特别报道："文化遗产管理规划"国际培训
Special Coverage: International Training Course on Management Planning for Cultural Heritage

遗产保护奖项：2008年亚太地区遗产保护奖
Awards: 2008 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards

研究课题：平遥古城保护管理规划
Research: Management Plan of Ancient City of Pingyao

遗产知识：世界遗产全球“4C”战略
Knowledge of World Heritage: Global 4 C Strategy of World Heritage

世界遗产在中国：福建土楼
World Heritage in China: Fujian Tulou
“文化遗产管理规划”国际培训
International Training Course on Management Planning for Cultural Heritage

On November 24, 2008, the WHITR-AP (Shanghai) hosted its first international training course on Management Planning for Cultural Heritage. This event was a fulfillment of the center’s goals in practical development. The course brought together professionals from 19 countries in the Asia-Pacific region. Nine of these participants came from governmental and non-governmental organizations, seven worked directly at the site, and three were from academic or research institutes.

The main objective of the course was to equip participants with the principles, methodology, and procedures necessary for developing appropriate management plans in each of their specific situations. Given key concepts in management planning, including system management, sustainable development in the economy, identification of values in heritage sites, determining boundaries and buffer zones, data gathering, etc., participants were expected to submit final reports after evaluating the two case studies of Qibao Ancient Town and Suzhou Garden.

After a fruitful two-week study, the participants successfully presented their final reports, awarding the consensus from the experts.

During the closing ceremony, Mr. Joseph KING, representatives of ICCROM and Ms. Fauzia, representative of participants, expressed their high evaluation to this course. On behalf of the organizers of the course, Mr. King and Prof. Jian ZHOU awarded certificates to the participants. The international training course concluded with a closing banquet.
From October 21 to 30, 2008, the International Seminar of UNESCO Chair in Landscape and Environmental Design was held in Jinze, Qingpu District, Shanghai. The Seminar focused on the topic, “Suburban Planning—Improving the Quality of Life and Developing a Sustainable Strategy in the Suburbs.”

From November 3 to 7, 2008, Professor ZHOU Jian attended the fourth World Urban Forum held in Nanjing. It featured a sub-forum called “Our Common Community.” The Forum, which focused on Harmonious Urbanization, was jointly organized by the Chinese Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development (MOHURD) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT).

On November 21, 2008, Professor ZHOU Jian, Executive Director of WHITRAP (Shanghai) and Member of the Committee Meeting on Steering the Master Degree Programme of World Heritage at Work, participated in a training course held at the Polytechnic University of Turin. Professor Zhou gave a presentation on the Conservation of Chinese Historical Areas. This course focused on economic management in World Heritage preservation, as well as on how to balance the local culture with the natural environment to create sustainable development.

The first World Heritage Travel Expo and the fourth World Heritage Forum were held in Macau from November 26 to 28, 2008. The EXPO featured the theme, “Conservation, Development, Promotion, & Communication,” and showcased cultural and natural heritages from around the world. Dr. Zhang Yanhua, Director of Research Unit of WHITRAP (Shanghai), lectured on “The Growth of Heritage NGOs in China” at the forum.

The World Heritage Protection Forum was held in Suzhou from December 4 to 5, 2008. Over one hundred experts, scholars, and technicians from the UNESCO World Heritage Center, ICCROM, and other organizations at home and abroad attended the forum to discuss the protection and restoration of traditional architecture, as well as how to improve World Heritage education.

On November 7, 2008, Ms. LEE Ji-Hyang and Ms. LEE Un-Kyung, Junior Programme Specialists from the Asia-Pacific Centre of Education for International Understanding (APCEIU) in Seoul, Korea, paid a visit to WHITRAP (Shanghai). The two centers discussed legal statuses, operational systems, fundraising, and other issues as well as possibilities for future cooperation.

On December 4, 2008, a Nepalese cultural heritage delegation, led by Mr. Kosh Prasad Acharya paid a visit to WHITRAP (Shanghai). The delegation included members from the Nepal National Commission for UNESCO, the Lumbini World Heritage Site (birthplace of Buddha), and the Eastern Cultural Heritage Preservation Union. They discussed possibilities for future collaboration as well as common problems in cultural heritage preservation.
### 论坛简介 (Introduction)

本次由上海市城市建筑学院和同济大学建筑与城市规划学院联合主办、论坛支持的论坛，旨在探讨历史建筑保护、活化利用的可行性。论坛期待通过与会者的交流互动，形成一个多元参与、百家争鸣的平台，论坛采用主题演讲、互动讨论等形式，引导与会者思考中国文化遗产保护领域的发展趋势。

### 第一主题：寻找遗产保护的制度基石

—不同层级政府间的对话

上海市城市建筑设计研究院副院长王家获首先介绍了历史文化遗产名城名镇名村保护条例出台的经过，以及上海市城市规划局局长在国家文化与自然遗产保护政策的构建中所扮演的角色。

### 第二主题：如何成为世界遗产

—中国的世界遗产申报与管理现状

建设部城市建设司副司长王家获介绍了中国在世界遗产申报与管理的历程与进展，以及政府与社会大众在遗产保护中的努力。

### 第三主题：保护“双城记”：北京 VS 上海

《城市》作者、新华社高级记者王晶从一个记者的视角出发，运用大量的访谈和实地考察，探讨了北京与上海在城市文化遗产保护方面的异同与发展。

—《城市》编辑王晶

"The positive attitude of today's in-depth discussion is quite a surprise. I am delighted to have participated in this forum, and I will be sure to come again the next time I am in Shanghai."

—Jiankai Wang, Director of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage

Forum on October 18, 2008
Topic: The Search for a Standardized System of Heritage Protection—Dialogue Between Different Government Ranks

The former Deputy Director of the Department Urban Planning of the Ministry of Construction, Mr. WANG Jingshi, gave an overview of his efforts that went into the creation of the Regulations on the Protection of Cultural Heritage in China, emphasizing the importance of heritage protection and the role of local governments.

Forum on November 24, 2008

The former Deputy Director of Ministry of Urban Construction, Mr. WANG Fengwu, talked about the process, departmental cooperation, and international cooperation necessary for the selection and management of World Heritage sites. He also spoke about the role of local residents in promoting heritage protection, as well as public relations problems in international organizations.

Forum on December 10, 2008
Topic: "A Tale of Two Cities" in Protection: Beijing VS Shanghai

"Cities" author and Xinhua News Agency senior correspondent Mr. WANG Jun reported from a unique perspective by describing the Beijing Courtyards from a historical point of view. His aim was to show how regulations and property rights play significant roles in the historical protection. In addition, Professor Su Shifen from CAUP, who grew up in Shanghai's Nong Tang region, experienced firsthand the problems currently occurring in the protection of Shanghai's Longtang, such as the issue of property rights. He explores how historical buildings may fit the needs of today's residents.
2008年亚太地区遗产保护奖揭晓

Winners Announced for the 2008 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards

日前，2008年亚太地区遗产保护奖在曼谷揭晓，阿富汗Heart of Asia and Mersaka的Mergelina体育馆被授予2008年亚太地区最佳遗产保护奖，杰出成就奖授予了澳大利亚新南威尔士的蓝山项目。中国福建土楼和马来西亚槟榔屿的Suffolk House，优秀奖授予了印度的Vysial大街项目，巴基斯坦北部地区的Shigar历史名城和集市，以及泰国的Pongpanak寺庙。六个提名奖包括中国香港特别行政区的Bethanie，印度果阿地区Archbishopal宫殿，印度的Craigie Burn Bungalow，新西兰Rangitoto岛的38号小屋，泰国的Amphawa社区，以及泰国的Crown Property政府大楼。

以上奖项是从亚太地区13个国家提交的45个项目中挑选出来的，涵盖了机场，办公楼，文化机构，教育机构，宗教场所，纪念馆，公共建筑，住宅和城市街区等不同类型的文化遗产。

为了表彰那些在历史环境下做出探索的新建筑设计，评委会还设立了一项特殊的“特别创新奖”，此次授予了新加坡的Mountbatten公路732号。

1997年平遥古城被联合国教科文组织列入世界遗产名录。世界遗产委员会对其评价为：平遥古城是中国汉民族城市的明清时期的杰出典范，平遥古城保存了其所有特征，而且在中国历史的发展中为我们展示了一幅非同寻常的文化、社会、经济及宗教发展的完整画卷。

《世界文化遗产平遥古城管理规划》是遗产地管理的重要组成部分。规划希望通过管理体系的架构来达到管理能力的提高和外部环境的保障，同时期明确管理主体，细化管理程序，增强管理效率。管理规划内容包括遗产地基本情况介绍，遗产管理专项规划，遗产管理实施计划三个部分，其中专项规划内容主要包括：管理机制、建设管理、可持续性旅游管理、资金的来源保障和合理分配、遗产目录、档案库建立与管理、灾害防治和危机处理、日常管理监控、人力资源管理、社会管理、文物保护单位管理及非物质遗产的保护与管理。

同时规划中还分别针对以上具体内容的实施原则、实施项目确立、实施时间等提出了详细安排。在确定管理目标基础上，以实施原则为指导，针对每个专题提出执行建议，设立相应的，独立的执行项目，并通过项目清单形式明确领导机构、资金来源、时间段等信息，以便于管理工作有效进行和公众监督。

来源：邵勇 同济大学建筑与城市规划学院副教授

The Ancient City of Pingyao was inscribed into the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1997. The World Heritage Committee’s evaluation is as follows: The Ancient City of Pingyao is an outstanding example of a Han Chinese city of the Ming and Qing Dynasties (14th-20th Centuries) that has retained all its features to an exceptional degree and in doing so provides a remarkably complete picture of cultural, social, economic, and religious development during one of the most seminal periods of Chinese history.

The Management Plan of Pingyao consists of a very important component related to the conservation of the World Heritage site; the specific plan aims to improve the management capability, secure the external managing environment of the city through establishing a systematic frame, define the managing agent, simplify the procedures and enhance the efficiency. The contents of the management plan include basic information, special planning and implementation plan.

Regarding the special planning, the following topics were discussed in depth: the management mechanism, new construction projects, sustainable tourism, fund-raising and fund allocation, inventory of the historic monuments, establishment and management of archives, risk management, daily monitor, human resources, community management, and conservation of intangible heritage. Concerning the implementation plan which is especially beneficial to the effectiveness of work management and public supervision, the aforementioned subjects, were further considered, based on clear implementation principles. Different tasks were discussed such as the specific responsibilities of governmental agencies, fund sources and the time necessary for establishing a clear implementation inventory.

Provided by: Shao Yong, Associate Professor of College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University
The Global 4C Strategy of World Heritage

The World Heritage Committee concluded its 26th session in June 2002 by adopting the Strategy Objectives determined in Budapest, capital of Hungary. The Objectives are:

(a) to strengthen the credibility of the World Heritage List;
(b) to ensure the "effective conservation" of properties on the List;
(c) to promote capacity building within all State Parties of the WHC;
(d) to promote the concept of heritage protection through dialogue and mutual understanding, so as to encourage public participation and support.

The above-mentioned points are called the 4C Strategies—Capacity Building, Credibility, Conservation, and Communication. Capacity Building is divided into two parts, training and research. Credibility is the prerequisite that world heritage sites must meet in order to be inscribed onto the World Heritage List. UNESCO has an integrated theoretical system for the selection of each site. Conservation ensures the capability of World Heritage conservation. Communication is designed for popularizing and disseminating the network platform and information service to officials, scholars, and the masses.

To promote social harmony as well as public participation, the 31st Session of the World Heritage Committee in Christchurch, New Zealand on 2007 added a fifth C, Community, to the 4C Strategy.
福建设土楼

福建设土楼修建于12至20世纪，多为2-4层土楼民居。其主要用于防御，通常只有一个入口和一个位于中心的露天庭院，基本没有对外的窗户。这些房子里住着一个大家庭，起着村落的作用并且以“家庭聚集的小王国”或“热闹的小城市”而闻名。

福建设土楼在2008年7月列入联合国教科文组织公布的“世界文化遗产”名单，其符合世界遗产评价标准中的Ⅲ、Ⅳ及Ⅴ项，即标准（Ⅲ）：长期以来有记录证实土楼作为集体居住的防御性建筑有着悠久的文化传统，反映了集中的建筑传统和和谐合作思想；标准（Ⅳ）：土楼有独特的规模、建筑结构和功能，并在更大范围内反映了社会经济和家庭关系上不同时期的反应；标准（Ⅴ）：无论是所有的土楼还是福建设土楼，它们的样式独特反映了集体生活和人们的防御需求，它们与周围环境和谐统一，因此，它们是人类居住的杰出典范。

世界遗产委员会的评语为：

“福建设土楼是中国东南部山区中最具代表性、保存最好的土楼。这些激动人心的土木混合结构是20世纪，技术精湛，修建于13到20世纪，在富饶的山谷中，低成本的建筑结构反映了对防御和安全的重视，它们凸显了土木结构与自然环境的完美融合。这些土楼以及和它们广泛联系的文书档案反映了自7世纪以来土木建筑这一杰出艺术的演进。福建设土楼不仅展示了地域文化特色，也反映了技术创新和地方传统之间的和谐统一。这些大型土楼和周围环境的融合，体现了风水、自然和传统的生活方式理念。”

福建设土楼被列为世界文化遗产名录，符合世界遗产标准中的Ⅲ、Ⅳ及Ⅴ项，即标准（Ⅲ）：长期以来有记录证实土楼作为集体居住的防御性建筑有着悠久的文化传统，反映了集中的建筑传统和和谐合作思想；标准（Ⅳ）：土楼有独特的规模、建筑结构和功能，并在更大范围内反映了社会经济和家庭关系上不同时期的反应；标准（Ⅴ）：无论是所有的土楼还是福建设土楼，它们的样式独特反映了集体生活和人们的防御需求，它们与周围环境和谐统一，因此，它们是人类居住的杰出典范。

世界遗产委员会的评语为：

“福建设土楼是中国东南部山区中最具代表性、保存最好的土楼。这些激动人心的土木混合结构是20世纪，技术精湛，修建于13到20世纪，在富饶的山谷中，低成本的建筑结构反映了对防御和安全的重视，它们凸显了土木结构与自然环境的完美融合。这些土楼以及和它们广泛联系的文书档案反映了自7世纪以来土木建筑这一杰出艺术的演进。福建设土楼不仅展示了地域文化特色，也反映了技术创新和地方传统之间的和谐统一。这些大型土楼和周围环境的融合，体现了风水、自然和传统的生活方式理念。”

福建设土楼被列为世界文化遗产名录，符合世界遗产标准中的Ⅲ、Ⅳ及Ⅴ项，即标准（Ⅲ）：长期以来有记录证实土楼作为集体居住的防御性建筑有着悠久的文化传统，反映了集中的建筑传统和和谐合作思想；标准（Ⅳ）：土楼有独特的规模、建筑结构和功能，并在更大范围内反映了社会经济和家庭关系上不同时期的反应；标准（Ⅴ）：无论是所有的土楼还是福建设土楼，它们的样式独特反映了集体生活和人们的防御需求，它们与周围环境和谐统一，因此，它们是人类居住的杰出典范。

世界遗产委员会的评语为：

“福建设土楼是中国东南部山区中最具代表性、保存最好的土楼。这些激动人心的土木混合结构是20世纪，技术精湛，修建于13到20世纪，在富饶的山谷中，低成本的建筑结构反映了对防御和安全的重视，它们凸显了土木结构与自然环境的完美融合。这些土楼以及和它们广泛联系的文书档案反映了自7世纪以来土木建筑这一杰出艺术的演进。福建设土楼不仅展示了地域文化特色，也反映了技术创新和地方传统之间的和谐统一。这些大型土楼和周围环境的融合，体现了风水、自然和传统的生活方式理念。”