

WHITRAP (Shanghai) NEWS LETTER 10

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：第33届世界遗产大会在西班牙举行

Special Coverage: 33rd Session of the World Heritage Committee Held in Spain

保护案例：扬州历史文化名城保护

Case Study: Conservation of Yangzhou Historic City

遗产热点：德国Dresden Elbe河谷从《世界遗产名录》除名

Heritage Spotlight: Germany's Dresden Elbe Valley Removed from UNESCO's World Heritage List

世界遗产在中国：敦煌莫高窟

World Heritage in China: The Mogao Caves

新增世界遗产地名单
(共13项)

世界文化遗产:

- 比利时Stoclet宅邸
- 布基纳法索Loropé ni遗址
- 佛得角Cidade Velha历史中心
- 中国五台山
- 伊朗Shushtar古水利系统
- 吉尔吉斯斯坦Sulaiman-Too圣山
- 秘鲁Caral-Supe圣城
- 韩国朝鲜王陵
- 西班牙Hercules塔
- 瑞士La Chaux-de-Fonds / Le Locle 钟表制造小镇
- 英国Pontcysyllte水道桥与运河

世界自然遗产:

- 德国/荷兰Wadden海
- 意大利白云石山脉

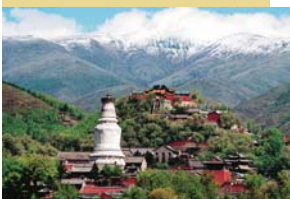
New Inscriptions on World Heritage List (13 sites)

Cultural Properties:

- Stoclet House, Belgium
- The Ruins of Loropé ni Cape Verde, Cidade Velha, Burkina Faso
- Historic Centre of Ribeira Grande
- Mount Wutai, China
- Historical Hydraulic System, Shushtar, Iran
- Sulaiman-Too Sacred Mountain, Kyrgyzstan
- The Sacred City of Caral-Supe, Peru
- The Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty, Republic of Korea
- The Tower of Hercules, Spain
- La Chaux-de-Fonds / Le Locle watchmaking town-planning, Switzerland
- Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal, United Kingdom

Natural Properties:

- The Wadden Sea, Germany / The Netherlands
- The Dolomites, Italy



第33届世界遗产大会在西班牙召开

33rd Session of the World Heritage Committee Held in Spain



2009年6月22日至6月30日, 第33届世界遗产大会(以下简称“大会”)在西班牙塞维利亚会议展览中心举行。经大会审议新增2处世界自然遗产地, 11处世界文化遗产地。其中, 布基纳法索、佛得角和吉尔吉斯斯坦三个国家首次拥有列入《世界遗产名录》(以下简称“名录”)的遗产地。德国Dresden Elbe河谷被名录除名, 目前全球共计890处世界遗产地。

大会还将法国Salins-Les-Bains大盐场, 斯洛伐克Levoca, 以及菲律宾Tubbataha海礁国家公园作为扩展项目列入名录。

另外, 为了提高当地遗产保护重视度及国际社会对其保护状况的帮助, 《世界濒危遗产名录》新增了3处遗产地, 分别是伯利兹堡礁保护系统、柬埔寨Los Katios国家公园和乔治亚Mtskheta历史古镇。同时, 考虑到阿塞拜疆巴库古城内的希尔凡王宫和少女塔良好的保护改善工作, 大会将其从《世界濒危遗产名录》中除名。

我国五台山作为文化景观被列入名录。

五台山申遗成功, 嵩山暂缓

Mt. Wutai Inscribed on the WH List, Mt. Songshan Postponed

2009年6月26日, 在第33届世界遗产大会上, 中国五台山申报世界文化遗产获得成功, 但是从原先申报的自然和文化双遗产调整为文化景观。

嵩山历史建筑群项目暂缓, 有关专家认为: 由于中国世界遗产地泰山的扩展项目“四岳”申报文件中已经包括了嵩山, 但是嵩山历史建筑群又作为文化遗产独立向世界遗产中心提交了申遗文本, 使评审专家们对其产生了重复申报的疑惑, 或许成为暂缓该项目的主要原因。

国家文物局表示, 嵩山历史建筑群以登封地区为“天地之中”这一中国传统宇宙观为思想核心, 构成了一组真实、完整的人类文化遗产, 完全符合世界遗产的标准。希望在今后的沟通中, 国际社会能够充分体认嵩山历史建筑群卓越的遗产价值, 并早日将其列入《世界遗产名录》, 以利于更加科学、有效地保护该组遗产所蕴含的深厚而独特的文化价值。

From June 22 to 30, the 33rd session of the World Heritage Committee was held in the Seville Exhibition and Conference Centre, Spain. The Committee inscribed two new natural sites and 11 cultural sites on UNESCO's World Heritage List. Three countries had their first World Heritage sites recognized for outstanding universal value and inscribed on UNESCO's List of Properties. They are Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, and Kyrgyzstan. Since one site was withdrawn from the List-Dresden Elbe Valley (Germany)-the List now has a total of 890 properties.

The Great Saltworks of Salins-les-Bains (France), Levoca (in Slovakia), and the Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park (Philippines) were inscribed as extensions to the World Heritage properties.

The Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System (Belize), the Los Katios National Park (Colombia), and the Historical Monuments of Mtskheta (Georgia) were added to the World Heritage in Danger list in order to raise concerns and international assistance regarding their conservation status. The Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshah's Palace and Maiden Tower (Azerbaijan) was taken off the World Heritage In-Danger List due to great improvements in its preservation.

China's sacred Buddhist Mount Wutai has also been inscribed on the List.

On June 26, 2009, China's sacred Buddhist Mount Wutai was inscribed onto the World Heritage List during the 33rd Session of the World Heritage Committee. However, the Committee suggested listing Mount Wutai as a Cultural Landscape instead of a Mixed Property.

The inscription of Historic Monuments of Mount Songshan was unsuccessful. An expert said that Mt. Songshan was submitted as an extension of Mt. Taishan, which had been already inscribed on the List. However, the Historic Monuments of Mt. Songshan was submitted independently as a cultural property to the World Heritage Center. Confusion caused by the dual application of Mt. Songshan was probably the main reason for its postponement.

The State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH) stated that the historic monuments of Mount Songshan, with the traditional cosmic outlook of Chinese people that Dengfeng is the "Center of the Universe" as its ideological core, form an authentic and integral Cultural Heritage. It satisfies the criteria of the world heritage perfectly well. It is expected that through better communication in future, the international community will fully recognize the outstanding universal value of Mount Songshan, and inscribed it onto the World Heritage List much earlier, so that the profound and exceptional cultural value of these historic monuments will enjoy more scientific and effective preservation.



2009年6月10日，同济大学伍江副校长和WHITRAP上海中心项目主管李昕博士出席了联合国教科文组织全国委员会第26次全体会议。会议由全委会主任、教育部郝平副部长主持。此次会议总结了全委会秘书处的工作汇报，讨论接纳全委会新委员单位的报告及其他事项。

On June 10, 2009, Mr. WU Jiang, Vice President of Tongji Univ., and Dr. LI Xin, Unit Director of WHITRAP (Shanghai), attended the 26th Plenary Session of the Chinese National Committee for UNESCO. The meeting was presided over by Mr. HAO Ping, Chairman of the Committee and Vice Minister of Education in the People's Republic of China. A number of issues were discussed in this session, such as the work report of the committee secretariat and the acceptance of new committee members.



2009年6月15至16日，由国家文物局主办、上海市文物管理委员会承办的全国工业遗产保护与利用会议在沪举行，旨在以报告和现场考察形式，向全国介绍、推广上海工业遗产保护状况，以推进新形势下全国工业遗产的保护与利用工作。国家文物局局长单霁翔出席并发表了主题演讲。

From June 15 to 16, 2009, the National Industrial Heritage Conservation and Adaptive Re-use Conference was held in Shanghai. It was sponsored by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH) and organized by the Shanghai Municipal Administration Commission of Cultural Heritage. Through presentations and field studies, the conservation and adaptive re-use of nationwide industrial heritage under new situations were promoted with examples of Shanghai. Mr. SHAN Jixiang, Director of the SACH, and Mr. Tong Mingkang, Vice Director, attended and presided over the meeting.



2009年4月25日至26日，由中国城市规划学会历史文化名城规划学术委员会、昆山市人民政府主办，WHITRAP上海中心协办的第二届“古镇保护与发展周庄论坛”在周庄镇举行。来自国家建设部、文化部有关历史文化名城、名镇、名村的代表及专家学者会聚一堂，就机遇与挑战下的古镇复兴之道为主题进行了深入探讨。WHITRAP上海中心部门主管李昕博士出席此次论坛并发表题为“中国古镇保护发展与变迁——以江南水乡古镇为例”的主题演讲。

From April 25 to 26, 2009, the Second Zhou Zhuang Forum on the Ancient Town Protection and Development was held in Zhou-zhuang. It was jointly-sponsored by the Academic Committee of Historic Cities of China Urban Planning Society, the People's Government of Kunshan City, and WHITRAP (Shanghai). Experts, scholars and delegates from the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Culture, and many famous historical and cultural cities, towns, and villages gathered in Zhou Zhuang for a profound discussion on the challenges and opportunities for ancient towns. Dr. LI Xin, Unit Director of WHITRAP (Shanghai), attended the forum and delivered a speech entitled, "The Conservation, Development, and Vicissitudes of Ancient Chinese Towns: Taking the Ancient Water Towns in Southern Yangtze River as Examples.



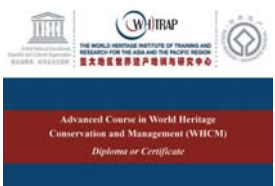
2009年6月10日，由国家文化部和文物总局批准、中国文化报社、中华文化促进会、中国文物报社联合发起并主办的首届“中国历史文化十大名街评选推介”活动在北京孔庙和国子监博物馆揭晓。国家文物局局长单霁翔颁布了首批10条“中国历史文化名街”：北京国子监街、平遥南大街、哈尔滨中央大街、苏州平江路、黄山市屯溪老街、福州三坊七巷、青岛八大关、山东青州昭德古街、海口骑楼老街、拉萨八廓街。

On June 10, 2009, the results of the first "Selection, Introduction and Promotion of China's Famous Historical and Cultural Streets" were formally announced at the Confucius Temple and Imperial College in Beijing. This activity was approved by the Ministry of Culture and SACH, and jointly sponsored and organized by China Cultural Daily, the Chinese Culture Promotion Society, and China Cultural Relics Newspaper. The first selection of "China's Famous Historical and Cultural Streets" are: Guozijian Street in Beijing, South Avenue in Pingyao County, Central Avenue in Harbin, Pingjiang Road in Suzhou, Tunxi Old Street in Huangshan, Three Lanes and Seven Valleys in Fuzhou, Badaguan in Qingdao, Zhaode Ancient Street in Qingzhou, Qilou Old Street in Haikou, and Bakuo Street in Lhasa.



2009年5月29日，上海市申请加入联合国教科文组织“创意城市网络”报告专家评审会在WHITRAP上海中心举行。会议邀请了国内外创意设计方面的知名专家，对申请报告进行专业评审，并提出修改意见。

The expert evaluation meeting on the Shanghai application report for the UNESCO's "Creative Cities Network" was held in WHITRAP (Shanghai) on May 29, 2009. Many distinguished domestic and foreign experts in the field of creative design were invited to participate in this meeting. They evaluated the application report and proposed amendments.



2009年9月至2010年1月，WHITRAP中心将举办首届“世界遗产保护与管理”高级培训课程。该培训将面向亚太地区招收在世界遗产保护及管理领域有一定经验的专业人士、决策者和在职工作人员（包括政府官员、遗产地负责人、学者及咨询顾问），申请者必须拥有相关专业本科以上学历及两年以上相关工作经验。

From September 2009 to January 2010, the first advanced course in World Heritage Conservation and Management will be held in WHITRAP. It is intended for professionals, decision makers, and practitioners (such as government officials, site managers, scholars, and independent consultants) in the Asia-Pacific region with a background in World Heritage conservation and management. Applicants should have attained at least a bachelor's degree in a related field of expertise and have a minimum of two years of related working experience.



2009年5月至7月，原亚洲理工大学H. Detlef Kammeier教授被WHITRAP上海中心聘为特别顾问及访问学者。Kammeier教授长期从事城市与区域规划研究，主持过众多国际上有影响力的文化遗产保护项目，为上海中心在地区培训和研究以及未来发展方向提出了诸多建议。

From May to July, 2009, former Prof. H. Detlef Kammeier of Asian Institute of Technology (Bankok) was engaged as a Special Consultant and Visiting Scholar of WHITRAP (Shanghai). Conducting long-term research on urban and regional planning, Prof. Kammeier has hosted numerous cultural heritage preservation programs of international influence. He put forward many proposals to WHITRAP (Shanghai) regarding its regional training and research as well as future development.

扬州历史文化名城保护

Conservation of Yangzhou Historic City

1982年，扬州市政府在编制第一轮城市总体规划的同时制定了扬州历史文化名城保护专项规划，明确了以老城区、蜀冈-瘦西湖风景区、古运河等物质遗存保护为主的“一条主脉、两大片、三道古城轮廓线、七处重点保护区”的历史文化名城保护框架及相关保护原则和要求。

其后扬州陆续编制了相关规划，建立了完善的保护规划体系，并疏解老城区人口，改善基础设施条件，保护古城历史街巷体系，保护非物质文化遗产。近年来，扬州积极探索并推进老城区居住环境改善和历史建筑的保护和利用，2000年采取“政府主导、居民参与”的模式，对老城区内明确重点保护的东关历史街区进行试点保护整治，并编制了一系列的保护规划及整治实施方案，同时扬州与德国技术合作公司（GTZ）合作，推进社区行动计划理念，组织居民参与。

2004年，《扬州历史文化街区保护整治实施暂行办法》以及《扬州老城历史街区民房修缮技术标准》出台。通过修缮整治，历史街区风貌得以保护、居住环境得以改善、历史建筑得以有效的保护与利用；通过标牌、立碑等方法，对古城的文物古迹、名人故居、古树名木、特色街巷等逐一进行解读。同时，扬州还加强与国内外资金、技术合作，同时注重鼓励、支持各类专家学者和广大市民参与古城保护。

来源：扬州市规划局

In 1982, while compiling the first round of overall urban planning, the Yangzhou Municipal Government also worked out a Special Plan for the Conservation of Historical and Cultural City of Yangzhou. It clarified a preservation framework entitled, "One main line, two districts, three contour lines of the old city, and seven priority protected areas," which concentrates on tangible heritages such as the old city, the Shugang-Slender West Lake Scenic Spot, and the Grand Canal. Also listed in the plan were related conservation principles and requirements.

Since then, other preservation plans were made and a complete conservation planning system was formed. The plans emphasized decentralizing the population of the old city zone, improving infrastructure facilities, and preserving the historical streets and lanes. Besides protection and control, Yangzhou also actively explored and promoted the possibility of improving living conditions in the old city as well as the preservation and utilization of its historical buildings. In 2000, Yangzhou adopted the model "Government-led and participated by residents" and turned the preservation and rehabilitation of Dongguan Historical Block in the old city, which was already under protection, into a pilot project. Accordingly, a series of conservation and implementation plans were compiled. Furthermore, Yangzhou cooperated with the German Tech-Cooperation Company (GTZ) to promote "Community Action Planning," an approach that encourages local inhabitants to participate.

In 2004, the "Temporary Measures for Preserving and Rehabilitating Yangzhou Historical and Cultural Street Blocks" and the "Technology Standards for Improvement and Betterment of the Residential Houses in the Yangzhou Old City Historical Street Blocks" were published. Thanks to conservation and renovation work, the features of the historical blocks were preserved, the residential environment improved, and the historical buildings preserved and utilized effectively. In addition, signs and monuments were set up indicating cultural artifacts, former residences of celebrities, ancient trees, characteristic streets and lanes, etc. Meanwhile, the Yangzhou Municipal Government also strengthened its financial and technological cooperation with domestic and overseas counterparts, and encouraged the participation of both the public and the experts in preserving old city.

Provided by: Yangzhou Urban Planning Bureau



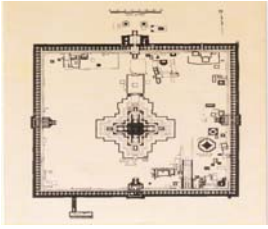
扬州是国务院1982年首批公布的历史文化名城之一，传统城市格局和风貌较为完整。扬州历史文化名城主要物质载体体现在“两古一湖”（古城、古运河、瘦西湖）以及隋代以来的城池遗址区域，其中扬州历史城区是我国唯一的被现代城市叠压的古城遗址，现已被国家文物局列入《中国世界文化遗产预备名单重设目录》。

Yangzhou was one of the first National Historic cities announced by the State Council of People's Republic of China in 1982. With its traditional layout and townscape relatively intact, Yangzhou is famous for the "Two Ancient Sites and One Lake," namely the Old City, the Grand Canal and the Slender West Lake, and the City Ruins Area dating back to Sui Dynasty. The city of Yangzhou is the only city discovered in China that has been built over the ancient urban relics. It was inscribed by the SACH onto the Reset Catalog of China's World Heritage Tentative List.



孟加拉国巴哈尔布尔的佛教寺庙遗址保护

Conservation of the Ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur



巴哈尔布尔 (Paharpur) 是孟加拉国北部的村庄，因其佛教寺院——史称“大寺院” (Somapura Mahavihara) 遗址而闻名遐迩。基于世界遗产评定标准(i) (iv) (vi)，巴哈尔布尔的佛教寺庙遗址在1985年12月被列入《世界遗产名录》。

1982年，一个来自各领域专家组成的顾问团代表UNESCO考察了大寺院，审阅了遗产地的实录材料，并调查了相关寺庙及其周围环境。其后通过多方专家共同努力，针对该遗产地的总体规划于1983年出台。突出强调了两方面的保护工作：1. 历史遗迹的修复和加固；2. 历史遗迹的展示。经勘察，遗址破坏主要归咎于盐化和洪涝灾害等问题。

依照总规要求，在1987到1990年间，孟加拉国考古部推出了一份名为“保护巴哈尔布尔和巴合尔哈特 (Bagerhat) 遗产地”的行动计划，并在达卡 (Dhaka) 设立了项目协调中心。该保护项目耗时15年 (从1987年至2002年) 共分为三个阶段：1. 考察记录阶段：包括对陆地和下层土壤的考察、文字录入、分析，以及制定保护预算；2. 修复阶段；3. 排水及后期防水工程

在联合国教科文组织挪威发展合作署 (NORAD) 的资助下，当地政府新建了一座博物馆，其设计与寺庙传统风格相吻合，此外，一些主要屋顶、墙体的修复工程已陆续完成。

为了长效管理和保护需要，专家建议在四个方面进行进一步改善：1. 建立陶雕的数据库，并制定保护协议；2. 加强对遗产地的宣传和管理；3. 改善遗产地周边环境；4. 制定长期保护策略。

来源：孟加拉国考古部 Khondker Zahidul Karim

Paharpur is a village located in the northern part of Bangladesh. The village Paharpur is famous for the ruins of a Buddhist monastery historically known as Somapura Mahavihara. The Ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur were inscribed on the World Heritage List in December 1985 on the basis of criteria (i) (iv) and (vi).

In 1982, a multi-disciplinary consultancy mission on behalf of UNESCO visited Mahavihara to examine the detailed documentation regarding the site as well as the vihara and the surrounding environment. Together with a series of inspections by other experts afterwards, a master plan was prepared in 1983. The plan highlighted two aspects for the preservation: (a) repair and consolidation, and (b) presentation of the monuments. The main causes for the degradation were salinization and waterlogging according to the report.

In accordance with the master plan, the Department of Archaeology proposed the project, "Preservation and Conservation of Monuments at Paharpur and Bagerhat" 1987-1990 and established a central coordination project office at Dhaka.

The project took over 15 years to complete, from 1987 to 2002. It was divided into three phases:

1. Survey and documentation phase: including investigation of the land and sub-soil, documentation, analysis, and estimation for conservation.
2. Repair and restoration phase
3. Water-discharging and further water-proofing construction phase.

Funded by the NORAD (Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation), the local government constructed a new museum at the site in consonance with the dominating plan. In addition, renovation of some main roofs and walls has been completed.

Scholars proposed four aspects for further improvement:

- (a) A database and a protocol should be established for the terracotta plaques;
- (b) Publicity of the site should be increased and the site management should be enhanced;
- (c) The environment should be improved;
- (d) Long-term strategies should be developed.

Source: Khondker Zahidul Karim, Department of Archaeology, Bangladesh

论坛简介 (Brief Introduction)

本论坛由WHITRAP上海中心与同济大学建筑与城市规划学院联合主办，论坛秉持建设性、前沿性、开放性理念，以“发现价值，寻求共识”为目标，每月在我中心举行。为形成一个多元参与、百家争鸣的舞台，论坛采用主题对话、互动加评论形式，以期在嘉宾及参与者之间激发一场头脑风暴，成为中国遗产保护领域具有一定学术及社会影响力的交流平台。

This forum is co-sponsored by WHITRAP (Shanghai) and the College of Architecture and Urban Planning (CAUP) of Tongji University. It aims to be constructive, forward, and open-minded, and to "discover the value and seek for consensus." The Forum encouraged topic-based discussion and interactive commentary. This is meant, to inspire participants to brainstorm solutions as well as to form an effective platform with academic and social impact on heritage protection in China.

论坛策划人、主持人 李昕 博士
Organizer / host : Dr. LI Xin

策划助理: 臧超
Coordinator: ZANG Chao

E-mail: whitrapforum@gmail.com

特邀嘉宾评语 (Guest Comments)



“国家，上海在不同层面对遗产保护问题做着研究，思想火花都会对保护工作产生影响，希望WHITRAP上海中心能更多开展相关话题进行讨论。”

——同济大学副校长伍江

The researches on heritage conservation have been doing on two different levels, namely, by the State Party and the city of Shanghai. The sparks of thought would definitely have an impact on their work. Therefore, I hope WHITRAP (Shanghai) will have more discussions on this topic.

—WU Jiang, Vice president of Tongji University



“上海成为中国‘文化难民’的避难所，很多文学青年跑到上海推动了整个上海文化的初期繁荣。”

——文化批评研究所朱大可教授

Shanghai becomes a shelter for the "cultural refugees". The youths with literature leanings came to Shanghai, which gave rise to Shanghai's initial prosperity.

—Prof. ZHU Dake, Culture Critic Research Institute

亚太遗产保护论坛

WHITRAP Conservation Forum

第四期主题：先行者的探索 ——上海历史保护条例的发展与未来



来自上海市文化遗产保护领域三大主要职能部门的主要负责人（上海市文物管理委员会地面文物保护处处长谭玉峰、上海市规划和国土资源管理局历史风貌保护处处长谷士扬、上海市住房保障和房屋管理局历史建筑保护处处长姜江）及有关专家学者（同济大学副校长伍江教授等）和师生约百余人齐聚一堂，以上海保护条例的颁布过程、现存难点等为切入点，就有关保护的深层次体制问题，如横纵向法系特别是与上位法规之间的衔接、不同职能管理部门的分工协同、相关制度的配套完善等进行了深入而热烈的探讨。（2009年3月27日）



第五期主题：精神遗产的危机与拯救 ——文化批评视野下的非物质文化遗产保护



针对当下中国的文化危机，来自同济大学文化批评研究所著名文化批评家朱大可教授、张闾教授及城规学院张松教授进行了深入而富有建设性的批判与讨论。朱大可教授首先对19世纪末至今上海文化发展脉络进行了生动的讲述，指出以50年代独立作家张爱玲出走为标志上海文化开始慢慢衰败和萎缩，仅在改革开放初期经历了短暂的文化复兴，并对目前的“文化沙漠”现状进行了深入的批评。随后，张闾教授进一步分析了上海当前的文化沙漠化现状，指出上海缺乏文化原创性，好比一个文化庙会，其中很大原因是由于强势政府的单一化管理。张松教授则以“石库门”为例对上海若干文化发展策略展开了批评。此外，高博、梅清副教授也分别从各自角度对上海当下非物质文化遗产保护现状进行了评论。（2009年5月21日）

No. IV: Exploration of the Pioneers—The Development and Future of the Regulations of Shanghai Municipality on the Conservation of the Areas with Historical Cultural Features and the Excellent Historical Buildings

The principal persons in charge of Shanghai's three major functional departments in the field of cultural heritage conservation, related experts and scholars, and over one hundred of students gathered for an in-depth discussion. The principal persons present were Mr. TAN Yu-feng, Division Chief of the Shanghai Heritage Management Committee; Mr. GU Shi-yang, Division Chief of the Shanghai Municipal Administration of Planning and Land Resources; and Mr. JIANG Jiang, Deputy Division of the Shanghai Municipal Housing, Land and Resource Administration. Scholars attending the discussion included Prof. WU Jiang, Vice President of Tongji Univ.. Starting off with the developmental process and existing difficulties of the "Regulations," the discussion touched upon several deep-seated problems concerning the conservation system: the connecting of horizontal and longitudinal law systems, especially that with the higher-level laws, the labor division and cooperation among administrative departments of different functions, and the perfecting of related systems. (2009. 03. 27)



No. V: Crisis and Deliverance of Spiritual Heritage — Preservation of Intangible Cultural Heritage from the Perspective of Cultural Criticism

In the light of the current cultural crisis in China, a profound, constructive discussion and criticism was conducted among three university professors. They are Prof. ZHU Da-ke and Prof. ZHANG Hong, both from the Institute of Cultural Criticism, Tongji Univ., and Prof. ZHANG Song from CAUP, Tongji Univ. Prof. ZHU Da-ke first traced the development of Shanghai's culture since the late 19th century, including the gradual declining of Shanghai's culture in the 1950s, and a temporary cultural rejuvenation at the beginning of the Open Door Policy. Prof. ZHANG Hong further analyzed the cultural desertification of Shanghai, pointing out that Shanghai was like a temple fair that lacks its own cultural originality, and the major reason was the centralized management of a strong government. Prof. ZHANG Song criticized some of Shanghai's cultural development strategies, using 'Shi Ku Men,' a typical old house, as an example. At last, Prof. GAO Bo and Prof. MEI Qing made comments from different perspectives on the current preservation of intangible cultural heritage in Shanghai. (2009. 05.01)



德国Dresden Elbe河谷从《世界遗产名录》除名

Germany's Dresden Elbe Valley Removed from UNESCO's WH List



2004年，德国Dresden Elbe河谷作为文化景观被列入《世界遗产名录》，该河谷保留着德国18世纪和19世纪人文景观，纵深18公里，从西北部的Übigau宫殿和Ostragehege原野到东南部的Pillnitz宫殿和Elbe河岛。其最富特色的是Dresden 16世纪至20世纪的低地草原、以及河谷顶部的Pillnitz宫殿，大量遗址和公园。

Dresden was inscribed onto the List as a cultural landscape in 2004. The 18th- and 19th-century cultural landscape of Dresden Elbe Valley stretches some 18 kilometers along the river from Übigau Palace and the Ostragehege fields in the north-west to the Pillnitz Palace and the Elbe River Island in the south-east. The property, which features low meadows, is crowned by the Pillnitz Palace as well as numerous monuments and parks constructed during the 16th to 20th centuries in the city of Dresden.



由于德国当地政府在文化景观的核心区建造了一座四车道的桥梁，未能完好的保存世界遗产地的突出普遍价值，2009年6月举行的第33届世界遗产大会决定将德国Dresden Elbe河谷从《世界遗产名录》中除名。Dresden河谷是首个从《世界遗产名录》除名的文化遗产地。在此之前，世界自然遗产地阿曼的阿拉伯羚羊保护区于2007年被除名。

2006年，德国当地政府决定在易北河上修建一座桥梁，而此举将严重破坏文化景观的完整性及其突出普遍价值。世界遗产委员会在Vilnius召开的第30届大会上决定将Dresden Elbe河谷列入《世界濒危遗产名录》，并对其提出警告。

在Christchurch召开的第31届世界遗产委员会会议表示，如果当地政府能采用另一套方案，此方案又尊重了该地区文化景观的突出普遍价值，而非在核心区建造桥梁，Dresden Elbe河谷尚可继续保留其“世界遗产”资格。否则，大会将将其除名。

联合国教科文组织强调：“将遗产地除名从来都不是我们希望的解决方式。联合国教科文组织《世界遗产公约》和《世界遗产名录》的出台其主要目的是为了保护和改善我们共同的遗产。就此，联合国教科文组织和世界遗产委员会的职责是丰富世界遗产地而不是减少其数量。

2008年2月4日至5日，由联合国教科文组织和国际古迹遗址理事会(ICOMOS)组成的专家考察团与德国政府和Dresden当地官员进行了会面，并讨论和考察了Dresden Elbe河谷的保护现状，尤其评估了建桥对其突出普遍价值的影响。通过实地考察、会见相关组织和研究了现有的计划后，专家们建议在河底建造隧道，以减少其产生的影响。

第33届世界遗产大会委员会表示德国可再次向大会申请与Dresden相关的提名项目。该地区的部分遗址仍具有突出普遍价值，但需重新审核其世界遗产地标准，其保护区域也将重新划定。

In 2009, the World Heritage Committee decided to remove Germany's Dresden Elbe Valley from UNESCO's World Heritage List due to the construction of a four-lane bridge in the heart of the cultural landscape. This meant that the site had failed to keep its "outstanding universal value" as inscribed. Dresden is the first cultural property ever to have been removed from the World Heritage List. Oman's Arabian Oryx Sanctuary was the first natural property to be removed from the list in 2007.

In 2006, at the 30th session in Vilnius, the World Heritage Committee decided to place the Dresden Elbe Valley on the List of World Heritage in Danger because plans to build a bridge across the Elbe River would have a serious impact on the integrity of this cultural landscape and its outstanding universal value.

The World Heritage Committee, meeting in Christchurch for its 31st session, accepted that if present plans for a bridge were replaced by a solution that respected the outstanding universal value of the cultural landscape, the site would remain on the World Heritage List. Otherwise, Dresden would be struck off the List.

UNESCO had emphasized in a previous statement that, "Removing properties from the World Heritage List is never a satisfactory solution as UNESCO's World Heritage Convention and World Heritage List have been created to ensure the preservation and enhancement of our shared heritage. UNESCO and the World Heritage Committee consider their role in this regard to consist of enriching the world's treasured heritage, not impoverishing it."

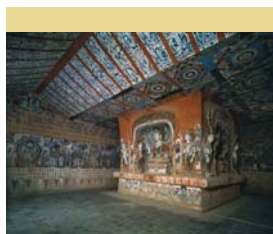
From February 4 to 5, 2008, a mission team of UNESCO and ICOMOS experts met with local and national authorities to review current developments at the Dresden Elbe Valley, specifically assessing the impact of the bridge on the Outstanding Universal Value of the site. After visiting the location of the bridge, meeting the parties concerned, and studying existing plans, the experts concluded that a tunnel would have a lesser impact on the landscape.

The Committee said that Germany could still nominate Dresden again in the future. While parts of the site might still be considered to be of outstanding universal value, the Committee stated that Dresden would have to be presented under different criteria and boundaries.



敦煌莫高窟

The Mogao Caves



注：莫高窟现存的735个洞窟中的243个洞窟是其1987年列入世界文化遗产后考古发现的。

Notes: 243 caves of the existent 735 caves at The Mogao Caves were discovered in archaeological research after The Mogao Caves had been inscribed onto the World Cultural Heritage List in 1987.

敦煌莫高窟位于中国甘肃省敦煌市鸣沙山东麓的崖壁上。其开凿于前秦建元二年（公元366年），现存大小洞窟735个，壁画45000余平方米、彩塑2000多件。莫高窟艺术是集建筑、彩塑、壁画于一体的综合艺术、是中国多民族文化及欧亚文化长期汇集和交融的结晶。

莫高窟于1987年被列入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 (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi) 六项，即：

标准 (i) :莫高窟的石窟群显示了绝无仅有的极高艺术成就。492个洞窟和庙宇分别建于五层空间之上；2000多个的彩塑泥雕刻于石壁之上；更有总面积约45000平方米的壁画，其中许多都是中华艺术之瑰宝。

标准 (ii) :从北魏(386-534)到蒙古族统治的元朝(1276-1368)的一千零一年间，莫高窟在中国与中亚和印度的艺术交流中扮演着至关重要的角色。

标准 (iii) :莫高窟的绘画艺术是古代中国隋唐宋三代文明独一无二的见证。隋：在302号窟内发现的一幅古老而生动的骆驼拉着马车行进的壁画，体现了丝绸之路上的文化交流；唐：23号窟描绘了劳作的工人，156号窟描绘了一列士兵；宋：61号窟所绘的五台山著名风景是制图学的早期范本，展现了该地全景，其中山脉、河流、城市、寺院、道路及车队等一览无遗。

标准 (iv) :千佛洞是佛教石窟杰出艺术的圣殿。

标准 (v) :莫高窟的石窟建筑群是19世纪末到1930年佛教僧侣的居所。现由敦煌文物研究所使用，还保存着僧侣住所的范例。

标准 (vi) :这些洞窟与大陆间交流史和佛教在亚洲的传播史紧密相关。丝绸之路在敦煌附近分出岔路，而此地也成为商品和各种思想的中转交流站。在洞窟里发现的来自中国、吐蕃、粟特、于阗、回鹘甚至希伯来手稿就是最好的证明。

世界遗产委员会的评语为：

“莫高窟地处丝绸之路的一个战略要冲。它不仅是东西方贸易的中转站，同时也是宗教、文化和知识的交汇处。莫高窟的492个小石窟和洞穴庙宇，以及雕像和壁画闻名于世，展示了延续千年的佛教艺术。”

来源: <http://whc.unesco.org>

The Mogao Caves is located on the eastern face of the Mingsha Mountains southeast to Dunhuang City, Gansu Province. Construction of The Mogao Caves began in the Jianyuan second year of Former Qin Dynasty (366AD) and consists of 735 caves of different sizes, 4500 square meters of wall paintings, over 2000 painted sculptures. The Mogao Caves art is a comprehensive art integrating the architecture, painted sculptures and wall paintings, a product of long-time blending of various cultures of minorities and Eurasian cultures.

The Mogao Caves was inscribed into the World Heritage List of UNESCO in 1987. It fits the criterion of Outstanding Universal Value of (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi), which are:

Criterion (i): The group of caves at Mogao represents a unique artistic achievement as much by the organization of space into 492 cells and temples built on five levels as by the production of more than 2000 sculptures carved out of the rock walls, then covered with clay and painted, and the approximately 45,000 square meters of murals, among which are many masterpieces of Chinese art.

Criterion (ii): For a thousand years, from the period of the Northern Wei (386-534) to that of the Mongolian dynasty of the Yuan (1276-1368), the caves of Mogao played a decisive role in artistic exchanges between the Middle Empire, Central Asia and India.

Criterion (iii): The paintings at Mogao bear exceptional witness to the civilizations of ancient China during the Sui dynasty (cave no. 302 contains one of the oldest and most vivid renderings of the Silk Route theme; the mural depicts a camel pulling a cart), the Tang dynasty (workers in the fields in cave no. 23 and a line of warriors in cave no. 156), and the Song dynasty (the celebrated landscape of Wutaishan in cave no. 61 is an incunabular example of cartography, with its cavalier view of the region, where nothing has been left out - mountains, rivers, cities, temples, roads and caravans are all depicted).

Criterion (iv): The Caves of a Thousand Buddhas constitute an outstanding example of a Buddhist rock art sanctuary.

Criterion (v): Still occupied by Buddhist monks from the end of the 19th century up to 1930, the rock art ensemble at Mogao, administered by the Dunhuang Cultural Relics Research Institute, preserves the example of a traditional monastic settlement.

Criterion (vi): The caves are strongly linked to the history of transcontinental relations and that of the propagation of Buddhism in Asia. For centuries the Dunhuang oasis, near which the two branches of the Silk Route forked off, enjoyed the privilege of being a relay where not only merchandise was traded, but ideas as well, as is testified to by the Chinese, Tibetan, Sogdian, Khotan, Uighur and even Hebrew manuscripts found within the caves.

Remarks from the World Cultural Heritage Committee:

“The Mogao Caves is situated at a place of strategic significance on the Silk Road. It was not only a transfer station of the trade between the East and the West, but also a place where religions, cultures and knowledge met and blended. The Mogao Caves, which consists of 492 caves and temples, is famous for its painted sculptures and wall paintings, and exhibits the Buddhist art which continued for over a thousand years.”

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

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)

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

地址：中国上海四平路1239号同济大学文远楼3楼 邮编：200092

Address: Wenyuan Bldg., 3rd Floor, 1239 Siping Rd., Tongji University, Shanghai, 200092, P.R.China

电话 (Tel) : 0086 21 65987687

传真 (Fax) : 0086 21 65987687*8004

网址 (URL) : <http://www.whitr-ap.org>

电子邮件 (Email) : whapshanghai@gmail.com

封面及本页照片：敦煌莫高窟
供稿：敦煌研究院
摄影：吴健

Photos on the front and back page:
The Mogao Caves
Source:
Dunhuang Academy
Photos:
WU Jian