

NEWSLETTER



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



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总编 周俭
主编 邵雨
执行主编 刘真
助理编辑 杨丽莎 陈佩瑜
石楠 王加可
蔡胜丹
翻译 裴洁婷 李泓
张卓 杨丽莎
陈佩瑜
审校 刘真 张卓
发行 裴洁婷
美术编辑 何钟秀

Editorial Director: ZHOU Jian
Editor-in-Chief: SHAO Yong
Managing Editor: LIU Zhen
Assistant Editors: YANG Lisha CHEN Pei Yu
SHI Nan WANG Jiaki
CAI Shengdan
Translators: PEI Jieting LI Hong
ZHANG Zhuo YANG Lisha
CHEN Pei Yu
Proofreading: LIU Zhen ZHANG Zhuo
Publishing: PEI Jieting
Design: HE Zhongxiu

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中心简介

Introduction



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

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 Pacific Region (WHITRAP) is a Cat-
egory II institute under the auspices of UNESCO. It
was the first international organization in the field
of world heritage to be established in a develop-
ing country. Mandated by the States Parties of the
World Heritage Convention and other States Par-
ties of UNESCO, the institute was founded to pro-
mote the conservation and development of World
Heritage in 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 complex-
es, 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 resto-
ration techniques.

遗产影响评估国际培训课程

International Training Course on Heritage Impact Assessments

文 / Sabina Cioboata 裴洁婷 Written by Sabina Cioboata and PEI Jieting

2016年10月18日至27日,由我中心和国际文化财产保护与修复研究中心 (ICCRROM) 合作举办的遗产影响评估培训班在菲律宾维甘古城成功举行。这是该主题的第三届国际培训班,前两届于2012年和2014年分别在中国丽江古城和都江堰举办。培训旨在为亚太地区制定遗产影响评估的培训战略和标准化方法。该系列培训是依据我中心和ICCRROM之间的谅解备忘录所开展的活动之一,重点是构建起亚太地区能力建设活动的合作框架。

近年来,联合国教科文组织世界遗产委员会指出了在世界遗产地所进行的各类开发活动及其带来的众多威胁,这些威胁将可能损害遗产地突出的普遍价值的特征。这些活动往往包括:基础设施建设、新建筑的建造、城市更新、土地利用方式的变化以及过度的旅游开发等不当和欠考量的行为。为了充分评价这些活动对遗产地的潜在影响,世界遗产委员会呼吁制定一种由环境影响评价过程延伸而来,直接针对文化遗产及其突出的普遍价值进行分析的方法。根据国际影响评价协会的定义,遗产影响评估(HIA)是“对当前或拟定的发展政策或行动将对社区文化生活、制度和资源可能产生的影响进行识别、预测、评估和传达,并将调查结果和结论纳入规划和决策的过程,以期减轻不利影响并强化积极结果。”为满足世界遗产委员会的要求,同时考虑到各类文化遗产地的从业人员在HIA运用方面的迫切需求,我中心和ICCRROM围绕这一主题在菲律宾的维甘古城举办了第三次国际培训。

来自亚太地区、欧洲和阿拉伯地区10个国家的12位学员参与并完成了本次培训,他们分别来自中国、埃及、斐济、印度、蒙古、黑山、缅甸、荷兰、菲律宾和新加坡。他们均为遗产管理和保护领域的专业人士,拥有包括建筑、城市规划、考古、遗产保护、经济和文化管理等在内的不同专业背景。联合国教科文组织高级顾问 Richard Engelhardt 先生、遗

The third session of the Heritage Impact Assessment Training Course, a collaboration between WHITRAP and ICCROM, took place at the Vigan Culture and Trade Center, in the Historic City of Vigan, the Philippines, between 18th – 27th October 2016. The course was preceded by two previous sessions on the same theme, which took place in 2012 and 2014 in Lijiang and Dujiangyan, China, aiming to develop a training strategy and standardized methodology for HIA in Asia and the Pacific. The series of workshops was an endeavor carried out under the Memorandum of Understanding between WHITRAP and ICCROM, centered on establishing a framework of cooperation for capacity building activities in the Asia and the Pacific Region.

In recent years the UNESCO World Heritage Committee has identified a considerable number of threats from various types of development activities at World Heritage properties, which have the potential of impacting adversely on the attributes that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). These activities include infrastructure developments, new buildings, urban renewal, changes to land use and excessive tourism, some of which are often inappropriate and acontextual. In order to evaluate satisfactorily the potential impacts, the World Heritage Committee has called for the development of an approach derived from the process of Environmental Impact Assessments, directly tailored at analyzing cultural heritage sites and their OUV. Therefore, as defined by the International Association of Impact Assessment, HIA is

a “process of identifying, predicting, evaluating and communicating the probable effects of a current or proposed development policy or action on the cultural life, institutions and resources of communities, then integrating the findings and conclusions into the planning and decision making process, with a view to mitigating adverse impacts and enhancing positive outcomes.” Meeting the demands of the Committee, and considering the growing need for practitioners to utilize HIA for a vast range of cultural heritage sites, the third workshop on this theme was organized by WHITRAP – ICCROM in Vigan, The Philippines.

Twelve participants from ten different countries representing the Asia-Pacific region, Europe and the Arab World, completed the course, coming from China, Egypt, Fiji, India, Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Netherlands, Philippines and Singapore. The participants were leading professionals in the field of heritage management and conservation, with diverse backgrounds such as architecture, urban planning, archaeology, heritage conservation, economics and cultural management. The resource persons who shared their knowledge and expertise in the field consisted of Mr. Richard Engelhardt, UNESCO senior advisor, Ms. Pamela Rogers, heritage consultant, Ms. Luisa de Marco, representing ICOMOS and Ms. Katri Lisitzin, representing ICCROM. They have a vast experience in the field of heritage and environmental impact assessments, having lead and participated in numerous international projects and having been instrumental in



Richard Engelhardt 的讲座
Lecture by Richard Engelhardt



Pamela Rogers 的讲座
Lecture by Pamela Rogers



Katri Lisitzin 的讲座
Lecture by Katri Lisitzin

产顾问 Pamela Rogers 女士、以及分别代表 ICCROM 和 ICOMOS 的 Katri Lisitzin 女士和 Luisa de Marco 女士参与了本次培训授课，并分享了各自在遗产影响评估领域的专业知识和经验。他们在遗产和环境影响评价领域有着丰富的经验，也主导和参与过众多国际项目，并对近几年遗产影响评估方法论的体系化和进一步细化做出了贡献。作为本次活动的主办方，维甘市政府以及众多当地的专业人士和专家也为当地的案例研究提供了宝贵的信息和见解。

本次课程包含彼此关联的三个方面：首先，通过一系列的讲座介绍遗产影响评估的理论背景，旨在概述实施遗产影响评估的方法和原则。其次，学员通过各自的案例介绍以及定期的圆桌讨论分享知识和经验。最后，要求学员针对维甘的三个案例分别进行考察，通过小组练习鼓励学员把培训中所学到的理论框架应用于专业实践中。

在培训过程中，Richard Engelhardt 和 Pamela Rogers 以“HIA 全球概述”和“HIA 过程的关键要素”两个主题开启了一系列讲座，首先简要介绍了 HIA 的意义和作用，包括：确保文化在社区中的延续性以及社区发挥持续的重要意义、并保护文化资源免遭过度利用、滥用和退化等。之后，他们对“HIA 方法论”进行了概述，并详细解释了 HIA 的过程，包括：“筛选、委托项目范围界定、资料研读、额外的数据收集、重要性评估、威胁识别、影响评估、建模/选项评估、缓解措施和监测方案、报告/审查/批准、对缓解措施的监督、监测报告以及最终归档”。最后，他们对“HIA 的职业操守”进行了探讨。Katri Lisitzin 首先做了题为“理解突出的普遍价值”的讲座，强调了要把突出的普遍价值的陈述和遗产地价值的评估作为实施 HIA 的重要基线。之后，她又在另一场题为“理解变化和过程”的讲座中把 HIA 作为一种实现专业以及符合道德的决策过程的参与式规划工具进行了分析。作为对 HIA 相关背景和方法论的补充，Luisa de Marco 则对遗产影响评估领域最重要的一份文件“ICOMOS 关于遗产影响评估的指南”中阐述的基本原则以及该文件的重要性做了阐释。

在后半部分的培训中，学员被分为三个小组进行独立的案例研究工作，并在最后一天向维甘市政府及其他学员进行了成果汇报。维甘作为亚洲地区保存最好的西班牙殖民城镇，融合了欧洲和拉丁美洲的建筑和文化元素，于 1999 年被列入联合国教科文组织世界遗产名录。目前，维甘正面临快速的经济增长，各类开发计划的挑战随之而来并威胁着遗产地的突出的普遍价值。因此，每个小组被委以一项 HIA

the systematization and refinement of an HIA methodology in recent years. As host of the event, the City Government of Vigan alongside numerous local professionals and experts provided valuable information and insight on the local case study.

The course structure was centered on three closely linked aspects: firstly, providing the theoretical background on Heritage Impact Assessments through a series of lectures aimed at outlining the methodology and principles of carrying out HIAs; secondly, sharing knowledge and experience through participant presentations and through fruitful roundtable discussions that took place regularly; thirdly, participants were encouraged to apply the acquired theoretical framework in professional practice through a group exercise, by being asked to carry out Heritage Impact Assessments on three case studies in Vigan.

Resource persons Richard Engelhardt and Pamela Rogers lectured on the “Global Overview of HIA” and “Key Elements of the HIA Process”, outlining the role of HIA in: 1. Ensuring the continuity and continued relevance of culture in the community and 2. Protecting cultural assets from exploitation, misuse and degradation. The series of following lectures provided a “Methodology Overview”, and followed with a detailed outline of the HIA Process, including: “Screening,

Scoping Commissioning, Desk-Based Study, Additional Data Collection, Significance Evaluation, Threat Identification, Impact Assessment, Modeling/Evaluation of Options, Mitigation and Monitoring Plan, Report/Review/Approval, Mitigation Monitoring, Monitoring Report and finally Archiving”. The final lecture addressed “Ethics in Carrying out HIAs”. Katri Lisitzin opened the lecture series with a presentation on “Understanding the Outstanding Universal Value”, highlighting the need to address the Statement of OUV and assess the value of heritage sites as a crucial baseline for carrying out an HIA. Later, she analyzed HIA as a participatory planning tool for professional, ethical decision-making processes in a lecture on “Understanding the Change and Process”. The background and methodology of HIA was supported by the presentation of Luisa de Marco on the basic principles and implications of the “ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments”, a key document in the field.

In the second half of the training, in order to complete the case study exercise, participants were divided into three groups which worked independently for three days. The outcomes of the group work were presented to other participants and to City Government of Vigan authorities at the end of the course. Inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in



小组讨论
Group work



小组讨论
Group work



Luisa de Marco 的点评
Comments by Luisa de Marco



集体照
Group photo

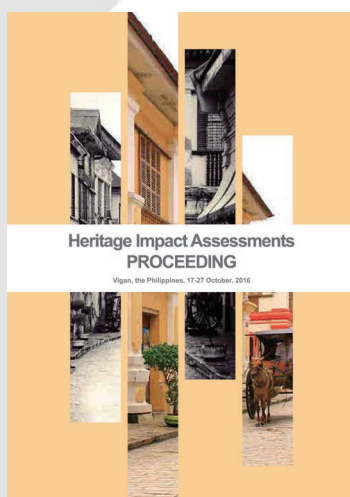
评估案例，这些案例都基于维甘当前面临的问题，是对现实情况的模拟。第一组关注的是缓解维甘古城内交通拥堵的策略，并兼顾文化遗产的保护。他们重点评估的项目包括一个正在建设中的多层停车场以及一项计划中的靠近历史区域的辅路工程。第二组集中考量当地的旅游活动和场馆建设，这也是该地区城市复兴和经济增长的主要战略之一，学员的评估对象包括在保护区外建设的“文化主题公园”、环河游览线路的恢复和每年急剧增长的节日数量。第三组集中于维甘当地的酒店发展战略，特别是对当地众多祖屋进行的适应性再利用、以及为建造一系列服务于旅游业的大型设施而对保护区以外的区划进行调整的提案等所具有的潜在风险。各小组都需要运用课程过程中所学到的知识来实施HIA过程，包括数据收集（访谈、调查、实地考察、文化绘图等）、遗产地价值评估、潜在威胁的识别及其影响分析、以及缓解措施和监测计划的制定。为了更好地支持数据的收集，本次培训班还在课外时间安排学员参加当地活动，体验了维甘拉尼格节的部分活动，并在当地专家的指导下进行了一系列实地考察活动。在课程的结尾，授课专家对学员的数据收集工作表示了肯定，称赞他们能把学到的HIA方法深入用于案例研究之中，并以系统化的方式做了成果报告。出席旁听的维甘市政府代表也仔细记录了各小组针对案例提出了一些建议。

在最终的课程评估环节，学员纷纷表示从课程中收获良多，不仅树立了在未来工作中运用HIA方法的信心，还深刻理解了确认遗产地价值和属性、实施文化地图绘制、以及参与性和战略规划方法对遗产保护的重要意义。总体而言，遗产影响评估培训课程为我中心和维甘市政府之间建立了有效的合作平台。今后，WHITRAP还将通过能力建设项目，并与专家和相关国际机构共同合作，继续支持遗产影响评估方法的体系化发展。

1999 as the best-preserved example of a planned Spanish colonial town in Asia, fusing architectural and cultural elements from China, Europe, and Latin America, Vigan is now facing rapid economic growth which brings challenging development proposals that endanger the OUV of the site. Therefore, each group was assigned a different HIA Commissioning Brief based on existing issues facing Vigan and thus simulating a real-life situation. The first group focused on strategies for alleviating traffic congestion while simultaneously considering the preservation of cultural heritage. The focal development projects that this group had to assess consisted primarily of a multi-story parking building currently undergoing construction, and a proposed bypass road in close proximity to the historic center. The second group focused on the development of Vigan's tourism-related events and venues, as one of the city's principal regeneration and economic growth strategies. This study considered a number of tourism-related projects, respectively the development of a 'Cultural Theme Park' to be constructed outside the protected area, the revitalization of the Vigan Heritage Cruise, and a drastic increase in the number of annual festivals. The third group focused on the Vigan hotel development strategy, with particular attention given to the risks of adaptive re-use of ancestral houses and the proposal to adjust zoning outside the protected areas in order to construct a series of purpose-built large-scale tourist facilities. All groups were required to carry out the HIA process learned during the course by collecting data (interviews, surveys, site visits, cultural mapping etc.), assessing

the values of the site, identifying the potential threats and analyzing their impacts, as well as devising mitigation and monitoring plans. To support the data-collection process trainees participated in extracurricular activities represented by events that were part of the 2016 Vigan Raniag Festival, and were given site visit tours guided by local experts. Following their presentations, all groups were commended by the resource persons for their extensive efforts in data-collection, and their thorough attempts at following the HIA methodology and presenting the information in a systematic manner. The work also resulted in a set of interesting mitigation measures, which were carefully recorded by the City Government representatives present.

During the evaluation session, participants revealed that they not only became confident with utilizing the HIA methodology in their future work, but also learned extensively about the importance of identifying site values and attributes, of carrying out cultural mapping, as well as of participatory and strategic planning for heritage conservation. Overall, the HIA Training Course established the platform for a fruitful collaboration between WHITRAP and the City Government of Vigan. In the future, WHITRAP aims to continue supporting the systematization and development of the Heritage Impact Assessment methodology, through capacity building programmes and partnerships with experts and relevant international institutions.



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文 / 张卓 译 / 裴洁婷 张卓 Written by ZHANG Zhuo Translated by PEI Jieting and ZHANG Zhuo

大运河与海上丝绸之路国际学术研讨会在中国扬州举行

2016年11月19日至20日扬州市人民政府、我中心和北京大学考古文博学院在中国江苏省扬州市共同举办“大运河与海上丝绸之路国际学术研讨会”。来自7个国家的28位学者，围绕着大运河与海上丝绸之路这个主题，就世界和区域历史背景下的海上丝绸之路，海上贸易的主要商品种类陶瓷器及相关问题，佛教在中国及东亚的传播，大运河和海上丝绸之路的节点城市扬州及其相关问题，大运河和海上丝绸之路“申遗”及遗产保护问题这五个专题进行了学术交流。这次“大运河与海上丝绸之路国际学术研讨会”是一次专业性很强的线性遗产和文化线路的研讨会，学术交流的主题从陆上丝绸之路集中到了海上丝绸之路，并对连接陆上与海上丝绸之路的大运河及其相关遗产。从不同的相关学科和地域视角进行了分享和对话。

International Academic Seminar of the Grand Canal and the Maritime Silk Road Held in Yangzhou

Jointly organized by Yangzhou Municipal People's Government, WHITRAP and the School of Archaeology and Museology of Peking University, the International Academic Seminar of the Grand Canal and the Maritime Silk Road took place in Yangzhou City of Jiangsu Province on November 19th-20th, 2016. 28 scholars from 7 countries discussed themes of the Grand Canal and the Maritime Silk Road. Five topics were discussed during the 2-day academic exchange, including the Maritime Silk Road in global and regional historical contexts; major merchandise and ceramics of

maritime trade and related issues; dissemination of Buddhism in China and East Asia; Yangzhou as the interchange hub for the Grand Canal and the Maritime Silk Road and related issues; Preservation issues of the Grand Canal and the "World Heritage inscription" of the Maritime Silk Road. The International Academic Seminar of the Grand Canal and the Maritime Silk Road was a highly professional academic symposium on issues of linear cultural heritage and cultural routes. The academic exchange extended conventional topics about the Silk Road to specifically the Maritime Silk Road, also the Grand Canal (and its associated cultural heritage) which links the Silk Road and the Maritime Silk Road. It enables sharing of dialogues from different academic disciplines and geographical perspectives.

2016年度亚太地区文化遗产保护荣誉项目奖三门塘刘氏宗祠保护与修复（世界银行贷款项目）颁奖典礼在中国贵州举行

2016年12月16日，2016贵州山地旅游招商引资暨联合国项目颁奖大会在贵州举行。会上，我中心秘书长周俭教授代表项目执行单位介绍了世界银行贷款贵州省文化与自然遗产保护和发展项目基本情况。周俭教授表示，该项目是世界银行第一次在中国实施的以旅游为载体、实现文化与自然遗产保护和发展的创新贷款项目，具有创新和示范意义。随后，联合国教科文组织亚太地区文化遗产保护奖评审委员会主席兼曼谷办事处文化部主任杨碧幸博士（Duong Bich Hanh）作了致辞，并代表联合国教科文组织向贵州省天柱县三门塘村刘氏宗祠保护与修复（世界银行

贷款项目）颁发了2016年度亚太地区文化遗产保护荣誉项目奖。会议期间，“世界银行贷款贵州省文化与自然遗产保护和发展项目成果展”在贵州饭店举办。贵州省副省长卢雍政先生、联合国教科文组织杨碧幸女士、贵州省旅游发展委员会主任李三旗先生及其他与会嘉宾参观了展览。



2016 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards Presentation Ceremony for Liu Ancestral Hall Preservation and Renovation Project of Sanmentang Village (the World Bank Loan Project) Successfully Held in Guizhou

On December 16th, 2016, the 2016 Guizhou Mountain Tourism Investment Invitation Programme and UNESCO Award Presentation Ceremony was successfully held in Guizhou. Prof. Zhou Jian, Secretary-General of WHITRAP, represented the project unit at the event and introduced the implementation and development of the "Guizhou Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection and Development Project" sponsored by the World Bank. According to Prof. Zhou, the "Guizhou Project" was the World Bank's first loan project that was geared towards the protection and development of cultural and natural heritage through sustainable tourism in China---the "Guizhou Project" was of immense significance in this regard. Ms. Duong Bich Hanh, Chief of Culture Sector and Chair of Jury for Heritage Awards UNESCO Bangkok also addressed at the ceremony and presented the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation to the Liu Ancestral Hall (at Sanmentang Village of Guizhou Province) Preservation and Renovation Project (The World Bank loan project). The ceremony also featured the a showcase



exhibition of the Guizhou Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection and Development Project with the loan of World Bank. Mr. Lu Yongzheng, Deputy Governor of Guizhou Province visited the exhibition with Ms. Duong Bich Hanh, Mr. Li Sanqi, Director-General of Guizhou's Tourism Development Commission, and other honorable guest.

亚太地区国家文化遗产保护政策论坛在中国北京举行

2016年12月6至9日，亚太地区国家文化遗产保护政策论坛（National Conservation Policy, 4th ICCROM-CHA (Korea) Forum）在北京清华大学召开。来自澳大利亚、中国、印度、印度尼西亚、日本、马来西亚、蒙古、尼泊尔、新西兰、巴基斯坦、菲律宾、韩国等国家的29名代表就各自国家的文化遗产保护政策进行了发言和讨论。

我中心秘书长周俭教授出席了论坛，并在“地区角色”专题中代表发言，介绍了中心作为联合国教科文组织二类机构的主要职能，从培训、研究、国际合作、推广、学术交流五个版块介绍了中心的中期发展战略，以及为亚太缔约国提供的能力建设 and 研究咨询。

The Fourth ICCROM-CHA (Korea) Forum on National Conservation Policy Held in Beijing

The Fourth ICCROM-CHA (Korea) Forum on National Conservation Policy was held at Tsinghua University in Beijing between December 6th-9th. 29 representatives from Australia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines and Korea presented and discussed cultural heritage protection policies

of their respective countries. Professor Zhou Jian, Secretary-General of WHITRAP, attended the forum and presented on the topic “Role in the Region”. He introduced the role of WHITRAP as a Category 2 Institute under the auspices of UNESCO and the Midterm Strategy of the institute in terms of training, research, international cooperation, promotion and academic exchange, and how the institute offers capacity building and research consultation for signatories in the Asia-Pacific region.

联合国教科文组织文化助理总干事 Francesco Bandarin 先生访问我中心并做主题演讲



2016年11月15日，联合国教科文组织文化助理总干事、威尼斯IUAV大学城市规划与保护系教授 Francesco Bandarin 先生访问我中心并以“文化推动城市可持续发展”为题做公众演讲。《新城市议程》是联合国教科文组织第一个有关文化推动城市可持续发展的全球报告，在基多2016年10月18日召开的第三次联合国住房和城市可持续发展大会上正式发布。班德林先生在演讲中提到该报告旨在寻求呈现文化在城市中角色的全球图景，这项研究探索了文化在全球如何影响了城市发展，分析了在不同地区主题下的现状、趋势、威胁和机遇。

The UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Culture Mr. Francesco Bandarin visited the WHITRAP and Gave a Public Speech

On November 15th, the UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Culture and Professor of Urban Planning and Conservation at the University IUAV of Venice, Mr. Francesco Bandarin visited the WHITRAP in Shanghai and gave a public speech about the Global Report “Culture Urban Future”. The publication, launched on 18th October in Quito (Ecuador) in the framework of the United Nations Conference Habitat III, is the first global report by UNESCO on culture for sustainable urban development. In his speech, Mr. Bandarin explained that the Report seeks to present a global picture of the role of culture in the cities. The study explores how can culture influenced urban development across the world, analyses the situation, trends, threats and opportunities in different regional context.

澳大利亚访问教授 Jane Lennon 访问我中心并做主题讲座



2016年11月22日，澳大利亚访问教授 Jane Lennon 来访我中心并在我上海中心报告厅发表了“关怀乡村：变化中的澳洲景观管理”专题讲座。Jane Lennon 是澳大利亚墨尔本大学荣誉教授，澳大利亚 ICOMOS 创始人之一。讲座由同济大学建筑与城市规划学院景观学系主任韩锋教授主持。讲座聚焦以下四个议题：（1）澳洲景观环境的演变；（2）澳洲乡村景观的类型以及相关保护；（3）农业发展对乡村景观的影响；（4）建立乡村景观的可持续发展的新机制。

Australian Visiting Scholar Professor Jane Lennon visited WHITRAP and Gave a Public Speech



On November 22th, 2016, Professor Jane Lennon, visiting scholar from Australia, visited WHITRAP and delivered a lecture titled "Caring for the Country: A Changing Landscape Management in Australia" at the Shanghai Center. Jane Lennon is an honorary professor at the University of Melbourne and is also one of the founders of ICOMOS Australia. The lecture was moderated by Prof. Han Feng, Director of the Department of Landscape Architecture at the College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University. Prof. Lennon touched upon the following points in her lecture: (1) landscape transformation in Australia; (2) typologies of landscape in Australia and respective preservation measures; (3) the impact of agricultural development on rural landscape; (4) the establishment of a sustainable rural landscape.

2016 “亚太地区文化遗产保护人力资源发展的现状与挑战”国际会议在日本奈良举办

国际会议“亚太地区文化遗产保护人力资源发展的现状与挑战”于2016年12月13日至15日在日本奈良成功举办。会议由日本文化厅、联合国教科文组织亚太文化中心等机构与ICCROM等机构合作举办。

联合国教科文组织亚太文化中心于1999年在奈良，日本著名古都建立了文化遗产保护合作办公室（简称ACCU奈良）。ACCU奈良制定了各种促进亚太地区文化遗产保护人力资源发展的培训项目。截至2015年，来自37个亚太地区国家的445位学员参加了培训项目。

许多参加培训项目的学员在他们各自国家的文化遗产保护领域担任了领导的角色。此次大会邀请他们其中的代表与大家分享其所属国家人力资源发展的现状与挑战。本次会议的目的是总结亚太地区人力资源未来发展有关事项，并对ACCU未来如何开展文化遗产保护合作项目交换了意见。同时，本次会议也丰富了ACCU的培训合作网络。

我中心常务副主任陆伟女士参与了会议的讨论，我中心自2010年起就与ACCU建立了项目合作关系。

2016 International Conference "Present Situation and Challenges Regarding Human

Resource Development for Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia-Pacific Region" Successfully Held in Nara, Japan

The International Conference 2016 "Present Situation and Challenges Regarding Human Resource Development for Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia-Pacific Region" was successfully held from 13th to 15th December 2016 in Nara, Japan. This conference is jointly organised by the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan; Asia-Pacific Cultural Center for UNESCO etc in co-operation with the International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) etc;

The Asia-Pacific Cultural Center for UNESCO established the Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office (ACCU Nara Office) in 1999 in Nara, an ancient capital of Japan. ACCU Nara Office has implemented various training programmes to contribute to the development of human resources for cultural heritage protection in the Asia-Pacific region. As of 2015, more than 445 experts from 37 countries in the Asia-Pacific region have participated in the programmes.

Many of them play an active leadership role in cultural heritage protection in their respective countries. Accordingly, these representatives were invited to attend the 2016 international conference in order to share information on the present situation and challenges faced regarding human resource development in related countries. The aim of the conference is to summarise future issues regarding human resources development in the region and exchange opinions on how to organise future ACCU cultural heritage protection cooperation programmes. In addition, it provided an opportunity to enrich the networks developed through ACCU training programmes.

Ms. Lu Wei, Executive Deputy Director of Whitrap attended the conference as discussant. WHITRAP started cooperation programmes with ACCU since 2010.

中国“联合国教科文组织创意城市网络”研究与发展联盟推进办公室启动仪式在中国上海举行



2016年12月15日下午，由联合国教科文组织“创意城市”（上海）推进办公室和《哈佛商业评论》中文版、同济大学等联合主办的“2016国际创意城市设计创新论坛”在上海举行，本次论坛上，“中国‘联合国教科文组织创意城市’研究与发展联盟”正式宣告成立，同济大学常务副校长伍江、中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会杜越秘书长代表宗宏伟、上海市文创办副主任陈跃华、上海市静安区副区长周海鹰出席了启动仪式。联盟由中国联合国教科文组织全委会的支持和批复，同济大学创建，我中心承办，作为国内各创意城市之间的重要合作平台。联盟的成立将进一步加强国内城市交流协作、为教科文组织创意城市网络发展、服务地方产业转型升级，促进世界文明交流互建，作出更大的贡献。

Launching Ceremony of the Office of the Research and Development Alliance of China's UNESCO Creative Cities Network Held in Shanghai

Jointly organized by the UNESCO "Creative City" (Shanghai) Promotion Office, Tongji University and Harvard Business Review China, the "2016 International Creative City Design Innovation Forum" was successfully held on December 15th, 2016. At the forum, a "Research and Development Alliance" was established for China "UNESCO Creative Cities". Wu Jiang, Vice President of Tongji University, Zong Huawei, representative of Secretary-General Du Yue, Chen Yuehua, deputy director of the Office of Literature in Shanghai and Zhou Haiying, Deputy Mayor of Shanghai's Jing'an district attended the launching ceremony. The alliance is supported and approved by the Chinese Commission for UNESCO, established by Tongji University, and implemented by WHITRAP as a platform for co-operation amongst creative cities. The

establishment of the alliance will enhance the urban exchanges and co-operation at municipal level, further develop UNESCO's Creative City Network, upgrading of local industries, and eventually contribute to global cultural exchange.

联合国教科文组织合作研习班（中国）在中国北京举办

2016年12月6至7日，中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会与联合国教科文组织驻华代表处举办的联合国教科文组织合作研习班在北京开班授课，旨在协助各合作单位加深对教科文组织及其运作模式的了解，加强参与教科文组织计划活动的能力建设，服务我国对外工作大局和经济社会建设。来自国内世界遗产、非物质文化遗产、创意城市网络、二类中心的近百名代表参加了本次培训。为期两天的研习班邀请了杜越秘书长、马文辉、欧敏行、张小劲、郭旃、李昕等12位国内外不同领域知名专家为大家授课。其中，我中心副秘书长李昕以“创意城市网络在中国”为题，分析了关于创意城市网络的数据和未来发展趋势和个人建议。我中心作为联合国教科文组织的二类机构，由李昕带队、张卓、王沁苒代表我中心参加了本次培训。

The UNESCO Collaborative Workshop(China) Held in Beijing

Co-organized by the Secretariat of National Commission of the People's Republic of China and UNESCO Beijing, the UNESCO Collaborative Workshop has been successfully held in Beijing during December 6th-7th, 2016. The objective of the event was to enhance the understanding of each cooperation unit in UNESCO and its operation, to strengthen capacity building and will in participating UNESCO's initiatives, and to serve China's diplomatic and socio-economic development. About 100 delegates from the local heritage conser-

vation agencies, institutions affiliated with the Creative City Network, and Category 2 Centers of UNESCO participated in this training workshop. Twelve local and foreign specialists addressed at the workshop, including Du Yue, Secretary-General of UNESCO Beijing, Ma Wenhui, Ou Minxing, Zhang Xiaojin, Guo Zhan, and Lin Xin. Amongst, Li Xin, Deputy Secretary-General of WHITRAP, analyzed the data of creative city network and commented on its development trend in his presentation "Creative City Network in China". As a Category 2 Center of UNESCO, WHITRAP was represented by Li Xin, Zhang Zhuo and Wang Qinran at the workshop. (Editor/ZHANG Zhuo)

2016 华南（澳门）历史文化遗产保护大会在中国澳门举办



12月9日，2016 华南（澳门）历史文化遗产保护大会在澳门城市大学何贤会议中心顺利举行。大会主要由2016 华南（澳门）历史文化遗产保护大会开幕式、联合国教科文城市历史景观保护法和应用系列讲座、《跨界探险》工作坊、澳门、香港与华南地区民间历史遗产保育工作的愿望和现实和《五洲之夜》赏映推介会组成。这次活动力邀多位文化遗产保育专家就“城市历史景观保护法”及“民间历史遗产保育工作的愿望和现实”等主题作专题演讲。

我中心陆伟副主任受邀为大会议致开幕辞，阐述了联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究的工作核心和宗旨是致力于推动亚太地区的遗产保护、管

理与可持续发展的整体水平，中心自2014年参与华南历史文化遗产保护论坛以来对华南地区文化遗产保护作出了努力。同济大学建筑与城市规划学院、我中心顾问张松教授也受邀为大会发言，发言主题是基于《关于历史性城市景观建议》的名城保护方法再思考。

2016 Historic Heritage Preservation Conference South China (Macao) Held in Macao

The 2016 Historic Heritage Preservation Conference South China (Macao) was successfully held at the HEXIAN conference center of City University of Macau on 9th December, which was composed of opening ceremony, UNESCO lectures series and workshop etc. The meeting invited some cultural heritage conservation experts to give lectures on topics regarding the Law on the Protection of Historical Urban Landscapes and the Desire and Reality of Conservation of Folk Historical Heritage.

Ms Lu wei, Executive Deputy Director of WHITRAP attended the conference and gave an opening address. She introduced the aim of Whitrapp is to promote the heritage preservation, management and sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region and the efforts we made for the South China region cultural heritage protection since 2014 when our center joined this forum. Mr. Song ZHANG, Professor and Phd. Supervisor of the Urban Planning Department of Tongji University&consultant of WHITRAP was invited and presented on the topics "Rethinking the Approach to Urban Conservation based on the Recommendations from Historic Urban Landscapes".

“遗产社区更新实践”系列沙龙在我上海中心举行

2016年12月5日下午，由上海同济城市规划设计研究院-同济大学社会学系·城市与社会研究中心和我上海中心共同主办的“遗产社区更新实践”系列沙龙在同济大学圆满举办。本期沙龙分为案例介绍和嘉宾对话两个环节。首先，“乡愁经济”学堂秘书长、台湾大学建筑与城乡研究所博士刘昭吟女士以“遗产社区培力中的规划者”为题，分享了“乡愁经济”在浙江展开的社区培力活动；Airbnb中国区公共政策经理



乌岚娜女士以“Airbnb：重启城市与社区发现之旅”为题，介绍了 Airbnb 在全球开展的民宿运营及其与社区、遗产等的关系。在嘉宾对话环节，参会嘉宾进行了热烈讨论。



“Renewal Practice of Heritage Communities” Salon Held in WHITRAP Shanghai

Co-hosted by WHITRAP Shanghai and City and Society Research Center, the salon was held successfully on December 5th, 2016. The salon is divided into two parts: case presentation and guest dialogue. Dr. Liu Zhaoyin, Secretary-General of the School of “Nostalgic Economy” and Ph.D recipient Institute of Architecture and Urban Studies, Taiwan University commenced the salon by presenting the topic “Planners for Training in Heritage Communities”. In her speech, Dr. Liu shared experiences regarding capacity building activities for communities launched by the “Nostalgic economy” in Zhejiang; Ms. Wu Lanna, Public Policy Manager of AirBnB, China, introduced Airbnb's global operation and how the cooperating relate with local communities, heritages, etc., in her topic “Airbnb: Re-discovering Cities and Discovering Communities”. All participants enthusiastically engaged in the dialogue session that followed.

城市年轮遗产推广活动圆满举办

2016年10月29日，同济大学建筑与城市规划学院“城市年轮”的志愿者们来到上海素有“上海住宅样式博览”之称的思南公馆，为报名参加此次活动的小朋友们上了一节别开生面的城市建筑讲解课。本次城市年轮活动采用城市徒步的特殊方式，向小朋友们介绍了思南公馆及其周边建筑的相关知识。让孩子们感受到了“住”

在上海的魅力，了解了历史建筑保护与更新的相关知识，加深了他们对各式花园洋房和上海里弄的了解。2016年11月27日，“城市年轮”的志愿者们来到了“步高里”，为参加活动的小朋友们讲述里弄的历史和60年前的里弄建筑格局及里弄文化，让小朋友们对上海里弄的历史和文化都有了更为深入的了解。



“Urban Rings” Heritage Promotion Courses Successfully Held

On October 29th 2016, volunteers of Urban Rings Programme came to Shanghai Sinan Mansion, which is known as the “Shanghai Museum of Historic Buildings”. They held a unique urban architectural class for primary school students and their parents. It is the first time to do the city walking tour. So students can not only learn the knowledge of historical buildings and stories, but also can walk through the historical district and appreciate beautiful decorations themselves. So that children can deeply feel the city's cultural heritage in Shanghai, and feel the charm of “live in Shanghai”. On November 27th 2016, volunteers of Urban Rings guided primary students and their parents to visit Shanghai historical neighborhood. This activity helps students to understand the history, culture, and layout of Shanghai historical neighborhood.

何依教授在我中心做主题讲座

2016年12月12日晚，华中科技大学建筑与城市规划学院何依教授，受我中心与同济大学建筑与城市规划学院邀请，图文并茂地进行了一场关于城市空间与时间的讲座。讲座由我上海中心执行主任、同济大学建筑与城市规划学院邵甬教授主持，张松教授作为嘉宾参与讨论。讲座以《四维城市——城市历史环境研究的理论、方法与实践》一书为基础，从四维时空揭示城市历史环境演化规律，有着哲学的视角、艺术的形象和摄影的纪实，是基于城乡文化遗产保护的长期规划实践、丰富田野调查、经典读物解读与多方实地考察，对新时期中国历史城市保护进行了理论与实践探索。

Professor He Yi Giving Lecture at WHITRAP Shanghai

Ms. He Yi, professor from Department of Urban Planning- Huazhong University of Science and Technology, visited WHITRAP Shanghai and gave a lecture on space and time of the city through vivid descriptions and illustrations on the evening of December 12th, 2016 at the invitation of WHITRAP Shanghai and Collage of Architecture and Urban Planning of Tongji University. Executive Director of WHITRAP Shanghai Shao Yong moderated the lecture and Professor Zhang Song was invited as a guest in the discussion session. The lecture started with Ms. He Yi's new book “Four-Dimensional City: the Theory, Methods and Practice of the Urban Built Environment” to explore the historical evolution of urban environment from a philosophical, artistic and realistic perspective. The research is an attempt to theoretically and practically examine the historic preservation of China in the new era, based on the author's long-term practice in the conservation and planning of urban and rural cultural heritage, rich experiences in field works and in-depth interpretation of classics.



2016 年中心工作概述

2016 WHITRAP Work Summary

文 / 张卓 译 / 裴洁婷 张卓

Written by ZHANG Zhuo Translated by PEI Jieting and ZHANG Zhuo

一、培训

1.1 “世界遗产与可持续旅游”国际培训



2016年6月13日至19日，联合国教科文组织“世界遗产与可持续旅游”首期培训班在我上海中心成功举办。来自中国云南丽江古城、湖南张家界、甘肃莫高窟等中国13个省市33个遗产地及预备清单地的33名管理者参加了培训。本次培训围绕遗产地突出普遍价值解读、旅游影响管理、遗产经济与产品、利益相关方参与这几个专题，共同探讨如何使中国遗产地的旅游发展能够紧紧围绕突出普遍价值提供高质量的旅游产品和服务，促进所有相关利益者负责的行动，使他们理解、重视和保护遗产地的价值等。

1.2 亚太地区古建筑保护与修复技术高级人才研修班——木结构古建筑的保护与修复

2016年7月7日至14日，我苏州中心、东南大学与罗马大学合作举办了2016年亚太地区古建筑保护与修复技术高级人才研修班。本期研修班以“木结构古建筑的保护与修复”为主题，内容包括建构文化视野对中国传统木框架体系的重新认知、中国遗产保护的实践、保护修复的实际案例分析及实践课程等。课程旨在向学员提供世界遗产古建筑保护与修复的理论、方法和技术，以期培养既熟悉现代遗产保护理论知识又掌握传统技艺和文化的专业人才。

1.3 “历史性城镇景观 (HUL) —不同文化的连接”国际培训

2016年8月27日至9月4日，第四期“历史性城镇景观 (HUL) —不同文化的连接”实地培训在意大利小镇成功举办。本期培训由意大利国家研究委员会—

1. TRAINING

1.1 UNESCO Training Course on World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism

The UNESCO Training Course on World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism was successfully held in Shanghai and Tongli Ancient Town from 13th to 19th June 2016. The training course brought 33 participants from World Heritage Sites or sites on the Tentative List in China together, including Wulingyuan Scenic and Historic Interest Area and Mogao Caves. The training course focused on the topics of “Interpretation of Outstanding Universal Values (OUV)”, “Tourism Impact Management”, “Heritage Economy and Product”, and “Engagement of Stakeholders”. Discussions and interaction activities are arranged in order to inspire the participants about how to interpret OUVs and provide high quality tourism services and products accordingly, how to facilitate the stakeholders to take responsible actions and so on. By implementing the Chinese Pilot Programme, WHITRAP aims to provide a feasible approach to develop World Heritage Tourism in China, and share experiences under global scale.

1.2 2016 Advanced Course on Conservation and Restoration Techniques of Traditional Architecture for the Asia-Pacific Region



From July 7th to 14th 2016, co-organized by WHITRAP Suzhou, Southeast University and Sapienza University of Rome, the 2016 Advanced Course on Conservation And Restoration Techniques of Traditional Architecture for the Asia-Pacific Region was successfully held in Suzhou. The main contents of this course are: the standards, principles and regulations of wooden

historical buildings restoration and conservation in Asia; history and development of wooden historical buildings; construction materials and restoration methods of wooden historical buildings in Asia; data collection and analysis of wooden historical buildings; case studies of restoration and conservation of wooden historical buildings in Asia; Study trip to world heritage and historical district. The course aimed to cultivate professionals who are familiar with modern heritage protection theory and master traditional skills and culture.

1.3 “HUL Bridging Cultures - HUL-BriC” Training In Situ Course



On 27th August to 4th September 2016, the “HUL Bridging Cultures - HUL-BriC” training in situ course was successfully held in Italy. The Course coordinated by the Institute for the Conservation and Valorisation of Cultural Heritage of the National Research Council of Italy (CNR-ICVBC-Rome) in collaboration with the WHITRAP was organized by CNR-ICVBC and the University of Rome Tor Vergata and had as partners and co-organizers the Municipalities of Palestrina and Castel San Pietro Romano and the Regional Agency Lazio Innova S.p.A. It brought together in situ training, multidisciplinary workshops and joint design with the aim to study and propose a conservation/valorization project for the selected pilot case areas. 13 planners, architects and university students from China and Italy attended the course.

1.4 International Training Course on Heritage Impact Assessments

The 2016 International Training on Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA)

文化遗产保护中心 (CNR-ICVBC) 统筹, 我中心协作, CNR-ICVBC 及罗马第二大学联合主办, Palestrina 和 Castel San Pietro Romano 市政府及地区代理拉齐奥伊诺机构承办。本次培训集合了实地培训、多学科讨论会和联合设计等形式, 汇集了来自中国和意大利 2 个国家的 13 位规划师、建筑师和大学生们的参与。

1.4 “遗产影响评估 (HIA)” 国际培训

2016 年 10 月 18 日至 27 日, 第三期“遗产影响评估”国际培训班在菲律宾维甘古城举办。本课程由我上海中心 (WHITRAP Shanghai)、国际文物保护与修复研究中心 (ICCROM) 和菲律宾维甘市政府联合举办。本次培训汇集了来自亚太、欧洲和阿拉伯地区 10 个国家的 12 位学员参与, 包括中国、埃及、斐济、印度、蒙古、黑山、缅甸、荷兰、菲律宾和新加坡。

二、研究

2.1 历史性城镇景观 (Historic Urban Landscape) 方法实施指南

2016 年 6 月 7 日, 在同济大学 and 澳大利亚联邦大学的支持下, 我中心 (WHITRAP) 和澳大利亚巴拉瑞特市 (City of Ballarat) 合作完成了《历史性城镇景观 (HUL) 方法实施指南》(下文简称《实施指南》), 并于 2016 年 6 月 7 日在奥地利巴德依舍 (Bad Ischl) 举行的历史城镇联盟第 15 届世界会议 (the League of Historical Cities 15th World Conference) 上分发宣传了这本《实施指南》。

2.2 “世界遗产与可持续旅游”中国试点项目 (2015-2020)

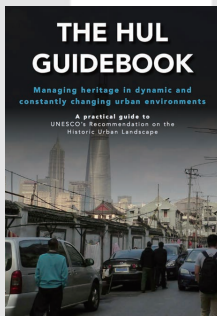
2012 年, 世界遗产委员会第 36 届大会 (36 COM 5E) 正式通过了“世界遗产与可持续旅游项目” (World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme, 以下简称“WH+ST”), 并将其纳入 2012-2022 年实施世界遗产公约战略行动计划 (WHC-11/18.GA/11), 由世界遗产中心协调在全球开展。中国 WH+ST 试点项目的总体目标将基于联合国教科文组织世界遗产委员会确定的五大目标的实施, 着力推广联合国教科文组织《世界遗产和可持续旅游工具手册》并推动“世界遗产和可持续旅游分析框架”

opened from 18th-27th October in the Vigan Cultural and Trade Center at Vigan City, the Philippines. As the third session of the series on HIA topic, this year's workshop is organized by WHITRAP and ICCROM with support of the Vigan City Government. Executive Deputy Director of WHITRAP Shanghai Ms. Lu Wei, the Vigan City Councilor and Acting Mayor Ms. Janina Carine Medina-Fariñas and Ms. Katri Lisitzin representing ICCROM attended and made welcome addresses at the opening ceremony. Twelve trainees from ten countries of Asia-Pacific, Europe, and the Arab world participated in this year's session, including China, Egypt, Fiji, India, Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, the Netherlands, the Philippines and Singapore.



2. RESEARCH

2.1 The HUL Guidebook



WHITRAP and City of Ballarat, in conjunction with Tongji University and Federation University Australia, have edited and launched 'THE HUL GUIDEBOOK' at the League of Historical Cities 15th World Conference, in Bad Ischl, Austria, on 7th June 2016.

2.2 UNESCO 'World Heritage Sustainable Tourism Programme', Pilot Programme, China (2015-2020)

In 2012, the World Heritage Committee adopted the World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme (here after referred to as WH+ST) in its 36th session (36 COM 5E), integrated the programme into the Strategic Action Plan of the World Heritage Convention 2012-2022 (WHC-11/18.GA/11) and coordinated through the World Heritage Centre on the global scale. The overall goals of WH+ST pilot programme in China will be based on the five objectives defined by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee to promote the application of the 'World Heritage Sustainable Tourism Tool Kit Manual' and the 'World Heritage Sustainable Tourism Analysis Framework' in China.



2.3 The Atlas of Small Settlements

The Atlas is a project undertaken within the frameworks of the UNESCO-Conference on 'Culture for sustainable development' (Hangzhou, 10th-12th December 2015) that aimed to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to be adopted at the United Nations Conference Habitat III (Quito, Ecuador, 17th-20th October 2016).

2.4 The Standards of Risk Management in World Cultural Heritage Sites

The Standards of Risk Management in World Heritage Sites Project was initiated by the State Administration of



图 2.3 Figure 2.3

在中国的应用。

2.3 小型聚居区数据库 (Small Settlements Database)

该数据库是在联合国教科文组织“可持续化城市的文化助力”国际会议（中国杭州，2015年12月10日至12日）框架内开展的一个项目，旨在推动“变革我们的世界：2030年可持续发展议程”的实施和促进第三届联合国住房和城市可持续发展大会的新成果（厄瓜多尔基多，2016年10月17日至20日）。

2.4 世界文化遗产地风险管理标准编制

世界文化遗产地风险管理标准编制课题，由中国国家文物局发起，中国文物标准化技术委员会组织执行，苏州中心和中国文化遗产研究院联合承担，具体分为三项子课题：《世界文化遗产地风险管理原则和指南》、《世界文化遗产地风险管理风险技术评估》、《世界文化遗产地风险管理术语》。

三、合作与交流

3.1 “城市对话系列”工作坊

2016年3月14日至18日，第一期“城市对话系列”暨2016年度“城市与社会”第一期工作坊在上海同济大学成功举办。本期工作坊由城市与社会研究中心和同济大学社会学系共同主办，我中心协办。

3.2 乡村创客新型城镇化主题论坛在中国苏州芦墟镇举行

2016年3月18日，乡村创客新型城镇化主题论坛在苏州芦墟镇318文化大院举行，该论坛由途家网、上海慧域文化等主办，一百多名来自环太湖地区相关政府代表、知名文创人士及有关专家就农村供给侧结构性改革、文旅小镇发展模式等问题进行了专题研讨。我中心秘书长周俭教授及副秘书长李昕博士应邀出席论坛，周俭教授在“嘉宾主题”分享环节发表了题为“遗产保护与美丽乡村”的演讲。

3.3 联合国教科文组织二类中心2016年联席会议在北京召开

2016年5月18日下午，联合国教科文组织二类中心2016年联席会议在北京会议中心召开。会议由中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会杜越秘书长主持，包括我中心在内的来自全国13个二类中心的共30名代表参加会议。

Cultural Heritage of China, organized and implemented by China Cultural Relics Standardization Committee, jointly organized by WHITRAP Suzhou and the Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage. The project is divided into three sub-topics: Principles and Guidelines of Risk Management in World Cultural Heritage Site, Technology Assessment of Risk Management in World Heritage Sites, and Risk Management Terminology in World Heritage Sites

3、Cooperation and Exchange

3.1 “Urban Dialogue Series” Workshop
The first “Urban Dialogue Series” workshop and 2016 City and Society International Forum was successfully held in Tongji University from March 14th-18th, 2016. The workshop was organized by City and Society Research Center and Department of Sociology of Tongji University with the support of WHITRAP Shanghai.

3.2 “Rural Area Creative Project: New Urbanization Forum” held in Luxu Town, Suzhou, China

On March 18th 2016, the “Rural Area Creative Project: New Urbanization Forum” was held in Cultural Compound 318, Luxu Town in Suzhou. The forum was organized by Tujia.com and Shanghai Huiyu Cultural Development Co., Ltd. Governmental representatives from the Taihu Lake area, well-known professionals from cultural and creative industries and over 100 experts from related fields gathered together to research and discuss issues such as rural supply reformation and development models of cultural tourism towns. WHITRAP Secretary-General, Professor Zhou Jian and Deputy Secretary-General, Dr. Li Xin, were invited to attend the forum. Professor Zhou Jian gave a presentation entitled “Heritage protection and beautiful countryside” during the guest sharing session

of the forum.

3.3 2016 Joint Meeting of the UNESCO category 2 centers Held in Beijing

On the afternoon of May 18th, 2016, the 2016 Joint Meeting of the UNESCO Category 2 Centers was held at the Beijing Conference Center. DU Yue, the Secretary-General of Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, hosted the conference. 30 representatives from 13 Category II institutes (including WHITRAP) attended the conference.



3.4 The Asian - Pacific Heritage Conservation Forum: Opening up New Blue Ocean - Multilateral Cooperation for Cultural Heritage Reutilization

On June 27th, 2016, the 20th Asian-Pacific Heritage Conservation Forum was held in WHITRAP Shanghai. Themed “Exploring New Blue Ocean – Multilateral Cooperation for Cultural Heritage Reutilization”, the forum explored roles played by various social forces in cultural heritage protection, the reutilization of the properties in particular.

3.5 2016 Sino-French Seminar on Old Towns

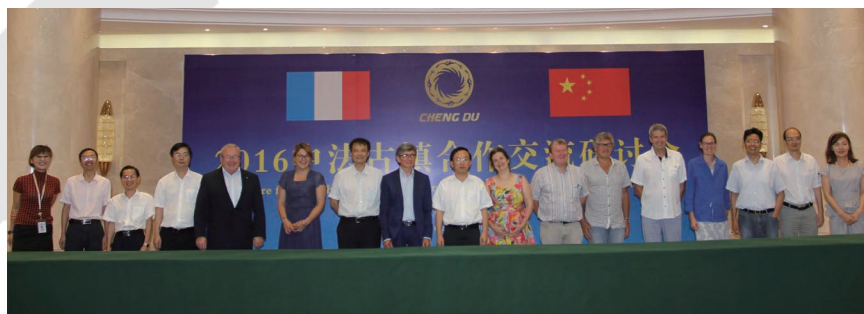


图 3.5 Figure 3.5

3.4 亚太遗产保护论坛：开辟新蓝海——文化遗产再利用的多方合作

2016年6月27日，第二十期亚太遗产保护论坛在我中心举行。本期论坛以“开辟新蓝海——文化遗产再利用的多方合作”为主题，探讨了文化遗产保护、尤其是再利用过程中各个社会力量所扮演的不同角色。

3.5 2016 中法古镇交流合作研讨会

2016年7月26日至29日，四川省成都市建委、我中心、法国建筑与遗产之城—当代中国建筑观察站、彭州市人民政府联合主办的“2016中法古镇交流合作研讨会”先后在四川省彭州市白鹿镇和成都市召开。研讨会由我中心秘书长周俭教授主持，法国特色小城镇协会代表和成都天府古镇联盟成员分别介绍了各自古镇的情况，并对古镇资源的保护和利用发表了自己的看法。

3.6 遗产保护研讨会

2016年9月，我苏州中心举办了“遗产保护专题研讨会”，来自瑞士洛桑理工大学与西交利物浦大学建筑系的老师和26名国内外学生参加了本次专题研讨会。

3.7 “中国传统村落·黔东南峰会”之乡村保护国际论坛

2016年10月14日，由联合国教科文组织指导，贵州省人民政府主办，黔东南州人民政府、我中心（WHITRAP）承办，以“苗寨侗寨的突出突出的普遍价值、村寨的申遗以及村落的保护”为主题的2016第二届“中国传统村落·黔东南峰会”之乡村保护国际论坛在贵州省从江县岜沙苗寨隆重举行。

3.8 “乡建·乡境：历史与理论研究”研讨会

2016年11月12日-13日，我苏州中心协办了“乡建·乡境：历史与理论研究”研讨会暨2016中3.13国风景园林学会历史与理论专委会年会。

3.9 大运河与海上丝绸之路国际学术研讨会

2016年11月19日至20日，由扬州市人民政府、我北京中心和北京大学考古文博学院联合主办的“大运河与海上丝绸之路国际学术研讨会”在江苏扬州举行。来自7个国家的28位学者，围绕着大运河与海上丝绸之路这个话题进行了探讨。主题包括：世界和区域历史背

The 2016 Sino-French Seminar on Old Towns, which was jointly organized by Chengdu Municipal Commission of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, WHITRAP Shanghai, La Cité de l'Architecture & du Patrimoine—Observatoire de l'architecture de la Chine contemporaine and People's Government of Pengzhou Municipality, was held from July 16th-29th in Bailu Town and Chengdu City. The seminar was chaired by Secretary-General of WHITRAP Professor Zhou Jian. The representatives from Cité de l'architecture et du patrimoine and the Alliance of Small Towns of Chengdu introduced to each other the towns they were from and aired their opinions on the conservation and utilization of old town resources.

3.6 Heritage Protection Seminar



WHITRAP suzhou held “Heritage Protection Seminar” to meet teachers and students from the Swiss Lausanne Polytechnic University and XJTLU faculty of architecture in September 2016. Around the topic of China's architectural heritage protection, WHITRAP suzhou made the report World Cultural Heritage Monitoring and Research—take Suzhou classical garden protection and monitoring work for example, and discussed on the heritage and development issues of traditional architecture with teachers and students at home and abroad.

3.7 International Forum on Small Settlements Conservation of the “Chinese Traditional Villages Qiandongnan Summit”

On October 14th, 2016, the “International Forum on Small Settlements Conservation” was held at Ba Sha Village of Cong Jiang County in Guizhou Province. As a special session within the second “Chinese Traditional Village Qiandongnan Summit” under the theme of “Co-Creation, Co-Construction and Co-Benefits-Toward a New Model of Relationship between

Traditional Villages Conservation and Development”, the event was advised by UNESCO, hosted by the People's Government of Guizhou Province and organized by the People Government of Qiandongnan Prefecture and WHITRAP.



3.8 ‘Rural Construction and Environment: Historical and Theoretical Research’ Seminar

On November 12th-13th, 2016, WHITRAP Suzhou co-organized the ‘Rural Construction and Environment: Historical and Theoretical Research’ Seminar and 2016 annual meeting of Chinese Landscape Architecture Society History and Theory Ad Hoc Committee. A total of two hundred well-known experts and scholars of architecture, urban planning, landscape and village protection from Tsinghua University, Beijing Forestry University and other colleges, as well as relevant public organizations and press attended the meeting.

3.9 International Academic Seminar of the Grand Canal and the Maritime Silk Road

Jointly organized by Yangzhou Municipal People's Government, WHITRAP Beijing and the School of Archaeology and Museology of Peking University, the International Academic Seminar of the Grand Canal and the Maritime Silk Road took place in Yangzhou City of Jiangsu Province on November 19th-20th, 2016. 28 scholars from 7 countries discussed themes of the Grand Canal and the Maritime Silk Road. Discussions included: the Grand Canal and the Maritime Silk Road served as corridors for trade and cultural exchanges between Asia and Europe for a long time; the trade issues of main type of exchanged merchandise: ceramics; the spread of Buddhism in China and East Asia; the important role of Yangzhou between the Grand Canal and the Maritime Silk Road; and the protection issues of the Grand Canal and the Maritime Silk Road as the World Heritage.

3.10 The Fourth ICCROM-CHA (Korea) Forum on National Conservation

景下的海上丝绸之路；海上贸易主要商品种类—陶瓷器及其相关问题；佛教在中国及东亚的传播；扬州作为大运河和海上丝绸之路的节点城市的相关问题；大运河和海上丝绸之路“申遗”及遗产保护问题这五个专题进行了学术交流。

3.10 亚太地区国家文化遗产保护政策论坛

2016年12月6日至9日，亚太地区国家文化遗产保护政策论坛（National Conservation Policy, 4th ICCROM-CHA (Korea) Forum）在中国北京清华大学召开。来自澳大利亚、中国、印度、印度尼西亚、日本、马来西亚、蒙古、尼泊尔、新西兰、巴基斯坦、菲律宾、韩国等国家的29名代表就各自国家的文化遗产保护政策进行了发言和讨论。我中心秘书长兼上海中心主任周俭教授出席论坛并在“地区角色”专题中作了发言。

3.11 联合国教科文组织执行局主席 Michael Worbs 先生来访

2016年4月25日，在中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会周家贵副秘书长的陪同下，联合国教科文组织执行局主席 Michael Worbs 先生访问我上海中心。

3.12 联合国教科文组织匈牙利全国委员会秘书长 Gábor Sóós 先生来访

2016年6月15日，联合国教科文组织匈牙利全国委员会秘书长 Gábor Sóós 先生访问上海中心，并于当晚在中心举办了以匈牙利遗产地管理为主题的演讲，一同出席的还有同济大学梅青教授、杨晨助理教授与我中心副秘书长李昕博士。演讲结束后，参会的专家会与到场的听众同 Gábor Sóós 先生进行了热烈的探讨，并期待以后能有更多的合作交流机会。

3.13 联合国人力资源管理厅代表团来访

2016年10月14日，联合国人力资源管理厅（United Nations Human Resources Management）代表团以联合国开发计划署管理服务局人力资源司司长（团长）马莎·罗德里格斯女士为首，一行14人，到访了我上海中心，陪同出席的有中国人力资源和社会保障部国际交流服务中心付跃钦主任一行及同济大学校外办严爱华老师。我中心秘书处副秘书长李昕博士向代表团介绍了中心的发展情况和主要工作，随后双方就中国遗产保护现状以及未来合作事宜进行了探讨。

Policy was held in Beijing

From 6th-9th December, 2016, The Fourth ICCROM-CHA (Korea) Forum on National Conservation Policy was held at Tsinghua University in Beijing. 29 representatives from Australia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines and Korea presented and discussed cultural heritage protection policies of their respective countries. Professor Zhou Jian, Secretary-General of WHITRAP, attended the forum and presented on the topic “Role in the Region”.

3.11 The Chairman of the Executive Board of UNESCO, Mr. Michael Worbs visiting WHITRAP



On April 25th 2016, the Chairman of the Executive Board of UNESCO, Mr. Michael Worbs visited WHITRAP, accompanied by the Deputy-Secretary General of UNESCO China National Committee, Mr. Zhou Jiagui.

3.12 Secretary General of the Hungarian National Commission for UNESCO Mr. Gábor Sóós Visiting WHITRAP



On June 15th, 2016, Mr. Gábor Sóós, Secretary General of the Hungarian National Committee of the UNESCO, visited WHITRAP Shanghai and gave a lecture about heritage management in Hungary. Prof. Mei Qing and Associate Professor Yang Chen from Tongji University, and Dr. Li Xin, Deputy Secretary-General of WHITRAP received him. In the end of the lecture, audiences had a discussion with Mr. Gábor Sóós, who also expressed his hope for more cooperation and exchanges in the future.

3.13 Delegation of UN Human Resources Management Department Visiting WHITRAP



The delegation of the United Nations Human Resources Management Department visited WHITRAP on October 14th, 2016. The 14-person delegation was headed by Ms. Martha Helena Lopez Rodriguez, Director of the Office of the Human Resources of Bureau for Management Services, UNDP, and accompanied by Mr. Fu Yueqin, Director of Center for International Exchanges(-CIE) of Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security of China together with Ms. Yan Aihua, Head of International Cooperation and Exchange Office of Tongji University. Deputy Secretary-General of WHITRAP Dr. Li Xin briefed the delegation on the development and major work of the institute. Both parties also exchanged ideas about the current situation of heritage conservation in China and potential cooperation in the future.

4、Communication and Promotion

4.1 The first “WHITRAP Cultural Heritage Promotion Base in Shanghai” unveiled in Shanghai Gongyi Xintiandi



On March 27th 2016, Shanghai's “Welfare Project” unveiling ceremony was held in Shanghai Gongyi Xintiandi. The secretary-General of WHITRAP, Professor Zhou Jian and the Leader of heritage promotion project, Liu Zhen, were invited to attend the opening ceremony, and to unveil WHITRAP's first “Cultural Heritage Promotion Base in Shanghai”. On the same day, Tongji University also launched the “City's

四、传播与推广

4.1 首个“文化遗产上海推广基地”在上海公益新天地揭牌

2016年3月27日,上海“公益创客”揭幕仪式在上海公益新天地举行。我中心秘书长兼上海中心主任周俭教授和遗产推广项目负责人刘真女士应邀出席揭幕仪式,并为我上海中心首个“文化遗产上海推广基地”揭牌。同日举行的还有同济大学“城市年轮”遗产教育社区二课堂公益创新项目启动仪式。

4.2 “城市年轮”遗产宣讲二课堂

2016年,城市年轮志愿者们面向青少年及其家长开展了4期遗产知识宣讲活动。活动形式丰富多样,包括课堂讲授、游戏互动、实地参观、城市徒步等;活动主题生动有趣,分别为“公益新天地的前世今生”、“今天我在文庙上课”、“住在上海”、“里弄时光机”。城市年轮项目以多样化的方式带领孩子们抚摸着上海这座城市的“年轮”,加深了孩子们对家园的情感,也在孩子们心中播下了文化传承与遗产保护的珍贵种子。

4.3 第二届中国青少年文化遗产友好使者论坛

2016年8月1日至4日,由我中心支持举办的第二届中国青少年文化遗产友好使者论坛于在兰州大学举行。来自大陆、香港、澳门、台湾等地区的42所大、中小学校共133名青少年文化遗产志愿者(观察员)代表和文化遗产领域专家学者、社会组织代表等共聚黄河之滨兰州,就文化遗产青少年志愿服务工作交流案例经验和探讨未来发展。

4.4 “从苏州园林认知世界遗产”夏令营

2016年8月26日,我苏州中心联合企业与高校在世界文化遗产拙政园举办了“从苏州园林认知世界遗产”夏令营活动,旨在面向青少年普及世界遗产知识、提升其对世界遗产保护工作的认识和理解。

4.5 世界遗产青少年教育操作指南

2016年,我苏州中心组织开展的《指南》的编制工作,旨在总结世界遗产青少年教育的经验与特色案例。世界遗产青少年教育作为一项系统工程,有必要在更深层次上对教材本土化研发、特色主题活动、师资力量培训、世界遗产地与学习合作等方面进一步加强创新,这是实现教科组织“5C战略”的重要一环。

Rings-Heritage Education Community II: Welfare Innovation in the Class” project.

4.2 Urban-Rings Heritage Promotion Activities



Urban-Rings volunteers carried out 4 heritage knowledge promotion activities for teenagers and their parents. The activities are in a variety of forms, including classroom teaching, interactive games, site visits, city hiking, etc. The theme is vivid and interesting, and they are: “Past and Present of the New World of Public Welfare”; “Today I am in the Confucian Temple Class”; “Live in Shanghai”; “Shanghai Li-Long Time Machine”. The Urban Rings project has led the children to touch the “ring” of the city in a variety of ways. It has deepened the children’s feelings for their homes and sown the precious seeds of cultural heritage and heritage protection in the hearts of the children.

4.3 The Second Chinese Youth Ambassadors for Cultural Heritage Forum

Supported by WHITRAP, the Second Chinese Youth Ambassadors for Cultural Heritage Forum had been successfully held at Lanzhou University between August 1st-4th, 2016. 133 young cultural heritage volunteer (observers) from 42 universities, high schools and primary schools in mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan gath-

ered in Lanzhou.

4.4 ‘Cognitive World Heritage from The Classical Gardens of Suzhou’ Summer Camp

On August 26th 2016, WHITRAP Suzhou successfully organized the “World Heritage Summer Camp - Knowing the Classical Gardens of Suzhou” in cooperation with the enterprise and university. It aimed to popularize the knowledge of World Heritage and improve the understanding of the World Heritage conservation work.



4.5 The Operational Guidelines for Youth Education

In 2016, WHITRAP Suzhou launched The Operational Guidelines for Youth Education, which aims to summarize the experiences and characteristics of the World Heritage Youth Education Program, and formulate a guidebook for the implementation of the World Heritage Youth Education in the context of China and the Asia-Pacific region. As World Heritage Youth Education a systematic project, it is necessary to further reinforce innovation at the higher and deeper levels in terms of localized R & D of textbooks, featured thematic activities, teacher training and learning cooperation, according to “5C strategy”.

4.6 Public Lectures

In 2016, WHITRAP Shanghai orga-

第二届中国青少年文化遗产友好使者行动论坛合影留念



图 4.3 Figure 4.3

4.6 公开学术讲座

2016年,我上海中心共举办了13场面向遗产领域专业人士的高水平学术讲座,主题包括“遗产科学,人文学科与数据科学的交叉”、“联合国教科文组织和矿区遗产:工业遗产获得国际承认的重要意义”、“可持续旅游与世界遗产——新的篇章”、“范式转换:文化和遗产在可持续发展中的关键作用”、“关怀乡村:变化中的澳洲景观管理”、“图解《四维城市》:城市历史环境研究的理论,方法与实践”等。

五、信息与服务

5.1 信息服务交流平台

2016年10月起,中心长期以来致力于为亚太地区世界遗产保护领域有关机构与业内人士提供专业的信息服务与交流平台,现已基本形成“简讯—网站—图档馆”三位一体的功能格局,在信息服务方面发挥了重要的公共平台作用。正在建设中的亚太地区遗产数据库和小型聚居区数据库也将在未来更好地推动这方面的工作效果。

为更好地发挥中心信息服务平台功能,中心自,正式推出学术讲座微信直播功能,借助新媒体优势和当代科学技术,更有效、更创新地发挥中心信息服务功能,让更多人有机会享受到高水平的开放性学术活动资讯与资源(例如,讲座、沙龙、会议等),这一举措非常有效地提升了中心在亚太地区尤其是中国本土的影响力。

5.2 中国世界遗产网

中国世界遗产网由中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会、中华人民共和国住房和城乡建设部、中华人民共和国国家文物局联合主办。网站作为中国世界遗产信息展示平台,内容分为世界遗产要闻速递、遗产名录、保护监测、遗产教育、遗产研究、遗产展示、文件资料等版块。

2016年,我苏州中心继续维护了网站的日常运营,整合了国内外遗产信息资源,发布了世界遗产资讯,推广了世界遗产知识,展示了国内外世界遗产保护管理的研究成果与实践经验、推动了世界遗产青少年教育,为公众提供了全方面信息和服务,提升了公众的世界遗产保护意识。

nized 13 professional and wide covered lectures. The topics includes: “Heritage: At the Interface and Data Science”; “UNESCO and Mining Heritage: a Major Challenge for the Global Recognition of Industrial Heritage”; “Sustainable Tourism and World Heritage: Charting a New Course”; “Shifting Paradigm: Culture and Heritage in a Key Role for Sustainable Development”; “Caring for the Country: A Changing Landscape Management in Australia”; “The Iconography of ‘The Four — Dimensional City’: The New Perspective of Study on Urban Historic Built Environment”, etc.

5、Information and Service

5.1 Platform Service



WHITRAP Shanghai has always been dedicated to providing professional information service and communication platforms for institutions and individuals in the Asia and the Pacific region. The functional structure combining “Newsletter — website — Archives — database” has already come into shape and starts to function as an important platform to serve the public. Currently, the Heritage Database and Atlas of Small Settlements which is now under construction has further facilitated the

efforts in this regard.

To fully exert its platform functions, WHITRAP Shanghai has launched live webcast via its official wechat account since October 2016. By utilizing new media technologies, the institute aims to serve its information sharing function more effectively and innovatively, so as to enable more people to have access to public academic discussions and resources (such as lectures, salons and conferences) and to strengthen WHITRAP's influence in the region and in China.

5.2 Website of World Heritage in China

The website of World Heritage in China (www.whcn.org) has been officially launched by China National Commission for UNESCO, MOHURD and the State Administration of Cultural Heritage. As China World Heritage information and service platform, the website is divided into several section, include news express, heritage list, protection and monitoring, education, research, display, documents and others. In 2016, WHITRAP suzhou was responsible for the daily maintenance of the website, integrating heritage information resources at home and abroad, publishing World Heritage Consulting, promoting World Heritage knowledge, displaying research achievements and practical experiences of World Heritage Conservation, promote World Heritage Youth Education, providing the public with all-round information and services, to enhance public's awareness of the protection of World Heritage.



图 5.2 Figure 5.2

从“历史风貌保护”到“城市遗产保护”——论上海历史文化名城保护

From “Historical and Cultural Areas Protection” to “Urban Heritage Conservation”---
On the Protection of Famous Historical and Cultural City of Shanghai

文 / 邵甬¹ Written by SHAO Yong¹ 翻译 / 裴洁婷 陈佩瑜 Translated by Chen Peiyu and Pei Jieting

上海的“历史风貌保护”制度从20世纪90年代开始建立并在2000年以后逐步完善，在旧城改造阶段起到了非常重要的作用，保护了上海大量宝贵的历史文化遗产，在中国具有创新性和重要的借鉴意义。在当今“存量规划”和“城市更新”的背景下，上海的历史文化名城保护需要从“历史风貌保护”向“城市遗产保护”转变，从城市发展战略高度上综合考虑城市遗产的整体保护框架，采用“历史性城镇景观”的方法对上海历史文化名城价值和特色进行全面评估，制定可实施操作的积极的历史文化名城保护规划，将国际现代大都市的建设与地方独特文化的保持与彰显有机结合起来。

1 上海“历史风貌保护”制度的形成和演变

1.1 上海制度意义上的“风貌”

中国在近30年的时间里，历史文化遗产的保护无论是在广度还是深度上都随着人们保护观念的加强而不断发展：由仅仅关注古建筑保护到对包括居住、产业等近代建筑的重视，从仅仅关注单体建筑到对历史地段和片区的保护等等。上海的“历史风貌保护”制度也体现了这一保护观念变化的过程。

第一阶段：20世纪90年代上海的“历史风貌保护”制度雏形。20世纪80年代至90年代中期，上海城市建设管理中开始引入保护理念，以政府规章的方式落实了保护管理的法律地位。

第二阶段：21世纪初的上海“历史风貌保护”制度建立。2002年，上海市颁布了《上海市历史文化风貌区和优秀历史建筑保护条例》，标志着上海市除进一步加大优秀历史建筑的保护力度外，还以地方法规的形式明确了“历史文化风貌区”的定义和保护要求。

第三阶段：2015年“历史风貌保护”制度完善。上海市虽然划定了中心城区12片共27 km²的历史文化风貌区，其面积占1949年建成区的1/3左右，但是还是有相当数量的具有较好风貌特色和历史价值的地区未纳入风貌保护体系。2015年上海市人民政府同意将新康大楼等426处建筑列为上海市第五批优秀历史建筑，2016年同意将明德里等119处风貌保护街坊和金陵东路等23条风貌保护道路（街巷）

The protection system of “Historical and Cultural Areas in Shanghai” started in the 1990s and progressively took shape after 2000. Since then it has played a significant role in urban renewal process and has facilitated the protection of immense amount of valuable cultural heritage in Shanghai, which marked as an innovative move and important lesson in Chinese conservation history. In the current context of “Inventory Planning” and “Urban Renewal”, the strategy of the preservation system in Shanghai should shift from “conserving historical and cultural areas” to “conserving urban heritage”. The overall conservation framework of urban heritage should be integrated into the overall city development strategy by adopting “Historic Urban Landscape” approach to comprehensively assess the values and attributes of Shanghai’s historical and cultural areas, which can then guide the formulation of an operational planning framework for the conservation of this State-listed Famous Historical and Cultural City. All these procedures can organically demonstrate the exceptional glamour of Shanghai which melts the features of a historical and cultural city and a modernized cosmopolitan city.

1 Formation and Evolution of the Protection System of “Historical and Cultural Areas” in Shanghai

1.1 “Historical and Cultural Areas” from a Policy Perspective

Over the previous three decades, historic preservation in China has been extensively developed and enhanced along with people’s growing concern for heritage protection. The scope expands from protection of ancient buildings to preservation of modern architecture such as residential and industrial buildings, and from individ-

ual buildings to historic districts. The development of Shanghai’s “Historical and Cultural Areas” conservation system also reflects this conceptual shift in heritage conservation.

The First Stage: Formation of the protection system for historical and cultural Areas in Shanghai during the Nineties

Between the Eighties and the mid-Nineties, Shanghai began to acknowledge heritage conservation as part of urban construction management, and made conservation management into government regulations with its own legal status.

The Second Stage: Establishment of Shanghai’s “Historical and Cultural Areas Protection” system in early 21st Century

In 2002, Shanghai promulgated the “Regulations of Shanghai Municipality on the Protection of the Areas with Historical and Cultural Features and the Excellent Historical Buildings” (hereinafter referred to as the “Regulations”). In addition to a more intensified effort for the protection of Shanghai’s historic buildings, the “Regulations” provided clear definitions of “Historical and Cultural Areas” and the necessary conservation measures as well.

The Third Stage: Further Development of the “Historical and Cultural Areas Protection” system

Although Shanghai Municipality has delineated 12 parcels in its city center as “Historical and Cultural Areas” (covering a total land mass of 27 square kilometers), which is equivalent to one-third of the city’s built area in 1949, there is still a considerable amount of areas with distinctive cultural characteristics and historical values not covered by the city’s protection system. In 2015, Shanghai Municipal People’s Government listed

¹ 邵甬，同济大学建筑与城市规划学院教授、博导。

¹ SHAO Yong, Professor at the College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University/ PhD Adviser.

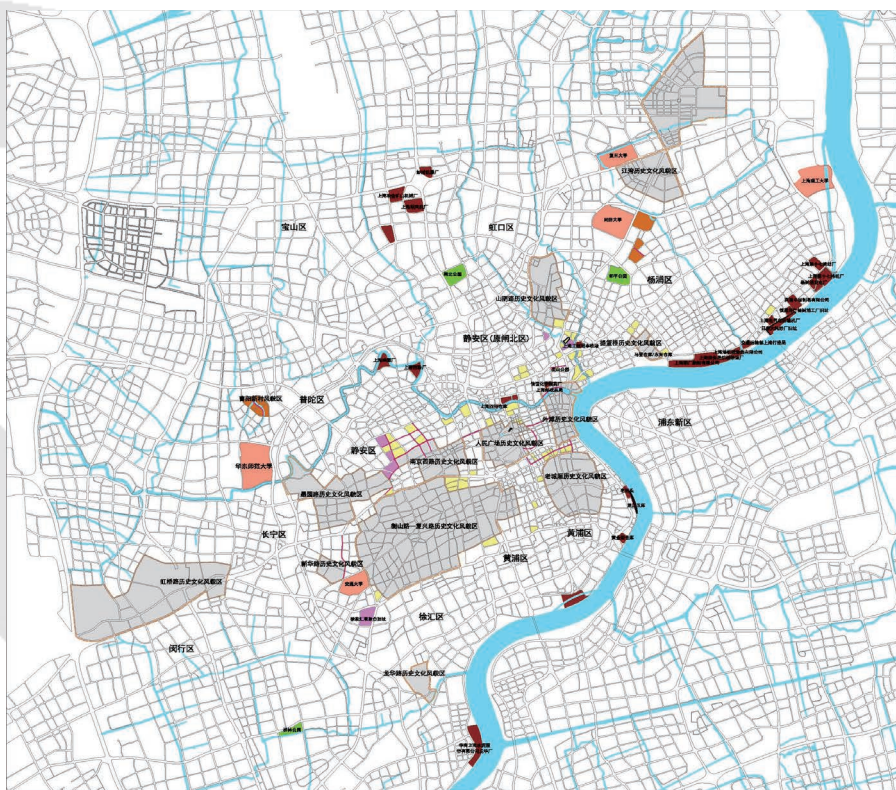


图 上海市新增风貌保护街坊和风貌保护道路分布图

Figure 2. SEA, EIA and HIA

列为上海市历史文化风貌区范围扩大名单。至此，上海的“历史风貌保护”体系更加丰富和完善。

1.2 上海的“历史风貌保护”与国家法律法规的关系

2005年，建设部制定了《历史文化名城保护规划规范》，明确“历史文化街区”应具备以下条件：

- (1) 有比较完整的历史风貌；
- (2) 构成历史风貌的历史建筑和历史环境要素基本上是历史存留的原物；
- (3) 历史文化街区用地面积不小于1 hm²；
- (4) 历史文化街区文物古迹和历史建筑的用地面积宜达到保护区内建筑总用地的60%以上。

虽然产生于20世纪90年代的上海市“历史文化风貌区”与该定义有不相吻合的地方，但是正如中国历史文化名城制度缔造者之一王景慧先生认为，“有的历史文化名城根据自己的特点，加上了保护名胜风景、保护与历史相关的自然环境景观，还有的地方增加了保护‘历史风貌区’的概念，针对的是某些历史地段改动较多，从整体风貌的真实性上看已达不到历史文化街区的标准，但弃之不管又太可惜，所以提出一个新的保护概念，其保护要求较‘历史文化街区’稍低，保护整治的所占比例小些，有更多的改建、重建，但在风格、形式上要重现历史的风貌。这种实事求是的做法将保护的层次予以丰富、充实，应该认为是可行的”。

可以说上海的历史文化风貌区是在国家的法律

426 buildings including Xinkang Building as the Fifth Group of Excellent Historical Buildings. In 2016, the government expanded the perimeter of Shanghai's Historical and Cultural Areas by listing 119 Protected Neighborhoods including Mingde Lane and 23 protected streets including East Jinling Road. Shanghai's "Historical and Cultural Areas Protection" system is hence further enriched and refined.

1.2 Shanghai's "Historical and Cultural Areas Protection" and its Relationship with National Laws and Regulations

In 2005, the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development (MoHURD) formulated the "Code of Conservation Planning for Historic Cities" and established the following criteria for "Historic Conservation Areas":

- i. The historic townscape of the area is well preserved;
- ii. The historic buildings or historic environment element which constitutes the overall townscape of the area are authentic originals from the past;
- iii. The total area should be no

less than 1 hm²;

iv. Historic monuments and sites and historic buildings should cover more than 60% of the total built area within the protected boundary.

Although the definition of "Historical and Cultural Areas" brought up in Shanghai from 1990s is slightly different from the one for "Historic Conservation Areas" established by MoHURD, Mr. Wang Jinghui, one of the founders of China's "Famous Historical and Cultural City" listing system, believed that "some Famous Historical and Cultural Cities coupled their conservation strategy with protection of scenic spots and historical natural landscapes based on their own characteristics; while some incorporate the concept of "Historical and Cultural Areas" to specifically target those historic areas which have already undergone considerable changes. Sites of this category usually cannot meet the standard of a Historic Conservation Area from the perspective of the authenticity of the overall townscape, but it would be a mistake just to leave these places abandoned. As a result, a new concept in protection terms with less strict standards than those for historic conservation areas is proposed to regulate such sites. With a relatively smaller scale of protection and planning control, more rehabilitation and reconstruction are allowed as long as they are consistent with certain historical features of a site in terms of styles and forms. Such approach, which practically enriches our experience in conservation interventions, should be recognized as a feasible move."

The Historical and Cultural Areas System in Shanghai is a local legal concept established according to the city's historical and modern characters within the state legislation framework. Its establishment is of immense significance.

2. Characteristics and Significance of Shanghai's "Historical and Cultural Areas Protection" System

2.1 Characteristics of Shanghai's "Historical and Cultural Areas" System

框架下,根据上海历史和现状特点确定的地方性法律概念,其产生有特殊的意义。

2 上海“历史风貌保护”制度的特点和作用

2.1 上海“历史风貌保护”制度的特点

(1) 保护规划的特点:控规层面

在上海历史文化风貌区保护规划中,借鉴了法国等国家的经验,一开始就明确将保护规划定位在控制性详细规划层面,当然比一般的控制性详细规划增加了大量必要的保护性控制指标。同时明确在历史文化风貌区范围内,除此规划外,不再另行编制控制性详细规划,唯有这样,才能保证保护规划真正落地。

(2) 风貌管理的特点:精细化管理

除了将《保护规划》定位为控制性详细规划,上海还对涉及单体保护建筑(包括文物保护单位和优秀历史建筑)和历史文化风貌区建设的规划管理程序进行了明确;同时确定了《保护规划》的“专家特别论证制度”,将规划变更纳入合法程序,保证规划的有效实施;在《保护规划》的基础上,还对风貌保护道路进行了规划编制,将风貌保护规划推进到精细化管理需要的层面。

2.2 作用:实现了从“历史建筑保护”到“历史风貌保护”的转变

2000年之前,上海的历史文化遗产保护主要还是单体的历史建筑的保护,强调文物保护单位对优秀历史建筑的保护。2000年之后开始建立并且逐步完善的“历史文化风貌区”制度实现了从“历史建筑保护”到“历史风貌保护”的阶段,在快速的旧城改造过程中避免了某些特征鲜明的历史地区被大规模拆除,并且出现了如思南公馆、武康路等这样的强调历史风貌整体保护案例。

3 新时期上海历史文化名城的背景以及“历史风貌保护”制度的局限

3.1 新时期上海发展的背景

2014年5月6日,上海召开第六次规划土地工作会议,韩正书记明确提出了“上海规划建设用地规模要实现负增长”。

2014年,上海市政府颁布《上海市城市更新实施办法》,强调上海实施动态、可持续的有机更新,并且提出了注重人本化、社会化、信息化和法制化的工作展望。

“存量规划”和“城市更新”是新时期上海发展的重要背景,这对上海的历史文化名城保护提出新的要求。

3.2 “历史风貌保护”制度的局限性:未能建立“最严格的保护制度”

(1) 历史文化风貌区的内外差别

尽管历史文化风貌区、风貌保护街坊和风貌保护道路的名单在不断扩充,但是同时也加速了风貌区

(1) Characteristics of Conservation Planning: Regulatory Detailed Planning

Shanghai has referred to countries like France to formulate its conservation planning for the Historical and Cultural Areas, which from the very beginning, has been implemented at the level of regulatory detailed planning. It has included much more mandatory controlling indicators than a regulatory detailed plan normally does. At the same time, it stipulates that within the boundary of Historical and Cultural Areas, no other forms of regulatory detailed plan should be developed so as to ensure the implementation of the conservation plan.

(2) Characteristics of Area Management: Detailed Administration

In addition to put the Conservation Plans for these areas on the same place as regulatory detailed plans, Shanghai has also developed specific management procedures for individual protected buildings (including officially protected monuments and sites and excellent historic buildings) and for the development of Historical and Cultural Areas. At the same time, an “Expert Review System” has been established for the conservation planning, which has regulated the legal procedure for alterations of planning provisions, thus ensuring effective implementation of the plan. Specific plans for protected streets have also been developed on the basis of the conservation plan, pushing the overall management to the most detailed levels.

2.2 The Significance of Shanghai's “Historical and Cultural Areas” System: a Shift from “Protecting Historic Buildings” to “Protecting Historical and Cultural Areas”

Before 2000, conservation endeavors in Shanghai were targeted towards protecting individual historic buildings and highlighted by the protection interventions of Excellent Historical Architecture under the charge of cultural heritage administrations. It was only after 2000 did Shanghai gradually establish and improve the “Historical and Cultural Areas Protection” system. Thanks to this shift

in conservation paradigm, several historical areas with distinctive cultural features have been exempted from demolition during the city's fast urban renewal process, resulting in a few cases where the overall historic landscape had been relatively well preserved in Shanghai, including Sinan Mansions and Wukang Road.

3. Background of the Famous Historical and Cultural City of Shanghai in a New Era and Limitations of the “Historical and Cultural Areas Protection” System

3.1 Development of Shanghai in a New Era

During the sixth Working Meeting on Land Use Planning in Shanghai which was held on May 6, 2014, Secretary of Municipal Party Committee Han Zheng proposed that “Shanghai should strive to reduce its supply of urban construction land.”

In the same year, Shanghai Municipal Government promulgated the “Measures for the Implementation of Urban Renewal in Shanghai”, emphasizing a dynamic, sustainable and organic renewal process. It is also expected that the urban renewal in Shanghai should be a human-oriented and information-based process governed by laws and with public participation.

“Inventory planning” and “urban renewal” are key development themes of Shanghai in this new era, thus bringing forward new challenges for the conservation of Shanghai as a Famous Historical and Cultural City.

3.2 Limitations of “Historical and Cultural Areas Protection” System: not yet to establish “the most stringent protection system”

(1) Disparity Between the Inside and Outside of Historical and Cultural Areas

Though the lists of Historical and Cultural Area, Protected Neighborhoods and Protected Streets are growing, demolitions of unlisted urban districts with distinctive characteristics have accelerated. Such thinking as to consider conservation a process

外有特色街区的拆除。这个“由点及面”的工作思路缺乏对上海整个城市遗产构成的完整理解以及城市整体保护的战略思考。

(2) 历史风貌保护的“风”“貌”分离

“风貌保护”在实际操作中往往仅仅是对个别地段外部环境,即“貌”的美化和整治,而缺少对街区内部人居环境的改善,人文内涵,即“风”的挖掘和培育。

在存量规划和城市更新的背景下,历史文化风貌区内外将出现大量的开发项目,使得原来的“历史风貌保护”制度在今天新的城市发展阶段逐渐捉襟见肘,面临被动的局面。因此,我们在理念和制度上很有必要从“历史风貌保护”向“城市遗产保护”转变。

4 从“历史风貌保护”到“城市遗产保护”

欧洲发达国家的遗产保护经过了肇始于19世纪的文物建筑保护阶段和蓬勃发展于1960年代后严格的保护区制度阶段。在21世纪新的城市发展阶段,综合历史与现状,他们也在探寻新的更能够协调保护与发展的城市保护理念和方法,这就是“城市遗产保护”阶段。

(1) “城市遗产”的定义

城市遗产的概念是由建筑遗产而来,它最开始指的是和主体建筑息息相关的环境,后来则是指具有特征的城市肌理和空间。

(2) “城市遗产保护”的目标

“城市遗产保护”的目标是将遗产保护与城市的发展相平衡。城市遗产区作为城市的组成部分,是具有生命力的有机体。因此,对于它的保护和发展,必须考虑到物质、经济和社会的全面复兴。我们应该将它作为城市发展的积极因素,纳入城市整体的发展战略中,以达到城市地区的复兴和可持续的发展。

(3) “城市遗产保护”的方法

在2011年联合国教科文组织发布《关于历史性城镇景观的建议书》的基础上,有关“历史性城镇景观”(HUL)的理论与实践的研究不断深入。2016年6月,《历史性城镇景观方法实施指南》发布,据此,HUL提出需要考虑每个历史城镇的本土语境,且至少有6个关键步骤:

- ①对城市的自然、文化和人文资源进行全面调查和测绘;
- ②使用参与式规划和利益相关者协商的方式来达成价值共识,以明确要向后代传递哪些价值要素;
- ③评估这些价值要素在社会经济压力和气候变化影响下的脆弱性;
- ④将城市遗产价值和它们的脆弱性状态整合到一个更为广泛的城市发展框架中,这将有助于确认遗产敏感性区域,在这些区域进行开发项目的规划、设计和实施,需要特别的关注;
- ⑤保护和发展的优先行动;

“from individual sites to a much broader area” lacks comprehensive interpretation of all elements that constitute urban heritage in Shanghai as a whole,

(2) Segregating “Culture” from “Landscape” in the Protection

In practice, “protecting townscape of the area” is about protecting the external environment of a district. It is more of a “face-lifting” process for outlook beauty of a district and less about improving the internal human environment, neglecting the nurturing of humanistic and cultural dimensions. In the context of inventory planning and urban renewal, many development projects will be launched inside and outside the boundaries of Historical and Cultural Areas. The current protection system for “Historical and Cultural Areas” will eventually fall short and end up in a passive situation in the wave of urban development. Therefore, it is essential that we shift our mindsets from the “Protection of Historical and Cultural Areas” to the “Conservation of Urban Heritage”.

4. From “Protecting Historical and Cultural Areas” to “Conserving Urban Heritage”

In developed countries in Europe, heritage conservation has gone through the protection of heritage buildings in the 19th century and the zoning of conservation areas after 1960s. In a new urban development phase in the 21st century, based on both historical and contemporary status, those countries are exploring updated ideas and approaches to coordinate the relationship of conservation and development of cities, and this marks a new era of “urban heritage conservation”.

(1) Definition of “Urban Heritage”

The concept of urban heritage, which derives from building heritage, originally referred to the immediate setting closely related to the buildings, then extended to include the broader urban fabric and space with certain characteristics.

(2) Objectives of Urban Heritage Conservation

The objective of urban heritage conservation is to balance the relationship between heritage conservation and urban development. As components of a city, urban heritage areas are organic urban parts with strong vitalities. To safeguard these areas and to promote their development, we should take into account the comprehensive rejuvenation of the economy and the society. Urban heritage should be integrated into the overall development strategy of a city as a positive factor in urban growth, in order to enable the revitalization of urban areas and sustainable development.

(3) The Approach to Urban Heritage Conservation

Since the adoption of the UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape in 2011, the theoretical and practical research on HUL have developed and deepened. In June 2016, the HUL Guidebook was published, which identified the six critical steps to implement the approach based on local contexts of each historic city.

1. To undertake comprehensive surveys and mapping of the city's natural, cultural and human resources;
2. 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;
3. To assess vulnerability of these attributes to socio-economic stresses and impacts of climate change;
4. To integrate urban heritage values and their vulnerability status into a wider framework of city development, which shall provide indications of areas of heritage sensitivity that require careful attention to planning, design and implementation of development projects;
5. To prioritize actions for conservation and development; and
6. 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

⑥为每一个保护与开发项目建立适当的伙伴关系和地方管理框架,以及各种公共和私人开发活动之间的协调机制。

5 上海“城市遗产保护”和历史文化名城保护探讨

5.1 上海“城市遗产保护”制度的特点

根据《历史性城镇景观方法实施指南》,可以看到,“历史风貌保护”与“城市遗产保护”在以下几个方面会有根本性的变化:

(1) 对象不同:与目前的“历史风貌保护”制度不同,“城市遗产保护”更加关注与人们的日常生活息息相关的部分。包括已经纳入保护清单的遗产,也包括未纳入保护清单的、但是有特征的地区,使得所有区域的发展都是基于对城市的自然和文化资源的全面调查和评价。

(2) 方法不同:“历史风貌保护”更多强调专业的技术的手段,而“城市遗产保护”更多强调基于利益相关者在价值方面达成的共识,基于多方合作(特别是公共和私人方面)的协调。

(3) 作用不同:“历史风貌保护”规划是进行风貌区内项目审批管理的依据,而“城市遗产保护”是其他规划的基础,尤其是在存量规划前提下城市更新的基础。

5.2 上海历史文化名城保护的策略探讨

上海正在编制的《上海历史文化名城保护规划》在目前的大背景下应该有新的理念、视野和方法来进行应对,从城市发展战略高度上综合考虑城市遗产的整体保护框架。

(1) 采用“历史性城镇景观”的方法对上海历史文化名城价值和特色进行全面评估,充分考虑自然基底、历史层积和当代需求,建立整体设计引导,保护上海特色的空间形态、历史格局、天际轮廓线等。

(2) “城市遗产保护”的提出并不是增加保护的层级和类型,使得保护的规定和制度越来越复杂化,而是应该在进一步完善现有的“历史风貌保护”制度的基础上,将城市遗产构成要素的辨识和保护纳入所有的控制性详细规划中,而不仅仅局限在风貌区、风貌道路、风貌建筑等,使城市遗产成为城市更新、城市发展的重要资源。

(3) 由于大量的城市遗产处于旧住宅区域,因此这些区域的城市遗产保护不能仅仅关注沿街立面的整修,或者采用大规模的征收和地产重组的方法,而应该充分研究这些区域如何达成遗产保护与民生改善的双重目标的公共政策。唯有如此,才能将国际现代大都市的建设与地方独特文化的保持与彰显有机结合起来。📖

来源:本文首载于《上海城市规划》2016年第5期。

public and private.

5. Discussion on the Urban Heritage Conservation and the Protection of Famous Historical and Cultural City of Shanghai

5.1 Characteristics of Urban Heritage Conservation in Shanghai

According to the *HUL Guidebook*, the protection of Historical and Cultural Areas is fundamentally different from “Urban Heritage Conservation” in the following aspects:

(1) Different objects:

Compared with today's “Historical and Cultural Areas” protection system, “urban heritage conservation” placed extra emphasis on elements closely related to people's daily life, including both listed heritage properties and unlisted areas with distinctive features, enabling an overall development on a basis of comprehensive survey and evaluation of natural and cultural assets of a city.

(2) Different approaches:

The protection of “Historical and Cultural Areas” attached more importance to technological means, while “urban heritage conservation” emphasizes the agreement on values among different stakeholders based on different forms of multilateral cooperation (especially public-private partnership).

(3) Different roles:

Conservation Plan for Historical and Cultural Areas serves as the basic document for the approval and management procedures of construction projects within the protected boundary, while “urban heritage conservation” lays the foundation for all planning activities, especially for urban renewal interventions in the context of inventory planning.

5.2 Discussion on Conservation Strategies for Famous Historical and Cultural City of Shanghai

In today's urban context, with an aim to prepare a “Conservation Plan for Famous Historical and Cultural City of Shanghai”,

we should take new ideas, visions and approaches to deal with the challenges in this process, and to develop an integrated conservation framework for urban heritage from the perspective of city development strategy.

(1) We need to adopt “Historic Urban Landscape” Approach to carry out a comprehensive survey and assessment of the values and attributes of Shanghai as a Famous Historical and Cultural city, then to develop overall guidelines for the design and protection of spatial organization, historical patterns, skylines and other characteristic elements of the city by taking into account its natural setting, historic layering and contemporary demands,

(2) “Urban Heritage Conservation” is not to complicate the existing protection rules and systems by increasing the number of levels and types of conservation. Instead, based on the current protection system, it encourages to go beyond historic areas, historic streets and buildings, to identify and conserve all elements constituting urban heritage and have them integrated into the regulatory detailed planning process, and to make urban heritage an important asset for urban renewal and urban development in the future.

(3) Urban heritage is often located in old residential areas within a city. To conserve these properties, a simple renovation of street facades is far from enough. Neither should lands be rampantly expropriated and reallocated with new functions. We should analyze these areas to come up with public policies which will meet the dual objectives of safeguarding heritage and improving the wellbeing for the society. Only by this way can we maintain our distinctive local culture and integrate them into the development of an international cosmopolitan.

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联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心活动

UNESCO World Heritage Center Activities

文 / 刘真 杨丽莎 Written by LIU Zhen and YANG Lisha 译 / 杨丽莎 Translated by YANG Lisha

天文学和世界遗产专题计划

“天文学和世界遗产专题计划”是在2003年为推进建设平衡、有代表性和可信的世界遗产名录的全球战略框架下建立的。该项目旨在将科学与文化相联系，以识别那些与天文观测相关的散落世界各地的遗址和纪念物。它们不仅是科学的见证，更承载着传统社区的知识与智慧。

该项目由国际古迹遗址理事会和国际天文学联合会联合筹备，其主要研究内容如下：

- 从世界遗产角度阐述普通遗产地的特征和天文学价值；
- 对一定数量的已列入或未列入世界遗产名录的代表性遗产地进行案例研究；
- 依据规范准则判定后者可能的差异；
- 确立是否列入世界遗产名录的标准。

Astronomy and World Heritage Thematic Initiative

Created in 2003 within the framework of the Global Strategy for the balanced, representative and credible World Heritage List, the Thematic Initiative on Astronomy and World Heritage, aims to establish a link between Science and Culture towards recognition of the monuments and sites connected with astronomical observations dispersed throughout all the geographical regions, not only scientific but also the testimonies of traditional community knowledge. This Thematic Study jointly prepared by ICOMOS and the International Astronomical Union (IAU) Working Group, this Thematic Study:

- identifies the main characteristics and astronomical values of the generic type of heritage site from a World Heritage perspective,
- examines a select number of representative examples included or not included in the World Heritage List,
- determines possible gaps in the latter and, with reference to the Operational Guidelines,
- indicates the criteria under which such sites might be nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List.

联合国教科文组织二类机构

近年来，世界遗产领域的培训和研究框架发生了重大变化。促成这些显著变化的因素之一就是在世界遗产主题下兴起的提供能力建设的新机构。这些在世界不同地区蓬勃兴起的围绕世界遗产提供能力建设的新机构，就是联合国教科文组织二类机构。

Category 2 Centers under the auspices of UNESCO related to World Heritage

In recent years, the framework for training and research in the field of World Heritage has changed significantly. Among the factors that have contributed to these rapid changes, is the emerging of many new institutions now offering capacity building within the World Heritage context. In this regard, a major development was the establishment, in various regions of the world, of capacity building institutions that have been granted the status of “category 2 cen-

tres under the auspices of UNESCO”, dealing specifically with World Heritage.



气候变化和世界遗产

气候变化给世界遗产带来严重影响，联合国教科文组织一直致力于气候变化对世界遗产影响的前沿探索和管理。它在2007年出台了《关于预测和管理气候变化给世界遗产带来的影响的报告》、《气候变化与世界

联合国教科文组织二类机构 The World Heritage related Category 2 Centres		
建立年份 Established year	所在国家 Country	机构名称 Name
2007	中国 China	联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心 World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITR-AP)
2009	墨西哥 Mexico	萨卡特斯卡世界遗产研究所 Regional World Heritage Institute in Zacatecas
2009	巴西 Brazil	卢西亚哥地区遗产管理培训中心 Regional Heritage Management Training Centre "Lucio Costa"
2007	南非 South Africa	非洲世界遗产基金 African World Heritage Fund (AWHF)
2009	Bahrain	阿拉伯地区世界遗产中心 Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage (ARC-WH)
2011	Spain	世界遗产公约和岩画国际中心 International Centre for Rock Art and the World Heritage Convention
2011	Italy	文化经济和世界遗产研究国际科研中心 International Research Centre on the Economics of Culture and World Heritage Studies
2014	印度 India	亚太地区世界遗产管理与培训中心 Centre on World Natural Heritage Management and Training for Asia and the Pacific Region

遗产案例分析报告》，2008 年出台了“气候变化对世界遗产影响政策文件”。2014 年 5 月，又出版了《世界自然遗产地适应气候变化实用导则》，并且不断提高遗产地管理者应对气候变暖的能力建设。所有这些努力都是为了促进这些遗产地继续保持突出普遍价值和支持可持续发展。

Climate Change and World Heritage

World Heritage properties are affected by the impacts of climate change at present and in the future. UNESCO has been at the forefront of exploring and managing the impacts of climate change on World Heritage. In 2006, under the guidance of the World Heritage Committee, it prepared a *report on Predicting and Managing the Effects of Climate Change on World Heritage* (2007), followed by a compilation

exploring and managing the impacts of climate change on World Heritage. In 2006, under the guidance of the World Heritage Committee, it prepared a *report on Predicting and Managing the Effects of Climate Change on World Heritage* (2007), followed by a compilation of Case Studies on Climate Change and World Heritage, and a *Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties* in 2008. In May 2014, it published a practical guide to *Climate Change Adaptation for Natural World Heritage Sites* and continues to build the capacity of site managers to deal with climate change. The main aim of these efforts is to increase the capacity of these properties to continue to convey their Outstanding Universal Value and support sustainable development.

文化景观

多样化的文化景观也是世界多元化地区的代表，它们是自然和人类的共同杰作，并且展现了人类与自然密切而长久的关系。

文化景观主要可分为以下三类：由人类有意设计和建筑的景观，有机进化的景观和关联性文化景观。目前世界遗产名录中有 88 项遗产和 4 项混合遗产（1 项已从清单除名）是文化景观。



Cultural Landscapes

There exist a great variety of Landscapes that are representative of the different regions of the world. Combined works of nature and human-

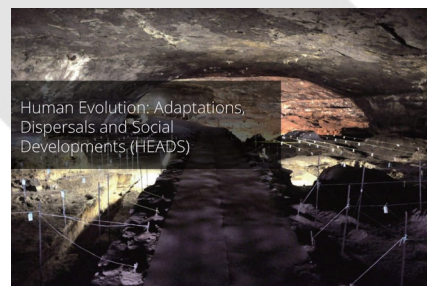
kind, they express a long and intimate relationship between peoples and their natural environment.

Cultural landscapes fall into three main categories: The most easily identifiable is the clearly defined landscape designed and created intentionally by man. The second category is the organically evolved landscape. The final category is the associative cultural landscape. To date, 88 properties with 4 transboundary properties (1 delisted property) on the World Heritage List have been included as cultural landscapes.

人类进化：适应，分散和社会发展（HEADS）

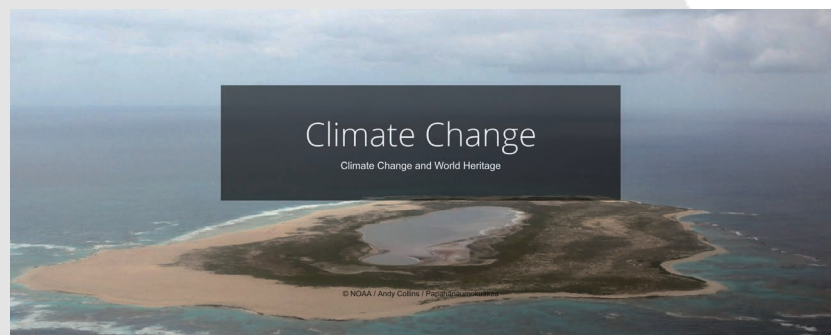
HEADS 项目旨在建立一个合作和实施的坚实战略平台，以确保那些与人类早期历史相关的脆弱的世界遗产地能在未来得到认可、保护和研究。该项目由西班牙世界遗产信托基金资助，行动计划的主要目标如下：

- 通过认识与人类起源相关的遗产地的科学价值，建立科学研究与综合保护之间的联系；
- 在 1994 年世界遗产委员会发起的“全球战略”框架内开展工作，扩大世界遗产的定义范围，以更好地反映世界自然与文化遺產的突出突出的普遍价值；
- 识别那些呈现人类与土地之间早期相互作用的、文化行为的、不断发展的和创造性表达的代表性遗迹；
- 通过科学分析和保护规划，保护那些已经确定的但因为年代久远和脆弱质地而受损的遗迹；
- 通过与咨询机构、缔约国、全国委员会以及国家和国际机构搭建平台，以逐步完善合作、外联、和可持续发展的计划。



Human Evolution: Adaptations, Dispersals and Social Developments (HEADS)

The development of the HEADS Programme is directed toward defining



and establishing a solid strategy of cooperation and implementation to ensure the future recognition, conservation and study of these early vulnerable sites in relation to World Heritage. HEADS is financed by the Spanish Funds-in-Trust for World Heritage. The key objectives of the Action Plan are :

- Establish links between scientific research and integrated conservation by recognizing the scientific values of properties related to human origins;
- Operate within the framework of the Global Strategy, launched by the World Heritage Committee in 1994, to broaden the definition of World Heritage in better reflecting the full spectrum of the world's cultural and natural sites of outstanding universal value;
- Recognize sites that are outstanding demonstrations of traces of the earliest interaction between human-kind and the land, early cultural behaviour, cognitive steps and creative expressions;
- Preserve the identified properties from progressive deterioration due to their ancient chronology and vulnerable fabric through scientific analysis and the application of conservation plans;
- Develop collaborative, outreach and sustainable initiatives through fostering networks with Advisory Bodies, States Parties, National Commissions, and national and international institutions to implement the Action Plan.

教科文组织宗教类文化遗产计划

多样化的宗教和神圣场所也代表着世界多元的文化和地区，世界遗产名录上约20%的遗产都和宗教或精神相联系。

欢迎缔约国和国际合作伙伴为世界遗产中心协调和创办专题文件以及下列活动和课题提供资金支持，多学科研究课题、

关键词研究系统课题、专题咨询、能力建设工作坊、指导小组会议和国际古迹遗址理事会专题研究。

UNESCO Initiative on Heritage of Religious Interest

There exist a great variety of religious and sacred sites that are representative of the different cultures and traditions of the world. Approximately 20 percent of the properties inscribed on the World Heritage List have some sort of religious or spiritual connection.

The States Parties and international partners are invited to provide their financial support to the World Heritage Centre for the coordination of the elaboration of the thematic paper, as well as for the following activities and projects. The multidisciplinary research programme, the Keyword Research System project, thematic consultations, capacity building workshop, meetings of the steering group and ICOMOS thematic study.

现代遗产项目

2001年初，联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心，国际古迹遗址理事会（ICOMOS）和国际现代建筑遗产保护理事会（DOCOMOMO）发起了一项联合计划，用于识别，记录和保护19世纪和20世纪的建成遗产——现代遗产项目。

在荷兰政府的财政支持下，该项目重点关注提高现代时期的建筑、景观设计、城镇规划遗产的保护意识，这些现代文化遗产因为缺乏有力的法律保护 and 民众淡漠的兴趣而往往不被重视。

该项目旨在建立一个概念框架，以阐释现代遗产的重要性、保护策略和有关其识别和价值的关键问题。这一框架正在通过由世界遗产中心实施的多个区域现代遗产委员会制定，并促进有关缔约国进一步

开展更具体的研究和开展活动。

Modern Heritage Programme



At the start of 2001 the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) and DOCOMOMO (Working Party for the Documentation and Conservation of buildings, sites and neighbourhoods of the Modern Movement) launched a joint programme for the identification, documentation and promotion of the built heritage of the 19th and 20th centuries - the Programme on Modern Heritage.

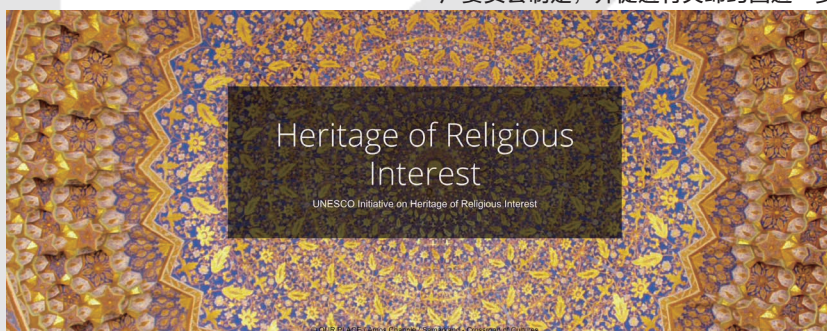
With financial support from the government of the Netherlands, this programme focuses on raising awareness concerning the heritage of architecture, town planning and landscape design of the modern era, which is considered to be particularly vulnerable because of weak legal protection and low appreciation among the general public.

The Programme on Modern Heritage aims to establish a framework of conceptual thinking on the significance of this heritage, its preservation and some of the pivotal issues concerning identification and valorisation. This framework is being developed through the various Regional Meetings on Modern Heritage, which have been implemented by the World Heritage Centre, and should facilitate further, more concrete studies and exercises undertaken by the States Parties concerned.

刚果盆地的世界自然遗产

自2000年以来，教科文组织一直在刚果盆地积极采取行动，以促进对已列入或可能列入世界遗产名录的自然遗产地的保护和管理。

正在进行的有两个行动。武装冲突地区的生物多样性保护行动，保护刚果民主共和



国的世界遗产，为列入濒危世界遗产名录的遗产地提供有力支持。中非的世界遗产森林计划，从景观角度识别潜在的世界遗产地，帮助它们提高管理水平，以符合列入世界遗产名录的标准。



Natural World Heritage in the Congo Basin

UNESCO has been taking action in the Congo Basin since 2000 in order to improve the conservation and the management of natural World Heritage sites, those already inscribed as well as those which have the potential for inscription.

Two programs aiming at enhancing the conservation of the Congo Basin's natural heritage are coordinated in the Special Projects Unit of the World Heritage Centre.

Biodiversity Conservation in Regions of Armed Conflict, protecting World Heritage in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, supporting the conservation of Congolese sites which already have World Heritage status, but have been inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger. Central Africa World Heritage Forest Initiative (CAWHFI), identifying new potential World Heritage sites through a landscape approach and improving the management standards of these sites so that they can meet the criteria for inscription on the World Heritage List.

世界遗产防灾减灾

世界遗产和遗产地经常受到自然和人为灾难性事件的影响，威胁其完整性并可能损害其价值。遗产地的损失和遭受的破坏也对当地社区和国家产生了负面影响，这是因为它们的文化重要性和其社会经济价值。本项目合作方有国际文物保护与修复研究中心（ICROM），国际古迹遗址理事会（ICOMOS），世界自然保护链门

头（IUCN），立命馆大学历史都市防灾研究所（D-MUCH），联合国国际减灾署（UNISDR）。

世界遗产地减灾战略如下：

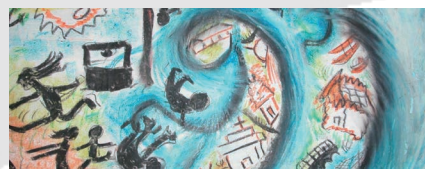
- 为相关的全球的、地区的、国家的和社区层面的机构提供强有力的世界遗产防灾减灾支持；
- 用知识、创新和教育来建设世界遗产防灾减灾文化；
- 识别、评估和监测世界遗产灾害风险；
- 减少潜在的世界遗产灾害因素；
- 加强各个级别的世界遗产灾害有效回应机制。

Reducing Disaster Risk at World Heritage Properties

World Heritage properties and heritage sites in general are exposed to the impacts of natural and man-triggered catastrophic events, which threaten their integrity and may compromise their value. The loss or deterioration of these outstanding properties has severely negative impacts on local and national communities, both because of their cultural importance, and because of their socio-economic value. Partners of this programme includes International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICROM), International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Ritsumeikan University Institute of Disaster Mitigation for Urban Cultural Heritage (D-MUCH), The UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR).

Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties.

- Strengthen support within relevant global, regional, national and local institutions for reducing risks at World Heritage properties;
- Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of disaster prevention at World Heritage properties;
- Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks at World Heritage properties;
- Reduce underlying risk factors at World Heritage properties;
- Strengthen disaster preparedness at World Heritage properties for effective response at all levels.



分享世界遗产管理优秀案例

世界遗产能力建设战略，响应了世界遗产保护和管理能力建设的多元且不断增长的受众的需求。发展相应的如，分享世界遗产管理优秀案例和沟通工具等素材资源，则有助于提升遗产地的能力建设。

那些被认为是优秀和可持续的管理案例包罗万象，如当地居民参与遗产地管理、创新性的政策和对旅游的管理。分享优秀案例有助于帮助其他遗产地找到适合自己的管理方法。这个项目还可以为缔约国和遗产地管理者提供很多使用方法，以帮助他们更好地管理自己的遗产地以及探索更多改善方法。

Sharing Best Practices in World Heritage Management

The World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy responds to the identified needs of a diverse and growing audience for capacity building for World Heritage conservation and management activities. Development of resource materials such as best practice case studies and communication tools are among the activities foreseen by the strategy to improve these capacities.

Management practices recognized as being successful and sustainable can include everything from involving local people in site management, to creating innovative policies and regulating tourism. Sharing these practices helps other sites find solutions that work. This initiative provides incentives for States Parties and site managers to reflect on their management practices and explore improvement possibilities.



读书推荐

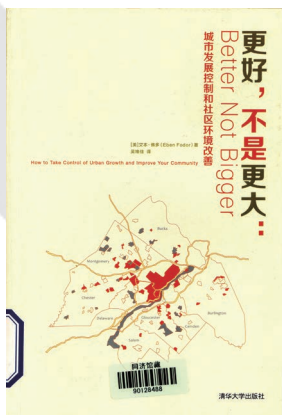
Book Recommendation

文 / 李建中 陈佩瑜 Written by LI Jianzhong and CHEN Peiyu

译 / 陈佩瑜 Translated by CHEN Peiyu

中国目前正处在城市化快速发展的阶段。《更好，不是更大：城市发展控制和社区环境改善》、《世界伟大城市的保护——历史大都会的毁灭与重建》和《Understanding China's Urbanization》对如何规划、建设城市以及如何保护城市的老建筑、老城区有一定的参考、借鉴作用。

China is currently undergoing rapid urbanization. Books like *Better Not Bigger-How to Take Control of Urban Growth and Improve Your Community* by Eben Fodor, *Preserving the World's Great Cities-The Destruction and Renewal of the Historic Metropolis* by Anthony M. Tung and *Understanding China's Urbanization* by Li Zhang, Richard LeGates and Min Zhao discuss different aspects of urbanization and inspire thinking particularly on how to plan and build a city and how to protect historic architecture and districts in the wave of urbanization.



书名：
《更好，不是更大：城市发展控制和社区环境改善》

作者：
(美) 艾本·佛多 (Eben Fodor) 著，吴唯佳译

出版社：
清华大学出版社 2012年12月第1版。

作者简介：

艾本·佛多 (Eben Fodor) 毕业于美国俄勒冈州大学，获得环境科学和城市规划双硕士学位。一直致力于对城市增长问题的研究，并倡导环保经济、持续发展和自然资源合理利用的城市发展模式，是美国城市发展的权威研究者之一。

吴唯佳，清华大学建筑学院教授、城市规划系主任，清华大学建筑与城市研究副所长。

内容摘要：

推进城市化、城镇化，是否就一定意味着大范围的扩展城区范畴，规划修建更多的小区（民宅）、商业建筑、道路、城市公共设施？本书以美国近几十年来城市扩张、城市更新带来的经济和社会等方面后果为例证，粉碎了城市扩张利大于弊的“神话”，介绍了美国城市在控制增长，实现发展转型等方面发展的最新理念和采取的挑战性措施。

Book Title:

Better Not Bigger - How to Take Control of Urban Growth and Improve Your Community
Beijing: Tsinghua University Press, 2012.

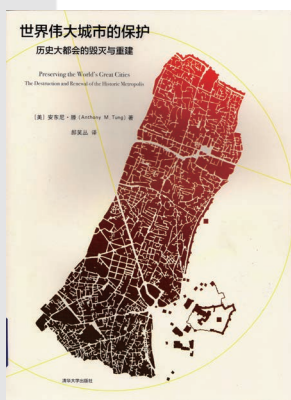
Author:

Eben Fodor, holds a Master of Science degree in Environmental Studies and a Masters in Urban and Regional Planning, both from the University of Oregon. He specializes in the research of urban growth and advocates environmental economy, natural resource management and sustainability.

Wu Weijia, has strong affiliations with the School of Architecture of Tsinghua University. Not only a Professor of the School of Architecture, Wu is also the Director of the Department of City Planning and Deputy Director of the Institute of Architectural and Urban Studies.

Abstract:

Does urbanization necessarily mean vast expansion of a city's boundary and more constructions of residences, commercial towers, roads and public facilities? Drawing on the experience of urbanization in the US over the previous decades, Fodor discusses how urban expansion and urban renewal create economic and social drawbacks. He bursts the fantasized bubble of urban expansion and points out that such process does not lead to better lives. But the nation is prompt enough to observe the downside of urbanization. Fodor also expounds on how the United curb with these problems, especially on how the nation shift its development strategies and implement growth control to maximize its gain from urbanization.



书名：
《世界伟大城市的保护——历史大都会的毁灭与重建》

作者：
(美) 安东尼·滕 (Anthony M. Tung) 著，郝笑丛译

出版社：
清华大学出版社 2014年8月第1版。

Book Title:

Preserving the World's Great Cities - The Destruction and Renewal of the Historic Metropolis
Beijing: Tsinghua University Press, 2014.

Author:

Anthony M. Tung, has been a New York City Landmarks Preservation Commissioner and a lecturer for the Metropolitan Museum. He has given lectures about urban conservation issues at home and abroad.

作者简介：

安东尼·滕 (Anthony M. Tung)，曾经是美国纽约市城市地标保护委员会的专员和大都会艺术博物馆的讲师，并在世界各地做关于都市保护的讲座。

内容摘要：

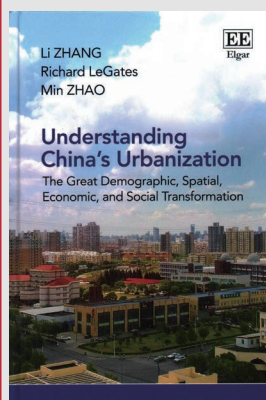
目前在世界范围内进行的现代化、甚至现代城市保护运动，在许多方面实际上是在破坏这些历史城市的历史资源，而城市的更新实在是一项异常艰巨的工作，就是我们以为成功的发达国家，也没有“成功”的经验——因为历史城市的更新不仅是面对历史和现实的，也面临着更为艰深的课题。

本书从现代都市保护理念产生的历史、现状分析和成功个案研究角度，对 22 座世界著名历史城市进行了多角度、全方位的观察和研究。这 22 座世界著名历史城市包括罗马、华沙、开罗、莫斯科、北京、新加坡、阿姆斯特丹、维也纳、雅典、伦敦、巴黎、威尼斯、纽约、京都、柏林、墨西哥城、查尔斯顿和耶路撒冷等各种不同类型的城市。

Abstract:

Urbanization is a global movement which on many levels destroys historic resources of cities in practice. The so-called “urban conservation” movement in modern era is, ironically, posing threats to cultural heritage in historic cities. Urban renewal is highly complicated process that even the most developed nations have nothing but painful lessons to share. This is because urban renewal is not only about bridging the past and present - the process involves intricacies that people always fail to recognize.

This book presents case studies of twenty-two global cities to discuss the birth of the “urban conservation” mentality and analyze the current development of this field. These twenty-two cities include Rome, Warsaw, Cairo, Moscow, Beijing, Singapore, Amsterdam, Vienna, Athens, London, Paris, Venice, New York, Kyoto, Berlin, Mexico City, Charleston and Jerusalem.

**书名：**

Understanding China's Urbanization - The Great Demographic, Spatial, Economic, and Social Transformation

作者：

(美) 理查德·里格兹 (Richard LeGates)、张力、赵民 著

出版社：

Edward Elgar 出版社 2016 年第一版

Book Title:

Understanding China's Urbanization - The Great Demographic, Spatial, Economic, and Social Transformation
UK: Edward Elgar Publishing Limited, 2016

Authors:

Richard LeGates, is an emeritus professor at the Department of Urban Studies and Planning at San Francisco State University.

Li Zhang and Min Zhao, both teaches at the Department of Urban Planning of Tongji University in Shanghai, with Zhang as an associate professor and Zhao as a full professor at the Department.

作者简介：

理查德·里格兹是旧金山州立大学城市研究和规划系的荣誉退休教授。张力和赵民任教于上海同济大学建筑与城市规划学院，张力为该学院的副教授，而赵民则是教授和博导。

内容摘要：

中国目前在极速进行大规模的城市发展，其城市发展的影响力没有受到其国土边界的限制——中国的城市发展以正逐步影响世界经济、气候变化、国际关系等环球议题。因此，我们必须了解中国城市化的启示，才能在现实生活中有效应对其进程的影响。本书作者介绍了中国每个地区不同类型的城市和城镇以及他们多年的实地考察和数据分析，讲述了中国从 1978 年开始的城市发展过程到今天中国在这段发展过程中如何成为今天世界领先的大国之一。作者还以独特的视角，从人口、城市空间、经济与社会层面探索这大规模的城市转型。通过深入了解中国城市化的，此书更可激发读者对于中国或其他地方的城市发展进程的思考。虽然书中包含了大量的信息，但作者有条不紊地把信息由浅入深地铺排在书中，大大增加其可读性。因此，除了从事城规专业的人士以外，任何对此课题感兴趣的人士也会读的津津乐道。

Abstract:

China is currently undergoing urbanization of vast scale and exceptional rate. The extent of the impact of China's urbanization is not limited by its geographical boundary - the impact is of a global scale that affect critical issues like the world economy, climate change, international relations and so forth. Understanding and responding effectively to China's urbanization is thus of great importance. Drawing on years of fieldworks and data analysis from different types of cities and towns in every region of China, the authors present the story of urbanization in China that began in 1978 and how the processes have evolved the nation's economy into one of the world's leading one. They also offer a unique exploration of the demographic, spatial, economic and social dimensions of this phenomenal urban transformation. And by studying the story of China's urbanization, the book also inspires discussion of development and opportunities associated with large city clusters and small towns elsewhere. Despite the great deal of information that the book contains, the authors have endeavored to make it readable so that it should appeal to not only academics and practitioners specializing in urban planning but also to people from any other disciplines. This book serves to be one of the most up-to-date book on Chinese urbanization to date.

那烂陀寺考古遗址（那烂陀大学）

Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara (Nalanda University)

图文整理及翻译 / 蔡胜丹 Edited and translated by CAI Shengdan

遗产类型：文化遗产

所在地区：印度

入选年份：2016

遴选标准：(iv) (vi)

那烂陀寺遗址位于印度东北部的巴哈尔邦。遗址由公元前3世纪至公元13世纪存在于此的寺庙和佛学院遗留下的古迹组成，包括窣堵坡（佛塔），舍利塔，寺庙（僧房学舍），以及重要的墙画、石刻、金属器物等艺术作品。那烂陀作为印度次大陆上最古老的大学而引人注目，其作为有序的知识传递场所存续超过800年，发展的历史见证了佛学宗教化的过程，以及寺院和教育传统的繁荣。

那烂陀寺遗址因符合标准(iv)和(vi)于2016年被列入世界遗产名录：

标准(iv)：该遗产具有独特的建筑类型，体现在它的寺庙（僧房学舍）/窣堵坡（坟冢），及其规划和布局。那烂陀寺作为当时最大的且运作时间极长的寺庙，稳固地确立了之后被印度次大陆、南亚和东南亚的相似机构广泛采用的规划、建筑以及艺术准则。其建筑整体本身体现了其规划、建筑和艺术原型的同化和发展的过程。

那烂陀寺不仅定义了当代寺庙的标准，更是印度次大陆上甚至是世界上最早的有规划的大学之一。那烂陀寺的建筑遗存体现了它对机构建设、教育学、建筑、艺术以及泛亚文化的杰出贡献。那烂陀寺遗迹标志着教育机构规划系统化的开始。有序规划的应用使其能够无缝扩展，并且赋予了那烂陀寺独具一格的视觉识别性。

该遗迹体现的寺庙建筑的标准化以及庙宇类型佛寺（宗教建筑）原型的演化，都为当时针对基础设施拓展的交流和给予的支持的持续性提供了证据。犍陀罗时代的四方形独立式寺庙演化成为了一种具备完善的居住功能并兼具教育功能的设施，被南亚的佛教城市例如帕哈尔普尔、毗俱罗摩什罗、欧丹特普里和吉羯达拉广泛借鉴。

那烂陀寺体现了五点式佛寺的出现和主流化。作为不断变化的宗教实践的反映和表现形式，这一新形式取代了传统主导的窣堵坡（佛塔），并且影响了东亚、南亚以及东南亚的佛寺。

墙画、石刻、金属器物艺术则表现了来自印度主要艺术中心作品主题和肖像特征的同化，其发展了大乘佛教诸神形象，也最终确定了密宗诸神的肖像。不仅是那烂陀寺的墙画对泰国墙画产生了影响，



Category : Cultural Heritage

Location: India

Date of Inscription: 2016

Criteria: (iv)(vi)

Located in the State of Bihar, in north-eastern India, the site comprises the archaeological remains of a monastic and scholastic institution dating from the 3rd century BCE to the 13th century CE. It includes stupas, shrines, viharas (residential and educational buildings) and important art works in stucco, stone and metal. Nalanda stands out as the most ancient university of the Indian Subcontinent. It engaged in the organized transmission of knowledge over an uninterrupted period of 800 years. The historical development of the site testifies to the development of Buddhism into a religion and the flourishing of monastic and educational traditions.

Archaeological site of Nalanda Mahavihara (Nalanda University) was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2016 under criteria (iv) and (vi)

Criterion(iv):The property is inscribed under criterion iv on account of its exceptional building typologies, be it a vihara or a stupa, and its planning and layout. Considering the length of time that the mahavihara (university) was functional, and was the largest of its

time, it firmly established planning and architectural, as well as artistic principles that were adopted later by many similar institutions in the Indian Subcontinent and South and Southeast Asia. Its built ensemble shows processes of assimilation and developments of prototypes of planning, architecture and art that influenced large parts of Asia.

Defining standards for contemporary mahaviharas, Nalanda distinguished itself as the one of the earliest planned universities of the Indian subcontinent, and indeed the world. Nalanda's built remains exemplify its extraordinary contribution to institution-building, pedagogy, architecture, art and pan-Asian culture. Nalanda's remains mark the advent of systematic planning for a pedagogic establishment. Application of the order enabled its seamless expansion and imparted Nalanda with a distinct visual identity.

Standardisation of architecture of viharas and evolution of temple-like chaitya (sacred structure) into prototypes here are evidences of sustained interchange and patronage towards expansion of physical infrastructure. The quadrangular free-standing vihara of Gandhara period evolved into a complete residential cum-educational infrastructure borrowed by monastic-cities of South Asia such as

它的金属器物艺术更是影响了马来群岛、尼泊尔、缅甸和西藏的艺术和社会生活。



标准 (vi)：那烂陀寺（大学）作为一个高等学习中心，代表着从佛寺建设演化成为中世纪印度初期最早的大学的过程中的巅峰时期。它所采用的以成绩为基础的方式使其包含了所有当代的知识来源和在印度次大陆践行的学习体系。该遗产通过各个因素充分表现了一所大学应有的特征，例如通过入学考试招收学生、正式的稿件存档处（图书馆）、等级的授予（如 Acharya 和 Pandita 等头衔等级）以及正规的行政管理机制。

那烂陀寺僧房学舍长期的学术研究活动为印度逻辑学与哲学体系、瑜伽行唯识学派和中观学派原理和以辩证学奠定了有形的基石。逻辑学和哲学成为了印度文化中的主要组成部分，而瑜伽行唯识学派和中观学派的原则使得大乘佛教向密宗的转变得以实现。通过其学者的传播，这些影响了大部分南亚和东南亚的学派原则，依然以若干宗派和社会习俗的形式保留至今。

那烂陀寺仍然是最早建造、存在时间最长的杰出机构创立者之一。它的教育、行政、规划、建筑系统都为后期佛寺的建立奠定了基础。那烂陀寺（大学）更是发展和加速扩充了一些无形的因素例如传授式教育模式。一些空间的设置例如位于两侧僧寮之中的庭院、大多数僧房学舍中的中央平台以及舍内的社交空间都为在辩证中发展传授式教育模式以及师徒传统提供了可能。它的体系的延续在南亚和东南亚的寺院依然十分常见。那烂陀寺不断启示着该区域内的其他新式大学的建立，例如新那烂陀寺、那烂陀大学以及亚洲地区内的其他机构。

Paharpur, Vilkramshila, Odantapuri and Jagaddala.

Nalanda shows emergence and mainstreaming of a chaitya having quincunxial (five-fold) form. As a reflection and representation of changing religious practices, this new form replaced the traditionally dominant stupa and influenced Buddhist temples in East, South and Southeast Asia.

Stucco, stone and metal art shows thematic and iconographic assimilation of features from major art-centres of India that expanded the Mahayana pantheon and finalized iconography of Vajrayana pantheon. Nalanda stucco influenced those of Thailand and its metal art influenced art and social life of Malayan archipelago, Nepal, Burma and Tibet.

Criterion(vi): Nalanda Mahavihara (university), as a centre for higher learning marks the zenith in the evolution of sangharama (monastic establishment) into the earliest university of early medieval India. Its merit-based approach embraced all contemporary sources of knowledge and systems of learning practiced in the Indian subcontinent. The proposed property demonstrates amply the characteristics of a university through attributes such as intake of students through an entrance examination, formal repositories of manuscripts (libraries), imparting of degrees (Acharya, Pandita, etc.) and a formal administrative setup.

The sustained scholarship in Nalanda's viharas crystallised the fundamentals of Indian systems of Logic and Philosophy, principles of Yogachara and Madhyamika Schools and debate as a tool for learning. While Logic and Philosophy are integral part of Indian culture, the principles of Yogachara and Madhyamika enabled transition from Mahayana to Vajrayana. Dispersed through its scholars, the principles influenced large parts of South and Southeast Asia which survives till date in the form of several sects and social customs.

Nalanda remains one of the earliest and longest serving extraordinary institution-builder. Its systems of pedagogy, administration, planning and architecture were the basis on which later Mahaviharas were established. Nalanda Mahavihara (University) manifests itself in developing and proliferating intangible attributes such as modes of imparting education. Spaces such as courtyards flanked by monks' cells, presence of a central platform in most viharas, social spaces within viharas developed mode of imparting education through debates as well as Guru-Shishya parampara (teacher-disciple tradition). The continuity of its systems are still evident in the monasteries of South and Southeast Asia. Nalanda continues to inspire modern university establishments in the region like Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda University and several others across Asia.



更多精彩内容请参阅网址：<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1502/>

For more information, please refer to the webpage:<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1502/>

活动预告 Forthcoming

文 / 张卓 林琳 李泓 Written by ZHANG Zhuo, LIN Lin and LI Hong
译 / 林琳 李泓 Translated by LIN Lin and LI Hong

联合国教科文组织“世界遗产与可持续旅游”中国试点项目

受世界遗产中心委托，联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心将于 2016-2020 年间实施“世界遗产与可持续旅游”中国试点项目，旨在通过能力建设，促进落实联合国教科文组织“世界遗产与可持续旅游”项目的核心内容，并以试点案例的实践和比较研究，形成中国可持续旅游的对策方案，为“世界遗产与可持续旅游”在中国的应用做出贡献。

根据 WH+ST 项目目标，中国试点项目将围绕以下专题开展研究：

1. 世界遗产地作为旅游目的地管理；
2. 基于可持续旅游所传递的突出的普遍价值；
3. 世界遗产旅游经济与旅游产品；
4. 世界遗产旅游与社区发展及保护参与：遗产的保护与社会的培力。

亚太地区古建筑保护与修复技术高级人才研修班

时间及地点：2017 年 7 月，中国苏州

本届研修班将以“苏州古典园林建筑营造技艺”为主题，开展世界文化遗产苏州古典园林建筑保护的案例分析及实践课程。该课程将在技术交流、信息共享的基础上，并为地区内的世界遗产保护领域的从业人员提供交流的平台。

苏州古典园林列入《世界遗产名录》20 周年系列纪念活动

时间及地点：2017 年全年，中国苏州

2017 年是苏州古典园林列入《世界遗产名录》20 周年。系列纪念活动旨在梳理和展示 20 年来苏州古典园林保护管理的成果，促进遗产保护管理工作的交流。

- 苏州园林社会监管志愿者队伍（2017 年 3 月起）
- “苏州园林保护管理 20 周年成果展”（2017 年 9 月至 10 月，暂定）
- 苏州园林课程进校园（2017 年 9 月，暂定）
- 纪念苏州园林申遗 20 周年座谈会（2017 年 10 月，暂定）
- 苏州园林艺术雅集活动（2017 年 10 月，暂定）

UNESCO World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme - Chinese Pilot Programme

Commissioned by the World Heritage Center, WHITRAP implements the “World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme” (WH+ST) - Chinese Pilot Programme between 2016-2020. The programme is aimed to distribute and promote the core objectives of UNESCO’s WH+ST programme through capacity building. Case studies and comparative analysis at selected pilot sites will be launched to identify the main issues and solutions related to sustainable tourism in China, thus contribute to the application of sustainable tourism in Chinese contexts.

Base of the objectives of the WH+ST Programme, the Chinese Pilot Programme will be carried out according to the following themes:

1. Management of World Heritage as a Tourism Destination
2. Outstanding Universal Values - Based Sustainable Tourism
3. World Heritage Tourism Economy and Tourism Products
4. World Heritage Tourism and Community Engagement: Heritage Conservation and Community Empowerment

Advanced Course on Conservation and Restoration Techniques of Traditional Architecture for the Asia-Pacific Region July 2017, Suzhou, China

The course focuses on the construction techniques and building skills of classical gardens of Suzhou, and carries out field works based on in-depth analysis on case study of the conservation of traditional garden architecture. On a basis of technical communication and information sharing, the course provides a platform where professionals from World Heritage conservation areas can discuss and share their knowledge and experiences with each other.

Series Activities for the 20th Anniversary of the Inscription of Classical Gardens of Suzhou on the “World Heritage List” Suzhou, China, 2017

2017 marks the 20th anniversary of the inscription of classical gardens of Suzhou as World Heritage Site. Series of commemorative activities is to be organized to review the achievement made in the protection and management of Suzhou classical gardens in the past two decades, and to promote the exchanges in this regard.

- Suzhou gardens volunteer team for social supervision (March 2017)
- “The exhibition for the Achievement made in the protection and management of Suzhou gardens for 20 years” (tentatively in September to the end of 2017)
- Courses on Suzhou Gardens into the schools (tentatively in September 2017)
- 20th Anniversary Workshop (tentatively in October 2017)
- Suzhou gardens art collection activity (tentatively in October 2017)

南马都尔：东密克罗尼西亚庆典中心

Nan Madol: Ceremonial Centre of East Micronesia

遗产类型：文化遗产

所在地区：密克罗尼西亚联邦

入选年份：2016

遴选标准：(i) (iii) (iv) (vi)

南马都尔位于波纳佩岛的海岸沿线，由多达 100 座人工建造的岛构成，建岛材料是玄武岩石块和珊瑚块。岛上承载着诸多宫殿、寺庙、陵墓和石筑居所遗迹，建成时间约在公元 1200–1500 年间，时值太平洋岛屿文化活跃的时期，这些遗迹正是绍德雷尔王朝的庆典中心。此处遗址建造规模之大、技艺之精湛，巨石建筑之密集，都展示了那个时代繁复的岛屿社会民间风俗和宗教仪式。由于该地水道严重淤积，红树林不受控的生长，同时也对现有的建筑物造成破坏，所以南马都尔同时也被载入世界遗产濒危名录。

南马都尔因符合标准 (i)、(iii)、(iv) 和 (x) 于 2016 年被列入世界遗产名录：

标准 (i)：南马都尔特有的巨石建筑是以巨型的玄武石柱建成的。建材是从岛上别处的采石场运送到南马都尔，并运用了独特的“一顺一丁技术”建成南马都尔的墙体。

标准 (iii)：南马都尔是太平洋岛国酋长制度发展的重要见证。该遗产地巨石结构的规模、所运用上的复杂技术以及精心设计，都体现了岛屿国家的社会和宗教习俗的繁杂。

标准 (iv)：南马都尔岛上有着祭司住宅、礼仪场地、丧葬场所和家庭住所的遗存，展现了当时大型庆典中心的结构，同时也描绘出 1000 年前在岛屿人口增长和农业集约化的情况下酋长社会的发展。

标准 (vi)：南马都尔展现了太平洋岛国家的最原始的酋长制度和其治理体系系统的发展。南马都尔一直都是接受着这种源自 Nahmwarki 时期的管理形式，而这种体制至今仍在一些太平洋岛国存在着。

更多详细内容请参阅网址：<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1503/>

封面封底图片均来源于网络。
All the cover photos are from the Internet.

封面图片 / Cover photos

1. 南马都尔的“一顺一丁”墙体

The walls of Nan Madol.

2. 建造在珊瑚礁上的南马都尔古城

The ancient city of Nan Madol was built atop a coral reef.

3. 南马都尔：东密克罗尼西亚庆典中心

Nan Madol: Ceremonial Center of the Eastern Micronesia: Nandowas Islet.

4. 被运送到古城的巨石

Huge stones were transported to the ancient city.

5. 由巨型玄武岩石柱与珊瑚卵石组成的墙体

Constructed with basalt and coral boulder walls

Category: Cultural Heritage

Location: Federated States of Micronesia

Date of Inscription: 2016

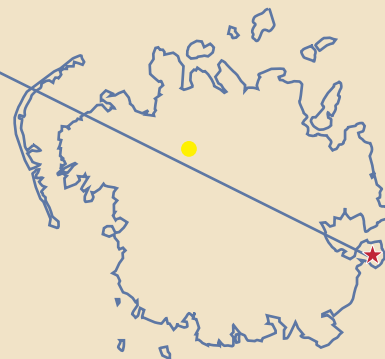
Criteria: (i) (iii) (iv) (vi)

Nan Madol is a series of more than 100 islets off the south-east coast of Pohnpei that were constructed with walls of basalt and coral boulders. These islets harbour the remains of stone palaces, temples, tombs and residential domains built between 1200 and 1500 CE. These ruins represent the ceremonial centre of the Saudeleur dynasty, a vibrant period in Pacific Island culture. The huge scale of the edifices, their technical sophistication and the concentration of megalithic structures bear testimony to complex social and religious practices of the island societies of the period. The site was also inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger due to threats, notably the siltation of waterways that is contributing to the unchecked growth of mangroves and undermining existing edifices.

Nan Madol was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2016 under criteria (i), (iii), (iv) and (vi).

Criterion (i): The outstanding monumental megalithic architecture of Nan Madol is demonstrated by the wall construction using massive columnar basalt stones, transported from quarries elsewhere on the island, and laid using a distinctive ‘header-stretcher technique’.

Criterion (iii): Nan Madol bears



exceptional testimony to the development of chiefly societies in the Pacific Islands. The huge scale, technical sophistication and concentration of elaborate megalithic structures of Nan Madol bear testimony to complex social and religious practices of the island societies.

Criterion (iv): The remains of chiefly dwellings, ritual/ceremonial sites, mortuary structures and domestic sites combine as an outstanding example of a monumental ceremonial centre illustrating the period of development of chiefly societies from around 1000 years ago, associated with increasing island populations and intensification of agriculture.

Criterion (vi): Nan Madol is an expression of the original development of traditional chiefly institutions and systems of governance in the Pacific Islands that continue into the present in the form of the Nahmwarki system under which Nan Madol is traditionally owned and managed.

For more information, please refer to the webpage : <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1503/>



联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（秘书处）

World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the Auspices of UNESCO (Secretariat)

地址：中国上海四平路 1239 号同济大学文远楼 3 层，200092

Address: 3F Wen Yuan Building, Tongji University, 1239 Siping Road, Shanghai 200092, P.R. China

电话 (Tel) : 0086 21 65987687

网址 (URL) : <http://www.whitr-ap.org>

传真 (Fax) : 0086 21 65982058

电子邮件 (Email) : whitr.ap.secretariat@yahoo.com