

WHITRAP (Shanghai) NEWS LETTER 12

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）简讯

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

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第35届联合国教科文组织大会及 第17届世界遗产公约缔约国大会在巴黎召开

The 35th UNESCO General Conference and the 17th General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention

背景

联合国教科文组织大会是该组织最高级别的裁决体制，每两年在联合国教科文组织总部举行。共有193个世界遗产公约缔约国的代表出席该会议。多达3000多名来自各个国家的代表出席该会议，其中包括8个常任理事国的政府首脑，以及260名正副级国家部委的部长。

The General Conference, UNESCO's supreme ruling body, brings together representatives of its 193 Member States every two years. More than 3,000 participants, including eight Heads of State and government and some 260 ministers and deputy ministers, attended the session held at the UNESCO Headquarters.



2009年10月6日至28日，第35届联合国教科文组织大会和第17届世界遗产公约缔约国会议在法国巴黎教科文总部召开。

大会还审议并批准成立4所联合国教科文组织二类中心的提案。二类中心旨在服务于《世界遗产公约》缔约国，促进所地区落实1972年发布的《世界遗产公约》各项内容。此次批准的二类中心分别是位于巴林的阿拉伯地区世界遗产中心（ARC-WH），位于巴西里约热内卢的区域遗产管理培训中心，非洲世界遗产基金会（AWHF）和在墨西哥萨卡特卡斯区域世界遗产研究院。这新成立的4所二类中心将与之前成立的位于中国的亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（WHITRAP）和位于挪威奥斯陆的北欧世界遗产基金会一起，对各自区域内的世界遗产进行相关培训与研究。

大会选举伊琳娜·波科娃女士担任新一任联合国教科文组织总干事。她是被任命担任这一职务的第一位女性和第一位来自东欧的代表。

随后召开的第17届世界遗产公约缔约国会议从三个方面探讨了世界遗产公约的未来：总结2009年2月在联合国教科文组织总部举行的“世界遗产公约的未来”研讨会成果；审议与UNESCO“千年发展目标”及“一个联合国”进程相关的世界遗产重要战略，以及政府间及双边援助体系、世界遗产与可持续发展的结合；探讨公约成立40周年庆典和世界遗产的远期展望。



The UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, France hosted two major conferences this October. The 35th session of the General Conference lasted from 6-23 October 2009, and the 17th General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention from 23 to 28 October 2009.

The General Conference approved the establishment of four new category 2 centres under the auspices of UNESCO. The purpose of such centres is to assist and support Member States in the implementation of the 1972 World Heritage Convention in their territories. These new centres are the Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage (ARC-WH) in Bahrain, the Regional Heritage Management Training Centre in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), the African World Heritage Fund (AWHF) and the Regional World Heritage Institute in Zacatecas (Mexico). They have joined the ranks of the World Heritage Training and Research Institute for the Asia and the Pacific Region in China (WHITRAP) and the Nordic World Heritage Foundation in Oslo, both active category 2 centres under the auspices of UNESCO. These centres form part of a wider network of World Heritage related Training and Research Centres and Funds.

The 35th Session of UNESCO's General Conference was marked by the election of Irina Bokova as Director-General of the Organization. Ms. Bokova is the first woman and the first representative from Eastern Europe to be named to the post.

Later on in the month, the General Assembly addressed the future of the World Heritage Convention through three themes: the results of the Workshop on the Future of the Convention, held at UNESCO Headquarters in February 2009; an examination of the mainstreaming strategies of World Heritage related to the Millennium Development Goals and the one-UN Process, and in the intergovernmental and bilateral aid system and on World Heritage and Sustainable Development; and the theme of "2012 and Beyond", the road map toward the 40th anniversary of the Convention and a long-term vision.





2009年12月24日上午，为庆祝中国UNESCO全国委员会成立30周年、UNESCO驻京办事处成立25周年，“中国教科文组织全国委员会与UNESCO合作伙伴关系”研讨会在北京民族饭店举行。此次会议由全委会杜越副秘书长主持，方茂田秘书长进行了主题发言。同济大学伍江副校长代表WHITRAP上海中心出席该会议并发表演说。



2009年11月4日至6日，中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会方茂田秘书长、综合处秦春祥副处长及科文处遇晓萍副处长对WHITRAP进行为期3天的调研考察。调研期间，同济大学伍江副校长及WHITRAP上海中心各部门主管会见了方秘书长一行。方秘书长在听取了上海中心的工作汇报后表示满意，鼓励上海中心进一步加强自身优势。



2009年10月26日至30日，“亚洲遗产地创新规划与管理：可持续发展实训”国际培训班在泰国Sukhothai省举行。本实训课程由旅游规划与扶贫亚洲中心（ACTPPR）、泰国国立政法大学以及亚太旅游协会基金会共同主办。课程旨在加强亚洲遗产地规划与管理问题和概念的理解与探究遗产地定位、运营和管理的方法与技术手段。



2009年12月3日，第二届亚洲遗产管理学术会议在中国澳门旅游学院遗产研究中心圆满落幕。会议共持续3天，吸引了大批国内外专家学者莅临，分别就“城市遗产与旅游的挑战和机遇”主题各抒己见。WHITRAP上海中心孔萍博士受邀担任分会主持并发表演讲。

2009年11月25日，第二十六届国际文物保护与修复研究中心大会在罗马举行。大会邀请了83个ICCROM成员国代表、24位合作机构的观察员参加。与会人员讨论了ICCROM各个部门08年至09年项目实施及重点项目的情况、选举了13位ICCROM理事会成员、并对2010年和2011年预算和活动计划进行了汇报。

2009年11月6日由WHITRAP苏州中心举办的首期“亚太地区古建筑保护与修复技术高级人才培训班”在苏州举行。本次培训邀请了来自英国、韩国以及国内著名的专家学者执教，约40名国内各省市学员报名参加。

2009年10月15日，由WHITRAP举办的首届“世界遗产保护与管理”高级课程在北京大学开班。学员来自吉尔吉斯斯坦、越南、土耳其、不丹等国家。课程旨在使学员从国际角度认识世界遗产，掌握世界遗产保护与管理的最新技术和发展水平；通过实际训练掌握世界遗产相关知识，编写世界遗产申报材料、世界遗产地的管理规划等。



On Dec. 24, 2009, During the 30th anniversary celebration of Chinese National Commission for UNESCO and 25th anniversary celebration of UNESCO Office Beijing, the seminar on the theme of Chinese National Commission for UNESCO and Partnership: Civil Society and UNESCO was held at Minzu hotel, Beijing. Mr. Yue DU, Vice Secretary-General of Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, hosted this seminar and a keynote speech was delivered by Mr. Maotiao FANG, Vice Secretary-General of Chinese National Commission for UNESCO. Prof. Jiang WU, Deputy President of Tongji University, on behalf of WHITRAP (Shanghai), participated in the seminar and made a speech.

From Nov. 4 to 6, 2009, guests of honor from the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO performed a three-day investigation of WHITRAP. The guests included Secretary-General Mr. Maotiao FANG, Deputy Division Chief of General Office Mr. Chunxiang DOU, and Deputy Division Chief of the Science and Culture Department Ms. Xiaoping YU. Prof. Jiang WU, and persons in charge of training and research within WHITRAP (Shanghai) gave a report on their current work to the Secretary-General, who declared that he was satisfied with the progress made by Shanghai Centre and hoped that they would further promote the preservation of cultural heritage.

From Oct. 26 to 30, 2009, the International Course on Innovation Planning and Management of Asian Heritage Destinations: Practical Lessons for Achieving Sustainable Success was held in Sukhothai Province, Thailand. It was organized by the Asian Center for Tourism Planning and Poverty Reduction (ACTPPR) and the College of Innovation of Thammasat University in collaboration with the Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) Foundation. The course aimed to provide trainers with a better understanding of the issues and concepts regarding Asian heritage destination planning and management, as well as to explore good practices, approaches and techniques for positioning, marketing and managing heritage destinations.

On Dec. 3, 2009, The 2nd Asian Academy Heritage Management (AAHM) Conference was successfully completed in the Heritage Studies Centre of Institute for Tourism Studies, Macau, China. The conference lasted for three days and attracted a broad range of professionals and academics to carry out discussions around the theme: Urban Heritage and Tourism-Challenges and Opportunities. Dr. Ping KONG, the Assistant Director of WHITRAP (Shanghai), was invited and presented a lecture in the conference.

On Nov. 25, 2009, The 26th General Assembly of ICCROM, held in Rome, Italy, received delegations from 83 of ICCROM's Member States, as well as observers from 24 partner institutions. During the Assembly, participants discussed about reports on the implementation of 2008-2009 programs. Besides, they also elected 13 new members to ICCROM's Council for the period of 2009-2013 year and made the budget and work plan of 2010 and 2011.

On Nov. 6, 2009, the Traditional Architecture Conservation and Restoration Techniques Training Workshop for the Asia-Pacific Region was held in Suzhou. The Workshop was organized by WHITRAP (Suzhou). More than 40 renowned professors and scholars in China participated in the workshop.

On Oct. 15, 2009, the First Advanced Course on World Heritage Conservation and Management organized by WHITRAP was held at Overseas Exchange Center, Peking University. The course aimed to broaden the international vision and understanding of World Heritage, as well as expand the network connection. Participants also performed practical exercises regarding various aspects of the World Heritage issues, such as the preparation of nomination dossiers and the development of management plans. Eight participants from Kirghizia, Vietnam, Turkey, Bhutan and other Asian-Pacific countries attended the course.

明长城资源调查

The Latest Findings Regarding the Ming Dynasty Great Wall

公元前约220年，秦始皇下令将早期修建的一些分散的防御工事连接成一个完整的防御系统，用以抵抗来自北方的侵略。长城的修建一直持续到明代（1368至1644年），终于建成为世界上最大的军事设施。长城在建筑学上的价值，足以与其在历史和战略上的重要性相媲美。

Under the rule of Qin Shi Huang in c. 220 B.C., sections of earlier fortifications were joined together to form a united defense system against invasions from the north. Construction continued up until the Ming dynasty (1368-1644), when the Great Wall became the world's largest military structure. Its historic and strategic importance is matched only by its architectural significance.



经过近两年科学调查和测量，我国首次掌握了明长城的现存状况，国家文物局和国际测绘局联合公布了精确的明长城数据：明长城东起辽宁虎山，西至甘肃嘉峪关，从东向西经过辽宁、河北、天津、北京、山西、内蒙古、陕西、宁夏、甘肃、青海十个省的156个县域，总长度为8851.8公里。其中：人工墙体的长度为6259.6公里；天然险的长度为2232.5公里。

此次调查中专家们利用红外线测距仪，GPS探测器结合传统的田野调查技术和手段，全面获取明长城保存现状等第一手资料。调查证实了明万里长城东端起点在辽宁丹东鸭绿江畔的虎山，而非之前普遍认为的山海关。

北京、天津、内蒙古、甘肃等地相继新发现明长城各类历史遗迹498处。

此外，该项目还将启动对消失段长城的调查，主要是利用田野考古学的方法，通过踏查及采集的文物标本，结合相邻长城段整体走势及地形地势，并利用地形图、调绘片等判断其位置、走向等。

The latest findings are based on a two-year mapping and investigation jointly conducted by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH) and the State Bureau of Surveying and Mapping (SBSM). According to the survey, the Ming Dynasty Great Wall starts from Hushan in Liaoning province and ends at Jiayu Pass in Gansu province. It stretches 8,851.8 km and passes through 10 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the north: Liaoning, Hebei, Tianjin, Beijing, Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Shaanxi, Ningxia, Gansu and Qinghai. The wall sections comprise 6,259.6 km, and natural defensive barriers such as hills and rivers make up the rest of the 2,232.5 km.

Infrared range finder and GPS (global positioning system) devices were used in the first systematic mapping of the Wall. The discovery corrected the common misconception that the eastern section of the Ming Dynasty Great Wall originated in the Shanhai Pass. In reality, it starts from Hushan, near Dandong Yalu River in Liaoning province.

The research group has recently found 498 hidden sections of the Wall in Beijing, Tianjin, Mongolia, Gansu, and other places.

The investigation will continue with another mapping project to find more hidden parts of Great Wall, using modern methods in archeology, biology, geography and topography.



吴哥窟历史遗址管理实践

Angkor Historic Site and Its Management Practices

吴哥窟遗址公园保存了Khmer帝国（9至15世纪）各个首府的辉煌历史遗迹，其中包括著名的吴哥寺及镌刻无数雕饰的Bayon寺庙。1992年，吴哥窟凭(i), (ii), (iii) 和(iv)条标准被列入《世界遗产名录》。同年，为了快速且有效地解决吴哥窟因缺乏保护而产生的种种问题，世界遗产委员会将吴哥窟列入《世界遗产濒危名录》。

1993年和1995年，吴哥窟当地政府分别成立了吴哥窟保护与发展国际协调委员会（ICC）和暹粒/吴哥窟地区保护管理局（ANA），配合保护遗产地的工作。

国际社会对吴哥窟的保护与管理起到了至关重要的作用：来自10个不同国家的专业团队参与了吴哥窟14处主要遗址的保护工作；此外，2006年新西兰政府出资协助编制《吴哥窟管理规划》；ANA和世界遗产委员会在澳大利亚政府的赞助下共同提出了新的“遗产管理大纲”，并对吴哥窟的保护工程提出了以下指导原则：将每一处遗迹视为整个遗产地不可分割的一部分；充分理解每一处遗迹的文化、历史、考古和环境背景；在保护的过程中，必须确保柬埔寨当地专家和操作人员的参与，以此传承相关的知识和技术。

在保护遗产地的工作中，各单位始终强调“发展的可持续性”和“尊重活态遗产”的原则。为了更好的实施工程，专家提出了许多事先需要解决的关键问题，包括当地居民的生活质量、森林的砍伐、城市化、儿童教育以及经济过快发展导致的种种负面影响。基于可持续发展与保护并重的原则，国际社会与柬埔寨政府为当地的扶贫工作、国内外合作以及当地民众的公共参与投入了巨大的人力和物力。2004年，通过各方的通力合作，吴哥窟从《世界濒危遗产名录》中除名。虽然吴哥窟的保护工作仍在继续，但从国际合作、大遗址保护与管理而言是个很好的国际案例。

Angkor Archeological Park contains the magnificent remains of the different capitals of the Khmer Empire, from the 9th to the 15th century, including the famous Temple of Angkor Wat and, at Angkor Thom, the Bayon Temple with its countless sculptural decorations. Angkor was inscribed on World Heritage List in 1992 on the basis of criteria (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv). However, in order to deal with the urgent problems of conservation quickly and effectively, the World Heritage Committee inscribed the site on the List of World Heritage in Danger in the same year.

The International Coordinating Committee for Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor (ICC) and the Authority for the Protection and Management of Angkor and the Region of Siem Reap/Angkor (ANA) was created in 1993 and in 1995 respectively to help safeguard the site.

The international community has had a significant role in the conservation and stewardship of the Angkor site. Ten different nations have committed to safeguarding 14 major monuments within the larger site. In addition to this, financial assistance from the government of New Zealand helped with the creation of the Angkor Management Plan in 2006. A more extensive document, the Heritage Management Framework, is being developed by the ANA and the World Heritage Committee, with financial support from the Australian government. The safeguarding and conservation program follows several guiding principles: to treat each monument as an integral part of the overall site; to study each monument in its full cultural, historical, archeological, and environmental context; and to involve Cambodian professionals and skilled workers in the process while ensuring the transfer of knowledge and skills.

Throughout the process of managing and safeguarding the site, the principles of sustainable development and respect for living heritage have been highlighted. This has brought to the forefront issues that need to be addressed, including standard of living, deforestation, urbanization, education for children, and the negative effects of rapid economic development. Sustainable development activities have been designed to work in tandem with conservation efforts. Major efforts have been dedicated to community outreach, and to seeking the cooperation and participation of locals. The government of Cambodia and the ANA have both emphasized their commitment to the inclusion of residents in the management of the site. Till 2004, Angkor was removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger. Ultimately, the ongoing efforts at the Angkor site provide an interesting example of heritage management at a large and complex site of international importance.



供稿：吴哥窟地区保护管理局副总干事
KHUON Khun-Neay先生
Provided by KHUON Khun-Neay, Deputy
Director General, ANA

发现价值，寻求共识
Discover the value and
seek for consensus.



“能与大家共同参与我非常开心，这个论坛非常好，提供大家勇于攀登高峰，探索一条通往文化遗产保护的捷径。”
——中国联合国教科文组织全委会
方茂田秘书长

I'm pleased to join this forum. It has provided us with the opportunity to expedite the conservation of Culture Heritage, said by Mr. Maotian FANG.



“论坛能邀请到这么多有名望的嘉宾共同参与讨论遗产保护的最新热点让我感到很高兴。”
——同济大学伍江副校长

It is my pleasure to discuss the hot topics on heritage preservation with such renowned guests, said by Prof. Jiang WU.



“就城市尺度的功能而言，文化遗产的保护和城市的发展进程两者需要兼顾和平衡，要有可持续发展。”

——复旦大学著名社会学家
于海教授

We should continue urban construction and development. On the other hand, however, we should also pay more attention to the conservation of our heritage, said by Prof. Hai YU.



“历史遗产的保护不仅是新闻媒体的事情，也是每个老百姓对城市历史文化遗产保护意识价值的体现。”

——WHITRAP 上海中心主任
周俭教授

The Cultural Heritage conservation is a far more difficult job for media to cover. But, it is a common interest between Media and citizens, who take it as a kind of value and keep their eyes on it. Said by Prof. Jian ZHOU.



“遗产论坛帮助民众和媒体建立起与遗产保护息息相关的信息纽带，这在遗产保护中是非常重要的环节。”

——《南方周末》文化部总监向阳
Actually, it's real vital that Conservation Forum forged a strong bond linking to the heritage conservation between Media and residents, said by Mr. Yang XIANG

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亚太遗产保护论坛

WHITRAP Conservation Forum

特别论坛第四期：遗产保护资金的管理与运作——
英国经验与中国问题



英国国家基金组织主席（INTO）Simon Molesworth先生首先介绍了该组织成立的背景及其在建立开放的遗产保护机制和提高民众保护意识方面的经验。英国国际古迹遗址理事会主席 Donald Hankey先生则结合其在中国进行的遗产保护项目图文并茂地介绍了ICOMOS在遗产保护中所扮演的重要角色。东方文化遗址保护联盟秘书长李志勇先生讲述了该组织创办至今在资金筹集、运作过程中所遇到的种种问题。同济大学建筑与城市规划学院朱晓明副教授则结合中英两国在文化遗产保护体系上的差异，指出遗产保护中各种问题主要来自于人为因素。（09.11.12）

第六期主题：城市尺度与生活世界——社会学视野中的城市遗产保护



复旦大学著名社会学家于海教授指出近十年来城市快速发展已经严重破坏了上海原有的宜人城市尺度，探索适合人类“生活世界”的城市发展方式已是迫在眉睫。《探索与争鸣》杂志秦维宪副主编从历史学角度回忆了老城区文化遗产遭受破坏的过程。同济大学潘海啸教授从城市交通学角度深入剖析了忽视社会及文化价值所带来的诸多弊端。在互动环节中到来的中国教科文组织全国委员会方茂田秘书长和同济大学伍江副校长也被现场气氛所深深感染，他们的激情演说把整个论坛推向了高潮。（09.11.04）

第七期主题：媒体在历史遗址保护中的作用



上海中心主任周俭教授以自己与上海电视台外语频道（ICS）合作推出的城市发现栏目为例，指出应通过多种方式和途径加强保护专业人士与报纸和电视台等的合作，通过媒体平台提高全社会的保护意识。ICS制片人李壮苗表示通过与专家的合作可以让更多人了解遗产保护，媒体也可以尽到自己的社会责任。针对目前个别媒体的浮躁倾向，新民晚报评论部主任李天扬指出历史遗产保护是科学性很强的工作，为了获得公众和专家的信任，媒体也需要一种科学的精神。《南方周末》文化部总监向阳先生则强调南周在传递遗产保护的事实以外，更加注重传递背后的价值观。在精彩的互动交流过程中，与会嘉宾一致认为遗产保护在中国更多是一个利益问题，怎么样科学理性地对待其中的利益博弈是我们今天的课题。《东方早报》记者石剑峰认为保护过程中要平衡当地政府、开发商及原住民的利益，《南方周末》记者鞠靖强调媒体应对处于绝对优势的权力始终保持一种警惕，目前占绝对统治地位的一定是政府、开发商或者出钱做这个事情的人，这种情况下媒体不能做他们的合谋者。（09.12.13）

Special Topic IV: Financial Management and Operation in Heritage Conservation——UK Experience and Chinese Issues

Mr. Simon Molesworth, Chairman of the International National Trusts Organization, briefly introduced the inception and background of INTO. He especially emphasized the importance of raising awareness regarding world heritage management. Mr. Donald Hankey, President of ICOMOS (England), described how ICOMOS plays a significant role in world heritage conservation. Mr. Zhiyong LI, Secretary-General of Oriental Culture Heritage Protection Association, discussed the series of difficulties he met in fund-raising and the day-to-day running of his organization. Prof. Xiaoming ZHU, Associate Professor of CAUP, Tongji University compared China and England's different methods of world heritage protection. She also noted that humans were the main cause of most of the problems. (Nov.12, 2009)



Topic VI: The Urban Scale and Living World——Urban Heritage Conservation from a Sociological Perspective

Prof. Hai YU, a well-known sociologist from Fudan University, pointed out that increasingly rapid urban construction has gravely damaged the authenticity of how a city looked like 30 years ago. There is an urgent need for the exploration of possibilities for sustainable development. Mr. Weixian QIN, Vice Editor-in-chief of the magazine Exploration and Discovery, discussed the havoc wreaked upon historical buildings in old town areas during a turbulent age in Chinese history. Prof. Haixiao PAN from CAUP analyzed existing problems and said that they were a result of a general ignorance of social and cultural value. Afterwards, Mr. Maotian FANG from the China National Commission for UNESCO and Prof. Jiang WU, Vice President of Tongji University, encouraged students from different universities to participate in heritage conservation. (Nov.4, 2009)



Topic VII: Roles of Media in Historic Heritage Conservation

Mr. Zhuangmiao LI, Producer of ICS, said the heritage conservation could be known by more and more people through the cooperation with the experts and the Media could fulfill their social responsibilities too. As for some media's current impetuous tendency, Mr. Tianyang LI, Director of Xinmin News Commentary Department, thought historical heritage conservation was a quite scientific work and the Medias also need a kind of scientific spirit to gain the trust of experts and the public. Mr. Yang XIANG, Director of Southern Weekly culture department, emphasized Southern Weekly was more focusing on the values hidden behind the reality of conveying the information of heritage conservation. Mr. Jianfeng SHI, the journalist of Oriental Morning Post, considered the interest of the local government, developers and residents must be balanced during the conservation. Mr. Jing JU, the journalist of Southern Weekly, emphasized Medias should keep a vigil over the powers in absolute superiority as well as those powers must be the government, developers or investors currently, in which situation the Medias mustn't be their collaborators. (December 13, 2009)



遗产保护新类型：城市历史景观

A New Concept of World Heritage: Historic Urban Landscape

“世界遗产和当代建筑——城市历史景观管理”国际会议于2005年5月在奥地利维也纳召开。此次会议通过了“维也纳备忘录”。该备忘录包含城市历史景观的定义、原则和目标、保护管理和城市发展指南、保护措施及相关建议。基于维也纳备忘录的条约，世界遗产大会在2005年10月举行的第十五次全体会议上起草并通过了城市历史景观的保护倡议书。之后以历史名城景观为主题的一系列相关会议也分别在巴西、匈牙利和越南相继召开。

A conference on "World Heritage and Contemporary Architecture -Managing the Historic Urban Landscape" was held in Vienna, Austria, in May, 2005. At this conference the "Vienna Memorandum" was adopted. This document includes definitions, principles and aims, guidelines for conservation management and urban development, ways and means, and recommendations. Based on the Vienna Memorandum, a Declaration on the Conservation of Historic Urban Landscapes was drafted and approved in October, 2005, at the 15th General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention. Several additional conferences on themes related to the historic urban landscape have followed in Brazil, Hungary, and Vietnam.

2009年10月，第35届联合国教科文组织大会审议了城市历史景观保护的可行性研究报告。这份研究报告提出历史城市及周边环境面临的诸多挑战，提出城市历史景观的总体原则并更新了城市保护导则。它还支持正经历迅速发展的历史文化城市的保护，使他们在适应并且受益于城市转变的同时能够保持遗产价值。

城市历史景观概念最早是在2005年5月维也纳召开的“世界遗产和当代建筑——城市历史景观管理”国际会议上提出来的，其中提出的主要原则如下：

1. 城市历史景观中的结构性干预表现为功能使用、社会构架、政策背景和经济发展的持续不断的变化。这种变化应该被视作城市传统文化延续的一部分，需要城市遗产保护的决策者着眼于城市整体，采取前瞻性保护行动，及时与其他主管部门及开发商展开洽谈协作。

2. 目前，城市历史景观的文化遗迹所面临的核心挑战是城市发展过程中的动态平衡问题，一方面是为了推动社会经济的变革和发展，同时也是为了保护传统历史建筑和城市景观的风貌。活态遗产，特别是世界遗产城市需要将遗产保护作为城市规划与管理体的核心。在此过程中须确保历史城镇遗产的原真性和完整性。

3. 物质和功能干预主要关注的是在不破坏历史城市建筑原有结构与形式的价值基础上，通过改善居住环境、工作环境、娱乐设施、循环利用等来提高民众的生活质量。这意味着遗产保护不仅要提高保护技术，还要结合遗产的自身价值，以及附加的文化表现形式，以此促进历史建筑的整体修复与保护发展。

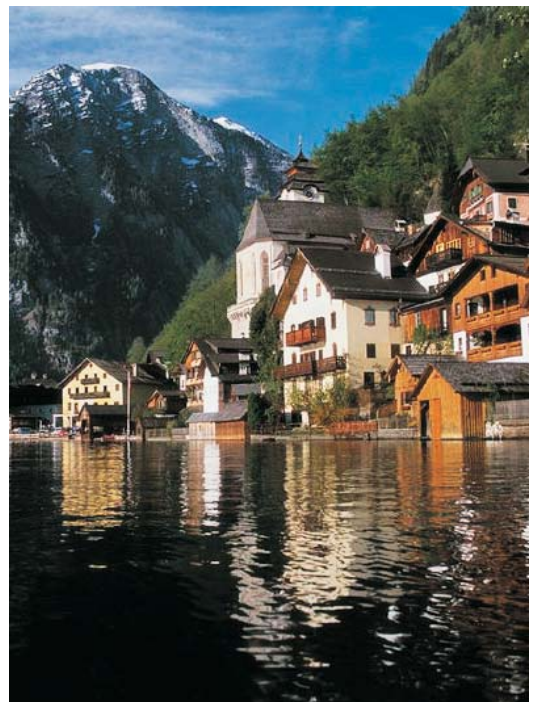
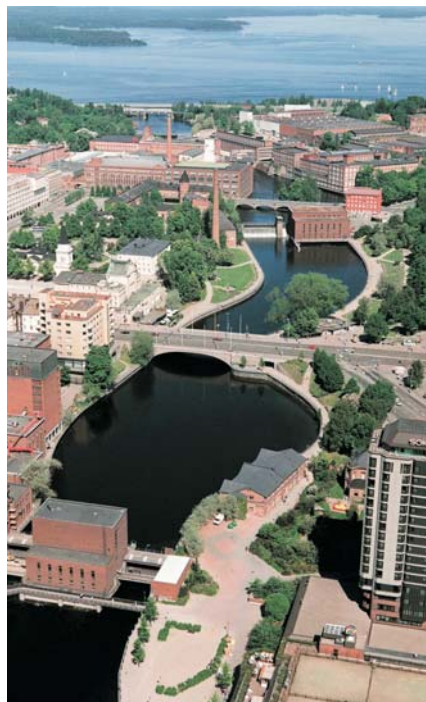
In October 2009, the 35th UNESCO General Conference reviewed a feasibility study on the desirability of a new UNESCO Recommendation on the conservation of the Historic Urban Landscape. The study addressed numerous challenges regarding historic cities and their broader setting, and provided general principles and updated guidelines on urban conservation. It also supported the preservation of historic cities as they experience rapid growth, enabling them to accommodate and benefit from urban transformation while maintaining heritage values.

The concept of Historic Urban Landscape was originally set forth at the conference on "World Heritage and Contemporary Architecture -Managing the Historic Urban Landscape" held in Vienna, in May, 2005. Principles include:

1. Continuous changes in functional use, social structure, political context and economic development that manifest themselves in the form of structural interventions in the historic urban landscape may be acknowledged as part of the city's tradition, and require a vision of the city as a whole with forward-looking action on the part of decision-makers, and a dialogue with the other actors and stakeholders involved.

2. The central challenge of contemporary architecture in the historic urban landscape is to respond to development dynamics in order to facilitate socio-economic changes and growth on the one hand, while simultaneously respecting the inherited townscape and its landscape setting on the other. Living historic cities, especially World Heritage cities, require a policy of city planning and management that takes conservation as a key point of departure. In this process, the historic city's authenticity and integrity, which are determined by various factors, must not be compromised.

3. A central concern of physical and functional interventions is to enhance quality of life and production efficiency by improving living, working and recreational conditions and adapting uses without compromising existing values derived from the character and significance of the historic urban fabric and form. This means not only improving technical standards, but also a rehabilitation and contemporary development of the historic environment based upon a proper inventory and assessment of its values, as well as the addition of high-quality cultural expressions.

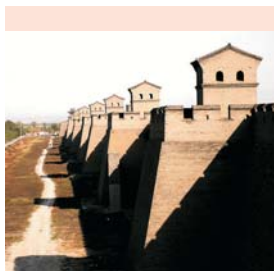


平遥古城

The Ancient City of Ping Yao



平遥古城
The Ancient City of Ping Yao



平遥古城位于中国山西省中部，始建于西周宣王时期(公元前827年~公元前782年)，距今已有2700多年的历史。

平遥古城墙建于明洪武三年(1370年)，周长约6.4公里，是山西现存历史较早、规模最大的一座城墙。平遥古城内的街道、商店和民居都保持着传统的布局与风貌。街道呈十字形，商店铺面沿街而建。铺面结实高大，檐下绘有彩画，房梁上刻有彩雕，古色古香。铺面后的住宅全是青砖灰瓦的四合院，轴线明确，左右对称。整座古城呈现出一派古朴的风貌。

古城外的镇国寺和双林寺是中国较早的木构建筑，寺内各个朝代的彩塑更是不可多得的雕塑艺术珍品。

平遥古城的城镇布局集中反映了五个多世纪以来中国的建筑风格和城市规划的发展。特别值得一提的是，作为19至20世纪初期中国金融业的中心，平遥古城内与银行业(票号)有关的建筑格外引人注目。

平遥古城于1997年被列入了联合国教科文组织公布的“世界文化遗产”名录，其符合世界遗产标准中的(ii) (iii) (iv) 四项。

世界遗产委员会的评语为：

建于14世纪的平遥古城是一个保存极为完好的汉族居住城市的典范。自19世纪起，古城的风貌为人们展示了一幅非同寻常的文化、社会、经济及宗教发展的完整画卷。”

(来源: <http://whc.unesco.org>)



Located in the central of ShanXi Province in China, Pingyao was built as an urban settlement since the Western Zhou Dynasty (827-782 BC) and has a history of more than 2700 years.

The circuit of walls in Pingyao built in the late 14th century during the reign of the Ming Emperor Hong Wu measures 6.4km in length and has kept as the biggest city wall in ShanXi. The area enclosed is comprised of six large temple complexes, administrative offices for county and municipal administrations, and other public buildings, as well as office buildings, especially those of the draft banks for which Ping Yao was famous, shops, and domestic architecture from all the periods of the city's six centuries of history.

The internal street layout is symmetrical and rectilinear: there are over a hundred streets and lanes in the city. The main cross-streets are lined with shops built in the 17&19th centuries which effectively preserve the historic townscape.

Ping Yao contains a number of cultural monuments. The 10th century Ten Thousand Buddha Hall of Zhen Guo Temple is a fundamental reference for the study of early Chinese painted statues, as well as for its architecture. The Shuang Lin Temple, founded in the 6th century, is also renowned for its collection of over two thousand decorated clay statues dating from the 12th -19th centuries.

Ping Yao is an exceptionally well-preserved example of a traditional Han Chinese city. Its urban fabric shows the evolution of architectural styles and town planning in Imperial China over five centuries. Of special interest are the imposing buildings associated with banking, for which Ping Yao was the major centre for the whole of China in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

The Ancient City of Ping Yao was inscribed into the World Heritage List of UNESCO in 1997. It fits the criterion of Outstanding Universal Value of (ii) (iii) (iv) . Remarks from the World Cultural Heritage Committee are:

Ping Yao is an exceptionally well preserved example of a Han Chinese city founded in the 14th century and occupied continuously since that time which has undergone no radical changes in form or material since the 19th century.

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



封面及本页照片：平遥古城
来源：平遥县文物局

Photos on the front and back page:
The Ancient City of Ping Yao
Source: Bureau of Cultural Heritage,
Pingyao

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