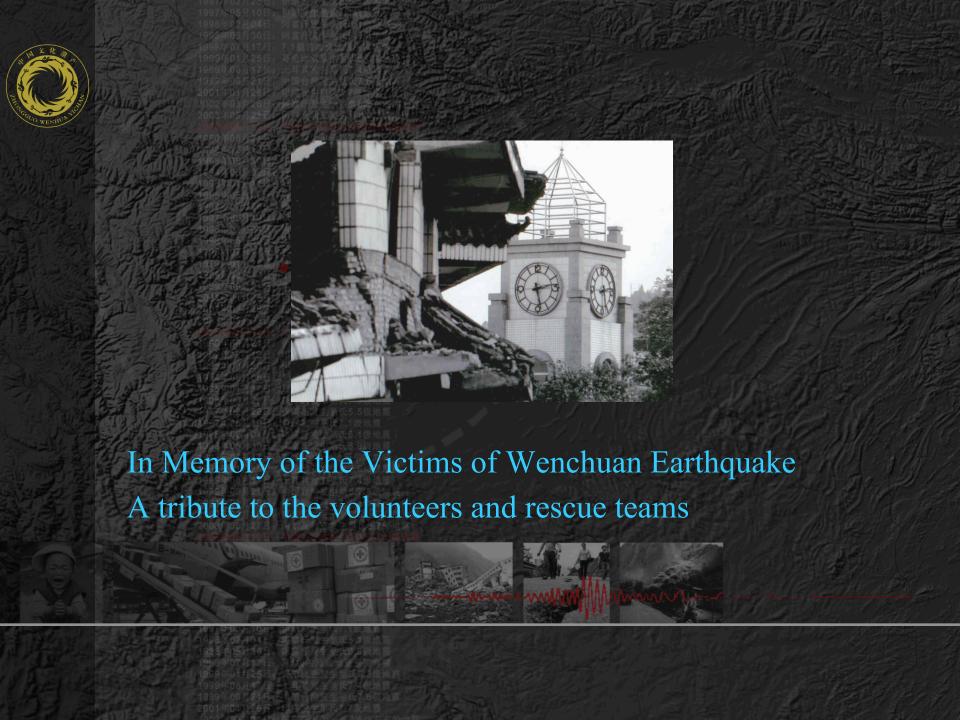


Wenchuan Earthquake Museum The Conceptual Planning

State Administration of Cultural Heritage People's Republic of China 21 March 2010

Survival in Disaster and Revival in Remains





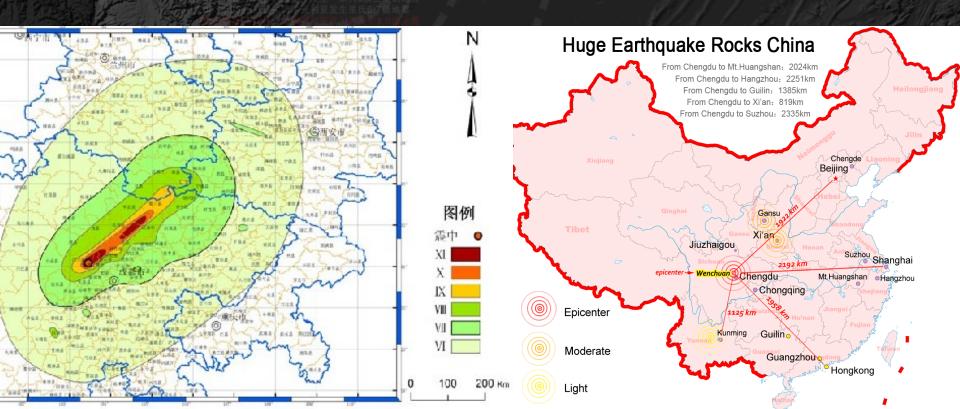
2008年5月12日14时28分,以四州省汶川县为中心发生了里氏8.0级、最大烈度11度的特大地震,影响范围被及例外、甘肃、陕西、重庆等地区,上千公里之外的北京、上海等地都有明显震感。震局仍余寰不断,剧烈、频发的地震还陆续诱发了山体滑坡、崩塌、泥石流、堰塞湖等次生发害,中国遭遇了新中国成立以来破坏性最强、波及范围最广、持续时间是长的一次被震

The 2008 Sichuan earthquake, which measured at 8.0 Ms and 8.3 Mw according to the China Seismological Bureau, occurred at 14:28 on 12 May 2008 in Sichuan province of China. It was also known as the Wenchuan earthquake, after the earthquake's epicenter in Wenchuan County in Sichuan province. Gangsu Province, Shaanxi Province were affected. The earthquake was fell as far away as Beijing and Shanghai, where office buildings swayed with the tremor. The earthquake was also fell in nearby countries. Strong affershocks continue to hit the area even months after the main quake, causing new casualties and damages including landslides (mudslides and quake lakes). It is the deadliest and worst earthquake since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949.



NUMBERS

- Degree: 8.0
- Seriously affected area: 500,000 km²
- Most destructed area: 130,000 km²
- Time: 71 seconds





NUMBERS

- Homeless: 5 million
- Killed: 69,226
- Injured: 374,643
- Missing: 17,923
- Volunteers: 200,000
- Military force: 137,000
- Donation: 59,347,000,000(RMB)





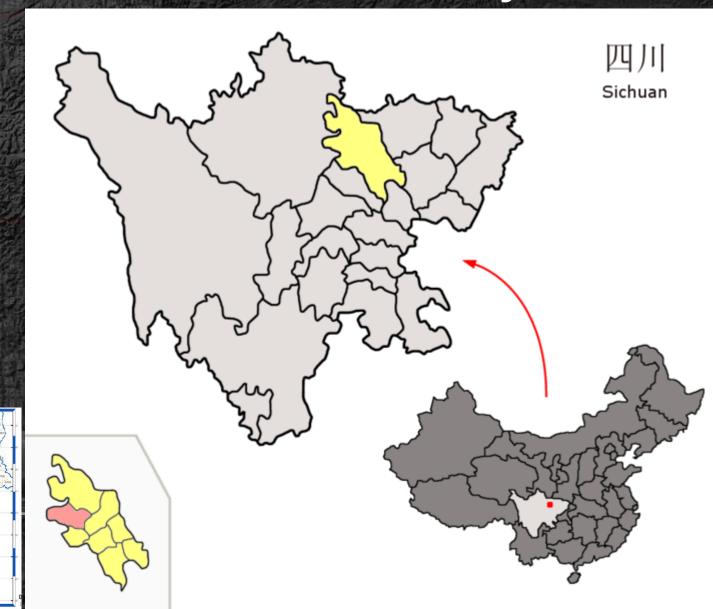




- · 地震及其次生灾害给受灾地区人民群众的生命财产造成了巨大的损失,人们的生产、生活遭受了前所未有的打击和破坏,受灾地区波及四川、甘肃、陕西、重庆、云南等10省(区、市)的417个县(市、区),总面积约50万平方公里,其中极重灾区和重灾区51个县(市、区),总面积13万平方公里,受灾人口已达数千万人,近7万人失去了宝贵的生命,2000余万间房屋损毁,北川县城、汶川县映秀镇等严重受灾城镇几乎被夷为平地。基础设施也同样受损严重。震中地区周边的15条国道省道干线公路和宝成线等5条铁路中断,电力、通信、供水等系统大面积瘫痪;工矿商贸企业大面积停产,机关、学校、医院等损毁严重;部分农田、农业设施被毁。这场造成巨大破坏的自然灾害,使国家与人民面临着巨大考验。
- The earthquake and the secondary disasters caused severe casualties and property damages. 417 counties (city and region) of ten provinces and municipalities were affected, covering Sichuan Province, Gansu Province, Shaanxi Province, and Yunnan Province, occupying a total of 500,000 km2. In the 51 counties of the most destructed region and the destructed region with a total area of 130,000 km2, the quake caused around 70,000 known deaths and 200 million destroyed houses. Beichuan County and Yingxiu Town were devastated. In addition, infrastructure including 15 highways and the Baocheng railway were damaged. Electricity and water supply, as well as communication were cut down. Many of the enterprises were closed, while offices, schools and hospitals were destroyed. Some of the agricultural land and facilities were also ruined.



LOCATION — Beichuan County





LOCATION

Beichuan County, before earthquake











- · 在人类的发展历史过程中,自然力量一直对人类社会有巨大影响, 文明的诞生和发展,甚至历史上一些古代文明的消亡都与自然有 紧密的关系,从某种意义上讲,人类的文明发展史就是人类不断 了解、适应、改造、利用自然的历史。汶川大地震是人类历史上 罕见的自然灾害,是人类共同面对的灾难和伤痛,它所造成的地 质、地貌巨变是最鲜活、最有力的大自然物证,蕴涵着大量有关 地质、灾害、防灾抗灾等多门科学的信息,更是人类文明与自然 关系的见证。
- Nature has been playing an important role in the development of human civilization. To some extent, history is the process of understanding of, adaptation to and use of nature by mankind. Wenchuan Earthquake is a natural disaster causing a lot of pain and sufferings. In the meantime, it is a lively example showing the relationship between man and nature, displaying plenty of information such as geology, disaster-preparedness measures and disaster relief.



- · 面对灾难,中国政府体现出了高度责任感。面对灾难,中国人民体现出了面对困境的勇气、力量和决心。面对灾难,世界各国政府和人民也对中国的灾情和抗灾行动给予极大的关注和支持,用实际行动体现了尊重生命、人性关怀的伟大光辉,同时也证明了全人类必需携起手来,才能度过一次又一次危机,共同实现生存与发展。这些是是全人类共有的精神财富。此次巨大的自然灾害留下的物质与精神财富,具有突出的普遍价值,是全人类共有的宝贵遗产,我们有责任也必须将这些遗产永世留存。
- The Chinese government received credit for its responsiveness in the rescuing efforts and its respect for human rights. Immediately after the earthquake, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people went all out to carry out the rescue operation and disaster relief for victims. The tangible and intangible heritage brought about by the earthquake is the common heritage of mankind, which needs to be preserved forever. Building an earthquake museum will be one of the best ways to commemorate record and transmit the heritage of earthquake, which will be a significant task in the reconstruction.



OBJECTIVES—MEMORIAL

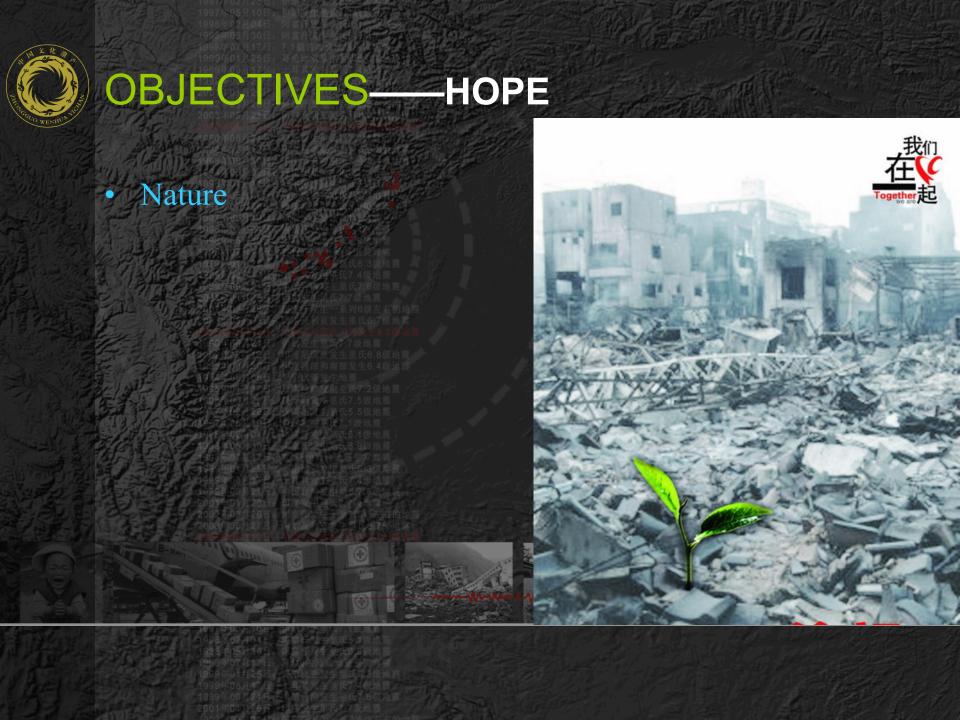




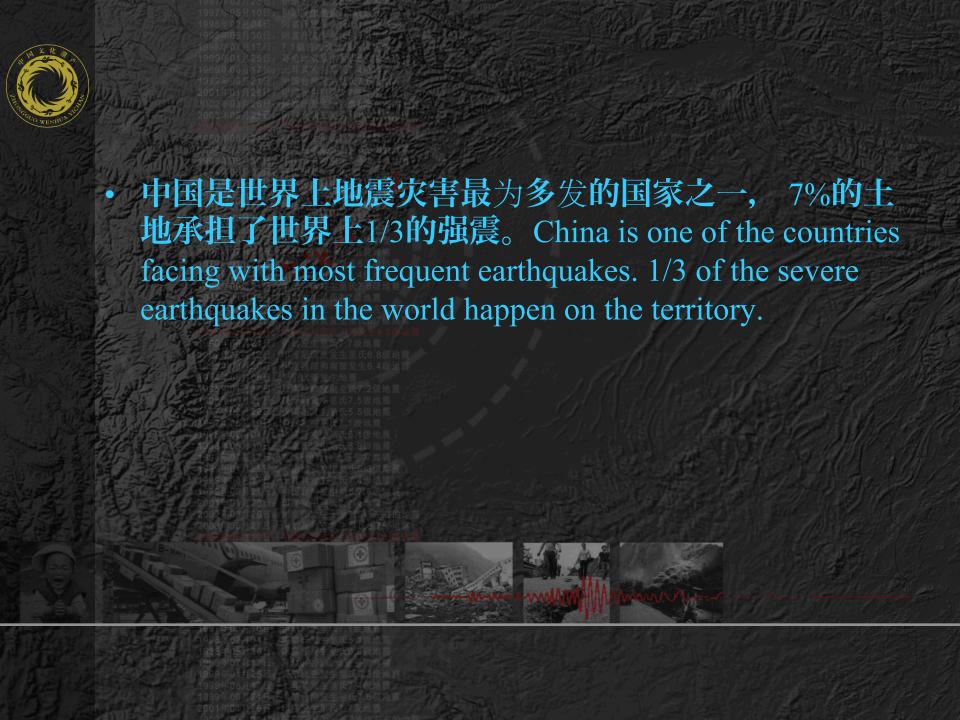








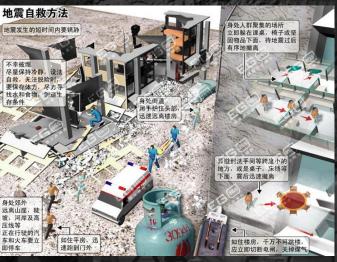


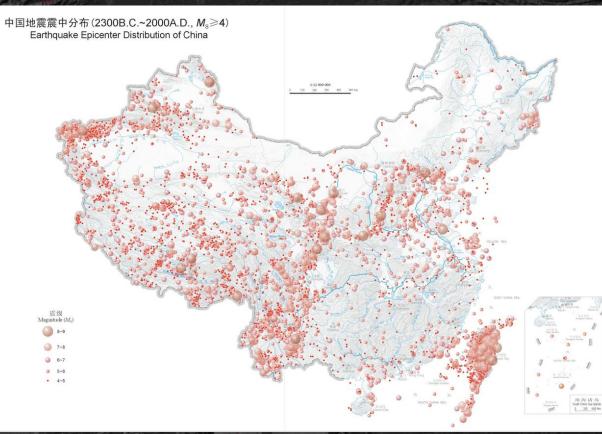




OBJECTIVES—SCIENCE







Science popularization and education of earthquakes



- 但截至目前,关于地震等自然灾害遗迹遗物的保护、展示和教育的公共设施少之又少,与其他面临同样问题的国家相比相去甚远。 地震遗址的留存及相应的以国家级文化与自然遗产形式进行的保护与展示,能够在缅怀过去、面向未来、宣扬民族精神的同时,推动地震科学和防灾知识的普及,促进国家防灾应急机制的不断建设和完善。
- However, in China, public facilities/buildings presenting the disaster site and heritage is very limited, which is far behind other countries with similar problems. The preservation of earthquake site and heritage as national cultural and natural heritage can contribute to the promotion of nation unity, popularization of earthquake science and information, as well as improvement of national emergency response mechanism.



PLANNING

- · 因此,有必要将全部具有一定价值的地震遗迹作为一个完整的遗产体系加以保护。所谓的"完整遗产体系"是以空间尺度为主来构建,以四川、甘肃、陕西等省(市)约13万平方公里地震重度受灾区域为宏观尺度,以汶川县、北川县、绵阳市等构成的地震灾害核心区域为中观尺度,以北川县城、汶川县映秀镇等遭受严重损毁的县镇为微观尺度。以上三级空间尺度共同构成了地震遗址的"完整遗产体系"即汶川地震遗址群。
- Therefore, it is necessary to preserve an earthquake site of certain value as a complete heritage system. A so-called "complete heritage system" is a spatial concept, with the macro scope of 500,000 km2 earthquake-affected area spanning through Sichuan, Gansu, Shaanxi and other Provinces, with the middle scope of 130,000 km2 earthquake-destroyed area covering cities and counties, and with the micro scope of earthquake-devastated area covering towns and villages. The above-mentioned three spatial levels constitute the "complete heritage system", i.e. the Wenchuan Earthquake Heritage Sites.



根据目前初步的比较分析,宜选择受灾最为严重的北川县城地震 遗址作为遗产体系的核心,以此为依托建立地震遗址博物馆。北 川县城在此次灾害中几乎被夷为平地,人员伤亡与经济损失巨大。北川县城地震遗迹具有很强的多样性、典型性和代表性,以及突 出事件集中等特点,并已确定异地重建,地震遗址将整体保护下 来。配合擂鼓镇等其他馆舍建设地点,在北川建立地震遗址博物 馆**是最佳的**选择。According to the preliminary analysis, the most seriously destroyed Beichuan County earthquake site can be chosen as the center of the heritage system, based on which the Earthquake Site Museum can be established. Beichuan County was devastated by the earthquake causing a lot of casualties and property losses. Decision has been made to reconstruct the county in another place to preserve the area as an earthquake site. Combined with the museum architecture in Leigu Town, Beihcuan County is the best place to be considered as earthquake site museum.



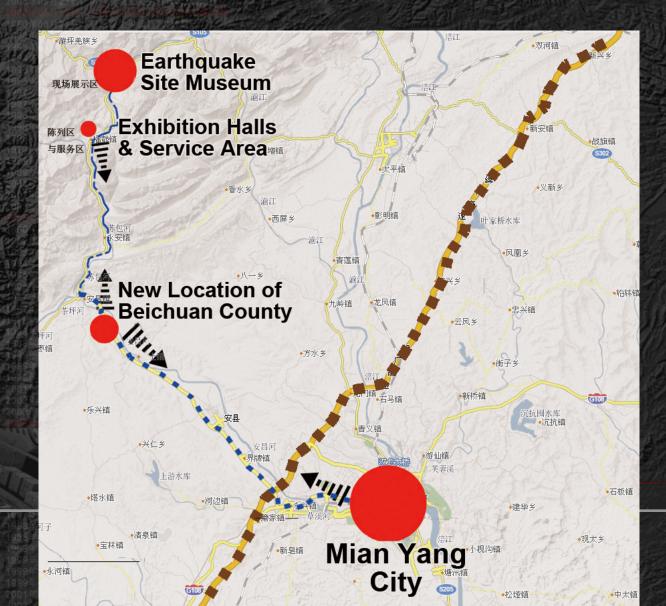
位于擂鼓镇的博物馆陈列馆舍区及服务区,与位于板凳桥的新北 川县城,协同构成了从绵阳市到地震遗址博物馆的递进序列,将 博物馆与重要的交通通道联系在一起,构成未来发展良好的区位 优势。馆舍及服务区选址(擂鼓镇)虽位于地震带,但地质条件 较好, 通过抗震设计, 可以满足建设工程要求。擂鼓镇的用地较 为开阔, 能够满足多空间尺度、多建设形式的国家级遗址博物馆 的建设需求。 Together with the new Beichuan County in Bandengqiao, the museum exhibition halls and the service area to be located in Leigu Town link the earthquake museum with the Mianyang City as well as important road connections. Though the exhibition halls and service area will be within the earthquake zone, the geological condition and anti-earthquake design will ensure its safety. In addition, the identified area for the museum architecture in Leigu Town meets the standards to build a national level museum.

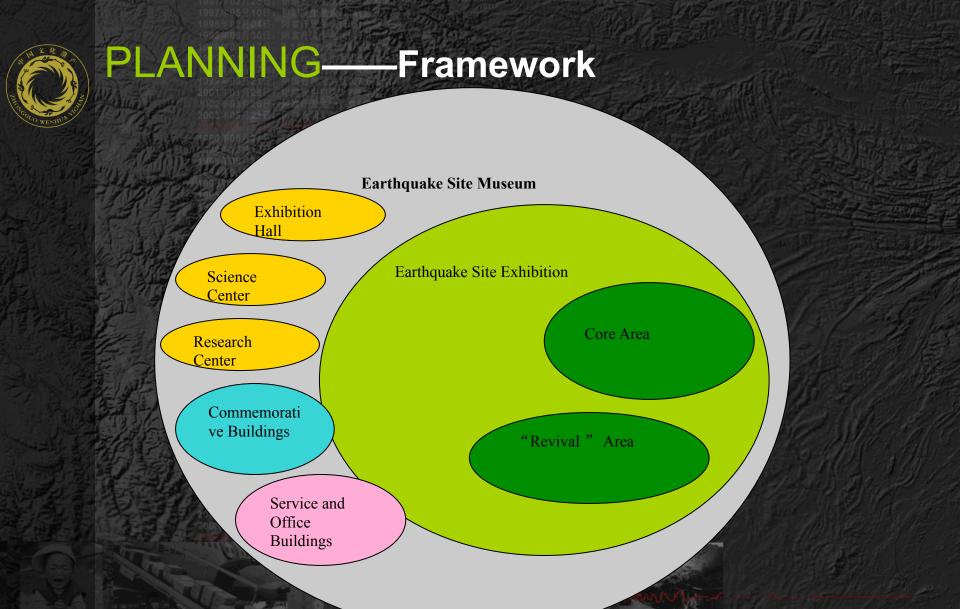


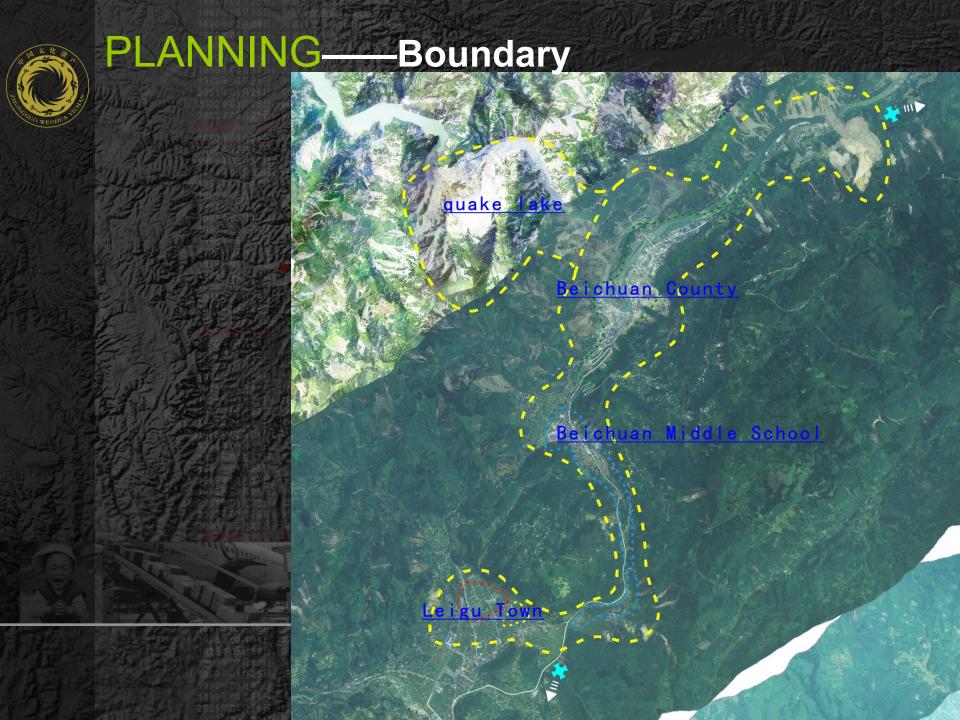
地震遗址博物馆在内容上,将包括北川县城整体地震遗址展示区、具有代表性或纪念意义的重要遗迹点和片区、集中保存和展示各 种实物资料的陈列馆、缅怀遇难者的纪念设施和具有参与性的科 普中心及科研中心。同时,在展示陈列的内容上也将充分考虑地 域文化和民族传统及当地居民的情感因素,将民族文化遗产和生 态环境保护,以及区域经济社会、文化的恢复发展统筹考虑,纳 入灾后重建的总体规划。 The earthquake museum will cover the whole Beichuan County as display area of the earthquake site, important exhibition spots or area under particular protection, display halls of objects, commemorative buildings for the victims, and interactive Science Popularization Center and Research Center. In the meantime, local culture, traditions of ethnic groups and emotional factors of local residents will be taken into consideration in the arrangements of the objects. Also the protection of cultural heritage and bio-environment, as well as development of social economy and culture will be included in the overall reconstruction plan.

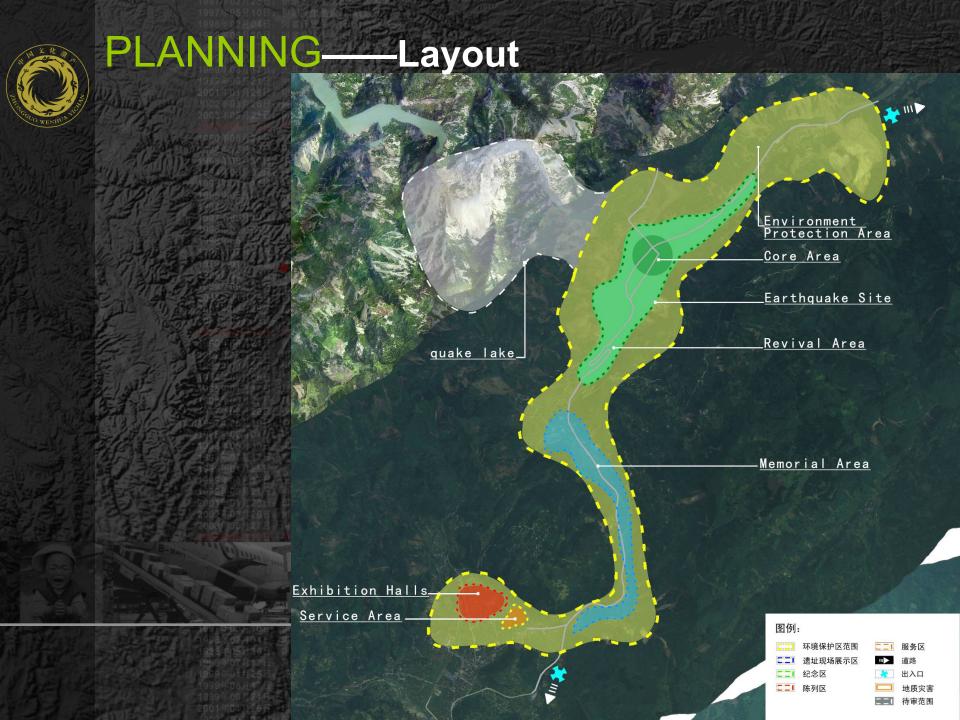


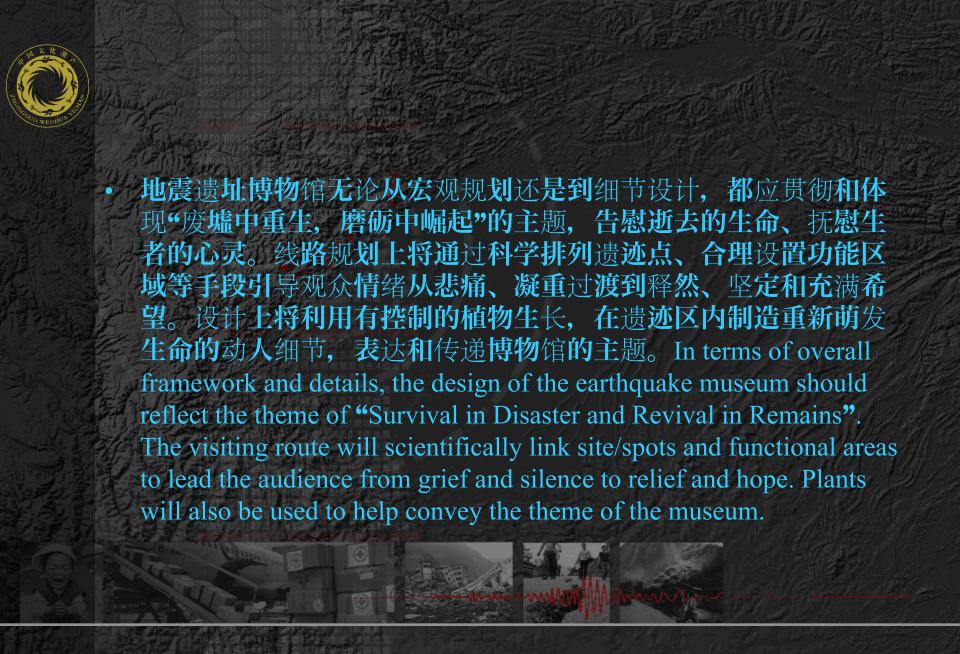
PLANNING—Accessibility

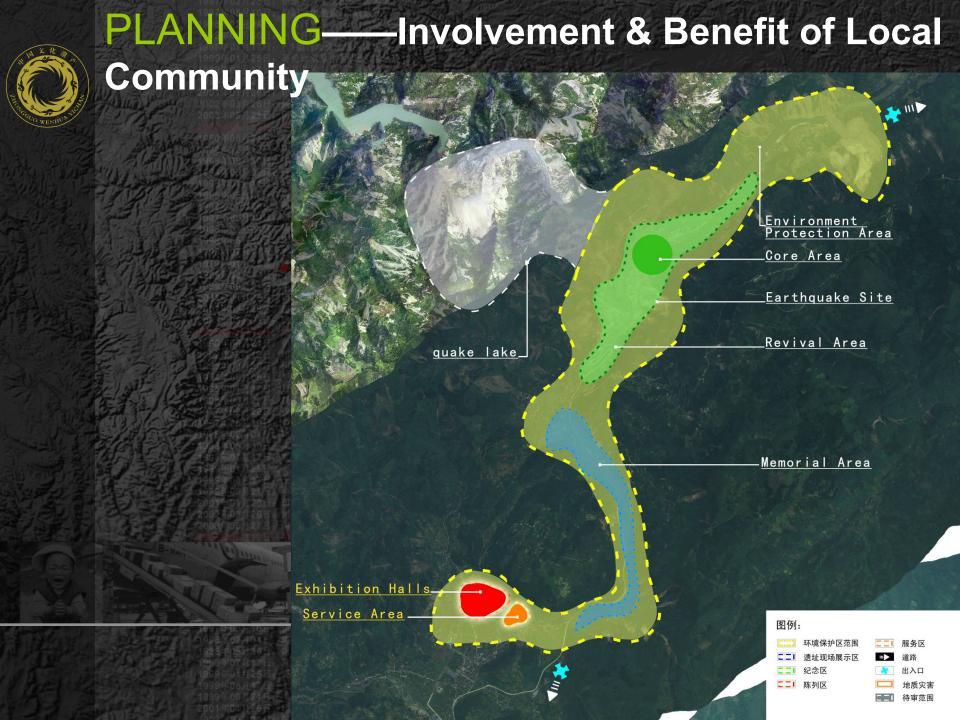


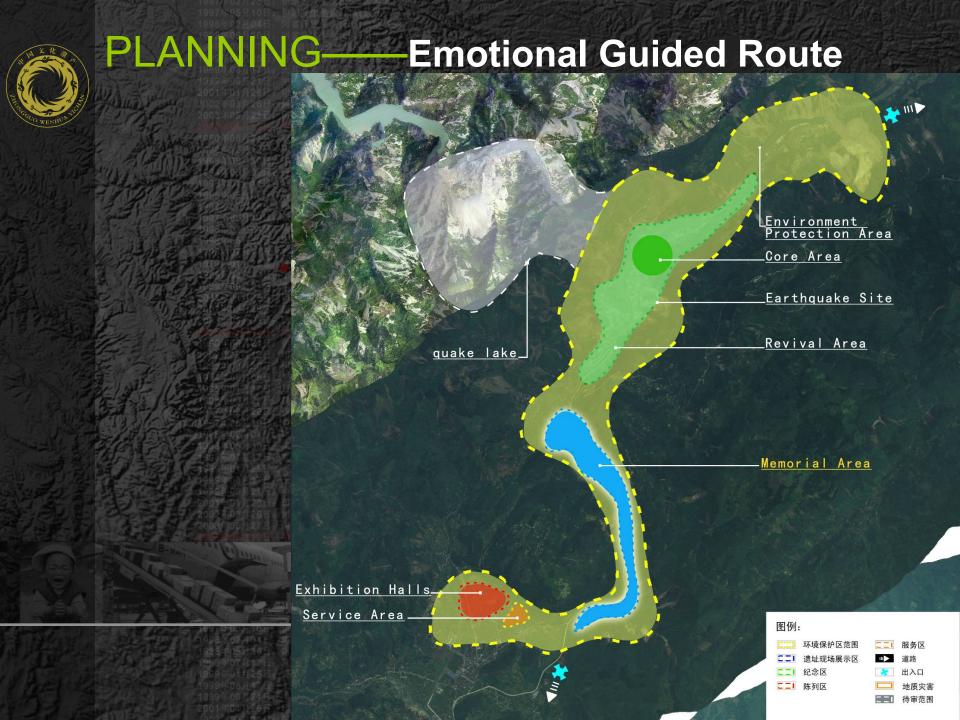






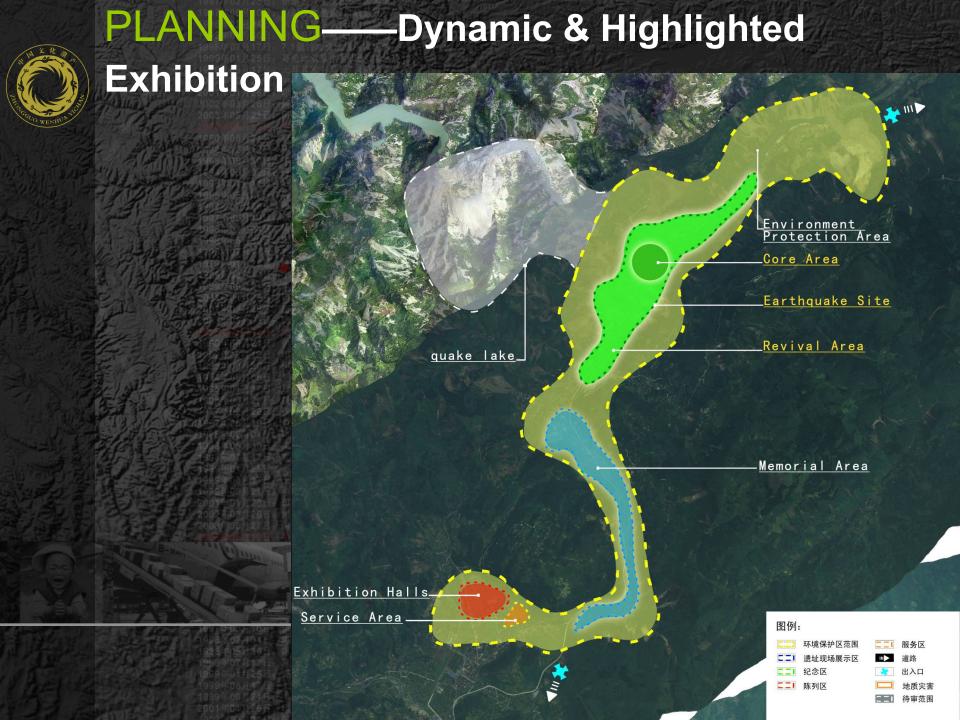








本保护、重点展现——遗产的保护,不仅要保护文物本身,还要保护文物的背环境,这是体现"原真性、完整性"的重要内容。北川县城地震遗址最大的价值于将城镇整体及周边地震、地质灾害的自然环境凝固为历史瞬间,能够将地震巨大破坏力以及灾后体现的人类精神传达给今人和后人。因此,真实、完整地主具有重要意义和价值的全部文物、遗迹、遗址和相关环境要比个体遗迹的展生产 具有更大的震撼力和感召力。扭曲变形的房屋、被山体滑坡推挤成碎片的建 街边倒下的汽车、摩托车、甚至街上的大石块和路面的印记都应尽量作为一体原址保护、保持原貌。这样原址、完整保存和展示一个大尺度的地震遗址、极强的现场感和真实感,能够使人们更加体会到自然的力量、生命的价值和 的精神。Overall protection with highlighted exhibition-the protection of cultural heritage does not only refer to the cultural object itself but also the surrounding environment, which is an important part of authenticity and integrity. The most important value of the Beichuan County earthquake site is to exhibit the historical moment of the happening of the natural disaster, the devastating power of the earthquake, and the unity of mankind which shall be passed on to future generations. Therefore, it is more significant to preserve the valuable cultural heritage, trace and site as well as the surrounding environment than only preserving the heritage itself. Twisted houses, crashed buildings by landslide, broken automobiles in the street, large rocks falling down from the mountain, and traces on the road should be kept as an overall site at its original place. In this way the onsite earthquake museum will bring visitors genuine experiences of the power of nature, value of life and sprite of the nation.











如此大面积和大规模的遗址区,不能采用单一的保护原则和手段, 而是要区分一般遗址区和重要遗迹点、遗迹片区。根据评估和认 定重点保护对象原则,在所有遗址中选取有代表性、有典型性或具有特殊意义的遗迹点和遗迹片区(比如北川中学原址、幸存者 被困和获救地点、地震断层崖、县城原某个典型社区或一条街道 等)作为重点保护和展示的遗迹点或遗迹片区,除此以外的北川 县城地震遗址整体作为一般遗址区。可以说是整体展现,"面"上 设"点"。 For such large scale site, various means of preservation methods shall be used to classify ordinary site and major site and spot. According to evaluation and protection principles, typical and special spots/area (e.g. former address of Beichuan Middle School, places where the survivors were rescued, seismic fault, and former address of a typical community or street) shall be chosen as major spot/area under protection. The rest shall be classified as ordinary site. In this way the whole site is presented with major spot/area highlighted.





PLANNING—Local Culture

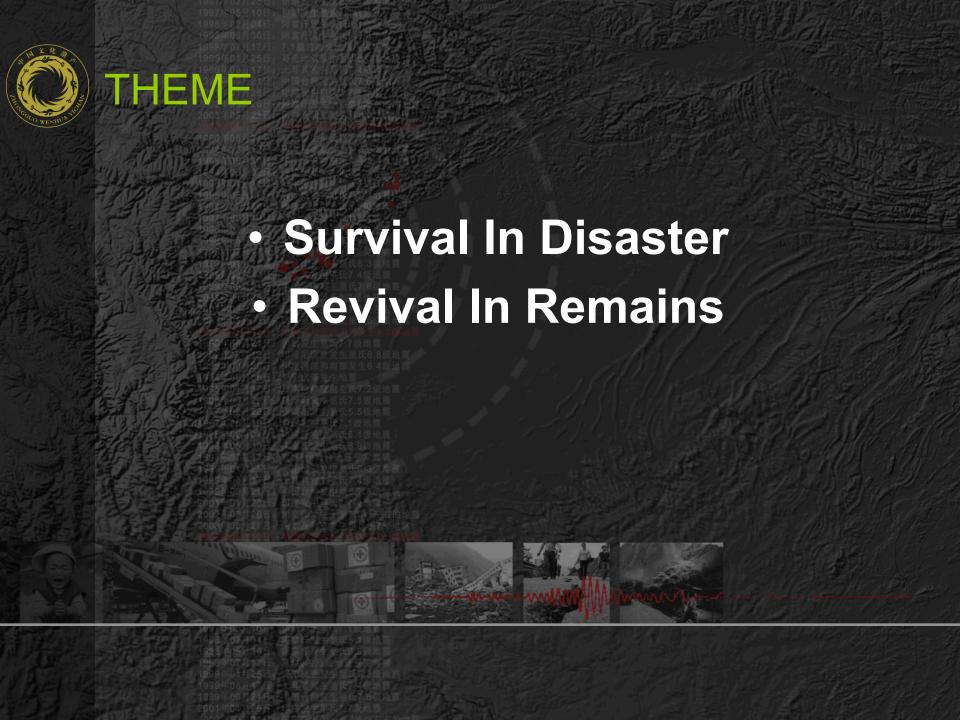








- 博物馆的使命在于记忆、教育与传播。 Museums are aiming at recording, educating and transmitting.
- · 汶川大地震是一个国家的灾难,亦是整个人类的灾难。人类的发展史和文明史的本身,就是一个不断适应自然,与自然和谐共处的历史。但是,每次与自然的交锋,都带给人类深切的反省,反思人类与自然如何和谐共处。"人地关系"、"可持续发展"、"生态文明"等与人类生存发展息息相关的重要问题已成为当代和未来必须要思考和解决主导性内容。The Wenchuan Earthquake is not only a disaster for one nation but also for the world. The history of man is a balancing relationship between man and nature. How to keep the harmonious relationship with nature should never be forgotten. Issues including man and the Nature, sustainable development and ecocivilization need to be taken into serious consideration from now on.
- 在经历了人类现代历史上罕见的重大自然灾害,我们汲取的经验和教训也已成为全人类共有精神财富。建立地震遗址博物馆,是中国为全人类的发展应尽的义务与责任,是我们必需完成的使命。Lessons have been learned from the natural disaster which have become a common heritage. Establishment of the earthquake site museum is the task and obligation to be fulfilled by China.
- 建设全世界第一座完整保留地震原址的博物馆,将成为人类历史上一座生存与发展的永恒纪念碑。The Wenchuan Earthquake Museum will be the first one worldwide to preserve the whole earthquake site, which will be an immortal milestone in the history.





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