

WHITRAP (Shanghai) NEWS LETTER 11

联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（上海）简讯

World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the Auspices of UNESCO (Shanghai)

特别报道：“重建国际休闲旅游城市—城市·乡村·世界遗产”国际学术研讨会
Special Coverage: The International Seminar on Dujiangyan's Post-earthquake Reconstruction

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世界遗产在中国：五台山
World Heritage in China: Mount Wutai

会议背景:

5.12"汶川大地震后,世界遗产地都江堰的灾后重建引起了极为广泛的关注。如何在城市空间及城市形态中突出其自然、文化、历史特征,如何在保护与传承历史文化遗产的基础上复兴并促进旅游产业的发展等问题更是国内外专家研究探讨的焦点。

主办:

法国文化与交流部建筑与遗产司
都江堰市人民政府
同济大学

Background:

After an earthquake caused significant damage in Wenchuan, Sichuan Province, concern regarding the post-quake reconstruction of the World Heritage site of Dujiangyan has grown. How should its natural, cultural and historic features be highlighted in the context of urban space and morphology? How should tourism be revived and developed while still protecting and preserving the site's historic and cultural heritage? Discussions and research by domestic and foreign experts were focused on these questions.

Host:

The Architecture and Heritage Bureau of the Ministry of Culture and Communication (France);
The Municipal Government of Dujiangyan, Sichuan Province (China);
Tongji University



“重建国际休闲旅游城市——城市·乡村·世界遗产” 国际学术研讨会

The International Seminar on Dujiangyan's Post-earthquake Reconstruction



2009年7月19日至21日“重建国际休闲旅游城市——城市·乡村·世界遗产”都江堰灾后重建国际学术研讨会在都江堰市隆重举行。此次研讨会是中法两国联合筹备,共有来自法国、加拿大魁北克、中国国内的17位专家学者及政府专员在会上做了主题发言。

通过对重建现场的考察、专家的主题演讲和互动讨论,会议一致认为都江堰灾后重建应在适应当代生活需求的同时顺应本地自然山体、水系、田园、植被等自然条件,尊重当地居民重建的意愿和生产生活方式,延续城乡传统的空间尺度与特征,协调平衡遗产与城市、旅游与居民、现代与传统之间的关系,维持自身独特的文化特征,在此基础上将都江堰建成国际休闲旅游城市。会议还以此为原则就城市灾后重建、乡村地区发展、世界遗产保护形成了《都江堰建议》。

《都江堰建议》:

- 一、关于城市灾后重建(略)
- 二、关于乡村地区发展(略)
- 三、关于世界遗产保护

1、充分认识青城山—都江堰世界遗产对地区生态环境保护、生物多样性保护、人类生产生活保障的重要性,在全球文化体系中的独特与稀缺性,保护为主,永续利用。

2、认识世界遗产与城市相互不可分割的关系,不仅要保护青城山—都江堰世界文化遗产,同时也应该保护好历史街区、民居寺庙、产业遗产以及山脉、河道、林盘等其他类型的文化与自然遗产,并将遗产的价值与城乡建设以及旅游产业的发展有机融合。

3、世界遗产地的旅游发展模式,应提倡游客与本地居民的融合,应注意避免过度商业化,避免丢失本地居民的真实生活场景。

4、发扬世界遗产深邃的文化内涵,促进地区由传统的生态避暑地、宗教朝圣地拓展为高品质的国际休闲度假中心和文化创意服务基地,使世界遗产更好造福于人类。



The International Seminar on Dujiangyan's Post-earthquake Reconstruction, Constructing an International Tourist Resort-City, Country and World Heritage, was held in Dujiangyan from July 19 to 21, 2009. Seventeen experts, scholars, and government officials from France, Canada, and China gave presentations during the seminar.

After an interactive discussion and field visit to the reconstruction site, all the participants agreed that reconstruction should be implemented in accordance with the modern living needs of local inhabitants as well as the natural balance between mountains, rivers, fields and vegetation. Furthermore, they agreed that it is crucial to respect the residents' lifestyles, preserve the traditional dimensions and characteristics of the urban and rural regions, integrate both transitional culture and the modern city, and balance tourism and the needs of residents, while preserving its unique cultural features and making the city of Dujiangyan an international tourist destination. Based on these principles, the Dujiangyan recommendation was developed for post-quake reconstruction, the development of rural regions, and the conservation of the world heritage site.

The Dujiangyan Recommendation:

I. The Post-quake Reconstruction of the City (text omitted)

II. The Construction and Development of Rural Areas

(text omitted)

III. World Heritage Conservation

a) Be fully aware of the importance of World Heritage at Mt. Qingcheng and Dujiangyan World Heritage in the protection of the regional ecological environment, biological diversity, and human life and demands, as well as the site's uniqueness in the global cultural system. For the sake of its protection, this World Heritage must be sustained.

b) Understand the inseparable relationship between a city and its world heritage. Heritage protection should not only include the World Heritage of "Mt. Qingcheng and Dujiangyan," but also the historic blocks, vernacular dwellings, temples, industrial heritage, and other types of cultural and natural heritage, such as forests, mountain ranges, and rivers. Integrate the value of heritage with the development of urban and rural areas and their tourism industry.

c) Improve tourism development at world heritage sites by advocating that tourists interact and co-exist with local residents, thus avoiding over-commercialization and the loss of local lifestyles.

d) Uphold the profound cultural connotations of world heritage, and promote the expansion of this district from a traditional eco-summer resort to an international entertainment and holiday center, as well as from a religious pilgrimage site to a high-quality cultural site, thus enabling more benefits from the world heritage.



2009年7月22日至7月24日，“世界遗产平遥古城保护与发展”中法学术研讨会在平遥县顺利落下帷幕。WHITRAP上海中心、山西省建设厅、平遥县政府在会上共同签署了合作备忘录，将在今后就平遥古城保护、修缮和管理等方面开展长期的积极的合作。



2009年9月26日至30日，“促进文化和自然遗产地可持续旅游”国际会议在世界遗产地敦煌举行，旨在结合世界遗产地的旅游管理优秀实例以及《世界遗产公约》中的相应管理程序，提出《世界遗产公约实施指南》中关于可持续旅游内容的相关修订建议，并将于2010年6月第34届世界遗产大会上提交修订草案。WHITRAP上海中心研究部主任张艳华博士代表中心出席此次会议。

From July 22 to 24, 2009, the Sino-French Seminar on the Preservation and Development of Pingyao Ancient City was held in Pingyao, Shanxi Province. During the seminar, WHITRAP (Shanghai), the Construction Department of Shanxi Province, and the local government of Pingyao signed a Memorandum of Understanding for the preservation, management and restoration of the site in Pingyao.

From Sept. 26 to 28, 2009, the Seminar on Advancing Sustainable Tourism at Cultural and Natural Heritage Sites was held at the World Heritage Site of Mogao Caves, China. The Seminar's overall objective is to develop recommendations for amendments to the World Heritage Operational Guidelines to comprehensively integrate best practice tourism management with the management processes of the World Heritage Convention. These amendments will be submitted to the June 2010 meeting (34COM). Dr. ZHANG Yanhua, Director of the Research Unit of WHITRAP (Shanghai), participated in the seminar.

2009年9月7日至25日，由国际文化遗产保护与修复研究中心 (ICCROM) 和中国国家文物局共同主办的“博物馆馆藏品灾害预防与保护”国际培训课程在京举办。课程针对博物馆馆藏品的风险灾害预防和应急保护措施展开，共有10多位来自亚太地区的相关工作者参加了此次培训。

From Sept. 7 to 25 2009, the International Course of Preventive Conservation: Reducing Risks to Collections was held in Beijing, China. This course was hosted by ICCROM and the State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH), and focused on the preventive conservation and risk management of museums' collections. More than 10 participants from the Asia-Pacific region took the two-week course.

2009年9月2日至10月2日，“历史保护建筑记录及其清单信息管理”国际培训课程在意大利罗马举行。课程由美国盖蒂保护中心和国际文化遗产保护与修复研究中心 (ICCROM) 举办。课程着重教授学员如何运用3D激光扫描及图形测绘等高新技术来记录、分析历史保护建筑的相关数据，并结合实地考察案例系统地编制适应各自国家历史建筑的保护规划。

From Sept. 2 to Oct. 2, 2009, the International Course of Architectural Records, Inventories and Information Systems for Conservation - ARIS09 will be held in Rome, Italy. This course was organized by the Getty Conservation Institute and ICCROM, designed to teach the trainees how to use 3D laser scanning and topographic techniques with architectural records. The course will draw upon a case study in Rome and develop effective conservation plans for each of the trainees' home countries.

2009年12月1日至3日，“2009第二届亚太遗产管理 (AAHM)”会议将在澳门举行。本次会议主题将围绕城市的遗产和旅游所面临的挑战和机遇展开，探讨城市范围内的遗产保护和文化旅游发展、分析社区发展中的遗产保护和旅游管理、探索文化旅游保护的新思潮和新措施。

From Dec. 1 to 3, 2009, the AAHM2009 conference will be hosted in the World Heritage city of Macao, China, to explore the challenges and opportunities for achieving meaningful and sustainable approaches to cultural tourism in historic urban areas. The conference will analyze conservation and tourism management in relation to community development and offer methods to develop new perspectives and approaches related to cultural tourism.



2009年7月18日至27日，由中国联合国教科文组织协会全国联合会、WHITRAP中心及中国天文学会联合主办的“2009中国世界遗产国际青少年夏令营”在苏州举行。来自国内外五十余名营员经过为期10天的学习与参观后，成为第六批“Patrimonito-世界遗产青少年保卫者”。

From July. 18 to 27, 2009, the 2009 China International World Heritage Youth Summer Camp was successfully held at Suzhou high-tech zone by the Chinese UNESCO National Union, WHITRAP, and the Chinese Astronomical Society. Over 50 domestic and foreign youths experienced this 10-day summer camp and won the sixth "Patrimonito" award for their energetic participation in heritage conservation.



2009年6月12日由同济大学设计与创意学院、上海东敦煌禅意中心及WHITRAP上海中心联合主办的“永恒的敦煌”讲座在同济大学建筑与城市规划学院钟庭报告厅举行。该讲座作为非物质文化遗产保护系列活动之一展开，旨在弘扬传统文化、保护非物质文化遗产。

On June 12, 2009, the Lecture on Everlasting Dunhuang Art was held at Tongji University. It was co-organized by the Creation and Design Institute of Tongji University, the Oriental Dunhuang Zen Art Centre and WHITRAP (Shanghai). As a part of the series of activities designed for the preservation of intangible heritage, the lecture championed seeking wide participation from citizens in the preservation and dissemination of traditional culture.

福建土楼保护规划

Fujian Tulou Conservation Plan



位于闽西南山区地域的土楼建筑群，是适应大家族聚居生活，具有完善的防卫功能，地域文化特征鲜明的传统民居建筑。福建土楼作为一个技术整体和文化景观的杰出范例，反映了人与环境的相互作用，具有很高的历史、艺术、科学和社会价值。1999年以来，永定县人民政府和南靖县人民政府与上海同济城市规划设计研究院、同济大学国家历史文化名城研究中心紧密合作，同当地村民一起致力于《福建土楼保护规划》的编制和实施工作。

《福建土楼保护规划》综合考虑了《文物保护法》、《实施〈保护世界文化和自然遗产公约〉的操作

指南》和《世界文化遗产保护管理办法》的要求，结合古村落空间形态特征、地形地貌条件，制定了土楼建筑和土楼群的保护区划及其管理技术规定。保护规划按照文化遗产保护的原真性原则要求，维护土楼群落景观的完整性，通过建筑保护、环境整治和基础设施现代化，促进土楼建筑群适应现代生活的需要，实现历史环境积极保护的目标，增强土楼群落发展的可持续性。

保护规划同时考虑了文化资源的环境容量，以永续利用为前提，统筹协调旅游开发与资源开发、生态保护、居民生活改善的关系，采用整体环境改善与单体建筑修复相结合的保护方法，在乡土历史景观和地域自然风景的整体保护方面进行了有益的探索，在推进土楼周边环境整治工程中取得了明显的成效。《福建土楼保护规划》既是土楼建筑保护和环境整治的主要依据，也是申报世界遗产的重要材料。2008年7月7日在加拿大魁北克召开的世界遗产大会上，福建土楼正式被列入世界遗产名录。《福建土楼保护规划》项目也获得了2008年度联合国教科文组织亚太地区文化遗产保护杰出奖。

供稿：张松教授，同济大学建筑与城市规划学院

Located in the southwestern mountain area of Fujian province, the Tulou architectural complex consists of traditional vernacular dwellings with distinctive features of regional culture. They have a complete defensive system, and are suitable for large families to live together as a community. As an outstanding example of technology and cultural landscape, Fujian Tulou reflects the interaction between people and the environment and has high historical, artistic, scientific and social value. Since 1999, the government of Yongding County, the government of Nanjing County, Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning & Design Institute, the National Research Center for Historic Cities at Tongji University, and the local villagers have been closely cooperating with each other to compile and implement the Fujian Tulou Conservation Plan.

The Conservation Plan took into consideration the rules in the Law on Cultural Relics Protection, the Operational Guide of the Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage, and the Administrative Measures for the Protection of World Cultural Heritage. The protection zone and technical regulations for its management have been formulated according to the special features and landform conditions of the old villages. The Plan follows the authenticity principle of cultural heritage conservation, and strives to maintain the integrity of the landscape of the Tulou community. Through architectural preservation, environmental protection and infrastructure modernization, it promotes the adaptation of Tulou buildings to the modern lifestyle, realizes the goal of actively protecting the historical environment, and improves the sustainable development of the Tulou community.

The Conservation Plan also gave consideration to the environmental capacity of cultural resources. Based on the principle of sustainable utilization, it coordinates the relationship among the development of tourism and resources, protection of the environment, and the improvement of residents' lives. By adopting a protection method that combines the improvement of the overall environment and the renovation of each individual building, a useful exploration is made into the general protection of local historical landscapes and regional natural scenery, and remarkable results are achieved in the protection zone regarding the improvement of the surrounding environment. The Plan is not only the main component of the preservation of Tulou buildings and the improvement of the surrounding environment, but also an important element in the application for world heritage status. On July 7th, 2008, at the World Heritage Conference in Quebec, Canada, Fujian Tulou was officially inscribed onto the World Heritage List. Moreover, the Fujian Tulou Conservation Plan won the Award of Distinction in the 2008 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation.

Provided by Prof. ZHANG Song, College of Architecture and Urban Planning (CAUP), Tongji University



黄云裕 摄



陈坚 摄

越南历史别墅以保代售

Historic Villas in Vietnam to be Saved after State Agrees Not to Sell Them



越南河内当局宣布将数百计建造于殖民时期的历史别墅予以保护而非出售。

今年年初河内当地人民委员会宣布了一个提案，计划出售旧河内市区内600多幢别墅，这一提案已受到世界各地的广泛关注。但地方委员会也担忧某些地产开发商利用这一政策之便买下这些别墅后，对其进行拆除并新建其他建筑。

评论家认为这些历史建筑是城市文化中不可或缺的宝贵遗产。建筑师建议应依照其历史保护价值将这些建筑划为重点保护、局部修葺、拆除重建三个等级。

越南建筑协会副主席黄道敬说：“这些别墅具有当时殖民时期法式建筑的特色，其优美华丽的建筑风格为当时所称奇。此外，我们担心消失的不仅是这批法式历史建筑，同时消失的将是首都这一城市所蕴含的独特文化。”

委员会官员透露至少有260幢建筑将得到重点保护，它们将不予以出售，而采取相应的保护手段，其余绝大部分别墅将根据不同类别进行保护，小部分已无法修复或濒临倒塌的建筑将予以拆除。

一位官方发言人表示在已列入保护名录的206幢别墅中，45幢出租给公司，另外105幢将作为国家办公机关进行使用。有四幢历史建筑的总面积达到了500平方米以上，另外四幢也已因其独特的历史建筑价值而受到关注。他还补充道当地居民和社团组织将与地方当局合作，来帮助住户修葺房屋、改善居住环境、合理利用这些具有历史价值的特殊建筑。接下来所面临的问题就是私有住户对房屋大肆违章搭建有可能造成对建筑特征的破坏。

据越南城市自然资源和监测部门的统计数据，1980年其境内共有2000幢法式别墅，但到2008年末统计显示，只剩下为数1000幢左右。

(来源: www.propertywire.com)

Hundreds of historic French-style villas built at the height of the colonial period in Vietnam are to be saved after authorities in Hanoi decided not to sell them but preserve them instead.

Concerns about the 600 villas in old Hanoi had spread around the world when the local People's Council announced earlier this year that is planned to sell them and there were fears they would be bought by developers who would demolish them and re-build on the sites.

Critics argued that they were an irreplaceable part of the city's heritage.

Architects called for them to be classified into those that ought to be maintained, those that need to be updated and those that will have to be re-built.

Deputy President of Viet Nam Architecture Association Hoang Dao Kinh said French colonial villas were original architecture that brought beauty to areas where they were built.

"We fear the former French colonial quarter will disappear and with it part of the capital city's special character," he said.

Council officials said that at least 260 are expected to be protected. They will not be sold but preserved instead.

The rest of the villas will be classed and either preserved as well.

But some that are in a particularly dilapidated state will face demolition.

A spokesman said that of the 206 villas already identified for preservation, 45 are rented by companies and 105 are state offices.

Four of them have a total area of over 500 square meters and four others have already been noted for their special architectural value.

He added that local people and organisations would work with local authorities in order to help people renovate buildings in poor condition, and make best use of the properties.

This follows concerns that those in private hands have had ugly extension added on and important architectural features destroyed.

According to figures from the city's Department of Natural Resources and Environment there were 2,000 French style villas in the late 1980s but by 2008 there were only 1,000 left.

(Source:www.propertywire.com)



2009年UNESCO亚太地区文化遗产保护奖揭晓

Winners Announced for the 2009 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards

背景资料(Background):

UNESCO亚太地区文化遗产保护奖

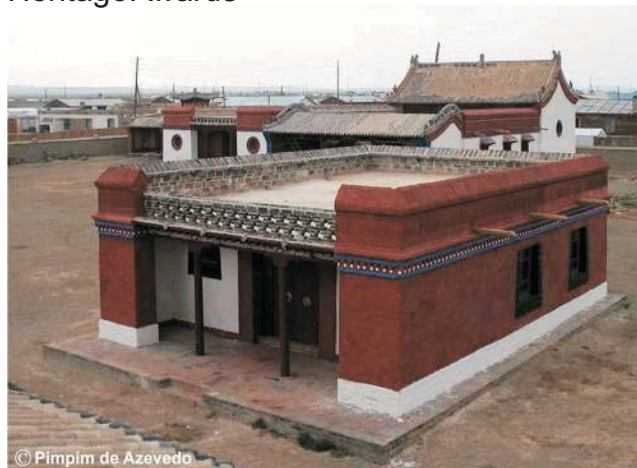
UNESCO亚太地区文化遗产保护奖的设立是为了见证个人、机构，以及公私合作的计划来成功进行文化遗产价值的保护成果。

该项目开拓了UNESCO的全球战略，即“促进文化领域内标准的制定与实施”。在此全球框架下，该项目把目标进一步区域化，把文化领域发展和实施的标准本土化和具体化。

UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards for Culture Heritage Conservation

The UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards for Culture Heritage Conservation have been established to recognize the achievement of individuals and organizations within the private sector, and the public-private initiatives, in successfully restoring structures of heritage value in the region.

This project advances UNESCO's global strategic objective of "promoting the drafting and implementation of standard setting instruments in the field of culture". Within this global framework, it builds on the regional pillar of "localization and empowerment of the culture profession to develop and implement standards".



日前，2009年UNESCO亚太地区文化遗产保护奖揭晓，位于蒙古国南隔壁省的桑金达赖喇嘛寺荣获最佳遗产保护奖。

共有来自亚太地区14个国家的48个遗产地参与了此次评选活动。这些遗产保护项目涵盖了旅馆、办公楼、文化机构、教育机构、宗教场所、纪念馆、公共建筑、住宅和城市街区等。

三个杰出成就奖分别授予了澳大利亚悉尼的M24小型潜艇残骸保留地、巴基斯坦罕萨的阿里乔哈楼和韩国首尔北村的Hanok Regeneration。

四个优秀奖分别授予了中国上海的淮海路796号大楼、印度孟买的基督教青年会学生部、新西兰奥克兰的水厂大楼和泰国攀武里的老市场区域。

此外，大会还颁发了四个提名奖，分别授予了中国香港特区香港浸会大学的视觉艺术学院（前英国皇家空军军官食堂），中国浙江省历史古城慈城的文物建筑，印度孟买的基督教青年会惠灵顿夫人旅馆，以及越南会安的唐家祠。

中国毛寺生态师范小学荣获了2009亚太地区文化遗产评委会创新奖。此奖的设立是为表彰那些既展示了现代建筑设计的杰出标准，又能与历史环境良好结合的新建建筑。今年共有来自亚太地区三个国家的四个项目竞选此项评委会大奖，分别是关于陵墓、教育机构、城市街区和住宅区发展的项目。

(来源: www.unescobbk.org)



Sangiin Dalai Monastery in South Gobi Aimaq, Republic of Mongolia has been honoured with the Award of Excellence in the 2009 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards for Culture Heritage Conservation.

A total of 48 entries, from 14 countries in the region, were submitted for consideration. The conservation project entries include hotels, offices, cultural institutions, educational institutions, religious sites, public institutions, residential buildings and urban districts.

The three Awards of Distinction went to the M24 Midget Submarine Wreck in Sydney, Australia; the Ali Gohar House in Hunza, Pakistan and Hanok Regeneration in Bukchon in Seoul, Republic of Korea.

The four Awards of Merit include the Huai Hai Lu 796 in Shanghai, China; the YMCA Students Branch in Mumbai, India; the Waterworks Building in Auckland, New Zealand and the Samchuk Community and Old Market District in Suphanburi, Thailand.

Four Honourable Mentions were also announced. They are the Academy of Visual Arts (Former Royal Air Force Officers' Mess) at Hong Kong Baptist University in Hong Kong SAR, China; the Heritage Buildings in Cicheng Historic Town in Zhejiang Province, China; the YWCA Lady Willingdon Hostel in Mumbai, India and the Tang Family Chapel in Hoi An, Viet Nam.

The 2009 Heritage Awards Jury Commendation for Innovation was awarded to the Maosi Ecological Demonstration Primary School (China). The Jury Commendation recognizes newly-built structures which demonstrate outstanding standards for contemporary architectural design which are well integrated into historic contexts. The 2009 Jury Commendation submissions include four projects (an educational institution, a mausoleum, an urban district and a residential development) from three countries in the region.

(Source: www.unescobbk.org)

世界遗产的申报程序

The Nomination process of World Heritage

当一个国家签署了《世界遗产公约》时，它就成立缔约国，并保证现在和未来保护本土上的文化和自然遗产。

一个国家一旦签署了《世界遗产公约》，就可以开始为把本国遗产列入《世界遗产名录》而进行提名。也许最初对某一遗产地提名的是一组当地人，但最终必须由该国政府将提名呈交给联合国教科文组织。首先，一个国家必须决定可以提名哪些遗产地，这个筛选的过程往往被称为识别。

On signing the World Heritage Convention a country becomes a State Party and pledges to conserve the cultural and natural heritage within its borders for present and future generations.

Once a country has signed the Convention, it may begin the process of nominating sites within its borders for inclusion in the World Heritage List. The initial proposal for a site to be nominated may come from a group of local people, but the nomination must be transmitted to UNESCO through the official government authorities. First, a State Party must decide which sites to nominate. This process of selection is often called identification. The Convention asks State Parties to establish an inventory of cultural and natural sites considered to be of outstanding universal value in their countries. A selection of sites identified by a State Party as possible World Heritage sites should then be submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre as a tentative list.



1

- 申报国签字承认世界遗产条约，成为条约“成员国”，进行本国自然和文化遗产的保护
- A country becomes a State Party by signing the World Heritage Convention and pledging to protect their cultural and natural heritage



2

- 成员国制定具有普通和特殊价值的遗产的预备清单
- A State Party prepares a tentative list of cultural and natural heritage sites on its territory that it considers to be of outstanding universal value



3

- 成员国从预备清单中选取所需申报的遗产地
- A State Party selects sites from its tentative list for nomination to the World Heritage List.



5

- UNESCO世界遗产中心审核申报文件的完整性，并将申报文件提交给下列组织：
- a) 文化遗产—国际古迹遗址理事会ICOMOS
- b) 自然遗产—世界自然保护联盟IUCN
- c) 文化自然双遗产—同时呈递给以上两个组织
- The UNESCO World Heritage Centre checks that the nomination is complete and sends it to IUCN and/or ICOMOS for evaluation



4

- 成员国向UNESCO世界遗产中心提交申报文件
- The completed nomination form is sent to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre

- ICOMOS及IUCN向申报单位派遣专家对遗产地的保护和管理状况进行评估
- Experts visit sites to evaluate their protection and management



6



7

- 根据世界遗产公约的各项评判标准对所申报的遗产地进行审核
- ICOMOS and/or IUCN evaluate the nominations using the cultural and natural heritage criteria

- 制定评估报告附以推荐材料呈递世界遗产办公室
- ICOMOS and/or IUCN make an evaluation report



8



9

- 世界遗产办公室审核文件，向成员国索要补充材料，然后向世界遗产委员会进行推荐
- The seven members of the World Heritage Bureau review the nominations and evaluations and make recommendations to the Committee

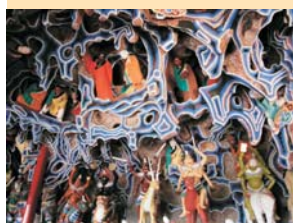
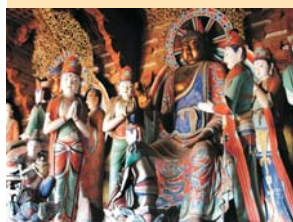
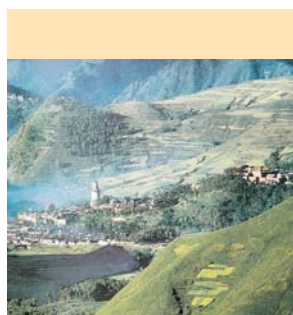


10

- 21个世界遗产委员会成员国对其申报的世界遗产进行列入/暂缓/拒绝至遗产名录的最终决定
- The final decision by the 21-member World Heritage Committee inscribed - deferred - rejected

五台山

Mount Wutai



总体上, 五台山的建筑展示了一千多年来佛教建筑的发展历程及其对中国宫殿建筑的影响。从字面上理解, 五台山意即“五座山峰”。它是华北地区海拔最高的山峰, 其山体以险峻的山崖和五个开阔的无树台顶闻名遐迩。山上各处寺庙均建于公元一世纪至二十世纪早期。

Overall, the buildings on the site present a catalogue of the way Buddhist architecture developed and influenced palace building in China over more than one millennium. Mount Wutai, literally, the five terrace mountain, is the highest mountain in northern China and is remarkable for its morphology characterized by precipitous sides with five open treeless peaks. Temples have been built on the site since the 1st century AD to the early 20th century.

封面及本页照片: 五台山
来源: 山西省住房和城乡建设厅

Photos on the front and back page:
Mount Wutai
Source: Bureau of Housing and
Urban-Rural Development of Shanxi

五台山是一座佛教圣山, 其文化景观包括53座庙宇。佛光寺东大殿是现存最高的唐代木结构建筑, 殿内所有的泥塑都按真人的比例建造。建于明代的殊像寺是五台山另外一处令人叹为观止的奇景。殿内供奉有五百尊罗汉佛像, 这些惟妙惟肖的佛像将佛教故事演绎在一幅构图巧妙、造型逼真的山水画幅之中。

五台山于2009年被列入了联合国教科文组织公布的“世界文化遗产”名录, 其符合世界遗产标准中的(ii) (iii) (iv) (vi)四项, 即:

标准(ii): 五台山的宗教寺庙景观、佛教建筑、佛塔和佛像展现了五台山成为佛教圣地的过程, 以及受尼泊尔和蒙古等外来文化影响的庙宇建筑(他们在后来影响了全中国的佛教寺庙), 反映了其间密切的思想交流。

标准(iii): 五台山是中国庙宇文化传统独一无二的见证。这座圣地的形成是随着寺院的建立而发展起来的。亚洲许多地区的人们都以此为朝圣的中心, 这个文化传统一直延续到现在。

标准(iv): 以建筑、雕像、绘画和碑林等为代表的五台山整体景观和建筑群传承了一千多年来独一无二的皇家道场文化。

标准(vi): 五台山展现了自然景观和佛教文化的相互交融、体现了宗教信仰与中国“天人合一”哲学思想之间的完美融合。五台山有着深远的影响, 韩国、日本等国将类似的山脉也称为五台山, 中国甘肃、陕西、河北、广东等省份也如此。

世界遗产委员会的评语为:

几个世纪以来, 五台山一直是佛教文化的中心, 吸引了来自亚洲各国的朝圣者。山上的建筑记录了庙宇建筑营造方式的演变。无论从美学角度还是宗教意义上来说, 这些建筑与其周围的景观都是密不可分的。五台山已经成为一座宗教景观, 其五座山顶代表着文殊菩萨的五种智慧。国际古迹遗址理事会

(ICOMOS) 认为五台山及其五座山峰, 以及其中历史悠久、融于景观之中的建筑群, 具有高度的艺术价值。

(来源: <http://whc.unesco.org>)

With its five flat peaks, Mount Wutai is a sacred Buddhist mountain. The cultural landscape numbers 53 monasteries and includes the East Main Hall of Foguang Temple, the highest surviving timber Building of the Tang Dynasty with life size clay sculptures. It also features the Ming Dynasty Shuxiang Temple with a huge complex of 500 statues representing Buddhist stories woven into three dimensional pictures of mountains and water.

The Mount Wutai was inscribed into the World Heritage List of UNESCO in 2009. It fits the criterion of Outstanding Universal Value of (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi), which are:

Criterion (ii): The overall religious temple landscape of Mount Wutai, with its Buddhist architecture, statues and pagodas reflects a profound interchange of ideas, in terms of the way the mountain became a sacred Buddhist place, endowed with temples that reflected ideas from Nepal and Mongolia and which then influenced Buddhist temples across China.

Criterion (iii): Mount Wutai is an exceptional testimony to the cultural tradition of religious mountains that are developed with monasteries. It became the focus of pilgrimages from across a wide area of Asia, a cultural tradition that is still living.

Criterion (iv): The landscape and building ensemble of Mount Wutai as a whole illustrates the exceptional effect of imperial patronage over a 1,000 years in the way the mountain landscape was adorned with buildings, statuary, paintings and steles to celebrate its sanctity for Buddhists.

Criterion (vi): Mount Wutai reflects perfectly the fusion between the natural landscape and Buddhist culture, religious belief in the natural landscape and Chinese philosophical thinking on the harmony between man and nature. The mountain has had far-reaching influence: mountains similar to Wutai were named after it in Korea and Japan, and also in other parts of China such as Gansu, Shanxi, Hebei and Guangdong provinces.

Remarks from the World Cultural Heritage Committee was:

Mount Wutai has for centuries been the repository for and focus of Buddhist culture attracting pilgrims from many countries in Asia. Its buildings are a record of changing architectural approaches to the creation of Buddhist temples and are inseparable from the surrounding landscape both in terms of visual perceptions and religious meaning. Mount Wutai has evolved as a religious landscape based on its five peaks which represent the five wisdoms of Manjusri. ICOMOS considers that it is the entity of Mount Wutai, with its peaks, and ensemble of buildings spanning a thousand years, strategically placed in the landscape, that gives it its value.

(Source: <http://whc.unesco.org>)

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