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

**Case Study:** Old Town of Hoi An Constructs Management Plan for Tourism and Cultural Heritages

世界遗产在中国：青城山——都江堰

**World Heritage in China:** Mount Qingcheng and Dujiangyan Irrigation System

遗产知识：世界遗产文化景观

**Knowledge of World Heritage:** World Heritage Cultural Landscapes
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 Fu 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.
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 Dujianyan Irrigation System. Following the tragedy, Prof. WU Zhigang (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 Zhigang went especially to Mount Qingcheng and the Dujianyan 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 Dujianyan 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 Dujianyan Irrigation System. These programs will also tackle the protection of the historic town in the Dujianyan area.

As according to the evaluation of damages sustained, rebuilding plans include restoring and reconstructing historical buildings and later constructed replicas in Dujianyan, 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们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晖女士就中心构建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 heritage 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日上海分中心周伦教授和李昕博士出席了“首届古镇保护与发展论坛”并有“历史文化资源的可持续利用和经济社会全面发展”这一主题进行了深入的研究并进行了《周伦宣言》。

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，与会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、领导发展、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，“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" activities 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

**Time:** 2008年7月13日至7月20日
**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

**Time:** 2008年3月9日至3月22日
**Location:** World Heritage Site of Vat Phou, near Champassak, 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); Lerici 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 Champassak, Lao PDR. Participants of the workshop include twenty-five 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.
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, 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.

Hoi An is a UNESCO World Heritage site located in Quang Nam Province, Vietnam. It was inscribed onto the World Heritage List in 1999, featuring over 1100 architectural forms from the 19th century. The project aimed to maintain its unique cultural heritage through sustainable tourism and infrastructure improvement, preserving its authentic spirit in various cultural practices and traditions.
World Heritage Cultural Landscapes (WHCLs) are cultural properties that represent the "combined works of nature and man" designated in Article 1 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 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)
Mount Qingcheng - Dujiang Irrigation System

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."