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WHITRAP 中心简讯 NEWSLETTER

联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心
The World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region

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CONTENTS 目录

3 PREFACE / 前言

4 NEWS / 新闻

9 IN FOCUS / 焦点追击

"Ripple" Series Activities for Heritage Promotion / Xiamen University, the Italian CNR, and WHITRAP sign a
MOU / "Our Culture Is Our Environment". Local Experiences Turn China Green
“涟漪”系列遗产推广活动 / 我中心同 CNR 及厦门大学签订三方谅解备忘录 / 我们的文化，我们的环境

16 SPECIAL FEATURES / 特别报道

AFRICA-CHINA: Africa-China Forum at UNESCO / Overview of World Heritage Sites and Urban Heritage in
Africa / MOU between WHITRAP and AWHF

43rd WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE: 43rd World Heritage Committee, Baku, Azerbaijan, 29th June- 10th
July 2019 / Baku: Urban Evolution and RDWorld Heritage Sites / New World Heritage Properties in the
Asia-Pacific Region / Side Event: Heritage Asia-Pacific(HeritAP) / Category 2 Centres Side Event / 3rd Cycle
Periodic Reporting Side Event

中非论坛：联合国教科文组织中非论坛 / 非洲世界遗产和城市遗产概况 / 我上海中心与非洲世界遗产基金签署谅解
备忘录

第 43 届世界遗产大会：第 43 届世界遗产大会 / 巴库：城市演变和世界遗产 / 亚太地区的新提名世界遗产 / 边会：
亚太遗产联盟（HeritAP） / 边会：世界遗产领域的二类中心会议 / 边会：亚太地区第三周期定期报告

34 LECTURES, CONFERENCES AND PUBLICATIONS / 讲座、会议和出版物

IAIA19: Where Next for Impact Assessment? / The Tea Gardens of Dazhangshan / Transitional Territories on
the Yangtze River Delta / Built Heritage and Local Sustainable Development Training in Suzhou / Organic
Agriculture and Social Innovation for Marginal Areas / When Heritage is Rural / Monitoring World Heritage
Cultural Sites in China / Rural-Urban Development. The Future of Historic Villages and Towns

IAIA19: 遗产评估的下一步在哪里？ / 大鄣山有机茶园 / 长江三角洲传统农业景观与建筑遗产研讨会 / 苏州：建成遗
产与地方可持续发展 / 有机农业和社会创新对边远地区的发展 / 乡村遗产 / 2019 年中国文化遗产监测年会 / 城乡发
展：历史村镇的未来

45 WHITRAP STAFF / 中心人员

PREFACE 前言

Prof. Zhou Jian Secretary-General of WHITRAP

周俭 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长



This new Issue of *WHITRAP Newsletter* — with a revised graphic layout — offers an overview of the main activities undertaken by WHITRAP in the period May-July 2019. The “News” section, listing meetings and short missions undertaken by the Institute, is now similar to what presented on WHITRAP Social Media account, while more relevant issues are detailed in the “In Focus” section.

This issue focuses on the two major events took place in the past months: the June 2019 *Africa-China Forum on World Heritage Capacity Building and Cooperation*, and the yearly meeting of the *World Heritage Committee* in Baku, Azerbaijan (June 30th - July 10th).

Organized by the World Heritage Centre in collaboration with the National Commission of the People's Republic of China for UNESCO and the African World Heritage Fund, the Forum aimed at establishing a platform for engagement between different African and Chinese stakeholders to link heritage and development. The Newsletter outlines the multiplicity and richness of African World heritage, with a specific attention to cities to highlight the relevance of the HUL Recommendation in the continent.

The 43rd session of the WH Committee inscribed 10 new properties from the Asia Pacific region in the WH List. The debates and the events directly connected to our mandate that took place in Baku are presented to the readers. They provide a glimpse of the work of the Committee and of the challenges lying ahead for the preservation of heritage, in all its multiple facets, in the Asia-Pacific Region.

Finally, the last section details the research and academic activities of WHITRAP, presenting the scientific conferences, academic lectures, and publications we attended, organised and published to comply with our mandate as regional training and research Institute.

此次新版的简讯以一种全新的布局方式，向您展现我中心在 2019 年 5 月至 7 月间开展的主要活动。“新闻”板块列出了由我中心承办或我中心员工参与的所有会议和活动，而一些更为详细的相关信息将在其它板块呈现。

本期简讯聚焦于过去几个月发生的两件大事：2019 年 6 月的中国—非洲世界遗产能力建设与合作论坛，以及 6 月 30 日至 7 月 10 日在阿塞拜疆巴库举行的第 43 届世界遗产大会。

中非论坛由世界遗产中心与中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会和非洲世界遗产基金合作举办，旨在建立非洲和中国间不同利益相关者的交流平台，将遗产和发展相联系。本期简讯介绍了世界遗产在非洲地区的多样性与丰富性，特别关注城市以突出非洲大陆与《历史性城镇景观建议书》的相关性。

第 43 届世界遗产大会期间，亚太地区新增 10 处世界遗产。本期简讯向读者呈现了大会期间与我中心职责相关的内容，包括由我中心合作主办的边会上介绍了“亚太遗产联盟 (HeritAP)”，还呈现了世界遗产委员会的工作，以及亚太地区遗产保护所面临的多方面的挑战。

最后，本期简讯介绍了我中心的研究和学术活动，包括我们参加、组织和出版的学术会议、学术讲座和出版物，以体现我们作为区域性培训和研究机构所需承担的责任与义务。

NEWS 新闻

Meetings, events, and field missions from May to July 2019

2019 年 5 月至 7 月的会议、活动和实地考察

WHITRAP Development Meeting at China UNESCO Nat-Com 中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会主持召开我中心发展专题推进会

On April 25th 2019, the Secretary-General of the UNESCO National Commission Qin Changwei, Deputy Zhou Jiagui, Director of Science and Culture Shen Yuxi, Vice President of Peking University Wang Bo, Executive Vice President of Tongji University Wu Jiang, Deputy Secretary General of Suzhou Municipal People's Government Zhang Wei, and the three branches of WHITRAP met in Beijing. The participants agreed to support WHITRAP and design mechanisms to strengthen coordination among the three

2019 年 4 月 25 日，中国教科文组织全国委员会在北京主办了 WHITRAP 三个分中心的协调会议。全国委员会秘书长秦昌威，副秘书长周家贵，科学文化处长申玉彪，北京大学副校长王博，同济大学执行副主席伍江，苏州市人民政府副秘书长张伟，以及三中心和秘书处的负责人出席了本次会议。与会者同意加强对 WHITRAP 的支持，并共同制定一个机制，以加强三个中心之间的协调。



Meeting in Beijing © Lu W. / WHITRAP 2019
会议现场 © 陆伟 / 亚太遗产中心 2019

Fortress Civilisation Forum in Yangcheng 阳城古堡论坛

China has preserved many castles and fortified villages of great historic and architectural interest. Shanxi Province, along the Taihang Mountains and the Qin River, is particularly endowed with similar sites and is considering developing a serial World Heritage nomination. Yangcheng Government and the China Cultural Relics Academy invited WHITRAP Shanghai to participate in the “East and West Fortress Civilization Forum” to discuss protection, re-use and conservation practices in the East and the West. On April 28-29, Ms Marie-Noel Tournoux and Ms Zhang Zhuo attended the meeting and presented a paper on ‘Conservation and Protection of Castles in France and Europe’.

中国保存了很多古堡和要塞村庄保存了历史遗迹和建筑。山西省太行山沿线、沁河流域，聚集了绝大多数的古堡，并计划将其作为整体申请世界遗产。我中心项目主管玛丽诺艾拉·图尔努女士，张卓女士受阳城政府和中国文物学会邀请了参加了山西省晋城市阳城县举办的“东西方古堡文明论坛”，玛丽诺艾拉女士同时作了主题为“法国及欧洲其他地区古堡的保护与维护”的发言。



Huangcheng Xiangfu © MN. Tournoux / WHITRAP
皇城相府 © 玛丽诺艾拉·图尔努 / 亚太遗产中心 2019

Wuhan: Hanzhen Street Rejuvenation Seminar

武汉：汉正街多元文化之复兴专家研讨会

Simone Ricca participated in the Expert Seminar “Return of Hanzheng Street -Rejuvenation of Multiculturalism”, held on 9th May in Wuhan. The seminar focused on the history of Hanzheng Street in Hankou, Wuhan in the framework of the ongoing urban renewal plan. Zhang Wentong, Wuhan Vice-Mayor, and Prof Wu Zhiqiang, Vice-President Tongji University introduced the event. WITHRAP’s intervention underlined the relevance of physical and intangible heritage elements of each city for urban renewal projects.

西蒙尼·里卡受邀参加2019年5月9日于武汉举办的专家论坛“汉正街归来－汉正街多元文化之复兴专家研讨会”。研讨会回顾了武汉市汉口区正在进行的城市更新计划框架内对汉口汉正街历史的研究。武汉副市长张文彤，同济大学副校长吴志强参加了本次会议。我中心阐述了物质和非物质文化遗产元素与城市复兴项目的相关性。



Wuhan Urban Renewal © S. Ricca / WHITRAP 2019
武汉城市更新 © 西蒙尼·里卡 / 亚太遗产中心 2019

Hangzhou, Asian Cuisine Festival 2019

杭州，2019 亚洲美食节

Hangzhou Municipality invited Simone Ricca, WHITRAP Shanghai, to the opening of the Asian Cuisine Festival — “Food as a Carrier of the Culture, Harmony without Uniformity”, held on 15th May in Hangzhou, and to the parallel scientific forums on “Asian Cuisine and Human Civilizations” and “Tea Culture”. Simone Ricca discussed with the participants the interaction between sustainable agricultural practices, high-quality food production and cuisine, and the role of UNESCO Conventions in their preservation.

杭州市当局邀请西蒙尼·里卡参加了在杭举办的亚洲美食节开幕式。美食节的主题是“以食载文，和而不同”。同时，国际研究人员还组织了以“亚洲美食和人类文明”和“茶文化”为关注点的高峰论坛。西蒙尼·里卡同与会者讨论了可持续的农业生产、高质量的食品生产和烹饪之间的互动关系，以及教科文组织公约在相关保护工作中的作用。



Asian Cuisine Festival © S. Ricca / WHITRAP 2019
亚洲美食节 © 西蒙尼·里卡 / 亚太遗产中心 2019

Symposium on Digital Cultural Heritage at CAUP

同济建筑与城市规划学院文化遗产数字化保护研讨会

On May 29th 2019, Dr Antonius Wiriadjaja (Indonesian Institute of the Arts) gave a lecture titled “When Legacy Meets Technology: Collecting and Representing the Heritage of Central Java with New Media” at the “Symposium on the Digital Conservation of Cultural Heritage”, CAUP, Tongji University. Simone Ricca, WHITRAP Shanghai, contributed to the roundtable debate on digital technology and the preservation and transmission of tangible and intangible heritage, with professors from CAUP and

2019年5月29日，印度尼西亚艺术学院的Antonius Wiriadjaja博士在同济大学CAUP的“文化遗产数字化保护”研讨会上发表题为“遗产遇见技术：用新媒体收集和代表核心爪哇遗产”的演讲。我上海中心的西蒙尼·里卡与CAUP和纽约大学上海分校的教授共同参与了有关数字技术以及有形和无形遗产保护和传播的圆桌辩论。



The Participants © CAUP 2019
参会嘉宾 © CAUP 2019

World Heritage Promotion in Hangzhou High School

“遗产知识进校园，助力良渚申遗” 模拟申遗大赛决赛

On 12th May, 2019, Ms Li Hong, represented WHITRAP as a judge in “Heritage Knowledge Promoted in High School, Supporting the Success of the Nomination of Liangzhu Site” competition. The activity was supported by the Hangzhou Liangzhu Site Administration Committee, Hangzhou Tongxinyuan Public Welfare, WHITRAP Shanghai, Zhejiang Provincial Archaeological Institute, and Zhejiang Educational Channel News Network. Six teams from Hangzhou No. 11 High School took part in the competition.

2019年5月12日，我上海中心李泓女士作为评委出席了“遗产知识进校园，助力良渚申遗”模拟申遗大赛，本次大赛由杭州良渚遗址管理区管理委员会、杭州同心圆济困公益服务中心、浙江省文物考古研究所、浙江教育频道新闻网、我上海中心支持。杭十一中同学以世界遗产为主题结合良渚文化和申遗工作演讲，传递了保护文化遗产的热情。



Awarding © Hangzhou No. 11 High School 2019
我上海中心李泓女士为获奖学生颁奖 © 杭州第十一中学

Dazhangshan Tea Landscape - Benetton Foundation Award

大鄣山有机茶园 - 贝纳通基金会奖

Anna-Pola Pola of WHITRAP Shanghai participated in the International Seminar organized by the Benetton Foundation on March 11th 2019 to celebrate the International Carlo Scarpa Prize for Gardens awarded to the Dazhangshan Tea Gardens in Wuyuan County, a contemporary landscape cultivated according to strict agro-ecological criteria of organic farming. Ms Pola also attended the opening of the exhibition The Ground the Have in Common and the launch of the Book The Tea Gardens of Dazhangshan.

2019年3月11日，我上海中心的安娜波娜·宝拉参加了由贝纳通基金会举办的国际研讨会，期间，国际卡洛斯卡帕花园奖被授予了严格按照的有机农业生态标准发展的当代景观：中国婺源县大鄣山茶园。宝拉女士还参加了“天人合一”展览的开幕式，以及《大鄣山茶园》一书的发布。



Exhibition Opening © AP. Pola / WHITRAP 2019
展览开幕 © 安娜宝拉·波娜 / 亚太遗产中心 2019

New AAHM Executive Committee

亚洲遗产管理学会新一届执行委员会产生

On June 4th 2019, Prof Shao Yong (CAUP-Tongji Un.) represented WHITRAP in Bangkok at the Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM) meeting organized by UNESCO Bangkok, Hong Kong University and Southeast University, China with support from Korea. AAHM will help filling competency gaps in cultural heritage management training and education through research conferences, field schools and other joint activities. Tongji/WHITRAP and other Asia-Pacific leading Institutions joined AAHM.

2019年6月4日，邵甬教授（CAUP / 同济大学）代表同济大学和中心参加了由联合国教科文组织、国际文化遗产保护与修复研究中心、东南大学和香港大学共同主办的亚洲遗产管理学会亚洲地区文化遗产管理高等教育研讨会。AAHM将通过研究型论坛、遗产地学校和其他联合活动等来填补文化遗产管理培训和教育的缺口。“同济大学 / WHITRAP”当选为新一届的亚洲遗产管理学会执行委员会委员。



AAHM Meeting © UNESCO Bangkok 2019
AAHM会议 © 联合国教科文 曼谷 2019

Workshop on the Hailongtun Protection Regulation of Zunyi City

《遵义市海龙屯保护条例》座谈会

On June 5th 2019, Ms. Li Hong of WHITRAP Shanghai was invited to attend the workshop on the *Protection Regulations of Zunyi City* in the *Hailongtun Tusi* World Heritage Site (Guizhou Province), organized by the Standing Committee of Zunyi Municipal People's Congress. In her speech, Ms Li said that Hailongtun still has much to do in terms of protection, management and sustainable development, and confirmed that WHITRAP Shanghai will continue providing technical assistance to the local government.

2019 年 6 月 5 日，我上海中心李泓女士应邀出席了由遵义市人大常委主办的“我与《遵义市海龙屯保护条例》”座谈会，并在会议上发言。座谈会上李泓表示海龙屯在保护、管理、可持续发展等工作任重而道远，我上海中心将为地方政府继续提供技术咨询。



Hailongtun Tusi Site © V. Ko Hon Chiu, 2015
海龙屯 © V. Ko Hon Chiu, 2015

China Planning Association Meeting in Chengdu

国际中国规划学会年会在成都举办

The 13th Conference of the International Association for China Planning (IACP) “*Sharing Cities: Challenges and Responses to New Urban Planning*” was held at Southwest Jiaotong University in Chengdu from 14th- 16th June 2019. Chinese cities are transitioning from high-speed growth to high-quality development and urban planning in China addresses new challenges and opportunities for its urban development. Ms Luo Xi, of WHITRAP Shanghai attended the conference. More information at: <http://www.chinaplanning.org/alpha/>

2019 年 6 月 14 至 16 日，第十三届国际中国规划学会年会“共享城市：新城市规划面临的挑战与对策”在成都西南交通大学举办。中国城市正在由高速增长转向高质量发展，并且中国的城市规划落实解决了城市发展中的挑战与机遇。我中心罗希女士参加了此次会议。



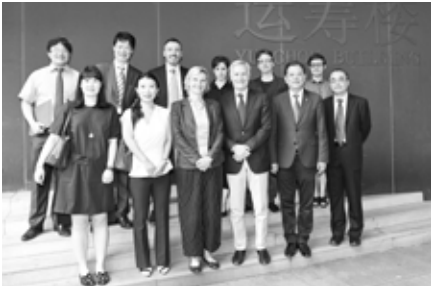
IACP Logo
国际中国规划学会 Logo

Italian Ministry of Environment – Meeting at SICES/Tongji

意大利环境部国际合作司司长访问同济中意可持续发展中心

On June 13th 2019, Mr Oliviero Montanaro, Director-General of the Italian Ministry of Environment, visited the Sino-Italian Centre of Environmental Sustainability (SICES), at Tongji University. During the meeting with Chinese and Italian professors and researchers, Simone Ricca and Anna-Paola Pola presented the WHITRAP and its role in the implementation of the UNESCO conventions and recommendations, underlining the growing synergies between conservation of cultural and natural heritage, and the relevance of culture in rural-urban linkages and sustainable development.

2019 年 6 月 13 日，意大利环境部国际合作司新司长 Oliviero Montanaro 先生访问了同济大学中意可持续发展中心（SICES）。在中国和意大利教授和研究人员的会晤中，西蒙尼·里卡和安娜波娜·宝拉介绍了 WHITRAP 及其在实施教科文组织公约和建议中的作用，强调了文化和自然遗产保护与文化在城乡之间的联系和可持续发展之间日益增长的协同作用。



Group Photo at SICES © Zhou Y. 2019
合照 © 周游 2019

2019 Tongji International Doctoral School

2019 同济国际博士生院

From June 24th to July 5th 2019, the College of Architecture and Planning (CAUP) of Tongji University organised the “2019 International Doctoral School of Future City and Architecture” which focused on Shanghai and addressed four themes: Historical Space; Waterfront Space; Vertical Space and Suburban Space. Marie-Noël Tournoux, WHITRAP Shanghai, gave a talk on *Urban Conservation and Development* in the Historical Space workshop and participated in the mid-term review of students' research projects.

2019 年 6 月 24 日至 7 月 5 日，同济大学建筑与城市规划学院举办 2019 “未来城市与建筑”国际博士生院。城市研究论坛主要聚焦与上海市相关的四大主题：历史空间、滨水空间、垂直空间和郊区空间。我上海中心玛丽诺艾拉·图尔努女士在历史空间研讨会上发表了关于城市保护与发展的演讲，并参与了学员研究项目的中期评估。



Program Brochure © CAUP 2019
项目手册 © 同济 CAUP 2019

Institutional Restructuring of WHITRAP Beijing

亚太遗产中心（北京）组织架构重组通知

The Beijing centre, established within Peking University, is responsible for the conservation and management research and training of natural heritage, archaeological heritage and cultural landscapes. In July 2019, under the direction of the university President Hao Ping, the administration of WHITRAP Beijing has been assigned to Peking University School of Archaeology and Museology. The new director is Prof. Sun Qingwei, Dean of the School. Assistant Prof. Zhang Jianwei, Associate Prof. Song Feng, Profs Li Jianghai and Jiang Dayong, and Associate Prof. Li Dihua are collectively named deputy directors. Prof. Zhang Jianwei is also the permanent deputy director responsible for the center's daily operation. Dr. Li Kuanghan is appointed as the full-time assistant director to support the efficient running of the Beijing Centre.

亚太遗产中心（北京）依托于北京大学，主要负责自然遗产、考古遗址、文化景观的保护管理研究和培训。2019 年 7 月，在北京大学郝平校长的关心下，北京中心完成了组织架构的重组程序，将中心的挂靠管理单位调整为北京大学考古文博学院。新组建的北京中心由考古文博学院孙庆伟院长出任主任，考古文博学院副院长张剑葳助理教授、城市与环境学院宋峰副教授、地球空间学院李江海教授及江大勇教授、景观设计学院李迪华副教授共同出任中心副主任，并由张剑葳作为常务副主任负责中心的日常工作。此外，李光涵博士任职主任助理，协助做好中心的日常工作，保障中心的有效率运行。在北京大学遗产保护相关各院系的教学、科研单位的强大基础上，北京中心将发挥更大的作用，为亚太地区的世界遗产保护培训与研究作出更多贡献。



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In Focus

“Ripple” Series Activities for Heritage Promotion

“涟漪”系列遗产推广活动

Beautiful Nostalgia Team, Supervision: Liu Zhen, WHITRAP Shanghai
美丽乡村公益团队，指导老师：刘真，亚太遗产中心（上海）

"Ripple & Homeland Exhibition — Hometown Stories of Water" was held at Bell Hall, College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University (Shanghai), from May 29th to June 5th, 2019. Within this framework, a Youth Forum on *"Ripple & Action — the Transmission and Co-creation of Vernacular Culture"* was organized on the afternoon of June 2nd to share the outcomes and promote actions and thinking among the youth.

The "Ripple" series of youth actions was initiated by WHITRAP Shanghai and the "Beautiful Nostalgia Team" (a non-profit organization launched by the students of Tongji University in 2015). It aims to direct young people's attention back to their hometowns and to discover and study local cultural heritage through cultural surveys and by conducting cultural exchange. The programme also emphasizes interactions with local people, things and places to strengthen links and attachment between young people and their hometowns and encourage them to take actions for cultural heritage and local development.

The exhibition and the forum presented the main outcomes of the *"Siyuan Action"*, which was launched by WHITRAP Shanghai and the Beautiful Nostalgia Team in the beginning of 2018. Young volunteers from more than 80 cities in 23 provinces participated in the action and served as ambassadors for cultural exchange. They followed the clue of water and searched and visited rivers,

2019年5月29日-6月5日，“涟漪·家园——百名青年家园水故事展”在同济大学建筑与城市规划学院钟庭展出。为进一步分享成果，促进青年的行动与思考，6月2日下午，“涟漪·行动——乡土文化的传承与共创”青年论坛在同济大学文远楼三楼报告厅举行。

“涟漪”系列青年活动，是由联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（上海）与同济大学美丽乡村公益团队（美丽乡村于2015年由同济大学学生自主发起）共同发起，旨在通过文化调研、文化交流、文化传播，引导青年人重新关注脚下的土地，对身边的文化遗产进行再探索，并与家乡的人、物、景开展互动，从而增强家乡的认同感与链接感，为文化传承与发展做出改善行动。

本次“涟漪”青年展与青年论坛展示了2018年年初双方共同发起的“思源计划”的主要成果，来自23个省80余个县市的青年志愿者们参与到了“思源计划”中，化身家园文化传播使者，以“水”为寻访线索，走近广大中国的江河湖海，记录水遗产、溯源水历史、传播水故事。



lakes and seas in China to record the traces of water heritage, track the history of water and spread water-related stories. After one month of study and surveying, the students collected and created more than 200 "water name cards", 60 water-themed works and nearly a thousand water-cultural pictures on their hometowns. These outcomes were reviewed and summarized by the Beautiful Nostalgia Team and finally presented to the public in an exhibition.

The *"Ripple & Action"* Youth Forum focused on three topics: young people & heritage, young people & creativity and young people & hometown. It brought together volunteers of the *"Siyuan Action"*, as well as the practitioners and scholars who have been deeply involved in rural revitalization and cultural conservation for many years to exchange opinions. The participants discussed the historical mission on the shoulder of young people to carry on vernacular cultures, and the way of participation and action strategies from multiple perspectives.

In the future, the "Ripple" series of youth actions will continue to involve public activities such as homeland culture research, youth round table, young scholar experience sharing, cultural conservation toolkit promotion and youth community actions, so as to revalorize the values of cultural heritage and to build the capacity for the leaders of cultural heritage protection.

志愿者们经过一个月的调研，形成了近200份的水名片、60份水创作以及近千张自主拍摄的家乡水文化图片。美丽乡村团队对调研成果进行了深度梳理与提炼总结，并最终以“涟漪·家园——百名青年家园水故事展”的形式加以呈现。

青年论坛则围绕“青年与遗产”、“青年与创意”、“青年与家园”三个议题展开，“思源计划”的志愿者们、在乡村振兴与文化保育领域深耕多年的实践者们、相关领域的专家学者们会聚一堂，通过多视角的交流，探讨了青年参与乡土文化传承与传播的历史使命、参与方式和行动策略。

今后，“涟漪”系列青年品牌将持续开展返乡文化调研、青年圆桌沙龙、青年学者分享、文化保育工具包推广和青年社区行动等公众活动，以促进文化遗产多元价值的重新发现，助力文化传承青年领袖的赋能培养。



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Team 2019
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In Focus

Xiamen University, the Italian CNR, and WHITRAP Sign a MOU

我中心同 CNR 及厦门大学签订谅解备忘录

Marie-Noël Tournoux, WHITRAP Shanghai
玛丽诺艾拉·图尔努，亚太遗产中心（上海）



Consiglio Nazionale
delle Ricerche



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

WHITRAP Shanghai, Xiamen University, and WHITRAP's longstanding partner the Italian National Research Council (CNR) Department of Human and Social Sciences, Cultural Heritage (DSU) signed a 5-year Memorandum of Understanding to establish a strategic cooperation regarding the "Cultural Heritage Conservation and Enhancement of Urban and Rural Settlements Along the Maritime Silk Road".

The three institutions, sharing a common interest in the role of culture and heritage as driving forces for sustainable development, the implementation of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as the New Urban Agenda, aim to develop training and research programs connecting cultural heritage conservation and urban and territorial development initiatives and to create local and international synergies between Italy, China, and the Asia-Pacific Region.

Within this framework, activities will focus on Fujian Tulou, Chinese rural dwellings unique to the Hakka people, located in the Fujian Province, Southeast China. A series of Tulou were inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2008. In the past three decades, the Tulou built heritage, the settlements, and their associated landscapes have undergone huge transformations mainly because heritage values were not properly acknowledged. The priority today is to strengthen the heritage value designing innovative conservation and development strategies that strongly consider conservation requirements and aim to enhance people's lives. More specifically, the objective in the 2020-2021 period is to organize in Fujian Tulou, Xiamen, Shanghai, and in Italy, yearly workshops, summer schools, field trips, and capacity building activities with students, professors, professionals and experts.

The expected outcome is to consolidate the existing body of

我上海中心、厦门大学以及我中心长期合作伙伴意大利国家研究委员会 - 文化遗产研究中心签署了一份五年期的谅解备忘录，以建立通过培训、能力建设和研究来促进“海上丝绸之路沿线城乡聚落文化遗产保护与价值提升”的战略合作。

三个机构都关注文化和遗产对可持续发展的推动作用，并注重联合国《2030 年可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》的实施，本次合作旨在将文化遗产保护与城市和地区发展的倡议联系起来，以此来制定培训和研究项目，并在意大利，中国和亚洲及太平洋地区之间创造地方和国际协同作用。

基于此框架，举办的活动将重点关注福建土楼，这是一种位于中国东南部福建省客家独有的农村住宅样式。一系列土楼已于 2008 年列入世界遗产名录。在过去三十年中，土楼建筑遗产、聚落及其相关景观发生了巨大的变化，主要是因为遗产价值得不到正确的认知。当前的优先项是加强遗产价值的认识，设计创新的保护和发展战略，同时重视保护的需求以及如何改善当地的生活。具体而言，2020 至 2021 年的活动目标是在厦门、福建土楼、上海和意大利，分别组织学生、教授、专业人士和专家的年度研讨会、暑期学校、实地考察和能力建设的活动。

预期成果是巩固关于土楼的知识体系，理解其遗产价值，让当地社区参与场所重要性

knowledge on Tulou, acknowledging their heritage values, to involve local communities in the identification of the site significance, and to develop a holistic conservation methodology and tools updating existing conservation policies to achieve a heritage-led spatial planning. The MOU aims to help develop a virtuous cycle, which should lead to the sustainable development of the larger area according to the *Historic Urban Landscape* principles and approach.

Among the first activities, a workshop and fieldwork is scheduled in September 2019 in Fujian Tulou, as well as the participation and contribution to 2019 Annual meeting on "Vernacular and Earthen Architecture towards Local Development" organized by ICOMOS Scientific Committee CIAV and ISCEAH, in Pingyao, China from 2nd to 8th September 2019 (cf. Issue 44 p. 41-42).

Xiamen University (XMU), founded in 1921, is the first university founded by an overseas Chinese in the history of modern Chinese education and has established an overseas campus in Malaysia. Heritage conservation along the Maritime Silk Road is an important teaching, research and training topic of the School of Architecture and Civil Engineering (SACE) and College of Humanities, which also focuses on conservation and enhancement of rural and urban heritage sites. SACE is currently involved in several research project and fieldwork relating to 19th and 20th century architecture and East-West connection.

The National Research Council (CNR) is the largest public research institution in Italy. Founded in 1923, it has operated in the past as a consulting organ for the Ministry of Research and Education. Promoting the internationalization of the Italian scientific and technological research system, by taking part in large research programmes and international organisations and fostering collaboration with foreign research institutions, is one of CNR's main statutory tasks. The Department of Social Sciences and Humanities, Cultural Heritage (DSU), one of its seven Departments, embraces social sciences as a whole, as well as material and immaterial cultural heritage.

的确认过程中，并制定整体的保护方法和工具，更新现有的保护政策，以实现以遗产为主导的空间规划。谅解备忘录旨在帮助当地形成良性的发展循环，根据历史性城镇景观的原则和方法，实现更大区域的可持续发展。

第一期活动将围绕列入世界遗产名录的福建土楼展开。计划于 2019 年 9 月在福建土楼举办研讨会和实地考察，并参与在平遥举办的国际古迹遗址理事会乡土建筑和土质建筑遗产科学委员会（ICOMOS-CIAV & ISCEAH）联合年度会议暨“面向地方发展的乡土和土质建筑保护”国际学术研讨会（2019 年 9 月 2 日至 8 日，参见第 44 期第 41-42 页）。

厦门大学（XMU）成立于 1921 年，是华侨华人在现代汉语教育史上建立的第一所大学，同时也在马来西亚建立了海外校区。海上丝绸之路的遗产保护是厦门大学建筑与土木工程学院（SACE）和人文学院重要的教学、研究和培训课题，其重点是保护和加强农村和城市遗产。SACE 目前参与了若干关于 19 世纪和 20 世纪建筑以及东西方联系的研究项目和实地工作。

国家研究委员会（CNR）是意大利最大的公共研究机构。它成立于 1923 年，曾作为研究和教育部的咨询机构运作。通过参与大型研究计划和国际组织以及促进与外国研究机构的合作，促进意大利科学和技术研究系统的国际化，是 CNR 的主要的任务之一。社会科学和人文、文化遗产部（DSU）是其七个部门之一，它涉及到整个社会科学以及物质和非物质文化遗产。



Sketches of the Tulou
© Prof WANG Shaosen,
XMU-SACE Dean, 2019
福建土楼速写 © 王绍森院长 / 厦门大学建筑与土木工程学院

In Focus

“Our Culture Is Our Environment”: Local Experiences Turn China Green 我们的文化，我们的环境

Anna-Paola Pola, WHITRAP Shanghai
安娜宝拉·波娜，亚太遗产中心（上海）

After years of extensive industrialisation, China's environmental shift has finally been laid out.

This new approach materialises in a coherent corpus of measures: sound governance mechanisms (starting from the reorganisation of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, in March 2018), better policies for the protection of ecosystems, stringent regulations (this month, Shanghai implemented a new, accurate waste sorting system), environment taxes, etc.

Parallel to these top-down dispositions are some small-scale, local experiences, which appear to relate to these policies in anticipated ways. Such is the case for a couple of villages in northwest Yunnan that Anna-Paola Pola visited in April 2019 in the framework of WHITRAP's research on small settlement. In Yunnan, the focus is on testing innovative solutions to sustainable village development in collaboration with a local multi-stakeholder group (Lijiang Conservation and Development Association, Wild Mountain Education Consulting Ltd., Yulong County Wildlife Conservation Association, other organisations and local community members – See Issue N. 42 p. 25-29).

Along the Yangtze River – where it is still called Jinsha – two valleys branch off towards the West. One, narrow and wild, directly leads to the forest of Laojunshan, where the village of Liju can be found. The other, open and agricultural, ends in Xinzhu village, where a 'natural botanic area' was established in the 1980s.

Both villages are located within the *Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas*, a natural World Heritage property distinguished for its biological diversity and its many endangered species (including the snub-nosed monkey). This area is also renowned for its cultural diversity since it hosts many of the ethnic minority groups living in Yunnan province. The original religion-driven worship of nature of the Tibetan, Naxi, and Lisu minorities has promoted a profound linkage between these communities and their land, manifested in their religion and their mythology, art, dance, music, poetry, and songs. Today, the legacy of these traditions fuels the residents' motivation for the conservation of natural resources and drives the revitalisation process they are implementing in their villages.

With the help of international and domestic NGOs, the local

历经数年的大规模工业化之后，中国的环境转变进程终于得以展开。

这一转变主要依靠一系列连贯举措得以实现：健全的治理机制（始于 2018 年 3 月生态环境部的机构改革）、更完善的生态系统保护政策、严格的规章制度（例如本月上海实施的新的、精确的生活垃圾分类系统）、环境税等。

与这些自上而下的举措并行的是一些作用于小范围的地方实践经验，这些地方实践与上述政策有所关联。在我中心开展的小聚落研究的背景下，安娜波娜·宝拉于 2019 年 4 月访问了云南西北部的几个村庄，这些村庄的例子为这一论断提供了佐证。云南之行工作重点是与当地各利益相关团体（如丽江市生态保护与发展协会、丽江杉野教育信息咨询有限公司、玉龙县野生动物保护协会、其他组织和当地社区成员——详见第 42 期第 25–29 页）共同合作，对创新解决可持续村落发展的方案进行测试。

两条山谷沿着长江（此段称为金沙江）向西方延伸。一条较为狭窄、荒僻，直接通向老君山森林，即利苴村所在之处。另一条则较为开阔、有农业开发的，通往新主村，该村于 20 世纪 80 年代成立了一个“自然植物园”。

两个村庄都位于云南三江并流保护区内，这是一处以生物多样性和许多濒危物种（包括仰鼻猴）而闻名的世界自然遗产。这里也因其文化多样性而闻名，因为当地拥有许多生活在云南的少数民族群体。藏族、纳西族和傈僳族的原始宗教所驱动的自然崇拜促进了人地之间的深刻联系，这在他们的宗教、神话、艺术、舞蹈、音乐、诗词和歌曲中均有体现。如今，这些传统成为了居民节约自然资源的动力，也促进了正在大力推行的乡村振兴进程。

在国内外一些非政府组织的帮助下，利苴村当地社区成立了两支村民巡逻队，对老君山南侧的森林进行巡视和保护。老君山巡逻队



community of Liju village has established two teams of villagers to patrol the forest and protect the mountain's ecosystem on the south side of Laojunshan. Clad in green camouflage gear, Laojunshan Patrols scout the forest, prevent fires, observe signs of wildlife, monitor animals, plants, and people activities, keep track of the infrared-triggered cameras, and gather information in their notebooks.

In the other valley, a 'plants refuge', the *Hengduan Mountain Xinzhu Botanical Area*, was established in 1986 over 10 square kilometres of forest where human activities are forbidden. It harbours more than 2000 species, representative of the plant diversity in Northwest Yunnan. The area is stewarded by a roster of 96 people (almost one from every family) every day. Where the wood was cut in the past, they plant trees to stop soil erosion and desertification: 300 trees per year over the past three years.

"Our culture is our environment. If the environment is destroyed, our culture will be destroyed" said Mr Yang while taking us to the 'school', a Naxi Dongba centre of education created by the local community in the mid-2000s to pass the ancient knowledge of scriptures, cosmologies, theories of kinship and environment, ritual dances, and artworks typical of their culture to the new generations. The culture of the Naxi people, called Dongba culture, finds its expression in a particular system of writing that uses a pictographic script to describe traditional customs and beliefs. For its exceptionality, *the Ancient Naxi Dongba Literature Manuscripts* were included in the UNESCO *Memory of the World* programme in

身着绿色迷彩服，对森林进行侦察、防火、观察野生动物踪迹、动植物及人类活动监测、调阅红外摄像头记录，并在笔记本中记录下各类信息。

1986 年，在另一侧的山谷，在逾 10 平方公里的森林中建立了一个“植物避难所”——横断山新主植物园，禁止人类活动。这里有 2000 多种植物，是滇西北植物多样性的代表地区，由当地 96 位（几乎每户一人）执勤人员负责日常管理。在过去伐木的地方，村民们重新种植树木来防止水土流失和沙漠化（过去三年中，每年种植 300 棵树）。

“我们的文化就是我们的环境。如果环境被破坏，我们的文化就会被破坏”，杨先生一边说，一边带我们走进“学校”，这是当地社区在 2005 年左右设立的一个纳西东巴教育中心，致力于将经文、宇宙学、亲属关系和环境理论、仪式舞蹈、艺术作品等具有文化代表性的古代知识传承给下一代。纳西族的文化被称为“东巴文化”，它在一种特殊的书写体系中得以表达，这种书写体系使用象形文字来描述传统习俗和信仰。由于其特殊性，2003 年纳西族东巴古籍被列入联合国教科文组织世界记忆名录（<https://en.unesco.org/programme/mow>）。

这两个村庄都得到了一些非政府组织和一批从事环境教育和生态旅游的小型私营公司的帮

Laojunshan Patrols ©
AP Pola / WHITRAP 2019
老君山调研 © 安娜宝拉·波娜 亚太遗产中心 2019



2003 (<https://en.unesco.org/programme/mow>).

Both communities are helped by NGOs and by a group of small private companies engaged in environmental education and responsible eco-tourism that propose activities focusing on environmental awareness and cultural appreciation, such as hikes in the mountains, lectures, and environmental education camps. This responsible form of tourism and education is primarily seen as a financial resource for nature protection and as a strategy to support rural livelihoods. Each year, part of the profits generated by these activities goes to local communities to advance nature conservation (enhancing equipment for wildlife monitoring, protection, and patrolling activities) and local community development (farming and village infrastructure improvements).

Although earnings from eco-tourism are still small, this approach has already produced significant results: it has built confidence amongst local communities, fostered the awareness of the importance of forest protection, brought to light ancient ethnic traditions and customs, and, most importantly, empowered local communities to proactively join conservation efforts and promote their agendas regarding their culture and history.

Interestingly, Liju and Xinzhu are not unique cases; similar initiatives in China are rapidly spreading. These experiences show that at this moment bottom-up experiences and top-down policies seem to pursue the same goal — the achievement of a more equitable and sustainable future.

Meetings and discussions held during the mission with concerned stakeholders (government officials, investment companies, NGOs, forest patrols, local communities, tourism companies and World Heritage managers) pointed out the multiple difficulties and doubts they deal with daily in implementing this goal. The main issue is the management of conflicts between biodiversity protection and rapid development, both unavoidable priorities in contemporary China. The task is challenging, but the only way to proceed is to involve and engage everyone in paving the path – step by step – towards this common goal.



助，他们提议开展以环境意识和文化鉴赏为重点的活动，例如山区徒步、讲座和环境教育营。这种承担社会责任的旅游和教育形式被视为自然保护的资金资源，也是一项乡村生计支持战略。每年，这些活动获得的一部分利润都会流向当地社区，以促进自然保护（改善用于野生动物监测、保护和巡逻活动的设备）和当地社区发展（改善农业和村庄基础设施）。

尽管生态旅游的收益仍然很小，但这一举措已经产生了显著的效果：它帮助当地社区建立自信、提高森林保护意识、发扬古老的民族传统和风俗，最重要的是使当地社区积极参与保护工作，并促进其文化和历史相关事业发展。

有趣的是，利苴和新主村并非孤例，类似的举措正在中国迅速蔓延开来。这些实践表明，目前，自下而上的实践与自上而下的政策似乎有着共同目标——实现一个更加公平和可持续的未来。

访问期间，还与利益相关方（政府官员、投资公司、非政府组织、森林巡护队、当地社区、旅游公司和世界遗产管理者）举办了会议和讨论，了解了他们为实现这一目标而在日常工作中遇到的诸多困难和疑虑。主要问题是解决生物多样性保护与快速发展之间的矛盾，这二者在当代中国都是不可回避的优先事项。这项任务是具有挑战性的，但要继续推进，唯一途径便是让每个人都参与到实现这一共同目标的过程中来。

Special Feature: Africa-China

Africa-China Forum at UNESCO 联合国教科文组织中非论坛

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西蒙尼·里卡，亚太遗产中心（上海）



On 3rd and 4th June 2109, the *UNESCO-Africa-China Forum on World Heritage Capacity Building and Cooperation* was held at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, organized by the World Heritage Centre, in collaboration with the African World Heritage Fund and the National Commission of the People's Republic of China for UNESCO.

The Forum aimed to strengthen collaboration between Africa and China in the preservation of World Heritage and provided an opportunity to take stock of the sustainable development challenges facing World Heritage sites in both China and Africa and to foster the sharing of experience in this area.

Africa is one of UNESCO's two Global Priorities. Action for the period 2014-2021 focuses on two major points: building peace by supporting inclusive, pacific and resilient societies; and reinforcing institutional capacities for sustainable development and poverty eradication. The Forum agenda was based on mutual priorities of Africa and China as established under two guiding compacts, the United Nations' *Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development Goals* and the Africa Union's *Agenda 2063 The Africa We Want*.

2019年6月3日和4日，由世界遗产中心与非洲世界遗产基金和中国教科文组织全国委员会合作举办的中非世界遗产能力建设与合作论坛在巴黎教科文组织总部召开。

本次论坛旨在加强中非在世界遗产保护领域的合作，并提供契机来共同评估中非世界遗产地在可持续发展方面所面临的挑战，并促进两者在这一领域的经验分享。

非洲是联合国教科文组织两大全球优先事项之一。其2014–2021年的行动计划侧重于两个主要方面：通过支持包容、平和和有防御力的社会来促进非洲地区的和平发展；以及加强机构的能力以促进当地的可持续发展 and 消除贫穷。论坛议程依据中非的优先事项而制定，尤其是两份协议为指导，即联合国《2030年可持续发展议程》和非洲联盟“非洲愿景和行动计划”的《2063年议程》。论坛还回顾了关于《世界遗产公约》在非洲执行情况的第二轮定期报告的成果以及《恩戈罗恩

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The Forum also responded to the outcomes of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in Africa and to the “*Ngorongoro Declaration*” which acknowledges that the Convention provides a unique platform for addressing the intricate relationship between cultural and natural heritage.

The Assistant Director-General for Culture of UNESCO, Ernesto Ottone, opened the event in the presence of the Vice-President of Burundi, Joseph Butore, the President of UNESCO’s General Conference, Zohour Alaoui, the President of the Organization’s Executive Board, Lee Byong-Hyun, the Commissioner for Social Affairs of the African Union, Amira Elfadil, the Vice-President of the African Development Bank, Khaled F. Sherif, and the Ambassador Permanent Delegate of China to UNESCO, Shen Yang.

The Forum contributed to the promotion of a better representation of African sites on the World Heritage List, the improvement of the management of sites inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger, and the strengthening of exchange programmes between Africa and China. It was designed to facilitate the development of joint pilot and research projects among the participants, and included presentations from African and Chinese experts highlighting the challenges and successes of managing World Heritage properties in their respective countries.

Over two days, more than 150 participants — ministers, decision-makers from the culture, environment and development sectors, alongside academics, World Heritage site managers, and experts from Africa, China and Europe — contributed to the event. The first day, the plenary sessions focused on the safeguarding of World Heritage, legislation, job creation and the empowerment of young people. The second day featured technical sessions on World Heritage protection mechanisms and joint heritage conservation efforts in Africa and China.

The Forum concluded with *Recommendations* and an *Action Plan*. The Recommendations call for greater cooperation between African and Chinese universities in the field of heritage, developing joint research on conservation, and promoting skills exchanges in thematic areas linked to sustainable development, urbanization, and traditional management systems of World Heritage sites in Africa and China.

The Action Plan outlines several conservation projects to strengthen monitoring and management systems at World Heritage sites in Africa. These projects will be financed through support from UNESCO’s strategic partners, including the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO.

Dr Li Xin, Deputy Secretary-General of WHITRAP, attended the Forum in Paris where he presented “*An Initiative on Co-building the Sino-African Creative Heritage Pilot Camp - WHITRAP’s Role and Mission*” in the framework of the Africa-China cooperation in the technical session dedicated to the “*Joint Efforts for Safeguarding of Heritage in Africa and China*”.



戈罗宣言》，该宣言认可了《世界遗产公约》为解决文化与自然遗产之间错综复杂的关系所提供的平台作用。教科文组织文化助理总干事 Ernesto Ottone 宣布会议开始，布隆迪副总统 Joseph Butore，教科文组织大会主席 Zohour Alaoui，教科文执行局主席 Lee Byong-Hyun，非洲联盟社会事务委员 Amira Elfadil，非洲开发银行副总裁 Khaled F. Sherif，以及中国常驻联合国教科文组织代表沈阳。本次论坛有助于推动非洲遗产在世界遗产名录的均衡性，提升对“濒危世界遗产名录”遗产地的管理能力，以及加强中非间的交流项目。同时促进参会者之间的联合试点和研究项目的发展，还包含了中非专家关于各自国家在世界遗产管理方面的挑战和成功经验的介绍。

两天会议期间，来自文化、环境和发展部门的官员和决策者，以及学者、世界遗产地管理人员和来自非洲、中国和欧洲的专家等 150 余人出席了本次活动。会议首日的全体会议的关世界遗产的保护、立法、创造就业和年轻人的赋权等主题。第二天的技术性会议主要围绕世界遗产保护机制和中非遗产保护联合工作。论坛最后提出了一系列《建议》和一份《行动计划》，呼吁加强中非大学在遗产领域的合作，开展遗产保护相关的联合研究，促进中非在世界遗产地可持续发展、城市化和传统管理体系等相关专题领域的技能交流。

《行动计划》勾勒了若干保护项目，以加强非洲世界遗产地的监测和管理体系。这些项目的资金将来自联合国教科文组织的战略合作伙伴，也包括中国教科文组织全国委员会。

我中心副秘书长李昕博士出席了本次论坛，他在会议上发表了题为《关于共建“中非创意遗产示范营”的倡议——亚太遗产中心的角色与使命》的报告，指出双方应致力于共同努力保护非洲和中国的遗产。

Special Feature: Africa-China

Overview of World Heritage Sites and Urban Heritage in Africa

非洲世界遗产和城市遗产概况

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The African continent has a very rich and diverse heritage: tangible cultural and natural, as well as intangible. The UNESCO Africa Region, set in sub-Saharan Africa and the eastern part of the Indian Ocean, has a population of 1.06 billion and counts 46 State Parties to the World Heritage Convention (Cf. <https://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/?searchStates=&id=®ion=5>). There are 95 properties in the region inscribed on the World Heritage List (52 cultural, 38 natural and 5 mixed) that represent an approximate 9% of the ensemble of the World Heritage sites.

African World Heritage sites present a very rich variety of typologies. Natural sites include natural monuments, forests, animal reserves, geological and geomorphological features and fossil sites. The continent also boasts a relevant number of Mixed and Transnational properties, and a multiple and diverse representation of cultural sites. In the Africa Region are found cultural landscapes, agricultural systems, and cultural routes, old and modern historic buildings, vernacular architecture, religious properties, military sites, memorial sites, historic cities, towns and villages, and modern heritage. In the Africa Region, Tentative Lists of inventoried sites, which countries have identified as potential nominations to the World Heritage List, count 280 sites, in 44 countries. They represent a diversity of cultural and natural sites, with perhaps more sites than before bearing testimony to the slave route and to the history of the second half of the 20th century as well as examples



在非洲大陆上，存在着丰富且多样的遗产资源，这些遗产资源囊括了多种遗产形式：物质遗产与非物质文化遗产、文化遗产与自然遗产。本文所指的非洲地区，是特指撒哈拉以南的非洲地区以及印度洋东部地区，而在这片区域中，有 10.6 亿人口、46 个《世界遗产公约》缔约国（参见 <https://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/?searchStates=&id=®ion=5>）。该区域现共有 95 处遗产地被列入了联合国教科文组织“世界遗产名录”（其中有 52 处文化遗产，38 处自然遗产，以及 5 处文化与自然双重遗产），该地的世界遗产总数约占全球的世界遗产总数的 9%。

同时，非洲的世界遗产也在类型方面展现出了其丰富的多样性，包括自然遗迹、森林、动物保护区、地质地貌特征区以及化石遗址。在这里，还能发现数量庞大的自然与文化双重遗产和跨国遗产，以及多种多样的、富有代表性的文化遗址。另外，在非洲地区还富有不少文化景观遗产、农业系统遗产、文化路线遗产、古代与现代历史建筑遗产、乡土建筑遗产、宗教建筑遗产、军事遗址遗产、纪念性质的遗产、历史城市与村镇遗产，以及现代遗产。当下，在这一地区内，共有来自 44 个国家的 280 个遗产地已经被列入了“世界遗产预备清单”。这些已经列入“世界遗产预备清单”的遗产地展现了文化和自然遗址的多样性，这与过去的情况相比较，有了更多承载了奴隶贸易历史的遗产地和见证了二十世纪后半叶历史的遗产地，其中还有一些工业遗产的例子。与此同时，有越来越多的水系、河流、湖泊以及海洋遗产出现在了这些国家提交给联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心的“世界遗产预备清单”之中。

在全球范围内，城市遗产和小聚落遗产是世界遗产名录上最具代表性的遗产类型之一，现共计约有 845 处，占现存的所有的文化遗产总量的三分之一，而这一现象在非洲地区也

Zanzibar Stone Town, Tanzania, © N. Al-Hassan
坦桑尼亚，桑给巴尔石头城
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of industrial heritage. Water, rivers and lakes, as well as marine heritage, are also increasingly represented in national Tentative Lists.

At the global scale, urban heritage and small settlements are amongst the most represented types of heritage on the World Heritage List, counting roughly for one-third of its 845 cultural properties. The Africa Region is no exception to this pattern. Urban heritage, towns, rural villages, and remains of cities are prominent in the region and offer a complete catalogue of human settlements distributed across the ensemble of the continent. Their exact number can differ if we include “historic cities” only, or also urban environments and settlements, and even archaeological remains, which inform of the history of cities.

From Cabo Verde archipelago in the West, to the Island of Zanzibar in the South-East of the continent, the types of urban heritage greatly vary. There are cities of old (Mbanza Kongo, Djenne) and cities of recent foundations (Asmara). Some are renowned as cities of knowledge and religious cities (Harar, Timbuktu). Many also have significance as cities of trade on land, riverine and maritime routes (Agadez, Lamu, Zanzibar). Fortified cities are found inland and on the seacoast, such as the ruins of Loropeni, and the Island of Mozambique. Agricultural and rural settlements within cultural landscapes (Cliff of Bandiagara, Koutammakou) are testimony to complex agricultural systems. Some cities are former capitals (Harar, Saint Louis) and are also landmarks of the history of decolonisation (Grand Bassam). They reflect the complex interactions of the colonial periods and slave trade (Cidade Velha). They all carry layers of history, different functions and significance. Most of all, they represent the grand African civilizations and their worldwide connexions, and they constitute essential elements of the ancient and modern history of humankind.

不例外。在非洲地区，城市遗产、乡镇遗产、村落遗产和城市遗址遗产的数量庞大，尤为突出，并且，非洲地区还提供了这些遗产地在整个非洲大陆的分布和人类住区分布的完整记录（如果将各个《世界遗产公约》缔约国所提交的“世界遗产预备清单”中的城市遗产也纳入到考虑范围内，那么其数量会更多）。如果我们仅考虑“历史城市”，或者将其相关的城市环境和居住区也纳入考量，甚至是将能够反映城市历史的考古遗迹也包含在内的话，得到的确切的数字可能会有所不同。

从非洲地区西部的佛得角群岛到非洲大陆东南部的桑给巴尔岛来看，它们的城市遗产的类型差异也非常大。在这片地区中，有十分古老的历史城市（例如姆班扎刚果、杰内），但也有相对年轻的近代都市（例如阿斯马拉），还有一些被誉为知识与宗教之都的城市（例如哈勒尔、廷巴克图）。同时，在这片地区中，有不少城市在陆上、河流或海上的贸易线路上中，具有着重要的意义（例如阿加德兹、拉穆、桑给巴尔）。相应的，修筑有防御工事的城池要塞城市遗产，则主要位于内陆和海岸，如洛罗佩尼遗址和莫桑比克岛。一些文化景观遗产区内所保存的农业遗产和农村聚落见证了该地区复杂农业系统的演变和过去人类的智慧（例如邦贾加拉悬崖）。同时，在非洲地区的一些城市遗产则反映了殖民时期的复杂社会关系（例如大里贝拉历史中心、大巴萨姆、圣路易），同时它们也是去殖民化进程的见证。这些城市遗产承载了丰富的历史进程，它们具有不同的作用以及意义。最为重要的是，这些遗产代表着伟大的非洲文明，以及它与外部广阔世界之间的联系，同时，它们也是人类古代和现代历史的基本构成要素。

每个国家或者相关的社区都为自己国家 / 社区能有遗产地可以被列入联合国教科文组织世界遗产名录而感到自豪和骄傲，然而，联合国教科文组织世界遗产名录并不是一个“品牌”。每个国家和国际社会应该致力于确保世界遗产的价值、物质属性和特征得到保护。与世界其他地区，尤其是亚洲和太平洋地区的城市类型的世界遗产相比，在非洲地区的这些世界遗产的保护与可持续发展所面临的挑战是相似的。

在过去的几年里，在世界范围内，城市遗产所面临的威胁正在急剧增加。这些对世界遗产的保护与可持续发展的威胁可能是来自于地方层面，也可能是来自于国家或国际层面的。为了解决这些威胁以及问题，《世界遗产公约》制定了一系列相关的若干机制，要求了对世界遗产进行监测，同时也向缔约国内相关的从业

Inscribing sites on the List is a reason for pride for the countries and the communities involved, however, World Heritage is not a “brand”. Countries and the international community commit to ensuring the safeguard of the values of World Heritage sites and their physical attributes and features. The challenges for the preservation and sustainable development of these cities are similar to the ones faced by urban heritage on the World Heritage List across the world as well as in the Asia-Pacific region.

In the past years, the threats faced by urban sites have drastically increased. Menaces to their conservation and sustainable development might stem from diverse causes, local, national, and international. To address these issues, the World Heritage Convention has set up several mechanisms to monitor sites and provide support for conservation and capacity building to State Parties, notably advocating international cooperation to support the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of heritage upon invitation by a country.

The World Heritage Convention can boast important successful cooperation initiatives in African cities, and the Africa-China framework can be conducive to enriching the history of international cooperation. The MOU signed between AWHF and WHITRAP in Paris during the Africa-China Forum (cf. p. 21) participates to the promotion of international cooperation and cultural dialogue. In the sector of urban heritage and small settlements, multilateral cooperation between countries, cities, universities, Category 2 Centres, and specialized agencies can be an important lever to develop technical expertise and exchange of know-how. Cooperation could, for instance, focus on the identification of heritage values, on the development of urban regulations and new legal and financial tools, on the assessment and mitigation of impacts, on the management of tourism and fostering of community-friendly tourism, and on the training and restoration of structures and landscape. Through empowering local communities and local governments such initiatives would safeguard heritage promoting sustainable urban development, and could contribute to advocating and implementing the 2030 UN Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda in Africa. The *Historic Urban Landscape* approach provides a comprehensive intellectual and practical framework that can guide the future evolution of urban sites.

In the past years, UNESCO and the international community, in coordination with local and national authorities, have launched a series of initiatives based on the application of the HUL Recommendation. The WHITRAP-AWHF Memorandum of Understanding for capacity building and cooperation can contribute to this process, building on the leading role of WHITRAP in the field of urban conservation and management of change.

人员提供了遗产保护与发展等相关的能力建设方面的支持。特别值得一提的是，要提倡国际之间的合作，特别是在应一国邀请的前提下，将会对其国内的遗产进行鉴定、保护、维护和展示等相关工作提供技术上的支持。

《世界遗产公约》能够助力非洲，促进非洲城市之间开展更多的合作与倡议，这是重大成就，而近期签署的“中非合作框架”则会有助于进一步深化中国与非洲国家之间的国际合作（详见本期第 21 页）。在本次中非论坛上，非洲世界遗产基金和我上海中心签订了谅解备忘录，这份谅解备忘录将会促进我中心与非洲世界遗产基金参与到对方的项目中，进一步促进国际之间的合作和不同文化之间的对话。在城市遗产和小聚落遗产这一领域，不同的国家、不同的城市、大学等科研单位，以及专业的相关机构之间能开展多边合作，联合培养相关专业人才的技术能力，并促进相关从业人员之间专业知识的交流。例如，在制定合作框架的时候，可以将合作的目标定位为致力于定义遗产价值、制定城市规范和新的法律法规、开展新的金融手段、评估对遗产所造成的影响并促进减小对遗产造成的不良影响、加强旅游业管理、培养社区友好型旅游业，以及关于文化景观结构修复的相关培训与研究等等。这些举措将主要通过激活地方社区和地方政府的能动性，保障遗产能够促进城市的可持续发展，并有助于在非洲地区推广、发展并实现联合国《2030 年可持续发展目标》和《新城市议程》。同时，联合国教科文组织的历史性城镇景观方法又提供了一个全面的知识与实践框架，可以用以引导城市遗产的未来发展。

在过去的几年中，在联合国教科文组织、国际社会、相关的地方和国家当局的协调下，在应用联合国教科文组织《关于历史性城镇景观的建议书》的基础上，启动了一系列的倡议。所以，我中心将发挥我们在城市遗产保护和对灾难等的应变管理领域的引领作用，进一步促进联合国教科文组织的历史性城镇景观方法的研究、推广和落实。同时，在此基础上，我中心与非洲世界遗产基金签订的“中非合作框架”中有关的能力建设的合作内容也可作为联合国教科文组织的历史性城镇景观方法的应用，中国与非洲的合作等做出重大的贡献。

Special Feature: Africa-China

MOU Between WHITRAP and AWHF 我中心与非洲世界遗产基金签署谅解备忘录

Simone Ricca, WHITRAP Shanghai
西蒙尼·里卡, 亚太遗产中心 (上海)

To reinforce cooperation between UNESCO Category 2 Centres (C2Cs), and in the larger framework of the Africa-China cooperation and of the reinforcement of South-South collaboration initiatives, WHITRAP and the African World Heritage Fund (AWHF) have signed a *Memorandum of Understanding* (MOU) on June 4th 2019 at UNESCO during the China-Africa Forum.

The AWHF was launched in May 2006 to provide finance and technical support for the conservation and protection of Africa's heritage of outstanding universal value. AWHF pursues the identification and preparation of African sites towards inscription on the World Heritage List; the conservation and management of sites already inscribed on the WHL; the rehabilitation of sites inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger, and the training of heritage experts and site managers (Cf. <https://whc.unesco.org/en/awhf>).

The agreement defines a framework for collaboration on joint activities for the identification, promotion and conservation of African and Asia-Pacific heritage sites. The two parties agree to facilitate training for African and Asian Heritage sites, to provide mutual assistance in activities related to local communities empowerment and applied research in heritage conservation and management; and to plan and implement projects of mutual interest sharing relevant information. The MOU pinpoints specific areas of collaboration related to the respective expertise of the two C2Cs and to African and Asia-Pacific priorities, and sets annual programmes for implementation. Valid for a period of 5 years, this Memorandum marks a new positive step in the UNESCO World Heritage C2Cs coordination strategy.

为加强联合国教科文组织二类中心之间的合作, 同时也在更广泛的中非合作和加强南南合作倡议的背景下, 2019年6月4日, 我中心和非洲世界遗产基金在联合国教科文组织总部举办的中非合作论坛期间签订了谅解备忘录。

非洲世界遗产基金 (AWHF) 成立于2006年5月, 目的是为有效地保护具有突出普遍价值的非洲自然和文化遗产提供资金和技术支持。AWHF 致力于非洲遗产地的识别和世界遗产的申报筹备、列入世界遗产名录的遗产地的保护和管理、世界濒危遗产名录遗产地的恢复, 以及遗产专家和管理者的培训工作 (参见 <https://whc.unesco.org/en/awhf>)。

协议确定了双方就开展非洲和亚太地区遗产地识别、提升和保护方面联合活动的合作框架。协议双方同意共同推进针对非洲和亚洲遗产地工作人员的培训工作, 提供互助来开展地方社区赋权以及遗产保护和管理应用研究等活动, 并共享相关信息来计划和实施对双方都有利的项目。谅解备忘录特别指出了与两个二类中心各自专业领域以及与非洲和亚太地区优先事项有关的具体合作领域, 并制定了年度实施方案。此份备忘录的有效期为5年(可续签), 它的签订标志着联合国教科文组织世界遗产领域二类中心间的合作迈开了新的积极的步伐。



Signature of the MOU at
UNESCO, Paris © AWHF
2019
签署协议 © AWHF 2019

AWHF logo
标识



Special Feature: 43rd WHC

43rd World Heritage Committee, Baku, Azerbaijan, 29th June- 10th July 2019 第43届世界遗产大会

Simone Ricca, Marie-Noël Tournoux, WHITRAP Shanghai
西蒙尼·里卡, 玛丽诺艾拉·图尔努, 亚太遗产中心 (上海)

The 43rd session of the World Heritage Committee was hosted by Azerbaijan, in its capital city, Baku from 29th June to 10th July 2019, under the chair of H.E. Abulfas Garayev, Minister of Culture of Azerbaijan. The five Vice-Chairpersons were representatives from Brazil, Burkina Faso, Indonesia, Norway and Tunisia. Ms Mahani Taylor from Australia was the Rapporteur of the Committee. The current 21 State Parties members of the World Heritage Committee are (in alphabetical order): Angola, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Cuba, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Norway, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Spain, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe. For more information on this session of the Committee and previous Committees see <http://whc.unesco.org/en/committee/>

More than 2,000 participants, including one thousand delegates and experts from 120 State Parties as well as observers, NGOs and Category 2 Centres, such as WHITRAP, attended the 2019 WH Committee.

WHITRAP's delegation was composed by Dr. Li Xin, Vice-Secretary of WHITRAP, Mr Wang Tianxiang, Administrative assistant WHITRAP Secretariat, Dr. Simone Ricca, Vice-Director of WHITRAP Shanghai, Ms. Marie-Noël Tournoux, Project Director of WHITRAP Shanghai, Dr. Gamini Wijesuriya, Special Advisor of WHITRAP Shanghai, and Ms Li Hong, Project Specialist WHITRAP Shanghai. Representatives from the National Cultural Heritage Administration of China (NCHA), SACH, ICOMOS China, as well as representatives of the two Chinese sites proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List also attended the 43rd session.

WHITRAP was actively involved in the event, participating to and attending numerous side-events, promoting its activities — such as the launch of a new IA course and the Networking initiative for the Asia-Pacific Region, as well the joint side-event with the ARC-WH gathering partner Category 2 centres and institutions. WHITRAP also advocated its role in the forthcoming 3rd Cycle of Periodic Reporting, to be launched in the Asia-Pacific Region in 2020-2021, with the region State Parties and the concerned International institutions. WHITRAP Secretariat assisted the Chinese delegation — directed by China's Permanent Delegate at UNESCO, H.E. Mr Shen Yang — throughout the Committee.



第43届世界遗产大会于2019年6月29日至7月10日在阿塞拜疆首都巴库举行, 由阿塞拜疆文化部长Abulfas Garayev主持。

委员会的五位副主席分别来自巴西、布基纳法索、印度尼西亚、挪威和突尼斯的代表。来自澳大利亚的 Mahani Taylor 女士担任委员会报告员。目前世界遗产委员会的21个缔约国成员 (按字母顺序排列): 安哥拉、澳大利亚、阿塞拜疆、巴林、波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那、巴西、布基纳法索、中国、古巴、危地马拉、匈牙利、印度尼西亚、科威特、吉尔吉斯斯坦、挪威、圣基茨和尼维斯、西班牙、突尼斯、乌干达、坦桑尼亚联合共和国, 以及津巴布韦。关于委员会本届会议和以往委员会的更多信息, 请参阅网站 <http://whc.unesco.org/en/committee/>。

包括来自120个缔约国的1000名代表和专家、观察员、非政府组织, 以及2类中心在内的2000余人出席了本次大会。

我中心代表团由秘书处副秘书长李昕博士、秘书处行政秘书王天翔先生、我上海中心副主任西蒙尼·里卡博士, 项目主管玛丽诺艾拉·图尔努女士、特别顾问加米尼·维杰苏里

43rd World Heritage
Committee Logo
43届世界遗产大会标识

The World Heritage Committee meets every year and is the intergovernmental governing body of the World Heritage Convention, taking decisions on all matters relevant to the implementation of the Convention, ranging from policy adoption, to the World Heritage Fund management, the examination of state of conservation reports of World Heritage properties, and the inscriptions of new properties on the World Heritage List, to name just a few of the agenda items. Every year, in preparation of this meeting, the World Heritage Centre with the contribution of the Committee's Advisory Bodies — ICOMOS, ICCROM and IUCN — prepares more than a thousand pages of working documents for the Committee Members. These working documents are all available on the World Heritage's website and constitute a living archive and primary source of information for government representatives, civil society, experts and academics. Since 2012, the Committee is broadcasted live online, video-recorded and available for public consultation on the World Heritage Centre's website.

A key agenda item of each Committee session is the “State of Conservation” of World Heritage Properties. Once more, this year complex conservation issues and challenges had to be addressed. In Baku, the Committee examined thirty-eight nomination proposals and inscribed 29 new properties. The new Asia-Pacific World Heritage Sites are detailed in pages 26-30.

Every year during the World Heritage Committee session, different stakeholders organize a series of side-events. These events are an opportunity to share experiences, inform and advocate ideas. The side-events held in Baku touched upon a large variety of themes, ranging from historic cities, to networking, World Heritage thematic programmes, and major thematic international challenges such as climate change or post-conflict reconstruction. WHITRAP was directly involved in three events: Networking and ICCROM-IUCN World Heritage Leadership Programme and Impact Assessment, and the joint Category 2 Centres meeting (both presented in the next pages), and in the presentation of the ongoing and planned activities developed in the framework of the 3rd cycle of Periodic Reporting on the State of Conservation of World Heritage Properties in the Asia-Pacific region.

亚博士，以及我中心项目专员李泓女士组成。来自国家文物局（NCHA）、中国古迹遗址保护协会（ICOMOS China）的代表以及拟列入世界遗产名录的两个中国遗产地代表也出席了第 43 届大会。

我中心积极参与大会期间的边会活动，推广我中心开展的活动，例如开设的新的影响评估课程和亚太地区的网络合作计划，以及与世界遗产阿拉伯地区巴林中心召集二类中心和机构共同开展的联合边会活动，并宣传了我中心将于 2020–2021 年期间亚太地区启动的第三轮定期报告中发挥的作用，届时该地区缔约国和有关国际机构都将参加。我中心秘书处在中国常驻联合国教科文组织代表沈阳先生的指导下，协助中国代表团在整个会议中的工作。

世界遗产大会每年举行一次会议，是《世界遗产公约》的政府间理事机构，负责决定与实施《公约》有关的所有事项，包括政策执行、世界遗产基金管理、保护状况报告的审查、世界遗产名录中新遗产的登录等等，这里仅列举少数几个例子。每年，在会议筹备的过程中，世界遗产中心在委员会咨询机构——国际古迹遗址理事会、国际文物保护与修复研究中心和世界自然保护联盟的协助下，为委员会成员准备了一千多页的工作文件。这些工作文件都可在世界遗产网站上查阅，并构成活体档案，成为政府代表、民间组织、专家学者的主要信息来源。自 2012 年以来，大会开始在网上直播，会议录像在世界遗产中心的网站上供公众观看。

每届大会的一个关键议程是对世界遗产地“保护状况”的审议。今年，必须解决复杂的保护议题和挑战被再次强调。

在巴库，委员会审议了 38 项提案，并提名了 10 项新的世界遗产。亚太地区新世界遗产详见本期第 26–30 页。

在每年大会期间，不同的利益相关方都会组织一系列的边会活动。这些活动是分享经验、提供信息和宣传理念的机会。此次巴库大会期间，举行的边会活动涉及各种主题，从历史城市到网络合作、世界遗产主题方案以及诸如气候变化或冲突后重建等重大国际主题挑战。我上海中心直接参与了两项活动：网络合作和 ICCROM–IUCN 世界遗产领导力项目和影响评估，以及二类中心联合会议（均在下一页介绍）。中心还出席了阿拉伯地区、非洲及亚太地区世界遗产第三轮定期报告框架内的一些正在进行和计划开展的活动介绍。

Special Feature: 43rd WHC

Baku: Urban Evolution and World Heritage Sites

巴库：城市演变和世界遗产

Simone Ricca, WHITRAP Shanghai
西蒙尼·里卡，亚太遗产中心（上海）



The city of Baku, capital of the Republic of Azerbaijan, is located on the Caspian Sea coast, and counts 2,3 million habitants. Covering 2.5% of the country's territory, it accounts for a quarter of its population.

Ancient Baku was founded on a hill located close to the sea. In the 12th century, the city walls circled the settlement. The Inner City (*Ichari Shahar*) covers 22 hectares. Historically, most Baku residents lived in several small suburb settlements known as the *Bayir Shahar* (Outer City). From the second half of the 19th century, with the increase of Baku's economic importance, these populated areas merged into a single urban agglomeration.

In 1859, Baku became the district's administrative centre and a rapid urban growth process, favoured by the nascent oil industry, started over a short period making Baku one of the largest cities in Russian Empire. From 1806 to 1881, the city's territory grew to 1,300 hectares with a parallel impetuous population growth rate. The enormous profits from oil permitted the improvement of the city and the construction of new rich mansions for the oil magnates. The use of the local warm-toned limestone for new architectural approaches and forms created Baku's unique cityscape. But industrial growth also led to the creation of large and poor suburbs and industrial areas for oil production.

During the early Soviet period, the redevelopment of Baku and

巴库是阿塞拜疆共和国的首都，它位于里海沿岸。这个城市占该国总领土的百分之二点五，却居住了两千三百万的居民，人数达到了总人口人数的四分之一。在古代，建立古巴库的选址最终落在了一座临海的大山上。早在十二世纪，古巴库的四周就已经建设了城墙，来围绕着这个定居点。古巴库的内城 (*Ichari Shahar*) 占地约有二十二公顷。然而，历史上，大多数的巴库居民并不是住在内城，他们主要居住在位于郊区的几个被称为外城 (*Bayir Shahar*) 的小型定居点。从十九世纪下半叶开始，随着巴库经济的发展，这些人口稠密的外城组成的小片区接连合并，逐渐成为了一个合并的、整体性的城市集群。

在 1859 年，巴库成为了阿塞拜疆这个地区的行政中心，快速的城市化进程，加上新兴石油工业的崛起和巴库的丰富石油储备，在短期内成为了沙俄帝国最大的城市之一。从 1806 年到 1881 年，巴库的土地面积增长到了一千三百公顷，巴库的人口也进入到了猛烈的增长时期。石油工业所带来的巨大利润，使得这座城市的面貌进行了飞速的变化，城市环境和基础设施得到了明显的改善和提升，这些进步均为石油巨头在这座城市建造新的属于他们的豪华宅邸提供了可能。他们委托的建造团队选择了使用当地一种暖色调的石灰石为材料以及灵感源泉，创造了新的建造方法和建筑形式，这种新型的建筑促成了巴库独特的城市景观。但是，工业的增长也使得大片贫困的郊区和工业区也逐渐将发展方向开始调整到石油生产这一类石油工业之中。

在苏维埃初期，随着大环境的改变，以及之前飞速发展所带来的隐患，巴库的重建和石油工人的生活条件的改善开始成为整个城市发展的当务之急。不仅仅在郊区在还在巴库的历史中心城区开始了大规模的建设，出现了新的住宅、新的行政中心、新的公共建筑以及新

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巴库，Shirvanshahs 宫殿 © V. Ko Hon Chiu 2011

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the improvement of living conditions of oil workers became a top priority. Wide-scale construction started not only in the suburbs, but also in the historical centre, where new residential, administrative and public buildings and cultural facilities emerged. Workers' settlements were built according to the principles of constructivism. However, as metal and cement were scarce, late 1920s-early 1930s Baku "constructivist" houses were built from local stone with cement plaster applied to facades. Development plans also created gardens and parks in the historical part of the city and its new quarters. Stalinist architecture, concentrated in the central part of the city, characterized the late 1930s-1950s period. The Soviet large-scale housing construction in the mid-1950s resulted in the emergence of low quality residential districts developing in a semicircle on free territories surrounding the city. Between the 1960s and 1980s, Baku implemented huge housing, cultural, and domestic construction projects not only in new urban areas, but also in the historical central part of the city.

As Azerbaijan gained independence in 1991, the country's political system and socioeconomic relationships changed. The city's General Plan promoted the progressive transformation of the entire Absheron peninsula into a metropolitan area. Industrial, transportation, and municipal infrastructure rapidly developed, social infrastructure was modernized, and the construction of new educational, health, sports, and cultural facilities was launched.

World Heritage Sites

Baku boasts two properties were inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List: *the Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshah's Palace and Maiden Tower* (2000), and *Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape* (2007). Built on a site inhabited since the Palaeolithic period, the Walled City of Baku reveals evidence of Zoroastrian, Sasanian, Arabic, Persian, Shirvani, Ottoman, and Russian presence in cultural continuity. The Inner City has preserved much of its 12th-century defensive walls. The 12th-century Maiden Tower (*Giz Galasy*) is built over earlier structures dating from the 7th to 6th centuries BC; and the 15th-century Shirvanshahs' Palace, with the burial vaults of the Shahs, the Shah's mosque, offices, a bathhouse, and Seyid Yahya Bakuvi's mausoleum, is one of the pearls of Azerbaijan's architecture. In the past years, the site has been at the centre of a lengthy and complex process of coordination with UNESCO World Heritage Centre that lead to the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger in 2009.

The *Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape* covers three areas of a plateau of rocky boulders rising out of the semi-desert of central Azerbaijan (partly included within the capital's borders), with an outstanding collection of more than 6,000 rock engravings bearing testimony to 40,000 years of rock art. The site also features the remains of inhabited caves, settlements and burials, all reflecting an intensive human use by the inhabitants of the area during the wet period that followed the last Ice Age, from the Upper Palaeolithic to the Middle Ages.

Gobustan Rock Art
© V. Ko Hon Chiu 2011
Gobustan 岩石艺术
© V.Ko Hon Chiu 2011

的文化设施。这些新的工人居住区是按照“建构主义”的原则建造的。然而，由于金属和水泥的稀缺，二十世纪二十年代末至二十世纪三十年代早期，巴库的“建构主义”建筑却是使用当地石材建造的，而水泥只应用于外墙表层。在这些发展计划的支持下，在巴库的历史区域以及新区还建造了大量的新的花园和新的公园。同时，斯大林主义的建筑主要集中在巴库的市中心区域，这些建筑主要建造于二十世纪三十年代末至二十世纪五十年代。在二十世纪五十年代中期，在苏联产生了大规模的住房建设，这些建设导致了城市外围以及周边出现了大量闲置区域，这些闲置区域主要呈现为半圆形的低质量住宅区。在二十世纪六十年代和八十年代之间，巴库不仅在新落实的城市地区建成了大量的新住房以及相关文化和基础设施建设，在历史悠久的城市中心历史区域，也发展了大量的新的住宅、文化和基础设施开发项目。

1991 年，阿塞拜疆终于获得独立，其政治制度和社会经济关系也都发生了剧烈的变化。该市总体规划的影响下，巴库获得了巨大的发展，并且促进了整个阿布歇隆半岛逐渐转变为一个大都市区。其工业、交通和市政基础设施飞速发展，新的教育、健康、体育和文化设施都开始逐步落实建设。

世界遗产

在巴库，先后有两个遗产地列入了联合国教科文组织世界遗产名录，它们是“城墙围绕的巴库城及其希尔凡王宫和少女塔(2000 年)”以及“戈布斯坦岩石艺术文化景观(2007 年)”。

巴库城的所在地自旧石器时代开始就有人类在此居住。巴库城集中展示了各个民族在当地文化的延续性，巴库内城还保存了大量 12 世纪的防御墙。建于 15 世纪的希尔凡王宫，以及相应的 Shahs 的墓葬等等这些遗址，都堪称阿塞拜疆建筑史上的一颗璀璨明珠。在过去的几年里，由于一些特殊原因，该世界遗产于 2003 年被移入了“濒危世界遗产名录”，而最终，该遗产于 2009 年从“濒危世界遗产名录”中被移除。

戈布斯坦岩石艺术文化景观包括三个部分，位于阿塞拜疆中部荒漠地区横空突起的岩石高原，这里蕴藏着近 6000 幅精美雕刻，让人们看到了 4000 年前的岩石艺术。在这里还发现了居住地和墓葬的遗存，表明人类在上一个冰河时代之后的湿润时期曾经在此地大量定居，时间从旧石器时代早期一直延续到中世纪。遗产占地五百三十七公顷，是范围更大的戈布斯坦保护区的一部分。

Special Feature: 43rd WHC

New World Heritage Properties in the Asia-Pacific Region

亚太地区新提名的世界遗产

Simone Ricca, WHITRAP Shanghai
西蒙尼·里卡，亚太遗产中心（上海）

Out of the total of 38 nominations proposed at the 43rd session of the World Heritage Committee that took place in Baku, Azerbaijan from 29th June to 10th July 2019, thrity-one are new nominations, one is a significant boundary modification, and six were deferred or referred by previous sessions of the Committee. Prior to the Committee, the State Parties withdrew five nominations.

The Committee inscribed a total of 29 new properties on the World Heritage List that now counts 1,121 sites. Ten of the new World Heritage Properties are located in the Asia-Pacific region: 8 Cultural and 2 Natural. In the next pages the new Asia-Pacific WH sites are briefly presented in order of inscription.

Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China - Phase I (China)

Nominated on the basis of criteria (ix) and (x), the property was listed by the Committee for criterion (x), becoming the 54th World

2019 年 6 月 29 日至 7 月 10 日，于阿塞拜疆巴库举行的第 43 届世界遗产大会上，总共提名了 38 项遗产地为世界遗产，其中 31 项是新的提名，1 项是批准跨境扩展，6 项是在前几届会议中被委员会要求推迟列入或补报的。在会议召开以前，缔约国自行撤销了 5 项提名。

委员会总共列入了 10 处新的世界遗产。其中 10 项新的世界遗产位于亚太地区，8 项文化遗产和 2 项自然遗产。以下，将按《世界遗产名录》顺序简要介绍新的亚太地区世界遗产。

中国黄（渤）海候鸟栖息地（第一期）
该遗产根据标准（ix）和（x）被提名，以标准（x）被列为中华人民共和国的第 54



Grus Japonensis ©
Yancheng Broadcasting
Television, 2006
丹顶鹤 © 盐城电视台 2006

Drone Image of Weir © T. Lovett-Murray, Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation, 2017
无人机拍摄图堰 © T. Lovett-Murray, GMTOAC, 2017

Beech Forest, Mazandaran © Fariba Babaei, 2017
马赞达兰, 山毛榉森林 © Fariba Babaei, 2017



Heritage site of the People's Republic of China. The site features an intertidal mudflat system considered to be the largest in the world. These mudflats, as well as marshes and shoals, are exceptionally productive and serve as growth areas for many species of fish and crustaceans. The intertidal areas of the Yellow Sea / Gulf of Bohai are of global importance for the gathering of many migratory bird species that use the East Asian-Australasian flyway. Large gatherings of birds, including some of the world's most endangered species, depend on the coastline as a stopover to moult, rest, winter or nest.

Hyrceanian Forests (Iran)

Nominated on the basis of criteria (ix) and (x), the 25th World Heritage site of the Islamic Republic of Iran was recommended for inscription by IUCN for criterion (ix) alone. The *Hyrceanian Forests* form a green arc of forest, separated from the Caucasus to the west and from semi-desert areas to the east. The property is a serial site with 15 component parts shared across three Provinces and covers most environmental features and ecological values of the Hyrceanian region, representing the most important and key environmental processes illustrating the genesis of those forests, including succession, evolution and speciation. Due to its isolation, the property hosts many relict, endangered, and regionally and locally endemic species of flora, contributing to the high ecological value of the property. Approximately 500 plant species are Iranian endemics.

Budj Bim Cultural Landscape (Australia)

Nominated and inscribed on the basis of criterion (iii) and (v), it is the 20th Australian World Heritage Site. The *Budj Bim Cultural Landscape* is located within the traditional Country of the Gunditjmara, an Australian aboriginal nation, in south-western Australia. It is a serial property of three components. The Budj Bim lava flows, connecting the three components, provided the basis for a complex aquaculture system developed by the Gunditjmara, based on deliberate redirection, modification and management of waterways and wetlands to harvest Kooyang (short-finned eel). The property presents one of the most extensive and oldest aquaculture networks in the world, still recognisable across the wetlands, which has provided a six-millennia-long economic

项世界遗产。

该栖息地展示了世界上最大的潮间带滩涂系统。这些滩涂、沼泽和浅滩是许多鱼类和甲壳类动物生长的沃土。黄（渤）海潮间带对于东亚 – 澳大利西亚候鸟迁徙路线上的众多候鸟物种聚落具有全球性的重要意义。一些世界上受威胁程度最高的濒危的物种在内的大量鸟类依靠该海岸线，作为其中途停留地以进行换毛、休息、过冬或筑巢。

希尔卡尼亚森林（伊朗）

该遗产是伊朗伊斯兰共和国的第 25 处世界遗产，根据标准（ix）和（x）被提名，世界自然保护联盟建议仅以标准（ix）将其列入《世界遗产名录》。

希尔卡尼亚森林形成了一个西至高加索地区、东至半沙漠地区相隔的绿色森林弧。该遗产是一个由分布在三省十五地所组成的线性遗产，涵盖了希尔卡尼亚地区大多数环境特征和生态价值，并代表了包括演替、进化和物种形成在内的森林起源过程中最重要、最关键的环节。由于这种隔离，该遗产地拥有许多濒危物种及当地特有植物物种的遗迹，反映了该遗产地的重要生态价值。这其中，大约有 500 种植物是伊朗特有物种。

布吉必姆文化景观（澳大利亚）

该遗产根据标准(iii)和(v)被提名并列入，成为澳大利亚第 20 处世界遗产。

该遗产地位于澳大利亚西南部土著民族贡第杰马若人的生活区，包括布吉必姆火山、康达湖、湿地及沼泽地众多的 Kurtonitj 地区和南部由石灰岩山脊和大型湿地组成的 Tyrendarra 地区。连接以上 3 地的由布吉必姆岩浆流形成的水系让贡第杰马若人建成了世界上最大、最古老的水产养殖网络之一。各水道、水坝和堤坝可用于容纳洪水、建立蓄水池和捕捉及饲养澳洲鳎鲷，这种鱼类的养殖是当



and social base for Gunditjmara society. The extensive networks of the aquaculture system and the holistic interaction with the environment is supported and maintained through Gunditjmara narratives and cultural traditions.

Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City (China)

Nominated on the basis of criteria (iii) and (iv), this cultural property is the 55th World Heritage site of the People's Republic of China. *The Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City* was the centre of power and belief of an early regional state in the Taihu Lake Area, in the Yangtze River Basin (southeast China). The property is composed of four areas sharing the same buffer zone, and reveals an early regional state with rice-cultivating agriculture as its economic base, social differentiation, and a unified belief system, dating from the Late Neolithic period (circa 3300-2300 BCE). The property represents the remarkable contributions made by the Yangtze River Basin to the origins of Chinese civilization, illustrating the transition from small-scale Neolithic societies to a large integrated political unit with hierarchy, rituals and crafts.

Jaipur City, Rajasthan (India)

The property was listed by the Committee becoming the 38th Indian WH Site (Criteria ii, v, vi). The fortified city of Jaipur in Rajasthan was founded in 1727 by Sawai Jai Singh II on the plain, and was built according to a grid plan interpreted in the light of Vedic architecture. The streets feature continuous colonnaded businesses that intersect in the centre, creating large public squares called *chaupars*. Markets, stalls, residences and temples built along the main streets have uniform facades. The city's urban planning shows an exchange of ideas from ancient Hindu and modern Mughal as well as Western cultures. The grid plan is a model that prevails in the West, while the organization of the different districts refers to traditional Hindu concepts. Designed to be a commercial capital, the city has maintained its local commercial, artisanal and cooperative traditions to this day.

Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto (Indonesia)

This cultural property, recommended for inscription by ICOMOS (criteria ii, iv), becomes Indonesia's 9th World Heritage Site. It is a pioneering technological ensemble planned and built by European engineers designed to extract strategic coal resources.



地人民 6 千年来重要的经济和社会生活的基础。贡第杰马若人的叙述传统和文化传统支持并维护了这一水产养殖系统的广泛网络及其与环境的整体互动。

良渚古城遗址（中国）

该文化遗产根据标准（iii）和（iv）被提名，成为了中华人民共和国第 55 处世界遗产。

良渚古城遗址是长江流域（中国东南部）太湖地区早期的地方权力和信仰中心。该遗址由四个共享同一缓冲区的区域组成，展示了一个可追溯至新石器时代晚期（约公元前 3300–2300 年）的、以水稻种植农业为经济基础、具有社会分化和统一信仰体系的早期区域国家。该遗址不仅代表长江流域对中华文明起源做出的杰出贡献，还通过早期城市化、社会分层化和权利物化体现了从新石器时代的小型社会向具有等级、仪式和手工艺的大型综合性政治单位的过渡。

拉贾斯坦邦的斋浦尔城（印度）

该遗产被委员会以标准（ii）、（v）和（vi）列入名录，成为了印度第 38 处世界遗产。拉贾斯坦邦的斋普尔城要塞于 1727 年由萨瓦伊·杰伊·辛格二世于平原创立，根据印度建筑风水“雅仕度”原则设计的平面。其街道以带柱廊的商业建筑为特色，由此形成了被称为 chaupars 的广场。沿主街而建的市场、店铺、住宅和寺庙均具有独特的正立面。斋普尔城的城市规划体现了古老的印度教、建造时的莫卧儿文化以及西方文明的交互影响。例如，网格状平面早先流行于西方，而不同区域的组织却展示了传统的印度教理念。被设计为商业中心

的斋普尔至今保存着商业、手工业与合作社传统。

沙哇伦多的翁比林煤矿遗产（印度尼西亚）

该文化遗产被国际古迹遗址理事会推荐

Aerial View of City Site © Liangzhu Administrative District Management Committee, 2017
城市鸟瞰图 © 良渚行政管理委员会, 2017 年

Hawa Mahal and Sireh Deodhi Bazaar © DRONAH, 2013
Hawa Mahal 和 Sireh Deodhi Bazaar © DRONAH, 2013



It demonstrates both European engineering knowledge and the contribution of local environmental wisdom and traditional practices in the organisation of labour, and exemplifies the profound and lasting impact of the changes in social relations of production imposed by the colonial powers that underpinned the worldwide industrialisation of the late 19th - early 20th century. It consists of twelve components located in three functionally-related areas: Area A, with open and underground mining tunnels, on-site coal processing facilities, and a purposely-built mining town; Area B, a mountain railway linking the mines to the coastal seaport across 155 kilometres of rugged mountain terrain; and Area C, a dredged harbour on Sumatra's Indian Ocean coast from where coal was shipped.

Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group: Mounded Tombs of Ancient Japan

Inscribed under criteria (iii) and (iv) following the recommendation by ICOMOS, it is the 23rd Japanese World Heritage site. *Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group* is a serial property of 45 components in two major clusters, which contains 49 *kofun*, large and distinctive burial mounds from the 3rd to 6th centuries. Understood as tombs for kings' clans and affiliates, some of the *kofun* are *ryobo* (imperial mausolea) and are managed by Japan's Imperial Household. The property represents and provides exceptional testimony to the culture of the Kofun Period of Japan's ancient history before Japanese society became an established centralised state under the influence of the Chinese system of law, demonstrating the period's socio-political structures, social class differences and highly sophisticated funerary system.

Megalithic Jar Sites in Xiangkuang - Plain of Jars (Laos)

Recommended for inscription by ICOMOS (criterion iii), it is Lao People's Democratic Republic 3rd World Heritage Site. More than



以标准 (ii)、(iv) 列入名录，成为印度尼西亚第 9 处世界遗产。这一开拓性的技术集群遗产地由欧洲工程师计划和建造，旨在开采用具有战略意义的煤炭资源。它既展示了欧洲的工程知识，也体现了当地应对环境时的智慧和传统劳力资源的管理，同时具体表现了殖民势力对社会生产关系变化所产生的深刻且持久的影响，这种影响一直持续到 19 世纪末、20 世纪初的全球工业化进程中。它由位于三个功能相关区域的十二个遗产地组成：A 区的露天地下采矿隧道、现场煤炭加工设施和一个专门修建的煤矿集镇；B 区的一条连接矿山和沿海港口，跨越 155 公里崎岖山地的山区铁路；C 区的苏门答腊印度洋沿岸运输煤炭的疏浚港口。

百舌鸟和古市古坟群：古日本墓葬群

根据国际古迹遗址理事会的建议以标准 (iii)、(iv) 列入，这是日本第 23 处世界遗产。

百舌鸟和古市古坟群：古日本墓葬群是由可分为两大群落的 45 个遗产地组成的线性遗产，其中包括 49 个三至六世纪的独特大型墓穴。由于是国王宗族和亲属的坟墓，以及皇陵，因此该遗产地由日本宫内厅管理。

该遗产代表并提供了日本社会在中国法律体系的影响下成为一个中央集权国家之前，日本古代历史中的古坟文化，展示了这一时期的社会政治结构、社会阶级差异和高度复杂的墓葬制度。

2,100 tubular-shaped megalithic stone jars used for funerary practices in the Iron Age give the Plain of Jars its name. This serial property of 15 components contain 1,325 of these large carved stone jars, stone discs (possibly lids), secondary burials, grave markers, quarries, manufacturing sites, and grave goods. The jars required technological skill to produce and move from the quarry locations to the funerary sites. They are the most prominent evidence of an Iron Age civilisation about which little is known. Dated from between 500 BCE and 500 CE (possibly up to 800 CE), they are located at an historical crossroads between two major cultural systems of Iron Age southeast Asia.

Bagan (Myanmar)

Nominated and inscribed on criteria (iii), (iv) and (vi), Bagan is the 2nd WH site of Myanmar. This serial property of 8 components is located in the central dry zone of Myanmar. Bagan is a sacred landscape featuring an exceptional array of Buddhist art and architecture of the cultural tradition of the Theravada Buddhist practice of merit making (Kammatic Buddhism), it provides dramatic evidence of the Bagan Period (11th - 13th centuries), when redistributive Buddhism became a mechanism of political control, with the king effectively acting as the chief donor, and is also a complex, layered cultural landscape incorporating living communities and contemporary urban areas. In the 13th c., the Bagan civilisation gained control of the river transport, extending its influence over a large area. The property includes stupas, temples and other structures for Buddhist spiritual practice, extensive archaeological resources, and many inscriptions, murals and sculptures.

Seowon, Korean Neo-Confucian Academies (Republic of Korea)

Nominated on criteria (iii) and (iv), and inscribed on criterion (iii) alone, it is South Korea's 14th WH site. *The Seowon, Korean Neo-Confucian Academies* is a serial property comprising nine *seowon*, a type of Neo-Confucian academy of the Joseon Dynasty (15th - 19th centuries), located across the central and southern parts of the Republic of Korea. Neo-Confucianism, which was introduced from China and adapted to local conditions, became fundamental to every aspect of Korea. The local literati at *seowon* created educational system and tangible structures conducive to fully commit themselves to learning. The academies were led by the class of local intellectuals, and were associated with venerated scholars. They are located near mountains and water as part of appreciating nature and cultivating the mind and body. Pavilion style buildings facilitated connections to the landscape.



川圻巨石缸遗址 – 石缸平原（老挝）

该遗产被国际古迹遗址理事会推荐列入（标准 iii），是老挝的第三处世界遗产。石缸平原得名于 2100 多个用于铁器时代葬礼的管状巨石罐。此处由 15 个遗产地组成的线性遗产包括 1325 个大的雕刻石罐、石盘（可能是盖子）、墓葬品、墓碑、采石场、生产场地和陪葬品。生产这些罐子并将它们从采石场转移到埋葬地点需要科学的技术。它们是人们知之甚少的铁器时代文明最显著的证据。它们的建造年代可追溯至公元前 500 年到公元 500 年（可能延续到公元 800 年），地处东南亚两大铁器时代文化体系之间的历史交叉地带。

蒲甘（缅甸）

根据标准 (iii)、(iv) 和 (vi) 被提名并列入名录的蒲甘是缅甸的第二个世界遗产。蒲甘是由八个遗产地组成的线性遗产，位于缅甸中部干旱区。这一神圣景观由一系列独特的佛教艺术和建筑展示了上座部佛教的供养传统。它提供了于蒲甘时期（11–13 世纪）成为一种政治控制机制的被重新分配的佛教的证据——国王强有力地充当主要供养人，同时该遗产地是一个复杂、有层次地融合了生活群体和当代城区的文化景观。公元 13 世纪，蒲甘文明控制了河道运输，借此将其影响力扩大到更大范围。该遗产地包括佛塔、寺庙和其他方便佛教修行的建筑，丰富的考古资源以及众多铭文、壁画和雕塑。

韩国新儒学书院（韩国）

该遗产根据标准 (iii) 和 (iv) 被提名但仅以标准 (iii) 被列入，成为了韩国第 14 个世界遗产地。该遗产包括 9 座书院，它们分布于韩国中部和南部，是朝鲜王朝（15–19 世纪）新儒学书院的代表。从中国传入并因地制宜于韩国本土的新儒学已成为了韩国社会各方面的根基。当地文人在书院建立了有利于投身学业的教育体系和有形结构。学院由地方知识分子领导，并与受尊崇的学者有联系。为欣赏自然、修养身心，书院与山水为邻，其亭台式建筑与周边自然景观相融合。



Ritual Preparation in Namgye Seowon © Oh J-E, Council for Promotion of the Inscription of Confucian Academies on the WHL
Namgye Seowon 的准备仪式 © Oh J-E, WHL 新儒学书院

Jars in Ban Ang Village, Paek District © Laos, Department of Heritage, 2015
老挝峰区 Ban Ang 村石罐 © 老挝遗产部 2015

Special Feature: 43rd WHC

Side Event: Heritage Asia-Pacific (heritAP)

边会：亚太遗产联盟（HeritAP）

Li Hong, WHITRAP Shanghai
李泓，亚太遗产中心（上海）

During the 43rd World Heritage Committee, WHITRAP Shanghai, ICCROM and Tsukuba University, co-organized the side event *World Heritage Networks: Connecting sites, Connecting People* to introduce the heritage network "Heritage Asia-Pacific (HeritAP)".

There is a pressing need to share the wealth of knowledge, both traditional and modern, that exists about heritage conservation and management in the Asia-Pacific among individual practitioners, groups and institutions to enable more coordinated planning and increase the effectiveness of conservation programmes. Several scattered networking arrangements are already in place, but a strong, recognized platform is needed at a region-wide level in order to facilitate a more regular and sustained knowledge exchange. With this objective in mind, WHITRAP Shanghai initiated heritAP network to foster sharing of knowledge and experiences among individuals and institutions in the Asia-Pacific Region.

HeritAP will establish links between individuals, groups and institutions through a digital platform and regular meetings arranged for and by network members. HeritAP members can post and share their events, works, publications or case studies on the network website (heritap.whitr-ap.org). In addition, WHITRAP Shanghai will support two special events during heritAP's annual meeting: Awards and Support. To share good practice to a wider audience, HeritAP will give recognition to a range of contributions to heritage sector made by network members. WHITRAP Shanghai will also provide technical or financial support to members to improve their work. Applications for Awards and Support will open at the end of 2019.

在第 43 届世界遗产委员会期间，我上海中心、国际文化遗产保护与修复研究中心和日本筑波大学共同主办了“世界遗产网络——汇合遗产与人”的边会，期间我中心介绍了“亚太遗产联盟 (HeritAP)”。

迫切需要在亚太地区的个体从业人员、团体和机构之间分享关于亚太地区文化遗产养护和管理的传统和现代的丰富知识，以便协调规划，提高保护方案的效率。几个分散的网络布置已经就绪，但是需要一个在整个地区范围强有力的公认平台，以便更规律和持续地促进知识交流。基于这一目标，我上海中心发起了 HeritAP，一个旨在促进亚太地区个人和机构之间分享知识和经验的网络。

HeritAP 将通过一个数字平台和给网络成员定期召开的会议在个人，团体和机构之间建立联系。HeritAP 会员可以在网站 (heritap.whitr-ap.org) 上发布和分享他们的活动，作品，出版物或案例研究。此外，联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心(上海) 将在 HeritAP 年会期间支持两项特别活动：奖项和资助。HeritAP 将根据其网络成员对遗产部门的一系列贡献给予表彰和奖励。研究中心还将为会员提供技术或财务支持，以改进他们的工作。奖项和资助申请将于 2019 年底开放。



Special Feature: 43rd WHC

Category 2 Centres Side Event

边会：世界遗产领域的二类中心会议

Simone Ricca, WHITRAP Shanghai
西蒙尼·里卡，亚太遗产中心（上海）



The framework for training and research in the field of World Heritage has significantly changed with the establishment, in various regions of the world, of capacity building institutions, like WHITRAP, that have been granted the status of "Category 2 Centres under the Auspices of UNESCO" dealing specifically with World Heritage.

World Heritage-related Category 2 Centres and Institutes (C2Cs) are associated with UNESCO through formal arrangements approved by the General Conference and are committed to engage in support for the implementation of the WH Convention. They are funded directly by Member States where they are located, but their scope goes beyond the boundaries of their country. Some are regional in scope, while others are organized around a thematic issue. World Heritage C2Cs are in constant touch with the World Heritage Centre (WHC) and take part in numerous initiatives and programmes related to World Heritage — notably in the process of the Periodic Reporting. C2Cs meet regularly to share experiences and harmonize activities.

The side event in Baku, organized by the Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage (ARC-WH), was the first coordinated presentation of the actions and efforts of the ten C2Cs at the World Heritage Committee. Jyoti Hosagrahar, Deputy-Director of the WHC, opened the event stressing the relevance of C2Cs as UNESCO partners. Simone Ricca presented the initiatives carried out by WHITRAP Shanghai, and underlined the effective partnership and coordination developing in the past year with the *African World Heritage Fund* (Cf. p. 21) and the ARC-WH.

世界遗产领域的培训与研究框架自建立以来已经发生了显著的变化，在世界各地建立了能力建设机构（如我中心）并被授予“联合国教科文组织二类中心”的地位，专门处理世界遗产相关问题。

与世界遗产相关的二类中心和研究机构 (C2Cs) 通过大会批准的正式安排与教科文组织建立联系，并致力于支持《世界遗产公约》的实施。它们由其所在的会员国直接资助，但其工作范畴超出其所在国家的边界范围。这些机构有些是区域性的，而有些则是围绕一个专题所组织的。世界遗产相关的二类中心与世界遗产中心 (WHC) 一直保持联系，并参与了众多与世界遗产相关的倡议和方案，尤其在定期报告过程中。除此之外，二类中心还定期举行会议，交流经验，协调活动。

本次边会由阿拉伯世界遗产区域中心 (ARC-WH) 举办，也是在世界遗产委员会上协调和介绍 10 个二类机构的首次行动和努力。世界遗产中心副主任 Jyoti Hosagrahar 在边会开幕式上强调了二类中心作为联合国教科文组织合作伙伴的共生关系。Simone Ricca 介绍了我上海中心的一系列活动，并强调了过去一年中与非洲世界遗产基金（参见第 21 页）和 ARC-WH 的良性合作和协调发展。

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Special Feature: 43rd WHC

3rd Cycle Periodic Reporting Side Event 边会：亚太地区第三周期定期报告

Marie-Noël Tournoux, WHITRAP Shanghai
玛丽诺艾拉·图尔努，亚太遗产中心（上海）



Periodic Reporting is one of the core mechanisms of the *World Heritage Convention*. The UNESCO World Heritage Centre (WHC) coordinates and facilitates the process on a regional basis to respond to the specific characteristics of each region. Thirty-six State Parties in the Asia and Pacific Region are concerned by the implementation of the third cycle of the Periodic Report that will be launched in 2020 (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/periodicreporting/>).

In Baku, the WHC organized a series of side events on Periodic Reporting in the Arab, Africa and Asia and Pacific regions to inform the concerned State Parties and the heritage community on the reporting exercise.

The successful *3rd Cycle Periodic Reporting in Asia-Pacific Region* side event took place on Sunday 7th July. It was introduced by Mechtild Rössler, Director of the WHC, who strongly highlighted the strategic role of Category 2 Centres in this process. The Asia and Pacific Chief of Unit, Jing Feng, and the other speakers, presented the rationale of the new questionnaire and the online guidance material.

Marie-Noël Tournoux presented WHITRAP's mandate and key activities and its possible role to serve the State Parties of the region. Meng Wang, presented HIST and its technical know-how in the field of remote sensing showcasing recent projects conducted in the region. WHITRAP and HIST expressed their willingness to jointly support the WHC and the State Parties in this process organizing information meetings for South-East Asia and the Pacific sub-regions.

定期报告是《世界遗产公约》的核心机制之一，联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心 (WHC) 在区域基础上协调和促进这一进程，以针对各区域的特点。亚太地区 36 个缔约国对将于 2020 年启动的定期报告第三轮周期的执行情况均表示关注 (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/periodicreporting/>)。

世界遗产中心在大会期间举行了一系列阿拉伯、非洲及亚太地区定期报告的边会，向有关缔约国和遗产委员会报告工作情况。

7 月 7 日（星期日），联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心主任梅希蒂尔德·罗斯勒主持了亚太地区边会，她强调了第二类中心在这一进程中的战略作用。亚太部主任景峰和其他发言者介绍了新的在线问卷和指导材料的设计理念。

玛丽诺艾拉·图尔努介绍了我中心的任务和主要活动及其可能为该地区缔约国服务发挥的作用。王萌介绍了 HIST 及其在遥感领域的技术诀窍，展示了该地区最近开展的项目。我中心和 HIST 表示愿意在此过程中共同支持世界遗产中心和缔约国，组织针对东南亚和太平洋次区域的信息会议。

Conference

IAIA19: Where Next for Impact Assessment?

IAIA19: 遗产评估的下一步在哪里？

Li Hong, WHITRAP Shanghai
李泓，亚太遗产中心（上海）

The 39th annual conference of *International Association of Impact Assessment* (IAIA) was held in Brisbane, Australia, from 29th April to 2nd May 2019. The introduction of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) methodology was a revolutionary means to ensure consideration of environmental factors in decision-making. Some 50 years later, EIA has evolved to be a substantive broad-based plank in project and policy decision-making. IA processes have been adapted and applied in a wide range of contexts and settings across the world.

The utility of IA has been questioned both by project and policy proponents for impeding development, and by environmental group and communities for failing to meaningfully influence decision making and protect environmental and social values. Both groups criticize it for being costly, overly procedural and political, and question the value it adds to development and environmental outcomes. The provocative conference theme invited delegates to consider IA from different viewpoints, calling for reflection on the imperatives for change. (Cf. <https://conferences.iaia.org/2019/index.php>).

In the framework of the cooperative project between ICCROM and WHITRAP on IA, Dr. Kong Ping, international project advisor of WHITRAP Shanghai, and Ms Li Hong participated in the IAIA19 conference. Dr Kong presented "*Managing heritage impacts associated with urban development*" in a session dedicated to Heritage. WHITRAP will further contribute to the selection of case studies and the preparation of the new IA guidance/ toolkit through the network and the annual IAIA conferences.

2019 年 4 月 29 日至 5 月 2 日，第 39 届国际影响评估协会年会在澳大利亚布里斯班举行。会议主题为进化还是变革：遗产评估的下一步在哪里？环境影响评价 (EIA) 的引入是确保环境因素被纳入决策考量的一种革命性手段。

然而，影响评估收到了项目和政策支持者和环境和社区相关利益团体的质疑，前者认为影响评估阻碍了发展，而后者则认为评估未能有效影响决策过程，无法达到保护环境和社会价值的目的。他们都对影响评估耗资巨大、过于程序化和政治化的缺点提出了批评，并且对其在提升发展和环境成果方面价值作用提出质疑。这次会议的主题有意挑明这一矛盾，意在促使代表们从不同角度来思考影响评估，呼吁人们思考变革的必要性，以使影响评估在下个 50 年成为良好的环境管理实践的内容。（参见 <https://conferences.iaia.org/2019/index.php>）。

我上海中心国际项目顾问孔萍博士与李泓女士在国际文物保护与修复研究中心与我中心合作项目的框架下参与了本次大会。孔萍博士介绍了如何管理与城市发展相关的遗产影响。我中心将通过合作网络和国际影响评估协会年会进一步促进案例研究和为新的影响评估指南或工具作出贡献。



Brisbane Skyline © Li H. / WHITRAP 2019
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IAIA2019 Logo
国际影响评估协会年会 logo

Book Recommendation

The Tea Gardens of Dazhangshan 大鄣山有机茶园

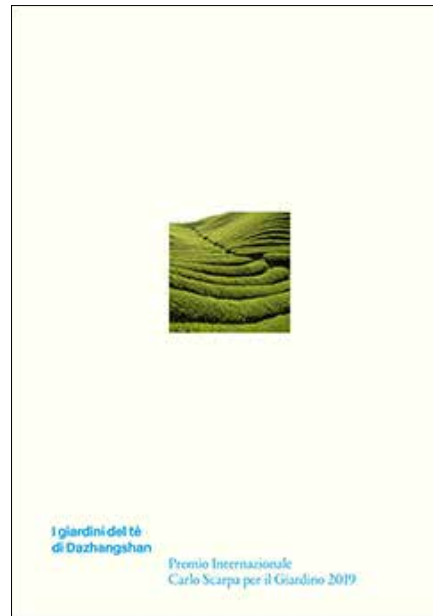
Simone Ricca, WHITRAP Shanghai
西蒙尼·里卡，亚太遗产中心（上海）

“*“The Prize (...) recognizes the role played by Dazhangshan Organic Tea Farmer Association in drawing attention to the need for a more mindful relationship with the earth and its fruits, both in the context of these ‘gardens’ rooted in their immediate surroundings and in the wider shifting reality of the contemporary ‘tea routes’ that take leaves that are the expression of profound cultural and ecological values from this corner of south China to the rest of the world.”*

“这一奖项（……）认可了大鄣山有机茶农协会在引发人们意识到需要对自身与土地及其果实的关系方面更为关注所发挥的作用，无论是这些‘茶园’深深根植的周边环境，还是当代‘茶路’更广泛地不断变化的现实，都是从中国南部一隅向全世界输送深刻的文化和生态价值的表现。”

The vast system of hills beneath the mountains of Dazhangshan is dotted with villages surrounded by tea cultivations managed according to agro-ecological criteria. The undulating fields with their distinctive rows of tidy hedges unfold between the forests above and the rice paddies in the valleys below. The tea plant, which originates in this corner of China, has shaped a contemporary landscape conveying a sense of history and projecting into the future the values of a rural environment where humans have established a harmonious relationship with nature. The book, published in Italian and English, is a collective work that brings together twelve unpublished contributions, and a rich photographic and documentary apparatus, Anna-Paola Pola of WHITRAP Shanghai has contributed with the chapter *“The Most Beautiful Village in China; Heritage, politics, and transformations in rural China”* (Pages 169-184).

Boschiero Patrizia, Luigi Latini e Maurizio Paolillo, Eds. 2019. *The Tea Gardens of Dazhangshan, International Carlo Scarpa Prize for Gardens 2019*. Fondazione Benetton Studi Ricerche, Treviso, Italy. 244 pages, ISBN 978-88-8435-150-0



在大鄣山（中国江西省婺源县）山麓的广阔山丘中分布的村落周边，是按农业生态标准而管理的茶树种植区。起伏的田野和整齐的茶篱在森林和山谷中间的稻田间蔓延开。起源于中国这一地区的茶树，塑造了一幅现代景观，传达出一种历史感，并将人类与自然和谐相处的乡村环境价值观映射到未来。这本由 Patrizia Boschiero、Luigi Latini 和 Maurizio Paolillo 集体编著的意大利英语双语出版物，汇集了几位中欧专家的未发表成果，以及丰富的照片、图片和纪录等。我上海中心的安娜波娜·宝拉撰写了《中国最美乡村：中国农村的遗产、政治和转型》（第 169–184 页）一章。

Lecture

Transitional Territories on the Yangtze River Delta 长江三角洲传统农业景观与建筑遗产研讨会

Simone Ricca, WHITRAP Shanghai
西蒙尼·里卡，亚太遗产中心（上海）

The seminar *“Transitional Territories: Traditional Agrarian Landscapes and Architectural Heritage in the Yangtze River Delta”* held on May 29th at WHITRAP, was organized by the Department of Architecture and Civil Engineering, City University of Hong Kong (CUHK) with WHITRAP Shanghai. It focused on the correlations between agrarian landscapes and rural settlements through the lenses of heritage and conservation studies. 21 students, lead by Prof Andrea Palmioli of CUHK, attended the workshop.

Simone Ricca presented a lecture on *“UNESCO World Heritage: Cultural Landscapes and Historic Urban Landscape”* and introduced the students to WHITRAP's activities in this field. Prof Palmioli's lecture analysed two sites in Shanghai metropolitan area that witnessed a very different evolution of their landscape in the past 30 years, emphasising the importance of a multi-disciplinary approach taking into consideration cultural, environmental, technical and site-based elements. Finally, Anna-Paola Pola's conclusive lecture *“Small Settlements: the Role of Culture for Sustainable Development”* presented WHITRAP's ongoing research on rural landscapes, and discussed the role of culture and heritage in the definition of village revitalization strategies that could go beyond the “standard” tourism function.

This stimulating seminar permitted an enriching exchange of experiences and research methodologies. It was also an opportunity to introduce contemporary approaches to heritage and sustainability to a new generation of young Chinese architects, developing their interest in these themes, while increasing the visibility of the Institute at the national level.



5月29日，由香港城市大学建筑与土木工程系与我上海中心共同组织的“过渡地区：长江三角洲传统农业景观与建筑遗产”研讨会在我中心举办。从遗产和保护研究的视角，重点关注农业景观与农村聚落之间的关系。香港中文大学 Andrea Palmioli 教授带领的二十一名学生参加了此次研讨会。

西蒙尼·里卡为大家做了题为“联合国教科文组织与世界遗产：文化景观和历史城镇景观”的讲座，并向学生介绍了我中心在该领域的活动。Palmioli 教授在其讲座中分析了上海大都市区的两处案例，这两处案例的景观发展方式与传统截然不同，强调了考虑文化、环境、技术和基于场地元素的多学科方法的重要性。最后，安娜宝拉·波娜在其讲座“小聚落：文化在可持续发展中所扮演的角色”中介绍了我中心正在进行的农村景观研究，并讨论了文化和遗产在乡村振兴战略中的作用，超出“标准”的旅游功能。

此次研讨会印发了学生对这些主题的反思，并促成了经验和研究方法的交流。这也是向新一代中国年轻建筑师介绍当代遗产保护和可持续发展方法的绝好机会，在培养他们对这些主题的兴趣的同时，也提高了本中心在国家内的知名度。



Seminar at WHITRAP Shanghai © A. Palmioli / CUHK 2019
在上海中心座谈会 © 香港城市大学 2019

CUHK Logo
香港城市大学 logo

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Lecture

Built Heritage and Local Sustainable Development Training in Suzhou 苏州：建成遗产与地方可持续发展

Jiang Yeqin, WHITRAP Suzhou
蒋叶琴，亚太遗产中心（苏州）



From 7th to 14th June 2019, WHITRAP Suzhou and Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University in Suzhou (XJTLU) organized the "2019 Asia-Pacific Advanced Building Protection and Rehabilitation Technology Senior Talents Workshop" focusing on *Built Heritage and Local Sustainable Development – Case-study of Tai Lake region*, in collaboration with the Dept. of Architecture of XJTLU; the Bureau of Housing and Urban-Rural Construction, Wuzhong, Suzhou; the Township Government of Jinting, Wuzhong, Suzhou and the Township Government of Dongshan, Wuzhong District.

In accordance with the Chinese 19th *National Rural Revitalization Development Strategy* and the *Beautiful Countryside* initiative, the course focused on place regeneration through creative conservation and reuse, building upon case studies from the villages along Tai Lake shores. Participants were invited to explore, jointly with local stakeholders, the meanings and potential approaches to built heritage for rural revitalization. Lectures, site visits, and group work permitted to share knowledge and experiences with the trainees. Experts and professors from XJTLU, Sapienza University of Rome, Southeast University, Tongji University, WHITRAP and other heritage conservation institutions contributed to the course that was attended by more than 40 participants from China, Europe and Asia-Pacific. The training aimed to familiarize the participants with construction and restoration techniques of traditional buildings in Suzhou region, to give tools to appreciate the relevance of vernacular settlements and their relation with sustainable development, and to develop design concepts and action plans for sustainable local development with the concerned stakeholders.

2019年6月7日至14日，亚太遗产苏州中心与西交利物浦大学合作举办“2019亚太地区古建筑保护与修复技术高级人才研修班”。研修班以“建成遗产与地方可持续发展（以太湖地区为例）”为主题。本次活动由苏州市吴中区住房和城乡建设局、苏州市吴中区金庭镇政府、苏州市吴中区东山镇政府协办。

本次培训结合十九大乡村振兴发展战略，建设美丽乡村发展目标，针对当前古村落保护发展热点问题展开。课程期间，学员们围绕建成遗产与地方可持续发展通过案例分析、实地考察、模拟练习、小组活动与课程讨论等多种教学模式，共同探讨建成遗产的保护在乡村振兴中的意义、作用及可能的实现路径，通过利用地方文化遗产的创新型保护与再利用，以促进地方的再生与可持续发展。

来自西交利物浦大学，罗马 Sapienza 大学，东南大学，同济大学，我中心和其他知名文物保护机构，来自中国、欧洲、亚太国家的 40 余名专家和教授参加了此次培训班。

该培训旨在让参与者熟悉苏州地区传统建筑的建设和修复技术，提供方法以了解乡土聚落的相关性及其与可持续发展的关系，并制定概念和行动计划以促进当地利益相关方的可持续发展。

Organic Agriculture and Social Innovation for Marginal Areas

有机农业和社会创新对边远地区的发展

Anna-Paola Pola, WHITRAP Shanghai
安娜宝娜·波娜，亚太遗产中心（上海）



The opening of the *Advanced Course on Conservation and Restoration Techniques of Traditional Architecture for the Asia-Pacific Region* coincided with China's *Cultural Heritage Day*, a yearly occurrence held on the second Saturday of June, to underline the importance of protecting heritage.

On Saturday June 6th, XJTLU and WHITRAP Suzhou organised a *Forum* to celebrate the two events, discussing the topic "*Built Heritage and Local Sustainable Development*". The subject is crucial in China and all around the world, since heritage preservation has acquired new relevance in the wider conceptual framework of rural revitalization and sustainable development. Presentations of the experts focused on village revitalisation experiences and classical gardens analysis.

Ms.Pola of WHITRAP Shanghai presented Dazhangshan organic green tea cultivation. The area is famous among domestic tourists for its Huizhou style historic settlements and as a rural scenic destination. In a strong tourist promotion context, an association of local families developed a different experience, based on bottom-up entrepreneurial initiative. The farmers produce and successfully sell organic green tea all around the world. This experience is particularly noteworthy also because the association invests part of their yearly earnings in education structures in the villages of the area. It embodies an excellent example of sustainable development in marginal areas, based on agricultural modernisation, environmental awareness, social responsibility and innovation.

2019 亚太地区古建筑保护与修复技术高级人才研修班的开课时间恰逢中国文化遗产日。自 2006 年以来，6 月的第二个星期六被设定为中国遗产文化日，通常将举行相应的年度活动，以强调遗产保护的重要性。6 日，西交利物浦大学和我苏州中心组织了一场论坛以庆祝两大活动，论坛围绕“建成遗产与地方可持续发展”这一主题展开了讨论。自从遗产保护作为更广泛的乡村振兴和可持续发展概念框架内的组成部分后，该主题便被赋予了新的意义，对中国和全世界都变得至关重要。

国内和国际专家的发言主要集中在乡村振兴经验和古典园林分析两方面。我上海中心的安娜宝娜·波拉博士应邀介绍了江西省大鄣山有机绿茶。该地区以其历史悠久的徽派建筑和乡村风景区闻名。在大力推广当地旅游业的背景下，由原住民组成的协会自下而上式的创业计划，积累了不同的经营经验。茶叶成功地销往世界各地。协会将其部分年收入用于改善该地区的乡村教育结构。该案例是边远地区基于农业现代化、环境意识、社会责任和创新这几个要素，将可持续发展应用于实践的典型例子。

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Publication

When Heritage is Rural 乡村遗产

Anna-Paola Pola, WHITRAP Shanghai
安娜宝娜·波娜, 亚太遗产中心 (上海)

The April 2019 issue of the *Built Heritage* Journal is dedicated to rural heritage. Anna-Paola Pola of WHITRAP Shanghai contributed with an article titled “*When Heritage is Rural: Environmental Conservation, Cultural Interpretation and Rural Renaissance in Chinese Listed Villages*” (<https://www.built-heritage.net/anna-paola-pola-issue10>). The journal has been recently indexed as a source journal by China Science Citation Database.

Abstract

This article argues that China's growing attention towards villages has contributed to transforming the concept of built heritage and helped in disseminating a holistic idea of territory that has prepared the ground for the environmental turn the country is now experiencing. This conceptual transformation was carried on by a number of converging initiatives from different governmental institutions and has been driven by different factors, most importantly, the need to mend the development gap between urban and rural areas, and the wish to rediscover the cultural heritage of the country. The Chinese experience in village preservation was conceived as a component of a much wider corpus of measures, driven by the rural revitalisation discourse, and should therefore be situated within this broader conceptual framework. This perspective leads to a distinctive approach to the concept of heritage and outlines a type of protection 'with Chinese characteristics' that will increasingly influence the international context. Drawn on three years of field observations and desk analysis, the article highlights some of the characters that define the Chinese experience in village preservation.

Built Heritage (《建成遗产》) 2019 年第二期的主题为“乡村遗产：价值、保护与复兴”。我上海中心的安娜波娜·宝拉博士为此撰写了一篇题为《乡村遗产：中国传统村落名录的村庄的环境保护、文化解释和乡村复兴》的文章 (<https://www.built-heritage.net/anna-paola-pola-issue10>)。2019 年 4 月，该期刊被中国科学引文数据库索引为源期刊。

摘要

本文认为，中国对乡村越来越多的关注推动了建成遗产概念的变革，并帮助传播了一种整体的区域概念，为中国目前正在经历的环境转变奠定了基础。这种概念的转变是由来自不同政府机构的一系列合并的倡议所推动的，并受到了不同因素的驱动。其中最重要的是，缩小城乡发展差距的需求，以及重现城乡文化遗产的共同愿景。中国在乡村保护方面的经验被认为是由农村复兴话语驱动的更为广泛的措施集的一部分，因此应当被置于这个更为广泛的概念框架内。这种观点促成了一种对遗产概念独特的解读方法，并概述了一种在国际上影响日益强大的“中国特色”的保护方式。通过三年的田野考察和案头调研，文章重点介绍了中国在乡村保护经验中的一些特点。

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Yangmeiling Village, West Lake District © AP Pola / WHITRAP, 2017
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Conference

Annual Conference on the Monitoring of Cultural Heritage in China 2019 年中国文化遗产监测年会

Simone Ricca, WHITRAP Shanghai
西蒙尼·里卡, 亚太遗产中心 (上海)



Since 2012, the Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage organizes Annual monitoring meetings. On June 18th-19th 2019, the National Cultural Heritage Administration of China (NCHA), Chongqing Cultural Heritage Administration, and Chongqing Dazu District People's Government, organized the 2019 Annual Conference on the Monitoring of Cultural Heritage in China in Dazu, Chongqing.

During the conference, was presented the new Chinese Monitoring and Pre-warning Platform Portal and attributed the 2019 Excellent Annual Report Award to six sites (including Suzhou Gardens). Monitoring experts presented the mechanisms set in three major Chinese properties: Hangzhou West Lake, Kulangsu Island, and Mogao Caves, where high-tech devices record and treat the data.

Simone Ricca, of WHITRAP Shanghai, delivered a keynote speech, “Monitoring World Heritage Sites: Why and How”, addressing the concept of monitoring in the framework of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, and detailing the existing monitoring mechanisms set by the Convention for the conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage properties. The presentation introduced the State of Conservation Reports, the Reactive Monitoring principles, the Reinforced Monitoring mechanism and the Periodic Reporting, underlining the respective roles of State Parties and World Heritage Centre in the monitoring of World Heritage properties.

The participants to the Conference had also the opportunity to visit and assess the monitoring system of the extraordinary carvings, dating from the late 12th to the mid-13th century, of Baodingshan in the Dazu Rock Carvings World Heritage site.

2012 年起，中国文化遗产研究院每年都组织年度监测会议。2019 年 6 月 18 日至 19 日，中国国家文物局 (NCHA)、重庆市文化文物局和重庆市大足区人民政府在重庆大足举办了 2019 年中国文化遗产监测年会。

会议期间，展示了新的中国监测预警平台门户网站，并向六个遗产地（其中包括苏州园林）办法了 2019 年优秀年度报告奖。监测专家介绍了中国三个主要遗产地的监测机制体系，分别是：杭州西湖，鼓浪屿和莫高窟，运用了高科技设备去收集、记录和处理数据。

我上海中心的西蒙尼·里卡发表了主题为“监测世界遗产：为何及如何”的主旨演讲，探讨了 1972 年《世界遗产公约》框架内的监测概念，并详细说明了《公约》依据保护世界遗产的突出普遍价值而设定的监测机制。西蒙尼的演讲介绍了保护状况报告，反应性监测，加强监测机制和定期报告，强调了缔约国和世界遗产中心在监测世界遗产方面的各自作用。

参加会议的与会者还参观和评估了 12 世纪末至 13 世纪中期在宝顶山的世界遗产地大足石刻的雕刻作品。

Baodingshan, The Great Lying Buddha © S. Ricca / WHITRAP 2019
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Conference

Rural-Urban Development The Future of Historic Villages and Towns 城乡发展：历史村镇的未来

Anna-Paola Pola, WHITRAP Shanghai
安娜宝娜·波娜，亚太遗产中心（上海）



How can culture leverage resources for inclusive and environmentally sustainable development in small settlements?; 'How to integrate culture in policies and measures that seek to reduce poverty and social, economic and environmental fragility?'; 'How can culture, through creative economy and responsible tourism, play a key role in attracting investments and improving overall quality of life?'

These and other issues have been discussed at the UNESCO "Culture 2030 | The Future of Historic Towns and Villages" Conference.

The international event, held in Meishan, Sichuan, from 10th to 12th June 2019, was organized by UNESCO in collaboration with the Sichuan Foreign Affairs Office, the Sichuan Provincial Departments of Housing and Urban-Rural Development and Culture and Tourism, and the Meishan People's Government, supported by the Chinese Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, and the National Commission of the People's Republic of China for UNESCO.

The Conference brought together Ministers in the field of Culture as well as Urban-Rural Development, Mayors and city managers, international organizations, development banks, internationally renowned experts, representatives of the private sector, universities and non-governmental organizations from all regions of the world,

小聚落文化如何促进资源协调、小聚落包容性和环境可持续发展？如何将文化纳入旨在减少贫困、降低社会、经济、环境脆弱性的政策和措施中？文化如何通过创意经济和可持续旅游在吸引投资和提高整体生活质量方面发挥关键作用？

与会专家们在“文化 2030 | 城乡发展：历史村镇的未来”国际会议讨论了上述相关问题。

2019 年 6 月 10 日至 12 日，由联合国教科文组织主办，四川省外事办公室、四川省住房和城乡建设厅、四川省文化和旅游厅、四川省眉山市人民政府共同承办了本次国际会议。会议得到了住房和城乡建设部、文化和旅游部以及中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会的支持。

本次会议汇集了多位文化与城乡发展领域的部长、市长、城市管理者，也有国际组织、开发银行、国际知名专家、私营部门代表、大学和世界各地的非政府组织参与其中，共计约有 170 名与会嘉宾。

在中国，本次会议的重要性无可厚非。根

and was attended by some 170 participants (half Chinese, half international).

In China, the conference was long overdue, and its location is by no means accidental. Home to the world's second largest rural population with 578 million rural inhabitants, China's experience in revitalizing its rural areas, focusing on culture as an engine of development and as a source of identity, served as a conference starting point for discussion, together with the principles of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In the two-and-a-half days of conference, the participants had the opportunity to follow high-level plenary sessions, participate to field visits, and debate in highly participatory discussion panels dedicated to the following topics:

- Creative economy and cultural tourism to alleviate poverty;
- Community engagement through culture for sustainable local development;
- Cultural heritage safeguarding and innovation for environmental sustainability and resilience;
- Integrated policies to strengthen rural-urban linkages towards sustainable rural revitalization.

The exchanges and discussions among the participants constituted the basis for the *Conference Outcomes*. The final document, building upon previous international documents such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the New Urban Agenda and the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS), underlines the role of smaller settlements as an integral part of a portfolio of places that are crucial for safeguarding and promoting world diversity and the "need for an integrative approach to the development of human settlements that places people at its core, emphasising inclusion, connectivity and resilience, building on the transversal power of culture to embrace the social, economic and environmental spheres of sustainable development".

The Outcomes are articulated around 4 important statements:

- "Leave no one behind through rural revitalization and spatial equity" calls to people-centred and place-based approaches to innovative economies and services for rural areas;
- "Inspiring communities through culture, quality education

据世界银行的数据，截止 2018 年中国成为拥有世界第二大农村人口的家园，共约 5.78 亿农村居民，中国在乡村振兴的经验，将文化作为发展的动力和身份的来源，作为本次大会讨论的引子，并“2030 年可持续发展议程”的原则。

本次会议期间，与会者参加了高级别全体会议、实地考察，并在以下主题讨论小组中进行辩论：

- 如何通过创意经济和文化旅游，缓解贫困；
- 如何将文化纳入社区参与以此来促进当地社区的可持续发展；
- 保护文化遗产和创新，以实现环境的可持续性和抵御灾害能力；
- 加强城乡联系以实现可持续乡村振兴的综合政策。

本次大会，参会专家之间的交流和讨论构成了会议成果的基础。最终的会议成果集根据现有的国际文件为基础，如“2030 年可持续发展议程”，“新城市议程”和“全球重要农业文化遗产 (GIAHS)”，强调了小聚落作为地区的组成部分对于保护和促进世界多样性的关键性作用。同时会议成果集还强调“需要采取综合办法来发展以人为本的人类居住区，强调包容性、连通性和韧性，以文化的横向力量为基础，拥抱可持续的社会、经济和环境领域的展。”大会成果围绕四个主题进行阐述：

- “不让任何一个人在乡村振兴和空间公平的过程中掉队”呼吁以人为本和地方为基础的方法来促进经济发展并未农村地区服务；
- “通过文化、优质教育、公民参与度来促进社区发展”强调了建立优质教育、增强地方能力建设、公民权利以确保农村地区获得机会的重要性；



Culture 2030 |
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The Future of Historic
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and citizens' engagement", addresses the need in building on quality education, enhancement of local capacities and empowerment to ensure equal access to opportunities for rural communities;

- "Safeguarding of cultural heritage and innovation for environmental sustainability and resilience", underlines the symbiotic relationship between human settlements and land, the value of traditional knowledge to address global challenges, as well as the ineluctability of change and the importance of adaptation through innovation;
- "Integrated policies to strengthen rural-urban linkages towards sustainable rural revitalization" acknowledges the interdependence between rural and urban areas and the need to ensure good planning and effective territorial governance considering extended networks of settlements and territorial systems.

During the conference, the report '*China at a Glance*' was launched. Edited by Giulio Verdini, the publication presents policies and experiences of rural revitalization in China through culture and creativity. Anna-Paola Pola of WHITRAP Shanghai contributed to the report with five case studies:

1. Safeguarding cultural heritage and promoting regional development through advanced landscape management planning and *ad hoc* funds (West Lake Hangzhou District, Zhejiang Province);
2. Collaborating with artists to diversify rural tourism through culture (Jiulong, Nanping, Fujian Province);
3. Using digital technologies to bridge rural-urban gaps (Dingjiaping, Huaihua, Hunan Province);
4. A participative approach to eco-tourism that ensures the safeguarding of natural and cultural heritage (Liju, Yulong County, Yunnan Province);
5. Living heritage as a driver of local economic and environmental development (Dazhangshan, Wuyuan County, Jiangxi Province).

Two site visits completed the conference, offering the international participants the opportunity to have a glance to a couple of villages in Meishan area that embody widespread Chinese practices of rural revitalisation.

Hongxing Village is the historic part of Liujiang Town (3,287 inhabitants), along the Huaxi River. The village features architectures of late Qing Dynasty, early People's Republic of China, the Cultural Revolution and the early reform period, plus a famous key national historical residence. Since 2008, the historic town underwent a comprehensive rural revitalization plan, comprising urban development projects supported by the World Bank (roads, sewage), architectural restoration (waterfront regeneration and commercial strip development) promoted by the government, and later, creation of tourism facilities (new accommodations and structures) developed by private companies. Nowadays almost 3 million tourists visit the village every year, and a smart system for monitoring and controlling the tourist flow and booking system is in place.

- "保护文化遗产和创新以促进环境的可持续性和韧性"强调了人类住区与土地之间的共生关系，传统的知识在应对全球挑战方面的价值，以及变革的不可避免性和通过创新适应的重要性；

- "加强城乡联系实现可持续农村振兴的综合政策"认识到城镇之间的相互依存关系，以及确保对小聚落和有效领土网络的良好规划和治理的必要性。

会议期间呈现了由 Giulio Verdini 编辑的《中国概况》的报告。该报告通过文化和创造力介绍了中国农村复兴的政策和经验。我上海中心的安娜波娜·宝拉为该报告做了五个案例研究：

- 1、通过先进的景观管理规划和专项基金（浙江省杭州西湖区）来保护文化遗产、促进区域发展；
- 2、通过与艺术家合作，让文化助力乡村旅游的多元化发展（福建南平九龙）；
- 3、利用数字技术弥合城乡差距（湖南省怀化市丁家坪）
- 4、生态旅游的参与式方法以此确保自然和文化遗产的保护（云南省玉龙县丽居）
- 5、活态遗产作为地方经济和环境发展的驱动力（江西省婺源县大长山）。

本次大会会完成了两次实地考察，让国际参与实地考察了眉山地区的几个村庄，这些村庄可以说是代表了绝大多数中国乡村振兴的现状。

红星村是花溪河沿岸柳江镇(3,287居民)的历史街区。该村拥有清末建筑和一处列为国家文保单位的历史民居。自 2008 年以来，该村经历了全面的振兴规划，包括由世界银行支持的城市发展项目（道路，污水），政府推动的建筑修复（滨水区再生和商业地带开发），以及后来更先进的由私营公司开发旅游设施（新的住宿和结构）。如今，每年有 250 万到 300 万游客到村里参观，并建立了一个预订和监测旅游流量的智能系统。

幸福村位于丹棱县顺龙乡，是一个仅有 123 人的小山庄，主要依靠当地优质的柑橘产品作为主要的经济来源。作为一项补充性的商业活动，当地社区正在尝试小规模旅游业发展。2017 年，村委会邀请一家私营管理公司对四栋庭院进行翻新和管理，为游客创建住宿（17 间客房）和餐厅条件。该私营公司向村民提供 10 万元人民币的年费，但由于餐馆和寄宿家庭计划的利润相对有限，正在考虑增加收取门票（当地社区利润的 10% 份额）的可能性。



Xingfu Village, in Shunlong Town, is a small mountain settlement (123 inhabitants) that relies primarily on the local high-quality production of citrus fruits. As a complementary business activity, local community is experimenting with small-scale tourism development. In 2017, the village committee invited a private management company to renovate and manage four courtyard houses, developing accommodations (17 rooms) and restaurants for visitors. The private company provides an annual fee of 100,000 CNY (15,000 USD) to the villagers, but due to the relatively limited profits of the restaurants and homestay schemes, the possibility to introduce an entry ticket (with a 10% share for the local community) is being considered.

WHITRAP Shanghai assisted the organizers in recommending Chinese experts speakers and Prof Zhou Jian, Simone Ricca, and Anna-Paola Pola attended the Conference.

我上海中心协助主办方邀请了中国专家并推荐了大会发言人。我中心秘书长暨上海中心主任周俭教授、上海中心副主任西蒙尼·里卡和研究员安娜波娜·宝拉出席了会议。

Liujiang Village
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