

WHITRAP (Shanghai) NEWS LETTER 16

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）

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

特别报道：“遗产的可持续发展：保护.文化旅游.新项目实践”上海世博论坛

Special Coverage: Expo Forum on "Cultural Heritage Conservation: Sustainable by Re-design"

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“遗产的可持续发展：保护. 文化旅游. 新项目实践” 上海世博论坛 China-France Expo Forum on “Cultural Heritage Conservation: Sustainable by Re-design”



可持续建筑全球奖2009年获奖建筑师名单：
Patrick Bouchain 与 Loïc Julien, 法国
获奖作品：唯一所（南特，法国）
Thomas Herzog, 德国
获奖作品：设计中心（林茨，奥地利）
Bijoy et Priya Jain, 印度
获奖作品：塔拉住宅（印度）
Diebedo Francis Kéré, 布基那法索，德国
获奖作品：甘多小学（甘多，布基那法索）
Sami Rintala, 挪威
获奖作品：高山小屋（科菲尔，挪威）



Winners Announced for the 2009 Global Award for Sustainable Architecture:

Patrick Bouchain and Loïc Julien, France

Awarded Works: Le Lieu Unique, National Cultural Center, Nantes, France

Thomas Herzog, Germany

Awarded Works: Design Center, Linz, Austria

Bijoy et Priya Jain, India

Awarded Works: Tara House, India

Diébédo Francis Kéré, Burkina Faso, Germany

Awarded Works: Primary school, City of Gando

Sami Rintala, Norway

Awarded Works: Mountain shelter, City of Kaffjord



2010年10月11日至12日，以“遗产的可持续发展：保护. 文化旅游. 新项目实践”为题的中法世博论坛在世博法国馆和上海同济城市规划设计研究院举行。

此次论坛由中国同济大学、WHITRAP (Shanghai)和法国文化与宣传部总遗产司、法国国家建筑与遗产之城/现代中国建筑观察站联合举办，并获得了法国驻华使馆、法国驻上海总领事馆以及上海同济城市规划设计研究院的大力支持。与会的中外专家就“遗产保护与推广”、“文化旅游与遗产”、“可持续的规划与建筑设计新实践”三个分主题进行了广泛深入的交流。

在会议期间，“可持续建筑全球奖：2007/2008/2009”、“旅游-文化-遗产：来自法国的经验，聚焦普罗旺斯-阿尔卑斯-蓝色海岸大区”、“同济-夏约中法建筑与城市遗产保护联合设计——查济、梁村”三个主题展览于10月12日早上海同济城市规划设计研究院展览大厅正式开幕。法国驻华使馆文化处副参赞Valerie BARABAN女士和同济大学建筑与城市规划学院的吴长福院长分别致开幕词。随后，三个展览的策展单位代表分别介绍了各自展览的具体内容和策展过程。

Marie-Helene Contal女士代表法国国家建筑与遗产之城和LOCUS基金会介绍了“可持续建筑全球奖”的展览。此奖项创立于2006年，旨在促进全球范围内的建筑理念的讨论和可持续建筑设计实践的推广。奖项目前由LOCUS基金会管理，法国国家建筑与遗产之城负责其推广活动，每年授予五位在秉持可持续发展理念，大胆创新建筑方法上表现卓越的建筑师。此次展览展出了前15名获奖建筑师的作品。法国文化与可持续旅游之城的负责人Jean-Pierre MARTINETTI先生介绍了“旅游-文化-遗产”展览的诞生契机和策划过程。最后，WHITRAP (Shanghai)主任兼上海同济城市规划设计研究院院长周俭教授与法国夏约高等学院代表Benjamin MOUTON教授共同介绍了中法联合设计的展览。



The China-France Expo Forum on “Cultural Heritage Conservation: Sustainable by Re-design” was held in the French Pavilion and Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute on October 11th and 12th, 2010, respectively.

The forum was jointly organized by WHITRAP (Shanghai), Tongji University, Ministry of Culture and Communication / General Direction of Heritage, and City of Architecture and Heritage/Observatory of Architecture of Modern China, with the support of Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute, the French Embassy in Beijing, and the French Consulate in Shanghai. The local and international experts held in-depth discussion on the three sub-themes of “Heritage Conservation and Promotion,” “Cultural Tourism and Heritage,” and “Sustainable Planning and New Practice of Architecture Design.”

During the forum, the three exhibitions of “Global Award for Sustainable Architecture: 2007, 2008, 2009,” “Tourism, Culture, Heritage: Experience from France, Focus on Provence - Alpes Cote d'Azur Area,” and “Workshop Tongji-Chaillot in Liang and Zhaji” opened at the exhibition hall of Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute on October 12th, 2010. Ms. Valerie BARABAN, Deputy Director of Cooperation and Cultural Affairs, French Embassy in Beijing, and WU Changfu, Dean of College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University, each delivered an opening address, and representatives from three curatorial units made instructions respectively.

On behalf of City of Architecture and Heritage and LOCUS Foundation, Ms. Marie-Helene CONTAL introduced the Global Award for Sustainable Architecture exhibition. The award was established in 2006, aiming to foster the worldwide debate on architecture and the practice of sustainable architecture design. Now it is managed by LOCUS Foundation and promoted by City of Architecture and Heritage, and awards 5 architects who share the ethics of sustainable development and conduct brave innovations in architecture design every year. This exhibition showed the first 15 awarded architects' works. Mr. Jean-Pierre MARTINETTI, Chief Executive Officer of the City of the Culture and the Sustainable Tourism (CCTD), introduced the Tourism-Culture-Heritage exhibition. Professor Zhou Jian from Tongji University and Professor Benjamin MOUTON from Ecole de Chaillot jointly introduced the Workshop Tongji-Chaillot exhibition.

首届平遥中法文化遗产保护交流活动周

The First Pingyao China-France Cultural Heritage Conservation Week



The First Pingyao China-France Cultural Heritage Conservation Week was held in Pingyao, Shanxi province from October 8th to 15th, 2010. This event was jointly organized by WHITRAP (Shanghai), College of Architecture and Urban Planning Tongji University, City of Architecture and Heritage/ Observatory of Architecture of Modern China/ Ecole de Chaillot, Shanxi Association of City Planning, and Pingyao Municipal Government, with the support of the French Embassy in Beijing, World

Monuments Fund, and Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute.

During the week, a series of exhibitions, international symposia and workshops opened in Pingyao based on the most popular issues of Heritage Conservation. With the support of the government and residents of Pingyao and Liang Village, the second Tongji-Chaillot Workshop was successfully organized from September 2009 to July 2010. In the workshop, 4 professors and 23 students from Tongji University and Ecole de Chaillot developed systemic studies on the practices of heritage conservation, and showed the fruit of their work through the exhibitions.

Teachers and students from Tongji - Chaillot - China Academy of Art Workshop participated in the restoration of the walls of Xining Fort. Based on traditional technology, the workshop adopted three modes for improving the pathologies of the wall. The process of their work was accurately recorded and photographed, and a complete report was formed as the foundation of the evaluation and future research of international experts.

Moreover, during the two-day symposium on "Heritage Conservation, Culture Tourism and New Design" held in Yunjin, Pingyao. French and Chinese experts held a thorough discussion on the survey and investigation in Pingyao, and heritage conservation cases in China and France.

2010年10月8日至15日，首届平遥中法文化遗产保护交流活动周在山西省平遥县举行。活动周由WHITRAP (Shanghai)、同济大学建筑与城市规划学院、法国国家建筑与遗产之城/当代中国建筑观察站/夏约高等学院、山西省城市规划学会、平遥县人民政府共同主办，由法国驻华大使馆、全球文化遗产基金会、上海同济城市规划设计研究院协办。

在活动周期间，围绕“遗产保护”这个重要课题，一系列的展览、国际研讨会、工作营在平遥拉开帷幕。2009年9月至2010年7月，第二届同济-夏约中法联合设计曾在平遥梁村开展，得到了平遥县和梁村政府及父老乡亲的鼎力协助。联合设计共有4名中法教授带领23名中法学生，对遗产保护的实践进行了系统地教学。此次活动周期间，联合设计的师生们也以展览的形式把他们的工作成果带回到了平遥。

在当地工程队的大力配合下，同济-夏约-中国美院生土工作营的师生们也赶在活动周期间完成了平遥县梁村西堡堡墙的修复工作。针对该堡墙的病理情况，工作营在传统工艺和技术基础上，采取了三种改进方式。工作营的全程工作都进行了记录、拍照和摄像，并在最终形成了完整的介绍报告，为国际专家在研讨会上进行评价和将来的后续研究都奠定了基础。

另外，在平遥县云锦成举行的为期两天的“遗产保护、文化旅游与新设计”研讨会上，中法两国的众位专家就在平遥进行的考察参观和中法两国的遗产保护具体案例进行了充分的交流和讨论。





2010年9月29日，由中国同济大学和法国索邦大学主办，同济大学建筑城规学院、中法工程与管理学院、环境与可持续发展学院、WHITRAP (Shanghai)共同承办的“文明、空间和可持续发展”中法国际研讨会在同济大学举行。与会专家总结了东西方在城市规划和可持续发展中的成果及误区，并达成基本共识，且拟于会后出版《上海倡议书》。

2010年10月5日至20日，“上海虹口区提篮桥犹太人社中以联合城市设计”在沪举行。作为同济大学和以色列特拉维夫大学的合作项目，两国学生共同就上海犹太人聚居区进行了调查和汇报。日后双方将深入研究提篮桥地区的“城市更新及发展”。



2010年10月20日，由WHITRAP(Shanghai)、同济大学、中国历史建筑保护网联合主办的“首届中国历史建筑保护摄影大赛”作品展览暨颁奖典礼在上海徐汇区老房子艺术中心（黄兴故居）隆重举行。本次大赛共收到约20个省市历史建筑保护和摄影爱好者1750余份10300多张照片，共颁发历史建筑重大发现、城市建筑类、居住类、构筑类金奖31名及提名奖40名。



2010年11月1日至2日，“城市化中国2030——遗产、价值及其可持续发展”国际研讨会在北京举行。会议由哥伦比亚大学建筑规划与保护学院和WHITRAP(Shanghai)共同主办，议程共分四个部分：“城市全球化、价值特征和可持续性”、“当代中国城市中遗产的角色”、“当代设计中城市的价值与创新体现”和“遗产及可持续性——好的设计决定生意成败”。

2010年11月1日至11日，由WHITRAP (Suzhou)和东南大学共同主办的“2010年亚太地区古建筑保护和修复技术高级人才培训班”在苏州举行。培训班共招收亚太地区12个国家的35名学员，期间国际专家和学员们分享了国际先进理念及优秀保护案例，中国教师们就“香山帮”传统建筑营造技艺、敦煌莫高窟、故宫等中国优秀保护与修复实例作了系统讲解。



2010年11月15日，亚太遗产保护论坛特别专场第五期在WHITRAP上海中心举行。ICOMOS共享遗产专家委员会主席Siegfried RCT Enders教授详细介绍了“共享遗产”的概念、内涵及保护方法并回答了中国学生的提问。WHITRAP上海中心李昕博士，同济大学建筑城市规划学院梅青副教授及湖北省文化厅总工程师丁援共同就“共享遗产”在中国的发展与应用进行了深入探讨。

On Sept. 29th, 2010, the China-France International Symposium on "Civilization, Space and Sustainable Development" was held in Tongji University. The symposium was jointly organized by Tongji University and French Sorbonne University, and co-sponsored by CAUP, IFCIM, IESD and WHITRAP (Shanghai). Experts summarized the achievements and lessons in Urban Planning and Sustainable Development in the eastern and western worlds. Finally they reached a basic consensus and planned to publish the *Shanghai Proposal* after the meeting.

From Oct. 5th to 20th, 2010, the China-Israel Joint Workshop on Urban Design for the Historic Jewish Community in Shanghai Tilanqiao Area of Hongkou District was conducted in Shanghai. In this cooperative project between Tel Aviv University and Tongji University, students from Israel and China were able to work together to investigate and report on the Jewish community in Shanghai. In the future, Tongji and Tel Aviv Universities will continue their study on the Urban Renewal and Development on the Tilanqiao Area.

On Oct. 20th, 2010, the exhibition and awards ceremony of the First Photo Contest on Chinese Historic Architecture Conservation was held in Xuhui Historical Building Art Center (Former Residence of HUANG Xing). This event was jointly organized by WHITRAP (Shanghai), Tongji University and Website on Architectural Conservation. A total of over 10,300 photos from 20 cities were submitted for consideration. Finally, 31 Gold Award Winners and 40 Honorable Mentions were announced for the Awards of *Great Find of Historic Building, Urban Architecture, Inhabitation and Structure*.

From Nov. 1st to 2nd, 2010, the international symposium on "Urban China 2030: Heritage, Identity, and Sustainable Development" was held in Beijing. The meeting was jointly organized by the Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation, Columbia University and WHITRAP (Shanghai). The agenda was comprised of four parts: "Globalism, Identity, and Sustainability", "Place of Heritage in the Contemporary Chinese City", "Identity and Innovation in Contemporary Design" and "Heritage and Sustainability: Good Design as Good Business".

From Nov. 1st to 11th, 2010, jointly organized by WHITRAP (Suzhou) and the Architecture School of Southeast University, the 2010 Advanced Course on Conservation and Restoration Techniques of Traditional Architecture in the Asia-Pacific Region was held in Suzhou, China, with 35 participants from 12 countries. During the course, foreign teachers shared advanced conservation theories and preservation cases, while Chinese teachers illustrated impressive local case studies of conservation and restoration, including the architectural craftsmanship of Suzhou Xiangshan Bang, a traditional architecture school, Dunhuang Mogao Caves, and the Imperial Palace etc.

On Nov. 15th, 2010, the 5th Special Session of the Asia-Pacific Heritage Conservation Forum was held in WHITRAP (Shanghai). Prof. Siegfried RCT Enders, Chairman of ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Shared Built Heritage, introduced the concept of SHARING HERITAGE in detail and its relevant conservation methods. He also answered questions raised by Chinese students. Dr. LI Xin from WHITRAP (Shanghai) hosted the forum. The invited guests were Ms. MEI Qing, Associated Professor from the College of Architect and Urban Planning of Tongji University and Mr. DING Yuan, Chief Engineer from Cultural Department of Hubei Province. During the forum, participants held a thorough discussion on the development and application of *Sharing Heritage* in China.

创意城市网络

Creative Cities Network

创意城市联盟于2002年创立，是 UNESCO 全球多样性文化联盟的重要组成部分。自全球创意城市网络在2004年10月举办的第170届执行理事会上获得通过后，创意城市联盟开始在全球范围内发挥重要作用。

目前，创意城市共分为七大类：文学之都、电影之都、音乐之都、设计之都、媒体艺术之都、民间艺术之都和烹饪美食之都。

Launched in 2002, the Creative Cities Network is an important part of Global Appliance of Cultural Diversity. It has exerted influence on a global scale since the 170th UNESCO Executive Board Meeting in October, 2004.

Up to the present, accepted cities will be entitled under a total of seven categories, including: Literature, Film, Music, Design, Media Arts, Craft and Fold Arts, and Gastronomy.



金泽——民间手工艺之都



里昂——媒体艺术之都



墨尔本——文学之都



上海——设计之都

创意城市网络的产生：

创意城市网络是一个引领和推进全球城市改革和发展的网络平台。其基本宗旨是为了在经济和技术全球化的时代语境下倡导和维护文化多样性，希望并鼓励 UNESCO 成员国家的城市自愿提出申请，将本国城市在社会、经济和文化发展中的成功经验、创意理念和创新实践向世界各国城市管理者及市民开放，从而使全球城市之间建立起一种学习与交流的共享关系，推进发达国家和发展中国家的城市社会、经济和文化的发展。

创意城市网络的发展动态：

从2004年第一个城市爱丁堡加入后，每年都有有一定数量的城市加入，并且分布范围也逐渐扩展到全球，到2010年10月为止全世界已有17个国家25个城市成功加入创意城市网络。在我国，继深圳2008年第一个加入该网络成为设计之都后，2010年上海、成都和哈尔滨又陆续加入，分别成为设计之都、美食之都和音乐之都。厦门、杭州、北京、顺德、东阳等许多城市也希望加入创意城市网络。“创意之都”已成为各国城市竞相追求的目标和获取竞争优势的制高点。

2008年，在美国首个加入创意城市网络的城市圣达菲召开了首届全球创意大会。第二届在韩国利川举行，而今年深圳将举办创意城市网络国际大会，并拟发布《全球创意城市合作深圳宣言》，旨在倡导“创意让城市更美好”的理念、加强交流与合作、创意城市未来达成共识，从此在全球创意城市工作史上留下中国的痕迹。

创意城市网络申请程序：

1. 向 UNESCO 递交由申请城市市长签名的正式信函，并规定申请材料原则上应由一个申办管理委员会提出。
2. UNESCO 将提出申请的城市通报给该城市所在国家的 UNESCO 全委会。如果该国全委会不准予申办，那么该候选城市的申请将被拒绝。
3. 由专门从事该申请城市领域的非政府组织组成一个外部专家小组，审查该候选城市的申请。
4. 在与专家小组商议之后，UNESCO 总干事将决定是否接受该城市为创意城市网络成员。

创意城市网络退出机制：

加入创意城市网络的城市必须以年报的方式，向 UNESCO 通报有关政策和活动的执行进展，以及在地方和国际上与其他城市的合作情况。如未提供相关信息且受到 UNESCO 两次书面提醒后，或者不再履行其承诺，UNESCO 可要求其退出创意城市网络。

供稿：李昕博士，WHITRAP (Shanghai) 项目官员

What is the Creative Cities Network?

The Creative Cities Network is a global platform leading the way in the promotion of worldwide city reform and development. It is designed to promote and maintain cultural diversity in the midst of a growing trend toward economic and technological globalization. The cities of UNESCO member states are encouraged to apply to the Network voluntarily, sharing with administrators and people all over the world their experience, creative concepts and innovative ideas in the social, economic and cultural development of the cities.

Development trends of the Creative Cities Network:

Since Edinburgh, UK was designated the first UNESCO City of Literature in 2004, each year sees an increasing number of cities join in the network as it spreads around the globe. As of October, 2010, a total of 25 cities from 17 countries have joined the Creative Cities Network. In China, Shanghai, Chengdu and Harbin were entitled City of Design, City of Gastronomy and City of Music respectively in 2010 after Shenzhen, the first Chinese city accepted by UNESCO as the City of Design in 2008. An array of other cities like Xiamen, Hangzhou, Beijing, Shunde and Dongyang are among those ready to put forward the application. “The City of Creativity” has been a buzzword that cities around the world are going after to gain an edge on their competition.

In 2008, the first Creative Cities Network International Conference was held in Santa Fe, the first American city appointed as UNESCO city of Craft. Icheon City, South Korea hosted the 2nd forum on UNESCO Creative Cities Network in 2009. The UNESCO Creative Cities Network 2010 International Conference will be held in Shenzhen, in which “Shenzhen Declaration of Global Creative Cities cooperation” will be published to promote the idea that a “Better city comes from creativity” through strengthening exchange and cooperation. An agreement will be reached on the future of creative cities. The meeting also marks the first UNESCO Creative Cities Network meeting held in China.

How to apply?

1. The city submits a finalized application bid to UNESCO accompanied by an official letter of endorsement of the mayor of the city.
2. Immediately, UNESCO will request support from the relevant National Commission for UNESCO. If the National Commission does not approve the bid, then the candidature may be rejected.
3. The bid is then examined by an external panel of experts from NGOs specializing in the field the city is bidding for, who will make recommendations to the Director-General of UNESCO concerning the application bid.
4. The Director-General of UNESCO makes the final decision whether or not to accept the city's candidature, after consulting the recommendations of the panel of experts.

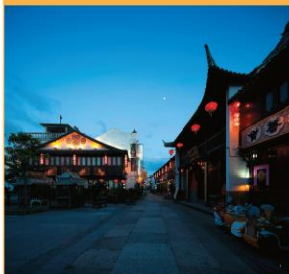
Duration of Membership in the Creative Cities Network:

Cities have to inform UNESCO on an annual basis of the progress made in the implementation of policies and activities, both locally and internationally and in cooperation with other cities. If after two written reminders, a city does not submit this information or, if it appears that a city no longer fulfils its commitments, UNESCO may request the city to leave the network.

Source: Dr. Li Xin, Project Specialist, WHITRAP (Shanghai)

浙江台州北新椒街保护与再生

Conservation and Regeneration of North Xinjiao Street, Taizhou, China



评委会评语:

该工程通过延续这个地区的物质和社会结构,使当地的居民获得福祉。通过基础设施改造提升了生活品质;以地方材料和手工工艺修复了历史街廓和内部空间,活化了传统风俗,使百年老街得到了复兴。

The Selection Panel's Remarks:

The North Xinjiao Street Project has restored the last remaining traditional commercial street in Taizhou as an historic enclave in the middle of a rapid-developing modern city... The Project represents a victory for the local residents, as it has sustained both the physical as well as the social fabric of the place.



北新椒街是浙江省台州市椒江区仅存的一条从清朝末年延续下来的传统商业街。由于特殊的历史原因,这条老街及其所在的街区,保留了近代沿海殖民城市开埠建关的一些早期形态特征,因而弥足珍贵,具有保护价值。同济大学风土建筑保护与再生课题组在常青教授主持下,从2000年3月起,在台州市新椒区城市改造中,对俗称“小上海”的原“海门老街”棗北新椒街进行了保护性再生策划与设计,使这条长225米、占地2.1公顷的百年老街保存下来,并整修了街道,改善了基础设施,修复了街区老建筑,使其功用得到活化。经过保护与再生设计与实施,北新椒街从2005年开街以来,已融入了台州当代城市生活的整体氛围,成为市民集体记忆、怀旧仪式和风貌观光的好去处,对地方城市风土街区的保护与再生提供了重要的参考样本。

在北新椒街的保护与再利用工程中,受城市发展规划的影响,大范围整体保护难以实施,因此先确定了严格保护的主体、街道界面的建筑以及街道周边具有重要价值的民居院落。在这一范围之外还划定了一片控制性的区域,此区域内的建筑尽量遵循原有空间结构,在尺度上需与历史街区相协调,作为与周边城市空间的过度。

根据老城区的现存问题,项目组采取了一系列技术性措施,包括处理高度差引起的排水问题、通过设置暗沟引流、抽水解决洪灾隐患、隐蔽安装市政管线系统等等。在建筑修缮和保护方面,保留了古街的传统立面、高度、高宽比、材料质感,对现有街道上的搭建物予以清除并进行严格的视线控制。

由于其突出的保护设计及实施成果,北新椒街的保护与再生获得2010联合国教科文组织亚太地区文化遗产保护奖荣誉奖。

North Xinjiao Street is the only traditional commercial street remaining from the Qing Dynasty in Jiao Jiang District in Taizhou, Zhejiang Province. Due to its specific historic development, this street and its related vernacular community experienced the open port culture of a late coastal colonial city. Taizhou boasts many qualities to cherish, and its value and worth deserve preservation. A group of architecture conservation students from Tongji University, with Prof. Chang Qing, has conducted conservation and regeneration studies of the North Xinjiao Street, originally called “Haimen Old Street”(and popularly called “little Shanghai”) in the urban renovation of Jiaojiang District, beginning in March 2000. This project preserved the key section of this hundred year old street which is 225m long and covers 2.1 ha. In this project, the street has been repaired, infrastructure facilities have been improved, and the historic architecture has been restored and renovated. Thanks to the conservation and designs for regeneration, North JiaoXin Street has become an attraction of Tai Zhou, integrating collective memory, nostalgic ceremony and scenery into contemporary city life. It provides a reference example for conservation and regeneration approaches to local city spaces.

In the project, because of the urban development planning, the comprehensive conservation was difficult to realize. Primarily, we determined the scope of the project related strictly to conservation: the main body of the old street, the architecture of the street's interface, and the traditional residential courtyard dwellings. Around these elements we set up a controlled area, in which architecture must obey the original space structure, and coordinate with the historic districts regarding the scale. We determined which zones would act as a transition into the surrounding urban space.

Considering the existing problems of the old town, the group took a series of technical measurements. We determined the measurements of drainage system caused by height differences; examined flood prevention with hidden water-collection ditches; we assessed the buried civil pipeline system, etc. Regarding restoration and conservation, the traditional façade of the ancient street, the elevation height and scale between height and width, as well as the materials used, have all been maintained. Additionally, the group has strict control of their vision for the street, and permission to and clear out the random construction on the street.

The Project was granted 2010 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Award for Culture Heritage Honorable Mention with its outstanding design and achievements.



供稿:

张鹏博士, 同济大学建筑与城市规划学院建筑系讲师

Source:

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第八期亚太遗产论坛：共寻石库门复兴之路

The 8th Session of Heritage Forum: In Search of the Renaissance of Shikumen



石库门作为上海建筑遗产与非物质文化遗产的代表，其遗产价值已经得到充分认识，但对其的保护及更新却一直未曾真正破题。本期论坛通过邀请政商学界专家共同探讨如何推进石库门保护工作，旨在借此促进各方的倾力合作与创新。

Shikumen, as a typical Shanghai-style architectural heritage and intangible cultural heritage, has been known for its heritage values, but the way to protection and renewal always remains an open question. This session aims to promote the cooperation between all parts concerned and to come up with innovative solutions by gathering experts at all fields and discussing together about the protection of Shikumen.

9月28日，第八期亚太遗产论坛“共寻石库门复兴之路暨首届‘里弄精英’上海大学生石库门调查摄影赛颁奖典礼”在上海中心举行。本期论坛由WHITRAP (Shanghai)、同济大学国家历史文化名城研究中心及上海阮仪三城市遗产保护基金会共同主办，周俭教授主持会议，同济大学国家历史文化名城研究中心主任阮仪三教授、上海市社会科学院研究员郑祖安先生、中国历史建筑保护网董事长王安石先生、华东理工大学艺术与传媒学院院长程建新教授、现代设计集团历史建筑保护中心侯建设先生、济光职业技术学院建筑系系主任郑孝正教授等出席会议。

阮仪三教授从中国传统文化与传统居住建筑间的关系出发，对上海石库门的遗产价值从建筑价值、文化承载价值、社会价值等方面进行了解读，从遗产保护的角度分析了石库门保护现状所存在的问题，包括政策缺失和资金匮乏；程建新教授以屯堡文化为例，阐述了具有重要价值的遗产保护和传承与其居住者之间的矛盾问题；王安石先生阐述了石库门作为一个历史痕迹的价值，并指出这个历史痕迹不仅包括它的建筑风格、建筑形态或区域风貌，也包括生活习俗、生活方式的延续；郑祖安先生从文化角度出发，以上海的城市个性作为切入点，指出石库门是作为上海建筑、上海旗袍、上海话及上海生活方式等四大城市个性要素中非常重要的一点，并通过对上海石库门申报国家级非物质文化遗产情况的介绍，讲述了石库门非物质文化的价值意义和开发途径；侯建设先生从设计和工程的角度，指出修缮实施专业性的提高对于历史建筑保护是十分必要的。

最后，首届“里弄精英”上海大学生石库门调查摄影赛颁奖典礼暨首届“里弄精英”上海大学生石库门调查摄影赛展览启动仪式在上海中心举行，该展览将在同济大学、华东理工大学等高校及苏州等城市巡回展出，以借此唤起公众对石库门保护及复兴的关注。



The 8th session of the Asia-Pacific Heritage Forum: In Search of the Renaissance of Shikumen and the Award Ceremony of the first Shanghai College Students Shikumen Photo Contest was held in WHITRAP Shanghai on September 28th. The session was organized jointly by World Heritage Institute of Training and Research-Asia and Pacific, Shanghai, National Research Center of Historic Cities and Ruan Yisan Heritage Foundation, Shanghai. Professor Zhou Jian, Director of WHITRAP (Shanghai) chaired the forum, and Professor Ruan Yisan, Director of the National Research Center of Historic Cities, Mr. Zheng Zu'an, Researcher of the Shanghai Academy of Social Science, Mr. Wang Anshi, Officer of the Website on Architectural Conservation, Professor Cheng Xin, Dean of the School of Art, Design, Media at East China University of Science and Technology, Mr. Hou Jianshe from Historical Building Protection Technology Center of Shanghai Xian Dai Architectural Design (Group) Co., Ltd., and Professor Zheng Xiaozheng, Director of the Department of Architecture of Shanghai Jiguang Polytechnic College attended the meeting.

Professor Ruan Yisan, based on the relation between Chinese traditional culture and residential architecture, conducted an in-depth analysis on the Shikumen in terms of its architectural and social value and role as a carrier of culture. He also analyzed the problems yet to be solved in the process of protecting Shikumen. Professor Cheng Jianxin took Tunpu culture as an example to illustrate the contradiction faced by local residents in the process of heritage protection and succession. Mr. Wang Anshi shared his view on Shikumen's value as a vestige of history, which is presented not only by its architectural style, form and regional landscape, but also by the developing traces of customs and ways of life. Focusing on the uniqueness of Shanghai, Mr. Zheng Zu'an in his lecture gave an emphasis on Shikumen's characteristics as a representative that covers all of the four unique elements exclusive to Shanghai, namely Shanghai-style architecture, Shanghai Qipao, Shanghai dialect, and Shanghai-style life. By introducing the application process of Shanghai Shikumen on national intangible cultural heritage, he also put forward the value of Shikumen as intangible cultural heritage and the way to its development, from the perspective of design and engineering. Hou Jianshe pointed out the necessity of enhancement of professional repairing techniques to the protection of historic buildings.

In the end, the Award Ceremony of Shanghai College Students Shikumen Photo Contest and the launching ceremony of the first “Legacy across lanes and alleys—discovery trip to Shikumen” Photography Exhibition was unveiled in WHITRAP (Shanghai). The event, which will tour around universities like Tongji University, East China University of Science and Technology, and other cities like Suzhou etc., aims to arouse public concern about the protection and the renewal of Shikumen.

“大地与水：景观美的认知”国际学术研讨会在扬召开

International Symposium on “Land and Water: Perception of Landscape Beauty” Held in Yangzhou



受中国古迹遗址保护协会（ICOMOS CHINA）委托，文化遗产保护规划国家文物局重点科研基地（中国建筑设计研究院）和扬州市文物管理委员会共同主办的“大地与水：景观美的认知”国际学术研讨会于11月24日在扬州落下帷幕。国家文物局局长单霁翔出席会议并作主题报告，扬州市副市长董玉海出席会议并致辞。

为期两天的研讨会先后由国际古迹遗址理事会副主席郭旃、中国建筑设计研究院历史研究所所长陈同滨、ICOMOS景观委员会主席Monica Luengo和英国ICOMOS秘书长Susan Denyer主持，菲律宾ICOMOS主席Augusto Villalon、中国文化遗产研究院规划设计研究所副所长张谨、澳大利亚文化遗产专家Juliet Ramsay、北京公园管理中心主任高大伟、韩国ICOMOS主席李相海和扬州市文物局局长顾凤等专家学者相继作了发言。同济大学建筑城规学院院长助理韩锋、北京大学城市与环境学院暨北京大学世界遗产研究中心教授阎维民等20多位国内外文化景观专家应邀出席会议，并就“大地与水”这一新兴热点话题共同探寻新的认识 and 方向，研讨景观美的发现和 保护。会议期间，专家们对保障河景观、个园、何园、东关古渡、高邮孟城驿等作了实地考察。

会上，单霁翔作了题为《文化景观遗产——天地古今之杰作》的主题报告，其指出当前全球仍有大量未受到足够关注的文化景观遗产资源，对于如今快速变化的世界而言，文化景观遗产的保护具有抢救性质。扬州市文物局局长顾凤在《保障河的故事——一幅奇妙的卷轴风景画的诞生》报告中展示了扬州这一文化名城的历史脉络以及保障河景观的发展过程、审美特征、遗产价值。其指出，扬州保障河景观是城市聚落营建与水体利用充分结合的杰出范例。保障河景观在形成和发展过程中，始终兼具生态、运输、城防、游赏多种功能，与扬州城市发展和人居环境建设存在紧密的联系，同时在不同阶段有所侧重，是人与自然和谐互动的典范。

The International Symposium on “Land and Water: Perception of Landscape Beauty” was concluded in Yangzhou on November 24, 2010. It was commissioned by ICOMOS China, and co-organized by Key Scientific Research Base of the Conservation Planning for Cultural Heritage of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage (China Architecture Design and Research Group) and Yangzhou Municipal Administration Commission of Cultural

Heritage. Mr. SHAN Jixiang, Director of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, delivered a keynote speech and Mr. DONG Yuhai, Vice Mayor of Yangzhou, made an address on the opening ceremony.

The two-day meeting was hosted by GUO Zhan, Vice President of ICOMOS, CHEN Tongbin, Director of Historical Research Institute of China Architecture Design and Research Group, Monica LUENGO, President of ICOMOS Landscape Committee, and Susan DENYER, Secretary-General of ICOMOS-UK. Augusto VILLALON, President of ICOMOS-Philippines, ZHANG Jin, Deputy Director of Planning and Design Institute of Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage, Juliet RAMSAY, Australian Cultural Heritage Specialist, GAO Dawei, Director of Beijing Municipal Administration Centre of Parks, LI Xianghai, President of ICOMOS-Korea, and GU Feng, Director of Yangzhou Municipal Cultural Bureau gave their presentations respectively and held extensive discussions. More than 20 experts from home and abroad attended this event, including HAN Feng, Assistant to the Dean of College of Architecture and Urban Planning Tongji University, and QUE Weimin, Professor from the College of Urban and Environment Science Peking University and World Heritage Research Centre Peking University. They gathered together to seek new understanding and orientation on the emerging and important topic of “Land and Water” and discuss ways of perception and conservation of landscape beauty. During the symposium, participants also visited the historic sites, including the Baozhang River, Ge Garden, He Garden, Dongguan Ferries, Mengchengyi in Gaoyou City.

Mr. SHAN Jixiang delivered a keynote speech on “Cultural Landscape: Masterpiece of Time and Space”, and indicated that there were a large number of cultural landscapes without much attention. Cultural landscape requires urgent conservation in the rapidly changing world. Mr. GU Feng gave the report on “Story of the Baozhang River: Emergence of a Magical Landscape Scroll”, and he showed the historical context of Yangzhou city and the development process, aesthetic characteristics and heritage value of the landscape of the Baozhang River. He pointed out that the Baozhang River is an outstanding example of combining urban cluster construction and water use. In its formation and development, it persisted in the integrity of multiple functions of ecology, transportation, city defense and tourism, and was closely related to urban development and residential environment construction, and focused on different points in the different stages. The Baozhang River was a model of harmonious interaction between man and nature. Through the story of the Baozhang River, Mr. GU Feng analyzed the value of the Baozhang River, which is different from West Lake, as an outcome of the Grand Canal Culture and Salt Merchants Culture.

供稿：大运河联合申报世界文化遗产办公室
Source: United Office of the Application
for World Heritage Status for the Grand
Canal



文化线路 Cultural Routes

图为成为世界遗产的第一条文化线路——圣雅克朝圣之路。

目前已经列入世界遗产的文化线路还有日本的熊野古道。中国目前正在以文化线路作为申遗主题准备的遗产地包括“丝绸之路”和“大运河”。

Photo on the page: Santiago de Compostela (the first cultural route in the world)

Kumano Kodo in Japan is also listed in World Heritage List as a cultural route. The preparation of the inscription of Chinese Silk Road and Grand Canal for World Heritage List is being done in China.

根据2008年，在加拿大魁北克召开的国际古迹遗址理事会（ICOMOS）16届大会上通过的《关于文化线路的国际古迹遗址理事会宪章》，简称为《文化线路宪章》的阐述，文化线路是指：

任何交通线路，无论是陆路、水路、还是其它类型，拥有清晰的物理界限和自身所具有的特定活力和历史功能为特征，以服务于一个特定的明确界定的目的，且必须满足以下条件：

A、它必须产生于并反映人类的相互往来和跨越较长历史时期的民族、国家、地区或大陆间的多维、持续、互惠的商品、思想、知识和价值观的相互交流；

B、它必须在时间上促进受影响文化间的交流，使它们在物质和非物质遗产上都反映出来；

C、它必须要集中在一个与其存在于历史联系和文化遗产相关联的动态系统中。

以此为研究课题的ICOMOS科学委员会为ICOMOS INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON CULTURAL ROUTES（文化线路科学委员会）。该委员会于1998年成立，总部在西班牙。其主要工作是对文化线路及其重要价值的鉴别，研究工作。同时包括对文化线路本身和其相关项目的保护与维持工作，防止文化遗产的流失。相关项目包括与所研究文化线路在文化及历史上有联系的纪念碑、建筑群、考古遗迹、文化景观等。

官方网站：<http://www.icomos-ciic.org/>

相关链接：the ICOMOS Charter on Cultural Routes（关于文化线路的国际古迹遗址理事会宪章）

According to the ICOMOS Charter on Cultural Routes, ratified by the ICOMOS 16th General Assembly in Quebec, a Cultural Route is any route of communication, be it land, water, or another type, which is physically delimited and also characterized by having its own specific and well-determined purpose, which must fulfill the following conditions:

a) It must arise from and reflect interactive movements of people as well as multi-dimensional, continuous, and reciprocal exchanges of goods, countries, regions or continents over significant periods of time;

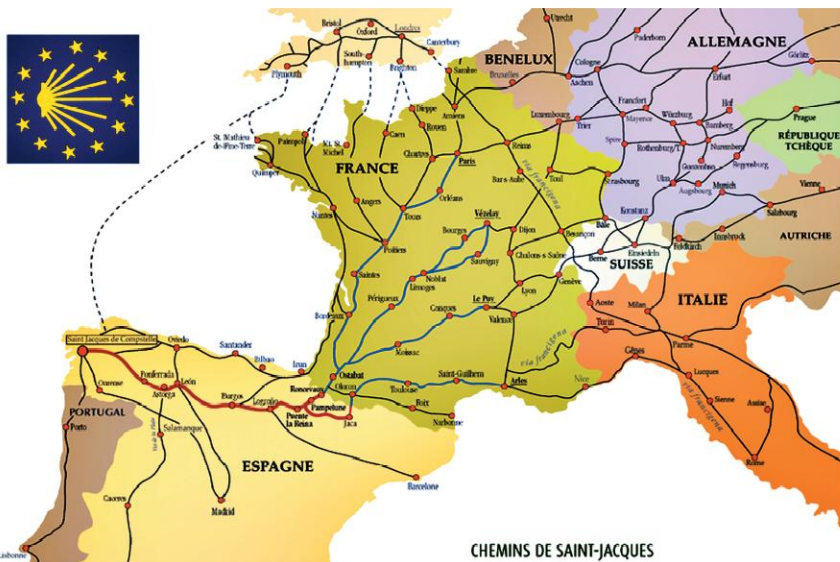
b) It must have thereby promoted a cross-fertilization of the affected cultures in space and time, as reflected both in their tangible and intangible heritage;

c) It must have integrated into a dynamic system the historic relations and cultural properties associated with its existence.

The committee which studies these cases is ICOMOS INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON CULTURAL ROUTES (CIIC). Created in 1998, its headquarters are in Spain. The objective of the Committee is to promote, consistent with the aims of ICOMOS international co-operation, the identification, study and enhancement of cultural routes and their significance in relation to their main value as a whole, and in connection with the protection, maintenance and conservation of their monuments, groups of buildings, archaeological remains, cultural landscapes and sites, as they are connected through cultural values and historical links.

Website: <http://www.icomos-ciic.org/>

Links: the ICOMOS Charter on Cultural Routes



2010年度WHITRAP (Shanghai) 工作概览

WHITRAP(Shanghai) Work Summary 2010

2010年度, WHITRAP(Shanghai) 完成了一系列研究、培训、遗产推广工作, 主要包括:

培训: 2010年9月, 由WHITRAP(Shanghai) 与ICCROM共同举办的“文化遗产管理规划”国际培训班, 共招收来自亚太地区11个国家的16名遗产地管理者。不仅借助国际专家的教学引入了文化遗产管理规划的最新理念, 同时也通过学员的报告和介绍交流了解到亚太地区众多国家的遗产管理现状和有价值研究案例。

国内培训方面, 分别于2010年6月和11月完成了两期主题为“历史城镇保护与发展”的国内培训班。

研究: WHITRAP(Shanghai)联合美国宜生公司、荷兰Urban Solutions公司, 赢得了世界银行贷款贵州支持文化和自然遗产保护项目的咨询任务投标, 将以“以社区为基础的可持续旅游”为题, 开展长达6年的研究项目, 既包括与文化和自然遗产相关的技术咨询, 也包括具体的项目实施。此外, WHITRAP(Shanghai)还组建专家团队推动“创意城市网络”研究, 对各地文化创意产业的发展进行深入探讨, 并积累了相关经验。

国际会议: 中心主办/承办了一系列国际会议, 包括“城市与文化遗产: 创新技术提升文化遗产传承”世博研讨会(2010.6)、“文明、空间和可持续发展”中法国际研讨会(2010.9)、以“遗产的可持续发展: 保护、文化旅游、新项目实践”为题的中法世博论坛及平遥会议(2010.10)、“城市中国2030: 遗产、价值与可持续发展”(2010.11)等。作为重要的国际交流途径, WHITRAP(Shanghai)主办/承办的一系列高水准国际会议充分发挥了中心在该领域内前沿的国际视角和交流平台的功能。

国际合作网络发展: WHITRAP(Shanghai)与联合国教科文组织亚太地区文化中心文化遗产保护与合作办事处(奈良)签约, 双方将在合作互利的前提下共同为推进亚太地区文化遗产做出贡献, 并积极协助UNESCO开展各类相关活动, 就定期人才交流、资源共享等事宜达成共识。

来访: 2010年5月, 应邀来华访问的UNESCO总干事伊琳娜·博科娃(Irina Bokova)女士访问了WHITRAP(Shanghai), 对中心开展的工作予以高度评价并希望中心能够进一步扩大全球范围内的合作与交流。

In 2010, WHITRAP (Shanghai) has conducted research, hosted training and organized heritage promotion programs:

Training Course

In September, 2010, the 2nd International Training Course on “Management Planning for Cultural Heritage” was held jointly by WHITRAP(Shanghai) and ICCROM. A total of 16 heritage managers from 11 countries in the Asia-Pacific region took the course, during which the invited international professionals not only brought introduced advanced ideas and concepts of management planning on cultural heritage, but also learned about the current situation of heritage management. The trainees conducted and discussed meaningful case studies, and submitted a report.

In addition, two sessions of training courses on Conservation and Development of Historic Cities and Towns that targeted domestic professionals were held in June and November, 2010 respectively.

Research

WHITRAP (Shanghai), in cooperation with Eason International Company and Urban Solutions company, won the bid of the World Bank loan for assisted consultation of the cultural and natural heritage protection program in Guizhou Province. The 6-year research undertaking, centered on the theme “Sustainable Tourism Based on Local Community”, contains not only technical consultation relating to cultural and natural heritage, but also the implementation of specific projects. In addition, WHITRAP (Shanghai) built a team of experts to promote the “Creative Cities Network” research, and to sum up the necessary experience in developing the cultural creative industry.

International Conferences

In 2010, WHITRAP (Shanghai) held and hosted a series of international conferences, including: EXPO Forum on “Cultural Heritage and Urban Regeneration” in June, International Symposium on “Civilization, Space and Sustainable Development” in September, China-France Expo Forum on “Cultural Heritage Conservation: Sustainable by Re-design” and the First Pingyao China-France Cultural Heritage Conservation Week in October, the international conference on “Urban China 2030: Heritage, Identity, and Sustainable Development” in November, etc. By helping to organize these meetings, WHITRAP (Shanghai) has given full play to its role as a platform for introducing and exchanging cutting-edge trends and knowledge in the field.

International Cooperative Projects

WHITRAP (Shanghai) and Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU Nara) have signed a three-year Memorandum. According to the Memorandum, WHITRAP (Shanghai) and ACCU (Nara) shall work together to support UNSECO activities to contribute to progress in preservation of cultural heritage of the Asia-Pacific region. Both sides reached a consensus on several items such as staff dispatching, information and materials sharing.

Communication

On May 20, 2010, Ms. Irina Bokova, Director-General of UNESCO paid a visit to WHITRAP (Shanghai) during her trip to China. She thought highly of the work carried out by the center, and hoped the institute would further expand the work into global cooperation and exchange programs.

图为“文明、空间和可持续发展”中法国际研讨会嘉宾合影

Photo on the page: International Symposium on “Civilization, Space and Sustainable Development”



伊斯坦布尔历史城区

Historical Areas of Istanbul

伊斯坦布尔横跨博斯普鲁斯海峡，位于欧洲和亚洲交接处的地理区位使其融合了东西方文明的历史。伊斯坦布尔始建于公元前667年，历史上曾作为多个帝国的首都，在东地中海扮演着十分重要的角色。

伊斯坦布尔历史城区约7平方英里，北起金角湾南至马尔马拉海，西起古城墙东到博斯普鲁斯海峡，主要包括四个保护区：考古公园与君士坦丁堡竞技场、苏莱曼尼耶清真寺和塞札特清真寺以及关联保护区、泽伊雷克清真寺（较早前用作基督教修道院）及关联保护区、伊斯坦布尔城墙及其96座塔和城门以及周边宗教建筑群。

伊斯坦布尔历史城区于1985年被联合国教科文组织列为世界文化遗产，其符合世界遗产评价标准中的(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)项，即：

标准(i)：入选的文化遗产地包括独特的历史遗迹以及享誉全球的建筑杰作，例如圣索菲亚大教堂，它是在公元532年到537年由特拉列斯的安提缪斯和米利都的伊西陀尔设计建造的。还有苏莱曼尼耶清真寺，是建筑师锡南的杰作。

标准(ii)：纵观历史，无论是在欧洲还是亚洲，这些位于市中心的历史遗迹对建筑的发展、不朽的艺术以及空间的组织都有相当大的影响。在圣索菲亚大教堂成为整个教堂界及晚些时候的清真寺的典范之前，在君士坦丁堡宫殿和教堂上的马赛克对东西方基督教艺术产生影响之前，由狄奥多西二世从公元447年起修建的作为其第二道防御工事的长6650米的城墙已成为军事建筑的典范。

标准(iii)：伊斯坦布尔是拜占庭和奥斯曼文明独一无二的见证。

标准(iv)：托普卡匹皇宫和苏莱曼尼耶清真寺以及其附属建筑（旅馆、伊斯兰教学校、医学院、图书馆、浴场、救济院、墓地等）是奥斯曼时期宫殿群和宗教建筑群的最佳实例。

世界遗产委员会评语：

伊斯坦布尔历史城区位于巴尔干与安纳托利亚、黑海与地中海之间的博斯普鲁斯半岛。两千多年来，伊斯坦布尔总是与一些重要的政治、宗教和艺术事件联系在一起。它的杰作包括古代君士坦丁堡竞技场、6世纪的圣索菲亚大教堂和16世纪的苏莱曼尼耶清真寺。伊斯坦布尔承载着拜占庭与奥斯曼文明独一无二的见证，这些遗迹现在受到了人口过盛、工业污染以及过度城市化的威胁。

The city of Istanbul spans across the Bosphorus. Its location in both Asia and Europe has given it a history of fusion between Eastern and Western civilizations. Founded in 667 BC, Istanbul remained a capital city of multiple empires and played a leading role in the East Mediterranean.

The Historical Areas of Istanbul, an area of around 7 square miles, reach from the Golden Horn in the north to the Marmara Sea in the south and from the land walls of the city in the west to the Bosphorus in the east. The main conservation areas of the World Heritage Site are divided into four distinctive main areas: the Archaeological Park and Hippodrome, Süleymaniye and Şehzade Mosques and the associated Conservation Area, Zeyrek Mosque (formerly church of the monastery of Pantokrator) and its associated Conservation Area, the Land Walls of Istanbul with their 96 towers, gates and various religious complexes which are located nearby.

The Historic Areas of Istanbul were inscribed on the World Heritage List as a Cultural Heritage Site in 1985 on the basis of criteria (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv), which are:

Criterion (i): The proposed cultural property includes unique monuments, and masterpieces of universal architecture such as St. Sophia which was built by Anthemios of Tralles and Isidoros of Milet in 532-537 and the Süleymaniye mosque, a masterpiece of Sinan architecture.

Criterion (ii): Throughout history, the monuments in the city's center have exerted considerable influence on the development of architecture, monumental arts and the organization of space, both in Europe and in Asia. Thus, the 6,650 meter territorial wall of Theodosius II with its second line of defenses, created in 447, was one of the leading references for military architecture even before St. Sophia's became a model for an entire family of churches and later mosques, and before the mosaics of the palaces and churches of Constantinople influenced Eastern and Western Christian art.

Criterion (iii): Istanbul bears unique testimony to the Byzantine and Ottoman civilizations.

Criterion (iv): The palace of Topkapı and the Süleymaniye mosque with its annexes (Caravanserai, madrasa, medical school, library, hammam, hospice, cemetery, etc.) provide the best examples of ensembles of palaces and religious complexes of the Ottoman period.

Remarks from the World Heritage Committee:

With its strategic location on the Bosphorus peninsula between the Balkans and Anatolia, the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, Istanbul has been associated with major political, religious and artistic events for more than 2,000 years. Its masterpieces include the ancient Hippodrome of Constantine, the 6th-century Hagia Sophia and the 16th-century Süleymaniye Mosque, all now under threat from population pressure, industrial pollution and uncontrolled urbanization.

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君士坦丁堡大皇宫的马赛克
Great Palace of Constantinople, mosaic



圣索菲亚大教堂
Hagia Sophia



塞札特清真寺外景
Şehzade Mosque, exterior



圣索菲亚大教堂内景
Hagia Sophia, interior



苏莱曼尼耶清真寺广场
Süleymaniye Mosque, courtyard



伊斯坦布尔城墙
Walls of Istanbul



苏莱曼尼耶清真寺内景
Süleymaniye Mosque, interior

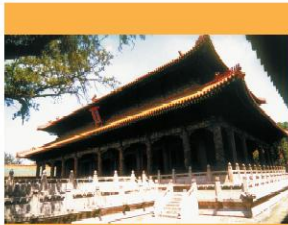
伊斯坦布尔金角湾 Istanbul Golden Horn



曲阜孔庙、孔林、孔府

Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu

曲阜孔庙、孔林、孔府
Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu



大成殿 Dacheng Hall



杏坛 Xingtian Pavilion



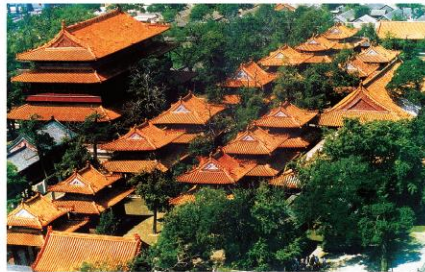
龙柱 Dragon Pole

封面：孔庙全景

图片来源：曲阜市规划局

Photo on Cover: Temple of Confucius

Source: Qufu Planning Bureau



十三碑亭 Thirteen-stele Pavilion

孔庙、孔林、孔府位于中国北部山东省的曲阜市，合称“三孔”。“三孔”是包括孔子及其后裔的宗庙、墓地 and 宅邸在内，总占地面积约3500余亩，拥有近千间建筑的庞大建筑群。

孔庙位于曲阜市南门内，是奉祀孔子的庙宇。其建筑仿皇宫之制，贯穿于1公里多长的南北中轴线上，前后九进院落，体现儒家思想“和”的特点。孔庙共有建筑100余座460余间，其内保存汉代以来历代碑刻1044块，是研究封建社会政治、经济、文化、艺术的珍贵史料。

孔林又称“至圣林”，位于曲阜城北1公里，是孔子及其后裔的家族墓地。孔林占地约2平方公里，延续使用约2500年，共计有孔氏子孙墓十余万座。林内墓冢累累、碑碣如林、石仪成群，其丰富的地上文物，对研究我国墓葬制度的沿革以及古代政治、经济、文化、风俗、书法、艺术等都有很高价值。

孔府又称“衍圣公府”，是孔子嫡长孙居住的府第。孔府始建于宋金时期（公元12~13世纪），明洪武十年（公元1377年）建府于今址，占地面积约4.9万平方米，有各类楼房厅堂共480余间。

曲阜孔庙、孔林、孔府于1994年被列入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(i)(iv)(vi)三项。

世界遗产委员会评语：

孔子是公元前6至5世纪最伟大的哲学家、政治家和教育家。孔子的庙宇、墓地和府邸位于山东省的曲阜。孔庙是公元前478年为纪念孔子而兴建的，千百年来屡毁屡建，到今天已经发展成超过100座殿堂的建筑群。孔林里不仅容纳了孔子的坟墓，而且他的后裔中，有超过10万人也葬在这里。当初小小的孔宅如今已经扩建成一个庞大显赫的府邸，整个宅院包括了152座殿堂。曲阜的古建筑群之所以具有独特的艺术和历史特色，应归功于2000多年来中国历代帝王对孔子的大力推崇。

The Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu, Shandong Province were together named as "San Kong", which covers an area of 3,500 acres, with nearly one thousand buildings.

The Temple of Confucius lies in the south gate of Qufu, enshrining Confucius. The architectures replicated the pattern of Imperial Palace. Nine courtyards expand over one thousand kilometers along the north-south central axis, representing the concept of "harmony" in Confucianism. The temple includes 100 buildings and more than 460 rooms. 1,044 tablets, the earliest dating from the Han dynasty, are preserved in it, providing valuable material for the study of politics, economics, culture and art of Chinese Feudalistic Societies.

The Cemetery of Confucius is also known as "Konglin" or the "Sacrosanct Cemetery", and is located one kilometer north of Qufu. It was used as the family cemetery of Confucius and his descendants for about 2,500 years and has tens of thousands of tombs. The cemetery covers an area of about two square kilometers. There are tombs, steles, stonework, and lofty old trees inside the cemetery. The rich relics in the cemetery have a high value for the research of the Chinese burial system, as well as the politics, economy, culture, customs, calligraphy and art in ancient China.

The Kong Family Mansion, also called the Mansion of the Duke of Yansheng, is the residential quarters of Confucius' direct descendents. It was built in phases, beginning in the Song and Jin Dynasties (12 to 13 century A.D.), and in the 10th year of Mingwu Period in the Ming Dynasty (1337 A.D.). The Mansion was built on a site covering an area of 49,000 square meters. There are more than 480 various rooms.

Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu were inscribed on the World Heritage List as a cultural heritage site in 1994 on the basis of criteria (i), (iv) and (vi).

Remarks from the World Heritage Committee:

Confucius was the greatest philosopher, politician and educator in the sixth to fifth century B.C. Confucius' temple, cemetery and mansion are located in Qufu, Shandong Province. The Confucian Temple was built in 478 B.C in his honor; it has been destroyed and rebuilt again and again during thousands of years, and has now developed into a building complex of more than 100 temples. The cemetery contains Confucius' tomb and the remains of more than 100,000 of his descendants. The small house of the Kong family developed into a gigantic aristocratic residence, of which 152 buildings remain. The Qufu complex of monuments has retained its outstanding artistic and historic character due to the devotion of successive Chinese emperors over more than 2,000 years.

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增刊

Supplement

"历史城镇保护与发展" 培训班

Training Course on
Conservation and
Development of Historic
Cities and Towns

致谢:

非常感谢以下老师对培训班做出的贡献 (按姓氏字母排序):

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课程简介

Introduction to the Course



2010年11月8日至16日, 为期10天的“历史城镇保护与发展”培训班在WHITRAP(Shanghai)举行。本期培训课程共分三个单元: 专题讲座、各地保护案例交流和案例考察研究。本期培训班秉承了WHITRAP(Shanghai)一贯坚持的培训对象跨区域跨部门、小规模授课制(15-20人)、理论与实践相结合的办学方针, 旨在推广先进遗产保护理论及实践经验的同时, 使遗产地相关部门技术官员掌握核心理论知识、相关法律法规及政策要求, 并具备相应的实际操作能力。

专题讲座: 由国内外知名遗产保护及城市规划专家主讲, 内容涵盖文化遗产保护原理及国内外最新发展动态、历史城镇的价值研究及现状分析、文化景观的保护与管理、历史城镇的可持续旅游、历史城镇的基础设施规划与建设研究、历史文化名镇名村中的文物保护、中国文化遗产保护的法规与政策、城市更新中的公众参与以及遗产建筑保护及再利用的技术等。

各地保护案例交流: 学员们通过各自所在遗产地保护经验分享, 得以更加全面深入地了解目前国内遗产保护实施的现状, 并从中获取宝贵经验及教训。学员们还就一些共通的问题进行了交流探讨, 共同探寻可行的解决办法。本期讨论热点包括城市发展和遗产保护之间的矛盾、历史城镇保护与文物保护相关法律法规的应用策略、管理体制与部门协作中存在的问题及对策、文保单位中物权法与文物保护法的矛盾等。跨区域跨部门的人员组合, 能帮助学员们跳开自身职责范畴和生活空间的局限, 拓宽思维, 从更全面、更理性的视角看问题, 发现问题的根本, 从而寻求更有效的解决之道。

案例考察研究: 为进一步加深学员对历史城镇保护规划的实践操作的理解, WHITRAP(Shanghai)精心安排了两个主题考察: 一是上海工业遗产再利用案例考察, 二是朱家角古镇案例研究。在朱家角, 学员被分为四组, 分别从“古镇的文化遗产价值和现存问题”、“古镇的基础设施改善、旅游发展及建筑保护现状”、“古镇的规划实施管理方式”三个方面进行了专题研究, 并做了案例陈述报告。

本期培训是上海中心推出的又一期针对国内文化遗产地管理者的专项培训。自2009年第一期培训班开办以来, 得到了学员的高度认可与评价, 也成为学员们工作、学习、生活以及社会关系的延伸。

Training Course on Conservation and Development of Historic Cities and Towns was held at WHITRAP (Shanghai) from November 8th to 16th, 2010. The 10-day course consisted of three parts: lectures, local case discussions and case studies. It attracted people from different departments across the country, comprising a small class of about 15-20 people. By combining theory with practice, the training course aims to popularize advanced theories and practical

experience about heritage conservation. It strives to equip technicians from heritage sites with knowledge of major principles, policies, laws and regulations relevant to management, and corresponding practical skills in the field of heritage conservation.

Lectures: Given by relevant experts in heritage conservation and planning from home and abroad, lectures covered fields like the rationale and latest domestic and international development of cultural heritage conservation. Lecturers presented a thorough analysis on the value and status quo of the research on historic cities; the protection and management of cultural landscape, the sustainable tourism in historic cities; the infrastructure planning and construction in old cities; the preservation of cultural properties in Chinese historic towns and villages; the regulations and policies concerning cultural heritage conservation in China; the public's participation in urban updating process; the various techniques concerning protection and re-utilization of heritage architecture, etc.

Local Case Discussions: By sharing practical experience from their respective heritage sites, the participants gained a more comprehensive understanding of the domestic protection situations of heritage. Furthermore, the trainees were actively involved in opinion-exchange and experience-sharing during the course, discussing common problems and seeking relevant solutions. The focus issues discussed in this course involved the contradiction between urban development and heritage protection; legal tactics related to the conservation of historic towns and cultural properties; the management scheme and the cooperation between departments at all levels; contradictory articles prescribed by Real Right Laws and Law of Protection of Cultural Relics, etc. The trans-regional and inter-departmental corporation and coordination helped the trainees break through the limitations of their personal rights and responsibilities, as well as their living spaces, to develop their abilities and grasp the essence of a problem from a more rational and overall perspective. Accordingly, a more superior solution could be found.

Case Studies: In order to provide the participants with a better understanding of the practical work of conservation and planning of historic cities and towns, WHITRAP (Shanghai) planned the elaborate field investigation of two cases: industrial heritage reuse in Shanghai and Zhujiajiao Ancient Town. In the Zhujiajiao case, trainees were divided into four groups, and were assigned specific study on the case in terms of “the value and existing problems of cultural heritage”, “the status quo of infrastructure upgrading, tourism development and architecture preservation”, and “the implementation and management of planning on the ancient town”. Each of the four groups submitted their reports by the end of the research period.

This course concludes the second session of fixed national training programs for managers working in heritage sites. It has gained high praise and popularity among its trainees, and has bridged an exchange platform of working, learning and social interaction which will strengthen the trainees' future work.

课堂互动

Classroom Interaction

学员：文化遗产和文化景观的概念区别？

教师：世界遗产有三个类别：文化遗产、自然遗产、文化和自然双遗产，文化遗产有一类叫文化景观，它要符合三个特征：由人类有意设计和建筑的景观、有机进化的景观和关联性文化景观，即文化景观同时要具备非常突出的文化和自然特征，同时它强调的是文化和自然相互作用的结果。如果一个遗产地很有文化的突出普遍价值，但和自然没有关系，或者说跟自然环境或自然条件限制没有关系，那它就是文化遗产。

Student: What is the difference between Cultural Heritage and Cultural Landscape?

Teacher: World Heritage includes three categories: Cultural Heritage, Natural Heritage and Mixed Heritage. Cultural Landscape is a category of Cultural Heritage, which must fit three characteristics: a) designed and built by humans; b) organic evolution; c) cultural relevance, that is, the Cultural Landscape must have outstanding cultural and natural features, and meanwhile, emphasize the result of interaction between culture and nature. If a heritage site owns the "cultural" OUV but has nothing to do with nature, or natural environment and conditions, it is a site of cultural heritage.

学员：原真性和真实性这两个词的区别？

教师：原真性和真实性对应的英文都是 authenticity，理论当中一般是用原真性，只有少数人坚持不用原真性。原真性是什么？就是“原生的”、“真实的”、“原状的”，比真实性要多一个概念，原真是“真实”加“原生”、“原状”、“原有”，不允许杜撰、模仿。原真性的理念是要尊重文化的多样性，要将各个时期的历史信息都完整记录下来。

Student: What is the exact word of "authenticity" in Chinese?

Teacher: In Chinese, "authenticity" has two words: Yuan Zhen Xing (meaning "original" and "authentic") and Zhen Shi Xing (meaning "true" and "credible"). In theories, the most commonly translation is Yuan Zhen Xing instead of Zhen Shi Xing. Yuan Zhen Xing means "primitive," "authentic" and "original"- no fabrication and imitation- which has wider meaning than Zhen Shi Xing. The philosophy of Yuan Zhen Xing emphasizes on respecting for the cultural diversity and recording the historical information of every period completely.

学员：某些遗产地政府为求政绩，大搞开发，保护工作困难重重，这种情况下，应如何发挥专家和舆论监督作用？

教师：谈到专家的作用，其最主要还是在专业的引导和研究方面，至于其是否能像阮仪三教授这样推动决策者对决定进行再思考，就目前中国的现状而言，还不是太现实。当前国际上有一种理论或者叫一种思考方式，即利益相关者理论，指从利益相关者角度出发，考虑每个利益团体的要求和需求，并努力达成共识和利益组合最大化，这也是现在国际遗产保护界的研究热点。遗产保护并不是某一个专业就能完成的，它必须依靠各个专业的力量和各个社会群体的声音，寻求一种利益平衡与共享，当然，这种平衡必须以保护遗产地价值为前提。

Student: Seeking political achievement, some local governments of heritage sites focus on the development but ignore the conservation. In such a case, how do the experts get involved in?

Teacher: The most important role of an expert is providing professional guidance and conducting research. In China, it is impractical for the experts to persuade the decision-makers to think their decisions over like Professor RUAN Yishan. Presently, there is a popular way of thinking, called , which takes the demands and needs of all the interest groups into account from the view of the stakeholders to achieve the consensus and maximum interests. It is a hot issue in the international field of heritage conservation. Heritage conservation demands the support of all professional fields and social groups, and seeks balance and sharing of the interests between the stakeholders. The balance, of course, must be based on the conservation of the values of heritage sites.

学员：对于历史文化名城，政府是否可以考虑经济补偿模式，让城市既能保持一定的经济增长速度，又能保持住城市的历史特性？

教师：这是一个政策机制问题，类似于生态补偿。文化遗产保护得好也应该补偿，即文化补偿。居民保护得好，那么他也可以向政府拿钱，以保障他的生活质量和收入水平，包括规划中一直探讨的容积率补偿等，这些在国外其实应用很广泛，但目前在中国却无法开展，有体制、社会等各方面原因。但这本身是一个非常好的研究方向，政府即使拿不出钱，但可以通过一些政策来实现，比如税收补偿或者其他方面的补偿，未来条件成熟时，应该制定生态补偿、文化补偿等相应政策。

Student: Is the economic compensation mode fit for the historic city to maintain its proper economic growth rate and historic characteristics?

Teacher: It's a policy mechanism problem, similar to ecological compensation. The conservation of cultural heritage, if well done, should gain the compensations from the government, namely cultural compensation. If the residents make good contributions to the heritage conservation, they can also apply for the financial support from the government to improve their life quality and income. All the compensation modes including the plot ratio compensation in the planning field have been already widely used abroad but are difficult to implement in China due to systemic social reasons. However, the compensation mode in itself is a good point of research orientation. If the economic compensation is hard to realize, governments can explore other compensation modes though policies such as revenue compensation. In the future, the policies related to the ecological compensation and cultural compensation should be made if conditions permit.

朱家角案例总结

Case Study in Zhu Jiajiao



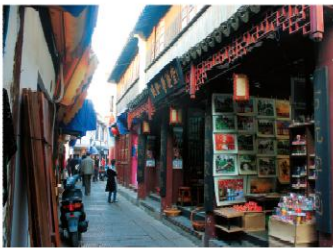
报告主题：新市镇建设与古镇保护兼顾模式的范例——对“朱家角模式”的思考

小组成员：张镇西、阮少茜、张龙飞

主要观点：朱家角古镇保护与其积极的文化导入一样，对土地开发及土地价值提升具有重要意义。而新市镇建设是战略目标，也是朱家角模式的核心，“以点带面”的土地开发策略，正是以古镇保护为基础，获取周边土地开发价值，在投资预期中找到理想赢利点并部分返还到保护工作中。朱家角古镇保护策略下的土地开发和旅游开发相结合的尺度是历史城镇保护中级阶段的范例。

Theme: Zhujiajiao Mode of Development: A Paradigm of New Township Construction Integrating with Ancient Town Conservation
Members: Zhang Zhenxi, Ruan Shaoqian, Zhang Longfei

Arguments: The protection mode of Zhujiajiao ancient town, as well as its culture introduction strategy, plays a very positive role in promoting the value and the development of the land. As the strategic goal, the new township construction is the entire mode centered. The development strategy of “from an individual point to the whole area” based on the protection of the ancient town, aims to harness the value of surrounding lands as the source of profit in the investment and get a portion returned to further enhance the protective work. Zhujiajiao’s protection strategy, which takes account of both land exploitation and tourism development, serves as a paradigm of secondary-phase conservation of historic cities and towns.



报告主题：朱家角的旅游发展有待进一步规划

小组成员：于秀丽、鲍少基、郑兵、张雪林

主要观点：朱家角古镇服务功能、旅游管理等还有待加强，旅游开发过于商业化，文化内涵逐渐被淡化，建议政府逐步加强和完善旅游服务功能，加大管理力度，细化政策条例，降低商业网点密度、通过文化复兴或导入等途径提升古镇文化内涵。

Theme: The Tourism in Zhujiajiao Needs to Be Improved
Members: Yu Xiuli, Bao Shaoji, Zheng Bing, Zhang Xuelin

Arguments: The service infrastructure and the tourist management capability in Zhujiajiao need to be improved. It is highly recommended that the local administration pays particular attention to an over-commercialization tendency in its development that has overshadowed the original glamorous culture. The local culture of ancient towns could be highlighted by improving the service function and management, setting clear-cut policies and regulations, scattering stores and shops, and introducing other cultural revival strategies, etc.



报告主题：从交通的角度探索朱家角古镇的保护与发展

小组成员：曾纯净、罗蓉辉、王显璞

主要观点：以水上工具为主的交通在朱家角历史记忆的延续和古镇特色的传承上有着重要地位。通过古镇与新镇交通系统的整合，逐步将低端的、非古镇特色的商业外迁至新镇，以恢复古镇水乡交通历史风貌。通过整合全镇交通系统、区分功能的交通分离、交通配套服务的完善等方式优化古镇交通。依托便捷一体化的交通支撑新老古镇功能分离，还原古镇恬静、悠闲的生活场景。

Theme: The Study on Zhujiajiao Case: From the Perspective of Transportation

Members: Zeng Chunjing, Luo Ronghui, Wang Xianpu

Arguments: Boats, vessels, and other water vehicles have been of great import in the continuity of its ancient town characteristics. Through the integration of the transportation network that links the old and the new town, the commodity networks incompatible with the local cultural atmosphere are gradually moved outward so as to recover the original landscape of the ancient town in the history. The traffic situation has been optimized by such types of transportation integration, as separating different transportation sections according to their functions, and improving the related facilities, etc. The isolation of the new and the old town depending on this well-developed transportation network enables a quiet and relaxed way of life in the old town.



报告主题：走马观花——看朱家角古镇基础设施建设

小组成员：彭银、于宏伟、刘亮、周丽娜

主要观点：朱家角古镇在道路交通、能源设施、给排水设施、邮电通信设施、环保设施、消防设施等基础设施建设方面仍待加强。以人为本是设计之根本，古镇基础设施建设应在满足居民日常生活需求的前提下，尽量从材料、样式、技术、景观设计等方面着手，使之与古镇风貌相协调。

Theme: A Scan of The Infrastructure of Zhujiajiao Ancient Town
Members: Peng Yin, Yu Hongwei, Liu Liang, Zhou Lina

Arguments: The infrastructures of Zhujiajiao ancient town, such as the facilities for traffic, power, drainage, communications, environmental protection and fire control, need improving. While giving priority to meet the daily needs of local residents, the designers should also give consideration to its material, form, technology and its visual compatibility with the entire landscape so as to keep the whole picture in harmony.

学员的话

Participants' Remarks

建议中心利用专业优势和专家优势,开展全社会或是特殊人群的义务培训及遗产知识普及活动,让更多人了解历史城镇保护的意义和价值。

We hope WHITRAP can take the advantage of professional knowledge and scholarly materials, launching voluntary training activities in order to make popularize and make accessible the value and importance of conservation of historic towns.



罗蓉晖 LUO Ronghui



鲍少基 Bao Shaoji

非常好,有理论教学有参观学习,使所学知识容易接受,也希望今后多引入一些国内外成功案例以借鉴。

Excellent! Theory teaching with visit-study made content much easier to internalize. We hope there will be more cases on domestic and international experiences.



周丽娜 ZHOU Lina



王显璞 WANG Xianpu



于秀丽 YU Xiuli



张龙飞 ZHANG Longfei



彭银 PENG Yin



曾纯净 ZENG Chunjing



阮少茜 RUAN Shaoqian

上海与小城镇有着外部环境和背景差异,在实地考察和案例研究中,加入经验借鉴方面的探索。

Shanghai and small towns have inherent differences in external environment and histories, and thus in field work and case study, consulting investigative experience proved useful.



仲滨帆 ZHONG Minfan



张雪林 ZHANG Xuelin



凌刚强 LING Gangqiang



于宏伟 YU Hongwei

课程内容设置不错,主题明确,层次分明,信息量大,教师授课认真。

The course content was favorable, with clear subjects, straightforward arrangement and relevant information. Furthermore, the lecturers were truly dedicated.

建议今后课程中多增加一些遗产保护给城市经济发展做出贡献的成功案例,让我们能从中吸取经验,更好地说服城市管理者为加强保护提供支持。

We hope there can be more successful cases on heritage conservation which benefit the development of urban economy, from which we can learn. We hope to convince urban authorities to provide more powerful support.



郑兵 ZHENG Bing



陆勇伟 LU Yongwei

与历史城镇保护规划相关的各个层面都有安排课程,且每位教师都有自己的观点和经验,值得借鉴,各地交流与案例研究也颇有收获。

There were courses on diverse elements of the conservation and planning of historic towns. Each teacher shared his or her unique comments and experiences, which were quite valuable for us to learn from. Communication between different locations and case studies also helped significantly.



刘亮 LIU Liang



张镇西 ZHANG Zhenxi