagodas
011-KZ	Site of Kayalyk	T05-CN	Site of Yumen Pass	A01-CN	Tomb of Zhang Qian

Fig.9 Track of the Dissemination of Buddhism

- The need for tourism plans is acknowledged in each of the three countries
- In China these are developed and are being implemented
- A plan has been approved for the Chuy Valley
- There is an urgent need to tourism plans to be put in place for the remaining sites and implemented to ensure they are well prepared for an increase in visitors, who do not become the agents of their destruction
- Cross-border issues: visas, etc.

- Need to proactively plan carrying capacities for sustainable management
- Inevitable that large, accessible and 'display quality' sites offer more of a destination (USP)
- But by definition Silk Roads tourism lends itself to attracting travellers – along integrated routes/corridors

# Niche tourism

- Potential for niche tourism
  - remote locations, more adventurous travellers, more 'authentic' or distinctive experiences, etc.



- Always has a local dimension
  - Specific places
  - Local partnerships & stakeholders
- Management planning needs to deliver holistic planning, with well integrated stakeholder participation and long-term sustainability

# Trans-national strengths: sharing skills, expertise & knowledge

- Share common understanding of management approaches:
  - to conservation, to education, to interpretation, to research development, to sustainable tourism
- Develop appropriate standards and protocols to face key issues:
  - boundaries and buffer zones; site selection; buried archaeological deposits; etc.