WHITR-AP (Shanghai) News Letter 07

World Heritage Training and Research Institute for the Asia and the Pacific Region, Shanghai Centre

Special Coverage: First Conference of WHITR-AP Governing Board
Roundtable Meeting on "World Heritage Protection and Sustainable Tourism"

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Knowledge of World Heritage: World Heritage in Danger
First Conference of WHITR-AP Governing Board in Beijing

On May 22nd, 2008, the First Conference of Governing Board of World Heritage Training and Research Institute for the Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITR-AP) was held in the Peking University Overseas Exchange Center. The conference considered the rules of procedure of Governing Board as well as the Constitution of WHITR-AP, with an emphasis on financing and development strategy of WHITR-AP and other key issues.

The conference was hosted by Mr. Zhang Xinshe (Chinese Vice Minister of Education and Chairman of the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO). 13 delegates from world well-known heritage conservation institutes, experts and representatives of the government attended the meeting, as members of the first Session of Governing Board. Directors from the three branches (Beijing, Shanghai, and Suzhou) were also present at the meeting. Doctor Cai Mantang, General Secretary of WHITR-AP, served as the Conference Secretary.

In the conference, the committee members reviewed the Constitution line by line. During the discussion, Mr. Zhang Xinshe emphasized the independent corporate body and the operations of the three branches. The Conference then approved the list of names for Executive Committee. The conference also had a preliminary discussion on the development of strategic planning for WHITR-AP, as well as on a 2-year work schedule, the budget, and the rules and regulations.
Roundtable Meeting in Beijing Focus on World Heritage Protection and Sustainable Tourism

2008年7月23日下午，作为联合国教科文组织世界遗产培训与研究中心（亚太地区）“世界遗产与旅游业”系列活动的一个重要内容，上海分中心组织了一次主题为“世界遗产保护与可持续旅游”的圆桌会议。会议上，国家文物局局长单霁翔介绍了5.12汶川地震后文化遗产受损状况及相应的保护工作。会议还邀请了故宫、敦煌研究院、承德避暑山庄、曲阜、丽江等多个20个中国世界遗产地及政府单管理机构的代表出席，一些已列入世界遗产名录的遗产地进行了申报和管理机制的经验介绍，与参会者交流了我国世界遗产地保护与可持续旅游的相关内容，并提出了建立“亚太世界遗产论坛”的倡议。

此次会议中，中国的代表就地的管理者代表交流、探讨和总结了经验，参会者就地的保护和旅游中产生的“世界遗产保护与可持续旅游”这一主题提出了一些建议和建议，探讨了遗产地保护工作与旅游发展中存在的问题及相应的解决方案，为其他遗产地的管理提供了一个良好的借鉴作用；同时，“亚太世界遗产论坛”的成立和运行也将为今后该地区世界遗产地的保护和发展起到关键的沟通、协作和加强合作的作用。

On July 23, 2008, WHITR-AP (Shanghai Centre) organized a roundtable meeting on 'World Heritage Protection and Sustainable Tourism', a significant theme in a series of forums on World Heritage conservation. During the meeting, Mr. SHAN Jixiang, Director of State Administration of Cultural Heritage, gave an overview of the condition of damaged cultural heritages in the aftermath of the Sichuan Earthquake and the great efforts people have put into the rebuilding process. Participants came from the 29 administration departments of World Heritage sites and tentative sites, from places such as the Imperial Palace, the Mogao Caves, the Mountain Resort and its Outlying Temples of Chengde, the Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu, the Ancient City of Ping Yao, the Old Town of Lijiang, and others. The representatives shared their thoughts on the registration procedures of the World Heritage List, the technicalities of heritage site management, and the current situation of World Heritage protection and sustainable tourism in China. Inspired by the success of this meeting, at the end many of the participants proposed the establishment of a special World Heritage Forum for the Asia and Pacific Region.

This meeting marked the first time so many Chinese World Heritage sites managers gathered together to freely discuss such topics. Participants actively expressed their opinions and offered suggestions on the topic of 'World Heritage Protection and Sustainable Tourism'. After numerous discussions, they brought up their own problems in the process of site protection and tourism management, and came up with related solutions. Other sites took this opportunity to learn these new strategies. Indeed, the establishment of a World Heritage Forum for the Asia and Pacific Region would definitely contribute to further cooperation and development of world heritage protection in this region.
World Heritage Experts Visited Wutai Mountain

2008年9月8日-12日，五台山为申请世界自然与文化双遗产而进行的国际专家实地考察，包括来自日本的负责文化遗产的评估专家Shintaro Sugio和来自加拿大的负责自然遗产的评估专家Jim Thorsell，以及建设部、国家文物局专家、联合国教科文组织世界遗产培训与研究中心（亚太地区）代表以及清华大学和北京大学相关专业的教授等。

清华大学教授吕舟介绍了五台山以文殊信仰为核心的佛教道三教合一的文化内涵，其源远流长的世俗与宗教文化的融合，以及众多的寺庙、壁画、石刻、碑记等古迹和台顶、清凉台，村镇景观的保护情况。此外，Shintaro Sugio先生就缓冲区、管理范围的界定等问题进行了深入的讨论，并在随后的实地考察中进一步深入细致地进行了记录和研究。

2008年9月1日，微软亚洲研究院副院长李开复一行访问上海分中心。此次来访主要是为提升双方互信了解，并寻求未来在文化遗产领域进行多学科研究的合作可能性。

2008年9月6日，在联合国教科文组织世界遗产大会上，中国福建土楼与三台山国家地质公园作为文化遗产和自然遗产列入《世界遗产名录》，至此中国的世界遗产地已达37处。

On the 32nd Session of World Heritage Committee Meeting in Quebec, Fujian Tulou (Cultural Heritage) and Mount Sanqingshan National Park (Natural Heritage) were successfully inscribed on the World Heritage List, raising the number of Chinese properties in World Heritage List to 37.

2008年9月7日至12日，世界自然与文化遗产保护与可持续发展国际学术研讨会将于2008年10月24日至26日在中国举行。本次研讨会将讨论文化遗产保护的价值及其重要性，相关保护技术、可持续发展概念模型研究，以及如何保护历史文化遗产的建议。

On Sep 1, 2008, Ms. Song Ludian, Vice Director of Microsoft Research Asia (MRA), paid a visit to WHITR-AP (Shanghai). This visit aims to pursue a mutual understanding with WHITR-AP (Shanghai) and possibilities of cooperation of interdisciplinary research in the field of culture heritage conservation.

From Oct. 24th to 26th, 2008, the International Academic Symposium of Conservation and Sustainable Development of Village Cultural Landscape will be held in Guangzhou. It will discuss values and significances of village cultural landscape, conservation techniques, sustainable development modes and case studies, providing practical and valuable suggestions for the conservation of village cultural landscape.
“文化遗产管理规划”国际培训课程动态
Dynamic of the International Training Course on Management Planning for Cultural Heritage

首场国际培训课程“文化遗产管理规划”由联合国教科文组织世界遗产培训与研究中心（亚太地区）和国际文物保护修复研究中心（ICCROM）共同主办，将于2008年11月24日至12月6日在上海中心举行。

该培训课程截止6月已收到来自世界各地37个国家的70余份申请。申请者多为具有丰富实践经验，在各自国家直接参与保护和管理世界遗产地的高级专业人士，根据课程安排的需求，经过ICCROM和WHITR-AP严格筛选的，最终确定了来自21个国家的专业人士参加本次培训。培训课程主要由课堂教学和实地考察两大部分组成，特邀ICCROM及国内相关机构的专家及高校的著名教授参与执教，采用案例调查、小组讨论等互动教学方式，分析文化遗产管理领域的最新动向与挑战，使受训人员通过学习和交流，掌握如何编制合理的保护管理规划。

此次课程是WHITR-AP对应联合国教科文组织亚太地区定期报告中提出的遗产保护领域培训需求所开展的针对性活动，也是履行WHITR-AP旨在提高亚太地区整体保护水平的承诺。该培训课程在ICCROM的积极支持与合作下，将为区域内遗产保护领域的专业人士提供一个良好的学习机会和交流平台。

The first international training course on Management Planning for Cultural Heritage is co-organized by WHITR-AP and ICCROM. It will be held from 24 Nov. to Dec. 6 in Shanghai, China.

By the end of June, WHITR-AP has received over 70 applications from 37 countries worldwide. Most of the applicants are advanced professionals with rich practical experience. They play an active role in the protection and administration of World Heritage sites in their countries. Based on the requirements of course, the panel from ICCROM and WHITR-AP have selected 21 professionals represented their countries in the course. The international training course is composed of classroom and on-site lectures. The teaching staff includes the experts from ICCROM and well-known professors from distinguished universities and organization. At the same time, a range of learning strategies drawing upon participants' own professional knowledge constitute an essential part in the program, through case studies, discussions, presentations and group work. The course will also address the principles, methodology, analysis and procedures for preparing an appropriate management plans.

This course responds to the training needs of heritage protection in relation to the UNESCO Periodic Report for the Asian and the Pacific. It is a solid program to fulfill the objectives of WHITR-AP to promote the overall capability of conservation in the region. Under close cooperation with ICCROM, the course will provide an opportunity for the participants to learn and communicate effectively in terms of conservation and management of heritage sites.
四川都江堰泰安古镇灾后重建规划导则
"Tai’an Old Town Post-Disaster Reconstruction Guideline, Duijiangyan, Sichuan"

2008年8月底，由联合国教科文组织世界遗产培训班与研究中心（亚太地区）—上海中心和上海同济城市规划设计研究院共同完成了“四川都江堰泰安古镇灾后重建规划导则”的研究课题。泰安古镇位于世界文化遗产青城山-都江堰的缓冲区内，在5.12四川大地震中受损严重，古镇超过80%的沿街商业建筑和民居严重或中度毁坏，一些公共建筑的附属物（如佛像、壁画等）也遭到破坏，是都江堰市域范围内受损较为严重的地区。

本课题提出“家园重建、功能完善、景观优化”的目标，对古镇的功能布局、道路交通、景观风貌、公共设施等提出了总体优化的方案，并提倡在合理的规划引导下组织村民自建的模式，对镇内87户民居的修复和重建——提出了建设导则。课题探索如何在灾后重建的过程中结合当地传统风貌，把重建建筑分为四个类型：

1. 具有地方特色，灾后需修缮的传统建筑原物；
2. 建筑整体和局部均符合地方传统风格的重建建筑；
3. 通过灾后整治或重建使其与地方传统风格相协调的建筑；
4. 建筑物整体反映地方传统精神的新乡土建筑。根据以上四种类型，居民将有针对性地分别确定相应的重建方式，并对古镇风貌保护做出积极的贡献。

At the end of August, 2008, “Tai’an Old Town Post-Disaster Reconstruction Guideline in Duijiangyan, Sichuan” was completed jointly by WHITR-AP (Shanghai) and Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute. Tai’an Old Town was situated in the buffer zone of World Cultural Heritage, Mount QingCheng Duijiangyan Irrigation System. At the 5.12 Sichuan earthquake, Tai’an was one of the places that have suffered the greatest damage in Duijiangyan Area, with more than 80% commercial buildings and residences severely or moderately destroyed, and some parts of the public buildings, like the Buddhist statue and wall paintings also were damaged.

The research aims to "re-construct the hometown, improve the physical functions, and beautify the landscape". It discussed the possibility of improving the general function, traffic network and infrastructure of the town, and advocates to organize self-reconstruction by the local residents under the reasonable planning guidelines to the restoration and reconstruction of all the 87 damaged houses at town. It also discusses the topic on how to integrate the local traditional architectural styles into the post-disaster reconstruction process, and helps to define four different building categories: a. Those that own the traditional architectural features and need to be renovated; b. Those that both the overall building styles and the details are needed to be reconstructed according to the local styles; c. Those that can be harmonized with the local styles through appropriate decoration in the renovation or reconstruction process; d. Those new buildings with the traditional cultural sense through new design ideas. According to the above categories, the local residents could renovate or rebuild their homes and contribute to the conservation of the local architectural character.
World Heritage in Danger was drawn up in accordance with the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. World Heritage sites will be added to the List if they suffer severe or special threats. These threats are divided into two categories, the Influence of Human Activities and Natural Disasters:

**Influence of Human Activities:**
I) Massive public or private engineering, unchecked tourist development, and uncontrolled urbanization
II) Damage caused by utilization or alteration of the land
III) Radical alteration of World Heritage Sites
IV) Abandonment of World Heritage Sites
V) Armed conflict and war

**Natural Disasters:**
I) Conflagrations, earthquakes, or landslides
II) Volcanic eruptions
III) Floods and tsunamis

If a site loses the characteristics that determined its initial inscription onto the World Heritage List, the World Heritage Committee will add the site to the List of World Heritage in Danger, warning and urging the site’s managers and officials to step up preservation efforts. This helps pressure the managing departments and the government, affecting a nation’s regarding World Heritage protection.

So far around 30 endangered sites, mainly located in developing countries, are inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger (information taken from the World Heritage Center).
Mount Sanqingshan National Park is a granite mountain rising steeply at 1,819.9 meters and covering a total area of 229.5 km² in northeast Jiangxi Province, China. It boasts stunningly beautiful scenery and is rich in natural resources. The mountain is characterized by a forest of stone peaks, shaped by natural to resemble remarkably life-like forms. This unique landscape is complemented with rare species of trees, forested slopes, and impressive meteorological phenomena.

With a geological history of over 1 billion years, Mount Sanqingshan National Park is a record of the Earth's evolution. Its stones are testament to the combination and eventual break-up of the Neoproterozoic Rodina supercontinent, the global Ice Age of the Cryogenian period, the beginnings of life in the later Palaeozoic period, and the intracontinental subduction and emplacement of granite in the Mesozoic period. Not only is the park a natural laboratory for the study of the related factors and evolutionary processes responsible for these distinctive granite landforms, but it also is a home for many rare and endangered flora and fauna. From a geological, ecological and biodiverse perspective, Mount Sanqingshan National Park is a treasure trove of extremely high scientific significance in the Asia and the Pacific region.

Mount Sanqingshan National Park was inscribed on the World Heritage List as a nature property in 2008 for its value as Superlative natural phenomena or natural beauty.