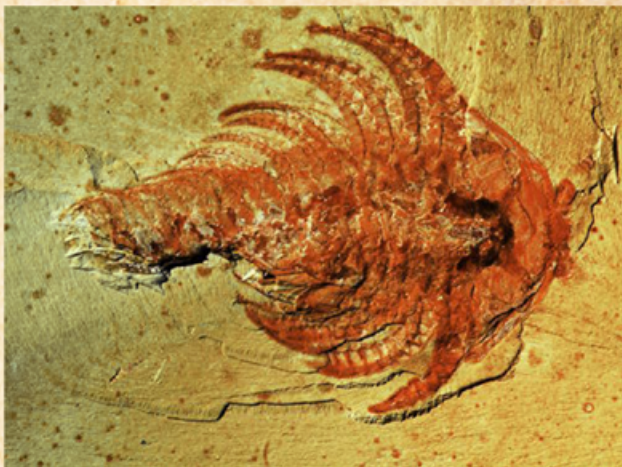
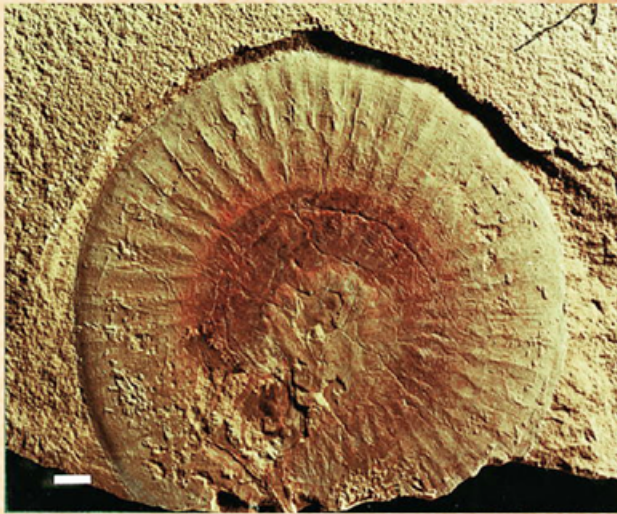


NEWSLETTER



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



No.24 · March 2013

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中国传统戏场建筑研讨会在我中心举行 / 我中心 2012 年度工作会议在苏州召开

Chinese Traditional Theatrical Buildings Symposium Held in WHITRAP Shanghai / 2012 WHITRAP Annual Work Meeting Held in Suzhou

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WHITRAP Shanghai Attended the Expert Meeting on Researching the Historic Urban Landscape in UK / International Conference 2012 “Human Resources Development for the Transmission of Traditional Skills: Building Decoration with a Focus around Painting and Colouring” Held in Nara, Japan / The Roundtable on “The Present Situation of Cultural Landscapes and Related Heritage Systems – from ‘Category’ to ‘Approach?’” Held in Tokyo, Japan / National Joint Meeting of UNESCO Category 2 Centers held in Beijing

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The 4th 4C5M Studio Conference: City Development, Preservation, and Hospitality, Call for Papers / 2013 Sino-French International Symposium on Rural Cultural Heritage: Community Development in the Conservation and Transmission / 2013 International Conference on Sustainable Building Restoration and Revitalisation

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United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



World Heritage
Convention



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

联合国教育、
科学及文化组织

世界遗产
公约

亚太地区世界遗产
培训与研究中心

联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究
中心（以下简称 WHITRAP）是联合国教科文组织的二
类国际机构，是在发展中国家建立的第一个遗产保护领
域的此类机构。它服务于亚太地区《世界遗产公约》缔
约国及其他联合国教科文组织成员国，致力于亚太地区
世界遗产的保护与发展。

WHITRAP 由北京、上海、苏州三个中心构成，其中，
上海中心（同济大学承办）主要负责文化遗产保护相关
项目，包括城镇、村落保护与可持续发展、建筑 / 建筑
群 / 建筑遗址保护以及文化景观保护等；北京中心（北
京大学承办）主要负责自然遗产保护、考古发掘以及文
化景观管理；苏州中心（苏州市政府承办）主要负责职
业技术人才培训和以遗产地管理和修复技术为主的研究
活动。

The World Heritage Training and Research Institute
for the Asia and Pacific Region (WHITRAP) is a Cat-
egory II institute under the auspices of UNESCO. It
was the first international organization in the field
of world heritage to be established in a develop-
ing country. Mandated by the States Parties of the
World Heritage Convention and other States Parties
of UNESCO, the institute was founded to promote
the conservation and development of World Heri-
tage in Asia and Pacific Region.

WHITRAP has three branches: one in Beijing, anoth-
er Shanghai, and the third in Suzhou.

The Shanghai Centre at Tongji University focuses
on the conservation of cultural heritage, such as
the sustainable development of ancient towns and
villages, architectural sites, architectural complexes,
and cultural landscapes.

The Beijing Centre at Peking University is in charge
of natural heritage conservation, archaeological
excavation, and management of the sites' cultural
landscape.

The Suzhou Centre, hosted by Suzhou Municipal
Government, provides technical training and re-
searches site management methods and restoration
techniques.



中国传统戏场建筑研讨会在我中心举行

Chinese Traditional Theatrical Buildings Symposium Held in WHITRAP Shanghai

撰文 / 李燕宁 Editor / Li Yanning

2012年12月21日至22日，我中心举办了“中国传统戏场建筑研讨会”，同济大学副校长伍江、建筑与城市规划学院院长吴长福、我上海中心主任周俭出席会议开幕式并致辞。同济大学教授王季卿、阮仪三，美国圣地亚哥加州大学教授程贞一、台湾大学教授曾永义、上海师范大学教授翁敏华、中国传媒大学教授周华斌、山西师范大学教授冯俊杰等从各自专业领域，围绕传统戏台研究作了主题报告。

此次研讨会旨在交流与传统戏场建筑相关的研究经验，它从不同学科视角出发，对这项遗存于全国，数以千计的大量不可移动的文化遗产，如何进行整理、保护、继承、发扬；从建筑技术方面提出的问题进行交流；以及探讨了在建设现代化戏曲演艺建筑时，如何融汇值得继承的传统元素问题。会议期间，我中心同期举办了“宁海古戏台图片展”，并邀请宁海市绍兴市的三个县级基层文管单位与会上交流古戏台保护经验。

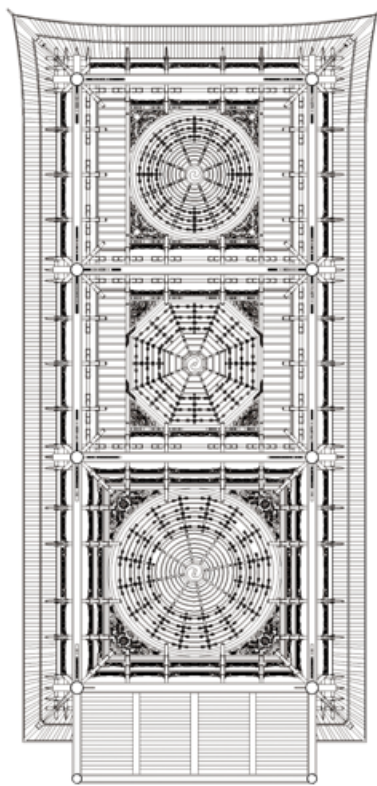
与会专家认为，这次跨学科的学术研讨会，对于建立不同学科间的交流、扩展知识面和跨学科研究颇具意义，并确定于会后出版大会论文集，进一步扩大交流范围，为后期的相关研究奠定平台基础。

Chinese Traditional Theatrical Buildings Symposium was held by WHITRAP Shanghai on December 21st and 22nd, 2012. Wu Jiang, Vice-president of Tongji University, Wu Changfu, Dean of College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Zhou Jian, Director of WHITRAP Shanghai attended the opening ceremony and made speeches. Professor Wang Jiqing and Ruan Yisan from Tongji University, Professor Cheng Zhenyi from University of California, San Diego, Professor Zeng Yongyi from National Taiwan University, Professor Weng Minhua from Shanghai Normal University, Professor Zhou Huabin from Communication University of China, Professor Feng Junjie from Shanxi Normal University and other participants made keynote speeches on the theme of theatrical buildings in their special areas.

The symposium aims to promote exchanges and sharing of experience on traditional theatrical building research in China. The meeting discussed from different disciplinary perspectives on the means of identification, protection and transmission of these buildings thousands of which have been registered as immovable historical and cultural heritage around China, especially the integration of its traditional elements into modern theatrical constructions. Meanwhile a photo exhibition on theatrical buildings in Ninghai was held. Representatives from three heritage protection authorities in Ninghai City were invited to share experience

during the meeting.

The participants have agreed that this inter-disciplinary seminar could be significant for exchanges between different areas and expansion of research, and to publish a paper volume after the meeting for further research in the future.



崇兴庙古戏台三连贯藻井
Three-caisso of Chongxing Temple stage



浙江宁海古戏台特色概述

结构精巧、装饰华丽是江南传统戏台的特色，而宁海古戏台更是江南传统戏台建筑中的佼佼者。在类型上，宁海古戏台以宗祠戏台、庙宇戏台为主，其代表为崇兴庙戏台、乔胡胡氏宗祠戏台、下浦魏氏宗祠戏台、城隍庙戏台等。这些戏台包含了主台、后台、看楼及藻井等要素，其中部分戏台建筑纵向排列三个或二个不同形式的藻井，为宁海极具特色的戏台建筑风格。戏台建筑的藻井不仅在声学上对戏曲演唱具有积极意义，而且在装饰上具有很强的艺术效果，纵列多个藻井的建筑形式，为国内所罕见，具有极高的文物价值。在建筑施工时，引入竞争机制，由两队工匠沿中轴线分头施工，当地称为“劈作做”，是一种颇为罕见的做法。

Characters of Ancient Theatrical Buildings in Ninghai, Zhejiang Province

With its exquisite structure and magnificent decoration, theatrical buildings in Ninghai stand out as a representative among those in the region of south Yangtze River. With ancestral hall stage and temple stage as its main types, they are represented by Chongxing Temple Stage, Qiaohuhushi Ancestral Hall Stage, Xiapuweishi Ancestral Hall Stage, Chenghuang Temple Stage, etc. The buildings consist of main stage, back stage, auditorium and caisson, some of which are most characterized by three or two different forms of the latter in a row. In addition to its acoustic functions, these caissons, one-by-one aligned, also

act as artistic decorations with very significant values. A competition mechanism was introduced in construction process, which is named as "Pi Zuo Zuo", a very rare procedure featuring two teams of craftsmen working separately along the central axis of the building.



乔胡胡氏宗祠古戏台
Qiaohuhushi Ancestral Hall Stage

我中心 2012 年度工作会议在苏州召开

2012 WHITRAP Annual Work Meeting Held in Suzhou

编辑 / 曹凤娇 Editor / Cao Fengjiao

2012年12月27日，亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心年度工作会议在苏州召开。会议由中心轮值秘书处秘书长周俭主持，中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会秘书长杜越、苏州市园林和绿化管理局副局长杨辉、中心轮值秘书处副秘书长李昕、亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（苏州）主任薛志坚、亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（上海）常务副主任陆伟等相关人员参加了会议。本次会议全面总结了2012年度各中心主要工作，并就轮值秘书处与各中心未来工作计划作了深入交流与探讨。



On December 27th 2012, the 2012 WHITRAP Annual Work Meeting was held in Suzhou. Zhou Jian, Secretary-general of WHITRAP Rotating Secretariat, chaired the meeting; Mr. Du Yue, Secretary-general of Chinese National Commission for UNESCO,

Yang Hui, Deputy Director, Suzhou Gardens and Landscaping Administration Bureau, Li Xin, Deputy Secretary-general of WHITRAP Rotating Secretariat, Xue Zhijian, Director of WHITRAP Suzhou, Lu Wei, Executive Vice Director of WHITRAP Shanghai and other relevant staff attended the meeting. The meeting summarized major works in 2012 and discussed on the work plan of Secretariat and each branch in near future.

焦点新闻

In Focus

我中心出席英国城市历史景观研究专家会议

2012年10月26日至27日,在《1972年世界遗产公约》四十周年之际,世界遗产中心、杜伦大学中世纪和文艺复兴研究院(IMRS)和文化遗产伦理学中心(CECH)在其高等研究院(IAS)的协助,以及杜勒姆世界遗产地有关部门和 UNESCO 荷兰信托资金的赞助下,在英国达勒姆举办了英国城市历史景观研究专家会议。

本次会议对国内外团体在遗产立法、保护、管理和推广方面的作用做了评估。鉴于达勒姆遗产地所具有的物质和非物质价值,本次会议评估了道德伦理的作用、管理方面的困难以及保护文化和自然遗产所带来的益处。我中心副主任 Ron van Oers 博士在 26 日晚作了主题演讲,描述了城市历史景观的研究议程。(编撰/翟莺)



WHITRAP Shanghai Attended the Expert Meeting on Researching the Historic Urban Landscape in UK

From October 26th to 27th 2012, the Expert Meeting was organized by the World Heritage Centre and Durham University's Institute of Medieval and Renaissance Studies (IMRS) and the Centre for the Ethics of Cultural Heritage (CECH), in collaboration with the Institute of Advanced Studies (IAS), as part of the 40th Anniversary of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, with sponsorship from the Durham World Heritage Site authorities and the Netherlands Funds-in-Trust at UNESCO.

The meeting focused on the World Heritage site of Durham Castle and Cathedral, which is acknowledged as the largest and finest example of Norman architecture in England, assessing the role of national and in-

ternational bodies in the legislation, protection, stewardship and promotion of heritage. Given the strong combination of tangible and intangible values that Durham's site accommodates, the meeting appraised the ethical imperatives and difficulties of stewardship, as well as the benefits of cultural and natural heritage conservation.

During the evening of the 26th, a keynote lecture was given by Dr. Ron van Oers, the Vice Director of WHITRAP Shanghai, outlining a comprehensive research agenda for the Historic Urban Landscape. (Editor/Qu Ying)

2012 “传统技术传承人才培养——建筑装饰之壁画及彩漆”国际会议在日本奈良举行

2012 年 11 月 27 日至 29 日, 2012 “传统技术传承人才培养——建筑装饰之壁画及彩漆”国际会议在日本奈良圆满结束。本次会议由 ACCU Nara、我上海中心 (WHITRAP Shanghai)、ICCROM、日本国际古迹遗址理事会、奈良县政府和奈良市政府等共同举办。

本届会议是“传统技术传承人才培养”系列会议的第三期也是最后一期。主题为遗产建筑的壁画及彩漆等建筑装饰的修复。此外,会议还就传统建筑修复方面传统技艺和材料的传承,即专业保护人员的培养和传统修复材料的获取进行了全面的探讨。作为会议的主办方之一,我中心主任周俭先生参与了讨论环节。建筑保护实验室的戴仕炳教授做了题为“摩崖石刻传统与现代描绘工艺——以世界文化遗产武夷山为例”的主题演讲。会议期间,我中心还与 ACCU 奈良就今后三年系列会议的主题进行了深入会谈。(编辑/翟莺)



International Conference 2012 “Human Resources Development for the Transmission of Traditional Skills: Building Decoration with a Focus around Painting and Colouring” Held in Nara, Japan

From November 27th to 29th 2012, the International Conference 2012 “Human Resources Development for the Transmission of Traditional Skills: Building Decoration with a Focus around Painting and Coloring” was successfully held in Nara, Japan. This conference was jointly organized by the Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU Nara); WHITRAP Shanghai in co-operation with ICCROM, the JAPAN ICOMOS National Committee, and Nara prefectural government and Nara municipality.

International Conference 2012 is the third and last in a series. This year, we took the restoration of decorations such as painting and coloring of the heritage building as a sub-theme. In addition, for the purpose of transmission of traditional skills and materials that are necessary for restoration of traditional heritage buildings, topics like how to develop conservation professionals with traditional skills and how to secure traditional materials for repair work were discussed at the conference. As one of the main organizers, Professor Zhou Jian, the director of WHITRAP Shanghai, participated in the general discussion. Professor Dai Shibing from Architecture Conservation Laboratory, Tongji University made a keynote speech on the theme of “Traditional and modern coloring of stone inscription in China: an example from World Heritage Wuyishan, PR China”. WHITRAP Shanghai also carried on in-depth discussions with ACCU Nara about conference topics for the next three years. (Editor/Qu Ying)

“文化景观及相关遗产系统的现状：从‘分类’到‘方法’？”研讨会在日本东京举行

2013年3月20日至24日，由筑波大学综合人类科学研究生院世界遗产研究项目主办的“文化景观及相关遗产系统：从‘分类’到‘方法’？”圆桌研讨会在日本东京举行。该研讨会旨在让国际和日本的专家分享文化景观的保护和管理领域的经验和知识，从各种讨论、活动和方法中互相学习。会议期间，参会专家对日本世界遗产地白乡和五箇山进行了考察。我上海中心副主任 Ron van Oers 博士应邀出席会议，并就城市历史景观（HUL）的概念及其和文化景观的关系做了演讲。通过世界遗产研究项目，筑波大学和我中心将共同探索双方未来在研究和教育方面的合作可能性。（编辑 / 裴洁婷）



The Roundtable on “The Present Situation of Cultural Landscapes and Related Heritage Systems – from ‘Category’ to ‘Approach’?” Held in Tokyo, Japan

From March 20th to 24th 2013, the Roundtable on “The present situation of Cultural Landscapes and related heritage systems – from ‘category’ to ‘approach’?” was organized by World Heritage Studies, Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences, University of Tsukuba in Tokyo. The seminar aims to exchange knowledge and experiences in Cultural Landscapes’ conservation and management between international and Japanese experts, and for Japanese experts to learn from recent discussions, activities and approaches outside of their country, followed by a two-day working visit to Shirakawa-go and Gokayama World Heritage Sites. Dr. Ron van Oers, Deputy Director of WHITRAP Shanghai was invited to explain and clarify the concept of the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) and its relationship to Cultural Landscapes (CL). Tsukuba University and WHITRAP, through the World Heritage Studies programme, will explore the possibilities for future cooperation in research and education activities in World Heritage. (Editor/ Pei Jieting)

联合国教科文组织二类中心联席会议在京举行

2013年1月11日，联合国教科文组织二类中心联席会议在京举行。来自中国教科文全委会、国内七个二类中心及两个筹建中二类中心的代表出席会议。会议由教科文全国委员会秘书长杜越主持，各中心代表介绍了各自2012年的工作成绩及2013年的工作计划，随后与会代表就如何加强二类中心建设进行了深入讨论。我中心副主任李昕博士出席了会议，对有关工作进行了汇报并进一步加强了与有关中心的合作关系。

（编辑 / 李昕）



National Joint Meeting of UNESCO Category 2 Centers held in Beijing

On January 11th 2013, the Joint Meeting of Category 2 Centers under the auspices of UNESCO in China was held in Beijing. Representatives from Chinese National Commission for UNESCO and Category 2 Centers including 7 established and another 2 nominated ones, attended the meeting. Mr. Du Yue, Secretary-general of Chinese National Commission chaired the meeting, and each center made a work report and plan for 2013 and discussed on the capacity building of category 2 centers. The Deputy Director Li Xin of WHITRAP Shanghai clida report in the meeting and strengthen cooperation with other intitutes.

(Editor/Li Xin)

第27届中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会会议在京举行

2012年12月3日，第27届中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会会议在京举行，我中心副主任李昕博士及近百位来自全国各地教科文组织有合作单位的代表出席！会议由中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会副秘书长秦昌威主持。中国联合国教科文组织

全国委员会秘书长杜越首先介绍了2012年我国在各领域与教科文组织的有关合作情况以及未来合作设想，随后来自海洋和文化遗产的专家分别作了专题报告，最后与会代表就与教科文组织有关问题进行了自由讨论与交流。（编撰 / 李昕）



The 27th Session of Chinese National Commission for UNESCO held in Beijing

On December 3rd 2012, the 27th Session of Chinese National Commission for UNESCO was held in Beijing. Hundreds of representatives from partner institutes of UNESCO and Doctor Li Xin, on behalf of WHITRAP Shanghai, attended the meeting. Chaired by Mr. Qin Changwei, the Vice Secretary-General of National Commission, the meeting started with introduction to the work done by Chinese partners of UNESCO in all related areas by Secretary-General Mr. Du Yue. Then experts on ocean and culture heritage respectively made a special report and all participants had in-depth discussions on the issues of UNESCO. (Editor/Li Xin)

世界文化景观国际峰会暨国际文化景观科学委员会年会在杭州召开

2012年10月25日至28日，由杭州市人民政府、国际文化景观科学委员会、中国古迹遗址保护协会主办，杭州西湖风景名胜区政府（杭州市园林文物局）、杭州国际城市学研究中心（世界遗产保护杭州研究中心）、余杭区人民政府、杭州良渚遗址管理区管委会承办的世界文化景观国际峰会暨国际文化景观科学委员会年会在杭州召开。大会围绕“历史城市景观和乡村文化景观管理战略”这一主题，着重就历史城市景观的概念、视野及机遇，历史城市景观的保护，乡村文化景观的保护等内容进行了研讨。会议期间，还举行



了“世界遗产保护杭州研究中心”揭牌仪式并成立了“历史城市景观保护联盟”，同时发表了《ICOMOS-IFLA 国际文化景观科学委员会历史城市景观和乡村景观以及其相关遗产价值杭州宣言》和《历史城市景观保护联盟杭州宣言》，在国内外产生了较大影响。

(来源 / 世界遗产保护杭州研究中心)

International Symposium on World Heritage Cultural Landscape and ICOMOS-IFLA ISC on Cultural Landscapes Annual Meeting Held in Hangzhou

From October 25th to 28th 2012, International Symposium on World Heritage Cultural Landscape and ICOMOS-IFLA ISC on Cultural Landscapes Annual Meeting Held in Hangzhou.

The International Symposium on World Heritage Cultural Landscape and ICOMOS-IFLA ISC on Cultural Landscapes Annual Meeting was held in Hangzhou on October 25th to 28th 2012. It was organized by the Hangzhou Municipal Government, ICOMOS-IFLA International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes and Chinese Commission for the International Council on Monuments and Sites. The event was hosted by Management Committee of Hangzhou West Lake Scenic Area (Municipal Bureau of Gardens and Cultural Relics), Hangzhou International City Study Research Center (World Heritage Conservation Hangzhou Research Center), People's Government of Yuhang District and Hangzhou Liangzhu Ruins Administrative District Management Committee.

The theme for the conference is “Historic Urban Landscape and Rural Cultural Landscape Management Strategy”, which focuses on the concept, vision and opportunity of Historic Urban Landscape as well as conservation of rural cultural landscape etc., in particular the new conservation ideas and practices brought

by the Recommendation adopted by UNESCO in 2011 on the theme. The inaugural ceremony for “World Heritage Conservation Hangzhou Research Center” was held during the meeting and the “Union for Conservation of Historic Urban Landscape” was set up. Meanwhile two declarations were released by ICOMOS-IFLA ISC and the Union, which have wide influence among the international community.

(Source/World Heritage Conservation Hangzhou Research Center)

以自然为基础的生态文明宣传教育圆桌座谈会在京召开

2012年12月20日，在北京召开了“以自然为基础的生态文明宣传教育圆桌座谈会”。前不久刚刚当选为世界自然保护联盟 (IUCN) 主席的章新胜先生作了开幕致辞，IUCN 教育与宣导委员会 (CEC) 主席与我国十几位生态保护领域的政府代表、专家和学者就生态环境保护教育问题进行了交流，会上讨论了如何改变群众的消费习惯和产品生产方式？如何更有效地向大众阐述我国的环境教育理念和需求？如何让更多人为生态环境保护出力？与会者就共同为保护教育建言献策。我中心常务副主任陆伟女士参加了此次座谈会。(编撰 / 陆伟)

Nature Based Ecological Civilization Education and Communications

On December 20th 2012, IUCN China organized a roundtable seminar on Nature Based Ecological Civilization Education and Communications. The newly-elected President Zhang Xinsong made a speech at the opening ceremony, and members from the Government, NGO and private sector were invited to share their views and experiences, challenges facing communicating nature conservation, and priorities for educating nature to decision makers. WHITRAP Shanghai also sent a representative to the meeting. How to change the consumption habits of the public and the mode of production? How to elaborate to the audiences the ideas and demands in terms of environmental education in China? And how to get more people involved in the protection of ecological environment and system?

(Editor/Lu Wei)

大运河扬州段保护与申遗进入大众化普及宣传阶段

2012年12月31日，扬州市申遗办、扬州市文物局和扬州市教育局在扬州大学附属中学联合举行《大运河扬州段保护与申遗知识读本》暨《大运河与扬州》申遗卡通折页首发仪式，向扬州广大中小学生、沿岸居民、社区市民和社会各界发放8万册《大运河扬州段保护与申遗知识读本》和5万册《大运河与扬州》申遗卡通折页。牵头城市扬州精心组织专业人员编写和发行大运河保护与申遗的通俗读物，在运河沿线是开先河之举，此举标志着大运河扬州段保护与申遗正式进入大众化普及宣传阶段。

(来源 / 大运河联合申报世界文化遗产办公室)



The application of the Grand Canal for the World Heritage and Its Protection Entering the Stage of Public Promotion and Popularization in Yangzhou

On December 31st 2012, the launching ceremony for the Grand Canal Yangzhou Section Conservation Pamphlet and cartoon-styled foldable leaflet was held by the Yangzhou Application Office for World Heritage, the Yangzhou Municipal Administration of Cultural Relics and the Yangzhou Municipal Education Bureau in a local high school. A total of 80 thousand pamphlets and 50 thousand leaflets were given out to students and residents from local communities and all sectors of society. Yangzhou is the first city along the Grand Canal to compile popular writings by professionals on the subject, marking the application and protection work in Yangzhou officially stepping into a public promotion period.

(Source/Grand Canal Joint Application for The World Heritage Office)

我中心 2012 年度主要工作成果概览

WHITRAP Work Summary 2012

整理 / 裴洁婷 Editor / Pei Jieting

2012 年度，我中心完成了一系列研究、培训、对外合作以及遗产推广等工作，主要包含以下几个方面：

1. 培训

1.1 中新马港四地古建筑保护国际培训班

2012 年 4 月，我上海中心和苏州中心合作举办了中新马港四地古建筑保护培训班，组织了来自中国、新加坡、马来西亚和中国香港等地约二十名建筑学专家学者在上海、苏州两地交流研讨了共同关注的文化遗产古建筑保护利用问题。

1.2 第三期“历史城镇保护与发展”国内培训班

2012 年 4 月，第三期“历史城镇保护与发展”国内培训班在我上海中心开班，来自国内外 16 名学员参加了培训。本培训班结合理论授课与实践教学，旨在帮助世界文化遗产地、各级历史文化名城/名镇/名村的主管部门及相关机构的管理者及专业技术人员理解历史城镇保护的意义及目的、文化遗产保护与城市发展的关系。

1.3 亚洲地区世界遗产咨询机构培训班

2012 年 9 月，我上海中心和苏州中心在两地合作主办了“亚洲地区世界遗产咨询机构培训班”。培训课程邀请了 IUCN 以及 ICOMOS 的相关遗产保护专家进行授课，组织来自世界各地约二十名遗产保护专家学者在上海、苏州两地交流研讨了共同关注的世界遗产保护、评估、监测等问题。

1.4 第六期中国历史文化名城（镇）领导干部中法高级研修班

2012 年 9 月，贵州省文化遗产保护技术与培训考察团一行 16 人参加了第六期赴法培训。本期研修班为我上海中心特色培训课程，内容包括：乡村景观保护、文物考古与修复、博物馆（生态博物馆）建设与管理、历史街区保护、遗产地居民技能培训、传统手工艺、乡村音乐保护与传承、文化遗产管理部门设置及资金来源与运作等。

In 2012, WHITRAP has finished a series of research, overseas cooperation and heritage promotion events, mainly including following aspects:

1. Training

1.1 International Training on Historic Buildings jointly organized by mainland China, Singapore, Malaysia and Hongkong

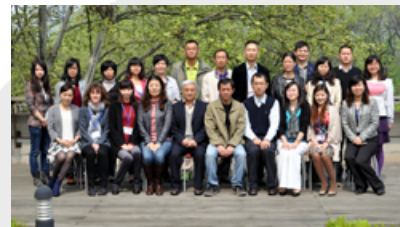
In April 2012, WHITRAP Shanghai and Suzhou offices co-organized an international training on historic buildings from four regions; mainland China, Singapore, Malaysia and Hongkong. More than 20 architecture experts and scholars from the above regions attended the training and exchanged opinions on issues of cultural heritage conservation and utilization.

1.2 The Third Training Course on Conservation and Development of Historic Cities and Towns

The third Training Course on Conservation and Development of Historic Cities and Towns was held at the WHITRAP Shanghai office on April 2012. A total of 16 domestic and foreign trainees attended the training. The course was intended to equip professionals from heritage sites, administrators and technicians from historic cities/towns/villages at all levels and relevant institutes with knowledge of both the objective of conserving historic cities and towns and the relationship between cultural heritage protection and urban development.

1.3 Advisory Bodies Regional World Heritage Workshop, Asia

In September 2012, the WHITRAP Shanghai and Suzhou branches co-organized the "Advisory Bodies Regional World Heritage Workshop, Asia." Professionals on heritage conservation from IUCN and ICOMOS were invited to give lectures at the training. More than 20 conservators and experts from heritage sites around the world attended the training and exchanged ideas and experience on issues of mutual concerns in protection, evaluation and monitoring of world heritage.



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ing and exchanged ideas and experience on issues of mutual concerns in protection, evaluation and monitoring of world heritage.

1.4 2012 Advanced Training Programme on Cultural Heritage Conservation Techniques and Management in France

In September 2012, 16 people consisting of the inspection team of Guizhou Provincial Cultural Heritage Conservation Techniques and Management Training attended

1.5 “遗产影响评估”国际培训班

2012年10月,为响应世界遗产委员会提出的能力建设需求,我中心和ICCROM共同策划并在世界遗产地丽江举办了“遗产影响评估”为主题的国际培训班,这是该主题在全球范围内的首次主题培训。来自来自哥伦比亚、中国、毛里求斯、孟加拉国、柬埔寨、也门、南非、新西兰、印度共14名学员参加了培训。

2. 研究

2.1 历史性城市景观研究

2011年11月,联合国教科文组织大会通过了《联合国教科文组织关于城市历史景观的建议书》(第36C/41号大会决议),下一个重要阶段是将此方法纳入到中国的法制制度和社会文化环境中,向城市当局提供历史性城市景观应用方面的建议和技术支持。基于此目的,同济大学和我中心发展了一个全新的特别项目,探索如何在当代中国动态的社会经济环境下,将此方法纳入到城市和空间规划之中。在实践研究方面,上海中心与杭州、济南等城市紧密合作,通过国际高端研究力量与城市案例的结合推动“历史性城市景观”研究在亚太地区研究与实践的发展,目前该合作正在顺利推进中。

2.2 亚太地区能力建设战略研究

2011年第35届世界遗产大会上,联合国教科文组织世界遗产委员会通过了《全球能力建设战略》。在此背景下,委员会建议各地区开展区域能力建设战略及相关项目,予以应对该区域针对能力建设所提出的特定需求和状况。2012年6月第36届世界遗产大会上,委员会正式通过第10A项决议,明确指出“鼓励我中心,作为联合国教科文组织二类机构,在亚太地区开展地区能力建设及其相关项目中起主导作用”。

3. 学术会议

3.1 “历史性城市景观”国际学术研讨会

2012年10月,由同济大学与我中心联合主办的首届“历史性城市景观”国际学术研讨会在上海同济大学成功举行。17位国内外知名专家学者出席会议并作主题发言,从理论与实践层面对历史性城市景观的管理进行探讨,并拟定行动计划纲要草案和研讨符合中国语境的实施方案。

3.2 “传统技术传承人才培养——建筑装饰之壁画及彩漆”国际会议

2012年11月,2012“传统技术传承人

the workshops in France. The WHITRAP Shanghai programme featured training sessions, such as rural landscape conservation, relic archaeology and restoration, museum (eco-museum) building and management, historic district preservation, skill training for local residents, traditional handicraftsmanship, conservation and inheritance of country music, cultural heritage administration setting-up and financial sources and operation, etc.

1.5 2012 International Training on Heritage Impact Assessment

As a response to the World Heritage Committee's call for the capacity building, WHITRAP, together with ICCROM, organized an International Training on Heritage Impact Assessment in the world heritage site of Lijiang. This training marks the first under the theme around the world. A total of 14 participants from 9 countries including Colombia, China, Mauritius, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Yemen, South Africa, New Zealand and India attended the training.

2. Research

2.1 Research on Historic Urban Landscape(HUL)

On November 10, 2011, UNESCO's General Conference adopted the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (General Conference Resolution 36C/41). The next important step involves the adaptation of this instrument to China's legal-institutional and socio-cultural context with provision of advice and technical assistance to city authorities regarding the application of the Historic Urban Landscape approach. To this end, a special programme is developed by Tongji University and WHITRAP in Shanghai, which explores the integration of this approach into the urban and spatial planning practices and socio-economic dynamics of the contemporary built environment in China. WHITRAP Shanghai has established close cooperation with Hangzhou and Jinan to promote the research and practice on HUL in Asia-Pacific region by building an advanced research team and pilot city programme. Currently, the cooperation are progressing smoothly.

2.2 Capacity-Building Strategy Research in the Asia-Pacific Region

The World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy was approved at the 35th Session of World Heritage Committee (COM) in 2011. The regional Capacity Building Strategy and its associated programmes were proposed by the Committee, to meet the various requirements and conditions at regional level.

In June 2012, at the 36COM, in the Decision of Item 10A (WHC-12/36.COM/10A) has officially mentioned by the Committee: Also Encourage the WHITRAP, the UNESCO Category 2 Centre, to take a lead in developing a regional capacity-building strategy and associated programmes.

3. Conference

3.1 International Conference on Historic Urban Landscapes

The first International Conference on Historic Urban Landscapes in China, which was jointly organized by Tongji University and WHITRAP Shanghai, was successfully held in October 12th and 13th. A total of 17 experts and scholars from China and abroad attended the conference and delivered important speeches. The participants engaged in an in-depth discussion on HUL approach, and developed a draft roadmap for its application in Chinese context.



3.2 International Conference 2012 “Human Resources Development for the Transmission of Traditional Skills: Building Decoration with a Focus around Painting and Coloring”

International Conference 2012 “Human Resources Development for the Transmission of Traditional Skills: Building Decoration with a Focus around Painting and Coloring” was successfully held in November in Nara, Japan. This conference was jointly organized by WHITRAP Shanghai, the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan (Bunkacho), the Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for

才培养——建筑装饰之壁画及彩漆”国际会议在日本奈良圆满结束。本次会议由上海中心和日本文化事务所、联合国教科文组织亚太文化中心(ACCU Nara)、奈良政府等机构共同举办。

3.3 中国传统戏场建筑研讨会

2012年12月,上海中心主办了“中国传统戏场建筑研讨会”。会议旨在交流与传统戏场建筑相关的研究经验。它将从不同学科视角出发,对这项遗存于全国,数以千计的大量不可移动的文化遗产,如何进行整理、保护、继承、发扬;从建筑技术方面提出的问题进行交流。明年中心计划将会议期间收到的论文整理成册并出版相关学术文集。

4. 合作交流

4.1 同济大学授予联合国教科文组织总干事·博科娃女士名誉教授颁证仪式

2012年5月,同济大学授予联合国教科文组织总干事伊琳娜·博科娃女士名誉教授颁证仪式在建筑城市规划学院举行,并就世界可持续发展、由同济大学牵头争取设立联合国教席等议题深入交换了意见,并就进一步加强双方合作达成了共识。

4.2 成立世界遗产古建筑保护联盟

2012年12月,在联合国教科文组织全国委员会的指导下,我苏州中心发起并成立了联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究古建筑保护联盟。联盟成员由从事古建筑研究、教学、保护、建设等专业工作的企事业单位,以及业内专家学者等组成,主要工作内容为整合本地区、全国及亚太地区范围内古建筑保护的各类资源,进行相关的学术活动,组织重点课题的研究和科学考察,旨在保护中国传统民族建筑、传承文化遗产、弘扬传统文化。

5. 遗产推广

5.1 开展 2011-2012 世界遗产动画片故事绘画活动评选及作品巡展

我苏州中心与中国艺术科学研究所合作开展了2011-2012世界遗产动画片故事绘画活动。此次活动以“世界遗产识别与介绍”和“世界遗产与环境保护”为主题,共收到来自近二十个省市范围内超过30000余名中小学生的绘画作品,评选出的优秀绘画作品进行了巡回展览,并精选出部分优秀作品作为青少年遗产教育的成果之一递送至巴黎联合国教科文总部。

5.2 联合国环境署第21届国际儿童环保绘画大赛

UNESCO and Nara prefectural government and Nara municipality etc.

3.3 Chinese Traditional Theatrical Buildings Symposium

Chinese Traditional Theatrical Buildings Symposium was held by WHITRAP Shanghai on December 2012. The symposium aimed to promote exchanges and sharing of experience on traditional theatrical building research in China. The meeting discussions revolved around the different disciplinary perspectives on the means of identification, protection and transmission of these buildings, thousands of which have been registered as immovable historical and cultural heritage sites around China. A paper volume is expected to be published next year to educate and inspire further research.

4. Cooperation and Communication

4.1 Ms. Irina BOKOVA, Director-General of UNESCO Awarded Honorary Professorship by Tongji University

The Awarding Ceremony of Honorary Professorship for Ms. Irina BOKOVA was held at the College of Architecture and Urban Planning (CAUP) in Tongji University on May 2012. The two sides also exchanged their views on issues like the world sustainable development as well as the possibility of the new establishment of UNESCO Chair led by TJU, etc. and reached extensive consensus on further cooperation.



4.2 Establishment of Traditional Architecture Conservation Union

In December 2012, the Traditional Architecture Conservation Union of World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO was founded in Suzhou, China. The union is composed of the experts and scholars on the conservation, research and restoration of traditional architectures in the

Asia-Pacific region. It aims to promote the conservation of Chinese traditional architecture and cultural heritage through integration of lo-



cal, national and regional resources in conservation of ancient buildings, as well as all kinds of academic research and inspections.

5. Heritage Promotion

5.1 2011-2012 World Heritage Cartoon Drawing Contest and Exhibition

WHITRAP Suzhou in cooperation with China Art Science and Technology Institute launched 2011-2012 World Heritage Cartoon Drawing Contest under the themes of “World Heritage Identification and Introduction” and “World Heritage and Environment Protection.” Works from more than 30,000 students from about 20 provinces have been received by the organizer. The best of those were selected for tour exhibitions and submitted to the UNESCO headquarters in Paris as achievements of heritage promotion activities among the young students.

5.2 The 21st International Children's Painting Competition on the Environment by UNEP

As response to the notice on “organize and participant the 21st International Children's Painting Competition” by Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, WHITRAP Suzhou launched painting collection campaigns in youth educational bases for world heritage, and attracted about 420 entries submitted by students from Beijing, Jiangsu and Macau, among which 100 were selected by experts to the educational department of National Commission.

5.3 Photography and Painting Contest organized by UNESCO Bangkok Office

In March 2012, WHITRAP Suzhou launched campaigns in youth edu-

2012年2月,根据中国联合国教科文组织全委会教育处“关于组织参加第21届国际儿童环保绘画大赛”的通知,我苏州中心组织各世界遗产青少年教育基地范围内进行了绘画作品征集活动,共收到北京、江苏、澳门等地区学校递交的学生作品420幅,由专家初步评选出100幅优秀作品并呈递给中国联合国教科文组织全委会教育处。

5.3 联合国教科文组织曼谷办事处摄影绘画比赛

2012年3月,我苏州中心组织各世界遗产青少年教育基地参与由联合国教科文组织曼谷幼儿教育(ARNEC)、亚洲南太平洋协会基础教育和成人教育网络(ASPBAE)以及联合国儿童基金会东亚和太平洋区域办事处(EAPRO)主办的亚太地区摄影绘画比赛,共收到全国五所基地学校共80余名学生的优秀参赛作品并呈递给中国联合国教科文组织全委会秘书处。

5.4 “历史告诉我”上海青少年文化寻访系列活动

2012年4月,由我上海中心、中国福利会、上海市精神文明建设委员会办公室等联合主办并启动了“历史告诉我——2012年上海青少年文化寻访行动”,以旨在激发青少年保护城市文化遗产的意识。同年7月,又赴贵州黔东南州开展了贵州文化探访活动,让孩子们在感受少数民族地区自然风景与文化魅力的同时,体验并了解非物质文化遗产相关知识。参加寻访行动的学校团队用微报告、短剧表演等形式展示了寻访成果。该活动的总结表彰会于同年12月在中国福利会少年宫“大理石大厦”隆重举行,并进行成果汇报和展示。

5.5 世界遗产教育实践活动经验交流会议

2012年4月,我苏州中心与苏州市教育学会世界遗产教育专业委员会(筹)会同苏州市教育局、苏州市教科院相关处室、苏州市教育学会在苏州市第一中学召开了世界遗产教育实践活动经验交流会议,各基地学校与单位交流回顾近十年来开展世界遗产教育的经验体会,相互启发、相互促进,进一步提升世界遗产教育水平,鼓励并带动中小学积极参与世界遗产教育和保护事业。

5.6 第九届中国世界遗产国际青少年夏令营

2012年7月,我苏州中心举办了第九届中国世界遗产国际青少年夏令营,来自苏州多

cational bases for world heritage to encourage students' participation in the Photography and Painting Contest. This was organized by Asia-Pacific Regional Network for Early Childhood (ARNEC), The Asia South Pacific Association for Basic and Adult Education (ASPBAE) and the United Nations Children's Fund Regional Office for East Asia and the Pacific (EAPRO) in Asia-Pacific region. Works from more than 80 students were received from the five base schools and were submitted to the Secretariat of Chinese National Commission for UNESCO.

5.4 “The History Tells Us: In Search of Chinese Culture 2012 Youth Activities” in Shanghai

In April 2012, “The History Tells Us: In Search of Chinese Culture 2012 Youth Activities” was launched by WHITRAP Shanghai, China Welfare Institute (CWI), Shanghai Municipal Office for Cultural Progress and Shanghai Municipal Culture and Broadcasting Administration. The event aimed to raise awareness of protecting urban cultural heritage among the young people. In July, students paid visits to Qiandongnan Prefecture in Guizhou Province and experienced some of the local intangible cultural elements and learned about relevant topics. The young participants have formulated a bundle of outcomes in forms of micro-reports and drama shows. In December, the closing ceremony was held in the Marble Mansion of CWI for the final presentations.

5.5 Communication Meeting on World Heritage Education Practice

In April 2012, WHITRAP Suzhou, together with Suzhou Educational Society Professional Committee of World Heritage Education (preparatory), Suzhou Education Bureau and other institutes held a communication meeting on the practice and activities of world heritage education. The participants reviewed the experience of the past decade and encouraged the engagement of primary and high schools to boost the education and protection of world heritage.

5.6 The Ninth International Youth Camp on Chinese World Heritage

In July 2012, WHITRAP Suzhou



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organized the Ninth International Youth Camp on Chinese World Heritage. High school students starting from Suzhou, paid visits to world heritage sites in more than ten cities in five European countries including Luxemburg, France, Switzerland, Italy and Vatican. Through a series of lectures, visits, writing journals, tours in UNESCO headquarter and dialogue with UNESCO officers, the camp aimed to equip young participants with global knowledge and awareness as well as the ability to handle international affairs, and to develop the recognition of universal values of nature, history and culture.

个学校的中学生以中国苏州为起点，寻访了中国、卢森堡、法国、瑞士、意大利、梵蒂冈等6个国家、十多个城市及地区的多个世界文化遗产地。通过开展讲座学习世界遗产有关知识、参观世界遗产地、写世界遗产互动日志以及探访联合国教科文组织总部、与联合国教科文组织总部的官员直接对话等多种教育方式，让营员们学到国际知识、国际理念和处理国际事务的能力，提高了中外青少年热爱自然和历史文化的人类普世价值观。

5.7 第四届世界遗产教育联席会暨世界遗产教育论坛

2012年8月，我苏州中心在陕西省西安市举办了第四届世界遗产教育联席会暨世界遗产教育论坛，与会代表就会议主题：“纪念《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》诞生四十周年”、等进行了深入的交流和研讨，共有22篇优秀论文在会上进行了交流。

5.8 中英学生模拟世界遗产大会

2012年11月，由我苏州中心与苏州市教育学会世界遗产教育专业委员会、苏州市教育学会英语教学专业委员会共同主办的中英学生模拟世界遗产大会在苏州外国语学校举行，来自中国、英国的十所学校对四个中英古迹和文化遗址、非物质文化遗产代表进行了申报和审议。本次会议锻炼了青少年学生的英语口语能力、逻辑思维能力、应变能力，提升了青少年对世界遗产的关注和保护意识。

5.9 再版《世界遗产与年轻人》英文版教材

为进一步规范与推广世界遗产教育，我苏州中心对《世界遗产与年轻人》英文版教材进行了再版。目前，《世界遗产与年轻人》教材已在数十所学校上万名学生中传阅学习。

5.10 面向遗产地居民社区开展遗产知识宣传活动

为落实联合国教科文组织“加强社区在履行《世界遗产公约》的职责”的5C战略要求，我苏州中心近年来陆续开展了苏州大学志愿者“世界遗产与奥运”志愿者活动（2008）、文化遗产日“保护世界遗产，造福子孙后代”签名活动（2009）、苏州工业园区社区“认识身边的世界遗产”公益宣传活动等。2012年，又开展了苏州古建筑遗产调研等活动，有效促进了社区居民对世界遗产知识的普及教育。

5.7 The Fourth Joint Meeting of World Heritage Education and World Heritage Education Forum In August 2012, the Fourth Joint Meeting of World Heritage

Education and World Heritage Education Forum was held in Xi'an, Shaanxi Province by WHITRAP Suzhou. The participants had an in-depth exchange of views on the theme of “The 40th Anniversary of the Convention” and 22 excellent papers were presented in the meeting.

5.8 China-UK Student Model World Heritage Conference

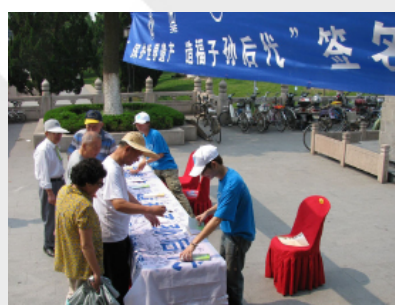
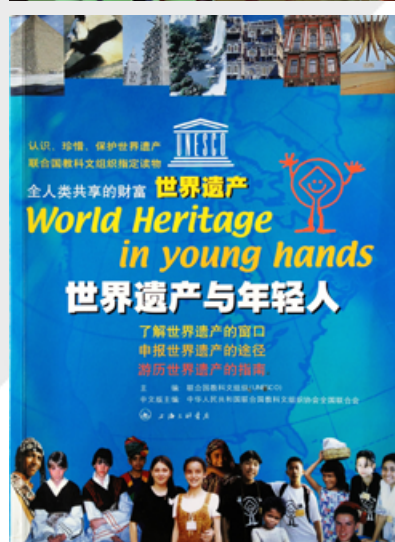
In November 2012, the China-UK Student Model World Heritage Conference was co-organized by WHITRAP Suzhou, Suzhou Educational Society Professional Committees of World Heritage Education, and English Education in Suzhou. Ten schools from China and UK nominated and reviewed the four monuments and cultural sites as well as intangible heritage elements in the two countries. The events trained both oral English and logical capability of the students and raised their awareness of world heritage protection.

5.9 Second Edition of Educational Resource Kit of World Heritage in Young Hands

In order to further standardize the promotion of world heritage education, WHITRAP Suzhou republished the Educational Resource Kit of World Heritage in Young Hands. Currently, the text has been circulated and read by thousands of students in more than ten schools.

5.10 Heritage Campaign among Local Community in Heritage Sites

For implementation of the requirement of “strengthening the engagement of local community in the implementation of the Convention” set forth in UNESCO 5C Strategy, WHITRAP Suzhou has carried out a series of public campaigns among local communities, such as “World Heritage and Olympics” volunteer activities in Suzhou University (2008), Signature Campaign for Cultural Heritage Day (2009), “Introduction to Heritage around Us” public campaign. In 2012, WHITRAP Suzhou conducted surveys of old architectural heritage in Suzhou, spreading world heritage knowledge among local residents.



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明清运河故道扬州城区段大水湾

Ancient Ming-Qing Dynasty channels in Yangzhou Section



运河与世界遗产公约要求¹

Canals and Requirements from the World Heritage Convention^①

作者 / 米歇尔·科特 图文供稿 / 大运河联合申报世界文化遗产办公室 编审 / 李燕宁 刘真

Written by Michel COTTE Source/ The World Cultural Heritage Joint Bidding Office of the Grand Canal Editor/ Li Yangning, Liu Zhen

自上个世纪 90 年代中期开始，运河一直是世界遗产公约的一个主题，“运河遗产”直接增设进入《世界遗产公约指南》中。迄今为止，中国大运河给人的印象与欧洲与北美洲的运河确实不一样。大运河作为潜在的世界遗产确实面临着很大的挑战。

验证隐藏存在的突出普遍价值

为什么我推荐的遗产地（运河）是最佳选择？为什么它会比其他遗产地（运河）更具独特性？实际上这仅是最后一步的研究。

确实，相关因素目标更多，更复杂。首先，它的范围不同，是逐步扩大的：地方、区域和世界范围。其次，“比较分析方法”是论证对象物是否可确定为遗产的最好方法，尤其是在系列提名时。比较分析可解释你选择了最重要的或最完美无缺的证据，证明你所展示的对象物，在未来会具有突出普遍价值。最后，你可通过地区和国际对比，评估对象物的独特性和杰出性理由。对比分析必须从已公布《世界遗产名录》中的遗产地开始，设法证明对象物“新在哪里？”和“哪里与众不同？”，另外还要证明此次提名在哪些方面可以被看做是对已知名录的补充。

通过对比分析还可着重分清历史与遗产之

Canal has been included as one of topics in the Convention since the mid 1990s, with “Heritage Canals” added into the Operational Guidelines as a new heritage type. With its own characteristics compared to the peers in Europe and North America, the Grand Canal in China has been facing challenges as a potential world heritage site.

Demonstration and Statement of Possible OUVs

Why could this heritage site (the Grand Canal) be the best choice? Why is it more distinctive than other canal heritage sites? The questions will be answered by the end of our research.

It is true that a number of relevant factors are complicatedly involved in the process. First, the scale concerned is going through an extension from local, regional to global levels. Second, “comparative analysis” can be the best choice to serve the purpose of proving more solid ground for the selection of world heritage, particularly in the nomination of serial properties. The approach could pres-

ent the possible OUVs of the object in future as evidence by elaborating why the selected to be the most important and unexceptionable in relation to other similar ones. Last but not the least, by comparisons at the regional and global level, criteria for its unique and outstanding position is to be given. In a work, by starting from the existing heritage sites officially inscribed in the list, the analysis should aim to answer “what is new and unique about the object?” and to prove by what means the nomination is a complement to the World Heritage List known to all.

It can further tell the difference between history and the property through comparative analysis. It could be a very crucial issue, for example, if the newly-recommended heritage site is not the oldest one among its type, neither the most significant case in history, it could possibly otherwise be the most rare and best-preserved one in the line.

Besides, locks and gates as attributes of the canals could be very essential elements when comes to different views. For instance, Canal du Midi is not the first to apply oval locks in history, which may find its way even back to the canals in Italy during the Renaissance. But in lack of substantial evidence for its existence, those

1: 此文系国际古迹遗址理事会世界遗产公约执行顾问、法国南特大学教授米歇尔·科特 2012 年 9 月 26 日在中国·扬州世界运河名城博览会暨世界运河大会上的演讲。

①: This article is from a presentation made by Michel Cotte, em.prof. of the university of Nantes, France and ICOMOS' advisor for the implementation of NH Convention in China Yangzhou World Canal cities Expo held on September 26, 2012

间的差异。这个问题可能很关键，例如，如果新推荐的遗产显示它在该类别中并不是最悠久的，以及在从历史上看它也确实不是一个至关重要的实例，但它可能是迄今为止其中一个极为罕见的、并且有可能是保存最好而且没有损毁的遗址。

另外，船闸与闸门是运河的特征属性元素，在看法不同时，这可能也很关键。例如，米迪运河的卵形船闸当然不是第一个这种形态的设计，文艺复兴时期意大利运河可能会有更加古老的实例。但今天对此没有明确的证据，它只是历史知识，而不是遗产。

遗产地的属性丰富了该地的遗产内涵。“完整性”与“真实性”这两种概念通常相互关联，在档案中同时陈述，它们之间没有明显区别。现在要求做出不同的评估。即使两种概念明显有关，但两种概念在概念上的差别现在比过去更清晰了。

完整性主要指一个特定地点的整体性，它应有足够数量的实质属性来支持潜在的突出普遍价值（结构完整性）。它还指该地范围内景观不变的概念和可感知的含义，尤其在表达可视属性之间的相互关系时（景观完整性）。这意味着“可视的环境中沒有视觉侵略”和“对遗产地的价值没有重大时代错误”。遗产地的主要视角为参观者展现了一个含义明确、美感充分、完美一致、可以感知的场地。完整性的概念也适用于遗产的子建筑群，例如一个古迹；以及适用于工艺相关的一个技术装置等等。完整性描述本身也包含了有意义的子建筑群整体性，和其可能具有的被感知属性（局部完整性）。也可提出“使用完整性”，使用完整性可作为水利系统全面评估的一部分。

真实性基本上与不同的单一属性有关，尤其是它们的保护状况和它们的维护和修复史。在属性目录内它作定性评价。真实性是根据形状和设计对经过修复和原材料保护状况、表面、用途与传统相符、无形价值表达中的整体感觉的真实性、景观作为属性集合的真实性等进行的一种多重评估。

就船闸和闸门而言，形状和材料的（石材或砖块类型、灰浆、闸门木材、移动闸门和水闸机械机构）在运河分析中具有至关重要的一步。现代为水闸提供的动力显然改变了真实性，如在米迪运河上，但从船通行量和水管理效率上来讲，以及从运河使用者的安全角度上计划，现代技术的介入是可以理解的。

不论前面几点是否满足界定明确和说明具体的遗产、一致的对比分析和遗产地及其属性的高度的完整性和真实性，我们可以提出草拟



古邗沟故道扬州城区段

Ancient ditch channels in Section of Yangzhou

canals are information in history instead of heritage sites.

Property attributes have infused the places with abundant connotations. The interrelation concepts of integrity and authenticity used to be combined and included in one statement due to their ambiguous boundaries with each other. However, conditions of the both are required to evaluate in a separate basis, which means though interconnected with each other, the two concepts have been more clearly differentiated.

Integrity is a measure of the wholeness of a particular place, which should include all elements necessary to express its possible Outstanding Universal Value (wholeness of structure). The concept also means the intactness of landscape within the properties and their visible scale, particularly in a sense of relationships present in visual attributes (intactness of landscape), namely there is “no visual invasions in the visual environment” and “no significant adverse effects on the property’s value in history”. The major landscapes of the property present to its visitor a consistent and tangible site with clear meaning and aesthetics. The concept of integrity also applies to the ensembles of a property, like individual monuments as well as a process-related technology device. Statement of integrity should contain the integrity of its significant ensembles as well as its tangible attributes. We may bring up the concept of “integrity of use” as a part of evaluation on waterway system.

By contrast, authenticity is all about a series of single attributes, their state of conservation and reconstruction in history in particular, on which assessments are made in qualitative basis one by one. Depending on the type of cultural heritage, and its cultural context, properties may be understood to meet the conditions of authenticity if their cultural values are truthfully and credibly expressed through a variety of attributes including: form and design, materials and substance, use and function, traditions, techniques and management systems, language, and other forms of intangible heritage, spirit and feeling and other internal and external factors.

For locks and gates, their forms and materials (such as types of stones and bricks, mortar, wood, mechanical structure of moving locks etc.) are the most important factors considered in analysis of canals. The application of modern technology to its locks has inevitably affected its authenticity, but considering the traffic and management efficiency as well as from the security perspective, the use of modern tools is totally justifiable.

Base on identification and description of the Property, comparative analysis and statement of integrity and authentic of its property attributes, the Outstanding Universal Value of the property may be justified. However, it is important to note that the World Heritage Committee will only decide on OUVs upon evaluation reports formulated by its advisory bodies rather than the ones submitted by nominated

的突出普遍价值的正当理由。必须注意的是在世界遗产委员会在咨询团队的技术帮助下,通过他们的评估报告决定突出普遍价值,而不是提名的遗产地,咨询团队在评估报告中还经常向缔约国提出一些建议。突出普遍价值评估报告的行文简洁,概括了提名遗产地的主要有形和无形价值成果及相关证物和属性。

遗产的保护与管理

第一,采用不同方法识别影响遗产的威胁因素和要素,包括必须认识到人为和自然的威胁与压力。

当前和未来,开发压力(工业、城市化、土木工程项目等)可能是多样的,并且压力很大。我们必须注意到公约执行指南中有专门的一点,要求列入名录的遗产向委员会通报所有值得注意的对遗产地的突出普遍价值有潜在影响的项目。对于核心区非常长以及有许多技术问题的运河,开发压力可能影响运河本身,为了解决经济问题或在运河两侧开发某些活动会使运河有某些改变。城市开发也会严重地影响它的周围环境,例如,运河的清洁度、废物和废水问题,除此之外还有看不到的水和土壤化学污染。

旅游压力对遗产的质量保护及其表现的内涵有潜在的影响。从这个角度上讲,综合分析大规模的旅游业非常重要。对于运河来说,旅游业的开发可能是它的一个重要目标,也常常是保持运河继续运作的唯一方法。欧洲和北美运河的情况正是如此,运河呈现专一性。

环境影响取决于遗产的性质。对于运河维护而言,水系对流动的运河及其当今的管理至关重要。我们还需通过永久性的监测和维护作用控制水质、保持水道干净、保护堤坝和堤岸安全等。我们须确保运河遗产有活力和可持续。

自然灾害和气候变化也会极大地影响运河。因此,必须理解为这是一种长期的历史现象,未来也会如此。必须想象某些异常事件可能降临在遗产上,例如大洪水、异常风风暴或土地开裂等等。气候变化也是一个我们应邀进行研究的问题;气候变化涉及的时间较长。对于运河,这些威胁可能极其破坏性,会有严重的后果或长期的压力,例如水道的水需求和与其它人类需求共享水资源的需求之间的平衡。某些特殊的生物环境问题也可能出现,例如米迪运河沿岸华丽的种植园中的树病。

第二,检查遗产整体法律保护和遗产地特定属性的法律保护。

通常有两种层面的法律保护,首先是国家级,具有完整的专用法令法规的法律框架,其次是地区和本地层面的法律保护,具有适合当

sites. The advisory bodies will put forward some advice to state parties. In a very concise style, Statement of OUVs summarizes the major tangible and intangible values of nominated properties and relevant evidence and attributes for justification.

Protection, conservation and management of the property

I. Identify factors and threats affecting the property, including human development pressures and natural pressures and disasters

Current and future pressures of development (industrialization, urbanization, civil engineering etc.) are getting diversified and greater. It is important to note that as specified in the Operational Guidelines, the States Parties shall submit to the Committee specific reports each time exceptional circumstances occur or work is undertaken which may have possibly an effect on the OUVs of the property. Because of its long core area and technical issues, the canals are more vulnerable to those pressures from development, whose forms or other aspects may have changed by giving way to economic benefits or development projects going along the banks. Urban

development also has its influence on the surroundings, such as the cleanliness of water, solid waste and sewage, and invisible pollutions of water and soil.

Tourism also has its effect on the state of conservation and presentation of the property, therefore composite analysis is especially necessary before developing local tourism in a large scale. In the case of canals, tourism is always an important objective, which may be the only way to keep it alive and functioning. We may see examples in Europe and North America.

The environment should comply with the nature of the property. In the maintenance of running canals, waterways are the most crucial to its management today, which requires quality controlling through permanent monitoring and maintenance, channel dredging and protection of dykes and banks for security issues to ensure the vitality and sustainability of heritage canal.

Besides, natural disasters and climate change have their negative effects on the canals, which should be seen as a long-term historical phenomenon and foreseen in the

中国大运河平面图
Map of the Grand Canal



地特点的可适用的规章制度和行政管理文件。例如,制定全面的遗产保护法律法规,国家列出古迹或文化遗址,地区实施更大范围的环境保护。另一个例子是全面的国家用水和控水管理框架,地区作出水管理的决策来保障。特定地点特定运河的用水规则可作为对复杂的用水规章制度的补充,和调整不同利益相关者之间的用水计划,例如城市供水、污染控制、农业用水、运河运输等。在此我们强调两点:(一)涉及缓冲区控制的“本地场景”的景观法律保护是当今突出普遍价值保护的关键一步;(二)最佳的方法应当是在当前和未来的“良好做法”框架内,积极地、民主地,在不同利益相关者之间达成绅士协议。要做到这一点并非易事,它是一个动态和永久性的过程,但是,通过在具有有效政治实权的横向遗产保护当局中实现真正的信息和决策共享,则可以实现。此外,法律保护部分还包括核心区涉及的业主名单和所有权的法律制度,例如私人财产或公共财产状况。

第三,叙述遗产的保护状况。

它要求遵循编目过程,提供构成遗产特性的各个属性的保护状况的准确且系统的证明文件。

第四,从技术上提供遗产地保护计划和政策。

很明显它包括现有的、不久将来的和远期的计划方向。当然,支持遗产保护的财政问题也是一个关键问题。如果只有纯粹的保护远景和意向计划,而没有任何严格的时间表和统一的资金,仅是为了请求国际财政帮助,世界遗产委员会将不会予以批准。正如法国谚语中所说的那样:“徒有良好愿望而无行动,毫无用处”。

勘察和监视政策是一般保护计划中最后的一个关键问题,是为了定期检查遗产的保护状况,根据科学的文件资料准备作出适当的保护决策。这一个通过世界遗产评估进行检查的特定点,是为了确保有一个科学的勘察过程,以及良好的和可信的长期遗产保护政策。

遗产管理与遗产保护同等重要,它包括了管理体系、管理计划等。

管理体系提供了对参与遗产管理和使用的利益相关者进行明晰的分析和审查每个参与者的权利和义务的机会。它也提供了重新定义它们之间的相互关系和促进横向管理当局负责协调和情况通报以及负责对遗产的管理、保护和监测做出最后决策。管理体系应在横向管理当局的控制下,包括利用遗产作为旅游设施和开发项目。

管理计划汇集了遗产管理日常活动和未来

future, for instance some incidents like flooding, extraordinary weather or land cracking may happen to the property. Climate change is another topic we are invited to study. Lasting for a long time, climate change can impose serious threats, long-term pressures and issues to canals, among others like the balance of water-supply to maintain channel functioning and water resource demands of human, and biosphere environmental cases, such as tree diseases sweeping the plantations along Canal du Midi.

II. Legal protection of property

Legal protection always exerts in two levels, one is at national level with comprehensive legal framework of specific laws and regulations, and the other is at regional and local level with applicable rules and other documents issued by local administrations. One example is formulation of a comprehensive law of heritage protection, in which the monuments and sites are specified and listed at the national level while regional and local administrations take specific protection measures in a wider geographic scale. Another example is the country in charge of formulating legislative framework of water controlling and management and local level making specific decisions to assure its implementation. Specific rules on the use of water in certain area and canal section are complementary to the entire complicated legal system, so as to coordinate water demands among different stakeholders, like water supply to cities, pollution control, water for farming and canal shipping etc. There are two key points that we'd like to highlight:

1) legal restrictions on protection of local landscape in buffer zones are key to the protection of OUVs today;

2) the best practice in the present and future is to reach a Gentlemen's agreement among all stakeholders based on the framework list of "public order and good custom" in a active and equal manner. Though it's not easy and will be a dynamic and perpetual process, it is still viable through information and decision sharing mechanism among

all heritage authorities which have real political powers. Furthermore, legal protection includes a legislative and regulatory system for property owners and their rights within core areas, like private property or public property.

III. Description of the state of conservation

It requires providing accurate and systematic documentations which justify the state of conservation of each element that constitutes the attributes of the property in accordance with the listing procedure.

IV. Planning and policy of conservation

It includes current plans, short-term plan in near future and long-term plan. The financial support is also a key issue. Good vision and intention but without any strict timeline and funding source, WH Committee will see it as merely a mean to international aid and reject the request. As French saying goes: good will without actions lead to nowhere.

Survey and monitoring are the last key issue in general protection planning, which serve to check state of conservation on a regular basis and to make proper decisions accordingly. By checks in the evaluation process targeting world heritage sites, scientific procedures of survey and fine and credible protection policies in the long-run can be placed.

Heritage management, including the management system and management plan, has taken the same place with the conservation.

Management system offers an opportunity to do explicit analysis on stakeholders engaged in property management and use and to examine the rights and obligation of each participant. It also redefines the interrelations among them and strengthens coordination and information-sharing among vertical management authorities to quick respond to make final decisions in terms of property management, conservation and monitoring. Management system shall be under supervision of management authorities, including development projects of property into tourism facilities.

活动的所有信息和方案。管理计划将保护要求作为起点,旨在应对遗产使用和促成经济和可持续项目时面临的一切挑战。计划设法应对人类和自然的压力,确保旅游开发保持在可控状态并利于当今遗产地的管理。就运河而言,技术维护是一个显而易见的问题,负责运河的机构是运河管理一定程度上的自然领导人。负责当今运河使用、地方管理当局和文化行业的技术机构之间必须有清晰的、责任明确的管理方案。对一个世界遗产地而言,保护方案的质量和效率是管理的第一目标,其它方面的工作应顺着和利用已做的保护工作进行,并且必须遵守保护方案。通常以及同样针对运河而言,某些地方当局目光短浅,将“旅游”和“经济开发”的目标作为他们遗产地政策的基石。这显然是错误的,因为这是一种层次颠倒的行为。

利益相关者的数量以及他们之间有时在目的上存在矛盾的事实在管理上是一个难题。这确实是运河管理中的一个主要问题。一方面,因为技术当局在整个技术和管理过程中直接作用于运河的日常活动。另一方面,地方当局和运河周围的居民支持地方活动,投资旅游、文化和经济开发。其它利益相关者因用水和水质(农业、工业、城市供水等)而深深地卷入其中。某些运河难以以正确解决这样微妙的管理状况,这也可以解释某些世界遗产提名的延时。

中国大运河与其他运河的差别

运河有其相似性,它们组成一个可能入选遗产名录的实用类别:重货运输通道、水管理问题的重要性、水利技术、利益相关者问题的复杂性、运河沿线管理与地方如期进行的项目之间的紧张局势等等,这一点毫无疑问。但如果你首先考虑运输问题的话,中国大运河与其他运河(主要是欧洲和北美的运河)之间的差别还是令我吃惊。

大运河的尺寸给人留下的深刻的印象,如果计算上交错的河道段和它与通航河道相关的水网,大运河长2000千米以上。显然,它似乎与其他已列入遗产名录的运河极为不同。名录上最长的米德运河和丽都运河约200千米长。不过,首次运河世界遗产是法国南部内陆水道较大水系中的最古老的部分,它与加伦河相连,有旁支运河以及一系列配备航运用的船闸和水闸的适航支流(洛特、巴塞等)。它形成约500千米的地区河网。列入遗产名录的庞特基西斯运河非常短,但在历史上它是大约1000千米以上的大型米德兰水路网中的很小一部分。如果你将法国的内陆水路系统看成一个整体,看成是政府支持的一个“国家项目”,它与大



1	2
3	4

1. 米迪运河(法国,1996) *Canal du Midi, France, 1996*

© Michel Cotte

2. 里多运河(加拿大,2007) *Rideau Canal, Canada, 2007*

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3. 中央运河(比利时,1998) *Canal du Centre, Belgium, 1998*

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4. 旁特基泰水道桥与运河(英国,2009) *Pontcysyllte aqueduct and canal, UK, 2009*

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Management plan is a collection of information and plans for daily management activities of the property in present and in future. Based on conservation requirements, management plan aims to prepare for any challenges to pop out in the use of heritage and sustainable projects. It is created to deal with human and natural pressures and to keep tourism development under control and benefit the management of heritage sites. Technical maintenance is an obvious challenge for canals, and canal-related authorities and agencies act to some certain extent as leaders in charge of the management of canals. It shall have a management plan to clearly define the jobs and responsibilities of each agency in charge of canal operation, local authorities and technical providers in cultural sectors. The priority shall be put on the quality and efficiency of conservation plan for a world heritage site, and to take use of and do the rest on the basis of the work that has been done but strictly abide

by the management plan. However, we've seen many shortsighted authorities pin their attention on tourism and economic development and make policies based on the goals, which obviously wrongly reverse the order.

The number of stakeholders and conflicts of their interest that happen now and then also impose problems to management. On the one hand, technical authorities directly get involved in the daily operation of canals in management process; on the other hand, local authorities and residents give their support by investing tourism, cultural and economic development, and other stakeholders are deeply involved because of water-supply or water pollution issues (agricultural, industrial and urban water supply etc.). Some canals have failed to deal with This kind of delicate situation in a proper way, which may explain some postpones happened to world heritage nomination.

运河的中国建筑管理非常相似。它形成一个由互连的运河和河流组成的约 6000 千米的内陆水路系统。今天它仍保存着约 4000 千米可供使用的遗产。这一点不是用来强调尺寸上的竞争,而是为得出以下结论:

一、大运河的历史确实很悠久,从古代至现在经历许多重要阶段的开发、恢复与重建。这一点对照名录上来自当代欧洲和北美的西方运河,使我们对大运河的突出普遍价值很有热情。

二、从历史意义上讲,重要的是大运河从古至今的连续使用和不断演变。从这个意义上讲,运河不同重要时期内的存在物可用于对组成系列遗产的遗址的最终选定,这确定是一个创新点。

三、必须看到系列申报法的局限性:如何表达与整个运河相关的价值?表达它重要的地理和经济意义,与中国王朝历史相关的具有地缘政治意义的历史,它的水利发展及其重要意义。从这个意义上讲,使用缓冲区的概念可能非常有用,但需要对局部地点和实际采用的保护规则进行深思熟虑和仔细研究。

对于将大运河鉴定为世界遗产这一问题,概括地讲,我们必须牢记运河有两个永久性相互影响的两种观念:宏观和微观。在选择遗产范围时,这两个层次间的平衡和协调是一种挑战,而研究和解决这一问题也可能是动态的,同时也可能面临航线利益相关者和地方利益相关者之间的某些重要管理问题。

对于我来说,最重要的是大运河和西方运河之间在当今的用途上完全不同。西方运河是遗迹,只用于旅游和休闲。从这个意义上讲,大运河是非常独特的存在,西方的遗产模式对它而言并没有多大的借鉴意义。大运河是一条充满活力的运河,货物运输繁忙,它的特点得到有效利用,在中国经济发展上起着关键的作用。大运河的技术演变和它的水利设施的重建或扩建是其历史的重要组成部分。这一点必须在总体和局部上做正确的分析。当今的使用和遗产之间的关系是一个关键的问题;大运河仍在继续使用,它的功能真实可靠,而在其他列入世界遗产名录的运河中,已失去这些特征。

最后提若干管理方面的问题和建议:

首先,大运河的遗产定义是一项极不平凡的挑战,可能是世界遗产档案中遇到的最复杂的档案。它需要时间并可能需要汇集一批顶尖的遗产专家。大运河的管理问题也是一样。主要的管理问题必须在提名最后一步前提出,确保管理好遗产保护和保护好它的突出普遍价值。

科学委员会似乎对协调大运河的研究(属



生机勃勃的大运河淮扬运河主线

Main channel of the Grand Canal of sections between Huaihe River and Yangtze River

Similarities and differences with western canals

With similarities such as heavy cargo channel, issues about water management, hydrological technology, complexity involving stakeholders, management issues versus local scheduled projects along the canal etc., canals in the world constitute a possible type of World Heritage List. What surprise me most, however, is the cargo difference between the Grand Canal and the others (in Europe and North America).

The Grand Canal has a length of over 2000 kilometers if overlapping sections with their navigable channels are included, the size of which impresses me most. Obviously, it is very different from those in the list. Canal du Midi and Rideau Canal, both more than 200 kilometers, are the two longest in the list. The former includes the oldest section of inland waterways in a relatively larger water system in Southern France. Linking the Garonne River, the canal with its branches and navigable waterways equipped with navigation structures of locks and gates, forms a 500-kilometer network of waterways. While another World heritage site. Pontcysyllte Canal as a small part of the Severn and the Midlands canal network, is very short. If viewed as a whole, a National Scheme financed by the Government, the inland water network in France is very similar to the management mechanism employed

by the Grand Canal in China, which constitutes a 6000-kilometer network with its interlinked waterways and rivers. Even today, 4000 kilometers are still in use. This is not meant to do a size competition but lead to the following points:

1. In its long history, the Grand Canal has gone through significant stages of development, restoration and reconstruction, which arouses our interest in its OUVs in comparison with those in Europe and North America.

2. In its historical sense, the Grand Canal has been continuously used and evolving till today. The sites and objects from different phases are very useful for final identification of component sites of the serial property, which is very innovative in present.

3. There are certain limitations of serial property application: how to express values related to entire canal and its significance in geography, economy, and geopolitics of Chinese dynasties along the history as well as its values in water management. In this sense, the concept of buffer zones is very meaningful but serious considerations and studies should be given to conservation rules in practice for certain locations.

In identification of the Grand Canal as world heritage, we shall keep in mind two dimensions which

性目录、完整性/真实性分析、专业绘图等等)极为重要。另外,对系列遗产各部分的科学和专业的定义也很重要,包括保护状态的准确分析。

对缓冲区的定义,包括管理和环境问题以及保护问题,必须进行专门的科学研究。这些问题必须由顶尖的专家来完成,必须从大运河

permanently influence one another: macroscopically and microscopically. It is a challenge to strike balance of the two when defining the property boundaries, and process for solution is dynamic when facing other management issues between stakeholders at different levels.

tributes have been missing.

Some management issues and recommendations:

It is an extraordinary challenge to make a heritage definition for the Grand Canal, and could be the most complex one in the system of world heritage. It takes time to assemble a group of top experts in the field to address the issues as well as issues on its management. But we have to bring those issues up before the last step to make sure its OUVs well protected.

Scientific Committee plays extremely role in coordinating research of the Grand Canal (attributes, integrity/authenticity analysis, mapping etc.), and giving professional definitions to each section of the serial property including an accurate elaboration of state of conservation.

Specialized study should be conduct for the definition of buffer zones, including issues concerning management, environment and conservation. The issues shall be addressed by a group of top experts in the field by serious considering overall and local sections of the Grand Canal and its regulations and rules so as to delineate different types of buffer zones according to actual situation.

The two major stakeholders, namely transportation authorities that directly involve in national schemes and water-supply authorities, shall take their full responsibilities and get themselves involved in the nomination and management process.

I am sure that most of the issues I brought up today have been taken into account by my Chinese colleagues who have been working on and involved in the nomination procedures. But the opinion from and shared by external can still be of benefit to confirm the validity of actions that have been taken and those prepared for the future.



舒希达水利系统, 运河灌溉养殖业
Shushtar hydraulic system, canal irrigating aquatic farm, 2008 © WH Iranian dossier

的全局和局部以及规章制度方面进行认真细致的研究。当然,必须划定完全适合一系列总体和局部情况的不同类型的缓冲区。

当今大运河两个关键的利益相关者必须责无旁贷地参与到世界遗产的提名过程和横向管理当局中:实地参与国家主要项目的运输当局和供水当局。

我确信我提出的许多问题已在着手研究和为参与提名过程的中国同行所考虑。但外方的观点和共享的方法对帮助确认已采取步骤的有效性和准备未来的步骤仍会有益处。📌

From personal opinion, the Grand Canal, above all, is used for different purposes from those in West which serve to tourism and used as recreational sites. Therefore, the Grand Canal is very unique of its type and cannot get much reference from its western peers. As a vibrant and busy traffic channel, the Grand Canal is well utilized to accelerate economic growth of China. Technical evolution and the reconstruction or expansion of its water projects have been an important part of its history, which needs to be analyzed from both overall and local perspectives. The Canal is still in use today and its functions are authentic and credible while for canals inscribed in the list, these at-

沉痛悼念王景慧先生

Obituary Notice: Mr. WANG Jinghui

编辑 / 李昕

Editor / LI Xin



原建设部城市规划司副司长，中国城市规划设计研究院总规划师王景慧先生，于2013年1月3日在北京逝世，享年72岁。自2007年起担任我中心荣誉顾问以来，王景慧先生一直关心我中心的发展，曾多次参加我中心主办的各类活动，包括参加“亚太遗产保护论坛”及为“历史城镇保护与发展”培训班授课等，从许多方面积极推动了我中心的发展。王景慧先生的高风亮节和高尚情操，我们将永远铭记。

>>> 王景慧先生生平

王景慧先生是历史文化名城保护事业的探路人和奠基人之一，参加了国务院公布第二、三批历史文化名城工作的全过程，是经办者和组织者之一，组织完成或亲手起草了大量关于名城保护的政策文件。王景慧先生始终把名城保护与城市发展、改善民生一体考虑，提出历史文化名城三个层次的保护体系并最早提出保护历史街区的概念。他提出的历史文化街区要保存真实的历史遗迹、积极改善基础设施和逐步整治三条原则，已为国家主管部门采纳，反映在国家的政策法规中。

王景慧先生是将历史文化名城保护规划的理论、方法、实践、管理结合为一体的典范。他著有《历史文化名城保护理论与规划》，主编《中国国家历史文化名城》，主持编制国家标准《历史文化名城保护规划规范》，并有多篇论文发表。他曾担任：中国民族建筑研究会会长、全国历史文化名城保护专家委员会委员兼秘书长、中国城市规划学会古城保护学术委员会主任委员、中国城市科学研究会历史文化名城委员会副主任委员、同济大学兼职教授等职务。

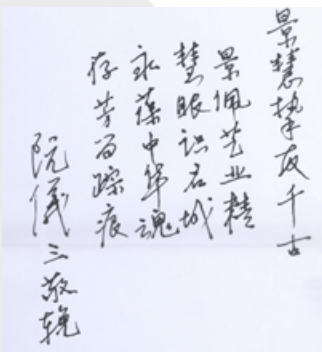
Mr. Wang Jinghui, former Deputy Director of Urban and Rural Planning Department, Ministry of Construction and Former Planner-in-Chief of China Academy of Urban Planning and Design, passed away on January 3, 2013 in Beijing, at the age of 72. As a honorary consultant of WHITRAP since 2007, Mr. Wang has always been very concerned about its development, and offered his support by taking part of WHITRAP events and activities, which included Heritage Forums and doing lectures on domestic training on conservation and development of historic cities and towns etc. The prominent contributions he had made will be immortal and will always be cherished.



王景慧先生参加我中心第14期遗产论坛（2012）
Mr. Wang attending the 14th Heritage Forum held by WHITRAP (2012)



王景慧先生病中仍兢兢业业（2012）
Mr. Wang insisting on working with illness. (2012)



阮仪三先生深切缅怀挚友
Memorial writings by Mr. Ruan Yisan

>>> Profiles of Mr. Wang Jinghui

Mr. Wang Jinghui was one of the founders of the conservation of historic and cultural cities in China and was involved in the publishing process of the second and third list of famous historic and cultural cities by the State Council. As one of the organizers, he orchestrated the formulation of or drafted himself piles of policy papers concerning protection of the cities. Mr. Wang dedicated his vision to the integration of protection and development of historic cities while improving the quality of life of its residents, and brought up a three-level conservation system, and was the first to coin the concept of protection of historic districts. The three principles he proposed on historic and cultural districts, namely preservation of authentic historic monuments and sites, improvement of infrastructures and step-by-step renovation, have been adopted and recognized by government authorities in national laws and regulations.

Mr. Wang Jinghui set an example for the integration of the theories, tools, practice and management in terms of the conservation planning of historic and cultural cities. He was the author of a series of papers and books, such as "Conservation Theories and Plan of Historic Cultural Cities," and edited "National Historic and Cultural Cities in China" and the "National Standards of Conservation Plan of Historic and Cultural Cities." He was the president of the National Architecture Institute of China, the Secretary-General of National Expert Committee of Historic and Cultural Cities Conservation, chairperson of the Academic Committee of Planning of Historic and Cultural Cities under Urban Planning Society of China, Vice-chairperson of the Historic and Cultural Cities Committee of Chinese Society for Urban Studies, and visiting professor of Tongji University.

世界遗产和可持续发展

World Heritage and Sustainable Development

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1972 年

1972 年对于那些“被剥夺权利者”而言是十分扬眉吐气的一年。在美国，一群印第安原住民占领了印第安事务局；澳大利亚堪培拉议会大厦前的草坪上，建起了土著帐篷大使馆；Rose Heilbron 成为伦敦老贝利街中央刑事法庭的首位女法官；波士顿马拉松首次正式允许妇女参赛。更值得庆祝的是，两大相关事件的发生改变了既有范式——联合国人类环境会议（斯德哥尔摩会议）奠定了联合国环境规划署（UNEP）的成立和 1972 年《保护世界文化与自然遗产公约》（简称《世界遗产公约》）的通过。

斯德哥尔摩会议就一项有关环境和发展的宣言达成一致，指出“由 UNESCO 起草的关于保护世界自然和文化遗产的公约标志着国际范围内环境保护方面的重大进步”。事实上，正是英迪拉·甘地的到场才奠定了基调，她强调：这不仅仅是几代人需求平衡的问题，或是她这一代人的资源平衡，而是要保证人类基本需求的满足，并缩小世界上不同地区间的差距与不公，尤其是古老文明和妇女的不公。

通过包括原住民、青年和妇女在内的“被剥夺权利者”的积极参与，逐步实现了公平目标，同时经济增长也成为满足人类需求可持续发展的机制。

然而，在 1972 年的初始文本中并未使用“可持续性”一词，直到 1980 年，世界自然保护联盟（IUCN）的《世界保护战略》中才提出了需要长远的解决方法及结合环境和发展的目标。正是此份战略首次使用了“可持续的发展”这一术语，原文如下：

‘该种形式的发展，使人类的生活质量真正得到改善，同时保存了地球的生命力和多样性。目标是使发展成为可持续的。这在现在看来似乎有些不切实际，但却是可以实现的。面临越来越多的人口，这似乎是我们能做的唯一的理智选择。’¹

之后，出现了布伦特兰委员会关于可持续发展的定义，其第一句经常被援引，但尚无对两个关键

The year 1972

1972 was an auspicious year for the ‘disinherited’. A group of Amerindians occupied the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Aboriginal Tent Embassy was set up on the lawn of Parliament House in Canberra; Rose Heilbron became the first woman judge at the Old Bailey in London, and the first Boston Marathon in which women were officially allowed to compete was held. And to cap it all, two interconnected events were to change the existing paradigm – the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm Conference), with the ensuing establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the approval of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972 (World Heritage Convention).

The Stockholm Conference agreed upon a Declaration concerning the environment and development, noting that ‘the draft convention prepared by UNESCO concerning the protection of the world’s natural and cultural heritage marks a significant step towards the protection, on an international scale, of the environment’. Indeed, it was Indira Gandhi’s presence that gave the tone, underscoring the point that it was not just the balancing of the needs between generations but also the balancing of resources within her generation, ensuring that the basic needs of humankind were met and reducing the disparity and inequality between different parts of the world, with special reference to older civilizations and women.

Equity was to be achieved through active citizen participation of the ‘disinherited’, including indigenous peoples, youth and women, and economic growth was the mechanism to sustain the development that was to provide for those human needs.

Neither of the original 1972 texts used the word sustainability, however, and it was only in 1980 that the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) World Conservation Strategy identified the need for long-term solutions and the integration of environmental and development objectives. It is this strategy that first coined the terminology ‘development that is sustainable’, stating:

‘this is the kind of development that provides real improvements in the quality of human life and at the same time conserves the vitality and diversity of the Earth. The goal is development that will be sustainable. Today it may seem visionary but it is attainable. To more and more people it also appears our only rational option’.⁽¹⁾ And it was the subsequent Brundtland definition on sustainable development⁽²⁾ which is usually quoted with the first sentence but without the context of the two key concepts.

‘Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains within it two key concepts:

- the concept of needs, in particular the essential needs of the world’s poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and
- the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment’s ability to meet present and future needs.’

Subsequently, the United King-

1: 《世界保护战略》 World Conservation Strategy, 1980, IUCN/UNEP/WWF.

2: 1982 年联合国大会成立世界环境与发展委员会，1987 年出版其报告《我们共同的未来》 (<http://habitat.igc.org/open-gates/wced-ocf.htm>).

(1) : World Conservation Strategy, 1980, IUCN/UNEP/WWF.

(2) : The World Commission on Environment and Development was initiated by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1982, and its report, Our Common Future, was published in 1987 (<http://habitat.igc.org/open-gates/wced-ocf.htm>).

要素的解释

可持续发展是指一种既满足当代人的需求又不危害后代人满足其需求的发展。它包含两个关键要素：

- 需要，特别是首先要满足贫困人民的基本需要；以及
- 限制，指由技术和社会组织水平引起的对环境满足当代和未来需要的能力构成的限制

之后，英国政府在 1988 年对应布伦特兰报告作出回应（英国皇家出版局，1994 年），主要观点之一是：

“作为一般定义，《布伦特兰原则》是毫无争议的。但关键是如何把它转化为实际行动，如何去衡量它，并对其成果作出评估……”³

作为一个文化概念，可持续发展意味着可持续性和发展未必是矛盾的，至少在语言角度是可互相结合的⁴。因此，该术语为众多必要的论述提供了一个切入点。由此产生的矛盾修辞或创造性模糊对“可持续发展”而言是最好的事，因为在进行论述和对其进行注解的过程中，定义的含糊恰好提供了动力的源泉。

文化和发展

十年多来，诺贝尔奖获得者阿马蒂亚·森坚决拥护并强调文化和发展之间的联系。他认为，两者之间有千丝万缕的关系，而且这些联系与发展的结果和手段均相关。在理解这些联系的基础上，他提出了两个重要的问题，即多样性和复杂性。然而，将之称为问题还不如说它们是文化之所以可以进一步促进发展的根本所在。同时，通过分类和定义的对比思考，不易衡量且难以捉摸的特质成为发展的魔咒，思想和感觉状态成为评判的要素。事实上，森写道“我们有众多理由，去超越关联分类法，而对特定论点和假设给予评判”⁵。在 2010 年联合国文化和发展决议⁶中称，文化遗产及其多样性是可持续发展的媒介，决议强调“认识到文化是丰富多样性的来源，也是当地社区、种族和国家可持续发

展 Government's response to the Brundtland report was published in 1988 (HMSO, 1994). One of the key arguments was that:

“There can be no quarrel with the [Brundtland principles] as a general definition. The key point is how to translate it into practice, how to measure it and to assess progress towards its achievement ...”⁽³⁾

Sustainable development as a cultural construct implies that sustainability and development are not necessarily in conflict but might be integrated at least linguistically.⁽⁴⁾ The term would thus provide a vehicle for a much-needed discourse. The resulting oxymoron or creative ambiguity was probably the best thing that happened to sustainable development, since the vagueness of the definition provided its power, in pursuing the discourse and its developing exegesis.

Culture and development

For over a decade Amartya Sen, the Nobel Prize laureate, has been the champion for the interconnections between culture and development. He has shown that they are linked in a number of different ways, and that the connections relate both to the ends and to the means of development. In understanding these connections he identified two serious problems, that of variety and that of intricacy. However, rather than being defined as the problem they might be seen to provide the very essence of the richness that culture can bring to the table of development. Meanwhile, by defying classification and definition, the non-measurable elusive spirit be-

comes the devil in the development; the state of mind and feeling that is so essential to our well-being. Indeed Sen writes that ‘there are good reasons to go beyond the taxonomy of different connections into critiques of particular theses and suppositions.’⁽⁵⁾ Cultural assets and diversity in the 2010 UN Resolution on Culture and Development⁽⁶⁾ are the vehicle for sustainable development, being underscored by ‘acknowledging that culture is a source of enrichment and an important contributor to the sustainable development of local communities, peoples and nations, empowering them to play an active and unique role in development initiatives’. In furthering these objectives, the World Heritage Convention is a major player in bringing this symbiotic relationship to the debate by way of expert meetings on sustainable development and by effectively confronting these issues through state of conservation reports.

It could be said that the World Heritage Convention is in itself the epitome of sustainability. Nevertheless the word crept in unnoticed in 1992, with the adoption of paragraph 38 of the Operational Guidelines defining cultural landscapes, combining the works of nature and man, and often reflecting ‘specific techniques of sustainable land-use’. It was also deemed that the protection of cultural landscapes could contribute to the modern techniques of sustainable land-use and maintain or enhance the natural values.

In 2002, the Budapest Declaration on World Heritage⁽⁷⁾ developed the Strategic Objectives of the four Cs – *Credibility*, *effective Conservation* and *Capacity-building* and increased public awareness through *Communication*. The Declaration opened with the bold statement.

‘We, the members of the World Heritage Committee, recognize the universality of the 1972 Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and the consequent need to ensure that it applies to heritage in all its diversity, as an instrument for the sustainable development of all

3: Charlotte Kelly, 《可持续的起源》，英国利兹大学运输研究院。

4: Braden R. Allenby, 2004, *Engineering and ethics for an anthropogenic planet*, in *Emerging Technologies and Ethical Issues in Engineering: Papers from a Workshop*, October 14-15, 2003, Washington DC, National Academies Press, pp. 9–28.

5: 2000 年 12 月 13 日，世界银行东京会议论文

6: 大会通过的第 [第二节委员会报告 (A/65/438)] 65/166 号决议。文化和发展 – 2010 年 12 月 20 日。

(3): Charlotte Kelly, *Origins of Sustainability*, Institute for Transport Studies, University of Leeds, UK.

(4): Braden R. Allenby, 2004, *Engineering and ethics for an anthropogenic planet*, in *Emerging Technologies and Ethical Issues in Engineering: Papers from a Workshop*, October 14-15, 2003, Washington DC, National Academies Press, pp. 9–28.

(5): Paper presented to the World Bank Tokyo meeting, 13 December 2000.

(6): Resolution adopted by the General Assembly [on the report of the Second Committee (A/65/438)] 65/166. Culture and Development – 20 December 2010.

(7): The Budapest Declaration is accessible at <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/activities/documents/activity-562-4.pdf>.

展的重要推动力,这将促使他们在发展活动中起到积极且独一无二的作用。”在这些目标的深化过程中,《世界遗产公约》进一步推动了可持续发展的讨论,不仅举办了多届专家会议还依托遗产保护状况报告有效地直面这些问题。

可以说《世界遗产公约》本身就是可持续性的缩影。然而“可持续”发展进程缓慢,直至1992年《操作指南》第38段文化景观定义的通过,这个术语又再次悄然进入了视野:(文化景观)是自然和人类的作品,并且通常反映了“通过特定技巧使用土地使其可持续性”。同时,还认为文化景观的保护能对现代的可持续使用土地的技术有所贡献,且维持或提升景观的自然价值。

2002年,《世界遗产布达佩斯宣言》⁷制定了“4C”战略目标,即:可信度、有效保护、能力建设,以及通过宣传增强大众的认识、参与和支持。该宣言开宗明义:

“世界遗产委员会的所有成员认为,1972年《世界遗产公约》具有普遍意义,有必要将公约应用于多样的遗产保护中,使其成为促进全体社会在对话和相互理解的基础上实现可持续发展的一种手段。”

2005年对《操作指南》的修改中开始采用可持续发展的概念,加入了第六段作为部分介绍:

“6.自1972年《世界遗产公约》通过以来,“可持续发展”的概念以为国际社会所熟知。自然和文化遗产的保护为可持续发展做出了重大贡献。”

缔约国第18届大会通过了《2012-2022实施世界遗产公约的战略行动计划》:

1. 展望 2022

通过《世界遗产公约》的国际合作和责任的承担,实现对保护我们共同文化和自然遗产的有效保护,培养国际社会和不同文化之间的相互尊重和理解,促进其可持续发展。

互通体系

之后的几年里,世界遗产委员会在其2009年第33届塞维利亚大会上,就《世界遗产公约》和《操作指南》第41至44段规定范畴内的多边环境协议⁸进行了讨论,并通过两大重要决定,要求:

世界遗产中心重视可持续发展的概念,并在其一切相关行动中对其进行应有的考量;

以及世界遗产中心继续与其他多边环境协议的秘书处进行合作,可通过生物多样性联络组及包括

societies through dialogue and mutual understanding;

Then in 2005 changes to the Operational Guidelines began to take on board the idea of sustainable development with paragraph 6 added as part of the introduction:

‘6. Since the adoption of the Convention in 1972, the international community has embraced the concept of “sustainable development”. The protection and conservation of the natural and cultural heritage are a significant contribution to sustainable development.’

The Strategic Action Plan for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention 2012–2022 was adopted at the 18th session of the General Assembly of States Parties:

1. Our Vision for 2022

International cooperation and shared responsibility through the World Heritage Convention ensures effective conservation of our common cultural and natural heritage, nurtures respect and understanding among the world’s communities and cultures, and contributes to their sustainable development.

Interconnecting systems

Following on from previous years, the World Heritage Committee at its 33rd session in Seville (2009), debated the World Heritage Convention and the main multilateral environmental agreements⁽⁸⁾ within the provisions of the Operational Guidelines in paragraphs 41–44. It adopted two critical decisions requesting:

that the concept of sustainable development be emphasized and taken in due consideration in all relevant actions taken by the World Heritage Centre;

and that the World Heritage Centre continues the cooperation with the secretariats of other multilateral

environmental agreements through the Biodiversity Liaison Group and other mechanisms, including bilateral cooperation to enhance synergies and coherence;

The debate on World Heritage Convention and sustainable development at the 34th session in Brasilia (2010),⁽⁹⁾ highlighted the connectivity to other mechanisms and the delegate of Sweden related it to the three pillars of sustainability:

‘Regarding the definition of sustainable development, we do not see a need for adding a cultural dimension, the standard definition of sustainable development with its three dimensions is based on the Brundtland Commission and the Johannesburg Declaration. It is well known and widely used. The cultural aspect of sustainability and the role of heritage need to be articulated but we should not complicate it by introducing something that is already there.

Our understanding of the concept is that the cultural dimension is already included, since it has been covered by the social and environmental dimensions. Culture is what we, as social beings, do in and with the environment. This view is based on a wider interpretation of what is included in the concept of environment. Our experience is that it is wiser and more fruitful to argue from within the discourse of the established definition.’

The final decision⁽¹⁰⁾ included the considerations of sustainable development and yet again led to the revision of the Operational Guidelines. Towards the 40th anniversary of the Convention, celebrating World Heritage and Sustainable Development: the Role of Communities, the consultative meeting in Ouro Preto (Brazil, February 2012) collated the relevant texts in a comprehensive document with wide-ranging conclusions.

World Heritage Committee

In conclusion, a cursory look at the summary records and decisions of the World Heritage Committee shows a developing trend. The 24th

7:《布达佩斯宣言》可参见 <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/activities/documents/activity-562-4.pdf>.

8:第33 COM 5C号决议,文件号:WHC-09/33.COM/5C.

(8): Decision: 33 COM 5C, Document WHC-09/33.COM/5C

(9): WHC-10/34.COM/INF.20

(10): 34COM 5D, World Heritage Convention and sustainable development

双边合作在内的其他机制，促进协同效应的发挥和行动的一致性；

2010年第34届巴西利亚大会⁹上关于《世界遗产公约》和可持续发展的讨论，主要侧重于同其他机制的联系，瑞典代表团将其与可持续性的三要素相关联：

“关于可持续发展的定义，我们认为没有必要加入文化内涵的描述，可持续发展及其三大内涵的标准定义是基于布伦特兰委员会和《约翰内斯堡宣言》的内容。它已被广泛熟知和运用。我们需对可持续性的文化方面以及遗产的作用清晰地阐述，但不应重复添加已有的内涵，使其复杂化。

我们对这个概念的理解是：它已经在社会和环境的内容中涵盖了文化维度。文化是存在于我们社会群体所生存的环境中并与环境共生。这种观点已在环境概念里得到了充分的阐述。我们的经验告诉我们，依据已有定义的内涵进行论证是更为明智和富有成效的做法。”

最终决定¹⁰包括：考虑可持续发展并在此修改《操作指南》。在《世界遗产公约》四十周年之际，举办了“世界遗产和可持续发展：社区的作用”主题活动，2012年2月在巴西 Ouro Preto 举办的咨询会议搜集了大量与之相关的文献及其中见到文字记录，最终集合成册。

世界遗产委员会

总而言之，通过对概要记录和对世界遗产委员会决议的简单梳理，我们可以看到其发展的进程。第24届大会（2000年，澳大利亚凯恩斯）五次提到可持续性，但未提及可持续发展；然而第31届大会（2007年，新西兰基督城）共援引可持续性19次，其中包括5次特别提及了可持续发展。第35届大会（2011年，巴黎）共引用可持续性71次，可持续发展9次。事实证明，遗产委员会确已将可持续发展纳入考虑范畴，很可惜，由于成员国的轮值，导致众多制度无法得以沿袭，许多决议和措辞只是被机械重复。与此同时，务实零散的手段方法以及增量式的变革已经达到质变的阶段。《Ouro Preto 建议》将制定一份政策指导性的文件，描述在操作过程中的可持续发展内容，这才是正确的做法。

可持续旅游

自2008年兴起的旅游业，已经成为推动可持续性的主要动力。2011年，世界遗产中心开始着手

session (2000, Cairns, Australia) had five references to sustainability but no reference to sustainable development, while the 31st session (2007, Christchurch, New Zealand), contained nineteen references to sustainability including five specifically to sustainable development. The 35th session (Paris, 2011) had seventy-one references to sustainability and nine specific references to sustainable development. The Committee has indeed taken on board sustainable development, but unfortunately, with the rapid rotation of members, much institutional memory is lost and many decisions and phraseologies are simply regurgitated, while the pragmatic piecemeal approach and incremental changes have now reached a stage at which a metamorphosis appears necessary. The Ouro Preto recommendation to come up with a policy guideline document that would integrate a concern for sustainable development within the operational processes is a step in the right direction.

Sustainable tourism

A major impetus to sustainability has been the economic engine of tourism, initiated in 2008. In 2011 the World Heritage Centre embarked on developing a new World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme.⁽¹¹⁾ The aim was to create an international framework for the cooperative and coordinated achievement of shared and sustainable outcomes relating to tourism at World Heritage properties.

Heritage in all its forms needs to be managed in a sustainable way if it is to make an enduring contribution to society. The term sustainable tourism suggests that tourism must be sustained – and this means sustainable livelihoods

According to Geoffrey Wall of the Department of Geography at Canada's University of Waterloo, 'If



（坦桑尼亚）桑给巴尔的石头城是文化融合及和谐的突出范例。
The Stone Town of Zanzibar (United Republic of Tanzania) is an outstanding example of culture fusion and harmonization.
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tourism is to be sustainable, it will be necessary to devise a typology of tourism which will permit the matching of tourism types to resource capabilities. Wall uses Bali's Sustainable Development Project of 1991 to devise a tourism typology for the island based on four elements: attraction type, location, spatial characteristics, and development status.⁽¹²⁾

The Bali Sustainable Development Project adopted three principles: continuity of natural resources, development to enhance the quality of life and continuity of culture. If a fishing community is no longer able to sustain itself through fishing but successfully turns to tourism to achieve its well-being, despite changing lifestyles, should this be viewed positively or negatively from a sustainable development perspective? And how will this impact on the values of the property?

Sustainable tourism should uphold the culture and environment of the host community, its economy, and its traditional lifestyle, indigenous behaviour, and patterns of local and political leadership. Local people should be involved in planning and approval. There should be a just

9: WHC-10/34.COM/INF.20.

10: 第34届世界遗产大会，5D号文件关于世界遗产公约与可持续发展

(11): Decision 34COM 5D

(12): G. Wall, 2009, *Tourism and development: towards sustainable outcomes*, in L. Fusco Girard and P. Nijkamp, *Cultural Tourism and Sustainable Local Development*, London, Ashgate Publishing, pp. 31–46

手制定一项新的世界遗产和可持续旅游项目¹¹。其目的在于为世界遗产地制定出一套国际范式，分享成功的合作成果与可持续旅游的经验。

所有类型的遗产，若要实现对社会的长久贡献，必须以可持续的方式对其进行管理。“可持续旅游”的概念意味着旅游业必须是可持续的，这也意味着必须有可持续的生计。

根据加拿大滑铁卢大学地理系 Geoffrey Wall 教授所言，“若想实现旅游业的可持续性，则必须设计一种旅游类型的研究方法，使旅游类别和资源能力得以匹配。”Wall 运用巴厘岛 1991 年的可持续发展项目，为海岛设计了旅游类型，主要基于四大要素：吸引类别、方位、空间特征和发展状态¹²。

巴厘岛可持续发展项目遵循三大原则：自然资源的连续性、生活质量的提升和文化的连续性。如果一个以捕鱼为业的社会无法通过渔业维持其生计，但却通过旅游业的成功实现其福祉，尽管生活方式根本改变，但从可持续发展的角度，我们该视其为积极还是消极的呢？同时，这又会对遗产地的价值造成什么影响呢？

可持续旅游应当维护当地社会的文化和环境、当地经济以及传统的生活方式、本土的行为方式和当地社会形态和政治领导格局。当地人应参与规划过程并获得他们的认可。还应实现成本与效益的公平分摊，包括对子孙后代具有的积极和消极影响。

如巴林代表团在巴西利亚大会上所言：

“.....我们已经注意到，已有众多自然遗产地，因为打猎、捕鱼、偷猎、不加节制的农业、伐木或不科学的旅游开发被列入濒危遗产名单。其问题的关键在于如何在改变生活方式的同时，帮助当地社会从事盈利且可持续的其他活动。我们怎样才能通过可持续的管理规划和社区参与，帮助他们接受一些理念，如对他们理解一头活的大象、犀牛或鲸鱼比杀死它们更能实现可持续的盈利。还有怎样才能改变狩猎者的立场，将其变为生态旅游的导游。”

在 2009 年塞尔维亚大会上，遗产委员会在保护状况的讨论中着重指出了两个遗产地的可持续发展问题——埃塞俄比亚拉利贝拉岩石教堂和莫桑比克岛的玛库提（桔梗）镇。关于拉利贝拉，委员会要求缔约国：

“制定遗产地的管理规划，包括保护行动计划，以及由当地居民参与的可持续发展和促进该遗产地旅游发展的措施”；

在谈及莫桑比克岛的情况时，委员会表示其担忧：



（新西兰）汤加里罗国家公园展示了毛利社区和环境之间的精神联系。
Tongariro National Park(New Zealand) symbolizes the spiritual links between the Maori community and the environment.

© Akos Kokai

distribution of the costs and benefits, including effects – positive and negative – on future generations.

As the delegate from Bahrain noted in Brasilia:

‘... we have noticed that many of the natural sites are on the List of World Heritage in Danger as a result of activities like hunting, fishing, poaching, uncontrolled agriculture, wood cutting or irresponsible tourism. The question is how to change the way of life and help local communities to adopt alternative activities which are profitable and sustainable. How we can, through a suitable management plan and involving communities, help them to adopt concepts like the economic value of a living elephant or a living rhinoceros, or that a whale is a more profitable and sustainable revenue for the community than a killed animal. How we can change the attitude of hunters to become ecotour guides.’

The Committee session in Seville in 2009 flagged two properties for sus-

tainable development in their debate on the state of conservation – the Rock-Hewn Churches, Lalibela (Ethiopia) and the macuti (straw) town on the Island of Mozambique. In the case of Lalibela, the Committee requested that the State Party should

‘establish a management plan for the property, integrating the Conservation action plan, the measures for sustainable development involving local populations and the touristic enhancement of the property’; and while debating the situation on the Island of Mozambique, it expressed its concern

‘at the lack of sewage and water systems, particularly in Macuti town, and the lack of appropriate urban planning, rehabilitation and improvement of traditional Macuti houses, including the development of a sustainable way forward, and urged the State Party to work towards a sustainable development plan for Macuti town’.

The heritage of water

But of all the World Heritage properties that can show how sustainability is an essential cultural component and a way of life are those harnessing water. The Bahraini delegate in the debate on sustainable

11: 第 34COM 5D 号决议

12: G. Wall, 2009, *Tourism and development: towards sustainable outcomes*, in L. Fusco Girard and P. Nijkamp, *Cultural Tourism and Sustainable Local Development*, London, Ashgate Publishing, pp. 31 – 46

“当地缺乏排污排水系统，尤其是玛库提镇，也缺乏适当的城市规划以及对玛库提传统民居的修缮和改善，包括今后的可持续发展，由此敦促缔约国为玛库提镇制定可持续发展的方案”。

水资源的遗产

然而，所有可以显示可持续性必要的文化因子和一种生活方式的世界遗产地，均展示了对水资源的治理和驾驭。巴林代表团在谈及可持续发展时表示：

“我们可以从世界各地的传统习俗中收获启示，但千百年来，在阿拉伯地区当地社会把一种自然资源的可持续利用方式称为 Hima（保护区）。这种当地传统无论是在土地、森林甚至是水资源的利用方面，均使当地的社区或部落以可持续的方式管理和分享自然资源，并以此保证了当代和后代的需要。”

阿曼的阿夫拉贾灌溉体系即是世界遗产地采用 Hima 原则的一个绝好例子。2009 年塞维利亚大会上，委员会表示其注意到当地社区正在朝着可持续发展的方向努力。

在同一届大会上，伊朗的舒希达水利系统‘作为一种以可持续发展为目的的 18 世纪的技术文化’被列入世界遗产名录。

2012 年，展现“幸福三要素”哲学的苏巴克灌溉系统在圣彼得堡大会上入选世界遗产。至今，当地人依然以一种可持续的方式对这片农业区域进行耕种，且通过水神庙系统对供水系统实施民主的管理。然而，印度尼西亚文化景观巴厘岛则需要外界的支持从而保证传统系统的持续运作，并使当地农民从中获利而继续得以生存。

我们的城市

建成遗产和城市的作用当之无愧是可持续发展讨论的主要焦点。也正由于此，促成了《维也纳备忘录》¹³。虽然该文件并未明确提及可持续发展，但它对可持续性做了强调：

“5. 希望各方，在上述连续性文件以及当今对遗迹和遗产地可持续保护讨论的范围内，将《维也纳备忘录》视为一份以现有历史形态、建筑群和环境为基础，整合了当代建筑、城市可持续发展和景观完整性的综合性方法的重要声明。”

可持续城市的文化遗产已成为其不可分割的重要组成部分。对城市历史景观的激烈探讨正是从另一个方面展现了我们对可持续性问题的延伸。

在 2008 年第 32 届加拿大魁北克大会上，国际古迹遗址理事会在讨论时特别指出了可持续发展对维护突出普遍价值的必要性，以及为进一步预防遗产地威胁提供了更多社会和经济利益。在基础设



印度尼西亚巴厘岛 Jatiluwih 梯田的苏巴克灌溉系统（2007 年）
Subak System, Jatiluwih in Bali, Indonesia (2007)

© Han Feng

development said that we might learn from traditional practices throughout the world, but ‘a sustainable way of using natural resources by local communities in the Arab region for hundreds of years is known as Hima. This local practice allows local communities or tribes to manage and share natural resources in a sustainable manner to secure the need of the present and future generations, whether it is in arranged land, forest or even using water resources.’

A good example of a World Heritage site depending on the principle of Hima is the Aflaj Irrigation Systems of Oman; the Committee in Seville, in 2009, noted that the local community was working towards sustainable management.

At the same session, the Shushtar Historical Hydraulic System (Islamic Republic of Iran), was inscribed on the World Heritage List, ‘as a technical culture of eighteen centuries serving sustainable develop-

ment’.

The Subak System as a Manifestation of the Tri Hita Karana Philosophy was inscribed at the Saint Petersburg Committee session in 2012. The agricultural areas are all still farmed in a sustainable way by local communities and their water supplies are democratically managed by the water temples. But this Cultural Landscape of Bali Province (Indonesia) is only part of a wider story that will need to provide support to sustain the traditional systems yet provide benefits allowing the farmers to stay on the land.

Our cities

The built heritage and the role of the city is surely the main application for the debate on sustainable development. This was highlighted in the issues that sparked The Vienna Memorandum.⁽¹³⁾ While the text did not make specific mention of sustainable development, it did highlight sustainability:

13: 2005 年 5 月 12 至 14 日，世界遗产中心与维也纳市和 ICOMOS 合作，在维也纳举办“世界遗产和当代建筑 - 城市历史景观的管理”国际会议，由奥地利政府主办。


(13): The World Heritage Centre in cooperation with the City of Vienna and ICOMOS organized the international conference, World Heritage and Contemporary Architecture – Managing the Historic Urban Landscape, which took place in Vienna (Austria) from 12 to 14 May 2005 and was hosted by the Austrian Government

施建设方面,指出了高层建筑对重要景观和视觉完整性的影响。在此问题上,风力发电场的危害首次引起了委员会的注意,成为文化和自然遗产需共同分析探讨的重要课题。

《关于城市历史景观的建议书》¹⁴显示可持续性已是该方法论的关键词,共十八次提及可持续性,其其中九次援引了可持续发展的概念。该定义是:

“《建议书》提到有必要将城市遗产保护战略更好地纳入整体可持续发展的更广泛目标中,以此支持维持和改善人类环境质量的政府行动和私人行动。通过考虑其自然形态的相互联系、其空间布局 and 联系、其自然特征和环境,以及其社会、文化和经济价值,《建议书》为在城市大背景下识别、保护和管理历史区域提出了一种景观方法。”

未来,可持续性将成为一种文化和发展的综合性手段。1972年英迪拉·甘地的预言在今天将成为现实:

“真正具有内在矛盾的并非是保护和发展,而是环境和人类以追求效率之名不计后果的开发.....我们看到,不管人类如何追逐物质财富,他们的欲望永远无法满足。因此,对更高生活品质的追求,不能以牺牲人类遗产,破坏我们赖以生存的自然的、清新和纯净为代价。”

‘5. Desiring that the Vienna Memorandum be seen, within the continuum of these afore-mentioned documents and the current debate on the sustainable conservation of monuments and sites, as a key statement for an integrated approach linking contemporary architecture, sustainable urban development and landscape integrity based on existing historic patterns, building stock and context.’

Cultural heritage for the sustainable city has become a critical integrative component. Indeed the fierce debate on the Historic Urban Landscape approach is only another indication as to how far we might stretch the issue of sustainability.

During the debate at the 32nd session in Quebec (Canada, 2008), ‘ICOMOS specifically highlighted the need for sustainable development to sustain Outstanding Universal Value and deliver much needed social and economic benefits in preventing further threats to the properties. Concerning the issue of infrastructural development, the high-rise buildings and their impact on important views and visual integrity was pointed out. In this regard the threat of wind farms was for the first time brought to the attention of the Committee as a major theme which would need joint analysis for both cultural and natural heritage.’

The outcome in the form of the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape¹⁴ already showed that sustainability was a keyword in

the approach; sustainable development being quoted nine times within eighteen mentions of sustainability. The definition is given:

‘5. This Recommendation addresses the need to better integrate and frame urban heritage conservation strategies within the larger goals of overall sustainable development, in order to support public and private actions aimed at preserving and enhancing the quality of the human environment. It suggests a landscape approach for identifying, conserving and managing historic areas within their broader urban contexts, by considering the interrelationships of their physical forms, their spatial organization and connection, their natural features and settings, and their social, cultural and economic values.’

The future for sustainability is to be sought in the integrative approach for culture and development. The words of Indira Gandhi of 1972 ring true today:

‘The inherent conflict is not between conservation and development, but between environment and reckless exploitation of man and earth in the name of efficiency.....We see that however much man hankers after material goods, they can never give him full satisfaction. Thus the higher standard of living must be achieved without alienating people from their heritage and without despoiling nature of its beauty, freshness and purity so essential to our lives.’

14: 2011年11月10日经联合国教科文组织大会批准

(14) : Approved by UNESCO General Conference on 10 November 2011

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城市历史景观 (HUL)

Historic Urban Landscapes (HUL)

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2012年10月12至13日,亚太世界遗产培训和研究中心在上海举办了一次国际专家会议,就联合国教科文组织新的《关于城市历史景观建议书》及其在中国的应用开展讨论。探讨的主要问题包括:城市历史景观(HUL)的中文译文、HUL方法的目标,以及HUL方法运用于地方层面所需的手段工具。

新的联合国教科文组织

《关于城市景观历史的建议书》

2011年11月10日,联合国教科文组织大会通过了《联合国教科文组织关于城市历史景观的建议书》(第36C/41号大会决议),建议书详尽阐述了这一历史城市保护中的全新的国际方法,标志着为期6年的科学的和政策的制定进程达成了最终成果。这一新方法提到有必要更好地设计城市遗产保护战略并将其纳入更广泛的城市整体可持续发展目标中,以支持旨在维持和改善人类环境质量的政府行动和私人行动。

在新的《建议书》中,联合国教科文组织将城市历史景观定义为“是文化和自然价值及属性在历史上层层积淀而产生的城市区域,其超越了‘历史中心’或‘整体’的概念,包括更广泛的城市背景及其地理环境”。由此,城市历史景观方法将城市视为和解读为时间和空间内的连续体(而不是将其分割成“区域”单位,包括其范围内的那些隔离式的保护区域,使之成为“历史保护集中区”),见证并保留了无数人口群体的痕迹且延续至今。上述认知和理解构成了城市管理的基础,包括对其历史遗迹和空间的保护,并将保护纳入城市和空间规划以及社会经济发展的进程之中。

在中国和更广泛的亚洲地区:从通过到实施

在专家会议上,关于适当的中文翻译(除UNESCO文本给出的官方的正确翻译以外),来自中国的专业人士就该术语面临中文翻译的困难做出了解释,其情况类似于术语“文化景观”遇到的问题。在中文里,景观有一种先验式的文化构建概念,从而提出了为何需要用双重术语进行表述的问题。虽然对术语“城市景观”的理解没有如此高深莫测,但文化景观与其实际意义之间的紧密关系依然令人困惑,因此在后续的行动中有必要向中国有关方面进行全面解释和解读。特别要与中国历史城市已有的相互关联性方面的相关概念建立起联系,类似于日本‘machi-nami’的概念。

城市历史景观方法的目的在于提倡和促进一种

On 12 and 13 October 2012 an international Expert Meeting was organized by WHITRAP in Shanghai to discuss the implementation of the new UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) and subsequent application of the HUL approach in China. Key issues that guided the discussion included the proper interpretation of Historic Urban Landscape in Chinese; the main objectives of the HUL approach; and the required toolkit for application of the HUL approach at the local level.

The new UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape

On 10 November 2011 UNESCO's General Conference adopted the UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (General Conference Resolution 36C/41), which was the culmination of a 6-year scientific and policy process to elaborate a new international instrument for the conservation of historic cities. This new instrument addresses the need to better frame heritage conservation strategies within the larger goals of urban sustainable development, in order to support public and private actions aimed at preserving and enhancing the quality of the human environment.

The Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape defines the historic urban landscape as the urban area understood as the result of a historic layering of cultural and natural values and attributes, extending beyond the notion of “historic centre” or “district” to include the broader urban context and its geographical setting. The Historic Urban Landscape can be explained as a way of seeing and interpreting the city as a continuum in time and space (instead of cutting it up and parcelling it out through ‘zoning’, including separate conservation areas, which

thereby become ghettos of historic preservation that are unsustainable), where countless population groups have left their marks, and continue to do so today. This recognition and understanding is expected to underpin the city's management, including the conservation of its historic structures and spaces, which should be integrated into processes of urban and spatial planning and socio-economic development.

From Adoption to Implementation in China and Wider Asia

At the Expert Meeting Chinese professionals explained having a difficulty with the terminology, which derives from similar difficulties with the term ‘cultural landscape’, as regards the proper interpretation of Historic Urban Landscape in Chinese (aside from a correct formal translation of the UNESCO text). A landscape, in the Chinese view, is a priori a cultural construct, prompting the question why this needs to be expressed in double terms. Although the term urban landscape is less enigmatic, nevertheless the close association with cultural landscapes and their true meaning remains confusing, necessitating a thorough explanation and interpretation for Chinese local authorities in any follow-up, in particular to make connections with existing notions of inter-connectedness in historic cities in China.

The HUL approach aims to promote and strengthen a values-based, all-inclusive conservation process and subsequently to utilize heritage assets and local culture to direct planning and design of the contemporary city, in a mutually enhancing process, which thereby becomes more sustainable. To make such an ideal situation a reality at the local culture to direct planning and design of the contemporary city, in a mutually enhancing process, which thereby becomes more sustainable.

以价值为基础的最全面的保护过程，并通过利用遗产资源和当地文化，指导当代城市的规划和设计，在这种共同提升的过程中，实现城市的可持续性。为在当地实现这种理想局面，城市的各类参与者，尤其是管理城市的公共当局以及当地的开发商和企业家，需建立战略性的联盟关系。这就要求各方努力，扩大利益攸关方的群体，提高意识，寻求创新机制，使公私部门和民间团体可以共同参与到历史和当代城市的保护和共享中来。中国有着全民参与社会一切事务的传统，包括现有的保护政策和行动、广泛的融资渠道，中国在保护方面该建立怎样的公私合作形式？在项目基础上为维持长远的战略承诺，有可以制定哪些鼓励私有部门参与的财政激励措施？

在上述有关城市历史景观方法的基础工作和要求中，最应当关注的是提高当地社区和人口的生活质量和居住环境。考虑到中国社会正在经历的巨大转变，成百上千万的人口脱离了贫困状态，但也有越来越多的人迷失在现代化的海洋里，他们搜索着传统的价值观。那么，究竟应如何并且要通过何种办法才能促进市民和社区对城市历史景观保护的参与？

我们需要开发哪些沟通和冲突谈判的方法？这些方法又如何为当地政府所用，进行决策和管理？在重大规划和设计活动前，通过新的社交媒体引入实时的市民意见调查，并让他们参与到城市愿景规划的过程中来，通过上述做法，我们可以实现有限资源的有效利用。随着西方国家规划范式从技术向政治社会过程的转变，未来将拥有众多发展方向的选择，这种共同的愿景使规划更具灵活性。那么中国又可以从这种方法中学到什么经验呢？与利益攸关方及当地市民团体的对话和磋商势必导致决策过程的延长，但无疑会提高执行的效率，因为项目开发中的争议问题或冲突以提前得到解决。

未来方向

在实施联合国教科文组织新的《建议书》，把城市历史景观方法应用于中国的过程中，同济大学建筑与城市规划高等研究院将在亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究上海中心的协助下，围绕上述问题和疑问开展研究。今后三年，该方法将在中国大陆几个城市进行试点，其结果将汇编在一份提交给中国中央政府的建议报告内，详细阐述在中国实施城市历史景观保护和管理的价值和效益。之后，将在中国大陆以外的亚太地区选取一组城市进行试点，以获得更广泛的观点和经验。最后，上述所有行动将汇成一份综合报告，提交给联合国教科文组织大会。在新的《建议书》通过伊始，大会已要求向其通报从事该新方法的国家和城市、该方法的有效性和结果。

To make such an ideal situation a reality at the local level, strategic alliances need to be built between various actors in the urban scene, foremost between public authorities that manage the city and developers and entrepreneurs that operate in it. This calls for efforts to broaden the stakeholder group, raise levels of awareness, and seek innovative schemes whereby public, private and civic sectors actively engage with each other in preserving and celebrating the city, historic and contemporary. With traditionally a strong involvement of the Chinese state in all matters pertaining to society, which includes current conservation policy and action, and generous resources for financing, what would be the modalities for public-private partnership in conservation in China? What financial incentives can be developed to engage the private sector, on a project basis as well as for longer term strategic commitments?

Of particular interest in the above-identified efforts and needs underpinning the HUL approach is the quality of life and improvement of living conditions for local communities and population groups. Considering the phenomenal speed with which Chinese society is transforming, having lifted millions of Chinese out of poverty, but leaving many citizens lost in a sea of modernity and in search of traditional values, how, and by what means, could civic engagement with and community involvement in historic urban landscape conservation and management be strengthened?

What methods of communication and conflict negotiation need to be developed, and how can this then be integrated into local government decision-making and management? From including citizen opinion surveys to engaging them in a visioning process for the city, prior to major planning and design decisions, much can be achieved with limited resources, both in real time and with the use of new social media platforms. With the changing paradigm of planning from a technical to a po-

litico-social process, where planning flexibility is based on a shared vision with alternatives for future directions, what could China learn from this approach? Dialogue and consultation with stakeholders and local citizen groups often lead to a longer decision making process but will definitely speed up the implementation, as arguably it has tackled upfront any contentious issues or conflicts arising from project development.

The Way Forward

The above formulated issues and questions will guide the special programme at Tongji University's Advanced Research Institute for Architecture and Urban Planning, with institutional assistance of WHITRAP in Shanghai, on the implementation of the new UNESCO Recommendation and subsequent application of the HUL approach in China. In the coming three years this approach will be applied in a series of pilot cities on Mainland China, the outcomes of which will become part of an advisory report to the central Government in Beijing on the merit and benefits of historic urban landscape conservation and management in China. Next to this, a reference group of pilot cities will be selected outside Mainland China in the wider Asia-Pacific region to provide for regional comparisons and broader insights into the process. Last but not least, all these initiatives in China and in other pioneer countries will become part of a comprehensive report to UNESCO's General Conference, which has asked at the adoption of the new Recommendation to be informed of the countries and cities that have been working with this new instrument, its usefulness and the first results.

活动预告 Forthcoming

编辑 / 瞿莺 Editor / Qu Ying

第四届 4C5M 工作室会议：城市发展、保护及人性化设计（征集论文）

2013 年 6 月 13 – 15 日，中国江苏同里

会议地点：中国江苏省苏州市同里镇

主办方：4C5M 工作室

协办及资助者：中国上海同济大学建筑与城市规划学院

支持方：WHITRAP 上海中心

4C5M 工作室诚邀各方发表关于以规划空间及社会生活下的挑战为主题的论文。会议以“城市发展，保护与人性化设计”主题，侧重理论与实践的结合。本次大会共设定 7 个主题演讲和 15 场座谈。主要发言人包括：

- 张继焦，北京社科院人类学研究所
- Marco Cristofori，西班牙职业摄影师
- Hirochika Nakamaki，日本国立民族学博物馆
- Sharon Zukin，美国纽约城市大学布鲁克林学院以及大学生研究中心
- Bill Boler 英国伦敦社区商务
- Mark Jayne，英国曼彻斯特大学

会议详情请参见：

<http://www.4c5mstudio.org/conference/conference-at-tongli-town-suzhou-jiangsu-china/>

联合国培训机构系列培训：世界遗产地的管理与保护（征集论文）

主题：世界遗产地系列申报与比较分析的重要作用

2013 年 4 月 22 – 26 日，日本广岛

联合国培训机构自 2003 年起陆续开展了以世界遗产地管理与保护为主题的系列培训。截至目前，已开展 9 次国际培训（日本广岛，每年一期）和 1 次国内培训（印度）。2013 年的培训班将以“世界遗产系列申报与比较分析的重要作用”为主题，详细考察比较分析作为世界遗产申报过程的关键环节，为实现其有效性所应具备的预期及相关要求。比较分析有助于为提名的遗产地提供列入世界遗产名录的依据，它也是了解该遗产地潜在突出普遍价值的关键一步。

详情请参见：<http://unitar.org>

The 4th 4C5M Studio Conference: City Development, Preservation, and Hospitality, Call for Papers

13 – 15 June 2013, Tongli Town, Jiangsu Province, P.R. China

Location: Tongli Town (a traditional water village)

Organizer: 4C5M Studio

Co-organizer and Sponsor: College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University, Shanghai, China

Host: Tongli Town, Suzhou, Jiangsu, China

Support: WHITRAP Shanghai

4C5M Studio invites papers that explore the challenging issues under the theme of urban space and social life. This year's conference will emphasize the topic on City Development, Preservation, and Hospitality. As always, we stress the interlocking principle between theory and practice. The conference will feature 7 lectures and 15 panels. The committed keynote speakers are:

- Zhang Jijiao, Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Chinese Academy of Social Science, Beijing, China
- Marco Cristofori, professional photographer, Spain
- Hirochika Nakamaki, National Museum of Ethnology, Japan
- Sharon Zukin, Brooklyn College and the City University of New York Graduate Center, USA
- Bill Boler, Business in Community, London, UK
- Mark Jayne, University of Manchester, UK

For more information, please check it on the website:

<http://www.4c5mstudio.org/conference/conference-at-tongli-town-suzhou-jiangsu-china/>

UNITAR Series: the Management and Conservation of World Heritage Sites, call for papers

Theme: World Heritage Serial Nominations and the Vital Role of Comparative Analysis

22 – 26 April 2013, Hiroshima, Japan

The UNITAR Series on the Management and Conservation of World Heritage Sites, launched in 2003, has thus far comprised nine annual Workshops held in Hiroshima and one in-country Workshop in India. The 2013 Workshop, entitled World Heritage Serial Nominations and the Vital Role of Comparative Analysis, examines in detail the expectations and requirements needed to effectively address this essential part of World Heritage nominations. The comparative analysis helps demonstrate there is scope in the World Heritage List for inclusion of a nominated property, and it is a vital part of understanding the potential Outstanding Universal Value of a property.

For more information, please check it on the website:

<http://www.unitar.org>

2013 中法乡村文化遗产国际学术研讨会——保护传承推动社区发展
2013 年 7 月，中国贵州地扠

贵州省位于中国西南部，是苗、侗、布依、彝、水、回、仡佬、壮、瑶、满、白、蒙古、羌和土家等 17 个少数民族的世居地，拥有大量的民族聚居村寨。目前这些独具特色的乡村文化遗产正遭受着形式化保护和过度商业化的威胁。在中国与世界的语境下，如何保护民族文化和地域文化遗产，并在保护中谋求文化脉络的延续与村落的可持续发展，已经成为当下遗产保护领域的一个普遍性难题。

2013 年 7 月，贵州省文物局、法国文化部遗产司、同济大学与我中心一起，计划共同举办“2013 中法乡村文化遗产国际学术研讨会——保护传承推动社区发展”。此次会议将汇聚中法文化遗产领域的专家学者，共同就乡村文化遗产保护这一主题展开交流与讨论。会议期间，来自法国的音乐家也将与当地少数民族演奏家进行演出互动，交流和探讨非物质文化遗产保护的方法与经验。

2013 历史建筑适应性保护再生技术国际研讨会（征集论文）
2013 年 9 月 25–29 日，中国上海同济大学

由中国同济大学、德国希尔德斯海姆应用科学与艺术大学既有建筑维护与历史建筑保护国际科技联合会、高密度人居环境生态与节能（同济大学）教育部重点实验室和我中心共同主办，杭州市历史建筑保护管理中心协办，上海同济城市规划设计研究院承办的“2013 历史建筑适应性保护再生技术国际研讨会”将于 2013 年 9 月 25 日至 29 日在中国上海同济大学举行。

参会人员须在 2013 年 5 月 1 日之前通过会议网页提交摘要（长度不超过 1 页 A4 纸），可用中文或英文。摘要须包括题目、作者姓名和联系方式以及报告主要内容。有关主题报告的相关要求将会在概要录用后告知作者。会议咨询联系人：李泓女士，whitrap.lh@gmail.com；详情参见 www.whitr-ap.org。

2013 Sino-French International Symposium on Rural Cultural Heritage: Community Development in the Conservation and Transmission
July 2013, Dimen Village, Guizhou Province, P.R.China

Guizhou Province, located in southwestern part of China, is a place that 17 minority groups, including nationalities of Miao, Dong, Buyi, Yi, Shui, Hui, Yilao, Zhuang, Yao, Man, Bai, Mongolia, Qiang and Tujia etc., have been lived for centuries and leaved a bundle of villages there. Today, these rural cultural properties with unique characteristics are facing threats from formalized protection and over-commercialization. How to have national culture and regional heritage protected in Chinese and international context, and to sustain their cultural traditions as well as economic development, has become a universal issue in the field of heritage conservation.

In July 2013, Provincial Administration of Cultural Heritage of Guizhou, Heritage Department of French Ministry of Culture, Tongji University and WHITRAP plan to co-organize the 2013 Sino-French International Symposium on Rural Cultural Heritage: Community Development in the Conservation and Transmission. The Symposium aims to bring Chinese and French experts and scholars in the field together to discuss and share views on the conservation of rural cultural heritage. Musicians from both China and France will do performance and interact with each other to explore and share methods and experience in preservation of intangible cultural heritage during the meeting.

2013 International Conference on Sustainable Building Restoration and Revitalisation (Call for Papers)
25–29 September 2013, Shanghai, P.R. China

The “2013 International Conference on Sustainable Building Restoration and Revitalisation” will be held from 25th to 29th September 2013 in Tongji University, which is jointly organized by Tongji University (China), University of Applied Sciences and Arts (Germany), International Association for Science and Technology of Building Maintenance and Monument Preservation (WTA-International), Key Lab of Ecology and Energy Saving in High-density Human Settlements (Tongji University) and WHITRAP, co-organized by Conservation & Management Centre of Historic Buildings, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province and Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute.

The participants shall send their abstract (max. one A4 page) to the host committee via our conference website in Chinese or in English (deadline before 1st May 2013). The abstract should include following contents: the theme of the presentation, the name of the author, contact information and the outline of the presentation. Authors will be informed about further presentation requirements if the abstract is accepted (Contact: Ms. LI Hong, whitrap.lh@gmail.com; please refer to the website www.whitr-ap.org for more information).

澄江化石地 Chengjiang Fossil Site

编辑 / 刘真 Editor/Liu Zhen

遗产类型：文化遗产
所在地区：中国云南省
入选年份：2012
遴选标准：(viii)

澄江化石地坐落在中国云南省，这里保存着具有非凡意义的化石。澄江化石地的岩石和化石非常完整地保存了 5.3 亿年前，寒武纪早期生物迅速多样分化的记录。几乎所有主要动物群的祖先，都能追溯到这段短暂的地质学时期。澄江化石地多样化的地质证据得到了最高程度的保留，并完整记录了寒武纪早期海洋生态系统。作为最早的海陆复合生态系统的记录之一，它能够帮助我们更好地理解早期寒武纪的物种结构。

标准 (viii)：澄江化石地的岩石和化石非常完整地记录了寒武纪早期生物迅速的多样化。在这 5.3 亿年前的短期地质间隔中，几乎所有主要动物群都能够追溯到他们的祖先。该遗产是全世界生物史重要阶段的突出代表，具有重大的古生物学意义。

在丰富的物种多样性方面，澄江化石地有着无比杰出的古生物证据。迄今至少有 16 个门类，多种未知物种以及约 196 个种类记录在案。这些生物群包括藻类、棉状生物、刺胞动物以及已知最早的脊索动物等众多对称动物门。此处发现了一些门种的最早已知标本，诸如刺胞动物、栉水母、曳鳃动物和脊椎动物。许多分类群代表了现存门类的干群，并有助于阐释用以区分主要群落的特征。

澄江化石地极好地保留了带有坚硬骨骼的软体组织动物的化石。此外还有一系列完全软体的有机物，相对而言，它们未能在化石记录中得以完全体现。几乎所有此处的软体物种都尚未在其他地区发现过。精密尺度的细节都得以保留，包括动物的消化系统，如节肢动物纳罗虫，以及神秘的云南虫的腮。澄江化石地的沉积物拥有目前最古老的脊索动物化石，所有的脊椎动物均属于该门类。

澄江化石地的化石和岩石共同完整地记录了寒武纪早期的海洋生物群落。作为最早的海洋复合生态系统，其食物链的顶端是高等的肉食动物。此外，这项发现证明了早在寒武纪早期的动物多样分化时，已经形成了复杂的生物群落，并为大量的生态位提供了证据。因此，澄江化石地为理解早寒武纪群落结构，打开了一扇独特的窗口。

(来源：<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1388>)

Category: Cultural Heritage
Location: Yunnan Province, China
Date of Inscription: 2012
Criteria: (viii)

The Chengjiang Fossil Site, located in the Province of Yunnan, China, conserves fossil remains which are of exceptional significance. The rocks and fossils of the Chengjiang Fossil Site present an outstanding and extraordinarily preserved record that testifies to the rapid diversification of life on Earth during the early Cambrian period, 530 million years before present. In this geologically short interval, almost all major groups of animals had their origins. The diverse geological evidence from the Chengjiang Fossil Site presents fossil remains of the highest quality of preservation and conveys a complete record of an early Cambrian marine community. It is one of the earliest records of a complex marine ecosystem and a unique window of understanding into the structure of early Cambrian communities.

Criterion (viii): The Chengjiang Fossil Site presents an exceptional record of the rapid diversification of life on Earth during the early Cambrian period, 530 million years before present. In this geologically short interval almost all major groups of animals had their origins. The property is a globally outstanding example of a major stage in the history of life, representing a palaeobiological window of great significance.

The exceptional palaeontological evidence of the Chengjiang Fossil Site is unrivalled for its rich species diversity. To date at least 16 phyla, plus a variety of enigmatic groups, and about 196 species have been documented. Taxa recovered range from algae, through sponges and cnidarians to numerous bilaterian phyla, including the earliest known chordates. The earliest known specimens of several phyla such as cnidarians, ctenophores, priapulids, and vertebrates occur here. Many of the taxa represent the stem groups to extant phyla and throw light

on characteristics that distinguish major taxonomic groups.

The property displays excellent quality of fossil preservation including the soft and hard tissues of animals with hard skeletons, along with a wide array of organisms that were entirely soft-bodied, and therefore relatively unrepresented in the fossil record. Almost all of the soft-bodied species are unknown elsewhere. Fine-scale detailed preservation includes features as the alimentary systems of animals, for example of the arthropod *Naraoia*, and the delicate gills of the enigmatic *Yunnanozoon*. The sediments of Chengjiang provide what are currently the oldest known fossil chordates, the phylum to which all vertebrates belong.

The fossils and rocks of the Chengjiang Fossil Site, together, present a complete record of an early Cambrian marine community. It is one of the earliest records of a complex marine ecosystem, with food webs capped by sophisticated predators. Moreover, it demonstrates that complex community structures had developed very early in the Cambrian diversification of animal life, and provides evidence of a wide range of ecological niches. The property thus provides a unique window of understanding into the structure of early Cambrian communities.

(Source: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1388>)

封图：澄江化石地
Cover Photos: Chengjiang Fossil Site
© Chengjiang Fossil National Geopark
Management Committee

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