

<<2008古遗址保护国际学术讨论>>

图书基本信息

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前言

These Proceedings represent the papers accepted for the International Symposium on the Conservation of Ancient Sites held in September, 2008, in Dunhuang, China. The Symposium was sponsored by the International Society for Rock Mechanics (ISRM), Chinese Society for Rock Mechanics and Engineering (CSRME), Dunhuang Academy and Lanzhou University. The deterioration of ancient stone monuments and sites is caused by manifold factors, including wind, water, earthquakes, war and other human activities. Accordingly, studies of optimal conservation strategies have to include a multiplicity of disciplines to ensure that a particular deterioration problem and the remedial solution take into account all the relevant factors. This means that the scientists involved in the evaluation process should work as a coherent group. However, some of the key constituent groups do not have an experience of team work, especially erudite experts concerned with the delicacies of wall painting conservation and engineering experts concerned with the mechanics of rock masses who use explosives to blast the rock into pieces. For this reason, and because the world is becoming progressively more aware of the importance of its cultural heritage, this Conservation Symposium was held at an opportune time. Moreover, the location of the Symposium, at Dunhuang on the Silk Road where the World Heritage Mogao Grottoes are located, was a perfect venue. I attended the Symposium and rank it as one of the best symposia that I have ever attended. The Keynote lectures were excellent, the papers themselves covered the necessary wide range of subjects, and it was an ideal opportunity to work together with scientists across the variety of disciplines. In short, it was an inspiring experience, culminating in a visit to the grottoes with detailed explanations of the past and present conservation work there. Congratulations therefore go to Professor Li Zuixiong of Dunhuang Academy who organised the Symposium and to everyone who supported him in the preparation and running of the event.

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内容概要

A total of more than 170 experts and scholars from all over the world, who are in fields of cultural sector, engineering geology, environmental geology, rock mechanics, chemistry, computer industry and other fields, participated in this conference. The conference has received a total of 71 articles, 55 articles among of these have been published during days of the report. These papers and reports relate to the concept and status quo of the conservation of ancient sites which are from different countries and different areas, the experience of the management of ancient sites, the integration about conservation of ancient sites with other disciplines, the opportunities and challenges faced by the conservation of ancient sites and the successful experience of international cooperation. These papers reflect the latest achievements in the research of international conservation of the ancient sites. The book can be reference materials for cultural conservation experts, professional archaeologists and students from relevant professional institutions.

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章节摘录

插图：3.3 Safeguard monitoring of the Mogao Grottoes The safeguard monitoring system at the Mogao Grottoes was set up in later 1980s, and before that it was only watched by workers. The caves are large in number and scattered in a widerange. A safeguard manual and automatic monitoring system has played an important part in safeguarding the cultural relics of the Mogao Grottoes, prevented several thefts of cultural relics and illegal cases within the protection zone, and created a good environment and convenience for visitors.

3.4 Visitor investigation and monitoring at the Mogao Grottoes The opening up of the Mogao Grottoes began in late 1970s. Recently, the visitors to Mogao Grottoes have increased in an accelerated way, the high season in a year and rush hour in a day double the pressure on the conservation and opening up of the Mogao Grottoes. This requires us to preserve the cultural heritage effectively and satisfy the visitors to the largest extent at the same time. So we have to improve our conservation level of culture relics, and meanwhile monitor and investigate the needs of the visitors. Therefore, we launched the research project on visitor capacity at the Mogao Grottoes. We know the dynamic information about the changes of the market and structure of visitors precisely and timely, thus get the reliable evidences for making reasonable visitor management through regular and special visitor investigations and reservation system; in addition, the feedback of the visitors is also a reference for understanding the needs of the visitors, promoting services, and improving service installations. Based on multi-time special questionnaires, we set up manual and network reservation system, which is not only useful for the conservation and opening up of the caves, but also for improving visiting environment and promoting visiting quality. The reservation system has been accepted gradually by visitors and travel agencies. The number of visitors tends to be balanced and the visiting order is improved through this system. Before reservation system was set up, if the visitors were more than 3000, we had to apply another way: the docents should stay in some certain caves to present site interpretation. But when the system is used, even daily visitors amount to 5000, visitors can visit the caves guided by a docent just like before. The advantage of reservation system can be fully reflected.

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