



WHITR-AP (Shanghai) Newsletter

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 - Asia and Pacific, Shanghai

特别报道：四川都江堰地震损毁状况

Special Coverage: Dujiang Irrigation System
in Damaged Condition after Sichuan Earthquake

青城山-都江堰灾后重建规划启动

Reconstruction Plan Initiated for
Mount Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Area

培训专栏：四川省都江堰市旅游景区（点）管理人员培训

Training: Tourism Management
in Dujiangyan, Sichuan Province

保护案例：会安古镇旅游与文化遗产管理规划

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世界遗产在中国：青城山——都江堰

World Heritage in China: Mount Qingcheng and
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遗产知识：世界遗产文化景观

Knowledge of World Heritage:
World Heritage Cultural Landscapes

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四川都江堰市重要历史遗址主要分布在“青城山—都江堰”世界遗产保护核心区域内，受“5.12”四川汶川大地震影响，遗产灾损主要发生在此区域，包括若干文物保护单位、历史建筑、水利工程、旅游设施等。

都江堰水利工程主体部分：鱼嘴（分水堤）、宝瓶口（引水口）、飞沙（泄洪提）等大体无恙，局部损伤，如鱼嘴出现了若干条裂缝。与都江堰水利工程相关的古建筑群则损坏程度不一，其中国家级文物保护单位二王庙古建筑群总建筑面积 12000 多平方米，在此次地震中倒塌面积 4000 多平方米，严重损毁面积 700 多平方米。完全垮塌的有戏楼和祖堂两处，损害严重的有 6 处，其余大体保存尚好，只是局部损坏，其中：供奉李冰父子的两个民国重修的清代主殿整体完好，是不幸中的万幸。另一处国家级重点文物保护单位伏龙观屋面、墙体轻度毁坏。

核心景区青城山前山建筑受灾严重，包括省重点文物保护单位天师洞建筑群在内的古建筑群遭到相当严重损坏，但整体坍塌不多，基本风貌尚存。青城山沿线景区灾损情况不均衡，例如大观镇境内青城外山普照寺建筑群损毁严重，而天国寺建筑群受灾相对轻微，基本完好。都江堰老城区内除近年造的部分砖混建筑外，垮塌建筑较少，街道震前原貌基本可观。

（资料来源上海同济城市规划设计研究院现场调查）



青城山文物古迹被破坏
The heritages on Mount
Qingcheng sustained
some damages



国家重点文物保护单位二王庙古建筑群留真毁假
The original foundations of Erwang Temple, were
almost unaffected, while the imitation of ancient
buildings were damaged.



都江堰鱼嘴出现了裂缝
Cracks appear on the "Fish Mouth" of the
Dujiang Irrigation System

The majority of Dujiangyan's historic spots were located at the core of world heritage site. These spots were greatly affected in the May 12 Sichuan earthquake. Such spots include heritages of national and provincial significance, historic buildings, irrigation systems, and tourist facilities.

The earthquake affected several parts of the Dujiang Irrigation System, though minimally. Cracks appeared on the "fish mouth" (levee), however the Bao Ping (channel), Fei Sha (weir), and other parts of the system sustained very little damage. While the damage was minimal in the Dujiang Irrigation System itself, the historic buildings around it sustained a greater variety of damages. The Erwang Temple building complexes, classified as National Historic Site and Cultural Heritage under State Protection, is an example of such a variety. Over 4000 square meters of the total 12000 plus square meters of buildings had collapsed, but only a little over 700 square meters were actually destroyed. The Xi Lou and Zu Tang had completely collapsed, while six other buildings were also seriously affected. Most of the recently constructed buildings were partly damaged. In the same area are two shrines that had been built in the Qing Dynasty and restored in the Ming Dynasty as a memorial for Li Bing and his sons; they, fortunately, were unharmed. Another National Historic Site and Cultural Heritage under State Protection, the Fu Long Taoist Temple, sustained mild damage on its walls.

The damage to the front area of Mount Qingcheng, however, was quite serious. Great damages were inflicted upon Provincially Protected Historic Sites and Cultural Heritages such as the Tian Shi Cave. In addition, part of the building complex in the area had collapsed. Fortunately, few buildings had actually been destroyed; the basic structures are still intact. The degree of damage for each building along the scenic area varied widely. For example the buildings at Pu Jiao Temple were severely damaged, while the Tian Guo Temple was only slightly affected. Except some of the recently constructed brick and concrete buildings in the Dujiangyan Old Town, others were merely collapsed. The original streets in the Dujiangyan old town could be recognized.

Source: Site evaluation by Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute.



四川震后重建紧急会议 Emergency meeting at Sichuan Province



灾后重建过渡安置规划指挥部

Headquarters of post-quake reconstruction

青城山-都江堰灾后重建规划启动

Reconstruction Plan Initiated for Mount Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Area

“5.12”四川汶川特大地震导致世界文化遗产青城山-都江堰受到多处不同程度破坏，我中心主任、同济大学建筑与城市规划学院院长吴志强教授、中心执行主任周俭教授及同济大学相关学科领域的专家立即赶赴灾区，迅速投身到救灾应急规划、世界遗产地损失情况评估以及灾后重建规划等工作中。

5月18日吴志强教授率先奔赴青城山-都江堰现场，考察灾后受损情况；5月23日，由周俭教授率领的抗震救灾小组与当地遗产地相关部门举行了灾后重建修复研讨会；6月10日起，受四川当地政府委托，中心领导联合同济大学城市与建筑规划学院教授，开始启动青城山-都江堰的灾后重建规划；6月14日，吴志强教授、周俭教授再次到达现场，与上海市政府对口支援都江堰调研团共同协商并确定世界遗产地青城山-都江堰抢救性修复援建工程项目工作。在遗产保护方面，上海分中心将积极地与当地政府合作，开展一系列的关于青城山-都江堰世界文化遗产地保护与管理，以及都江堰旧城重建的研究课题和培训计划。

根据灾后受损情况报告，目前已确定的历史文化遗产灾后援建项目包括青城山-都江堰景区文物古建筑、仿古建筑及基础设施修复重建，滑坡治理，游客中心、数字化指挥中心和博物馆的建设等。其中文物古建筑修复重建包括二王庙、伏龙观、玉垒关、建福宫、上清宫、天师洞等26处文物古建筑。

The May 12 Sichuan Earthquake inflicted great damage upon urban buildings in the area and World Cultural Heritage sites such as Mount Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System. Following the tragedy, Prof. WU Zhiqiang (Director of WHITR-AP, Shanghai Center), Prof. ZHOU Jian (Executive Director of WHITR-AP, Shanghai Center), accompanying staff as well as the professionals from Tongji University hastened to the area and engaged in the loss assessment of world heritage site, emergency planning and reconstruction plan after the earthquake.

On May 18 WHITR-AP (Shanghai) Prof. WU Zhiqiang went especially to Mount Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System and evaluated the damages sustained at the heritage sites. Regarding the reconstruction of both the urban buildings and the heritage sites, Executive Director Prof. Zhou Jian led a group of experts from both WHITR-AP (Shanghai) and Tongji University to the site on May 23. He also met with the local municipal government regarding this situation. Starting June 10 the Dujiangyan municipal government put Prof. Zhou Jian and his group in charge of the entire reconstruction process. On June 14, Prof. Wu and Prof. Zhou returned to the scene with a team from the Shanghai Municipal Government to confirm the plans and began the reconstruction planning. To improve the protection of world heritage site, WHITR-AP (Shanghai),

collaborated with the local government, are going to establish a range of training and research programs focus on the restoration, conservation and management of Mount Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System. These programs will also tackle the protection of the historic town in the Dujiangyan area.

As according to the evaluation of damages sustained, rebuilding plans include restoring and reconstructing historical buildings and later constructed replicas in Dujiangyan, as well as basic facilities at the site. In the process several new facilities are also being built. Landslide controls, a visitor center, Digital Management Center, and a museum are the new additions to the site. The 26 historical buildings that need to be repaired include Er Wang Temple, Fulong Daoist Temple, Yulei Pass, Jianfu Palace, Shangqing Palace, Tianshi Cave etc.





2008年5月29日—30日，联合国教科文组织行政助理总干事 Amine KHENE 对我中心进行了为期两天的访问，此行进一步加强了联合国教科文组织与我中心及同济大学之间的合作关系。

From May 29 to 30, 2008 the Assistant Director-General for Administration of UNESCO Amine Khene paid a two-day visit to WHITR-AP (Shanghai). This visit further strengthened the ties of cooperation between the United Nations, UNESCO, WHITR-AP (Shanghai), and Tongji University.



2008年5月5日，联合国教科文组织非物质文化遗产专家爱川纪子对我中心进行访问，强调了物质遗产与非物质遗产的紧密关系，并与上海分中心项目部主管孔萍女士就中心构架与未来合作的前景进行了广泛的交流和探讨。

On May 5, 2008, UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage expert Ms. Noriko AIKAWA visited WHITR-AP (Shanghai). She emphasized the relationship between tangible and intangible cultural heritages and discussed various topics with WHITR-AP(Shanghai) project manager Ms. Kong Ping, such as the structure of the institute and future cooperation with UNESCO.



2008年4月18日—20日上海分中心周俭教授和李昕博士出席了“首届古镇保护与发展周庄论坛”。活动就“历史文化资源的可持续发展利用和经济社会全面协调发展”这一主题进行了全面深入的交流并共同发表了《周庄宣言》。

From April 18 to 20, 2008 Prof. Zhou Jian and Mr. Li Xin PhD. attended the First Zhouzhuang Forum on the Ancient Town Protection & Development. During the forum, domestic and foreign experts and scholars deeply discussed the sustainable use of historical cultural resources and harmonious development in economic society, and issued Zhouzhuang Declaration together.

第11届 US/ICOMOS 国际保护论坛于2008年5月28日至31日在美国首都华盛顿举行，其主题为“加强美国在全球遗产保护中的参与性”。会议上，受邀嘉宾广泛讨论了一系列成功的遗产保护国际合作项目并发起了四个方面的专题讨论：社区建设、领导能力、遗产监管、能力建设。我中心研究部主任张艳华博士参加了该次会议。

From May 28 to 31, 2008, the 11th session of the US/ICOMOS International Symposium was held in Washington, D.C. The theme of discussion was, "Developing a comprehensive approach to US participation in the global heritage community." After extensive discussion on the success of international cooperation programs for protecting heritages, the Global Community panel made recommendations in the four areas of community building, stewardship, leadership, and capacity-building.. WHITR-AP (Shanghai) Director of Research Unit, Ms. Zhang Yanhua. attended this conference.

2008年6月12日，“民间设计—保护、传承、创新”研讨会在同济大学建筑与城市规划学院钟庭报告厅举行。此次活动作为“非物质文化遗产保护系列活动”之一，进一步弘扬了传统文化。

On June 12, 2008 a seminar on "Folk strategies—protection, inheritance, innovation" was held in the CAUP Zhong Ting Lecture Hall. This event was part of the "Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage" activity held during the 3rd Annual Chinese Cultural Heritage Day. Its purpose was to raise further awareness on traditional culture.

2008年6月12日—13日“世界遗产保护杭州论坛”在浙江省杭州市开幕。论坛以“世界文化遗产与品质生活”为主题，从世界遗产的价值及当代意义等多个角度共同探讨了文化遗产保护与利用的理论与实践。

The "Hangzhou Forum on the Conservation of World Heritage" was held from June 12 to 13, 2008 in Zhejiang Province, Hangzhou. The forum's subject was, "World Cultural Heritage and Quality of Life." Participants discussed the protection of cultural heritage from perspectives such as the value of world heritages and their significance in our current society, as well as how to combine theory and practice in heritage preservation.

2008年6月14日，“2008 中国的世界遗产地巡回展”在上海静安区文化馆开幕。本次展览以向青少年宣传世界遗产知识为目的，受到了学校、家长和学生的积极响应。

On June 14, 2008, the "2008 Exhibition Tour of World Heritage Sites in China" commenced in Shanghai's Jinan District Culture Center. The purpose of this exhibition was to raise awareness on world heritages among the youth. It received a positive response from students, their parents, and their schools.

四川省都江堰市旅游景区（点）管理人员培训

Tourism Management in Dujiangyan, Sichuan Province

时间: 2008年7月13日至7月20日

主办方: 上海市旅游委、亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心(上海)、同济大学城建干部培训中心

内容: 为帮助都江堰市旅游业灾后重振,近期将在亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心(上海)将开展四川省都江堰市旅游景区(点)管理人员培训课程。本次课程由国内经验丰富的教授、专家执教,分析都江堰旅游业的发展方向与营销策略,并提供与上海旅游业同行交流的平台。培训采取课程教学与现场教学相结合、专家授课与互动研讨相结合的形式,使学员能掌握相关风景旅游的知识并自主运用于当地旅游业的管理。

Time: July 13 to 20, 2008

Host: Shanghai Municipal Tourism Management Committee, WHITR-AP (Shanghai), Tongji University Urban Planning Training Center

Subject: To help re-establish tourism at the Dujiang Area in the aftermath of the Sichuan Earthquake, WHITR-AP(Shanghai) held a lecture on tourism management for trainees from Sichuan. This curriculum will be lead by experienced professors and experts. It analyzed the direction

of Dujiangyan tourism development as well as its marketing strategy. This also provided a platform to exchange experiences with Shanghai Municipal Tourism Management Committee. The training curriculum used a combination of classroom and on-site teaching, lectures and open discussion, enabling the trainees to properly manage their sites with the knowledge they gain.

从风险评估到遗产保护——湄公河区域的考古遗址保护

From Risk Assessment to Conservation: Safeguarding Archaeological Complexes in the Mekong Region

时间: 2008年3月9日至3月22日

地点: 占巴塞文化景观内的瓦普神庙世界文化遗产(老挝)

主办方: 美国盖蒂保护研究所(GCI); 老挝信息文化部; 东南亚教育部长组织(SEAMEO—SPAFA); 莱里奇基金会(意大利)

内容: 为了更有效地加强湄公河地区的考古遗址保护,这次为期两周的合作培训课程在老挝世界遗产地 Vat Phou 合作开展了为期两周的培训课程。本次课程邀请了来自湄公河沿岸的5个国家的25位代表(包括泰国、柬埔寨、越南、缅甸和老挝),通过讲座、讨论、小组合作、实地培训等多种教学方式,使学员进一步学习到遗产风险评估和保护相关的新方法和新知识。此次培训将对各国的遗产保护起到积极作用。

Time: March 9 to 22, 2008

Location: World Heritage Site of Vat Phou, near Champasak, Lao PDR.

Host: Getty Conservation Institute (GCI); Department of Museums and Archaeology of the Lao PDR's Ministry of Information and Culture; SEAMEO-SPAFA (Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organisation; Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts, in Bangkok, Thailand); Leric Foundation (Italy);

Subject: In order to more effectively safeguard archaeological complexes in the Mekong Region, a two-week workshop was held at the World Heritage site of Vat Phou, near Champasak, Lao PDR. Participants of the workshop include twenty-five



占巴塞文化风景区瓦普神庙
World Heritage site of
Vat Phou, near Champasak



来自泰国、缅甸、柬埔寨的学员在瓦普讨论石墙的破坏问题
Discussion on the damages of stone walls in Vat Phou

mid-career professionals, five from each of the five countries bordering the Mekong River: Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Myanmar, and the Lao PDR. Through lectures, discussions, group studies, on-site training, and other forms of teaching, participants learned new approaches related to risk assessment and conservation that they would be able to use upon returning to their home countries.

会安古镇旅游与文化遗产管理规划
Old Town of Hoi An constructs Management Plan for Tourism and Cultural Heritages



The Old Town of Hoi An is situated at the center of Quang Nam Province, Vietnam. It was inscribed onto the World Heritage List in 1999, and contains over 1100 different architectural forms. Most of the old buildings in Hoi An were built in the 19th century, the product of the econo-cultural exchange between Vietnam and other countries like China, Japan and European countries.

The People's Committee of the Town, Department of Tourism and Commerce, Center of Monuments Management and Preservation,

会安古镇位于越南 Quang Nam 省会安区中心，1999 年列入世界文化遗产名录。当地具有超过 1100 处文物古迹和各种不同的建筑风格。现存的古建筑大部分建于 19 世纪，是越南与世界各国（包括中国、日本和其他欧洲国家）文化经济交流的最好见证。

2000 年起，越南会安古镇市民委员会、旅游开发部、古迹管理与保护中心等多部门合作启动了“旅游及文化遗产管理规划”的示范项目。该项目使人们更好地理解了文化遗产地的“突出普遍价值”，在保留了大部分传统文化的同时满足了当地居民的居住需求，成功地通过可持续的旅游投资改善了当地的基础设施，并对古建筑进行了合理再利用。同时作为生活的古镇，许多传统文化被完好地保留下来，例如乡村传统手工艺、特色厨艺、风俗习惯等。

and other departments worked jointly to implement the 'Tourism and Cultural Heritage Management Planning' project in 2000. This project sought to teach the universal value of Hoi An, and preserve the town's unique traditions and culture while taking into account the needs of its present residents. The organizers have successfully restored Hoi An by the means of sustainable tourism development, improving the infrastructure, and adapting the old buildings to new purposes through reasonable methods. At the same time, Hoi An's spirit has been preserved through many relics of its past. Traditional crafts, folk dishes, habits, customs, and festivals are still kept alive.



会安古镇 Old Town in Hoi An

世界遗产文化景观 World Heritage Cultural Landscapes

世界遗产文化景观是文化遗产，代表《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》第一条所表述的“自然与人类的共同作品”，展示人类社会与聚落在自然环境的物质性制约或机会下以及在社会、经济、文化等因素的内在和外在持续作用下的演进，突出强调人和自然之间长期而深刻的相互作用关系。

世界遗产文化景观有三个类型：

①由人类有意设计和建造的景观。主要有园林和公园。

②有机进化的景观。反映社会、经济、宗教以及行政管理的需求，体现景观形成与自然的关联性或对自然条件的回应。

它包括两个子类：

a. 遗址类景观。以物证的方式代表一种过去某段时间已经终结的进化过程，这种终结可以是突发的或是渐进的。

b. 持续演进的景观。它在当今与传统生活方式相联系的社会中，并保持积极的社会作用，而且其自身演变过程仍在进行之中，同时又展示了历史上其演变发展的物证。

③关联性文化景观。这类景观价值中自然要素与非物质的宗教、艺术或文化密切相关，而不依赖于有形的文化物证。

(本文由同济大学建筑与城市规划学院景观学系副教授韩锋供稿。)

World Heritage Cultural Landscapes (WHCLs) are cultural properties that represent the "combined works of nature and man" designated in Article I of the Convention. They are illustrative of the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by their natural environment and of successive social, economic, and cultural forces, both external and internal. Cultural Landscapes emphasize long and intimate interaction between humankind and its natural environment.

The World Heritage Committee adopted three categories of culture landscapes,

①. Clearly defined landscapes designed and created intentionally by humans, such as many gardens and parks.

②. Organically evolved landscapes, which can be either relict landscapes or continuing landscapes. This results from an initial social, economic, administrative, and/or religious imperative and has developed its present form by association with and in response to its natural



西班牙阿兰胡埃斯文化景观 (2001年)

Aranjuez Cultural Landscape, Designed Landscape. Spain. 2001

environment. They fall into two sub-categories:

a Relict (or fossil) landscape is one in which an evolutionary process came to an end at some time in the past, either abruptly or over a period. Its significant distinguishing features are, however, still visible in material form.

b Continuing landscape is one which retains an active social role in contemporary society closely associated with the traditional way of life, and in which the evolutionary process is still in progress. At the same time it exhibits significant material evidence of its evolution over time.

③. Associative cultural landscapes. The inclusion of such landscapes on the World Heritage List is justifiable by virtue of the powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element rather than material cultural evidence.

Text provided by Associate Professor Han Feng, of Tongji University's College of Architecture and Urban Planning (CAUP)



菲律宾科雷拉梯田文化景观 (1995年)

Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras, Evolving Landscape. 1995.

都江堰建于公元前三世纪，是中国战国时期秦国蜀郡太守李冰率众修建的一座大型水利工程。都江堰含渠首工程和灌区两大部分，渠首选址科学，工程与地形条件配合巧妙，由鱼嘴分水堤、宝瓶口引水口、飞沙堰溢洪道三大主体工程和百丈堤、人字堤等附属工程组成，是一个分流引水、溢洪排沙相结合的生态水利工程。在都江堰岷江东岸修建有纪念李冰父子的二王庙，伏龙观。

青城山位于都江堰渠首工程南侧，主峰 2434 米，是中国著名的历史名山和国家重点风景名胜区。

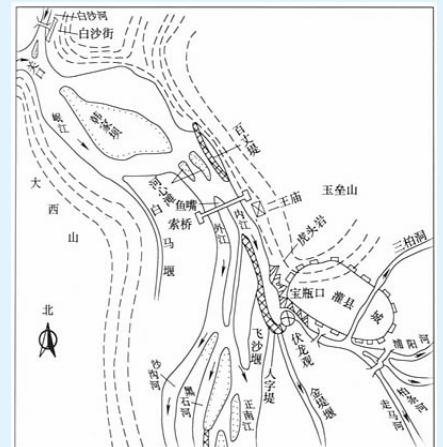
青城山——都江堰于 2000 年被列入世界文化遗产名录。世界遗产评委会认为其符合世界遗产评选标准(ii), (iv)及(vi)项，其评语为：“青城山是中国道教的发源地之一，属于道教名山……都江堰是全世界至今为止年代最久、惟一留存、以无坝引水为特征的宏大水利工程。2200 多年来，至今仍发挥巨大效益，李冰治水，功在当代，利在千秋，不愧为文明世界的伟大杰作，造福人民的伟大水利工程。”

The Dujiangyan was constructed in the 3rd century B.C., during the Warring States Period. The administrator of the Dujiangyan Area of Qing, Li Bing, engineered a large hydraulic system—the Dujiangyan Irrigation System. The system consists of two major parts: the canal head and the irrigation region. The location of the canal head was carefully chosen; the geographical conditions were perfect for such construction. This canal head can be divided into another 3 parts: the Fish Mouth Levee, Bao Ping Channel, and Fei Sha Weir. It is further made of the Bai Zhang Dyke, Ren Zi Dyke, and additional constructions. The irrigation system splits the waters into smaller canals while sifting out the silt to prevent clogging, all without harming the local ecology. On the east bank of the Minjiang River over which the Dujiangyan Irrigation System spans are several ancient architectural sites. They are the Fu Long Taoist Temple and the Erwang Temple, which commemorates Li Bing and his sons.

Mount Qingcheng, which towers at 2434 meters, is on the southern side of Dujiangyan Dam's canal head. The mountain is prominent in Chinese history and a great tourist attraction in the country.

In the year 2000, Mount Qingcheng - Dujiangyan Irrigation System was inscribed onto the World Heritage List as a Cultural Heritage. The World Heritage Committee deemed that the site meets standards (ii), (iv), and (vi) of the world heritage criteria. The official analysis stated that:

"The temples of Mount Qingcheng are closely associated with the foundation of Taoism, one of the most influential religions of East Asia over a long period of history...The Dujiangyan Irrigation System, begun in the 2nd century BCE, is a major landmark in the development of water management and technology, and is still discharging its functions perfectly. The immense advances in science and technology achieved in ancient China are graphically illustrated by the Dujiangyan Irrigation System."



都江堰渠首枢纽布置及都江堰鱼嘴结构图
Map of the Dujiang Irrigation System



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