

NEWSLETTER



World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region (Shanghai)

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Primary Study on Heritage Conservation and Social Development Policies

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Regional World Heritage Workshop for Asia / International Conference on Historic Urban Landscape / Research and Academic Exchange Meeting for Architectures of Chinese Traditional Drama

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United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



World Heritage
Convention



The World Heritage Institute of Training and
Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region
under the auspices of UNESCO

联合国教育、
科学及文化组织

世界遗产
公约

亚太地区世界遗产
培训与研究中心

联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（以下简称 WHITRAP）是联合国教科文组织的二类国际机构，是在发展中国家建立的第一个遗产保护领域的此类机构。它服务于亚太地区《世界遗产公约》缔约国及其他联合国教科文组织成员国，致力于亚太地区世界遗产的保护与发展。

WHITRAP 由北京、上海、苏州三个中心构成，其中，上海中心（同济大学承办）主要负责文化遗产保护相关项目，包括城镇、村落保护与可持续发展、建筑/建筑群/建筑遗址保护以及文化景观保护等；北京中心（北京大学承办）主要负责自然遗产保护、考古发掘以及文化景观管理；苏州中心（苏州市政府承办）主要负责职业技术人才培训和以遗产地管理和修复技术为主的研究活动。

The World Heritage Training and Research Institute for the Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITRAP) is a Category II institute under the auspices of UNESCO. It was the first international organization in the field of world heritage to be established in a developing country. Mandated by the States Parties of the World Heritage Convention and other States Parties of UNESCO, the institute was founded to promote the conservation and development of World Heritage in the Asia and Pacific Region.

WHITRAP has three branches: one in Beijing, another Shanghai, and the third in Suzhou.

The Shanghai Centre at Tongji University focuses on the conservation of cultural heritage, such as the sustainable development of ancient towns and villages, architectural sites, architectural complexes, and cultural landscapes.

The Beijing Centre at Peking University is in charge of natural heritage conservation, archaeological excavation, and management of the sites' cultural landscape.

The Suzhou Centre, hosted by Suzhou Municipal Government, provides technical training and researches site management methods and restoration techniques.

特别报道

Special Coverage

第36届世界遗产大会在俄罗斯圣彼得堡召开

6月24日至7月6日，第36届世界遗产大会在俄罗斯圣彼得堡召开。大会主席 Eleonora Valentinovna Mitrofanova 女士向与会成员表示热烈欢迎。联合国教科文组织总干事伊琳娜·博科娃女士在致辞时指出，在当前遗产地申报速度加快的压力下，世界遗产地的保护面临着巨大的挑战，因此委员会、缔约国有责任有义务全面加强遗产地申报的可信度。

在前两天的会议里，委员会通过了几项重要决议。首当其冲的是“世界遗产公约与可持续发展项目”(WHC-12/36.COM/5C)，该项目受到了许多代表国的支持，是各国共同关注的问题之一，委员会一致通过该项议案并相继提出了一些寄望。其后，在咨询机构提交的技术报告中，考虑到巴基斯坦(拉合尔的古堡和沙利马尔花园)和菲律宾(科迪勒拉山的水稻梯田)在保护中所做出的改善，委员会决定将其移除《世界遗产濒危名录》。然而，由于受到不同形式的威胁，巴勒斯坦、马里、英国、巴拿马共计5处遗产地被列入《世界遗产濒危名录》。6月29日至7月1日，委员会共审议了38处遗产申报，包括2处紧急提名(巴勒斯坦、法国)，其中27处为缔约国递交的新提案。经过长达3天的审议，大会通过了5处自然遗产、20处文化遗产、1处自然与文化双遗产。截止本届世界遗产大会结束，全球共有962处世界遗产，其中包含745处文化遗产、188处自然遗产、29处自然与文化双遗产。(编辑/李泓)



The 36th Session of World Heritage Committee Held in St. Petersburg, Russia

From June 24th to July 6th, the 36th session of World Heritage Committee is held in St. Petersburg, Russia. The chairperson of the World Heritage Committee, Eleonora Valentinovna Mitrofanova, welcomed the participants. The Director-General of UNESCO, Irina Bokova, for her part highlighted the growing challenges of preserving World Heritage sites in the face of growing pressures. "The credibility of the inscription process must be absolute at all stages, States Parties hold the primary responsibility in this regard," stressed Irina Bokova.

On the first two days, the Committee approved several crucial items. Above all, the World Heritage Convention and Sustainable Development (WHC-12/36.COM/5C) has been approved by the Committee and it received great supports from the delegations, for almost all the State Parties concerns the sustainability and they put forward

some prospects. Then, considering a lot improvement in conservation made by Pakistan and Philippines, the Committee decided to remove two sites from the World Heritage in Danger: the Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore (Pakistan) and the Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras (Philippines). To the contrary, due to various threats, 5 properties in Palestine, Mali, UK, and Panama were added to the List of World Heritage in Danger. From 29 June to 1 July, the Committee had examined a total of 38 nominations, including 2 nominations to be processed on an emergency basis. Out of the total, 27 are new nominations, having not been presented previously. After three-day evaluation, five natural World Heritage Sites, 20 cultural World Heritage Sites and 1 mixed natural and cultural site were inscribed on the World Heritage List. By the end of the 36 Session, the World Heritage List includes 962 properties, including 745 cultural, 188 natural and 29 mixed properties.

(Editor/ LI Hong)

亚太地区能力建设信息会议在第36届世界遗产大会期间举行

6月29日，亚太地区能力建设信息会议在第36届世界遗产大会期间举行。来自世界遗产中心、咨询机构、中国政府、亚太地区国家、姐妹二类中心等近50代表参加了本次会议，嘉宾包有世界遗产中心亚太部主任景峰博士、国际文物保护与修复研究中心遗产部主任 Joseph KING 先生、项目主管 Gamini WIJESURIYA 博士、国际古迹遗址理事会咨询顾问 Carolina Castellanos 女士、世界自然遗产保护联盟世界遗产官员

Information Meeting for the Regional Capacity Building Strategy and Associated Programmes in the Asia-Pacific Region held during the 36 Session

On June 29th, the Information Meeting for the Regional Capacity Building Strategy and Associated Programmes in the Asia-Pacific Region was held during the 36th Session of World Heritage Committee. About 50 representatives from WHC, the Advisory Bodies, Chinese Government, countries in the Asia-Pacific region

and other delegation participated in the Meeting, including Dr. JING Feng (Director of the Asia-Pacific Unit of WHC), Mr. Joseph KING (Director of Site Unit of ICCROM), Dr. Gamini WIJESURIYA (Project Manager of ICCROM), Ms. Carolina Castellanos (Consultant of ICOMOS) and Ms. Haifaa Abdulhalim (World Heritage Officer of IUCN), Mr. GUO Zhan, Deputy President of ICOMOS, Mr. LI Rusheng, Deputy Director of Department of Urban Construction of Chinese Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development and Mr.

Haifaa Abdulhalim 女士、国际古迹遗址理事会副主席郭鼎先生、中国住房和城乡建设部城建司副司长李如生先生、中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会杜越先生。

受世界遗产中心推荐，WHITRAP 将主导承担亚太地区能力建设的相关工作，此次会议是首轮地区间的协调会议。首先，景博士回顾了第二轮定期报告中的部分内容，再次强调了本地区的工作重点。其后，孔萍博士代表 WHITRAP 国际协调专员，向与会代表简要介绍了中心的构架和主要职能，以及作为地区性的二类中心，世界遗产中心和国际文物保护与修复研究中心推荐 WHITRAP 的主要原因；另一方面，就会议的重点议程之一，孔女士阐述了能力建设的主要内容、表现手段和方法；为了进一步落实，围绕地区能力建设项目详细介绍了将要开展的工作、时间节点以及问卷调查的内容。接着，KING 先生向与会代表讲解了 2011 年大会通过的世界遗产能力建设战略（WHC-11/35.COM/9B），并再次申明地区能力建设及其实施计划的重要性。咨询机构的另两名代表 Castellanos 和 Abdulhalim 女士分别发表了感言。与会代表亦就相关实施问题提出了他们的观点。郭先生和杜先生也分别指出，中国政府会继续支持 WHITRAP 开展遗产保护工作。

世界遗产委员会正式通过了第 10A 项决议，明确指出：“鼓励 WHITRAP，作为联合国教科文组织的二类机构，在开展地区能力建设及其相关项目中起到主导作用。”（编辑 / 李泓）



DU Yue, Secretary-General of Chinese National Commission for UNESCO.

Encouraged by the WHC, WHITRAP is taking the leading role in the Regional Capacity Building Initiatives and organized the information meeting for the first cycle of coordination in the region. Dr. JING reviewed the process of the 2nd Cycle of the Periodic Reporting and highlighted the priorities in the region. Dr. KONG Ping, represented as International Coordinator of WHITRAP, firstly introduced WHITRAP and explained the request of regional capacity building from WHC and ICCROM. Then she presented the general concept as well as methodology of the capacity building. Last but not least, proposed work plan, timetable and first step of questionnaire were introduced in detail for the implementation of the programme. Mr. KING recalled the World Heritage Capacity Building

Strategy (2011, WHC-11/35.COM/9B) at the global level and made it clear the importance of the regional capacity building programme and following action plans. Ms. Carolina Castellanos and Ms. Haifaa Abdulhalim also put forward comments correspondingly. Participants from the region raised the questions regarding to the relative issues on implementation. Mr. GUO and Mr. DU expressed the support would be given by the Chinese Government.

In the Decision of Item 10A (WHC-12/36.COM/10A) has officially mentioned by the Committee: *Also Encourage the WHITRAP, the UNESCO Category 2 Centre, to take a lead in developing a regional capacity-building strategy and associated programmes.* (Editor/ LI Hong)

同济大學授予 UNESCO 總干事伊琳娜·博科娃女士名譽教授頒證儀式在我校舉行

5 月 14 日，同濟大學授予 UNESCO 總干事伊琳娜·博科娃女士名譽教授頒證儀式在我校建築與城市規劃學院舉行。頒證儀式由同濟大學校長裴鋼主持，UNESCO 中國全委會和上海市教委領導、同濟大學副校長伍江、我中心主任周倫、校外辦副主任李翔寧、學院黨委書記彭震偉、同濟大學有關專家與學生代表以及我中心全體人員等 40 余人出席了儀式。博科娃女士表示 2008 年亞太地區世界遺產培訓與研究中心（WHITRAP）落戶同濟大學標志著雙方的合作邁上了新的台階。（編輯 / 李泓）

The Ceremony of Awarding Tongji University Honorary Professorship to Ms. BOKOVA, the UNESCO Director-General, was Held in Tongji University

On May 14th, the ceremony of awarding Tongji University Honorary Professorship to Ms. Bokova, the UNESCO Director-General, was held in College of Architecture and Urban Planning (CAUP), Tongji University. The awarding ceremony was hosted by PEI Gang, President of Tongji University. More than 40 people were presented, including the accompanying officers from Chinese National Commission for UNESCO and Shanghai Municipal Education

Commission, WU Jiang, Deputy President of Tongji University, ZHOU Jian, Director of WHITRAP Shanghai, LI Xiangning, Deputy Director of International Exchange and Cooperation Office, Tongji University, PENG Zhenwei, Party Secretary of CAUP, some experts and student representatives of Tongji University, as well as all the staff of WHITRAP Shanghai. Ms. Bokova expressed that the establishment of WHITRAP in Tongji University in 2008 marked a new stage for the bilateral cooperation between UNESCO and Tongji University. (Editor/ LI Hong)

背景资料

伊琳娜·格奥尔吉耶娃·博科娃女士于2009年11月起担任联合国教科文组织总干事，在此之前她曾担任保加利亚外交部长等职。她曾获得英国爱丁堡大学荣誉博士、俄罗斯联邦莫斯科国际外交学院荣誉博士等多所国际知名大学的名誉博士学位，并获得女性第一国际协会荣誉奖、秘鲁的最高荣誉——秘鲁大太阳十字勋章等多项国际荣誉。

联合国教科文组织是国际教育、科学、文化领域最大的政府间国际组织，而博科娃女士则是教科文组织历史上首位女性总干事，自上任以来，博科娃女士十分重视同中国的合作，将中国视为联合国教科文组织不可或缺的重要合作伙伴，她曾多次访问中国并希望中国在该组织中发挥更大的作用。2010年和2011年访华期间，她曾受到胡锦涛、温家宝、刘延东等党和国家领导人的会见，双方表示将进一步加强在教育、科学、文化等领域的合作。

同济大学长期以来与联合国教科文组织建立了全方位、多层次的合作关系，同济大学多次出席联合国教科文组织的各类学术交流活动，与联合国教科文组织及其下属机构联办学术交流活动。近年来，同济大学多位教授相继荣获联合国教科文组织文化遗产保护奖项。2008年，联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（WHITRAP）上海中心落户同济大学，此后双方在文化遗产保护教育培训及研究方面开展了大量的工作。2010年博科娃女士专程访问同济大学并对同济大学的工作给予了高度肯定，标志着双方的合作迈上了新的台阶。



Backgrounds

Irina Georgieva Bokova has been Director-General of UNESCO since November 2009, before that she was the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria. She was once granted the Honorary Doctorate of many international renowned universities including University of Edinburgh, the Moscow State Institute of International Relations. In addition, she was also rewarded with many international honors, such as the honor award of the Female First International Association and the Order of the Sun--- the highest award bestowed by the nation of Peru, etc.

UNESCO is the largest Inter-governmental Organization in the fields of education, science and culture. Ms. Bokova is the first female Director-General in UNESCO history. After her inauguration, Ms. Bokova attached great importance to the cooperation with China, an indispensable partner of UNESCO. She has been in China for many times and hope China will play a greater role in UNESCO. During her stay at China in 2010 and 2011, she had been received by the Party and State leaders like HU Jintao, WEN Jiabao, LIU Yandong, both sides expressed their expectation of further collaboration in the fields of education, science and culture.

Tongji University (TJU) has established multi-level partnership with UNESCO for a long time. TJU has taken an active part in various kinds of UNESCO academic exchange activities, and jointly host several activities with the institutions/ centers under the auspices of UNESCO. In recent years, many professors of TJU have won the UNESCO cultural heritage protection awards in succession. In 2008, the WHITRAP Shanghai was settled in TJU, henceforth abundant of education, training and research in the aspects of cultural heritage protection have been developed. In 2010, Ms. Bokova visited TJU and gave the high remark to the contribution by TJU, which marked a new stage on the cooperation of both sides.



焦点新闻

In Focus

次区域能力建设战略及实施规划咨询会议

4月11日，我中心主任周俭教授与国际协调专员孔萍博士在 UNESCO 巴黎总部与世界遗产中心亚太部负责人景峰博士及其部门同事以及北欧世界遗产基金副主任 Cecilie Smith-Christensen 与项目专员 Ole S e Eriksen 先生会面。本次会谈旨在界定 WHITRAP 主持编制东南亚和东北亚地区能力建设战略及实施规划的工作范围和工作计划。会后，我中心与北欧世界遗产基金的同仁们继续就二类中心如何支持世界遗产中心的项目活动，以及双方共同感兴趣的可持续旅游项目进行了深入交谈，双方承诺将进一步加强合作，并通过信函交换的方式确定具体合作内容。

(编辑 / 周俭)

Consultation Meeting on Sub-regional Capacity Building Strategies and Implementation Plans

On April 11th, at the UNESCO World Heritage Center (WHC), Prof. ZHOU Jian (Director of WHITRAP Shanghai) and Dr. KONG Ping (International Coordinator of WHITRAP) had a meeting with Mr. JING Feng (Director of WHC Asia-Pacific Unit), colleagues from the Asia and Pacific Unit, Ms. Cecilie Smith-Christensen and Mr. Ole S e Eriksen from Nordic World Heritage Foundation. The meeting aimed to define the work scope and work plan for WHITRAP to take a leading role in developing the capacity building strategy and implementation plans for South-East and North-East Asia. Following the meeting, colleagues from WHITRAP Shanghai and NWHF exchanged ideas on the role of Category 2 Centers in supporting activities of UNESCO WHC and shared common interests in sustainable tourism. Both parties agreed to enhance cooperation and formalized cooperative programs through Letter of Exchange.

(Editor / ZHOU Jian)

我中心与国际文物保护与修复研究中心续签合作备忘录



4月13日，我中心主任周俭教授与国际协调专员孔萍博士就续签合作备忘录一事，专程拜访了位于罗马的国际文物保护与修复研究中心 (ICCROM)。ICCROM 总干事 Stefano De Caro 博士在其办公室主持了续签仪式，ICCROM 遗址部主任 Joseph King 先生以及项目经理 Gamini Wijesuriya 博士出席了仪式。双方积极肯定了之前的合作，并决定通过共同努力进一步加强区域内的合作网络及能力建设。ICCROM 总干事 Stefano De Caro 博士和我中心主任周俭教授代表各自机构续签了合作备忘录，有效期4年，计划于今年10月举办的“遗产影响评估”国际培训课程将是在新的合作备忘录框架下的首次合作培训。会后，周俭教授与孔萍博士就制定次区域能力建设战略及实施规划进一步咨询了 Joseph King 先生以及 Gamini Wijesuriya 博士。

(编辑 / 周俭)

MOU Renewal between ICCROM and WHITRAP Shanghai

On April 13th, Prof. ZHOU Jian and Dr. KONG Ping paid a visit to ICCROM in Rome, in order to renew the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between ICCROM and WHITRAP Shanghai. Dr. Stefano De Caro (Director-General of ICCROM) hosted the meeting in his office with the presence of Mr. Joseph King (Director of the Sites Unit, ICCROM) and Dr. Gamini Wijesuriya (Project Manager of the Sites Unit, ICCROM). Both parties expressed their appreciation for the previous cooperation and determined to continuously strengthen networks and capacity building in the region through joint efforts. The MOU is signed by Dr. Stefano De Caro and Prof. ZHOU Jian for the renewal

of four years. The coming "Heritage impact assessment" course will be the first joint training activity in the region after the new MOU. Following the meeting, Prof. ZHOU Jian and Dr. KONG Ping consulted with Mr. Joseph King and Dr. Gamini Wijesuriya for the development of sub-regional capacity building strategies and implementation plans. (Editor / ZHOU Jian)

我中心参加 2012 中国创意城市网络研讨会

4月6日，2012中国创意城市网络研讨会在京举行，会议由中国教科文全委会秘书长杜越主持，来自国内的有关专家、UNESCO 创意城市上海、深圳、成都及申报城市杭州、北京、青岛、东阳、顺德等城市代表约30人出席会议，我中心副主任李昕博士应邀作为专家出席会议。UNESCO 多样性、发展和对话主题计划处处长阿兰·加多诺先生首先致辞，随后杜越秘书长介绍了国内外创意城市网络的最新发展情况及中国所面临的形势。随后进行了自由讨论，大家认为中国城市应制定统一的发展计划并为该组织的发展做出更大的贡献，并推选李昕博士作为国内创意城市合作的工作联系人。

(编辑 / 李昕)



WHITRAP Shanghai Participated in the Seminar of Creative Cities Network (China)

On April 6th, the Seminar of Creative Cities Network (China) was held in Beijing. The meeting was chaired by Mr. DU Yue, General Secretary of Chinese National Commission for UNESCO. Relevant experts and representatives from the members of UNESCO Creative Cities Network, i.e. Shanghai, Shenzhen, Chengdu, as well as the declaring cities such as Hangzhou, Beijing, Qingdao,

Dongyang, Shunde, about 30 people attended the meeting. Dr. LI Xin, Vice Director of WHITRAP Shanghai, attended the meeting as an expert. Mr. Alain Godonou, Director of Division of Thematic Programs for Diversity, Development and Dialogue, UNESCO, addressed the meeting. Mr. DU Yue introduced the situation regarding to the latest development of Creative Cities Network in the world and the facing situation in China. After the speeches, the meeting entered into the stage of free discussion. Through discussion, participants agreed that Chinese cities should formulate a unified development plan and contribute more to the development of Creative Cities Network. Dr. LI Xin was elected as the contact person of the domestic creative cities network.

(Editor / LI Xin)

我中心成功举办“历史建筑保护与修缮技术”培训班

4月11日至13日，同济大学国家重点实验室与我中心联合举办了“历史建筑保护与修缮技术”培训班。我中心常务副主任陆伟女士主持了开幕式，同济大学副校长伍江教授、建筑与城市规划学院副院长钱锋教授、新加坡国立大学客座教授 WONG Chungwan 先生相继作了发言，并强调历史建筑保护的重要性与必要性，鼓励学员在培训班期间能够勇于互动，交流与分享各国各地的建筑保护与修缮技术。本期学员主要来自新加坡、马来西亚、中国香港及中国内地，共计20余人。同济大学国家重点实验室主任戴仕炳教授等为学员授课，并组织学员考察了 WHITRAP 苏州中心。(编辑 / 翟莺)

Training Course on Conservation and Restoration of Historical Monuments was successfully held by WHITRAP Shanghai

From April 11th to 13th, the training course on Conservation and Restoration of Historical Monuments, organized by State Key Laboratory, Tongji University and WHITRAP Shanghai. During the opening ceremony hosted by Ms LU Wei, Executive Vice Director of WHITRAP Shanghai, participants such as Dr. WU Jiang, Deputy President of Tongji University, Dr. QIAN Feng, Vice Dean of Architecture and Urban Planning

College, Tongji University, Mr. WONG Chungwan, Guest Professor of National University of Singapore, addressed in succession, aimed at highlighting the importance and necessity of the conservation of historical monuments, and encouraging scholars in the course can exchange and share ideas and skills about monuments conservation and restoration in their countries. Around 20 scholars participated the course, and they were mainly from Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong and China mainland. Prof. DAI Shibing, Director of State Key Laboratory, Tongji University, gave lessons for the course. Meanwhile, the participants also visited WHITRAP Suzhou for study. (Editor / QU Ying)

UNESCO 官员阿兰·加多诺先生访问我中心

4月9日，UNESCO 多样性、发展和对话主题计划处处长阿兰·加多诺先生访问我中心，伍江副校长首先介绍了我中心的总体情况，随后我中心副主任李昕博士专题汇报了中心在 UNESCO 创意城市网络方面的有关工作情况。加多诺先生对我中心在创意城市网络所做出的努力给予高度评价，提出愿意与我中心签署合作备忘录以加强在相关研究及有关国际规则建设等方面的合作。(编辑 / 李昕)

Mr. Alain Godonou from UNESCO visited WHITRAP Shanghai

On April 9th, Mr. Alain Godonou, Director of Division of Thematic Programs for Diversity, Development and Dialogue, UNESCO, visited our centre. After Mr. Alain arrived, Mr. WU Jiang, Deputy President of Tongji University, presented the general information firstly. Then, Dr. LI Xin, Vice Director of WHITRAP Shanghai, reported the working situation of our centre in the area of UNESCO Creative Cities Network. Highly commending the efforts WHITRAP Shanghai put into the Creative Cities Network, Mr. Alain proposed to sign a Memorandum of Understanding regarding to strengthening the cooperation in the field of researches and establishing international rules with us.

(Editor / LI Xin)

亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心工作会议在京举行



2月23至24日，亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心工作会议在北京举行，会议主题是讨论中心未来的发展思路。会议由中国教科文全国委员会秘书长杜越主持，会议首先听取了北京、上海及苏州三中心2010至2012年的工作汇报，随后建设部、国家文物局及有关专家分别从各自角度的对中心未来发展提出了各自的意见。教科文文化助理总干事弗朗西斯科·班德林先生出席会议并指出中心应关注历史性城市景观、可持续旅游等国际新热点以适应未来的发展，最后中心管委会主任、前教育部副部长章新胜作了总结发言。(编辑 / 陆伟)

Working Meeting of WHITRAP Held in Beijing

From Feb. 23th to 24th, the Working Meeting of WHITRAP was held in Beijing, with focus on the development of WHITRAP. It was hosted by Mr. DU Yue, Secretary-General of Chinese National Commission for UNESCO. First of all, participants were listened the report (2010-2012) from three branch centres. The representatives from the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, the State Administration of Cultural Heritage and other individual experts expressed their own opinions towards WHITRAP's future development. Mr. Francesco BANDARINE, UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Culture, was attended and pointed out the latest issues related heritage to follow-up, such as historic urban landscape, sustainable tourism etc. Mr. ZHANG Xinsheng, Chairman of WHITRAP's Governing Board and the former Deputy Minister of Education concluded the meeting. (Editor / LU Wei)

“中国名镇论坛——暨 2012 中英文化遗产保护周庄-同里论坛”在周庄和同里举行



4月21日至22日,“中国名镇论坛——暨2012中英文化遗产保护周庄-同里论坛”在中国历史文化名镇周庄和同里举行。论坛由中国城市科学研究会历史文化名城委员会主办,英国大使馆文化教育处协办,昆山市周庄镇人民政府、吴江市同里镇人民政府、上海阮仪三城市遗产保护基金会共同承办,并得到了中国城市规划设计研究院、同济大学、上海同济城市规划设计研究院的大力支持。来自中英两国的知名遗产保护专家和机构齐聚论坛,就“文化创新视野下的古镇保护与旅游发展”和“青少年遗产保护教育”两个议题进行了深度交流和探讨。我中心主任周俭教授、培训部主任于立晴女士出席论坛,于立晴女士在会上以“中国青少年遗产教育的实践”为题作了发言。(编辑/于立晴)

2012 Chinese and British Historic Towns Forum: Cultural Heritage Conservation in Zhouzhuang and Tongli

From April 21st to 22nd, the 2012 Chinese and British Historic Towns Forum: Cultural Heritage Conservation in Zhouzhuang and Tongli was held in Zhouzhuang and Tongli, the Chinese Historic Towns. The forum is organized by Expert Committee of Historic Urban under the auspices of Chinese Society for Urban Studies; co-organized by Department of Culture and Education of British Council; sponsored by Zhouzhuang Township Government in Kunshan City, Tongli Township Government in Wujiang City, and Shanghai RUAN Yisan Foundation; also supported by China Academy of Urban Planning and Design, Tongji University, and Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute. Experts specialized in Culture Heritage Protection from the organizations in both China and Britain were at present. They had broader discussion on two themes of Conservation

and Tourism Development of Ancient Town in the sight of Cultural Renovation and Heritage Promotion among Youth. Prof. ZHOU Jian (Director of WHITRAP Shanghai) and Ms. YU Liqing (Director of Training Unit, WHITRAP Shanghai) attended the Forum. Ms. YU delivered a speech on “the Heritage Education of Chinese Teenage in Practice”.
(Editor / YU Liqing)

“历史告诉我——2012年上海青少年文化寻访行动”隆重启动



4月6日,由我中心、中国福利会、上海市精神文明建设委员会办公室、共青团上海市委员会、上海市文化广播影视管理局联合主办,中福会少年宫承办,上海世博会博物馆协办的“历史告诉我——2012年上海青少年文化寻访行动”在上海世博纪念展会场隆重启动。我中心主任周俭、培训部主任于立晴出席了启动仪式。周俭主任代表中心向学生代表赠送了《历史告诉我——寻访手册》。本活动旨在使学生们在别开生面的寻访中学习文化遗产知识、掌握识别遗产的基本方法和技能,并期盼激发学生思考对待生活环境的合理方式,培养他们的创造力和团队合作能力。我中心为活动筛选文化遗产寻访地点、带领并指导学生寻访、提供相关遗产资料、举办讲座和培训、参与比赛评选等。6月1日,该活动中期成果汇报会在中国福利会少年宫“大理石大厦”隆重举行,参加寻访行动的学校团队用微报告、短剧表演等形式展示了寻访成果。(编辑/于立晴)

“The History Tells Us: 2012 Searching Chinese Culture among Shanghai Youth” was Grandly Launched

On April 6th, “The History Tells Us: 2012 Searching Chinese Culture among Shanghai Youth”, which jointly organized by WHITRAP Shanghai, China Welfare

Institute(CWI), Shanghai Office of Construction Committee for Spiritual Civilization, Communist Youth League Shanghai Committee, Shanghai Municipal Cultural, Radio, Film and Television Authority, held by CWI Children's Palace, and co-sponsored by Shanghai World EXPO Museum, was grandly launched at the exhibition hall of Shanghai EXPO Memorial Exhibiton. Prof. ZHOU Jian (Director of WHITRAP Shanghai) and Ms. YU Liqing (Director of Training Unit, WHITRAP Shanghai) attended the opening ceremony. Prof. ZHOU Jian gave a book *The History Tells Us: A Manual for Visiting* to the student representative as a gift on the behalf of WHITRAP Shanghai. This activity aims at encouraging students to learn knowledge about cultural heritage, to grasp the basic methods and skills on heritage identification through lively visiting activities. Besides, it is also expected to inspire students to consider how to treat the living environment in a reasonable way, and to cultivate their creativity and teamwork ability. The responsibility of WHITRAP Shanghai was to select the visiting sites for the activity, guide students to visit, provide them with relevant information, conduct lectures and trainings, and participate in game appraisal. On June 1st, the Mid-term Report was held at Dalishi Mansion, China Welfare Institute. Students' groups participating the activity showed their achievements through micro-reports and short dramas etc. (Editor / YU Liqing)



丽江古城，中国云南，2010 年
The Old Town of Lijiang, Yunnan Province, China, 2010

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供图：丽江古城保护管理局

Provided by: Lijiang Old Town Protection and Management Bureau



遗产保护和社会发展政策初探¹

——以世界文化遗产丽江古城保护政策为例

PRIMARY STUDY ON HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

—Case of Conservation Policies of World Cultural Heritage: Lijiang Old Town

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Author / Shao Yong (Professor, College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University)

摘要:

本文介绍了丽江根据申遗成功后的社会经济发展状况，重新确定了以保护世界遗产地的真实性和完整性，保护改善居民生活环境，保护原住民的利益，促进社会和谐发展的总体目标，并在此基础上设计和实施了一系列将遗产保护与社会发展紧密结合的公共政策。论文对这一过程进行了剖析，并探讨中国现阶段城市遗产保护和可持续发展的有效机制。

关键词:

遗产保护，社会发展，公共政策

Abstract:

The article introduces the social and economic development of Lijiang after successful nomination of world heritage and redefines its general goals: to protect the authenticity and integrity of world heritage site, to improve living conditions, to guarantee the interests of local residents, and

1. 丽江古城申遗成功后的社会经济状况

丽江古城位于中国云南省境内海拔 2400 米的丽江坝子中，周围群山环抱，坝子北部的玉龙雪山终年积雪，气势雄浑。坝子内河流、泉、潭形成丰富的水系。丽江古城由大研古城（含黑龙潭）、白沙民居建筑群、束河民居建筑群三部分组成，均依山傍水而建，集中体现了地方历史文化和民族风俗风情：流动的城市空间，充满生命力的水系，尺度适宜的居住建筑，亲切宜人的空间环境以及独具风格的民族艺术内容等等，体现了特定历史条件下城镇建设中人类创造的精神，是中国人居住环境建设的典范。同时丽江古城还是中国少数民族的传统聚居地，是人类民族发展史的非常重要的珍贵文化遗产，是中国乃至世界的瑰宝。

1997 年联合国教科文组织认为丽江古城符合加入《世界遗产名录》中文化遗产标准的第二、第四和第五条，以“保存浓郁的地方民族特色与自然美妙结合的典型，具有特殊价值，历经 1996 年二·三大地震，基本格局不变，核心建筑依存，恢复重建如旧，保存了历史的真实性”的总体评价被列入“世

1. Social and Economic Conditions of Lijiang Old Town After List Inscription on World Heritage

Surrounded by mountains, Lijiang Old Town locates in Lijiangbazi of Yunnan Province at an altitude of 2400m. On its north, the magnificent Yulong Mountain is covered with snow all the year round. Rivers, springs and ponds constitute a diverse water network here. Lijiang Old Town is made up of three parts: Dayan Ancient Town (including Heilong Pond), Baisha Residential Complex and Shuhe Residential Complex. Built up against mountains and near waters, they give a perfect glance into local cultures and ethnic customs. Features such as fluid urban space, dynamic water network, properly-sized residential architectures, comfortable spatial environment, and unique ethnic art reflect the creativity of human being in urban construction under given historic conditions and set up an excellent example of inhabitable environment construction in China. In the meantime, Lijiang Old Town is also a traditional ethnic settlement of China,

¹ 国家自然科学基金资助课题：中国人居型世界遗产资源的保护与利用研究，项目批准号：50978187。本文得到了世界文化遗产丽江古城保护管理局、Globe Heritage Fund 的大力支持，在此表示感谢。

¹ National natural sciences fund subsidization project: Study on the Conservation and Utilization of Human-inhabited World Heritage Resources in China, Project No.: 50978187. Acknowledgement to the Protection and Management Bureau of World Cultural Heritage Site – the Old Town of Lijiang and Global Heritage Fund for their generous support.

to enhance harmonious social development. A series of public policies have been designed and implemented to integrate heritage conservation with social development. The article analyzes these policies and explores the effective mechanism for urban heritage conservation and sustainable development in China.

Key words:

heritage conservation, social development, public policy

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界遗产名录”。

丽江古城在成为世界文化遗产地后, 因为旅游业的迅速发展导致城市功能改变, 也给原住民的生活带来很大的变化, 结合统计数据发现主要有以下三个方面的现象:

1.1 古城核心区原住民外迁率较高

虽然古城内的人口还是以纳西族为主体, 但是一方面因为古城基础设施落后, 传统民居因为私人房东没有足够经济能力自行修缮而逐步破败, 导致居住在古城对原住民的吸引力降低; 另一方面因为大量外来经商人员迅速进入古城, 产生大量的租住需求。因此, 古城原住民从生活便利和经济收益考虑逐步搬离古城, 从而使得中国第一个以原住民生活空间为主体内容的世界遗产因为原住民的逐步消失其真实性受到极大破坏。

1.2 原住民和旅游产业关联度低

1997 年以后, 丽江的旅游产业得到了非常大的发展, 但由于外来经商户过多、过快的进入, 很快占据了大量的原本可以为原住民带来利益的资源和机会。据统计, 2002 年, 大研古城内户籍人口为 13960 人, 而在古城内从事旅游业的外地人口也将近万人。尤其在古城内商业发达地段外来经商人口明显超过本地居民。

1.3 古城内原住民老龄化、社会边缘化现象严重

由于中青年对于“现代化生活”的憧憬和对于经济利益追求, 古城内的中青年人群成为最早离开古城的人口。这就导致古城内的原住民老龄化现象非常严重。2002 年社会调查统计 60 岁以上人口超过 35%。另一方面, 大量外地打工人员在古城内临时租住, 是古城区内社会边缘化的主要原因。

2002 年, 这三个社会经济方面的深层次原因非常直接地呈现在城市物质空间上, 出现了严重“二元分离”的现象: 占整个古城面积约 30% 的沿街商业空间因为旅游开发而活力强劲; 70% 的背街面的居住空间因为缺乏固定的、长期的、有经济投入能力的使用者而逐步衰败。

2. 丽江古城保护与发展的总体目标

基于丽江古城申遗成功后的遗产保护和社会经济发展的状况, 同济大学在编制《世界文化遗产丽江古城保护规划》的过程中与世界文化遗产丽江古城管理委员会办公室²一起, 重新确定了丽江古城的保护与发展的双重目标:

a precious culture heritage in the history of ethnic development, and an invaluable treasure of China and the world.

In 1997, according to UNESCO's remark that “a typical integration of local ethnic features with natural landscape, Lijiang Old Town contains special values; It survives the severe earthquake in 1996 with its basic layout and core architectures; Effective restoration has been implemented to conserve historic authenticity”, the Old Town of Lijiang was inscribed on World Heritage List on the basis of cultural criteria (ii), (iv) and (v).

Since its inscription, rapid growth of tourism has affected the town's functions and brought great impact on local life. Three issues have been found from statistics:

1.1 The ratio of indigenous people moving out of the old town's core area is relatively high.

Although the old town's population is mainly consisted of Naxi ethnic group, the place becomes less attractive to indigenous people. There are two reasons. On the one hand, private owners cannot afford to restore the backward infrastructure; on the other hand, the demand for rented accommodation is growing as a large number of migrant merchants swarm into the old town. Therefore, indigenous people, out of convenience and economic considerations, gradually move out the town. The disappearance of them has finally led to serious damage of the authenticity of Lijiang, the first world heritage site in China where the indigenous people's living space composes the main body of heritage.

1.2 The correlation between indigenous people and tourism is low.

Since 1997, the tourist industry of Lijiang has witnessed rapid growth (see Figure 1-2), but due to the fast influx of migrant businessmen, indigenous people have quickly been deprived of the resources and opportunities that should have

² 2004 年在此办公室的基础上成立“世界文化遗产丽江古城保护管理局”(简称“古管局”)——作者注

² Author's Note: The Protection and Management Bureau of World Cultural Heritage Site – the Old Town of Lijiang (abbreviated as the Protection and Management Bureau) was founded on the basis of the Office in 2004.

2.1 保护世界遗产的真实性和完整性

作为一个活着的世界遗产地，我们强调对其进行整体性的保护，而非单体纪念物式的保护。因此，保护的内容包括古城空间格局的保护，古城天际轮廓线的保护，古城传统文化的继承和传统经济的发展，保留古城原住民的居住，并且改善他们的生活与工作环境。传统民居是丽江古城的遗产本体，是中国少数民族建设的自然与人工、艺术与实用完美结合的建筑类型，其中包含了非常高的有形的和无形的文化遗产价值，对传统民居保护建立长期的有效的保护机制是对于世界遗产真实性和完整性的最重要保障。

2.2 改善居民生活环境，保护原住民的利益，促进社会和谐发展

面对丽江古城成为世界文化遗产后旅游迅猛发展所带来的对于原住民利益以及原有社会结构的威胁，通过建立公—私合作的长期的“循环式”的传统民居改善计划，一方面通过公共基金的补助，和所有的符合条件的居民私人资金共同来改善居民的生活环境；另一方面通过补助契约以及积极建立新的社区中心的形式使得原住民乐于继续生活和工作在古城中，为丽江古城原住民提供充分的在古城内就业的机会，从而达到社会和谐发展的目标。

因此，有必要将遗产保护与社区发展两个目标紧密结合起来，形成了一系列的公共政策。

3. 丽江古城遗产保护与社区发展公共政策

3.1 丽江古城“原住民住房修缮补助计划”

从保护世界文化遗产丽江古城真实性和寻求社会和谐发展的角度，从2002年开始，世界文化遗产丽江古城保护管理委员会与美国全球遗产基金会（Global Heritage Fund）签署了《丽江古城传统民居修缮协议》，为世界文化遗产地丽江古城范围内传统民居的修缮工程建立补助基金。为了达到预定目标，我们为该基金的申请与使用设定了特定条件：

（1）户主必须是本地居民，并在古城内居住十年以上者，自然继承者视为同等条件；

（2）申请资助住房未用于营利性活动，且修缮后也不用于营利性活动；

（3）家庭年总收入低于20,000元人民币（该数值将根据每年情况有所变化）；

（4）必须根据《丽江古城传统民

居》 benefited them. Statistics show that, in 2002 the number of household registered population in Dayan was 13,960, while the number of migrant workers engaged in tourism also amounted to nearly 10,000. In some thriving areas especially, the number of migrant workers even predominated over that of natives.

1.3 The aging and social marginalization of indigenous people in the old town is serious.

Young people are among the first to leave the old town to pursue modern life and economic interests, which accelerates the aging of population left within the town. According to a social survey in 2002, people over 60 years old accounted for more than 35% of the total population. On the other hand, the large number of migrant workers renting houses in the town is the main cause of social marginalization.

In 2002, the above-mentioned three social and economic problems were directly reflected by the urban physical space. There occurred a binary phenomenon: commercial space along the street, about 30% of the town's total area, became dynamic and prosperous due to tourism development; whereas residential area away from the street, about 70% of the town's total area, was on the wane as a result of lacking stable, long-term and affordable users.

2. General Objectives of Conservation and Development of Lijiang Old Town

Based on the conservation status and social and economic development of Lijiang after successful nomination, dual objectives of conservation and development have been redefined by Tongji University and the Conservation Commission Office of World Cultural Heritage Site - the Old Town of Lijiang while developing the Conservation Planning of World Cultural Heritage Site - the Old Town of Lijiang:

2.1 To guarantee the authenticity and integrity of World Heritage

For a living World Heritage, we stress integrated conservation rather than considering it as a single monument.

The scope of efforts includes protecting spatial layout, protecting skyline, inheriting traditional culture and developing traditional economy, and maintaining indigenous people and improving their life and work environment. Traditional residential houses of Lijiang are not only the heritage itself, but also the ethnic architectural style that perfectly combines nature with craft, art and functions, boasting great intangible and tangible culture heritage value. To establish a long-term and effective conservation mechanism for traditional residential houses is the most important guarantee for the authenticity and integrity of World Heritage.

2.2 To improve living conditions, protect the interests of indigenous people, and facilitate harmonious social development

The inscription of Lijiang has brought about rapid growth of tourism, which causes threats to indigenous people's interests and social fabric. In order to address the threats, a long-term and recyclable Traditional Residential House Improving Plan is developed between public and private sectors. On the one hand, it improves living conditions through public fund as well as eligible private fund of indigenous people; on the other hand, through subsidy agreement and the establishment of new community centers, it makes indigenous people willing to live and work in the old town. Sufficient job opportunities are provided to them and harmonious social development is thus realized.

Therefore, it is necessary to integrate heritage conservation with community development and formulate the following public policies.

3. Public Policies on Heritage Conservation and Community Development of Lijiang Old Town

3.1 The Subsidy Plan for Restoration of Indigenous People's Houses

From the perspective of guaranteeing the world heritage's authenticity and ensuring harmonious social development, the Conservation Commission of World Cultural Heritage Site — the Old Town



修缮前后照片对比
Photos before and after restoration

居维修手册》对传统民居进行修缮。

获得批准的修复工程，视其历史价值、破损程度、所需修复资金的大小，以及居民家庭的收入状况等情况给予修复补助资金。不足资金部分由居民自筹解决。

该原住住房修缮补助政策的实施有三个步骤：

①**申请与签约。**符合补助申请条件的当地居民可以向所在的街道办居委会提出补助申请，在征求四邻意见，居委会对申请条件进行审核和古管局对建筑状况进行审核后，居民和古管局签署《传统民居修缮协议》，明确补助资助工程的所在部位、金额和保护要求等，并根据预算给予一半的补助资金。

②**施工与监督。**获得资金补助的项目必须由符合标准并经认可的施工队进行修缮施工。古管局技术人员进行日常性质量监督，古管局聘请的保护专家进行阶段性质量监督。

③**验收与审计。**获得资金补助的项目施工完毕后，古管局对工程进行验收，如验收合格，则根据实际产生的修缮工程费用给予剩余补助资金。

从2002年至今，丽江古城通过该计划共修缮了174户传统民居，约41,760m²，总造价为444,000美元，户均修缮成本为2,550美元，其中丽江市

政府和美国全球遗产基金会组成的基金补助了修缮成本的50%，原住民家庭支付剩余的50%。其中有些原住民家庭为特别贫困家庭，经过申请同意后得到了更高比例的补助。

这个长期的、有计划的、公-私合作的、并且有保护修缮专业指导和监督的传统民居修缮计划在2007年获得了联合国教科文组织亚太地区文化遗产保护优秀奖。获奖评语为：丽江古城内174幢传统建筑的保护是公众与个人共同保护地方遗产的里程碑，使得在一个整体的世界遗产地保护管理规划框架内居民、管理者、专家和捐助者得以广泛合作。

3.2 丽江古城“原住民就业机会保障计划”

(1) 设立“古城便民服务中心”，形成原住民自我服务的社会支撑体系。

2004年，在丽江古城管理有限责任公司下成立的古城便民服务中心，充分体现了丽江古城“以城养城，自我发展”的思路。其主要职能是：负责提供古城内常住居民的人力运输服务；负责古城内公共环境的清理等。

这个便民服务中心的设立一方面提供了大量的原住民就业机会，另一方面为古城居民日常用品的运输提供无偿服

of Lijiang signed the Agreement on Restoring Traditional Residential Houses in Lijiang Old Town with Global Heritage Fund in 2002 so as to set up a subsidy fund for restoration of traditional residential houses in Lijiang Old Town. In order to attain desired objectives, following requirements must be met while applying for and using the fund:

- (1) Owners of houses should be local residents who have lived in the old town for more than 10 years. Heirs should be deemed as the equal;
- (2) Houses for which subsidies are claimed should be nonprofit and will be so after restoration;
- (3) Annual household income should be less than RMB 20,000yuan (the number varies yearly);
- (4) Restoration should be implemented in accordance with the Restoration and Maintenance Guidelines for Traditional Residential Houses in Lijiang Old Town.

The amount of subsidies for restoration projects approved is determined by factors such as the houses' historic value, degree of damage, fund needed for restoration and household income. The shortfall, if any, is to be solved by the residents.

There are three steps to implement the subsidy policy:

①**Application and Agreement-signing.** Eligible local residents should first apply to their neighborhood committees, who then will seek opinions of the residents' neighbors. After the examination and approval by neighborhood committees on application requirements and the Protection and Management Bureau of Lijiang Old Town on architectures' status, residents and the Protection and Management Bureau would sign an Agreement on Restoration of Traditional Residential Houses, which defines the location, fund amount and conservation requirements of subsidized projects and provides half of the subsidy according to budget.

②**Construction and Supervision.** The restoration of subsidized projects should be completed by accredited and approved construction teams. Technical staff from the Protection and Management Bureau would be in charge of daily supervision and experts invited by the Protection and Management Bureau would inspect the

务,降低古城居民的生活成本。同时使得古城的运输、安全和环境得到了很大的改善。

(2) 建立“准营证”制度,整治古城旅游环境,保证原住民就业机会。

2003年开始实施的世界文化遗产丽江古城的“准营证”制度可以说是中国第一个在城市遗产区内的经营活动实行准入制度。通过该制度,除了对古城内经营活动的位置、内容、形式等内容进行规范,保证了对世界遗产地物质空间的保护,同时还明确规定:所有经营户,从业人员有5人(含5人)以上的,本地居民应占总人数的70%以上;5人以下的至少要有1名本地居民。

“准营证”制度实施以后,原住民申请开设具有地方传统民族特色的经营行为得到了很大鼓励。从2005年开始分别有“何志刚书院”、“打铜院”等相继开业,一方面成为地方文化传习的场所,另一方面也给游客提供了深度了解丽江地方文化的机会。

4. 总结

从丽江古城的遗产保护与社会发展政策的目标以及实施,我们可以获得以下重要的结论,它们对中国其他类似遗产地的保护与发展具有重要的借鉴意义。

(1) 遗产保护中社会发展政策是一项艰难的但是必需的工作。

丽江古城传统民居修缮项目所修缮的对象——传统民居虽然大多数都不具有特别突出的历史、文化和建筑价值,但是它们构成了世界文化遗产丽江古城的本体,充分体现了中国少数民族建设的智慧。它们是丽江纳西族、白族等少数民族日常生活的场所,这些原住民的真实生活以及他们的特色文化和古城物质环境息息相关。因此,传统民居修缮计划是丽江古城的保护中非常基础性的工作。丽江采取了长期的循环式的修缮计划,通过按照《丽江古城传统民居保护维修手册》每年有计划地修缮和维护相应数量的传统民居,使得丽江古城的木结构建筑能够得到有效的保护与合理利用。

丽江古城“原住民住房修缮补助计划”将公共资金和私人资金结合,通过契约的模式,一方面提供资金帮助居民修缮传统民居,一方面将建筑修缮的行为纳入到符合真实性的要求中。通过积极配置古城基础设施、改善生活环境品质和重构社区生活,使得原住民乐于继续居住在自己的家园中,延续和发扬

restoration periodically.

③ **Examination and Audit.** Upon the completion of restoration, the Protection and Management Bureau would examine the project. If it is qualified, the remaining subsidy would be given to residents in light of actual expenses.

Since 2002, 174 traditional residential houses have been restored in Lijiang Old Town, with an area of 41,760m². The total restoration cost amounts to \$444,000 dollars and the average per household stands at \$2,550 dollars. Of the total cost, 50% is provided by the fund set up by Lijiang municipal government and Global Heritage Fund, and the other 50% is paid by residents. For poverty-stricken families, the proportion of subsidy would be raised.

This long-term, well-planned, and public-private cooperative restoration plan for traditional residential houses, with its professional guidance and supervision, won the 2007 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Outstanding Prize for Cultural Heritage Conservation. The justification reads, “The conservation of 174 traditional architectures in Lijiang Old Town marks a milestone in the joint efforts between the public and individuals to protect local heritage, which enables extensive cooperation among residents, managers, experts and donors within an integrated conservation and management framework of the World Heritage Site.”

3.2 Job Opportunity Program for Indigenous People of Lijiang Old Town

(1) To set up a Service Center and develop a self-service social system In 2004, a Service Center was set up by Lijiang Old Town Management Co., Ltd. Upholding the spirit of “self-sufficiency and self-development”, its major functions include providing manpower transport for regular residents of the old town, cleaning public areas, etc.

The Service Center not only generates a large number of job opportunities, but also transports daily goods for free, which reduces the living cost of residents. Thus the transportation, security and environment of the old town have been greatly improved.

(2) To establish a Business Permit mechanism, control the tourist environment and protect the job opportunities of indigenous people The Business Permit mechanism initiated in Lijiang Old Town from 2003 is the first business access mechanism for urban heritage in China. Location, content, and form of business have been defined to ensure conservation of the site's physical space. Apart from that, it also stipulates: for a business with 5 or more employees, more than 70% of them should be local residents; for a business whose employees are less than 5, at least 1 of them should be local resident.

Indigenous people have been encouraged to start businesses with local traditional ethnic features by the implementation of Business Permit mechanism. Businesses such as He Zhigang Academy and Copper Hammering Mill have been opened since 2005, providing both a place to learn local culture and opportunities for visitors to acquire an in-depth understanding of the local culture of Lijiang.

4. Summary

From the objectives and implementation of Lijiang Old Town's heritage conservation and social development policies, following conclusions could be drawn, which are highly instructive and helpful for the conservation and development of other similar heritage sites in China.

(1) To integrate social development into heritage conservation is a hard but necessary job.

Though most traditional residential houses in Lijiang Old Town's traditional residential house restoration project don't boast outstanding historic, cultural and architectural value, they make up the main body of Lijiang Old Town and fully exhibit the wisdom of ethnic architecture. They are the place where minority groups such as Naxi and Bai live. The life and distinctive culture of indigenous people are closely tied up with the physical environment of the old town. Therefore, the

民族文化,从而真正体现丽江古城的世界遗产价值。因此,这些政策的社会和文化意义是非常重要的。

(2) 对于公共资金和私有资金的恰当引导是制定有效政策的关键。

保护资金的缺乏一直是我国遗产保护中非常关键的制约因素。但是通过对遗产问题的客观分析,我们不难发现大量的私有资金的存在及其在遗产区内投资趋向则未得到我们的充分重视。也就是说,这部分资金如果没有很好的引导,可能成为“破坏”的动力,相反,则是“保护”的生力军。

丽江古城“原住民住房修缮补助计划”很好地政府将政府和基金会的资金与原住民的私有资金紧密结合,以遗产保护和社会发展的“公共利益”为目标,为丽江古城最具有价值的遗产本体之一——传统民居的保护和修缮获得了充足的资金和保护的意愿。

(3) 政府、社区、专家和民间力量的结合参与是有效实施政策的保障。

从2002年至今,丽江古城的各个方面都积极参与了政策的实施。首先,项目的负责实施部门古管局专门成立了项目实施工作组,配置专门的工作人员。其次,古城街道居委会是这个项目实施的重要协调机构。在同济大学、云南理工大学等专家的配合下,古城街道委员会各居委会和每户居民家庭解释修缮目的和计划,受理修缮申请,讨论修缮方案等等。在白沙还成立了“世界文化遗产白沙古街保护协会”的民间组织,自发配合古管局进行白沙的保护管理工作,安排白沙的传统民居修缮计划,具有非常显著的效果。

遗产保护的目标之一是实现地球环境多样性和人类文化多样性。联合国教科文组织在1972年巴黎举行的第十七届会议上指出:“考虑到在一个生活条件加速变化的社会里,就人类平衡和发展而言至关重要是为人类保存一个合适的生活环境,以使人类在此环境中与自然及其前辈留下的文明痕迹保持联系。为此,应该使文化和自然遗产在社会生活中发挥积极的作用,并把当代成就、昔日价值和自然之美纳入一个整体政策。”可持续发展的提出不仅体现了人们对自然的尊重,也蕴含了深刻的人文关怀。^[4]

restoration of traditional residential houses composes a basic part in the conservation of Lijiang Old Town. A long-term and recyclable restoration plan has been adopted, and a certain number of houses have been restored and maintained annually according to the Restoration and Maintenance Guidelines for Traditional Residential Houses in Lijiang Old Town, ensuring sufficient protection and rational utilization of wooden architectures in the old town.

Combining public and private funds, the Subsidy Plan for Restoration of Indigenous People's Houses, through the way of agreement, provides monetary assistance for residents to restore traditional residential houses, and makes restoration work conform to the requirements of authenticity. As a result of infrastructure construction, improvement in living environment and reconstruction of community life, indigenous people become willing to stay in the town, and carry forward and promote their ethnic cultures, which truly embody the value of Lijiang as a World Heritage site. Therefore, these policies are of great social and cultural significance.

(2) Properly guiding public and private funds is the key to effective policies.

Heritage conservation in China has always been restricted by the shortage of fund. Objectively analyzing the problems at heritage sites, we can find the existence of large amount of private fund and its investment trend within the sites haven't been paid enough attention. That is to say, if not properly guided, this amount of fund is likely to be a destructive force. Whereas, on the contrary, if properly guided, it would be a driving force for conservation.

Aiming at the public interests of heritage conservation and social development, the Subsidy Plan for Restoration of Indigenous People's Houses integrates fund from government and Global Heritage Fund with the private fund of indigenous people, offering

sufficient fund and willingness to conserve and restore traditional residential houses, the most valuable heritage main body of Lijiang Old Town.

(3) Participation of the government, communities, experts and civil force is the guarantee for effective implementation of policies.

Since 2002, all walks of life in Lijiang Old Town have participated in the implementation of policies. First, a working group has been set up and properly staffed by the Protection and Management Bureau of Lijiang Old Town which is in charge of project implementation. Then, as the major coordinator of the project, neighborhood committees of the old town, with the help of experts from Tongji University and Yunnan University of Science and Technology, explain the objectives and plans of restoration to every household, handle restoration applications, discuss restoration schemes, and so on. The Association for Protecting Ancient Streets of the World Heritage Site of Baisha, a non-governmental organization, has also been established to assist the Protection and Management Bureau in conserving and managing Baisha and arrange restoration plans, which proves highly effective.

One of the objectives of heritage conservation is to protect the diversity of environment and human cultures. On its 17th session in Paris, 1972, UNESCO stated, “considering that, in a society where living conditions are changing at an accelerated pace, it is essential for man's equilibrium and development to preserve for him a fitting setting in which to live, where he will remain in contact with nature and the evidences of civilization bequeathed by past generations, and that, to this end, it is appropriate to give the cultural and natural heritage an active function in community life and to integrate into an overall policy the achievements of our time, the values of the past and the beauty of nature.” The concept of sustainable development not only reflects people's respect for nature, but also embodies profound humanistic care.

城市历史景观的概念及其与文化景观的联系

The Concept of Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) and Its Relation to Cultural Landscape

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摘要:

2011年11月10日联合国教科文组织大会采纳了一项新的国际文书——“城市历史景观”的新建议,以帮助实现城市保护驱动下的城市发展控制。本文解释了“城市历史景观”的概念及其与文化景观的关系,以文化景观的创新视角阐述了对于活态城市的理解和诠释,指出其实质是借用文化景观概念和方法管理活态城市的各动态关系和脉络,总结了一系列应用此概念的实践重点,如“城市历史景观方法”以及战略框架中的研究领域,旨在提高认识,在研究和实践中提升中国城市环境的质量。

关键词:

风景园林,文化景观,城市历史景观,城市保护,方法

Abstract:

On 10 November 2011 UNESCO's General Conference adopted a new international instrument to assist in achieving conservation-driven urban development control: the new Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape. This paper explains the concept of the Historic Urban Landscape, which is to be understood as an innovative way to look at and to understand living cities in a similar fashion as understanding and interpreting Cultural Landscapes – in fact, the paper outlines the close relationship with and a borrowing of ideas from the cultural landscape discipline in managing the dynamic context of living cities. The paper concludes with a set of practical points for the application of the concept, i.e. the Historic Urban landscape Approach, and additional fields of research as part of a strategic framework that aims to increase understanding of and undertake work in sustaining and enhancing the quality of the urban environment in China.

Key words:

landscape architecture; cultural landscape; Historic Urban Landscape; urban conservation; approach

1. 引论: 从自然环境论到文化景观论

西方文明语境下现代景观的“建构”或表现,出现在十六七世纪的艺术领域,特别是在绘画和诗歌领域。这一时期,尤其在尼德兰地区,风景风俗画十分流行。在荷兰语中,landschap或landskip是内陆风景景象的表现。在随后的17和18世纪,精心设计的英国园林是古代神话的象征性表现,反映了古典风景画和诗歌的场景^[1]。英国诗人华兹华斯(William Wordsworth, 1770—1850)是当时艺术家的杰出代表,他通过诗歌精妙地传递了风景的美好,探究了风景对人类意识的影响^[2]。

艺术家们的实践本质,是努力将自然环境的一部分在视觉审美层面转译为一种表现形式,是一个对图像注入意义的行为过程。在此,景观的意义关乎感知胜于现实,自然环境首先通过艺术家们的眼睛被理解、过滤,有时甚至被扭曲之后,才呈现于其他观众面前。这一发生机制是理解和认知景观的关键,《欧洲景观公约》清晰地包含了这一认知。《欧洲景观公约》的第一条声明:“景观”是指一个为人们所感知的区域,其性格是人类与自然要素作用和相互作用的结果^[3]。

因而,景观是一种文化建构,它包含了既有的自然环境,但它通常又在文化层面上被描述和分类。《欧洲景观公约》指出景观的性格是人类与周边自然环境物质要素之间相互作用、相互影响的结果。如果这一相互作用是结构性的,且作用持续足够长的时间阶段,那么我们就将见证“文化景观”的出现。在此,人与环境的相互作用创造了一种全新的特征和习俗。基于此,我们在《实施保护世界自然与文化遗产公约的操作指南》中将文化景观定义为“自然与人类的共同作品”(2005版,段落47)。

相类似的,城市景观也同样包括原有环境(地形、实质及自然要素)。在城市化过程中,城市发展应用地层学的方法,研究不同土地的形态、建成与非建成区域、基础设施及建筑总量的特征和属性,建立

Introduction: From Natural Environment to Cultural Landscape

In Western civilization the modern 'construction', or representation, of landscape occurred in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries through the fine arts, in particular painting and poetry. During this period especially in the Netherlands the genre of landscape painting became very popular, with the Dutch word landschap or landskip meaning a picture that represents an inland scenery. Subsequently, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the English landscape garden became a symbolic representation of ancient myths, designed so as to refer to painted classical landscapes and poetry^[1]. The English poet William Wordsworth (1770–1850) was one of the artists who expounded in his work on the virtues of the landscape and its impact on human consciousness^[2].

In essence the exercise of the artists comprised the translation, in visual-aesthetic terms, of a part of the natural environment into a codified representation, and through this act adding meaning to an image. As such, the concept of landscape is more about perception than reality, as the natural environment is seen and filtered, or sometimes distorted, through the eyes of the artist first before it is passed on to other viewers. This principle was recognized as a key to understanding and identifying landscapes, which was subsequently taken up in the European Landscape Convention that was adopted on 20 October 2000 in Florence (Italy) and came into force on 1 March 2004. Article 1 of this Convention states: "Landscape" means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the

[1] Jukka Jokilehto, Reflection on historic urban landscapes as a tool for conservation, in: Managing Historic Cities, Ron van Oers and Sachiko Haraguchi (eds), World Heritage Papers Series No. 27, Paris 2010.

[2] William Wordsworth's poem Tintern Abbey is of particular interest as it outlines his general philosophies on nature; see: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tintern_Abbey_\(poem\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tintern_Abbey_(poem))

[3] European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe, Florence 2000, Article 1.

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它们之间的空间关系和时间顺序, 提供居住、生活、工作、交通和休闲活动等城市空间。在这个过程中, 部分或完全地改变了原有环境。城市形态学学者认为城市景观是一个特定场所内经济繁荣、衰落及创新的连续层累过程的记录, 因此, 必定具备了独特的“场所精神”。城市社会的精神在于对城市景观中层累而成的历史地理性格的追求, 这种目标使得社会个体和团体深深扎根于这个地域, 从中获得生存的历史感。这种精神和目标追求在处理当代问题时鼓励历史比较, 打破历史局限, 发展更为综合的方法^[4]。因此, 景观对于历史社会的高度表意性, 具有特殊而强大的社会教育和再生意义, 应当成为寻求未来城市景观管理理论的基点^[5]。

2. 城市历史景观 (HUL) 的概念

目前地球上超过半数的人口居住在城市地域。历史城市肌理的改变通常与建筑同一化程度的增加、公共空间的衰落以及历史中心的中产阶级化和商业化有关。城市历史区域的分裂导致了传统社区的弱化, 城市历史区域的角色在促进文化价值、生活方式以及社交关系的多样性上面面临着日益严峻的挑战。城市的增长显著地改变了城市历史性格及其整体环境。城市在保护历史遗产价值的同时, 如何具备能力应对与快速发展伴随而来的巨变, 并受惠于发展, 这在当下是全世界很多地区的重要议题。

全球化进程对于历史城市及其城市景观的身份认同、视觉整体性, 以及生活其中的人们都产生了直接的影响。当前一些城市呈指数级增长, 另一些则正在萎缩, 或者正处于经济和移民模式的转变阶段, 经历着彻底的重组。在一些国家, 中央政府控制的规划已经让位于去中心化和市场主导的规划方法, 结果是城市与规划过程越来越碎片化, 社会不平等和环境退化日益严重。针对这些问题, 地方性城市战略正在成为城市发展规划中的关键因素。

在地方性城市战略中, 景观作为城市动态演变中自然与建成环境之间相互作用的层累结果, 具有重要的价值。传统规划的重点落在分区, 而今天则更强调相互关系、价值及管理的延续性。今天, 从建筑和空间属性中鉴别保护价值及其

action and interaction of natural and/or human factors^[3]。

Thus, landscape is cultural construct that involves the existing natural environment, but which is described and classified in cultural terms. The European Landscape Convention also mentions the landscape's character, which is a result of humans interacting or interfering with its physical elements and natural cycles. If this interaction is structural and takes place over long, sustained periods of time, then we will witness the emergence of a 'cultural landscape', where this interaction between man and the environment creates a complete new characteristic and idiom – hence the definition of a cultural landscape as the “combined works of nature and of man” in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (version 2005, § 47).

Similarly it can be argued that an urban landscape consists of a pre-existing environment (involving topography, and physical and natural features), which has been modified in part or completely through the process of urbanization. Urban morphology scholars define the urban landscape as a cumulative record of the succession of economic booms, slumps and innovation adoptions within a particular place, which thereby acquires its own genius loci or spirit of place. The spirit of a society is objectivated in the historico-geographical character of the urban landscape which enables individuals and groups to take root in an area. They acquire a sense of the historical dimension of human existence, which stimulates comparison and encourages a less time-bound and more integrated approach to contemporary problems^[4]. Landscapes with a high degree of expressiveness of past societies exert a particularly strong educative and regenerative influence, which should become the starting point in the search for a theoretical basis for the management of urban landscapes in the future^[5].

[4] Jeremy Whitehand, *The Making of the Urban Landscape*, The Institute of British Geographers Special Publications Series no. 26, Blackwell Publishers, Oxford UK, 1993.

[5] Ron van Oers, *Preventing the Goose with the Golden Eggs from Catching Bird Flu – UNESCO's Efforts in Safeguarding the Historic Urban Landscape*, in: *Cities between Integration and Disintegration: Opportunities and Challenges*, ISOCaRP Review 02, Sitges 2006.

特质的复杂度日益增加,迫使我们采用遗产保护的整体方法。这种正确的认识和理解才刚刚开始,但有一点已经非常明确,那就是传统对待建筑组群、历史集群或旧城的方法,把它们从整体中分离出来,是不足以保护城市特征和质量的,也不足以抵御城市碎片化和城市衰落,最终将失去城市特质。在景观方法中,所有一切要素都被系统分层且相互联系,完整性成为思考问题的关键,这对于管理复杂的城市历史环境中的动态改变似乎更加合适。

城市历史景观的概念首先是一种思维模式,它是一种观察、理解城市及其城市组成的方式,它把城市看作是自然、文化和社会经济过程在空间上、时间上和经验上的建构产物,它关注城市的建筑与空间,也重视人们为城市带来的礼制与价值。这一概念包含了多个层面,如城市的象征性特质、无形遗产、价值认知、城市历史景观复合要素之间的内在联系,以及城市建筑实践和自然资源管理的本土知识。其中一个关键是城市应对变化的能力,这一问题在最近之前一直被认为是与保护学科不能调和的^[6]。但是,正如罗伯特(Roberts)和塞克斯(Sykes)指出的:“城市远不止是建筑群或简单的生存之地,它们是社会与经济活动的摇篮,在这里,多样性的碰撞创造了新行动、新观念和新能量。城市必须经过再创造,使其更具吸引力,使人们有可能选择并愿意来此生活和工作,享受他们对休闲和文化的追求。”^[7]

据此,朱利安·史密斯(Julian Smith)认为城市历史景观是城市居民的文化景观。“在一处有价值的文化景观中,礼制体现了无形的场所经验,人工制品体现了维系礼制所需的物质性构架和实体形态,两者之间应该是对等的。我们可以审视人工制品,但我们只有通过礼制体验才能全面理解场所”^[8]。这种观念广泛存在于加拿大土著住民之中,现已通过文化景观理论的操作,将其推进至城市历史保护之中。

城市历史景观的概念并不是要取代既有的学说以及保护方法,而是作为一个整合建成环境保护政策与实践的工具。城市历史景观的目标在于确立一系列的操作原则,保证城市保护模式能够尊重城市不同历史文化脉络的价值、传统及其环境,帮助重新定义城市遗产在空间发展过程中的中心地位。

The Concept of Historic Urban Landscape (HUL)

More than half of the Earth's population now lives in an urban area. Alterations to the historic urban fabric of cities are frequently associated with increasing uniformity of architecture, a decline of public spaces, and a gentrification and commercialization of historic centres. The role of historic areas in promoting the diversity of cultural values, ways of life and social relationships is being increasingly challenged, including a weakening of traditional communities due to a fragmentation of historic urban areas. Urban growth is significantly transforming the character of historic cities and their setting, and the capacity of historic cities to accommodate and benefit from the often radical changes that accompany rapid urban growth, while maintaining their heritage values, is becoming a critical factor in many regions of the world.

Global processes have a direct impact on the identity and visual integrity of historic cities and their urban landscape, as well as on the people who live in them. While some cities are growing exponentially, others are shrinking and being radically restructured as a result of shifting economic processes and patterns of migration. In some countries, centrally controlled planning has given way to decentralization and market-oriented approaches. The result is that cities, and their planning processes, have become increasingly fragmented, while inequality and environmental degradation have increased. To address these issues, local urban strategies are becoming a key component of development planning.

Within these local urban strategies the landscape, as a stratification of previous and current urban dynamics with an interplay between the natural and built environment, has grown significantly in importance. Previously handled by zoning, the emphasis today is on continuity – of

relationships, values and management. The adoption of a holistic approach in heritage conservation has meant an increase in the complexity of processes to identify significance and protect values embedded in the attributes of buildings and spaces, the proper understanding of which is only starting to emerge. But already it has become clear that the traditional notion of groups of buildings, historic ensembles or inner cities, identifying them as separate entities within a larger whole, is not sufficient anymore to protect their characteristics and qualities against fragmentation, degeneration and, eventually, loss of significance. A landscape approach, where all is layered and inter-related – and thus integrity becomes a key consideration –, seems more appropriate to deal with the management of change in complex historic urban environments.

The concept of Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) is foremost a mindset, a way of looking at and understanding the city, or parts of the city, as an outcome of natural, cultural and socio-economic processes that construct it spatially, temporally, and experientially. It concerns the city's buildings and spaces, but also the rituals and values that people bring into the city. This concept encompasses layers of symbolic significance, intangible heritage, perception of values, and interconnections between the composite elements of the historic urban landscape, as well as local knowledge involving building practices and natural resources management. One of the key aspects in this construct involves the capacity for change, which until recently was regarded as incompatible with the discipline of conservation^[6]. But, as put forward by Roberts and Sykes, “cities are more than buildings and places where people simply survive. They are cradles of social and economic activity, where the very diversity of interactions creates new initiatives, new ideas and new energy. Cities have to be re-created as attractive places where those people

3. 从理论到实践: 城市历史景观保护方法

成功的保护项目至少应当包括以下部分: 必须对“什么是有价值的?”做

[6] Francesco Bandarin and Ron van Oers, *The Historic Urban Landscape – Managing Heritage in an Urban Century*, Wiley-Blackwell, Oxford 2012.

[7] Roberts, P. and H. Sykes (ed.), *Urban Regeneration – A Handbook*, Sage Publications, London 2000, op.cit. p.158.

[8] Julian Smith, *The Marrying of the Old with the New in Historic Urban Landscapes*, in: *Managing Historic Cities*, Ron van Oers and Sachiko Haraguchi (eds), *World Heritage Papers Series No. 27*, Paris 2010.]

出充分的评估;必须制定保护政策应对发展压力和需求;必须制定保护的相关法律框架对城市发展实行有效的控制并确保实施能力;保护必须得到公众支持,进行充分普查,弄清楚“什么是有价值的?”“为什么需要保护?”此外,还可以补充更完善的财政支持体系,或者为个人业主对历史建筑的保护所做出的努力设立奖励机制。

城市历史景观在诠释保护战略时采用了宽视角的方法来分析历史聚落和城市,而不是简单鉴别和描述遗址及建筑物。这一方法促进了更广泛的学科融合,如对地貌学、自然环境和非物质方面考虑,这种融合将引导对城市历史价值多样性的更综合、更包容的理解,并对其加以保护。可能的话,这种融合应当进一步加强。

2011年11月10日,联合国教科文组织大会采纳了新建议——《关于城市历史景观的建议书》,这是一项新的软法律,各个国家可以将其纳入本国法律和制度框架之中,协助达到与保护相关的城市发展控制目标。然而,只有当地方政府将其与地方状况相协调并融会运用时,这一工具才能发挥作用。因此,大会决议要求联合国教科文组织成员国针对自身的特有情况明确实施城市历史景观方法的关键步骤,大致包括以下6项行动计划:

- 1) 对城市的自然、文化和人类资源展开全面的调查和图录;
- 2) 通过参与性规划以及与利益相关方的磋商,就需要保护并传之后代的价值达成共识,鉴别、明确承载这些价值的特征;
- 3) 评估这些特征面对社会经济压力和气候变化影响的脆弱性;
- 4) 将城市遗产价值、特征及其脆弱性纳入更广泛的城市发展框架,框架应明确在规划、设计和实施发展项目中需要特别注意的遗产敏感区域;
- 5) 使遗产保护和发展行动成为优先事项;
- 6) 为每个确认的遗产保护和发展项目建立合适的合作伙伴关系和当地管理框架,为公共和私营部门不同主体间的各类活动制定协调机制。

《关于城市历史景观的建议书》是联合国教科文组织35年以来第一次关于城市历史环境的文书^[9]! 下一步关键是向各个国家和地方机构提供应用城市历史景观的指导方法和技术帮助。在高速变迁的大都市区域,城市遗产保护的复杂性要求更有针对性的方法,然而这种更新的方法、知识和技能目前还尚未被地方机构所掌握。

为了实现这一目标,我们将在中国发展特别项目,为城市历史景观方法的应用研究和技术提供支持,并其作为城市战略框架的一部分,提高认识,致力于中国城

with choice will want to live and work and where they will enjoy leisure and cultural pursuits”^[7]。

Julian Smith has rightfully argued that historic urban landscapes are the cultural landscapes of city dwellers. “A cultural landscape of value is one where the rituals—the intangible experiences of a place—and the artifacts—the tangible frameworks and objects that sustain the rituals—are in equilibrium. We can observe the artifacts, but we have to experience the rituals in order to fully understand the place”^[8]。 This insight, largely infused by Canada’s aboriginal peoples, has been put to practice in urban conservation through the operationalisation of cultural landscape theory in Canada.

The concept of Historic Urban Landscape is not proposed as a replacement of existing doctrines or conservation approaches, but rather as a tool to integrate policies and practices of conservation of the built environment. The Historic Urban Landscape has as objective to define operational principles able to ensure urban conservation models that respect the values, traditions and environments of different cultural contexts and to help redefining urban heritage as the centre of the spatial development processes.

From Theory to Practice: the Historic Urban Landscape Approach

Successful conservation programmes have at least the following components: there must be an adequate assessment of what is valuable; there must be policy addressing conservation in the context of contemporary development pressures and demands; there must be a legislative framework for effective conservation-related development control with a capacity to implement it; and there must be public support for conservation, based on sufficient consensus as to what is valuable and why it should be conserved. Some might say that there should also be some system of financial support or

other incentives for the conservation efforts of individual owners of historic buildings.

HUL expounds the rationale for taking a wide-angled approach in the analysis of historic settlements and cities, instead of the identification and description of monuments and architectural structures only, when elaborating strategies of conservation. This approach promotes the inclusion of a broad range of other aspects, such as geomorphology, natural environment and immaterial considerations, to name a few, as this could lead to a more comprehensive and inclusive reading and understanding of the diversity of values that exist in historic cities, which need to be preserved and, where possible, enhanced.

On 10 November 2011 UNESCO’s General Conference adopted the new Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape, a soft-law that countries can include in their legislative and institutional framework to assist in achieving conservation-related urban development control. However, this tool is useful to local governments only if adapted and integrated into the local context. Therefore, the General Conference resolution requested UNESCO’s Member States to identify within their specific contexts the critical steps to implement the Historic Urban Landscape approach, which may include the following six-point action plan:

- (a) to undertake comprehensive surveys and mapping of the city’s natural, cultural and human resources;
- (b) to reach consensus using participatory planning and stakeholder consultations on what values to protect for transmission to future generations and to determine the attributes that carry these values;
- (c) to assess the vulnerability of these attributes to socio-economic pressures and impacts of climate change;
- (d) to integrate urban heritage values and their vulnerability status into a wider framework of city development, which shall provide indications of

[9] The previous instrument was the UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas of 1976 (the ‘Nairobi’ Recommendation).

市环境质量的可持续及提升。目前,该项目的讨论正在同济大学和联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心(上海)展开。发展这一特别项目,需要考虑以下方面:

1) 开展基础研究,研究城市历史景观在中国的适用性,发展适用于中国政治、社会、经济和文化背景下的城市历史景观应用原则;

2) 进行应用研究,为中国地方管理机构应用城市历史景观方法提供咨询和技术支持;

3) 在中国组织讲座、研讨会和会议,鼓励对城市历史景观方法应用以及更广泛的城市历史保护、更新和可持续发展等问题的讨论;

4) 经过讨论,杭州市政府和联合国教科文组织在2011年7月签署了一项合作协议,杭州西湖世界遗产文化景观有可能被发展为特别项目中的第一个示范性项目。

areas of heritage sensitivity that require careful attention to planning, design and implementation of development projects;

(e) to prioritize policies and actions for conservation and development;

(f) to establish the appropriate partnerships and local management frameworks for each of the identified projects for conservation and development, as well as to develop mechanisms for the coordination of the various activities between different actors, both public and private.

The new Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape is the first such instrument on the historic urban environment issued by UNESCO in 35 years! ^[9] The next important step involves the provision of advice and technical assistance to national and local authorities with regard to the application of the Historic Urban Landscape approach, as the complexity of preserving urban heritage in highly dynamic metropolitan areas requires a specialized approach with updated knowledge and skills that is not available to local authorities yet.

To this end a Special Programme of research and technical assistance on the Application of the Historic Urban Landscape Approach in China should be developed, as part of a strategic framework that aims to increase understanding of and undertake work in sustaining and enhancing the quality

of the urban environment in China.

Currently discussions are underway to see if this Special Programme could be developed at Tongji University and the Shanghai Center of the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research in the Asia-Pacific Region (WHITRAP Shanghai). In order to develop this Special Programme the following aspects should be taken into account:

- To develop a programme of fundamental research into the adaptation and further development of the principles of the Historic Urban Landscape in the Chinese political, socio-economic and cultural context;
- To undertake applied research of advice and technical assistance to the local authorities in China with regard to the application of the Historic Urban Landscape approach;
- To organise lectures, seminars and conferences, and encouraging debate within China on the application of the Historic Urban Landscape approach, as well as on wider issues of urban conservation, regeneration and sustainable development.

Based on discussions and a cooperation agreement signed between Hangzhou Municipality and UNESCO in July 2011, the West Lake World Heritage Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou could be developed as a first Pilot Project in this Special Programme.

斯蒂法诺·德·卡罗

ICCROM 总干事

Stefano De Caro

Director-General of ICCROM

编辑 / 李泓 Editor / Li Hong

斯蒂法诺·德·卡罗先生是一名考古学家、作家，并在多所意大利大学任教，他曾在意大利文化遗产与活动部 (MiBAC) 担任文物古迹总干事一职。在 2011 年 11 月的国际文物保护与修复研究中心 (ICCROM) 第 27 届大会上，斯蒂法诺·德·卡罗先生获选成为 ICCROM 总干事。

斯蒂法诺·德·卡罗先生出生在维苏威山脚下，他梦想成为一名研究古典考古学的学者，他在那不勒斯“弗里德科二世 (Federico II)”大学获得人类学学士学位后，又在罗马“萨皮恩扎 (Sapienza)”大学与希腊雅典的意大利考古学院继续攻读考古学学位。

1976 年，他在意大利文化遗产与活动部担任莫利塞地区的考古巡视员，随后出任庞贝发掘工作办公室主任。1991 年，他晋升为那不勒斯与卡塞塔地区的考古遗产负责人，并在不久后被任命为坎帕尼亚区文化遗产与文化景观的区域主任。在这个职位上，他负责协调当地多个分支部门的工作，如文物古迹、遗址、博物馆、国家档案馆及图书馆等。

2007 年至 2010 年，斯蒂法诺·德·卡罗先生曾担任意大利文化遗产与活动部文物古迹总干事，其职责包括：为部长提供保护项目的建议；组织各区域办事处在考古遗迹的保护与使用方面的工作；制定国家在抢救性考古挖掘与文化资源管理上的方针政策。他还在追讨被非法走私至海外的文物的谈判中起到了重要作用，并代表文化与遗产活动部负责了有关双边与多边协议的谈判。

斯蒂法诺·德·卡罗先生在意大利文化与遗产活动部任职期间，曾多次以个人身份为许多在中国、法国、意大利和俄罗斯的文化景观管理项目提供咨询，尤其是在艺术展览、文化资源管理、培训、推广宣传及筹资方面。他同时也是一位知名的讲师和记者，并与多家科学出版刊物与杂志保持长期合作关系。目前，他已有超过 250 份署名刊物，主题从希腊与罗马的考古学到历史城区、文化景观和非物质文化遗产的保护工作。他还是意大利及国际上诸多专业文化协会的会员，包括欧洲考古评议会 (EAC)、国际古迹遗址理事会 (ICOMOS)、国际考古遗产管理科学委员会 (ICAHM) 等。他在文化方面的卓越贡献让他获得了无数意大利及其他地区的奖项与荣誉，近期还获得了美国考古研究所颁发的杰出公共服务奖。



Stefano De Caro was elected the Director-General of ICCROM during the 27th General Assembly in November 2011. His appointment follows a long career as an archaeologist, author, lecturer and teacher in several Italian universities, and former Director-General of Antiquities with the Italian Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities (MiBAC).

Born at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, De Caro pursued a career in the study of classical archaeology beginning with a degree in Humanities from the "Federico II" University of Naples. He later continued his studies in archaeology at the "Sapienza" University of Rome and the Italian School of Archeology in Athens, Greece.

He began his career with the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities (MiBAC) in 1976 as an archaeological Inspector in the region of Molise, and later directed the Excavations Office in Pompeii. In 1991, he became Superintendent of archaeological heritage in the provinces of Naples and Caserta, and was later appointed Regional Director of cultural heritage and landscapes in the Campania region. In this capacity, he coordinated the work of various local branches of the Ministry: monuments, sites, museums, national archives, and libraries.

From 2007 to 2010, Stefano De Caro took over the position of Director-General of Antiquities with MiBAC, where his vast responsibilities included, among others, advising the Minister on conservation programmes; organizing the work of regional offices on conservation and use of archaeological heritage; and developing national guidelines on rescue archaeology and cultural resource management. He was also instrumental in negotiations for the return of archaeological objects illegally exported abroad, and served on a Ministry commission charged with negotiating bilateral and multilateral agreements for these restitutions.

Following his career at MiBAC he consulted privately for projects in China, France, Italy, and Russia on cultural heritage and landscape management, in particular, art exhibitions, cultural resource management, training, outreach, and fundraising. He is also a well-known lecturer and registered journalist, collaborating on several scientific publications and journals. He has over 250 publications to his name on topics ranging from Greek and Roman archaeology to the preservation of historic centres, cultural landscapes, and intangible heritage. He is also a member of several professional cultural associations in Italy and abroad, including the Europae Archaeologiae Consilium (EAC), ICOMOS, and the International Scientific Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM). He has received a number of awards and distinctions in Italy and elsewhere for his cultural merits, the most recent one being the Outstanding Public Service Award from the Archaeological Institute of America.

世界旅游组织

World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

编辑 / 李泓 Editor/ Li Hong

■ 简介

世界旅游组织 (UNWTO) 是联合国促进旅游业发展的机构, 其基地设在西班牙马德里, 专门负责让旅游业变得更负责任、可持续及全球性普及的机构。UNWTO 的前身是国际官方旅游联盟, 到目前为止, 它已经拥有 155 个成员国、7 块版图和超过 400 个代表个人单位、教育机构、旅游协会以及当地旅游部门的附属会员。

■ 职能

UNWTO 从事下列六个方面的工作: 旅游地的竞争力、可持续性、减少贫困、能力建设、合伙关系和主流化。作为一个在旅游业的国际示范机构, UNWTO 致力让旅游成为促进经济、包容性发展、环境可持续性的驱动力, 并领导和支持相关部门的发展, 给予它们以先进的知识理念和全球性的旅游政策。同时, 它支持履行全球旅游道德守则, 在扩大旅游业在社会与经济方面的贡献同时减少它负面影响的可能; 另外它也着眼于减少贫困和促进可持续发展, 使旅游能成为实现联合国千禧年发展计划 (MDGs) 的手段。除此以外, 为了使旅游业成为有效促进发展的工具, UNWTO 还从事归纳市场知识、提升竞争力和可持续旅游策略与手段、鼓励旅游教育与培训等工作, 在全球 100 多个国家展开技术援助。

■ 工作重点

让旅游重新成为全球议程的主流: 主张把旅游作为社会与经济发展的推动力, 将旅游列入议程一方面需要各国和国际在政策上将其视为工作重点, 另一方面也要求创立一个公平竞争的平台以供部门实现发展与兴盛。

提高旅游竞争力: 人力资源的沟通与发展, 并推广在政策与计划、统计学与市场趋势、可持续旅游业发展、时常与推广、产品发展与风险管理等方面的卓越表现。

发展可持续旅游: 可持续旅游政策与实践, 让环境资源得到最佳的应用, 尊重当地社区社会与文化的真实性, 为所有人提供社会与经济的利益。

增加旅游业在发展与减少贫困方面的贡献: 通过让旅游成为一种发展手段并使其列入发展议程, 将它对减少贫困及实现联合国千禧年发展计划的效果最大化。

促进知识、教育与能力建设: 教育与培训, 以及提供知识创建与交换网络。

增进合作关系: 与个人单位、地方旅游组织、学术与研究机构、民间团体及联合国系统合作, 共同建设一个可持续的、负责任的和有竞争力的部门。

■ Introduction

The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), based in Madrid, Spain, is the United Nations agency responsible for the promotion of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism. Up to now, UNWTO, originated from the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO), has owned 155 countries, 7 territories and over 400 Affiliate Members representing the private sector, educational institutions, tourism associations and local tourism authorities.

■ Functions

UNWTO works in six main areas - competitiveness, sustainability, poverty reduction, capacity building, partnerships and mainstreaming. As the leading international organization in the field of tourism, UNWTO promotes tourism as a driver of economic growth, inclusive development and environmental sustainability and offers leadership and support to the sector in advancing knowledge and tourism policies worldwide. Meanwhile, it encourages the implementation of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism, to maximize tourism's socio-economic contribution while minimizing its possible negative impacts, and is committed to promoting tourism as an instrument in achieving the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), geared towards reducing poverty and fostering sustainable development. Besides, it also generates market knowledge, promotes competitive and sustainable tourism policies and instruments, fosters tourism education and training, and works to make tourism an effective tool for development through technical assistance projects in over 100 countries around the world.

■ Priorities

Mainstreaming tourism in the global agenda: advocating the tourism as a driver of socio-economic growth and development, its inclusion as a priority in national and international policies and the need to create a level playing field for the sector to develop and prosper.

Improving tourism competitiveness: exchange, human resources development and the promotion of excellence in areas such as policy and planning, statistics and market trends, sustainable tourism development, marketing and promotion, product development and risk and crisis management.

Promoting sustainable tourism development: sustainable tourism policies and practices which make optimal use of environmental resources, respect the socio-cultural authenticity of host communities and provide socio-economic benefits for all.

Advancing tourism's contribution to poverty reduction and development: Maximizing the contribution of tourism to poverty reduction and achieving the MDGs by making tourism work as a tool for development and promoting the inclusion of tourism in the development agenda.

Fostering knowledge, education and capacity building: education and training, as well as providing networks for knowledge creation and exchange.

Building partnerships: Engaging with the private sector, regional and local tourism organizations, academia and research institutions, civil society and the UN system to build a more sustainable, responsible and competitive tourism sector.

历史告诉我：2012 上海青少年中华文化寻访活动纪实

The History Tells Us: Searching Chinese Culture Among Shanghai Youth

图文 / 于立晴 Written and Photo by YU Liqing

值普天同庆《世界遗产公约》诞辰 40 周年之际，为了向广大青少年传播遗产知识、吸引他们关注遗产发展、培养他们的遗产保护意识，我中心与中国福利会、共青团上海市委、上海市文明办、上海市文广局于今年初联合推出“历史告诉我：2012 上海青少年中华文化寻访系列活动”。历时半年，该活动取得了丰硕成果，并于今年 6 月 1 日在上海市中国福利会少年宫“大理石大厦”举行了中期成果汇报会。参加本活动的学校和学生来自社会不同层面，既有外籍学生，也有民工子弟，这为活动增添了许多意想不到的多元因素，使孩子们的感悟更加丰满。在中期成果汇报会上，参加寻访行动的学校团队用微报告、短剧表演等形式展示了寻访成果。

寻访节选之“回望万国公墓”

万国公墓是上海近代历史的缩影，越过一座座墓碑孩子们看到的是一段段活生生的个人历史，正是每个长眠于此的人生经历使他们透过时间的帷幕看到上海曾经的面貌，体会到上海“海纳百川”的真正含义。

Extracts of Searching — “Looking back at Shanghai International Cemetery”

International Cemetery epitomizes the modern history of Shanghai. For children, each gravestone symbolizes a vivid personal history. It is the life story of those resting here that unveils the curtain of time and shows children the past of Shanghai. It is also their story that teaches children the real meaning of all-embracing Shanghai culture.



At the 40th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention, WHITRAP Shanghai, together with China Welfare Institute, China Communist Youth League Shanghai Committee, Shanghai Civilization Office, and Shanghai Municipal Administration of Culture, Radio, Film & TV, have jointly launched a series of activities entitled “The History Tells Us: Searching Chinese Culture Among Shanghai Youth” earlier this year with a view to popularizing heritage knowledge among the youth and raising their awareness on heritage development and protection. Rich achievements have been yielded so far and a mid-term results reporting conference was held at the Marble Mansion of CWI Children’s Palace in Shanghai on June 1st, 2012. Schools and students participating in the activities come from different background including foreign students, children of migrant rural workers, etc., which adds to the diversity of the activities and enriches students’ perception. At the mid-term conference, various forms like micro-reports and short plays were adopted by school teams to exhibit their results of searching.

寻访节选之“外滩历史告诉我”

外滩承载了上海发展的厚重历史，也凝结了历史的复杂情怀。曾经在这里上演了一幕幕的掠夺、屈辱、抗争，而如今当历史的硝烟散尽外滩摇身变为了上海的城市名片。在这样的历史进程面前，对于外滩的身份转换，孩子们说：

“要记住的不只是耻辱，保留历史警戒世人不要忘记曾经的过错，更提醒我们要勇敢面对，努力改正。”

“最终我们还是守住了这里没有让列强夺去，我为此而骄傲”。

Extracts of Searching — “The Bund tells us”

The Bund has witnessed the profound history of Shanghai and embodied the complicated sentiments of history. Scenes of loots, humiliations and fights were staged here. As the smoke of history clears, the Bund turns into a business card of Shanghai. Faced with the Bund’s identity change in the progress of history, children said, “Don’t just remember the humiliations. History not only reminds people of their past mistakes, but also warns them to face the mistakes bravely and endeavor to amend.”

“I’m so proud that we finally guard the Bund from the plunder of imperialist powers.”

寻访节选之“从徐家汇天主堂讲起”

从一座教堂讲起，在世界宗教发展的背景画卷上勾勒出上海宗教建筑的多元和演变。从一座教堂讲起，从生硬的教科书中跳出，以有趣的方式理解上海的近代发展历史。外籍学生也现身说法，生动介绍了著名的国外教堂和各自国家的宗教习俗。在别开生面的互动中，中外学生都打开了视野，迈出了文化理解与交流的最初步伐。

Extracts of Searching — “Staring from the St. Ignatius Cathedral in Xujiahui”

Starting from a cathedral, the diversity and evolution of religious architectures in Shanghai were introduced against the background of global religious development. Starting from a cathedral and breaking the constraint of textbooks, the modern history of Shanghai was illustrated in an interesting way. Examples were given by foreign students, and famous cathedrals and religious customs in their countries were vividly introduced as well. Horizons of students have been broadened through active interaction, which marks the first step toward cultural understanding and communication.

“城市年轮” 六月校园宣讲活动纪实

Campus Promotion Activities on “Ring of the City” in June 2012

图文 / 凌芸洁 (“城市年轮” 项目负责人, 同济大学建筑与城市规划学院学生)

Written and Photo by Ling Yunzhe (Person-in-charge of the “Ring of the City”, Student of College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University)

今年6月, “城市年轮” 项目团队陆续在上海市第二师范学校附属小学、上海市开鲁新村第二小学和上海市曲阳第四小学开展了以文化遗产保护为主题的校园宣讲活动。

在上海市第二师范学校附属小学, 宣讲的主题围绕中国的文化遗产展开, 重点向小朋友们讲述了北京长城和西安兵马俑的有关知识。课堂上, 我们通过生动形象的描述、充满趣味的游戏让小朋友们加深了对长城的认识, 并通过表演课本剧的形式让孩子们体会到保护长城的重要性。在介绍西安兵马俑时, 我们先播放了一段有关兵马俑的视频, 然后再发放软陶材料教小朋友们制作兵马俑, 孩子们在制作陶艺的过程中, 通过我们的讲解与指导, 在轻松愉悦的氛围中对兵马俑有了更切实的了解。

在上海市开鲁新村第二小学, 宣讲以“外滩上的老房子”为主题, 我们首先图文并茂地向小朋友们讲述了外滩的历史和变迁, 并重点介绍了外滩12号汇丰银行大楼、中山东一路33号英国驻上海总领事馆旧址以及上海人民英雄纪念碑等历史建筑。同时, 我们利用“快速记忆30秒”、“外滩建筑连连看”等互动游戏, 帮助孩子们理解历史建筑和城市遗产的概念。在游戏环节中, 小朋友们表现十分积极, 他们强烈的求知欲与好奇心以及非凡的理解力也让我们印象深刻, 30分钟的宣讲在一片欢笑声中度过。

在上海市曲阳第四小学, 我们以小朋友们熟悉并感兴趣的里弄游戏来引出主题, 并通过互动问答的形式增加参与性与趣味性, 孩子们的表现可圈可点。在知识讲述环节, 我们向小朋友们介绍了里弄的起源和有关知识, 并放映了一些改造后里弄的照片, 如新天地; 在互动游戏环节, 我们准备了6份里弄图片, 开展了“分组拼图比赛”、“寻找图片的不同之处”等游戏, 并对优胜者给予了奖励。通过图片认知游戏, 不仅培养了孩子们的观察力, 也帮助他们加深了对里弄形态、特征、概念、意义的了解, 从而认识到保护里弄的重要性。宣讲历时40分钟, 整个过程轻松而愉快。

六一儿童节当日, 我们的志愿者代表还应邀参与了上海市民办打外外国语小学的儿童节庆祝活动, 代表们作为特邀嘉宾在升旗仪式上向小朋友们致以了节日的祝福并为活动的优胜者颁奖。庆祝活动丰富多彩、气氛热烈, 小朋友们还与志愿者代表们交流了对城市年轮宣讲活动的看法与建议, 也让我们深受启发。

孩子们对知识的热爱与渴求、纯真而质朴的情感以及他们常常带给我们的惊喜与思考, 正是我们一路走来的源动力。宣讲活动中, 我们大学生志愿者不仅是传授方, 也是受授方, 我们在传播文化遗产知识与保护理念的同时, 也在自我学习与沟通交流中获得知识与情感的反哺, 也让我们对“责任”一词有了更深刻的理解。“城市年轮”是一个梦想的舞台, 而我们是灵魂的舞者, 我们将以青春与激情旋转出最灿烂的舞步, 让文化遗产保护之旗帜迎风飘扬! 

In June 2012, with respect to the project of “Ring of the City”, campus promotion on cultural heritage protection has been launched at Primary School Attached to Shanghai No.2 Normal School, Shanghai Kailu No.2 Primary School and Shanghai Quyang No.4 Primary School.

At Primary School Attached to Shanghai No.2 Normal School, the promotion, with the focus on Chinese cultural heritage, introduced the Great Wall in Beijing and terra-cotta warriors in Xi'an. Students' understanding of the Great Wall was enhanced by our vivid description and funny games, and through role playing, they realized how important it is to protect the Great Wall. While introducing the terra-cotta warriors in Xi'an, we showed them a video on terra-cotta warriors first, and then taught them how to make pottery terra-cotta warriors. Students had a great time and their understanding of terra-cotta warriors was further strengthened by our instruction and guidance.



At Shanghai Kailu No.2 Primary School, the promotion was focused on Old Houses on the Bund. First, the history and vicissitudes of the Bund were vividly explained to students with emphasis on historical buildings such as the HSBC Building on No.12, the Bund, former Consulate-General of the United Kingdom on No.33, East Zhongshan No.1 Rd., and Monument to People's Heroes. Then, interactive games including 30 Seconds of Fast Memory and Architectures Link were employed

to improve students' understanding of the concepts of historical buildings and urban heritage. Students actively participated in the games. Their thirst for knowledge, burning curiosity and acuteness of understanding left a deep impression on us, and the 30 minutes of promotion were spent in joy and laughter.



At Quyang No.4 Primary School, we played interesting games about lanes to lead to the theme of promotion. The form of Q&A was adopted to increase the involvement and interest of promotion, in which students performed remarkably. During presentation, we introduced the origin of lanes and showed some pictures of lanes after restoration like Xintiandi. When it came to games, we prepared 6 sets of pictures of lanes to play games like Jigsaw Puzzle and Spot the Differences, and awarded prizes to the winners. Through the games, students' capability of observation, as well as understanding of the forms, features, concepts and significance of lanes, was greatly improved. The 40 minutes of relaxing and pleasant promotion made them realize the importance of protecting lanes.

On June 1st Children's Day, our volunteers visited Shanghai Dayi Foreign Language Primary School at invitation to deliver their greetings and award prizes to winners of celebration activities. During the rich and glamorous celebration, students and volunteers changed views about the promotion of Ring of the City, which greatly inspired us. (Continued on Page 25)

2011 中国城市遗产保护志愿者工作营活动纪实

2011 China Urban Heritage Conservation Volunteer Work Camp

图文 / 阮一家 (青年遗产保护联盟创始人, 同济大学建筑与城市规划学院学生)

Written and Photo by RUAN Yijia (Founder of the Youth Heritage Union, Student of College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University)

一、工作营简介

遗产保护志愿者工作营是面向公众的遗产保护活动,在欧美国家已流行多年,在公众遗产保护教育方面起到很好的作用,同时,也是公众喜爱的参与遗产保护的方式之一。我国遗产保护方兴未艾,公众参与遗产保护的呼声和需求不断高涨,无论从政府、学术界和民众,都希望找到合适的切入点。志愿者工作营通过公众志愿参与遗产保护的劳动的方法,使参与者在修老房子的实际劳动中学习遗产保护的知识,接受传统文化的熏陶。

2011年8月,上海阮仪三城市遗产保护基金会与法国遗产保护志愿者工作营联盟(REMPART)、遗产地政府密切合作,发起并组织了“2011中国城市遗产保护志愿者工作营”。作为中法联合的遗产保护志愿者工作营,工作营的组织者和志愿者均由法方和中方共同组成。来自中国与法国的共12名志愿者在12天的时间里,在当地工匠的指导下,共同修复距离中国山西平遥古城东南约6公里处的梁村积福寺。参与工作营的志愿者没有职业和专业背景的要求,完全自愿报名,因为对遗产保护的兴趣而聚在一起,在12天的工作营中,不同文化背景的人们同吃同住同劳动,我们所修复过的一砖一瓦永远不会被我们的记忆所遗忘,成为了一次难得的国际合作和民间交流活动。同时,整个工作营计划与遗产地政府密切合作,受到当地民众以及媒体的关注,使此次遗产修复工作营成为了一件具有创意性的遗产保护公共事件,吸引了更多的公众参与,有益于整个社会。

作为青年遗产保护联盟的创始人及志愿者,我本人也有幸参与了首次平遥遗产修复工作营的活动,度过了这难忘的12天。此次工作营中,我们与其他志愿者、工匠、村民一起工作、学习和生活。

二、我们的工作营——工作!

“跟师傅学习和体验用古老的建筑技术修建房舍”是我来之前对这次工作营工作的了解,也是被吸引之处。这句简单的话,在工作营期间被实质的内容填充。工作营的12天里,大家做三休一,每日工作约7小时。工作里,每位志愿者把学习和工作的内容从拔草、平整地面、扬石灰、码砖、搬运砖块、拆卸安装脚手架、到和水泥、砌砖、砌瓦等,修建房屋的各项工序逐一体验了一遍。工作的熟练度和质量也日益精进。工作营第一阶段的除草任务经历了两天的时间,我们分工进行拔草、运草、清理场地,不知不觉间就把遍地荒草出去干净,在砌砖时,泥瓦匠师傅反复耐心的让志愿者们尝试着砌砖的记忆,直到熟练之后方才让我们

I. Introduction of the Heritage Conservation Volunteer Work Camp



The Heritage Conservation Volunteer Work Camp is a good way for the public to participate in heritage conservation. It has been popular for years in western countries and performed pretty well in terms of educating the public in heritage conservation. It's also one of the favorite ways of the public to participate in heritage conservation. Now, heritage protection is at a developing stage in China. With the increasing voices and demands of the public to participate in it, the government, academic circles and communities are all eager to find a proper starting point. The Work Camp offers public volunteers opportunities to participate in heritage conservation. Activities like repairing historical buildings enable volunteers to learn heritage conservation knowledge and traditional culture.

In August 2011, initiated and led by Shanghai Ruan Yishan Heritage Foundation, the 2011 China Urban Heritage Conservation Volunteer Work Camp has established close cooperation with Union EMPART and local governments. As a Sino-French heritage conservation volunteer work camp, it has organizers and volunteers from both China and France. Under the guidance of local craftsmen, 12 volunteers have, within 12 days, restored the Jifu Temple in Liang Village, 6km southeast to Pingyao Ancient City, Shanxi Province, China. Without restrictions on profession or major, the activity

enrolls volunteers who are bound together by their common interest in heritage conservation. During the 12 days, people from different background have lived and worked together. Each block of brick is etched deeply in their mind, and the activity proves to be a precious international cooperation and non-governmental exchange. In the meanwhile, the intimate cooperation between the Work Camp program and local government has attracted the attention of local people and media, which turns the activity into a creative public issue of heritage conservation, increases the involvement of the public and benefits the whole society.

As the founder and volunteer of the Youth Heritage Union (YHU), I fortunately participated in the restoration of Pingyao Ancient City and spent 12 unforgettable days working and living with other volunteers, local craftsmen and villagers.

II. Our Work Camp — Work!

“To learn from local craftsmen and try to repair houses with ancient architectural skills.” This was what I had known of the work camp before I came, and also the thing attracting me. The simple sentence was substantiated by our experience in the following days. During the 12 days of work camp, we took one



在建筑的墙面上砌砖。那最可爱的工匠师傅，以其麻利工作的身影和满口可爱的乡音，热情、充满信任地指导我们投入到修复工作中。在我们刚来到积福寺时，梁村的村民纷纷坐在寺庙大殿对面的台阶上看热闹，但随着我们工作的进行，他们也逐渐成为了我们志愿者中的一员，负责我们午餐的女孩儿也会抽空与我们一起搬砖除草。在建筑封顶时，古建队的师傅们依照惯例点燃爆竹庆祝。所有人都站在对面的土堆上观礼，有的志愿者抢着去点爆竹，大家一起分享劳动成果。关于志愿者们的施工水平到底如何？工匠师傅简单地说了两个字：“二级。”“什么二级？二级泥水匠？”他笑着回答：“对的！”。

三、我们的工作营——生活！

我们用7小时工作、用10小时生活，生活间的点滴也深深地感动了我们。每个工作日的午休，都是大家相互交流与游戏的时间。大家吃着可口的食物，学习各自国家、地方的语言和方言，常能听到中国、法国的民族歌曲在积福寺内回荡。每天工作结束后的晚饭都是每个志愿者所期待的。这时，大家交流着一天的感受、偶尔分享地方的自制美食、学习包地道的中国饺子，吃着喷香的面食……志愿者住所周围，好奇的过路人也会驻足，与我们一起分享着志愿者修复工作营的各种经历。还记得平遥CD店的平遥老板，一个纯正的摇滚青年，每日都会等待着我们在工作结束后到店中胡吹海侃。在积福寺的最后一日，志愿者们带来了自己编排的节目与村民一起在村中的古戏台上表演、互动，留下了各自最美好的祝福。

四、我们的工作营——感悟！

我们在这次活动中获得了什么？对于这个问题，每位志愿者的心里都有自己的答案：学会了中国传统的技艺、发现了传统的中国乡村生活、认识了许多朋友、喜欢上了中国传统古建筑、将来想从事相关的职业……相信这些收获在我们每个人的生命历程中都留下了深刻的烙印。另一方面，我们又能为当地创造什么呢？对于当地居民来说，他们得到了更好的生活环境，了解到了文化遗产对于他们生活的重要性，他们与我们成为了朋友，或许在将来也会加入我们……在我看来，我们的付出正是为了他们那幸福的微笑。

如今，在青少年遗产保护教育盛行的当下，我觉得有很多青少年群体愿意并有热情接受青少年遗产保护教育，但这股力量缺少系统地组织。在这个矛盾、复杂、热血的阶段，我觉得青少年最需要的活动有三个特性：自由、公平和单纯。我们不缺乏去修复、去发现、去拯救的地方，但是我们过多看重功利与结果。如果我们能更多地从生活中出发，在简单质朴中寻找活动的题材，那么青少年的遗产保护教育将会变得更加有效，影响范围也会更大。

day off every three workdays. On each workday, we worked 7 hours. Our work covered the whole process of construction including pulling up weeds, finishing the ground, spreading lime, aligning bricks, handling bricks, building and dismantling scaffolds, mixing cement, laying bricks and tiles, etc. As days passed by, the proficiency and quality of our work improved greatly. Pulling up weeds, the first job of the work camp, took us two days. Through division of labor, which included pulling up weeds, handling weeds, and clearing the field, weeds were cleaned up before we knew it. When laying bricks, masons taught us patiently over and over until we were skilled enough to lay bricks on walls of architectures. The excellent



skills, funny accent and enthusiastic instruction of our lovely masons led us confidently into the repair work. In the first days of our arrival at Jifu Temple, people from Liang Village waited at the opposite of the temple just to see how we would work. As our work progressed, they became a member of us. The girl, who cooked lunch for us, helped us handle bricks and clear weeds when she's free. When workers from the ancient construction team set fireworks to celebrate the topping off, all people were standing on the mound opposite. Some of us volunteered to set fireworks, and all people were enveloped in the joy of achievement. When asked about our level of our skills, the craftsman said one simple word, "Two". "Two? A mason of Level Two?" He answered with a smile, "Bingo!"

III. Our Work Camp — Life!

On each workday, 7 hours were spent in work and 10 hours in experiencing life, which impressed us with every moment. During lunch break, we chatted, had delicious food, played games, learned languages from each other and sang Chinese and French folk songs. After a day's work, we looked forward to the supper time, during which experiences of the day

were shared. Once in a while, we would have tasty local dishes like dumplings and noodles. Curious passers-by called on us sometimes and were all carried along by stories of our work camp. I still remember the owner of Pingyao CD shop. He was a fan of rock music. Everyday, he waited at his shop for us to come over and chat with him. On the last day at Jifu Temple, we put on a performance for the villagers, who in turn interacted with us and gave us their best wishes.

IV. Our Work Camp — Perception!

What have we got from the activity? Looking around us, every volunteer has his own understanding: I have learned traditional Chinese skills, got an idea of traditional lifestyles of Chinese villager, made new friends, took to ancient Chinese architectures, found my ideal profession in future, etc. The experience leaves a deep imprint on each of us. However, what have we done for the villagers? Their living environment has been improved. They have understood the importance of cultural heritage. They have made friends with us, and maybe one day in the future, they will join us, etc. It seems to me that all our efforts are to make them laugh happily.



Youth education on heritage conservation is quiet popular currently. Many young people are willing and eager to learn knowledge about heritage conservation. The problem, in my opinion, lies in lacking organization. Activities that cater to the contradiction, complication and passion of youth should be characterized with three features: freedom, fairness and simplicity. There are too many places that need repair, discovery, and rescue. Too much emphasis has been put on utilitarianism and results. If we can proceed from life and seek plain and simple themes of activities, youth education on heritage conservation would be more effective and far-reaching.

世界遗产的“5C”战略目标

5“Cs” Strategic Objectives of World Heritage

作者 / 于立晴 Author / YU Liqing

自《世界遗产公约》诞生以来，如何提高世界遗产的鉴别、保护等工作一直是世界遗产委员会的工作重点。值《世界遗产公约》20年华诞之际（1992年），世界遗产委员会提出了以“5项目的和17项目标”为核心的“战略指南”。之后为加强操作性，世界遗产委员会将这一“战略指南”进一步归纳为三大“战略目标”，即“3C”：增强《世界遗产名录》的可信度（Credibility）、保证世界遗产的有效保护（Conservation）、推进各缔约国有效的能力建设（Capacity Building）。

2002年，世界遗产委员会在第26届世界遗产大会上通过了《布达佩斯》宣言，将通过宣传增强大众对世界遗产保护的认知、参与和支持（Communication）列入到“战略目标”中，正式形成“4C”。5年之后，在2007年举行的世界遗产大会上，新西兰政府倡议在“战略目标”中重视加强社区在《世界遗产公约》实施中的作用（Community），这一倡议得到了世界遗产委员会的认可，由此形成了“5C战略目标”。

根据世界遗产的保存状况、世界遗产的申报情况，世界遗产委员会不断调整其“战略目标”以适应新的发展形势；而反过来，“战略目标”也从长远的角度预见性地调节世界遗产的总体发展态势。近年来，为了持续加强世界遗产的保护，世界遗产委员会在能力建设方面加大了推进力度。

背景资料*

■ 能力建设概念

由此在世界遗产框架下，能力建设可以如下定义：

如果“能力”是指“在可持续的情况下，个人、机构、组织实施职能、解决问题，制定和实现目标”，那么针对世界遗产有效管理的“能力建设”指：

- 提升直接参与遗产保护、管理的人的知识、能力及技能等；
- 通过增加决策者和政策制定者的能力，改善相关的制度体系和实施过程；
- 更灵活地处理遗产及其所在环境的关系，从而通过更具包容性的方法增进彼此的互利互惠。

■ 从培训到能力建设

2012年初，世界遗产能力建设战略正式获得批准，其中提出了一种范式转型，即

Since the development of World Heritage Convention, how to improve the discrimination and conservation of world heritage has always been the focus of World Heritage Committee. At the 20th anniversary (1992) of World Heritage Convention, the “Strategic Guideline” centered on “5 programs and 17 objectives” was developed by World Heritage Committee. Later, with a view to increasing the feasibility of the Guideline, World Heritage Committee summarized it into three “Strategic Objectives”, namely the 3 “Cs”:

- i) to strengthen the Credibility of the World Heritage List;
- ii) to ensure the effective Conservation of World Heritage Properties;
- iii) to promote the development of effective Capacity Building in States Parties.

At its 26th Session in 2002, World Heritage Committee adopted the Budapest Declaration, and to increase public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through Communication was added into the “Strategic Objectives” of 4 “Cs”. 5 years later, at the World Heritage Conference in 2007, the government of New Zealand proposed to enhance the role of Communities in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the “Strategic Objectives”. The proposal was approved by World Heritage Committee and “Strategic Objectives” of 5 “Cs” were developed.

In light of the conservation state and nomination of world heritage sites, World Heritage Committee adjusts its “Strategic Objectives” continuously to meet the demands of new development situations. In turn, “Strategic Objectives” makes forward-looking adjustments to the overall development in the long run. World Heritage Committee has invested a lot in Capacity Building in recent years to enhance the conservation of world heritage sites.

Backgrounds*

■ Concept of Capacity Building

Capacity Building in the World Heritage framework can be defined as follows. If capacity is “the ability of individuals, organizations and societies to perform functions, solve problems, and set and achieve objectives in a sustainable manner” then capacity building for the effective management of World Heritage properties will:

- Strengthen the knowledge, abilities, skills and behavior of people with direct responsibilities for heritage conservation and management,
- Improve institutional structures and processes through empowering decision-makers and policy-makers,
- And introduce a more dynamic relationship between heritage and its context and, in turn, greater reciprocal benefits by a more inclusive approach.

■ From Training to Capacity Building

The World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy was approved in early 2012. It proposes a paradigm shift to step beyond conventional training to embrace a capacity building approach. Current needs demonstrate that the audience for capacity building for World Heritage conservation and management activities is wide, diverse and growing. Creating and strengthening capacities of institutions and of networks that link the heritage sector to wider communities is as much a priority as training of individual practitioners. The result will be stronger organizational frameworks and interfaces between heritage and the wider environment, enabling individuals, including those outside heritage-related professions, to take more effective actions. It is in the context that this strategy marks the shift from a “Global Training Strategy” to a “World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy”, a development which corresponds to the World Heritage Convention and with the World Heritage

超越传统的培训,采用能力建设的方法。目前的保护现状显示世界遗产保护与管理方面能力建设对象范围很广、数量在不断增长,从事的具体工作多种多样。创建并提高机构以及与各遗产地相关者的能力使其推广到社区的各个层面同培训个别遗产保护实施者一样重要,这样有助于加强遗产保护操作层面与其他利益相关者和更广泛意义上的外部环境之间的沟通和协调,使与遗产相关和不相关的专业人士采取更有效的保护措施。基于上述情况,标志着《战略》从“全球培训战略”转化为“世界遗产能力建设战略”,这样的变化也与世界遗产委员会提出的五项战略目标之一的“能力建设”要求相符合。

■ 现状分析

通过对《保护现状报告》的分析显示,世界遗产体系下对能力建设的需求出现了一些新的趋势。通过《报告》中的遗产地案例调查发现,将遗产与其他问题分开会给遗产保护实践带来很大的困难,这就如同将遗产管理决策同外部环境相分离会带来许多困难一样。当遗产地范围内越来越多阻碍遗产地的有效管理因素出现,而领导应变化变化的能力有限时,上述问题变得更为尖锐了。事实上,2008年在调查的158处世界遗产地当中超过100处普遍存在发展、基础设施建设、管理以及法律制定方面的问题。再加上自然以及人为的灾难,这些数据和遗产地事实存在的情况为保护工作拉响了警钟。虽然针对一些个别专业人士开展的技能培训有助于改善现状,但还不够。因此有必要加强法律法规、管理和操作控制的机制建设。而且,大量事实证明遗产关系着社区的可持续、良性发展,因此保护问题不仅仅关系到与其直接相关的保护和管理者,还与更广范围的个体和机构息息相关。

通过调查目前的世界遗产保护需求发现,以下专题需引起关注,包括:

- 降低灾难风险;
- 可持续旅游;
- 遗产影响评估;
- 有效管理;
- 将相关社区及其他利益相关者纳入管理工作;
- 加强国家级的法律及行政的框架体系;
- 进一步推进《世界遗产公约》的普及程度;
- 更好的将世界遗产的保护工作与其他相关的规划机制整合起来。(编辑/李泓)

* 参考文献:

WHC-11/35.COM/9B, Paris, 6 May 2011
(<http://whc.unesco.org/en/documents/106516/>)

Committee's focus on capacity building as one of its five strategic objectives.

■ Situation Analysis

An analysis of the State of Conservation Reports (SoC) reveals some important trends in regard to capacity building needs within the World Heritage system. In looking at the key issues for which properties enter into the SoC process, it becomes clear that problems such as the isolation of heritage concerns from other sectors continues to penalize heritage practice just as isolated heritage management decision-making penalizes the relationship of heritage to its context. This becomes an acute problem when the factors hindering effective management of World Heritage properties come more and more from beyond the confines of the site, and the heritage manager in place, however good, has limited capacity to forge change. Indeed, of the 158 World Heritage properties examined in 2008, over 100 faced both development and infrastructure related issues, as well as problems with management and legislation. Along with an increase in natural and man-made disasters, this data confirms an alarming situation that has already become evident to many in the heritage sector. While training of individual professionals is an important component for improving the situation, it is not enough. There is also a need to strengthen institutions in relation to legislation, governance and the manipulation of resources. Furthermore, with heritage now recognized as having a substantial contribution to make to sustainable development and the well-being of communities, its protection is a concern for a larger group of individuals and organizations, not just those with

direct responsibilities for its conservation and management.

In examining the current needs in regard to the safeguarding of World Heritage, a number of key themes emerge that should be taken in to account. They include:

- Disaster risk reduction;
- Sustainable tourism;
- Heritage impact assessment;
- Management effectiveness;
- Involvement of communities, NGOs, and other stakeholders in the management process;
- Strengthening legal and administrative frameworks at the national level;
- Better awareness of the World Heritage Convention in the general population;
- Better integration of World Heritage processes into other related planning mechanisms. (Editor / LI Hong)

*Reference:

WHC-11/35.COM/9B, Paris, 6 May 2011
(<http://whc.unesco.org/en/documents/106516/>)

(Continued from Page 21)

Students' aspiration for knowledge and genuine feelings often offer us surprises and thoughts, and this is the exact momentum of all our efforts. During the promotion, our volunteers are both the sender and receiver. When we distribute knowledge of cultural heritage sites and their protection, we are also receiving feedback of knowledge

and feelings in self-study and communication, in which our understanding of "Responsibility" is further deepened. Ring of the City is a stage of dreams, and we, as the dancers of soul, will present the best performance with our youth and passion and firmly uphold the flag of cultural heritage protection.



嵩阳书院，中国河南，2009年
Songyang Academy, Henan Province, China, 2009

登封“天地之中”历史建筑群

Historic Monuments of Dengfeng in “The Centre of Heaven and Earth”

编辑 / 何宇梦 刘真 Editor / HE Yumeng LIU Zhen 图片来源 / Photo Source: www.flicker.com

名称：登封“天地之中”历史建筑群

遗产类别：文化景观

所在地：中国河南登封

批准时间：2010

遴选标准：(iii)(vi)

几个世纪以来，作为中国早期的首都之一的登封，虽然它的具体原址无法考证，但是由于它的名字与少室山和太室山这两座嵩山山脉的两座山峰有着密切的联系，因此它也就有了天地之中的说法——据说是唯一准确的天文观测点。嵩山的自然状况满足了成为天地之中的条件，这就让供奉嵩山成为了皇帝巩固其权利的一种方式。

因此，这里多少也有了另外三层的含义：从天文角度，天地之中是陆权国家的一个合适的首都位置；嵩山，作为天地之中的象征，也就自然地成为了皇家祭祀的重要场所，来巩固他们在人间的权利。而登封附近的建筑群，则是采用最高的建筑标准修建的，其中很多还是由皇帝亲自委派，借此来加大他们在登封地区的影响力。

从整体而言，“天地之中”涵盖了几部分建筑，除了世界遗产提名中涉及的地点和与山脉有关的建筑（中岳庙、太室阙和少室阙）之外，还包括了用于勘测天文的观星台，以及该区域的其他辅助建筑。

Nomination: Historic Monuments of Dengfeng in “The Centre of Heaven and Earth”

Category: Cultural Landscape

Location: Dengfeng, Henan Province, P.R. China

Date of Inscription: 2010

Criteria: (iii)(vi)

For many centuries Dengfeng, one of the early capitals of China whose precise location is unknown, but whose name is now associated with an area to the south of Mount Shaoshi and Mount Taishi, two peaks of Mount Songshan, came to be associated with the concept of the centre of heaven and earth – the only point where astronomical observations were considered to be accurate. The natural attribute of the centre of heaven and earth was seen to be Mount Songshan and worship of Mount Songshan was used by the Emperors as a way of reinforcing their power.

The three ideas do therefore converge to some extent: the centre of heaven and earth in astronomical

terms is used as a propitious place for a capital of terrestrial power, and Mount Songshan as the natural symbol of the centre of heaven and earth is used as the focus for sacred rituals that reinforce that earthly power. The buildings that clustered around Dengfeng were of the highest architectural standards when built and many were commissioned by Emperors. They thus reinforced the influence of the Dengfeng area.

Some of the sites in the nominated area relate closely to the mountain (Zhongyue Temple, Taishi Que and Shaoshi Que); the Observatory is very clearly associated with the astronomical observations made at the centre of heaven and earth, while the remainder of the

标准 (iii): 天地之中这个天文概念与皇权有很大的关系，因为它是非常适合建都的地方，同时由于它的拥有嵩山山脉，使之与许多的庆典及仪式联系在了一起。这一系列的性质反应了它在影响力和祈求庇护方面的重要意义。

标准 (vi): 神圣的或世俗的建筑结构集结于登封地区，反映了天地之中这个传统理念的稳固而持久。这里作为举行皇家祭祀的圣山历史已有1500年之久，对中华文化有着突出的重要性。而且佛教的建筑，也在这里与圣山形成了共生的关系。🏯

(来源: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1305>)

世界遗产委员会评语:

位于中国河南省的嵩山，被认为是具有神圣意义的中岳。在海拔1500米的嵩山脚下，距河南省登封市不远，有8座占地共40平方公里的建筑群，其中包括三座汉代古阙，以及中国最古老的道教建筑遗址——中岳庙、周公测景台与登封观星台等等。这些建筑物历经九个朝代修建而成，它们不仅以不同的方式展示了天地之中的概念，还体现了嵩山作为虔诚的宗教中心的力量。登封历史建筑群是古代建筑中用于祭祀、科学、技术及教育活动的最佳典范之一。

[Remarks from the World Heritage Committee]

Mount Songshan is considered to be the central sacred mountain of China. At the foot of this 1500 metre high mountain, close to the city of Dengfeng in Henan province and spread over a 40 square-kilometre circle, stand eight clusters of buildings and sites, including three Han Que gates - remains of the oldest religious edifices in China, temples, the Zhougong Sundial Platform and the Dengfeng Observatory. Constructed over the course of nine dynasties, these buildings are reflections of different ways of perceiving the centre of heaven and earth and the power of the mountain as a centre for religious devotion. The historical monuments of Dengfeng include some of the best examples of ancient Chinese buildings devoted to ritual, science, technology and education.

buildings were built in the area perceived to be the centre of heaven and earth – for the status that this conferred.

Criterion (iii): The astronomical idea of the centre of heaven and earth is strongly linked with the idea of imperial power, with the propitiousness of establishing capitals at the centre of heaven and earth, and with its natural attribute, Mount Songshan and the ceremonies and ritual associated with it. The serial property reflects the significance of the area in terms of prestige and patronage.

Criterion (vi): The concentration of sacred and secular structures in the Dengfeng area reflects the strong and persistent tradition of the centre of heaven and earth linked to the sacred mountain which sustained imperial sacrifices and patronage over 1500 years and became of outstanding significance in Chinese culture. The Buddhist structures came to have a symbiotic relationship with the sacred mountain.

(Source: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1305>)



登封观星台，中国河南，2011年
Dengfeng Observatory, Henan Province, China, 2011



中岳庙，中国河南，2008年
Zhongyue Temple, Henan Province, China, 2008

活动预告

Forthcoming

中国历史城镇管理官员中法高级培训班——2012 届贵州省文化遗产保护管理官员特别培训班

2012 年 9 月 15 日至 10 月 7 日，
中国上海和法国

中国历史城镇管理官员中法高级培训班是由上海同济城市规划设计学院、我中心和法国文化部夏乐高等学院和中国当代建筑观察站联合举办。从 2005 年至 2011 年来，已成功举办了五届培训班。在 2012 年 9 月 15 日至 10 月 7 日，该课程将专门针对 20 位来自贵州省的文化遗产保护管理官员展开培训。它将包括两个阶段：第一阶段在同济大学举行，期间将进行为期三天的课程项目，由城市规划设计学院的教授为学员授课。第二阶段为为期 21 天的考察学习，学员将同法国文化部以及当地文化遗址的高管们分享经验心得。

亚洲地区性世界遗产会议

2012 年 9 月 17 日至 22 日，中国上海

为了让一些处在特定地区的专家们也能了解到世界遗产公约的理念和方法，令世界遗产公约能够得到更有效的执行，我中心与相关咨询机构联合组织了这次亚洲地区性世界遗产会议。本次会议为期一周，旨在提高亚太地区文化与自然方面的遗产专家在履行世界遗产公约的能力、加强咨询机构在该地区的技术网络、以及增进文化与自然遗产专家之间的合作与交流。

传播传统技艺人才资源发展会议： 各国在绘画、着色及装潢领域的方法及应用

2012 年 11 月 27 日至 29 日，日本奈良

本次会议的主题为“传统技术传承人才培养”系列会议的第三次会议，由我中心还与奈良 ACCU 共同举办。会议主要考察了不同国家对如文化遗产修复等方面的制度，希望通过对这些具有实际意义又兼具物质与非物质文化遗产发展眼光的宏观制度的研究，来应对传统技艺在子孙后代中的传承与延续方面的挑战。今年会议的分议题将探讨绘画、着色及装潢。

2012 Sino-French Advanced Training for Administration Officials of Chinese Historic Cities & Towns from Guizhou Province

15 September–7 October 2012, Shanghai and France

Sino-French Advanced Training for Administration officials of Chinese Historical Cities and Towns is organized by Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning & Design Institute (TJUPDI), WHITRAP Shanghai, Ecole de Chaillot and observatoire de l'Architecture de la Chine Contemporaine under the direction of French Ministry of Culture. From 2005 till 2011, five sessions have already been successfully organized. In 2012 from 15 September to 7 October, this training program will be dedicated specially to 20 administration officials in charge of Cultural Heritage Conservation in Guizhou Province. The training will consist of two phases: phase one is to be held in Tongji University, including a three-day course lectured by professors from the College of Architecture and Urban Planning; phase Two will last 21 days in France, during which experience will be shared by senior officials from French Ministry of Culture and local cultural sites.

Regional World Heritage Workshop for Asia

17–22 September 2012, Shanghai, China

Considering the need to support professionals from certain geographical to gain wider knowledge and understanding of the World Heritage Convention's concepts and processes, in particular in regard to the potential to provide support to the work towards a more effective implementation of the World Heritage Convention, WHITRAP and the Advisory Bodies cooperate to organize a Regional World Heritage Workshop for Asia. This one week workshop aims at enhancing the capacity of cultural and natural heritage professionals from the Asia on processes related to the implementation of the World Heritage Convention; strengthen the technical networks of the Advisory Bodies in this region; and enhance communication and collaboration between cultural and natural heritage professionals.

Conference on Human Resources Development for the Transmission of Traditional Skills: National Approaches and their Application to Painting/Coloring and Decoration

27–29 November 2012, Nara, Japan

This conference is the third session of a series of conferences with the general theme of “Human Resources Development for the Transmission of Traditional Skills”, which is co-organized by WHITRAP Shanghai and ACCU Nara. It aims to highlight the challenges involved in transmitting traditional skills and materials to posterity, by looking at different national systems including their legislation for repairing cultural heritage, focusing on levels of overall maintenance and actual operations at work sites, while taking a comprehensive view of both tangible and intangible cultural heritage. The sub-theme of this year's conference would be painting/coloring and decoration.

历史性城市景观国际学术研讨会 2012年10月12日至13日, 中国上海

2011年联合国教科文组织大会通过了《关于历史性城市景观的建议书》, 这是联合国教科文组织近35年来首次颁布与城市历史环境有关的建议书。为推动中国城市遗产保护并讨论该建议书在中国社会经济背景下的应用, 我中心定于2012年10月12日至13日在上海同济大学举办首届“历史性城市景观国际学术研讨会”。

会议目标包括:

一、 诠释《关于历史性城市景观的建议书》的内容及其在复杂的城市保护与发展项目中的潜在作用;

二、 在理论与实践层面对历史性城市景观的管理进行探讨;

三、 拟定行动计划纲要草案, 并研讨符合中国语境的实施方案;

四、 讨论包括联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心在内的机构在历史性城市景观保护、管理、研究、教育以及培训方面所能发挥的作用。

International Conference on Historic Urban Landscape 12–13 October 2012, Shanghai, China

In 2011, UNESCO's General Conference adopted a new international instrument to assist in achieving conservation-driven urban development control: the new Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape, which is the first such instrument on the historic urban environment issued by UNESCO in 35 years. In order to introduce this new Recommendation to China and to discuss its application in the Chinese socio-economic context, WHITRAP Shanghai will organize an International Conference on Historic Urban Landscape on 12 to 13 October 2012 in Shanghai, China, with its objectives includes:

1. To present the 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape – its contents, rationale & potential in complex projects of urban conservation & development;

2. To explore the management of the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) in terms of theory and practice;

3. To present the accompanying HUL Draft Action Plan, and to discuss the modalities of implementation in a Chinese context;

4. To discuss the roles needs to be played by the organizations including WHITRAP in the fields of HUL conservation, management, research, education and training.

中国传统戏场建筑研究学术交流会 2012年12月, 中国上海

我国在传统戏场建筑方面已经开展了大量研究, 我中心拟于2012年12月中下旬在上海(或北京)举行一次学术报告会。会议将邀请专家学者共同探讨交流中国传统戏场建筑研究的经验, 会议涉及历史文化遗产保护、整理、继承、发扬, 和建筑技术等多方面内容。会后将对所有参会论文编辑出版论文集。会议筹备组联系人: 李燕宁, 电子信箱: 13816133634@163.com。

Research and Academic Exchange Meeting for Architectures of Chinese Traditional Drama December 2012, Shanghai, China

Considering there are a number of researches regarding to architectures of Chinese traditional drama have been conducted, forcing on this topic, an academic report will be intended to hold at Shanghai (or Beijing) in December, 2012. Experts is invited to present at the meeting, discussing experiences on the study of the Chinese traditional theatricals buildings. The contents of the discussion are various, including the conservation, rearranging, inheriting, developing and architectural techniques of the historical cultural heritages. All the references will be collected and edited into a proceeding afterwards. The contact person Mr. LI Yanning, Email: 13816133634@163.com

2012年文化遗产灾害风险管理国际培训班 2012年9月8日至22日, 日本京都、神户、东北(日本)

文化遗产灾害风险管理课程将于2012年9月8日-9月22日在京都、神户、东北(日本)开始授课。主题为“从灾后重建到风险防范与降低——历史城区的可持续性”。文化遗产的灾后重建是一个极其艰难和漫长的过程, 它不仅涉及到遗产的维修和恢复, 更关乎与民众生活紧密相关的有形与无形遗产的复苏和再创造。同时, 它也是一个机会, 通过旨在对历史地区进行全面风险管理及可持续发展的综合方法, 将适当的缓解措施贯彻到政策, 规划以及科技的层面上, 以达到减少未来灾害风险的目的。详情请见 <http://www.ritsumeigcoe.jp/heritagerisknet.dmuch/itc/index.html>。

International Training Course on Disaster Risk Management of Cultural Heritage 2012 8–22 September 2012, Kyoto, Kobe, Tohoku (Japan)

The course on Disaster Risk Management of Cultural Heritage will be held on 8–22 September 2012 on Kyoto, Kobe, Tohoku (Japan). The theme of it is 'From Recovery to Risk Reduction for Sustainability of Historic Areas. Post-disaster recovery of cultural heritage is an extremely difficult and long process that involves not only repair and restoration but also revival and recreation of tangible and intangible heritage that is closely connected to people's lives. However at the same time, it is also an opportunity to reduce risks of future disasters by putting in place mitigation measures at policy, planning and technological levels through an integrated approach aimed at comprehensive risk management and sustainable development of historic areas. The details please refer to <http://www.ritsumeigcoe.jp/heritagerisknet.dmuch/itc/index.html>.

悉尼歌剧院 Sydney Opera House

编辑 / 刘卓奇 刘真 Editor/LIU Zhuoqi LIU Zhen

名称: 悉尼歌剧院
遗产类别: 文化遗产
所在地: 澳大利亚悉尼市
批准时间: 2007
遴选标准: (i)

Nomination: Sydney Opera House
Category: Cultural Heritage
Location: Sydney, Australia
Date of Inscription: 2007
Criteria: (i)



悉尼歌剧院坐落在悉尼港的贝尼朗岬角 (Bennelong Point)，邻近皇家植物园与悉尼海港大桥。早在 1957 年，悉尼歌剧院的设计者丹麦建筑师约恩·乌松，就因此方案获得了国际评审团的嘉奖，他的方案开创了一种全新的建筑结构。

该建筑是由三组巨大的壳片组成，镶嵌在一个大型的基座上，周边环境环绕着让行人走动的露台。两组壳片覆盖了两个主要的演出场所，即音乐厅和歌剧厅。第三组壳片远眺悉尼湾，设计成一个餐厅。两个主厅并排放置，形成一个轴线略微倾斜的南北走向。观众席在北部高处由基座分隔开，面朝南方城市的方向，而舞台则是设置在它们与入口之间。最高的壳状屋顶有 20 层楼高。壳结构覆盖了将近两公顷的区域，而整个建筑的面积约为六公顷。这个建筑体包括了超过 1000 间房间，其中绝大多数在基座上，这也是这个演艺中心所有的技术功能所在。

标准 (i): 悉尼歌剧院是二十世纪一项伟大的建筑工程。它代表了包括建筑形式和结构设计的多股创新力量。悉尼歌剧院不但是一个精心设置成一个壮观的水上景观的伟大城市雕塑，也是一个举世闻名的标志性建筑。

世界遗产委员会评语:

悉尼歌剧院构成了二十世纪建筑学的一个杰作。它的重要性是基于其无与伦比的设计与施工；其卓越的工程成就、技术创新、和地理位置使之成为一个世界闻名的建筑。这是一个大胆而富有远见的尝试，对于二十世纪晚期浮现的建筑学有着持久的影响。乌松最初的设计理念和独特的建筑方法为推动了由建筑师、工程师与工人形成的集体创造。这项设计也别出生面地解读和回应了悉尼港的周边环境。悉尼歌剧院的突出普遍价值在于它在结构工程和建筑技术上所取得的成就。它是一个伟大的艺术纪念碑，是一个代表性的建筑，并得到了全社会的认可。

(来源: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/166>)

The Sydney Opera House is situated at the tip of a prominent peninsula projecting into Sydney Harbour (known as Bennelong Point) and within close proximity to the Royal Botanic Gardens and the Sydney Harbour Bridge. In 1957, when the project of the Sydney Opera House was awarded by an international jury to Danish architect Jørn Utzon, it marked a radically new approach to construction.

The architectural form comprises three groups of interlocking vaulted 'shells', set upon a vast terraced platform ('the podium') and surrounded by terrace areas that function as pedestrian concourses. The two main shell structures cover the two main performance venues, known as the Concert Hall and Opera Theatre. The third set of shells that overlooks Sydney Cove was designed specially to house a restaurant. The two main halls are arranged side by side, oriented north-south with their axes slightly inclined. The auditoria are carved out of the high north end of the podium so that they face south, towards the city, with the stage areas positioned between them and the entrance foyers. The tallest shell reaches the height of a 20-storey building above the water. The shell structures cover nearly two hectares and the whole property is nearly six hectares. The complex includes more than 1000 rooms, most of which are located within the podium, as are virtually all the technical functions of the performing arts centre.

Criterion (i): The Sydney Opera House is a great architectural work of the 20th century. It represents multiple strands of creativity, both in architectural form and

structural design, a great urban sculpture carefully set in a remarkable waterscape and a world famous iconic building.

Remarks from the World Heritage Committee:

The Sydney Opera House constitutes a masterpiece of the 20th century architecture. Its significance is based on its unparalleled design and construction; its exceptional engineering achievements and technological innovation and its position as a world-famous icon of architecture. It is a daring and visionary experiment that has had an enduring influence on the emergent architecture of the late 20th century. Utzon's original design concept and his unique approach to building gave impetus to a collective creativity including architects, engineers and builders. The design represents an extraordinary interpretation and response to the setting in Sydney Harbour. The Sydney Opera House is of outstanding universal value for its achievements in structural engineering and building technology. The building is a great artistic monument and an icon, accessible at society as large.

(Source: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/166>)



悉尼歌剧院，澳大利亚，2009 年
Sydney Opera House, Australia, 2009
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