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第34届世界遗产大会

The 34th Session of the World Heritage Committee

世界遗产大会的主要作用：
1. 评估与成员有关提交的具有显著普遍价值的遗产地，确定需要列入世界遗产名录的遗产地。
2. 与成员国家一起对已列入世界遗产名录中的遗产地进行监控，确保其维持原定的性质和状态，防止其被退列表。同时决定列入联合国教科文组织世界遗产名录的遗产地。
3. 检查批准申请世界遗产名录的国家报告和建议。

The main functions of the session of World Heritage committee:
1. To discuss and evaluate the new candidatures of OUV, proposed by the member states, for their eligibility to be on the List.
2. To monitor the sites already on the List, together with the member states and decide which one should be removed or added into the List of World Heritage in Danger and which should be removed from the World Heritage List.
3. To examine the international supported program applying for world heritage fund.

2010年7月25日至8月3日，第34届世界遗产大会在巴西首都巴西利亚顺利召开。本次大会由UNESCO和巴西文化部、巴西国家历史和艺术研究院共同举办，共有180多个国家代表团及国际组织参加。

大会讨论并确定了一系列重要内容，包括“世界遗产公约及其可持续发展计划”、“世界遗产主题项目”、“非洲世界遗产基金”等。其中，在“世界遗产公约及其可持续发展计划”议题中，大会提出：公约没有可持续发展是密切相关的。尽管公约没有明确规定可持续发展，但在《世界遗产公约及其可持续发展计划》指出“成员国有义务在保护和促进这些遗产的认定、保存、保护和展示，以及把它们传递给子孙后代”外。此外，世界遗产的可持续发展应该包括环境、社会和经济的可持续，世界遗产的保护应该纳入遗产地综合的环境、社会、经济发展规划中。

本次大会新增21项世界遗产地名录，其中，全球遗产点达到911处。大会将已列入自然遗产的坦桑尼亚Ngorongoro保护区纳入自然和文化遗产名录，增加四个濒危世界遗产地，并把瓜地马拉的Galapagos岛从濒危遗产名录中移除。中国的登封“天地之中”古建筑群和丹霞地貌在大会上顺利通过审议，分别被列入文化和自然遗产名录。

包括中国在内的亚太地区国家在此次会议中共同展现了新的力量。同时，以WHITRAP为代表的六大区域中心作为新的UNESCO机构得到了高度重视。目前，二类中心已就初步合作达成共识，并将在2010年底的巴林专门会议上进一步探讨合作事宜。

The 34th session of the World Heritage Committee took place from 25th July to 3rd August, 2010 in Brasilia, the capital of Brazil. This Session was organized by UNESCO and the Ministry of Culture of Brazil, and the National Institute of Historic and Artistic Sites/IPHAN on behalf of the Government of Brazil. Altogether there were 180 delegations and international organizations attending the session.

The Session discussed and decided a range of important issues including the World Heritage Convention and Sustainable Development, the thematic programs of world heritage, the African World Heritage Fund, etc. Under the topic of “World Heritage Convention and Sustainable Development”, the report emphasized the close relation between world heritage and sustainable development. Although the Convention, adopted in 1972, didn’t mention the term of sustainable development, under article 4, it recognized that State Parties have ‘the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage’. Sustainable development in heritage conservation is a careful balance of environmental, social and economic dimensions, in order to meet the needs of current and future generations.

21 global sites passed the exam from the Committee and were adopted as new World Heritage sites, making the number of World Heritage List 911 in total. The Committee added four sites to the List of World Heritage in Danger, removed the Galapagos Islands (Ecuador) from list of World Heritage in Danger, and recognized one existing natural site, the Ngorongoro Conservation Area in Tanzania as a mixed site. China Danxia and the Historic Monuments of Dengfeng in ‘The Centre of Heaven and Earth’ passed the test of the Committee and were recognized as natural and cultural properties in the World Heritage List.

The Asia – Pacific countries showed their new strength during this Session. So did the UNESCO Category II Centers including WHITRAP, who aroused high attentions during this Session. Currently a preliminary consensus has been made and will be further discussed at the special meeting in Bahrain by the end of this year.
New Inscribed Properties in World Heritage List

Cultural properties (15):
- At-Turaif District in ad-Dir'iyah, Saudi Arabia
- Australian Convict Sites, Australia
- Bikini Atoll Nuclear Test Site, Marshall Islands
- Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, Mexico
- Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long - Hanoi, Vietnam
- Episcopal City of Albi, France
- Historic Monuments of Dengfeng in “The Centre of Heaven and Earth”, China
- Historic Villages of Korea Hahoe and Yangdong, Korea, Republic of
- Prehistoric Caves of Yagul and Mita in the Central Valley of Oaxaca, Mexico
- Proto-urban site of Serazm, Tajikistan
- São Francisco Square in the Town of São Cristóvão, Brazil
- Seventeenth-century canal ring area of Amsterdam inside the Singelgracht, Netherlands
- Sheikh Safi al-Din Khānegāh and Shrine Ensemble in Ardabil, Iran (Islamic Republic of)
- Tabriz Historic Bazaar Complex, Iran (Islamic Republic of)
- The Jantar Mantar, Jaipur, India

Natural properties (5):
- Central Highlands of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka
- China Danxia, China
- Phoenix Islands Protected Area, Kiribati
- Pitons, cirques and remparts of Réunion Island, France
- Putorana Plateau, Russian Federation

Natural and cultural mixed properties (2):
- Papahānaumokuākea, United States of America
- Ngorongoro Conservation Area, Tanzania, United Republic of Tanzania (which is already a natural property)

On July 15, Prof. ZHOU Jian and Mr. NISHIMURA Yasushi signed the three-year Memorandum representing WHITRAP Shanghai and ACCU Nara respectively. According to the Memorandum, both sides will work together to support UNESCO’s activities to contribute to the progress in heritage preservation of the Asia-Pacific region. Both sides reached consensus on several items such as staff dispatching and information and materials sharing.

From 3rd to 6th August, 2010, the second meeting for Young People’s World Heritage Education as well as the Forum of World Heritage Education took place in Jiaquan, Gansu Province, hosted by China’s National Committee of UNESCO, co-hosted by WHITRAP Suzhou. During the meetings, 15 units were titled as the first group of WHITRAP Young People’s World Heritage Education Basis in China. The Young People’s World Heritage Education Program, highly respected by UNESCO and included into its ‘SCs’, is welcomed by the world community.

The 2010 flood waters in the southern province of Sindh have threatened the cultural properties, such as the archaeological ruins at Moenjodaro, Aarml, and the ruins at Thatta. Moenjodaro, with a history over five thousand years, is a symbol of the ancient Indian Civilization, from which the layout of early urban planning can be seen.

On September 14th, 2010 the Sino-Italian Summit on Historical Heritage Restoration and Valorization was held in Tongji University, China. The summit aimed to function as a platform for the participants from administrative departments, enterprises, universities and colleges of both China and Italy to exchange experiences in terms of technology on design, preservation and restoration of historical buildings.
Protective Renewal Practice of West Street Historic District in Dujianyang City

The protective renewal project of the West Street was carried out in the context of post-disaster reconstruction after "5.12" earthquake, with the cooperation among the local government, residents and planners. It's an innovative attempt to balance the reconstruction policy with residents' interests, the implementation mode and protection requirements.

Firstly, a participatory mechanism of the local residents is provided in the reconstruction policy. Residents can choose to move out or stay. Those who choose to stay should form an owner-committee based on the unit of each courtyard, in accordance with the provisions of Property Law to exercise the rights and obligations of owners to form the reconstruction resolution. In addition, residents can participate in local planning, housing design, and reconstruction procedure.

During the implementation process, the government's understanding of the planning goals has also undergone a fundamental shift, from the initial concept of complete demolition and reconstruction to the gradual realization that a number of intact traditional houses in historic blocks need to be preserved, and further policies need to be introduced to support the protection of traditional houses.

Secondly, the planning provides the principle of "Gradual Evolution", in order to prevent large-scale protection works to damage the block's diversity and over-commercialization, which may result in "protective damage". Combined with reconstruction policy and rehabilitation requirements the dynamic participatory concept was put forward as "residents participation, planning optimization" in the implementation, to avoid the "standardization" that a simplified reconstruction policy may cause, and to achieve the self-renewal and the social development goals of continuation of the local network of people. For the divergence between the residents' intention and reconstruction policy, and the stalemate of waiting and seeing, some pilot cases were carried out as an experiment, in order to let the residents who were involved in reconstruction have a real experience of housing quality after the reconstruction and repair, and to get the sub-approved housing standards and construction costs.

Thirdly, through the explanation of the policies by the government and community, and communication by architects and planners home by home, the residents gradually accept the renewal programs. Kitchen facilities, pipelines, housing height, lighting and other living equipments are qualified. The issues left over in history such as unclear property, and illegal structures also got specific solution to meet the residents' basic needs.

This multi-subjects renewal mode of the West Street is different from the original simple model of large-scale demolition and construction, and is also different from one-time "Facade Polishing" works. The planning concepts of "protecting heritages, inheriting civilizations, improving facilities, benefiting residents" gradually got recognized by the government, the people and the communities, and it is tend to be the developing trend of Urban Renewal.
The Hampi World Heritage Site is the ruinous remains of the medieval capital of the Vijayanagara dynasty (includes the 56 nominated monuments), located along the banks of the rivers Tungabhadra and Kaveri, in the state of Karnataka in India. The site spreads over an area of 236.46 km² in two districts, with a core area of 41.8 sq km. It had been enlisted as 'Group of Monuments, Hampi' in the World Heritage list in 1986 under criteria (i), (ii), (iv). Predominantly an archaeological ruin (surface and subsurface), the cultural resources also include interrelated systems, like natural, defense, water, royal, sacred, network and living heritage, some of which are functional till date. In the course of the Vijayanagara Research Project, more than 33000 cultural resources were found present within an area of approximately 11 sq km. The site is under the protection of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and the State Archaeological and Museums (DAM) and has a dedicated site management agency, the Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority (HWAMA), set up under HWAMA Act 2002.

The limited perception heritage and the effective protection and management mechanisms, lead to the site being declared endangered in 1999. With the intervention of UNESCO, a Site Management Plan was asked to be prepared as a compliance measure over and above cessation of construction activity, especially the 14 suspension bridges and a shopping center within the protected area. After several plans made by many groups and individuals, the Integrated Management Plan as prepared by Prof. Nanil M. Thakur with her team was accepted as most apt for value-based conservation, protection and management of the cultural resources of Hampi. Plan preparation initiated in 2003, its implementation began in 2005 and the Site was removed from the Endangered List in 2006. The finalization of the plan is underway.

As per the Integrated Management Plan of Hampi, a Joint Heritage Management Program is required to be formed which will be the sole authority for decision making concerning all aspects of heritage conservation, protection and management. The Joint Committee is a collaboration of the Archaeological Survey of India, the State Department of Archaeology and Museums, and the Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority, and has been initiated in January 2010. As the first of its kind, JHMP aims to strengthen the technical aspects, to ensure better coordination of technical activities and quality management. Furthermore JHMP works towards implementing a single program and technical standards for the site and to develop a common philosophy, policy, standards, processes and specifications that need to be followed by the various implementing agencies. The Comprehensive Conservation Plan, is an important responsibility of the Joint Heritage Management Program, which focuses on safeguarding the interest of all cultural resources alone, and is an important step towards initiating good practice towards heritage management.
云南哈尼梯田成功申报联合国全球农业文化遗产

Hani Rice Terraces Listed As a Pilot System in the GIAHS

今年6月，云南省唯一列入文化遗产预备清单的哈尼梯田成功申报联合国粮农组织的全球重要农业文化遗产。6月14日，红河州政府在北京接受了联合国粮农组织“全球重要农业文化遗产保护试点”的授牌。

2002年，联合国粮农组织开始推动全球重要农业文化遗产保护工作，目的是建立该遗产及其相关的景观、生物多样性、知识和文化保护体系，使其在世界范围内得到认可和保护，并成为可持续发展的基础。该计划在世界范围内选择100个不同类型的重要农业文化遗产为保护试点。哈尼梯田是首批入选的100个保护试点之一，同时也是中国首批纳入的10个保护试点之一。

距今已有1300多年历史的哈尼梯田，主要分布于云南省红河州的元阳、红河、绿春、金平、屏边、河口、红河等县境内，总面积达82万公顷，梯田面积最多的有3700多处，是目前世界上规模最大、分布最广的梯田系统。哈尼梯田的优秀代表，不仅是中国特有的灌溉系统和奇异的古农业方式，也是云南省多个国家级重点森林公园、风景名胜区、自然保护区、世界文化遗产和自然遗产。该计划将选择哈尼梯田作为试点，同时将其他梯田系统纳入世界遗产系统。

The Hani Rice Terraces, the only Cultural Heritage in the Tentative List of Yunnan Province, has been listed as a pilot project in the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations in June, 2010. Officials from the People’s Government of Honghe Prefecture attended the plaque presentation ceremony for the conservation pilot site held by FAO in Beijing on June 14th, 2010.

In order to safeguard and support the world’s agricultural heritage systems, FAO started an initiative for the conservation and adaptive management of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems in 2002. The initiative aims to establish the basis for international recognition, dynamic conservation and adaptive management of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems and their agricultural biodiversity, knowledge systems, food and livelihood security and cultures throughout the world. It is planned to select 100 to 150 agricultural heritage sites of various categories worldwide as pilot sites of GIAHS. Hani Rice Terraces System is the second Chinese systems included into the list after the rice fields in Qiantang County, Zhejiang Province.

The Hani Rice Terraces, with a history of more than 1300 years, are the largest and the most wildly distributed terraces in the world. Covering an area of 820,000 mu (about 70,000 ha), these terraces are mainly distributed along the south part of the Honghe Ailao Mountain and spread over four counties: Honghe, Yuanjiang, Yuxi, and Jinping, with up to 3700 hierarchies along its vertical distribution. As one of the best examples of terraced fields in China and the first National Wetland Park in Yunnan Province, the Hani Rice Terraces boast an ingenious irrigation network, upon which a bizarre and ancient way of agricultural production is developed. As a healthy and integral entity, the ecological system of the terraces actually comprises of the forests on the hills, the terraced fields and villages on the hillsides, and the water system at the foot of the hills. Therefore, despite extremely dry spells, like this year, Hani terraces still survived and have a bumper harvest in this autumn. After the rice is reaped, a picturesque landscape will meet the eye: the surfaces of terraced fields, as smooth as thousands of mirrors, are adorned with mushroom-like reflections of traditional dwellings of Hani minorities, which is regarded as a wonder of world cultural landscape.
2010年UNESCO亚太地区文化遗产保护奖揭晓
Winners Announced for the 2010 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards

今年9月，2010年UNESCO亚太地区文化遗产保护奖在泰国曼谷揭晓，新加坡凤山寺荣获该奖项最高荣誉卓越奖。

凤山寺为出家的佛教寺庙，为新加坡居民提供了稳定的文化遗产。凤山寺位于市区的修复工作为新加坡及其周边地区提供了保护政策与实践方面的范例。

2010年亚太地区文化遗产保护奖获奖名单:

- 卓越奖
  新加坡凤山寺

- 杰出奖
  日本横滨红砖仓库
  巴基斯坦马尔卡都Gulabpur Khanqah

- 优秀奖
  中国四川伏龙观
  印度海得拉巴Chowmahalla Palace
  斯里兰卡加勒古堡的老房子

- 杰出提名奖
  澳大利亚巴拉拉特Ballarat力学研究所
  中国浙江新余汉代
  印度喀拉拉邦特拉帕蒂瓦吉马哈
  拉杰Vastu Sangrahalya（威尔士王子博物馆）

香港San See Temple, Singapore，被赋予了“2010年UNESCO亚太地区文化遗产保护奖”称号。

2005年设立，旨在表彰那些将现代建筑设计和历史环境保护无缝融合的建筑，今年有三个国家共3个题目（分别是教育机构、城市综合体和博物馆）申报该奖项。

UNESCO亚太地区文化遗产保护奖设立，旨在奖励民间相关人员与组织、地方政府合作，在保护地方遗产、彰显其文化价值方面所作的贡献。

2000年至今，UNESCO共收集到来自32个国家的392件申报项目，涵盖了从私宅到王宫等各种类型的建筑。许多项目成为该地区文化遗产保护工作的技术与社会标准，并促进了该地区文化遗产保护活动的开展。同时，这些项目也体现了亚太地区文化遗产保护事业的发展与水平。迄今为止，获奖项目共计132个，包括5个评委会创新奖。
Integrity of World Heritage

2008年版《实施世界遗产公约操作指南》指出，完整性是与遗产地突出普遍价值（OUV）紧密相关的两大评估标准之一。1

首先，完整性用来衡量自然和/or文化遗产及其特征的整体性与完整性，因此，对遗产完整性就评估遗产：

1) 包含多少能够表现其OUV的必要因素；
2) 形状或范围是否足够大到足以囊括所有能体现遗产价值的特色和过程；
3) 受到发展和人类干扰所带来的消极影响的程度。

《指南》强调上述条件需要在完整性陈述中进行论述。

《指南》分别列出了文化遗产和自然遗产对完整性的不同要求：

文化遗产：其物理构造和/or重要特征必须保存完好；侵蚀过程也得到控制，能表现遗产全部价值的绝大部分必要因素也要包括在内。文化遗产的自然环境或历史遗迹中体现其显著特征的自然和/or人造机制也应予以保护。

自然遗产：其生物物理过程和地貌特征应该相对完整，当然，由于任何区域都不可能是完全天然，且所有自然区域都在变动之中，某种程度上还会有活动的活动，包括传统社会和当地社区内的人类活动常常发生在自然区域内，这些活动常因具有生态可持续性而被视为自然区域的OUV相一致。

自然遗产的每一项标准还有一个相应的完整性条件。2

依据标准[vii]申报的遗产应具备OUV，且包括保持遗产美景的必要地区；

依据标准[viii]申报的遗产必须包括其自然关系中所有或大部分重要的相互关系，相互依存的因素；

依据标准[ix]申报的遗产必须足够大，且包含能够展示长期保护其内部生态系统和生物多样性的主要过程的重要因素；

依据标准[x]申报的遗产必须是生物多样性保护的实质性的重要价值。只有最具有生物多样性和/or代表性的申报材料才有可能满足该标准。遗产必须包括某生物区或生态系统内具有多样性的动植物特征的栖息地。

It is pointed out that integrity is one of the two important measures for World Heritage, closely tied to the outstanding universal value (OUV)．1 The other measure is authenticity; refer "the Nara Document on Authenticity" in our 4th newsletter for authentication. All properties nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List shall satisfy the conditions of integrity.

First of all, integrity is a measure of the wholeness and intactness of the natural and/or cultural heritage and its attributes. Examining the conditions of integrity, therefore requires assessing the extent to which the property:

a) includes all elements necessary to express its OUV;
b) is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes which convey the property’s significance;
c) suffers from adverse effects of development and/or neglect.

This should be presented in a statement of integrity.

The Operational Guidelines have listed the different requirements for both natural and cultural heritage:

For cultural heritage the physical fabric of the property and/or its significant features should be in good condition, and the impact of deterioration processes controlled. A significant proportion of the elements necessary to convey the totality of the value conveyed by the property should be included. Relationships and dynamic functions presented in cultural landscapes, historic towns or other living properties essential to their distinctive character should also be maintained.

For natural heritage biophysical processes and landform features should be relatively intact. However, it is recognized that no area is totally pristine and that all natural areas are in a dynamic state and to some extent involve contact with people. Human activities, including those of traditional societies and local communities, often occur in natural areas. These activities may be consistent with the outstanding universal value of the area where they are ecologically sustainable.

In addition, for natural heritage a corresponding condition of integrity has been defined for each criterion.2

Properties proposed under criterion (vii) should be of outstanding universal value and include areas that are essential for maintaining the beauty of the property.

Properties proposed under criterion (viii) should contain all or most of the key interrelated and interdependent elements in their natural relationships.

Properties proposed under criterion (ix) should have sufficient size and contain the necessary elements to demonstrate the key aspects of processes that are essential for the long term conservation of the ecosystems and the biological diversity they contain.

Properties proposed under criterion (x) should be the most important properties for the conservation of biological diversity. Only those properties which are the most biologically diverse and/or representative are likely to meet this criterion. The properties should contain habitats for the most diverse fauna and flora characteristic of the bio-geographic province and ecosystems under consideration.
第二届WHITRAP管理委员会会议
The 2nd Session of WHITRAP Governing Board Meeting

2010年6月11日，亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心第二届管理委员会会议在同济大学旭日楼隆重举行。

此次会议由原教育部副部长、中心管理委员会主席赵新胜主持，来自世界及亚太地区遗产保护领域的著名机构、专家和中国政府代表作为第二届管理委员会成员出席了此次会议。此外，来自北京、上海及苏州三个中心的负责人列席了会议。

管委听取了三个中心的工作报告，肯定了三个中心过去两年中在培训、教育及研究等方面所取得的成果，并就WHITRAP未来发展战略、管理架构、核心团队、运行机制、财政预算及资金来源等方面深入交换了意见，同时就WHITRAP自成立以来所遇到的各种困难及未来发展所面临的问题进行了分析与探讨，并提出了有针对性的解决思路。

On June 11, 2010, the 2nd Session of WHITRAP Governing Board Meeting was held in Xuri Building, Tongji University.

The meeting was hosted by Mr. ZHANG Xinsheng, Chairman of WHITRAP Governing Board and Former Vice Minister of Education of China, and organized by WHITRAP Shanghai. 9 experts and representatives from well-known heritage conservation institutes and governments, including Mr. Francesco BANDARIN, and Mr. Mourin BOUCHENAKI, attended the meeting. Besides, Mr. FANG Maotian, Mr. DU Yue, Mr. JING Feng, and directors of WHITRAP Beijing, Shanghai and Suzhou were also present at the meeting.

After listening to the work reports of three branches, the Governing Board highly praised the achievements of WHITRAP in training and research during the last two years. The meeting also had an in-depth discussion on the issues of the future development plan, management structure, operational mechanism, budget, and sources of finance, as well as a thorough analysis of the challenges and opportunities in the future with suggestions for the development.

Participants of the 2nd Session of WHITRAP Governing Board Meeting (according to alphabetic order):

Chairman:
ZHANG Xinsheng, Former Vice Minister of Education of China

Members:
Francesco BANDARIN, Assistant Director-General for Culture, UNESCO; Director of the UNESCO World Heritage Center
Mourin BOUCHENAKI, Director-General of ICCROM
FANG Maotian, Secretary General of Chinese National Committee for the UNESCO
LI Rusheng, Deputy Director-General of Urban Construction Dept., Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of China
LU Qiong, Deputy Director-General of Cultural Heritage Conservation Dept., State Administration of Cultural Heritage of China
LV Zhou, ICCROM Council Member, Vice President of ICONOS China, Vice Dean of School of Architecture, Tsinghua University (on behalf of LV Zhou)
LI Yansong, Vice Principal of Peking University (on behalf of LI Yansong, Executive Vice President of Peking University)
WU Jiang, Vice President of Tongji University
YI Xueling, Director of Suzhou Gardens and Landscaping Administration Bureau (on behalf of ZHANG Xinsheng, Vice Mayor of Suzhou)
Taj Mahal

The Taj Mahal is a mausoleum located in Agra, India, 200 kilometers from New Delhi. With a history over four hundred years, it is a world famous example of Islamic architecture.

With 576 meters in length and 293 meters in width, the Taj Mahal covers an area of 170 thousand square meters, with a closure made of red sandstone. The mausoleum boasts a symmetrical layout, composed of ariya, a portal, a Moghal garden, a tomb and two mosques. The tomb, a pure white marble structure, has a height of 74 meters. The reflection of the tomb in the pond ahead makes a magnificent picture of two Taj Mahals complementing each other. Around the tomb are four 40 meter high minarets, which were constructed slightly outwards so that, in the event of collapse, the material from the towers would tend to fall away from the tomb. Entering the inner side of the tomb, one can easily find the ingenious design made of colorful gems. The main chamber houses the coffins of Mumtaz Mahal and Shah Jahan. Taj Mahal displays a distinctive style from the suppressed atmosphere of other Mausoleum due to its beautiful appearance and delightful color. The Taj Mahal illustrates a succession to the tradition of Islamic architecture for symmetry, and is a recognized architectural masterpiece in the world which combines the architectural styles of India, Mid East and Persia.

The Taj Mahal was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1983 on the basis of criterion (i).

Remarks from the World Heritage Committee:

An immense mausoleum of white marble, built in Agra between 1631 and 1648 by order of the Moghal emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his favorite wife, the Taj Mahal is the jewel of Muslim art in India and one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world's heritage.

The Taj Mahal is located in the city of Agra, India, 200 kilometers from New Delhi. It was built between 1631 and 1648 by order of the Moghal emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his favorite wife, Mumtaz Mahal. The mausoleum is a masterpiece of Islamic architecture and is considered one of the most beautiful buildings in the world.

The Taj Mahal is a white marble mausoleum located in Agra, India. It was built between 1631 and 1648 by order of the Moghal emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his favorite wife, Mumtaz Mahal. The mausoleum is a masterpiece of Islamic architecture and is considered one of the most beautiful buildings in the world.

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Mt. Emei and Leshan Giant Buddha

Mt. Emei lies in the southwestern area of Sichuan Province. The scenic area covers a total area of 154 square kilometers. Its highest peak, the Wan Fo Summit, is 3099 meters above the sea level. Thanks to its breathtaking natural scenery and abundant Buddhist cultural heritages, Mt. Emei is well-known all over the world.

Due to its location where different species of flora and fauna combine and transit, the Mt. Emei has a well-preserved subtropical plant-soil system and is rich in biological resources which have distinct regional characteristics, a variety of endemic species in particular. Mt. Emei has a large variety of cultural heritages with strong Buddhist features, which have developed over the last 2000 years. Among many others, the most famous sites are the eight temples on the Golden Summit (Jinding), including the Baoguo Temple and the Wannian Temple.

The Giant Buddha of Leshan, located east to Mt. Emei, looks down on the confluence of the three rivers, Dulong River, Dadu River, and Qingyi River. With its beginning in the early year of Kaiyuan during the reign of Tang Xuanzong Emperor (713 A.D.) of the Tang Dynasty, and finished in the year 803, the statue took people more than 90 years to carve. Nestling against mountains and facing rivers, the Buddha statue stands 71 meters in height, which is the largest statue carved into cliff in the world. The Giant Buddha, with meticulous carving, fluent lines, balanced proportion, tremendous momentum, fully reflects the splendid culture of the Flourishing Tang Dynasty. The scenic area is centered around the Giant Buddha with rich heritage sites, such as the meander cores of Qin Dynasty, cliff tombs of Han Dynasty, Buddha, towers and temples of Tang and Song Dynasty, and ancient architectural complex of Ming and Qing Dynasty. The cultural relics are also plentiful and some are the rarities of the world.

Mt. Emei and Leshan Giant Buddha was inscribed on the World Heritage List as a Mixed Heritage Site in 1996 on the basis of criteria (iv), (vi) and (x).

Remarks from the World Heritage Committee:
The first Buddhist temple in China was built here in Sichuan Province in the 1st century A.D. in the beautiful surroundings of the summit Mount Emei. The addition of other temples turned the site into one of Buddhism’s holiest sites. Over the centuries, the cultural treasures grew in number. The most remarkable is the Giant Buddha of Leshan, carved out of a hillside in the 8th century and looking down on the confluence of three rivers. At 71 m high, it is the largest Buddha in the world. Mount Emei is also notable for its exceptionally diverse vegetation, ranging from subtropical to subalpine pine forests. Some of the trees there are more than 1,000 years old.
2010年9月13日，在WHITRAP Shanghai与ICCROM合作框架下，根据全球培训战略和亚太地区定期报告的迫切要求，第二届“文化遗产管理规划”国际培训班在上海举行，共招收亚太地区11个国家16名中高级专业人士，其中政府部门官员6名，文化及项目经理7名和建筑师3名。在扬州市政府的大力协助下以及同济大学、上海财经大学城市规划与设计研究所和国家历史文化名城研究中心（TNRCHC）的支持下，本次培训分两个阶段进行：“文化遗产管理”理论体系认知以及扬州“瘦西湖”、“东关街”实地考察。

WHITRAP Shanghai主任周俊教授主持了开幕式，同济大学伍江副校长、ICCROM项目主管Gamini、咨询顾问Coralinia、TNRCHC主任阮仪三教授出席并发言，分别强调了遗产地“管理规划”的重要性、必要性及在当前国际形势下遇到的机遇和挑战。在简要的欢迎仪式之后，孔祥博士向所有学员介绍了整个培训项目及将要开展的实践工作，为两周的国际培训班正式拉开帷幕。

September 13, 2010, the 2nd session of International Training Course on Management Planning for Cultural Heritage (MPCH) was held in Shanghai, under the cooperative framework of WHITRAP Shanghai and ICCROM. MPCH responds to the urgent demands on sustainable management of cultural heritage sites in the region, highlighted by the Global Training Strategy for World Cultural and Natural Heritage (WHC-01/CONF. 208/14) and the UNESCO Periodic Report for the Asia and the Pacific.

In this session, WHITRAP recruited 16 professionals from 11 countries in the Asia-Pacific region, among which six are from government, seven are project managers and three are architects. With the great support from Yangzhou Municipal Government, Tongji University, Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning & Design Institute (TJUPDI) and Tongji National Research Center of Historic Cities (TNRCHC), the MPCH was divided into two phases: one is the knowledge of Management Planning; the other is case study on Yangzhou Slender West Lake and the Dangguan Ancient Street.

Prof. ZHUO Jian hosted the opening ceremony. Mr. WU Jiang, Mr. Gamini WIJESURIYA, Ms. Carolina CASTELLANOS and Prof. RUAN Yisan were presented and made speeches. They emphasized the significance and necessity of Management and Planning and introduced the challenges and opportunities at global vision. After a warm welcome, Dr. KONG Ping previewed the following two-week program and announced the opening of the training course.
Introduction to the Course

The course is composed of two parts: one is to introduce the framework of Management Planning, the other is to enhance the knowledge by practical cases in Chinese context.

In the first lectures, the Participants were introduced to the historic background of conservation, the international context and the modern conservation movement, including detailed information about the relevant institutions such as UNESCO, ICOM, ICOMOS, and ICOMOR, an outline over the Charters and the international activities. The theoretical knowledge was underlined by many examples and case studies dealing with difficult aspects of restoration versus reconstruction, the complexity of sustainable reuse and the connection between cultural heritage and daily life. The participants have been equipped with an in-depth understanding of the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, Integrity and Authenticity, the Operational Guidelines and the Criteria, as well as the necessity of management planning and the processes and tools of site management. Each step of the creation of a sustainable management plan has been dealt with individually and in a comprehensive manner. Major aspects such as the Identification of stakeholders, their interests and concerns, and examples of successful cooperation have been explained, as well as the importance of data gathering, the possible issues with boundaries and buffer zones, with their complementary legal and customary restrictions, land development, the Outstanding Universal Value itself and the creation of a vision for the cultural heritage, suitable, realistic, and sustainable development and action plans.

These complex issues have been assessed and explained with examples of Cultural Heritage Management in China. Local experts and authorities in their field spoke about the legal framework that exists within the People's Republic of China, gave many examples of heritage sites such as the Fujian Tulou, the water town of Zhou Zhuang, the ancient city of Lijiang, and the Jiuzhaigou Scenic and Historic Interest Area, specified the Outstanding Universal Value of these sites and assessed issues and solutions. Furthermore, the participants were introduced to the Chinese way of integrating cultural heritage sites into social life and creating a sustainable, economically efficient living heritage site to maintain urban heritage in the fast developing and growing cities of China. Examples of such urban heritage conservation projects include Lijiang, with its fascinating natural, cultural and architectural heritage and the ancient city of Pingyao. The Management Plans of these sites have been explained to the participants as well as the encountered issues and solutions to share the made experiences with the participants.
Yangzhou Case Study in Yangzhou

Yangzhou is famous for its diversity in cultural heritage, among them Dongguan Ancient Street (DAS), Slender West Lake (SWL) and the Grand Canal which are inscribed in the Tentative List of World Heritage Sites. The Yangzhou Municipal Government puts great emphasis on the conservation of historic towns. In 2005, cooperating with Cities Alliance, Yangzhou made a plan for the development of the Urban Upgrading Strategy, which described a vision for the conservation and improvement of the whole ancient city in the next 10-15 years.

With the support of Yangzhou Municipal Government, the participants of MPCH have the opportunity to present reports regarding the framework of Management Planning of DAS and SWL separately. Led by Mr. Joseph KING and Prof. Jian ZHOU, two groups whose case study were DAS had an extensive discussion on the OUV, authenticity, integrity, management issues and suggestions for the DAS case. Some professionals proposed to include the SWL into the nomination documents and focus on “Salt Merchants”, for example, the fabric of ancient streets, buildings, gardens and the significant stages of human history in China. Mr. KING also advised to further study the relationship to Daoism and Confucianism as well as the other aspect of the Salt Trade. Considering the integrity of the commercial street, some participants expressed their concerns towards the reconstruction project and commercial shops.

Connected with “Salt Merchants”, the other two groups who were in charge of the SWL also summarized the OUV and the possible criteria the site might meet. In order to differentiate the SWL from other gardens in China or other countries, it is necessary to enrich researches on the historic background and then expose the creative and unique points. In line with the cultural values of the SWL, participants mentioned several items related to management issues, for instance, interpretation of the site, identifying the boundary, visitors controlling and tourism management.

The participants expressed that they are impressed to see the protection activities occurred in Yangzhou, such as the Urban Upgrading Strategy Program, the Overall Urban Planning and Special Planning for the Property etc. These are good examples to better understand the community involvement, the implementation of regulations and restoration in Chinese Context.
The knowledge gained from this course will help me in the participating for the development of Management Plans for all the sites in my country.

The course exceeded my expectations, for I was amounts an elite group, lecturers are all resourceful and knowledgeable.

The Course has broadened my understanding on World Heritage Sites and its application processing for its nomination.

The Chinese case studies are excellent but it would be better if we could have more time to understand the Chinese Legislation framework.