

# NEWSLETTER



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



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中心简介  
Introduction

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 Category II institute under the auspices of UNESCO. It was the first international organization in the field of world heritage to be established in a developing 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 Heritage in Asia and Pacific Region.

WHITRAP has three branches: one in Beijing, another 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 researches site management methods and restoration techniques.

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# 第 41 届世界遗产大会简报

A Brief Report on the 41st Session of World Heritage Committee, Krakow

文 / 闻丞

Written by WEN Cheng



2017 年 7 月 2 日 -12 日，联合国教科文组织世界遗产委员会第 41 届会议在波兰历史名城克拉科夫举行。在这次大会上，我见证了亚太地区的六个项目列入《世界遗产名录》，其中包括中国的“青海可可西里”和“鼓浪屿：历史国际社区”（其他是蒙古、俄罗斯联合申报的外贝加尔山脉景观；柬埔寨代表古伊奢那补罗文化景观的三波坡雷考古遗址；印度艾哈迈达巴德历史城区；日本的神宿之岛、冲之岛宗像及相关遗产群），更亲身体验到了围绕世界遗产这一保护体系框架，各种利益相关方的对话博弈。在此过程中，我对以世界遗产为代表的保护地体系的保护框架、保护状况和威胁的演进有了一些粗浅的新认识。

## 世界遗产保护状况以及以世界遗产为代表的保护地体系面临的普遍威胁

与历届会议安排一致，在保护状况审议环节先由技术咨询机构世界自然保护联盟（IUCN）等介绍世界遗产总体保护状况。在 IUCN 的报告中，气候变化、濒危动植物非法贸易、入侵物种、经济开发活动、区域性动荡政局和管理机构能力不足被列为威胁全球世界自然遗产地突出普遍价值（OUV）的主要因素。第一个接受审议的项目是美国的大沼泽国家公园（Everglades National Park）。大沼泽国家公园由于上游来水缺乏、气候变化、外来物种入侵和周边的建设开发。

The 41st Session of World Heritage Committee had been convened in Krakow, Poland, from July 2nd to July 12th, 2017. During this period, I witnessed the inscription of six sites from the Asia and Pacific region into the World Heritage List, including Qinghai Hoh Xil and Kulangsu, a historic international settlement from China (Other sites are Daurian Landscape jointly nominated by Mongolia and Russia, Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk, Archaeological Site of Ancient Ishanapura nominated by Cambodia, Historic City of Ahmadabad nominated by India, and Sacred Island of Okinoshima and Associated Sites in the Munakata Region in Japan.). Moreover, I experienced the dialogues and games concerning the world heritage conservation by various stakeholders. I have some new insights into the global protected area framework represented by world heritage, and the evolution of conservation status and threats.

## The status of conservation

## of and threats to the world heritage

As all the previous sessions, the advisory bodies introduced the report of conservation status of world heritage at the beginning. On the IUCN's report, climate change, illegal trade of wildlife and wild plants, invasive species, development of economy, regional political conflicts and lack in capacity of management are identified as main threats to the outstanding universal values of global natural and mixed world heritage sites. The first site mentioned in the report is the Everglades National Park of the United States, threatened by decreasing freshwater input, climate change, invasive species and development.

The Comoe National Park in Côte d'Ivoire was delisted from the List of World Heritage in Danger because all the monitored indices and sustainable livelihood have been improved, as recommended by the advisory body and all of the state party members in the committee. After long dis-



科特迪瓦的 Comoe National Park 由于在所有监测指标和社区可持续生计方面都有改善, 咨询机构和委员国一致推荐将其移除出《濒危世界遗产名录》; 而埃塞俄比亚的 Simien National Park 在扩大面积 (在原有基础上增加了三倍) 和作出改善管理的承诺后, 在委员国的争取下, 也将其移除出《濒危世界遗产名录》。两个非洲国家在保护方面取得的成就获得了与会大多数国家的认可和祝贺。而这一天对《濒危名录》上文化遗产的审议期间, 有大量遗产地所在国的小组织发出了声音。如英国的利物浦港区, 由于其周边城市建设的发展, 紧邻缓冲区有一系列高层项目待建, 有些已经开始建设, 建成后势必影响其整体风貌, 因此该项目被列入《濒危世界遗产名录》。有来自利物浦本地的社区组织对开发商和当地政府提出了批评。而在对维也纳历史城区的保护状况进行审议后, 有一位从维也纳市政厅的退休的老太太代表一家城市社区组织以前辈的口吻对现在城市的管理者提出了尖锐的批评和强硬的整改建议。

7月5日到7月6日, 大会对一些保护状况出现问题, 需要讨论是否列入《濒危名录》的项目进行了审议。此前场外一直在进行的示威行动发酵出结果了。经委员国讨论, 大会通过了倡议波兰政府永久停止在 Bialowieza 森林伐木, 否则将会把 Bialowieza 森林列入《濒危世界遗产名录》的决议。7月5日下午审议了一系列关于战火影响下的叙利亚古城类世界遗产的决议。委员国讨论时再度引爆了由来已久的中东冲突问题, 以色列代表情绪激烈地进行了表态。

### 世界遗产项目审议

今年仅有1个提名世界自然文化双遗产和6个提名世界自然遗产的项目 (其中包括两个扩展项目) 需要上会审议。另有26项文化遗产 (包括两项扩展项目) 项目需审议, 其中有一项是紧急申报的巴勒斯坦希伯伦老城项目, 还有一项是申报缩小提名地范围的项目是格鲁吉亚巴格特拉大教堂及格拉特修道院重要边界减少项目。紧急提名的巴勒斯坦项目引发了以色列代表的强烈反应。最后以色列代表慨然离场, 希伯伦老城列入《世界遗产名录》, 同时被列入《濒危世界遗产名录》。

在所有自然遗产和混合遗产项目中, 欧洲山毛榉林项目获得最多关注。2007年列入《世界遗产名录》的斯洛伐克和乌克兰的山毛榉林, 2011年经过第一次扩展, 德国申请加入, 由此更名为喀尔巴阡山脉原始山毛榉林和德国古山毛榉林。今年是这个项目第二次扩展, 发展到十个国家共同申报。原本提交申请的国家里有主办国波兰, 但波兰在审议前撤回了申请。IUCN 评估后建议这个项目推迟申报 (Defer)。在委员会的讨论中, 这一多国跨境系列申报使委员国非常兴奋, 纷纷支持这个项目的扩展。代表们的发言

讨论, 该国的党派成员在委员会中成功地将 Simien National Park of Ethiopia 从《世界遗产名录》中移除。The achievements of these two African countries were highly recognized and congratulated by most of the states parties, finally. During the deliberation and discussion on cultural sites in the list, many local small organizations uttered their voices. For example, Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City was enlisted to the List of World Heritage in Danger, because there are a series of tall buildings to be constructed in the city, and some are closed to the world heritage site. These modern architectures have negative impacts to the overall scape of the historic site. NGOs from Liverpool criticized the developers and local government. Historic Centre of Vienna was enlisted for similar reasons. An old lady retired from the city hall strongly criticized current administrators and gave suggestions on rectification measures, as a member of civil society.

From July 5th to July 6th, the committee considered the draft decisions on the sites to be inscribed to the List of World Heritage in Danger. The demonstration occurring outside the meeting hall at the beginning of the session resulted in the decision that forbids the government of Poland cutting down dead woods in Bialowieza Forest, forever. Otherwise, Bialowieza Forest would be enlisted as a World Heritage in danger. On July 5th, a series of ancient cities in Syrian Arab Republic destroyed by war were reviewed. The discussion in state party members detonates the quarrels over the middle-east problems. The delegate of Israel made a fiery statement.

### World Heritage Nominations

Only 1 mixed and 6 natural properties (including 2 extensions) were reviewed on this session. There are 26 cultural properties (including 2 extensions). One nomination to be processed on an emergent basis is Hebron/Al-

Khalil Old Town, proposed by Palestine. Besides, a significant boundary reduction in Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery of Georgia would be discussed on the session. The emergent nomination induced fierce debates and the exit of Israel delegate. Finally, Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town was inscribed into the List of World Heritage, and the List of World Heritage in Danger, simultaneously.

Among the mixed and natural nominations, Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Other Regions of Europe [extension to "Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Ancient Beech Forests of Germany" Germany, Slovakia, Ukraine] attracted the most attentions. This extension had been prepared by Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Italy, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Spain and Ukraine for years. But Poland withdrew from this serial transnational nomination at the last minutes. In 2007, the Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians proposed by Slovakia and Ukraine were inscribed. Then, in 2011, Germany joined. This is the second extension. The recommendation from IUCN is "Deferral", because of the difference in management capacity among the state parties involved in this ambitious nomination. However, the members of the committee were all excited and optimistic to this property. Most of them supported the inscription of the serial nomination. They highly recognized the OUVs, transnational collaborations and the integrity of the site. They also expressed the confidence on the states parties, believed that these states parties could overcome all difficulties. Finally, the nomination succeeded, and this ensured that Italy still holds the most numerous world heritage sites in the world. Another transnational nomination, Daurian Landscape proposed by Mongolia and Russia was also inscribed. This nomination was referred in the 39th COM. Daurian Landscape is adjacent to HulunBuir of China. The advisory body also encourages

从加强生态系统整体保护和发展跨国协作的角度出发,认可了这个项目所具有的 OUV 和符合的标准,并表示尽管这个项目面临着巨大挑战,但对缔约国有信心,相信他们能克服困难,实现良好的保护合作。最终这个项目得以成功扩展。这个项目从推迟申报的建议到成功列入的改变,为意大利今年保持拥有全世界最多的世界遗产的地位奠定了坚实的基础。同为本届委员会审议的跨国申报项目,蒙古和俄罗斯联合申报的达乌里景观,就是经过了委员会第 39 届会议的发还待议(Refer)后,达到了完全符合要求的保护管理水平,在这届会议上顺利列入《世界遗产名录》的。而这个项目,则与中国未来可能启动申报的一个项目空间相近,在 IUCN 关于蒙古/俄罗斯联合申报项目评估报告的最后段落,明确写道鼓励中国一侧加入。

这届遗产大会审议的文化遗产申报项目有 26 项,其中有 7 项(包括中国鼓浪屿历史国际社区)多多少少都体现了大航海时代以来国际交流框架中欧洲文化、经济活动等在地人文景观、社会生活形态方面造成的影响,地理上遍及非洲、阿拉伯国家、南亚、东亚和拉美地区,类型多为贸易港口,包括与历史上罪恶的黑奴贸易有密切联系的地点,也有历史上殖民地时期留下来的建筑群。而有 13 项来自欧洲国家,在文化遗产项目中的比例达一半。如此格局多少还是反映了大航海时代以来西方文明在全球的主导话语权。对于倡导文明对话、互鉴的世界遗产体系而言,真正做到各文明体系的区域间平衡和平等共生,还有一段很长的路要走。而自大会开始以来围绕中东项目发生的数次激烈争论,也反映了世界和平还是一个全人类的理想,哪怕在声明摒弃政治影响的世界遗产领域,这种冲突矛盾也时时露出端倪。最终,共有 16 项被列入名录,2 项同意扩展,1 项同意减少。英国提交的英格兰湖区申报项目的列入,最具有历史意义。这片区域拥有自末次冰期以来形成的壮丽山水,自农耕时代以来形成的田园风光,激发了英国近现代对风景审美的趣味和美学价值理论体系。早在 30 年前,英国就提交了这项项目的申请,而到今天,第三次申报才得以列入,真正可谓一波三折,更何况因为这个项目,世界遗产的判断标准都受到了修订,文化景观类世界遗产应运而生。

最终,共计有 22 个项目(18 个文化遗产和 4 个自然遗产)被列入《世界遗产名录》,本届委员会对 4 个项目做出了发还待议的决定,对 2 个项目做出了推迟申报的决定,对 1 个项目做出了不予列入的决定。4 个调整边界的项目得到批准。在这次大会上,安哥拉和厄立特里亚分别获得了自己的首个世界遗产。至此,《世界遗产名录》中已有 1073 个世界遗产,文化遗产 832 个,自然遗产 206 个,混合遗产 35 个。中国的两个项目获得批准列入名录:青海可可西里世界自然遗产和鼓浪屿历史国际社区世界文化遗产。



China to join in.

There are 7 (including Kulangsu, A Historic International Settlement) among the 26 cultural nominations presenting the impacts of Europe on the culture and society of various geographic regions across Africa, Arabian countries, South Asia, East Asia and Latin America. There are 13 cultural nominations from Europe. This trend reveals the imbalanced distribution of world heritage sites, as well as the dominant influence from the West. There is still a long way to achieve the mutual learning and harmonious coexistence of civilizations. Finally, 16 cultural sites were inscribed, 2 extensions and 1 reduction were accepted. The inscription of the English Lake District proposed by the United Kingdom was of the most commemorative significance. Three decades had passed since the first attempts of the nomination of this site. The glorious landscape created by the last Glaciers and cultivations of thousands of years triggered the modern aesthetic taste in the Great Britain. Moreover, this nomination also promotes the idea of "cultural landscape" in world heritage categories.

In the end, 22 nominated properties were inscribed into the list, including 18 cultural and 4 natural ones in this session. The committee also made decisions on 4 nominations as "referral", 2 as "deferral", and 1 as "not inscribed". 4 modifications on boundary were approved. In this session, Angola and Eritrea have their first world heritage nomi-

nated, respectively. Thus, there are 1073 world heritages all over the world, 832 cultural, 206 natural, and 35 mixed. China had 2 more world heritages after this session: Qinghai Hoh Xil, and Kulangsu, A Historic International Settlement.



## 焦点新闻

In Focus

### 2017 年度“越南文化遗产管理者培训班”在越南顺化市召开



2017 年 9 月 21 日至 23 日，由越南文化遗产部（越南文体与旅游部）举办的 2017 年度“文化遗产管理者培训班”在越南顺化市召开。来自越南的 63 个省市，逾 300 名来自地方博物馆、越南文体与旅游部下属的国家博物馆、世界遗产地、历史遗迹管理中心、文化厅、文化活动等相关部门的领导参加了这次研讨会。

众多文化遗产领域的专家都在这次培训班上进行了演讲，如：教科文组织亚太地区非物质文化遗产国际研究中心副主任 Misako Ohnuki 女士，来自文化创新基金会的 Bill Hart 先生和 Sherif El-Itriby 先生，联合国教科文组织驻越南民主共和国代表和办公室主任 Micheal Croft 先生。国际演讲者提供的宝贵和具有实践意义的知识，使在座的文化遗产管理者获取了与现状和世界潮流俱进的、保护和宣传越南文化遗产方面新的视角。

年度培训班的主办体现了越南近年来对培养文化遗产专业人才的重视度，以此提升人才的整体素质。这是一个良好的契机，不仅使越南 63 个省市的文化管理者了解了文化遗产领域的最新法规，而且对国内外文化遗产方面的管理保护的信息和知识进行更新。此外，培训班还是一个交流分享经验、对当下法规和实践状况进行建议的平台。借此，有助于国家有效地开展保护与宣传文化遗产价值的活动，探寻平衡越南保护与发展的方法。

### Training Workshop for Cultural Heritage Managers in Viet Nam 2017 Held in Hue City

From 21 to 23 September 2017, the Annual Training Workshop for Cultural Heritage Managers in Viet Nam 2017 was held by the Depart-

ment of Cultural Heritage (Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism of Viet Nam) in Hue City.

Attending this workshop, there are over 300 trainees who are leaders of local museums, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism of Viet Nam's museums, World Heritage Sites, Historical Monuments Management Centers, Cultural Heritage Divisions, Cultural Activities Divisions in 63 provinces/cities of Viet Nam.

This workshop is being presented by experts in the field of cultural heritage such as: Ms. Misako Ohnuki, Deputy Director General of International Research Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO, Mr. Bill Hart and Mr. Sherif El-Itriby of the Cultural Innovations Foundation; Mr. Micheal Croft, Head of Office and UNESCO Representative to the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. The valuable and useful knowledge of international lecturers at the workshop has helped cultural heritage managers get the new perspectives in safeguarding and promoting Vietnamese cultural heritage which consistent with the current situation as well as catch up with the trend of the world.

The organization of the annual workshop has shown that the professional training in order to improve the quality of human resources in the cultural heritage of Viet Nam has always been respected in many years. This is an opportunity for the cultural heritage managers of 63 provinces/cities in Viet Nam to learn new legal provisions on cultural heritage field, update information and knowledge about management and safeguarding cultural heritage domestically and internationally. In addition, the workshop is also a place for them to exchange and share experiences, make recommendations on issues related to current regulations in the practical conditions. From there, solutions to improve the effectiveness of state management activities in the field of safeguarding and promoting of cultural heritage values as well as to

harmonize the relationship between conservation and development in Viet Nam will be proposed in a vibrant way.

### 2017 亚太地区古建筑保护与修复技术高级人才研修班成功举办



2017 年 7 月 18 日至 29 日，第八届“亚太地区古建筑保护与修复技术高级人才研修班”在我苏州中心成功举办。本届培训班由我中心、东方文化遗址保护联盟、城市与建筑遗产保护教育部重点实验室（东南大学）和传统木构建筑营造技艺研究国家文物局重点科研基地（东南大学）联合举办。来自卡塔尔、美国、荷兰、汤加、泰国及中国北京、澳门、上海、辽宁、山东、黑龙江等省市地区的 30 余名学员参加了本次研修班。

本届研修班为期十一天，课程由多种教学模式组合而成，通过讲座、案例分析、实地考察、模拟练习、小组活动与课程讨论等多种形式的教学，让学员与教师在研修班期间得到了充分的交流。

课程内容从“苏州园林营造技艺”展开，详细解读了苏州园林保护和修缮体系、苏州园林叠山、理水与盆景等营造技艺，以实际案例的对比分析强化了学员们对园林营造与保护的理解。

学员们表示，会将所学先进理念及知识分享给一线的同行人，并将其应用于实际的工作中。

### “2017 Advanced Course on Conservation and Restoration Techniques of Traditional Architecture for the Asia-Pacific Region” was Successfully Held

From 18 to 29 July 2017, the 8th "Advanced Course on Conservation and Restoration Techniques of Traditional Architecture for the Asia-Pacific Region" was successfully held in WHITRAP Suzhou. This course is co-organized by WHITRAP, Oriental

Cultural Heritage Sites Protection Alliance, the Key Laboratory of Urban and Architectural Heritage Conservation of the Ministry of Education (Southeast University) and the Key Traditional Wooden Construction Technology Research Base of Southeast University, State Administration for Cultural Heritage. More than 30 participants from Qatar, the United States, the Netherlands, Tonga, Thailand, as well as domestic participants from cities of Beijing, Macau, Shanghai and provinces of Liaoning, Shandong, Heilongjiang and some others participated in this course.

The 11-day course is composed of a variety of teaching modules. Through various lectures, case studies, field trips, simulation exercises, group activities and course discussions, participants have fully communicated in the seminar.

The course started from the "Suzhou Garden construction techniques" and continued with a detailed interpretation of the Suzhou Garden conservation and restoration system, the techniques of stacking rockery, dredging water and building bonsai in Suzhou Garden. The comparative analysis of actual cases strengthens participants' understanding of the construction and protection of the garden.

Participants express that they would like to share the advanced ideas and knowledge they learnt with front-line counterparts and apply them to practical work.

### WH+ST 中国试点项目培训班在武陵源顺利召开

2017年9月4日至6日,联合国教科文组织“世界遗产与可持续旅游”中国试点项目(以下简称“中国试点项目”)世界自然遗产武陵源风景名胜区培训班在武陵源顺利召开,这也是张家界市第一次大规模的世界遗产培训活动。湖南省、张家界市直单位及武陵源区直单位共209名行政管理人员参加了本次培训。

张家界市人大副主任、武陵源区委书记、张管局党委书记朱用文主持了开幕式,联合国教科文组织“世界遗产与可持续旅游”中国试点项目负责人、同济大学建筑与城市规划学院教授韩锋女士,湖南省世

界遗产与风景名胜保护研究中心主任张慧女士,张家界市委常委、市人民政府党组副书记、常务副市长罗智斌先生出席并致辞。

开幕式上,韩教授指出,武陵源是中国首批“以资本进入”发展旅游的遗产地,对于世界遗产与旅游之间的共荣、共生有许多经验和教训,武陵源试点项目将向国际社会展示中国寻求世界遗产保护与发展平衡所做的努力。

张主任代表湖南省对中国试点项目研究团队及本次培训课程的教授团队表示欢迎,同时指出,张家界武陵源旅游发展相对较早,受到国际社会的普遍关注,无论国家还是地方领导都对武陵源相当重视,期待通过学习和研究能够找出一条更加科学的发展道路。

罗市长称,武陵源近几年旅游综合收入、游客接待量始终保持20%的速度增长,同比其他遗产地,处在全国领先地位。但作为中国的世界遗产,必须履行缔约国所承诺的责任,在尊重法律、科学、规律的前提下对遗产地予以保护,“有节制的发展”。自1998年,张家界武陵源第一次受到世界遗产委员会警告后,也做了许多整改工作。2018年,武陵源风景名胜区总体规划将进行修编,武陵源将再一次向世界遗产中心递交现状报告。因此地方管理者也迫切希望本次中国试点项目的研究成果对武陵源的发展起到很积极的作用。

### Training Course under the UNESCO World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme (WH+ST) - Chinese Pilot Programme was Held in Wulingyuan



Training Course under the UNESCO World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme (WH+ST) - Chinese Pilot Programme (hereafter refers to as the Chinese Pilot Programme) was held in Wulingyuan from 4 to 6 September 2017. The training course is the first large-scale World Heritage Training Activity in Zhangjiajie. The training course brought 209 admin-

istrative officials participants from Hunan Province, Municipal Units of Zhangjiajie city and Wulingyuan district.

Deputy General Director of Local People's Congress of Zhangjiajie, Secretary of the Wulingyuan district of the CPC Central Committee, Secretary of the Zhang's Group - Mr. ZHU Yongwen presided over the opening ceremony.

WH+ST Chinese Pilot Programme Chair, Professor of College of Architecture and Urban planning of Tongji University- Prof. HAN Feng, Director from Research Center of World Heritage and Scenic Preservation, Hunan Province - Ms. ZHANG Hui, Standing Committee of the CPC Zhangjiajie Municipal Committee, Vice Secretary of Zhangjiajie Municipal People's Government - Mr. LUO Zhibin, attended and delivered speech.

At the opening ceremony, Prof. HAN pointed out, Wulingyuan is China's first batch of "Capital Entry" for tourism heritage sites development. There are many experiences and lessons about the co-prosperity and symbiosis between world heritage and tourism, and the pilot project of Wulingyuan will demonstrate the efforts to the international community made by China to seek the balance of world heritage conservation and development.

Director ZHANG represented Hunan Province to welcome the UNESCO World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme - China Pilot Programme Research Group and the Course Professor team. Meanwhile, Director ZHANG presented the tourism development of Zhangjiajie Wulingyuan was initiated relatively early, which has attracted wide attention from the international community. Both national and local leaders attach importance to Wulingyuan, they have expected to find a more specific development through these study and research.

Vice-Mayor LUO presented Wulingyuan tourist comprehensive income of these recent years, the number of tourists is growing at a rate of 20%, which is the leading position in China to compare with other heritage sites. Nevertheless, as the world heritage of China, it is necessary to fulfill the responsibilities by the state party and



protect the heritage sites under the precondition of respecting the laws and science, the broad development prospects, also have limitations.

### “公众参与遗产保护与推广实践”沙龙及遗产推广专项展在沪举办



2017年9月16日上午，第七届上海公益伙伴日系列活动之专题研讨沙龙“公众参与遗产保护与推广实践”及遗产推广专项展在公益新天地成功举办。沙龙上，上海市民政局职业社会工作和志愿服务处处长张静首先就上海市政府建设公益基地的相关内容作了分享。随后，分享嘉宾从多个角度对国内外的公众参与实践及经验作了精彩阐述：上海石库门文化研究中心王安石副主任以“保护文化遗产极待社会组织参与”为题进行了分享；同济大学建筑系副教授李彦伯以“从‘四明实验’看遗产、社区及其未来”为题，分享了他主持的一项以社区参与为基础的社区公共空间设计实验；同济大学建筑与城乡规划高等研究院助理研究员李燕宁博士进行了以“公共参与即时通信技术方法”为题的分享，并展示了一款促使公众参与遗产认知与价值评估的软件。交流环节中，现场嘉宾就三个分享案例畅谈了各自的感想，并结合亲身实践，分享了各自在推动公众参与遗产保护、推广与教育方面的多样化尝试。

### "Public Participation in Heritage Protection and Its Practice in Promotion" Salon and Exhibition on Heritage Promotion Held in Shanghai

On the morning of September 16, 2017, as the special seminar on the activities of the 7th "Shanghai Public Welfare Partnership Day", the "Public Participation in Heritage Protection and Its Practice in Promotion" salon and the exhibition on heritage promotion were held successfully in the Gongyi Xintiandi. To begin with, Zhang Jing, the director of The Department of Professional Social

Work and Volunteer Service, Shanghai Municipal Civil Affairs Bureau first shared the relevant content on "The Building of Public Welfare Bases Conducted by Shanghai Municipal Government". Three guests shared the experience combining illustration of examples of domestic and foreign public participation from various perspectives: Wang Anshi, the deputy director of Shanghai Shikumen Cultural Research Center, made the sharing based on theme of "The Protection of Cultural Heritage Urgently Requires the Participation of Social Organizations". Li Yanbo, an associate professor of The Department of Architecture at Tongji University, shared an experimental project of re-designing the community public space based on community participation, which was based on the theme of "From Siming Experiment, Viewing heritage, Community and Its Future". Dr. Li Yanbo, an assistant researcher of The Institute of Architecture and Urban Planning at Tongji University, shared the theme of "Public Participation and Instant Messaging Technology" and demonstrated the software that encourages the public to participate in acknowledging and valuing the heritage. During the session of discussion, the on-site guests exchanged their respective views on the three cases and shared their own efforts in the areas of both promotion and education on public participation in heritage conservation.

### 苏州古典园林列入《世界遗产名录》20周年研讨会在苏成功举办



2017年9月19日，由苏州市人民政府主办，苏州市园林和绿化管理局承办，我中心（苏州）协办的“世界遗产保护与发展——苏州古典园林列入《世界遗产名录》20周年研讨会”在苏州南饭店成功举行。住房和城乡建设部副部长倪虹、联合国教科文组织文化助理总干事班德林、国家文物局副局长顾玉才等出席研讨会开

幕式并致辞。来自京、陕、皖、湘、川、豫、滇、西藏、闽、黔、鄂、晋、苏州市的世界遗产地负责人或代表200多人参加了会议。会议旨在展示苏州古典园林20年来在保护和发展方面所取得的成绩，同时邀请各方专家学者和国内世界遗产地管理部门的代表共同交流世界遗产保护和管理经验，探讨如何进一步提升世界遗产保护与发展水平。联合国教科文组织文化助理总干事弗朗西斯科·班德林，联合国教科文组织驻华代表处代表欧敏行对苏州园林的保护工作给予了高度评价。

### "20th Anniversary of the Classical Gardens of Suzhou Inscribed on the World Heritage List Seminar" Held in Suzhou

The World Heritage Conservation and Development – the 20th Anniversary of the Classical Gardens of Suzhou Inscribed on the World Heritage List Seminar, hosted by Suzhou Municipal Government, organized by Suzhou Gardens and Landscaping Bureau and academic supported by WHITRAP Suzhou, was successfully held in Suzhou Nanlin Hotel on September 19, 2017. Over 200 experts, government officials and representatives from the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, UNESCO Headquarters, UNESCO Beijing Office, State Administration of Cultural Heritage, Suzhou Municipal government as well as World Heritage sites around China attended the seminar. UNESCO Assistant Secretary-General for Culture Bandarin, Vice Minister Ni Hong of the Ministry of Housing and Rural-Urban Development, Deputy Director Gu Yucai of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage made speeches at the opening ceremony. The Seminar aims to present the achievements in classical garden protection and development over the past 20 years and bring together experts and heritage sites managers sharing conservation experience and exploring the better way to protect our common treasure. UNESCO Assistant Secretary-General for Culture Francesco Bandarin and Director of the UNESCO Beijing Office Dr. Marielza Oliveira highly praised the job done by Suzhou for the glamorous classical gardens.



# 建成遗产与其发展： 针对亚洲变化的遗产影响评估

## Built Heritage and Development: Heritage Impact Assessment of Change in Asia

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**摘要：**建成遗产面临着当代世界发展和变化所带来的持续上升的压力和威胁，这一情况所导致的结果是历史肌理和相关价值的破坏或损失。本文探讨了遗产影响评估（Heritage Impact Assessment）的方法是如何在一个整体的可持续发展框架下处理并缓解对建成遗产的威胁。本文将对该方法进行阐释，并提供亚洲范围内，在城乡建成环境中遗产影响评估的实施方案，从而阐述其施行的过程。本文所选取的案例反映了发展和遗产产生冲突的各类情况，并展现遗产影响评估作为找寻平衡点和解决方案的工具的通用性和适应性。遗产影响评估是一种植根于“当代和后代需求和历史馈赠”（UNESCO，2011）之间平衡并可持续关系的方法。本文也阐明遗产影响评估能发挥作用的一些基本前提，以及在现实世界实施该方法时所遇到的一些矛盾。

**关键词：**建成遗产、遗产影响评估、文化、可持续发展、发展

### 简介：建成遗产与其发展

建成遗产面临着当代世界发展和变化所带来的持续上升的压力和威胁，这一全球性的境况通常导致的结果是历史肌理和相关价值的破坏或损失。这也同样会对城镇中的单体历史建筑、建筑群和历史地区造成影响。通常在遗产和发展、过去和未来之间会产生冲突；同时，保护和发展过程中不同的利益相关方和执行方处于对立的位置，并似乎无法或不愿意站在同一立场上。

这种冲突的结果可能会造成从历史肌理的损失，到对社区和社会价值的影响上不同层面的伤害，同时，也将错过经济和发展中的机遇。所有这些都与“文化是可持续发展的必要组成部分，并且遗产是社会经济发展中的有力贡献者”这一观点相违背。

联合国可持续发展目标中明确包含了这一观点，阐述了“文化就是我们自己，文化也塑造了我们的身份。文化促进减少贫困，并为人类铺设了一条集中、包容且公平的发展道路。没有文化，发展将不再可持续。将文化置于发展政策的核心，是我们对世界未来

### ABSTRACT

*Built heritage faces increasing pressures and threats from development and change in the contemporary world, a situation that frequently results in compromise or loss of historic fabric and its associated values. This paper examines how Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) methodology specifically addresses and mitigates threats to built heritage within an overall sustainable development framework. The methodology will be explained and examples will be given from across Asia of HIA applications to the urban and rural built environment to illustrate how this can be achieved. These case studies reflect a variety of ways in which development and heritage come into conflict and have been selected to show how versatile and adaptable HIA can be as a tool for finding balance and solutions. HIA is an approach rooted in a balanced and sustainable relationship between 'the needs of the present and future generations and the legacy from the past' (UNESCO, 2011). The paper also illuminates some of the basic assumptions on which HIA functions and some of the contradictions that often arise when the methodology is applied to real world problems.*

### KEYWORDS

*built heritage, Heritage Impact Assessment, culture, sustainability, development*

### Introduction: Built Heritage and Development

Built heritage faces increasing pressures and threats from development and change in the contemporary world, a global situation that frequently results in compromise or loss of historic fabric and its associated values. This applies equally to individual historic buildings, assemblages and historic areas of towns and cities. A conflict frequently arises between heritage and development, the past and the future; different stakeholders and players in the conservation and development

processes take up opposing positions and seem unable or unwilling to find common ground.

The results of this conflict can be damaging on a number of levels, from the loss of historic fabric to impacts on community and social values and the failure to take advantage of economic and developmental opportunities. All of this contradicts the vision of culture as an essential component of sustainable development and heritage as a powerful contributor to economic and social development.

This vision is clearly encompassed in the UN Sustainable Development Goals which state that 'Culture is who we are and what shapes our identity. Culture contributes to poverty reduction and paves the way for a human-centred, inclusive and equitable development. No development can be sustainable without it. Placing culture at the heart of development policies constitutes an essential investment in the world's future and a pre-condition to successful globalisation processes that take into account the principle of cultural diversity.' (UNESCO, 2016: 2) The UNESCO World Heritage Committee has acted on this through the adoption of the Policy on the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention (2015), confirming the support of the international heritage community for the spirit and letter of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Similarly, Historic England sees the historic built environment as 'a huge resource which can stimulate regeneration and growth in towns, cities and rural areas' (Historic England, n.d.). Heritage makes a significant contribution to the

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的必要投资,也是在重视文化多样性原则的基础上实现成功的全球化过程的先决条件。”(UNESCO, 2016: 2)联合国教科文组织世界遗产委员会通过采用《关于将可持续发展愿景融入世界遗产公约的政策(2015)》来实现它,确定遗产相关的国际组织对实现可持续发展目标的精神和信念的支持。

类似的,英格兰历史委员会(Historic England)认为历史建成环境是“一种可以激发城镇乡更新发展的巨大资源”(Historic England, n.d.)。遗产为英国的经济做出了巨大的贡献。同时,遗产在更广泛的经济活动中有着重要的作用,并有助于实现可持续发展。类似的,“加拿大历史场所”(Historic Places Canada)坚持认为可持续发展“为每一个人带来环境、社会和经济的利益。遗产保护通过复原遗产建筑来实现这些利益,这也是一种减少浪费和节约能源的实践。该方法也保护了一些重要的不可再生资源”(Canada's Historic Places, 2007)。

在发展过程中,当建成历史环境的价值遭到忽视或践踏时便会引发冲突。其原因是多方面的:空间和土地价值的角逐、有关空间使用的对立意见、或者是对历史建筑和场所潜在的创意性进行再利用的行为的不认同。在上述情况下,我们都会错失实现整体的可持续发展的机遇。

从前,文化常被理解为是发展过程中的障碍和需要被克服的东西,但逐渐地,文化和可持续发展之间的积极关系成为了全球性话语的内容。文化从原则上被认为是地方/城市可持续发展的一个跨领域问题。

而挑战在于如何在城市可持续发展政策和规划背景下,最好地发挥文化的作用。文化和可持续发展之间的关系并未被充分理解,并且由于观念和操作上的问题,将文化整合到更广泛的城市整体规划和发展中仍旧是一个问题(Duxbury et al., 2016)。而我们需要的是将遗产整合到发展和变化过程中的工具。

### 遗产影响评估:目的和过程

在2001年,Jon Hawkes提出了一种重要的方式来进一步应对操作模式化的需求。Hawkes相信不论是可持续发展的概念还是更广泛的未来愿景,都是基于文化价值上的考量:“在可持续的概念最简略的形式中,体现了一种希望后代所能继承的世界,至少是和我们如今所居住的世界一样丰富。然而,如何达成……将是不断争论的话题。这种争论围绕价值进行;它是一种文化上的争论。”(Hawkes, 2001)此外,他表达了他对于发展政策可能对社会文化活力产生消极的影响的担忧,并且建议设立文化影响评估工具,以防止珍贵的文化特征、能力和资源的损失。而遗产影响评估(HIA)满足了这种需求。

联合国教科文组织(UNESCO)和世界遗产中

UK economy, plays a key role in broader economic activity and helps achieve sustainable growth. Similarly, Historic Places Canada maintains that sustainable development ‘holds environmental, social and economic benefits for everyone. Heritage conservation responds to these benefits by rehabilitating heritage buildings, a practice that reduces waste and conserves energy. This approach also conserved important non-renewable resources’ (Canada's Historic Places, 2007).

Conflict arises when the value of the built historic environment is ignored or overridden in the development process. This happens for any number of reasons: competition for space and land values, opposing ideas over the use of space, or a failure to appreciate the creative reuse potential of historic structures and places. In all such cases, opportunities for holistic and sustainable development are lost.

Previously, culture was often understood as a barrier to development and something to overcome, but, gradually, positive connections between culture and sustainable development have become a part of global discourses. Culture is becoming recognised in principle as a cross-cutting issue in local/urban sustainable development.

The challenge lies in how best to operationalise roles for culture within the context of sustainable urban development policy and planning. The relationship between culture and sustainable development is not thoroughly understood, and the integration of culture within broader holistic urban planning and development continues to be an issue due to both conceptual and operational issues (Duxbury et al., 2016). What is needed are tools for integrating heritage into the processes of development and change.

### Heritage Impact Assessment: Aims and Process

Jon Hawkes in 2001 recommended an important move forward to address this need for a mode of op-

erationalisation. Hawkes believes that the notion of sustainability and, more broadly, visions of the future are strongly informed by cultural values: ‘In its simplest form, the concept of sustainability embodies a desire that future generations inherit a world at least as bountiful as the one we inhabit. However, how to get there...will always be the subject of constant debate. This debate is about values; it is a cultural debate.’ (Hawkes, 2001) Moreover, he expressed his concerns about the negative impact that development policies may have on the cultural vitality of society and suggested the establishment of cultural impact assessment tools which would prevent the loss of valuable cultural identities, capacities and resources. Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) meets this need.

UNESCO and the World Heritage Centre, ICCROM and ICOMOS, the International Association of Impact Assessment (IAIA) and international development agencies such as the World Bank have all endorsed the implementation of HIA as a conservation and management tool in a wide variety of culture and development scenarios, from World Heritage properties to historic towns and individual buildings and cultural landscapes. The potential of the HIA process is explicit, for example, in the Recommendation for the Historic Urban Landscape which states that HUL ‘addresses the need to better integrate and frame urban heritage conservation strategies within the larger goals of overall sustainable development’, by placing heritage and its management into the larger planning and development framework. The Recommendation identifies a range of tools to achieve this end, including knowledge and planning tools for the monitoring and management of change. Foremost among these tools is HIA which ‘should be used to support sustainability and continuity in planning and design’ (UNESCO, 2011).

HIA is a planning tool that provides decision makers with an understanding of the potential effects



心、国际文物保护与修复研究中心 (ICCROM)、国际古迹遗址理事会 (ICOMOS)、国际影响评价协会 (International Association of Impact Assessment) 以及如世界银行 (World Bank) 一类的国际发展机构, 都认可了从世界遗产地到历史城镇和单体建筑以及文化景观, 在这些各种各样的文化和发展环境中, 遗产影响评估的实施都是作为一种保护和管理的工具。遗产影响评估的过程是明确的, 例如, 在《关于城市历史景观的建议书》中陈述了, 通过将遗产和其管理置入更大的规划和发展框架中, “有必要更好地设计城市遗产保护战略并将其纳入整体可持续发展的更广泛目标”。《建议书》明确了一系列达成这一目的的手段, 包括用以应对变化, 进行监督和管理, 而这些都是遗产影响评估, “应当被用以支持规划和设计的可持续性和延续性” (UNESCO, 2011)。

遗产影响评估是一种为决策者提供了对文化遗产环境可能产生的人为影响的解读的规划工具。遗产影响评估的方法是“对一个当下或计划的发展政策或行动, 可能对文化生活、制度和社区资源所产生的影响, 进行的确定、预测、评估和沟通的过程, 然后整合这些发现并总结到规划和决策过程中, 目的是缓解负面影响并提升积极成果” (Sagnia, 2004)。它作为一种有价值的工具, 通过确定对遗产价值产生的威胁并推荐解决方案, 来对历史资源的变化进行管理。通过思考、权衡和交叉评估多个相关成分来实行 (图1)。

遗产影响评估的流程有五个连续的步骤, 可以因各个案例而异, 但有坚持的根本性原则。亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究上海中心 (WHITRAP-Shanghai)、ICCROM、遗产管理亚洲学院 (Asian Academy for Heritage Management) 和香港大学共同开发并完善了这一“亚洲通用方法”。该“通用方法”由遗产影响评估商业机构中的实践者、遗产影响评估的学者、代表政府部门和机构 (包括 UNESCO 和 ICOMOS) 的利益相关方, 以及国际资助机构如世界银行所开发。经过十多年的培训和发展 (<http://asian-academy.org/hia-online-manual/>), 已有越来越多的亚洲遗产影响评估实践者遵循它的方法。随着这一过程的递进, 亚洲在遗产影响评估过程、实践的进一步发展和理论建设过程中发挥着重要的作用。该方法可以简要概述为 (图2):

1. 初查、确定范围和委任——确认遗产影响评估的必要性, 界定研究区域和大致范围, 由遗产部门安排委任合适的执行者来实施。这是关键的一步, 来确保评估影响的过程没有遗漏具有潜在危害性的开发提案。

2. 基线研究——涉及到为了全面了解当下基本情况所需的数据的收集和整理; 同时通过案头工作和其他数据的获取 (如基于社区地图绘制) 所得到的遗

that human actions may have on the cultural heritage environment. HIA methodology is ‘a process of identifying, predicting, evaluating and communicating the probable effects of a current or proposed development policy or action on the cultural life, institutions and resources of communities, then integrating the findings and conclusions into the planning and decision making process, with a view to mitigating adverse impacts and enhancing positive outcomes’ (Sagnia, 2004). It serves as a valuable tool for managing change in historic resources by identifying threats to heritage significance and recommending solutions. It does this by considering, weighing and cross-assessing multiple relevant components (Figure 1).

The process of HIA flows through a series of five sequential steps, adaptable for individual cases but

fundamentally adhered to. This is the ‘consensus methodology for Asia’ being developed and refined by WHITRAP– Shanghai, ICCROM, Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM) and the University of Hong Kong. The ‘consensus methodology’ was developed by practitioners in commercial HIA, academic researchers in HIA and stakeholders representing relevant government departments and agencies including UNESCO and ICOMOS and international funders such as the World Bank. It is followed by a growing number of HIA practitioners throughout Asia as the result of more than a decade of training and development (<http://asian-academy.org/hia-online-manual/>). As a result of this process, Asia has played an important role in furthering HIA process, practice and theory build-

Assessment of the complex relationship between:

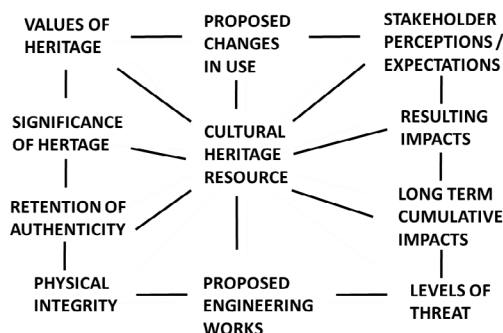


图1 遗产影响评估对多个相关成分进行思考、权衡和交叉评估, 来确定并理解遗产地价值受到的潜在影响 (资料来源: 作者)

Figure 1. Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) considers, weighs and cross-assesses multiple relevant components to identify and understand potential impacts of the values of heritage properties (Source: the author)

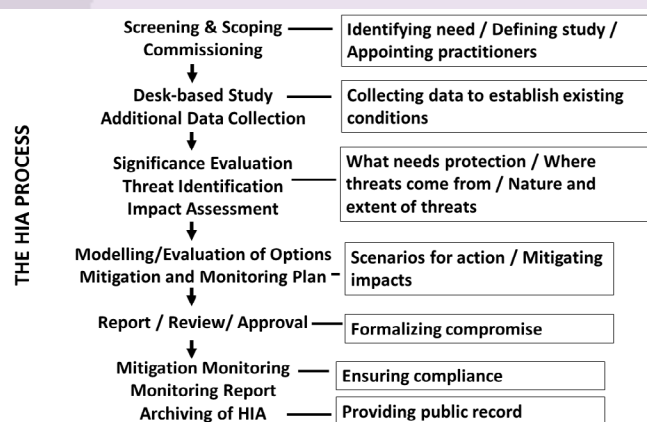


图2 遗产影响评估过程流程图 (资料来源: 作者)

Figure 2. Flow chart of the HIA process (Source: the author)

产资源的类型、数量和分布信息,来填补数据库中的空白,或在有需要的地方进行扩充。这包含了对研究地区所有现存影响的描述。目的是提供一个项目前期的基础情况,用以与监控成果的对比。

3. 重要性评估——如果该遗产是世界遗产地,那这些信息可能是已知的。如果该遗产不是世界遗产地,就必须通过文化地图的方法来界定其重要性并确认体现该遗产价值的物质属性。在明确了可能被影响到的、且突出普遍价值与遗产地的独特物质属性相关联的这类遗产的重要性之前,HIA 是没有可以用来进行判断的根据或方法的。

4. 威胁分析——明确影响的来源和类型,以及影响是否是永久的,对开发提案中的所有内容,结合已经确认的和潜在的遗产资源及承载其重要性的价值属性,使用系统的交叉矩阵表进行分析。

5. 影响评估——通过结合已确认的威胁以及对预计影响严重性、类型因素、可逆性、持续时间,以及影响的空间范围的评估,来评定影响的等级。通过使用影响矩阵表可以使我们了解与遗产资源重要性有关的每种影响的规模。然后,对可接受性以及所需的缓解方案进行评估。

6. 缓解和监控——设计一种缓解策略来寻找“通过不实施或修改行动以避免影响;通过项目/政策的设计或实施以最小化、纠正或减少影响;或通过替代设施、资源或机遇的提供以补偿影响的后果”(Sagnia, 2004)的方法。这涉及到通过公众参与来获得利益相关方对缓解策略的投入和反馈。随后是进行许可,即由当局和合规监测部门最终批准的遗产影响评估作为后续项目来确保缓解措施工作按照既定设计来开展。

7. 汇报——就遗产影响评估的所有阶段,包括所有的数据和分析,进行全面汇报,并提交给客户和相关部門,并公开供公众查阅并评价。

在整个遗产影响评估过程中,各种社区利益相关者的协商和参与是很重要的。尤其在明确当地居民的个人和共同观念中,遗产包含了什么内容、对其重要性的理解以及遗产所面临威胁的确认和评估方面,这显得更为重要。

遗产影响评估的过程中也对发展和遗产做了一些基本假定,尤其是建成遗产。即便那些支持变化的人不认同遗产影响评估的基础正是社区所认同的建成遗产的价值,就好像他们认为必须为了遗产而对开发提案进行折衷和修改那样,他们的立场依然是可以理解的。同时,遗产影响评估假定历史建成环境可以增加利益或者为发展增值——即让其持续发展——同时历史建成环境可以并且应当为这一目标做出一定程度的让步。

为了更好地理解遗产影响评估的实施过程,我们将介绍几个项目。虽然它们都着眼于建成遗产,但这些项目是分属于不同国家、不同类型的遗产影响评估方案。第一个案例调查的是金丝燕产业对马来西亚世

ing. The methodology in brief (Figure 2):

1. Scanning, Scoping and Commissioning—to identify the need for an HIA, to define its study area and broad scope and arrange the commissioning by the heritage authority of appropriate practitioners to implement it. This is the critical stage that ensures that no potentially damaging development proposal escapes the impact assessment process.

2. Baseline Documentation—involves collecting and collating data required for a comprehensive understanding of the current or baseline situation; the type, number and distribution of heritage resources as revealed through both desk-based study and additional data acquisition such as community-based mapping needed to fill in any gaps in the database or to expand it where needed. This includes a description of all existing impacts within the study area. The aim is to provide a preproject baseline against which monitoring results can be compared.

3. Evaluating Significance—this may already be known if the heritage is a World Heritage property. Otherwise it requires implementation of cultural mapping to define significance and identify the physical attributes of a property that embodies the property's heritage value(s). Unless the heritage significance of a potentially impacted property is defined and its outstanding values associated with specific physical attributes of the site, an HIA has no basis or measure on which to make the judgments.

4. Threat Analysis—identification of where impacts may come from, what type they might be and how permanent they may be, using matrices for systematic cross-tabulation of all components of proposals with the identified and potential heritage resources and their significance-bearing attributes.

5. Assessment of Impacts—determination of the degree of impacts by combining the identified threats with an assessment of the severity of predicted impacts, a factor of the type, reversibility and duration and spatial extent of impacts. Use of an Impact Matrix tells us the scale of each impact in relation to the significance of the heritage resource. This is then evaluated in terms of acceptability and the resulting need for mitigation measures.

6. Mitigation and Monitoring—design of a mitigation strategy to identify ways of 'avoiding the impact by not taking, or modifying an action; minimizing, recti-

fying or reducing the impacts through the design or operation of the project/policy; or compensating for the impact by providing substitute facilities, resources or opportunities' (Sagnia, 2004). This involves public participation to get stakeholder input and feedback into the Mitigation strategy. It is followed by licensing, final approval of the HIA of the Authority and Compliance Monitoring as a follow-up program to ensure that Mitigation is carried out as designed.

7. Reporting—full reporting on all stages of the HIA, including all data and analysis, is prepared, submitted to the client and relevant authorities and made available for public review and comment.

Throughout the HIA process consultation with and the participation of a wide range of community stakeholders are critical. This is particularly important in identifying what comprises heritage in the individual and shared visions of local residents, the understanding of its significance and identification and assessment of threats to heritage.

The HIA process also makes some basic assumptions about both development and heritage, in particular, built heritage. The idea that the proponents of change are understanding, if not sympathetic to the values of built heritage to communities underlies HIA thinking, as does the belief that proposed developments are amenable to compromise and modification for the good of heritage. At the same time, HIA assumes that the historic built environment can add benefits or added value to development—to make it sustainable—and that it can and should absorb some degree of compromise in order to achieve this.

To better understand the process and application of HIA we will examine several projects, all focused on built heritage but of very different types, in different countries under varying HIA regimens. The first investigates impacts of bird's nest farming on outstanding universal values of vernacular urban architecture in the World Heritage property of Melaka and Penang, Malaysia; the second assesses potential impacts of a proposed theme park development on a major Mughal



界遗产地马六甲和檳城本土城市建筑在突出普遍价值上所产生的影响；第二个案例评估了巴基斯坦拉合尔一个拟建造的主题公园开发项目对莫卧儿王朝重要文物建筑的潜在影响；第三个案例着眼于香港九龙的一个由政府资助的合作计划，是一个适应性再利用项目提案对本地住宅建筑的潜在影响。

### 保护遗产免受现有威胁的遗产影响评估——马六甲和乔治镇的金丝燕产业：马六甲海峡的历史城市

马六甲海峡历史城市因符合标准(ii)、(iii)和(iv)被列入《世界遗产名录》：

马六甲海峡历史殖民小镇的非凡案例展现了他们从前作为联结东西方世界的商埠，所起到的延续历史和文化影响的作用。这些是马六甲海峡保存至今最完整的历史城区，拥有由大不列颠及欧洲途径中东、印度次大陆、马来群岛三地后前往中国的这一贸易线路所发展而来的多元文化的活态遗产。两个小镇都展现了活态多元文化遗产和亚洲传统文化，许多宗教和文化在此相会共存。它们反映了马来群岛、印度和中国的文化元素与欧洲文化元素的交汇，创造了一种独特的建筑、文化和城镇景观 (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1223>)。

马来西亚的金丝燕养殖并不是一个传统的农业项目，而是近期的现象。20世纪90年代，生产食用燕窝的农民开始通过各种方式来加强鸟巢对鸟儿的吸引力，其中最具有此类代表性的是位于历史城区的历史店屋 (shop-house) (图3a)。最理想的金丝燕繁殖条件需要较暖的室温、高湿度、低空气流通和较黑暗的环境。而通过对废弃的历史店屋进行密封、移除或掩盖内部装饰、增加湿度和温度、限制光照和通风，这种理想环境就能够得以实现。

燕窝产业的利润极为丰富，虽然马来西亚政府也曾尝试通过立法和增加许可证批准程序对其进行管控，但该产业依然在不断扩张并逐渐影响越来越多的在世界遗产范围内历史保护建筑。这类受到影响的建筑，被记录在案的就多达160处。

受世界遗产中心主任要求，马来西亚政府于2011年委托开展了一个遗产影响评估项目。其目的是对两个历史城镇中金丝燕产业的背景和历史进行总结，并对那些转而被用以此行业的店屋及其周边社区的背景进行梳理。除了案头研究外，过程中还开展了一次非常重要的评估考察，以此为基础获取现今或曾经被用作金丝燕屋的建筑的状况的一手资料，同时，据此获得了以实现新功能作为目的的一系列改造活动的一手资料。调查对于两方面——对金丝燕养殖产业持反对态度的当地居民及其团体、金丝燕养殖户及其团体都进行了咨询，并记录了他们的相反的观点和他们观念中的“事实”。通过对于上述信息的搜集整理，来确定这片世界遗产地可能受金丝燕行业影响的各个

monument in Lahore, Pakistan; and the third looks at potential impacts of a proposed adaptive re-use project, under a government-sponsored partnership scheme, for a vernacular residential property in Kowloon, Hong Kong.

### HIA for Safeguarding Heritage against Existing Threats. The Swiftlet Industry in Melaka and George Town: Historic Cities of the Straits of Malacca

The Historic Cities of the Straits of Melaka are inscribed on the World Heritage list under criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv) as:

remarkable examples of historic colonial towns on the Straits of Malacca that demonstrate a succession of historical and cultural influences arising from their former function as trading ports linking East and West. These are the most complete surviving historic city centres on the Straits of Malacca with a multi-cultural living heritage originating from the trade routes from Great Britain and Europe through the Middle East, the Indian subcontinent and the Malay Archipelago to China. Both towns bear testimony to a living multicultural heritage and tradition of Asia, where the many religions and cultures met and coexisted. They reflect the coming together of cultural elements from the Malay Archipelago, India and China with those of Europe, to create a unique architecture, culture and townscape (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1223>).

[unesco.org/en/list/1223](http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1223)).

Swiftlet farming in Malaysia is not a traditional agricultural practice, but rather a much more recent phenomenon. In the 1990s, edible bird's nest farmers began to use intensive methods for the attraction of the bird's to houses, most notably to historic shop-houses inside the historic centre (Figure 3a). The ideal habitat conditions for breeding require warm temperatures, high humidity, lack of air movement and relative darkness. These conditions are met by sealing the abandoned historic shop-houses, removing or concealing interior features, introducing moisture and heat and restricting light and ventilation.

The bird's nest industry is extremely lucrative, and although the Malaysian government has attempted to control it with legislation and licensing procedures, the practice is expanding and affected increasing numbers of protected historic properties within the World Heritage property. As many as 160 known properties were documented.

An HIA was commissioned by the Malaysian Government in 2011 at the request of the Director of the World Heritage Centre. The aims of the HIA were to establish both the background and history of the swiftlet industry in the two historic cities as well as the background of the shop-house buildings that have been converted to this use and the surrounding neighbourhoods. In addition to



图3a 世界遗产地“马六甲和乔治镇：马六甲海峡的历史城市”特色的店屋和建成环境（资料来源：作者）

Figure 3a. Shop-houses and the built environment that characterizes the World Heritage property of Melaka and George Town: Historic Cities of the Straits of Malacca (Source: the author)

方面：包括对遗产建筑整体质量的负面影响，以及对建筑和 / 或城镇遗产景观实体结构的影响等。

该评估以《ICOMOS 世界文化遗产地遗产影响评估导则（2011）》中介绍的国际最佳实践为基础。重点考察了历史店屋在两个阶段中所受的影响：房屋为被用作金丝雀养殖时所做的改造，以及在被用作金丝雀养殖之后受到的影响。利用评估矩阵表，对反映建筑类型的价值和真实性的特殊元素进行了仔细研究，包括：它们的布局、传统建筑结构、院子、屋顶式样和能够鉴别店屋式样的结构及装饰元素等，这些得到了密切的关注。根据《保护管理规划》和《特区规划》中陈述的指导原则和原理，对对这些特殊元素的受到影响进行评估（Cameron et al., 2012）。

评估发现，改建过程中所进行的改造和增建并不符合保护管理规划和特区规划的规定，原因是店屋的特征并没有受到保护，所执行的工程对传统的建筑元素造成了损害或损毁。此外，经证实，店屋的传统建筑结构已经遭到较大的破坏，恢复的难度和成本较高，而将店屋修复到其被用作金丝雀养殖屋之前的传统状态的过程，将更会是昂贵而且要求复杂技术。同时，由于建筑结构所受的持续和加剧的破坏损耗，每日所进行的金丝雀养殖操作工作破坏或损毁了店屋的真实性（Cameron et al., 2012）（图 3b）。

遗产影响评估认定，改建和使用店屋两种途径都是不合适的。因此，从根本上不能允许再有新的店屋被改建成金丝雀养殖屋，现有的养殖屋必须立即停止现有的养殖业务，根据政府要求和地方政府的行动计划停止对这些建筑的持续破坏。

遗产影响评估还发现金丝雀养殖户使用拖延战术让他们那些从中获利的公司尽可能的持续经营，但这些养殖户也意识到这些养殖屋从世界遗产地中被迁出是必然的。“搪塞和拖延金丝雀养殖只会使情况更糟糕，并导致严厉的措施，即对该世界遗产地的地位进行讨论并将其列入《濒危世界遗产名录》。”（Cameron et al., 2012）

通过遗产影响评估全面综合的方法实施，我们发现，当前在世界遗产地马六甲和檳城的建筑中养殖金丝雀的行为其实是完全不合理的。金丝雀养殖活动已经危害到这些遗产地的，被列入《世界遗产名录》所需要符合标准特征属性的真实性和完整性。这种危害行为的主要结果便是遗产肌理和文化意义的大量流失。养殖金丝雀这种在马来西亚的违法行为，所持续的时间越久，对于遗产地的累计损害就越大，对这种损害的补救难度就更高，且需要花费更多的时间和金钱。在马六甲和檳城进行的金丝雀养殖危害了世界遗产地价值，是一种为了私人利益而剥夺公共价值的实践，而这种行为的后果将由马来西亚公众长期承担。（Cameron et al., 2012）。

**促进保护遗产免受潜在威胁的遗产影响评估：**

desk-based research, an assessment visit was an important step in the process, as this allowed first-hand information on the condition of the buildings being utilised or formerly utilised as swiftlet houses and also the alterations that had been undertaken to create an environment that is conducive to the new function. Local residents and their organisations opposed to the industry, swiftlet farmers and their organisations were consulted and their conflicting opinions and versions of the ‘facts’ were recorded. All the above information was collated to identify the aspects of the World Heritage Site which may be affected by the swiftlet farms, including negative impacts on the overall quality of the heritage buildings and the effect on the physical fabric of the buildings and/or the heritage townscape.

The assessment was based on international best practice as presented in the ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties (2011). It focused on impacts on historic shop-houses during two phases: alteration of the buildings for use as swiftlet farms and impacts resulting from that use. Using assessment matrices, it looked closely at elements of special interest that reflect the values and authenticity of the built type include their layout, traditional building fabric, courtyards, roofing style and the structural and decorative elements that define shop-house styles. Guidelines and Principles stated in the Conservation Management Plan and Special Area Plan were used to evaluate the impacts seen on these elements of special interest (Cameron et al., 2012).

The alterations and additions that are undertaken during the conversion process are not in accordance with the Conservation Management Plan and Special Area Plan in that they do not respect the character of the shop-houses and the works carried out damage or destroy traditional architectural elements. Additionally, the damage to traditional building fabric of the shop-houses has been shown to be extensive and very

difficult and costly to reverse, making restoration of the shop-house to its pre-swiftlet farm traditional form an expensive and technically complex procedure. It has also been shown that the day-to-day operational practices of the swiftlet farm damage or destroy the authenticity of the shop-houses through ongoing and increasing structural damage and degradation of building fabrics (Cameron et al., 2012) (Figure 3b).

Both aspects, conversion and operation, were identified as unacceptable by the HIA process. It was therefore considered essential that no new farm conversions in shop-houses be allowed and that existing farms be forced to cease operation in line with government requirements and the action plans of the local authorities to stop the ongoing damage to these buildings.

It was also a finding of the HIA that swiftlet farm operators were using delaying tactics to allow for the profitable enterprise of swiftlet farming to continue as long as possible but with the knowledge that removal of the swiftlet premises inside the World Heritage property was inevitable. ‘The prevarication and procrastination of the swiftlet farm operations only made a bad situation worse and could have led to so drastic an action that World Heritage listing may come in question and the property inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger.’ (Cameron et al., 2012)



图 3b 历史店屋用作金丝雀养殖所进行的改建和环境变化

（资料来源：Archaeological Assessments Ltd.）

Figure 3b. View of alterations and environmental changes made to historic shop-houses for use as swiftlet farms (Source: Archaeological Assessments Ltd.)



## 拉合尔沙希巴格 (ShahiBagh) 项目的初步概念规划

沙希巴格项目提案的内容包括对于一个现代主题公园和水上公园的开发,同时也包含了对于五座历史建筑的修复,即贾汗季墓 (Jahangir Tomb) (1637)、Asif Khan 墓 (1641)、Akbari Sarai Noor Jahan 墓 (1645) 和 Kamran Mirza 避暑亭 (1527)。沙达哈文物纪念物群包含了一系列重要遗产地,并且共同展示了一副 16 和 17 世纪拉合尔莫卧儿陵园完整的珍贵图景。(图 4a)。

所有五座文物建筑都受到各自所在的省级和国家级的法律的保护,其中贾汗季墓、Asif Khan 墓以及 Akbari Sarai 宫都名列巴基斯坦的《世界遗产预备清单》之上。沙达哈的文物建筑皆位于在拉维河北岸西北偏北面约 3.7 公里的拉合尔历史古城中。这些文物建筑位于数百年来河道发生很大变化的拉维河的冲积漫滩上。沙达哈建筑群的整体完整性曾多次遭受拉维河泛滥和河流排列变化的冲击。类似的,建造西北火车线、缓冲区的减少以及现代建设活动的因素,给几面城墙造成了导致该建筑群截断和分裂的巨大压力。此外,尽管面临当代建设的压力和入侵,沙达哈文物建筑群所保持的精神气质依然展现出了,该建筑群的整体重要性是如何由单个文物建筑和遗产所共同促成的 (Rogers Kolachi Khan, 2011)。

支持沙希巴格项目的各方要达到如下目标“iii. 推广遗产、伊斯兰文化和莫卧儿建筑,将门户城市拉合尔建设成为一个文化遗产兼区域娱乐中心”(LDA, 2014)。沙希巴格项目将把当地开发成一个文化融合及现代娱乐的区域,其中一端是遗产区,而另一端是包括酒店、饭店、水族馆和影城在内的现代娱乐设施。项目内容包括在选址东部的、距东端遗产地至少 3 公里远的一个娱乐区的开发,一座内含有森林、人工水体和运河的公园区。景观区将延展并包围主要的文物建筑群。从公园西面入口到东部将铺设步行道,



图 4a 贾汗季墓, 拉合尔《世界遗产预备清单》上的遗产地沙达哈的一部分 (资料来源: 作者)  
Figure 4a. View of the Jahangir's Tomb, part of the World Heritage Tentative List property at Shahdara, Lahore (Source: the author)

The HIA found that application of thorough and comprehensive HIA methodology revealed the overwhelming unacceptability of the current de facto state of practice which accepts swiftlet farming within the buildings situated within the World Heritage property in both Melaka and George Town. The practice of swiftlet farming has already compromised the authenticity and integrity of the character-defining attributes of each of the criteria for which these properties have been inscribed on the World Heritage list. The overall result of this compromising practice constitutes a measurable loss of heritage fabric and cultural significance. The longer the practice—which is illegal in the context of Malaysian law—is allowed to continue, the greater will be the cumulative negative impacts and the more difficult, time-consuming and costly these impacts will be to reverse. Compromising the value of World Heritage properties, swiftlet farming in Melaka and George Town is a practice which expropriates public values for private profit, the long-term burden of which will be borne by the Malaysian public (Cameron et al., 2012).

### HIA for Safeguarding Heritage from Potential Threats: Preliminary Concept Plans for the ShahiBagh Project, Lahore

The proposed ShahiBagh Project entails development of a modern theme park and water park, which also includes restoration of five heritage buildings namely Jahangir Tomb (1637), Asif Khan Tomb (1641), Akbari Sarai, Noor Jahan Tomb (1645) and Baradari of Kamran Mirza (1527). The Shahdara monuments incorporate an important range of sites which together tell a valuable and integrated story about the Mughal funerary gardens of Lahore in the 16th and 17th centuries (Figure 4a).

All the monuments have individual provincial and national legal protection and the tombs of Jahangir and Asif Khan with the Akbari Sarai are on Pakistan's UN-

ESCO World Heritage Tentative List. The Shahdara monuments are located on the north bank of the Ravi River approximately 3.7 km north northwest of the historic Walled City of Lahore. The monuments stand on the alluvial flood plain of the Ravi which has changed its course substantially over the centuries. The integrity of the Shahdara complex as a whole has been impacted by flooding of the Ravi on numerous occasions and the shifts in the river's alignment. Similarly, truncation and division of the complex by the North Western Railway line and the loss of buffer zone and the pressing in of modern construction against its walls on several sides. Despite this, the spirit and feeling maintained in the complex despite contemporary pressures and intrusions explain how each of the individual monuments and heritage resources contributes to the overall significance of the Shahdara Monuments Complex (Rogers Kolachi Khan, 2011).

The proponents of the ShahiBagh project aim 'iii. To promote the heritage, Islamic culture and Mughal Architecture, and enrich the gateway of Lahore as a cultural heritage cum regional entertainment hub' (LDA, 2014). The ShahiBagh project will be developed as an amalgamation of culture and modern recreation, wherein the heritage area will be on one end and the modern entertainment such as hotel, restaurants, aquarium and cineplex on the other. The project includes the development of an entertainment sector in the eastern portion of the site, a minimum of 3 km from the eastern end of the heritage complex, with park area including an artificial water body and canals in a forested, landscaped zone which will extend to and surround the main monument complex. Access to the park from the entrance in the west to the eastern area will be via walking trails and a proposed tram running inside the periphery wall of the site. The heritage buildings are envisioned as an integral part of the park and their conservation, maintenance and interpretation are intended to form

并拟在选址墙内运行一条有轨电车。而遗产建筑作为公园内不可或缺的组成部分,其保护、维护和展示也是整个项目战略中的组成内容(LDA, 2014)(图4b)。

这个遗产影响评估项目考察了沙希巴格项目对范围内的考古遗产可能造成的潜在影响和问题,尤其关注可能因视觉和美学干扰,以及拟建的主题公园娱乐设施的过度商业化,将对列入《世界遗产预备清单》遗产地的遗产价值和真实性带来的潜在不可接受影响。

值得注意的是,这个遗产影响评估本身是初步的,因为它基于的是现在沙希巴格莫卧儿主题娱乐区第一阶段“粗略的”概念规划,而不是基于详细的施工和开发提案。沙希巴格项目在其起步阶段,就考虑了评估可能对沙达哈莫卧儿文物建筑提出的要求,毕竟,出于项目本身还处于初步阶段和保密性的考虑,这个遗产影响评估没有涵盖公众反馈或社区征询。

遗产影响评估也指出了这个项目可能产生一系列的有利影响,尤其是:项目能够使得当地和文物建筑该地的保护和管理得以持续进行;能够计划复原莫卧儿时期的水系;河道治理工作有利于对洪灾的防护;对于土地的征用和景观规划也有助于当地环境的改善;并且,文物建筑的原始整体状态可以提升(Rogers Kolachi Khan, 2014)。

许多干预提议都被评估为可以接受的,只需缓解措施来保护遗产资源的结构、环境和价值。这包括了主要的施工工程建设、整体环境改变,以及文物建筑内或附近引入的新功能或活动。预计结果会大幅度提高游客数量;主题公园特征对世界遗产地的视觉干扰;以及,综上,由于商业化和“脱离背景”或伪造遗产资源真实价值,而给莫卧儿遗产真实性带来的风险。

在评估所得出的结论的基础上,该遗产影响评估提出了一个缓解策略,强调了分区制的重要性,有助于将新的旅游业和娱乐场所与遗产资源相区分,并有助于控制各类的合适或不合适的活动。湿度和振动对建筑结构潜在影响的监控、对建设工程的考古监控、对施工建设期间建筑的临时保护和一个综合的保护和旅游管理规划的运行,形成了缓解的基础。其中重要的一点建议是,由于设计过程将继续深入并为公园的独特特征进行详细规划,因此需要展开进一步的遗产影响评估(Rogers Kolachi Khan, 2014)。

总体来说,对沙希巴格项目的初步概念设计的遗产影响评估得出如下结论:整体上支持该提议项目。通过实施遗产影响评估所提议的缓解措施,并采纳遗产和旅游开发相结合的方法,该项目可为遗产地实现增益和增值。

**通过确保社区生活来保护遗产的遗产影响评估:九龙城联合道的石屋地段到向石屋家园的复兴**

part of the overall project strategy (LDA, 2014) (Figure 4b).

The HIA addressed the potential impacts and issues which may arise from the proposed ShahiBagh Project on the archaeological heritage within the project area, with a particular focus on potential unacceptable impacts on the heritage values and authenticity of the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List property that could result from visual and aesthetic encroachment and over-commercialization from the proposed theme park entertainment facilities.

It is important to note that this HIA was preliminary in nature as it was based on the current Stage 1 'broadbrush' concept plan for the ShahiBagh Mughal-themed entertainment district rather than on detailed engineering works and development proposals. The ShahiBagh Project in its preliminary stages had taken on board the need for assessment of possible impacts on the Shahdara Mughal monuments which are, after all, the cornerstone of the development. The HIA did not include public input or community consultation due to the confidential and preliminary nature of the project plans.

The HIA identified a number of beneficial impacts that could result from the project, in particular: the commitment to carry out on-going conservation and management of the monuments and site; plans for reinstatement of the original Mughal period waterworks system; the flood protection that would accrue from river training works; the improvements in the local setting as a result of land acquisition and landscaping plans; and reinforcement of the original group statement of the monuments (Rogers Kolachi Khan, 2014).

There were a number of interventions proposed which were assessed as acceptable only with mitigation to safeguard the fabric, setting and values of heritage resources. These included major engineering works and construction, changes to the overall environment and the introduction of new uses or activities in or near the monuments. The predicted results would be a large scale increase in visitor numbers; the threat of visual intrusions into the World Heritage property from features of the theme park; and, above all, risk to the authenticity of the Mughal heritage as a result of commercialization and 'de-contextualisation' or falsification of the real values

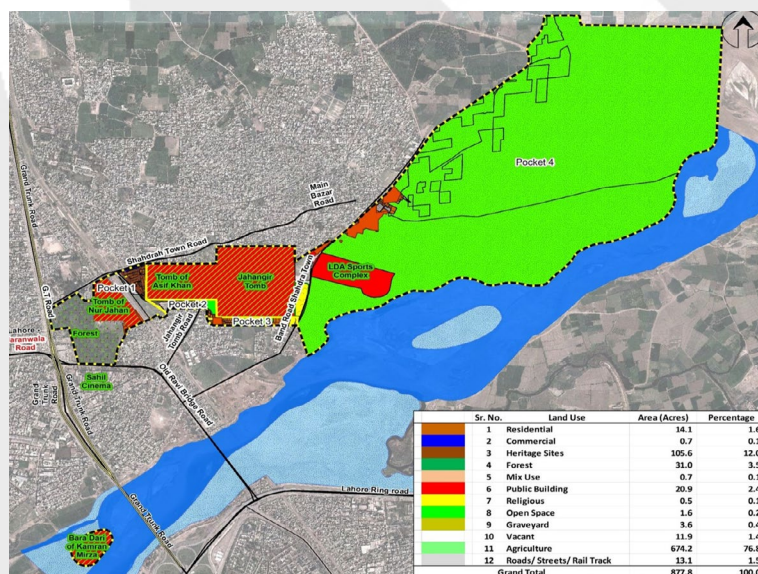


图 4b 拉合尔沙达哈的沙希巴格主题公园规划

(资料来源:巴基斯坦拉合尔发展部门)

Figure 4b. Plan for the proposed ShahiBagh Mughal Theme Park at Shahdara, Lahore (Source: Lahore Development Authority, Pakistan)



石屋地段是一个有五座中国本土建筑的街区，坐落于之前的侯王庙新村，现属于香港九龙城的一部分。它们建于1945年至1947年间，而它们所属村落的历史可以追溯到18世纪早期建造侯王庙的时候。直到在二十世纪二十年代，在村子北面迅即建造了一个大型基督教公墓之前，石屋区域被农业用地稀落地占用。在此期间，大陆移民为逃离中国战乱纷纷流入，与之同时围绕传统村落的新道路增加，住房开发增长。在日本侵占初期，这个区域内建造了更多的安置住宅，当时为了扩建启德机场，夷平了许多附近的老房子。战后该地区的密度再次上升，当时大量难民逃离中国内战，被临时但长期安置在石屋附近的“寮屋区”。这种低增长密度持续到2001年，为了新的开发项目，当时所有的寮屋和这个地区的村落均被房屋委员会（Housing Authority）夷平，仅留下位于一小块绿地中的，四周被马路和高楼环绕着的石屋，（Ho, Lo & Lam, 2011）。

石屋地段项目由一个教会相关组织所提出，这一组织专门从事于青少年项目和社区服务，是政府通过合作伙伴复兴历史建筑的计划（Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme）的一部分（Hong Kong Legislative Council, 2009）。项目目的是通过适应性再利用，把石屋建为“石屋家园”，并结合一个主题自助餐厅和游客信息中心，来完成对该建筑的复兴。项目目标是按照最佳实践案例来修复建筑，并以此在年轻人中推广对于香港传统价值和当地的变迁历史的认识。作为一个涉及历史建成遗产，即一座三级历史建筑物的公众项目，当局要求对提案开展一次遗产影响评估（Hong Kong Development Bureau, 2009）。

通过遗产影响评估确认了这个保护建筑的重要性，主要体现在传统设计和结构的空间布局、花岗岩墙砖结构和传统木料以及瓦片屋面的使用，以及内部木地板、楼梯和隔墙的使用上。该建筑展现了本土的乡村住宅类型，有香港二十世纪中叶前期的特色（图5）。该建筑也因和这个地区以及九龙区的历史演变有关而具有重要价值（Ho, Lo & Lam, 2011）。

在进行了基础情况评估后，发现该建筑的结构部件状况较差，但仍可在限定保护和设计的情况下进行适应性再利用。木屋顶和许多内部木部件腐烂，需要替换。

遗产影响评估过程中，针对遭受影响的特征决定性的部件/结构，这些部件的重要性等级以及预计影响等级之间的关系，运用了矩阵表来分别对再利用提案中的行动进行分析，并得出了一系列具体的缓和行动建议（Ho, Lo & Lam, 2011）。

遗产影响评估的主要关注点在对建筑实体结构可能产生的影响，因此，比起社区意见，更多依靠“专家”建议。然而，项目提案中阐述的主要目的是为香港年轻一代解读传统价值。因此，遗产影响评估结合了当

of the heritage resources.

A mitigation strategy was recommended by the HIA based on the findings of the assessment which stressed the importance of zoning to help separate the new tourism and entertainment venues and features from the heritage resources and to control where various activities are acceptable or unacceptable. Monitoring of potential impacts of moisture and vibration on built fabric, archaeological monitoring of construction works, temporary protection of buildings during engineering and construction works and commissioning of a comprehensive Conservation and Tourism Management Plan formed the basis of mitigation. A critical recommendation was that further HIAs would need to be carried out as the design process evolves and detailed plans and designs are prepared for specific features of the park (Rogers Kolachi Khan, 2014).

In summary, the findings of the HIA of the preliminary concept plan for ShahiBagh combined in overall favour of the proposed project. The project could feasibly offer benefits and added value to the heritage site through the implementation of the Mitigation Strategy proposed by the HIA combined with an overall sympathetic approach to combining heritage and tourism development.

### **HIA for Safeguarding Heritage by Ensuring Its Life in the Community: Revitalisation of the Stone Houses at Junction Road, Kowloon City into Stone Houses Family Garden**

The Stone Houses are a block of five Chinese vernacular houses located in the former village of Hau Wong New Temple, now part of modern Kowloon City, Hong Kong. They were built between 1945 and 1947 in the village which dates at least to the early 18th century when the temple of Hau Wong was constructed. The area of the Stone Houses was sparsely occupied the agricultural land until the 1920s when a large Christian cemetery

was constructed immediately to the north of the village. During this period, there was an influx of mainland immigrants fleeing China's warlords, while new roads and housing developments grew up around the traditional villages. More resettlement accommodation was constructed in the area at the beginning of the Japanese occupation when many older settlements nearby were razed for the expansion of Kai Tak airport. The density of the area increased again after the war when large numbers of refugees fled civil war in China and were housed in temporary but long term 'cottage areas' clustered around the Stone Houses. This low-rise density continued until 2001 when all the cottages and villages in the area were razed by the Housing Authority for new development, leaving the Stone Houses alone in a small green patch surrounded by roads and high-rises (Ho, Lo & Lam, 2011).

The Stone Houses are a project put forward by a church-related organisation specialising in youth programs and community service as part of the government's Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme (Hong Kong Legislative Council, 2009). The project aims to revitalise the building through adaptive re-use as 'Stone House Family Garden' incorporating a themed cafeteria-Visitor Information Centre. The project aimed to restore the building following best practice and to use it to promote understanding among the youth of traditional Hong Kong values and changes in the locality through time. As a public works project involving historic built heritage, in this case, a Grade 3 Historic Building, the authorities required that an HIA be carried out of the proposal (Hong Kong Development Bureau, 2009).

The HIA established the significance of the graded building as lying in the traditional design and spatial layout of the structure, the use of granite wall masonry and traditional wood and clay tile roofing, internal use of timber floors, staircases and dividing walls. The houses represent a rural



图5 保护和适应性再利用前的香港九龙城石屋  
(资料来源:作者)

Figure 5. View of the Stone Houses Kowloon City, Hong Kong before conservation for adaptive reuse (Source: the author)

地居民的意见,并提出了一个主题,即石屋与当地历史演变之间的联系,并为建筑的每个区域建议了一个概念框架,用以阐述关于该主题的不同故事以及相应的展示工具和成果。

作为开发项目实施的前提条件,遗产影响评估强调需要详细的石屋建筑信息记录。它还为保护的标准、持续的管理和维护规划、员工层次等设定了要求或导则,并为项目工作的开展提供了一个详细的日程表(Ho, Lo & Lam, 2011)。

### 遗产影响评估作为管理变化的工具

这三个遗产影响评估研究是在不同情况下被委任的,并预想了不同的“议程”或结果。即使世界遗产中心在知晓金丝燕养殖对世界遗产地突出普遍价值造成了不可修复的伤害的情况下,仍然要求在马六甲海峡历史城市做一次遗产影响评估。因为他们和马来西亚遗产部门所需要的是一个基于严谨方法而得出的令人信服的权威证明,来支持他们彻底关停金丝燕养殖业的行动。

该遗产影响评估于2012年通过马来西亚政府提交给世界遗产委员会,在这之后,剩余的金丝燕养殖屋中大部分被关停。因此,联合国教科文组织随后于2013年宣布他们对当局采取的行动感到满意,因此不将该遗产地列入《濒危世界遗产名录》。

当旁遮普政府提出沙希巴格莫卧儿主题公园的概念规划时,考古部门马上开始担忧其会对具有较高价值遗产地带来的潜在影响。对涵盖一处列入《世界遗产预备清单》的遗产地的主题公园的开发所具有潜在问题并没有被低估:可以很公正地说,对遗产地进行商业化的开发,并将其和娱乐设施进行的提案,通常都会引起世界遗产委员会的不满。该项目的支持者发起了一次遗产影响评估,目的是想通过严谨的方法来提供令人信服的权威证明,并以此为这个粗略的公

vernacular residential type that characterised Hong Kong until the mid 20th century (Figure 5). The property is also important for its linkages to the historical evolution of this area and Kowloon district (Ho, Lo & Lam, 2011).

A preliminary condition assessment was carried out and found that structural elements of the building were in poor condition but were considered adequate for adaptive re-use with conservation and design limits. The timber roofing and many of the internal timber elements were rotting and needed to be replaced.

The HIA used matrices to analyse the separate actions of the re-use proposal against the affected character-defining elements/fabric, the level of significance of that element and the predicted level of impact. The outcome was a set of action-specific mitigation recommendations (Ho, Lo & Lam, 2011).

The primary focus of the HIA was on impacts that might occur on the physical fabric of the buildings, and it therefore relied on ‘expert’ input over community opinion. However, the stated primary purpose of the proposed project was to interpret traditional values to the younger generation of Hong Kong. Therefore, the HIA incorporated local input and recommended a theme, the links between the Stone Houses and changes in the locality through time, and proposes a conceptual framework for how each area of the property could be used to tell different stories about this theme along with recommended interpretive tools and outputs.

The HIA highlights the need for detailed architectural documentation of the Stone Houses as a pre-requisite for starting work on the development project. It also sets out requirements or guidelines for conservation standards, an on-going management and maintenance plan, staffing levels and proposes a detailed schedule for project works (Ho, Lo & Lam, 2011).

### HIA as a Tool for Managing Change

These three HIA studies were commissioned under different circumstances and with very different ‘agendas’ or ends in mind. The World Heritage Centre requested an HIA for the Historic Cities of the Straits of Melaka with the full knowledge that the swiftlet farming was causing irreparable damage to the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the World Heritage property. What they and the Malaysian heritage authorities needed was a convincing and authoritative statement based on a rigorous method that would support their efforts to bring about a total shut-down of the bird’s nest industry.

The HIA was submitted to the World Heritage Committee via the Government of Malaysia in 2012; after which most of the remaining swiftlet farming premises were shut down. Consequently, UNESCO later announced in 2013 that they were satisfied with the action taken by the authorities and that the site would consequently not be added to the List of Heritage Sites in Danger.

When the concept plan for ShahiBagh Mughal Theme Park was put forward by the Punjab Government, it raised immediate concerns for the Department of Archaeology about the potential impacts on a highly valued heritage site. The implications of developing a theme park which incorporates a World Heritage Tentative List property were also not underestimated: in general it is fair to say that a proposal to commercialise heritage and integrate it with entertainment facilities is frowned upon by the World Heritage Committee. The project proponents commissioned an HIA to provide a convincing and authoritative statement based on a rigorous method which they hoped would provide some support for the broad-brush park plan, or at least propose a compromise plan that would be acceptable to all parties.

The HIA was presented to the concerned heritage authorities who accepted its findings and agreed that if the guidelines and



园计划提供些许支持，或者至少提出一个能让各方都接受的折中计划。

遗产影响评估结果被呈递给遗产相关部门，他们接受它的调查结果并同意如果沙希巴格项目能坚持遗产影响评估中建议的导则和缓解措施，不危害莫卧儿文物建筑的遗产价值或其真实性和完整性，那么事实上它可能改善文物建筑的环境、为遗产的保护提供财务支持、并提升游客对遗产的理解和体验。到2017年，即提交遗产影响评估三年后，沙希巴格主题公园项目依旧在计划之中。项目由于资金和土地征用的问题而延期。

香港政府的“合作伙伴复兴历史建筑计划”是一个支持针对私有历史建筑进行适应性再利用公私合作计划的项目（Hong Kong Legislative Council, 2009）。作为其申请过程中的一部分，所有项目必须经过遗产影响评估，以确保提案的影响都在可接受的范围内。这也是香港政府对承诺开展遗产影响评估的实际行动，并且他们相信遗产影响评估是重要的规划、发展和保护工具。针对提案每年都会进行大量的遗产影响评估工作，从大型设施开发到小型工程以及保护和再利用项目。在合作伙伴计划下，许多建筑被复兴，并承担起新的社区功能和意义；石屋家园于2015年竣工，如今已成为当地社区和香港的一家小餐馆、博物馆、花园兼展示中心（图6）。

每个遗产影响评估的案例都遵循了“亚洲通用方法”，委托方将其视作一种工具，依赖于陈述事实、获得合理平衡的结论并通过缓解折衷以兼顾遗产保护和发展的总体议程。

然而，只有在决策和实施阶段进行遗产影响评估，才能让大多数工作发挥作用。决策很少能在独立并公正的状态下进行，遗产影响评估展示的所有信息和分析也很少能经过平衡的考量。决策往往更依赖于背后的其他利益，“反映了在政治舞台上运作的决策者的准则和价值。尤其是在决策阶段的后期，遗产影响评估的结果可能会为政治考量让路”（Leknes, 2001）。由此，遗产影响评估不能一直成功确保其对遗产的考量能被充分纳入决策。

遗产影响评估的执行者也可能常常发现自己需要不断对相对立的议程作出权衡：一方面主张维持遗产和现状，另一方面则是其对立面上、通过支持改造来从公众中牟利。例如，在巴基斯坦，对一条经过拉合尔的公共交通线路造成的潜在影响开展的遗产影响评估，这条公交线路通常被认为在社区中起到了重要的作用。遗产影响评估着重于调查一些距火车线非常近的历史建筑（Rogers Kolachi Khan, 2016）（图7）。它主要评估，如果对所有建筑都实施全面的缓解措施，并考虑到如果对基础设施的需求的程度，超过了其对视觉影响的担忧的程度，那么不利的影响不是不可以接受的。但是，遗产影响评估的委托大都是在开发过程的后期，甚至施工已经开始以后，由于需要由国家

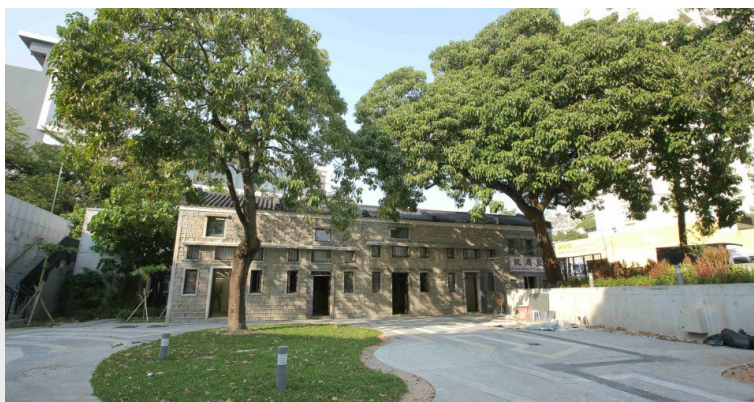


图6 香港九龙城石屋改建成的石屋花园

（资料来源：www.stonehouses.org）

Figure 6. The Stone Houses, Kowloon City, Hong Kong redeveloped as Stone Houses Family Garden (Source: www.stonehouses.org)



图7 拟在世界遗产地沙拉马尔庭院前建造的橙色高架铁路的照片剪辑（资料来源：巴基斯坦拉合尔发展部门）

Figure 7. Photo-montage of the proposed Orange Line elevated rail line in front of Shalimar Gardens World Heritage property (Source: Lahore Development Authority, Pakistan)

mitigation recommended by the HIA were adhered to the ShahiBagh project would not compromise the heritage values of the Mughal monuments or their authenticity and integrity and that, in fact, it could potentially improve the setting and environment of the monuments, invest financially in their conservation and upgrade the visitor understanding and experience of the heritage. ShahiBagh theme park project is still on the drawing boards as of 2017, three years after submission of the HIA. Delays are due, in part, to funding and land acquisition issues.

The Hong Kong Government's Revitalising Historic Buildings through Partnership Scheme is an initiative to support private-public schemes for the adaptive

reuse of privately owned historic buildings (Hong Kong Legislative Council, 2009). All projects must undergo an HIA as part of the application process to ensure that the impacts of the proposal fall within acceptable limits. This is a reflection of the Hong Kong Government's commitment to HIA and their belief in the HIA as an important planning, development and conservation tool. Every year dozens of HIA are carried out for proposals ranging from major infrastructure developments to minor engineering works and conservation and reuse projects. Under the Partnership Scheme many properties have been revitalised and taken on new community use and meaning; the Stone Houses Family Garden was completed in 2015 and now serves the local community and Hong Kong as a





图 8a 香港中环历史区的楼梯街磅巷  
(资料来源：作者)

Figure 8a. View of Pound Lane ladder street in Hong Kong's historic Mid-levels (Source: the author)



图 8b 磅巷电梯的设计效果图

(资料来源：en.poundlane.hk/project.php)

Figure 8b. Artists rendition of the proposed escalator in Pound Lane (Source: en.poundlane.hk/project.php)

最高法院进行审理的原因，这个项目也因为社区和政治上的反对而遭到搁置。这个遗产影响评估所遇到的高压的政治背景，也意味着政府客户会出于阻止社区协商的原因，被限制进行咨询顾问。

第二个案例是关于在香港岛斜坡上的一处历史“梯街”——磅巷——上建造一座电梯的提案（图 8a）。这个基础设施提案的目的是帮助缓解该地区的交通压力。磅巷与早期中国移民历史相关，周围有许多历史建筑。小巷本身是由独特的花岗岩踏步、扶手、挡墙，以及一条从山上通往维多利亚港的重要视觉廊道组成的。

遗产影响评估报告发现“原则上，在磅巷上安装一个电梯是可行的，只要避免该地区文化遗产的重要特征被损坏到不可接受的程度即可。然而，现在的设计依旧存在不能充分减少不良影响，要对电梯设计方案开展进一步调研，并可能需要移除设计中的高架人行道，以确保整体项目的可接受性”（Archaeological Assessment, 2014）（图 8b）。2013 年第一轮公共协商提出了该提案和遗产影响评估，但在遗产和其他方面遭受反对意见，包括社区对整个地区特征会遭到潜在改变的担忧。计划在对项目设计进行修改后进行新一轮的公众协商。

这些案例展示了遗产影响评估如何为满足遗产和社会的双重利益提供了方法，但同时也提醒了我们，有时我们不得不给予某一类“公共利益”一定的优先性，即遗产保护的公共利益或发展中的公共利益。

遗产影响评估在协调这些“文化”问题（如建成遗产和历史建成环境元素）和变化与发展关系方面发

café, museum, garden and interpretive centre (Figure 6).

In each of these cases HIA following the ‘consensus methodology for Asia’ was seen by the commissioning agents as a tool which could be relied upon to present the facts, draw rational and balanced conclusions and support the overall agendas of both heritage conservation and development through mitigation and compromise.

Even the most thorough HIA, however, is of little use if it is not operationalised at the decision making and implementation stages. Decision making rarely proceeds in the detached and unbiased manner intended, where all the information and analysis presented in the HIA is taken into balanced consideration. Often decisions reached depend more upon other underlying interests, ‘reflecting the norms and values of decision-makers who are usually operating within a political arena. It is particularly in the later stages of decision making that the findings of HIA are likely to give way to political considerations’ (Leknes, 2001). As a result, HIAs may not always succeed in achieving its goal of ensuring that heritage considerations are fully incorporated into decision making.

An HIA practitioner may also frequently find herself balancing opposing agendas: an agenda to maintain heritage and the status quo and an opposing agenda for change to achieve public benefit. An example of this is an HIA carried out to assess potential impacts of a mass transit line being built through Lahore, Pakistan, a project generally accepted to be a priority need for the community. The HIA focused on a number of historical buildings in close proximity to the train line (Rogers Kolachi Khan, 2016) (Figure 7). It assessed the adverse impacts as acceptable if a comprehensive mitigation program for each building was followed and was of the view that the need for the infrastructure outweighed concerns regarding residual visual impacts. However, the HIA was commissioned late

in the development process, even as construction was underway, and community and political objections have placed the project on hold as the case is reviewed by the nation’s Supreme Court. The highly charged political context of this HIA has meant that the government client placed restrictions on the consultants which prevented any community consultation.

A second example concerns the proposed construction of an escalator in Pound Lane, a historic ‘ladder street’ on the steep slope of Hong Kong Island (Figure 8a). The proposed infrastructure was designed to help relieve traffic pressures in the area. Pound Lane is linked with the early history of Chinese immigration and has a number of heritage buildings in its environs. The lane itself comprises significant granite steps, parapets and retaining walls and an important visual corridor down the hill towards Victoria harbour.

The findings of the HIA report were that ‘in principle the installation of an escalator at Pound Lane can be undertaken without compromising the cultural heritage significance of the area to an unacceptable extent. However, the current design still contains impacts that cannot be adequately mitigated against and further investigation of design options for the escalator and possible removal of the elevated walkway must be included in the detailed design to ensure the overall acceptability of the project’ (Archaeological Assessment, 2014) (Figure 8b). The proposals and the HIA were put forward for the first round of public consultation in 2013 but met with opposition on heritage and other grounds, including community concerns about potential change to the overall character of the area. After changes to the project design a new round of public consultation is planned.

These examples illustrate how HIA can provide a way to satisfy both agendas, aiming to achieve benefits for heritage and society alike; but, at the same time, they warn us that there will be times when one or the other definition



挥了非常重要的作用。它能实现这些目标,是因为理想状态下,它所关注的是更广泛的遗产环境,结合自然和文化属性,并从评估的最起始阶段到最终提出缓解措施,都纳入了地方民众的参与。这当然是“通用方法”预计的理想情况,但上述案例分析表明,对遗产影响评估执行者而言,现实则大相径庭。客户可能会给遗产影响评估设定限制和“障碍”,包括获取必要数据的限制、保密条款、限制公众咨询或不切实际的时间框架和工作范围等。

这较少可能发生在那些遗产影响评估已经成为法律要求,且经由环境和遗产立法和标准框定的地方。地方或区域从业者组织的形成,也加强了他们的地位并强化了遗产影响评估的方法。其结果遗产影响评估的功能将不单单是保护建成遗产,也可以用作提供、改善、提升其福利的工具。

### 结论: 遗产影响评估是促进可持续发展的工具

遗产影响评估过程的目的是提供可持续的方式来解决文化遗产和发展的需求间的矛盾。本文介绍的案例引出了一些重要的、关于成功实现这些目的的遗产影响评估观点,以及遗产评估作为促进可持续发展重要工具的预想。

布伦特兰委员会(1987)认为,可持续发展是一种满足现在需求且不为满足自身需求而损害后代能力的发展。ICOMOS 坚持“文化遗产,尤其是历史城市和聚落,是可持续发展的一种参考模型”(ICOMOS, 2016)。这种“参考模型”是由近期关于遗产是“发展过程中重要的一方面”的思考发展来的,并且提倡整合文化和遗产到发展议程中,它们“可以在经济发展、减少贫困和社区互动中起到更核心的作用”(ICOMOS, 2011)。此外,《杭州宣言》提倡文化在传承地方价值和场所感方面的作用,是创新的熔炉”(UNESCO, 2013)。Amartya Sen 说过,“文化问题是我们生活中不可缺少的内容。如果发展是我们生活质量的提升,那么我们促进发展的努力就不能忽视文化世界”(Duxbury et al., 2016)。

建成遗产对可持续发展的作用是多方面的,世界银行(1994)、英格兰遗产委员会(2013)、联合国教科文组织(Bandarin et al., 2011)、盖蒂保护研究所(2003)和其他相关机构都对这一重大议题做过研究。包括通过现存建筑的使用和再利用带来经济利益、把不使用经济价值做为对下一代的投资、材料和手工艺的传承,以及减少浪费提升环境效益。

最重要的是,建成遗产的保护和再利用能使社区维持地方的独特性,造就了身份特质和社会凝聚力。联合国人居署议程(2003)表明:“城市、乡村和建筑遗产的保护复兴和文化适应性再利用符合自然和人造资源的可持续使用。利用文化以及发展的文化维度是最重要的,所有人应当从中获利。”

of ‘public benefit’ must take precedence, either public benefit residing in heritage conservation or in development.

HIA plays a pivotal role in aligning these ‘cultural matters’ such as built heritage and elements of the historic built environment with change and development. It achieves this, ideally, because it focuses on the wider heritage setting, integrating natural and cultural attributes, and integrates involvement of the local population from the earliest stage in the assessment to the final proposal of mitigation measures. This, of course, is the ideal scenario envisioned by the ‘consensus methodology’ but the case studies presented above have shown that the reality for HIA practitioners can be quite different. Restrictions and ‘handicaps’ can be placed on an HIA by a client including limited access to necessary data, confidentiality clauses, restrictions on public consultation or unrealistic timeframes and scope of works.

This is less likely to occur in places where HIA is a legal requirement and is framed by environmental and heritage legislation and standards. Formation of local or regional organisations for practitioners will also strengthen their position and reinforce the HIA methodology. The result will be that HIA functions not just for protecting built heritage, but can also be used as a vehicle to provide benefits that enhance and improve them.

### Conclusions: HIA as a Tool for Sustainability

The HIA process aims to negotiate sustainable solutions to conflicts between the needs and aspirations of cultural heritage and development. The examples presented in this paper raise some important points regarding the success of HIA in meeting these aims and the prospect for HIA as a critical tool for sustainability.

According to the Brundtland Commission (1987), sustainable development is that kind of development that meets the needs of the present without compromising

the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. ICOMOS maintains that ‘cultural heritage and particularly historic cities and settlements are a reference model for sustainable development’ (ICOMOS, 2016). This ‘reference model’ developed from recent thinking on heritage as ‘a crucial aspect of the development process’ and calls for an integration of culture and heritage into the development agenda where they ‘can play a more central role in economic development, poverty reduction and community interaction’ (ICOMOS, 2011). In addition, the Hangzhou Declaration advocates the role of heritage in passing the value and sense of place from generation to generation and as the crucible for creativity’ (UNESCO, 2013). In the words of Amartya Sen, ‘cultural matters are integral parts of the lives we lead. If development can be seen as an enhancement of our living standards, then efforts geared to development can hardly ignore the world of culture’ (Duxbury et al., 2016).

The contribution of built heritage to sustainability is multi-faceted, and the subject of such seminal studies as those by the World Bank (1994), English Heritage (2013), UNESCO (Bandarin et al., 2011), the Getty Conservation Institute (2003) and other relevant bodies. It includes economic benefits from the use and reuse of standing structures, non-use economic value as an investment for future generations, continuity of materials and craftsmanship and the environmental benefits of minimising waste.

Most importantly, conservation and reuse of built heritage allow communities to hold on to the specialness of a place, and the identity and social cohesion this engenders. The UN-Habitat Agenda (2003) states: ‘Conservation, rehabilitation and culturally sensitive adaptive reuse of urban, rural and architectural heritage are also in accordance with the sustainable use of natural and human-made resources. Access to culture and the cultural dimension of development is of the utmost importance,

and all people should be able to benefit from such access.’

‘Sustainability is essentially a means and not an end—it is an attitude and a state of mind through holistic thinking. The application of sustainable development requires that we see the world as a system that connects space as well as time and people. The future of sustainability is to be sought in the integrative approach to culture and development. Sustainability

therefore not only relates to time by the transmission and development of culture over generations but also to place’ (UNESCO, 2016). It is this grounding in the built heritage of specific geographic ‘places’, the communities that inhabit them and the challenges of temporal change both heritage and communities face, that makes HIA a tool with potential helping to achieve this vision of the future.

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## 图书推荐

### Book Recommendation

文 / 李建中 译 / 孙芸芸

Written by LI Jianzhong

Translated by SUN Yiyun

#### 书名:

《联合国教科文组织世界遗产可持续旅游工作手册》

#### 摘要:

可持续旅游规划与管理是《世界遗产公约》未来发展最紧迫的挑战之一。

2009 年在中国甘肃莫高窟举行了“促进自然和文化遗产的可持续旅游”国际会议(简称“莫高会议”)。“莫高会议”提出了三点建议:1. 建立一个政策导向来界定世界遗产和旅游之间的关系;2. 为利益相关者提供在旅游发展中保护遗产资源的最佳实践框架;3. 对《世界遗产公约》进行微调,以保证对旅游问题的适当考虑。

2010 年,在第 34 届世界遗产大会上,世界遗产委员会强调旅游对世界遗产既是机遇又是挑战,决定“要求世界遗产中心发展有关世界遗产和可持续旅游的新项目,并召集感兴趣的缔约国和利益相关方组成指导委员会,要求世界遗产中心阐明项目的目标及其实施方法。”

2012 年,在第 36 届世界遗产大会上正式通过了世界遗产与可持续旅游项目(World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme, 简称“WH+ST”),并将其纳入 2012-2022 年实施世界遗产公约战略行动计划(WHC-11/18.GA/11),由世界遗产中心协调在全球开展。

中国作为亚太地区的代表,是 WH+ST 项目指导委员会的六个成员国之一(其他五国分别为欧洲/北美地区代表德国、东欧地区代表斯洛文尼亚、拉美地区代表阿根廷、非洲地区代表坦桑尼亚、阿拉伯地区代表黎巴嫩),在 WH+ST 项目的发展过程中起到了积极的推动作用。同济大学韩锋教授受中国联合国教科文组织全委会的委托全程参与了该项目的工作。

2015 年 2 月,世界遗产中心 WH+ST 项目负责人 Peter DeBrine 先生访问联合国教科文组织世界遗产二类中心“亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心”(简称“亚太遗产中心”),商谈并达成意向在亚太地区包括中国开展该项目的实施试点工作。2015 年 4 月正式签约。

2015 年“亚太遗产中心”将《世界遗产可持续旅游工作手册》(联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心 2014 年编著)译成中文。

2016 年 6 月,亚太遗产中心进行全球首次 WH+ST 项目国际培训,中国 33 个世界遗产地(包括世界遗产预备清单)的领导和骨干参加了培训,《世

#### Book Title:

UNESCO World Heritage Sustainable Tourism Toolkit

#### Abstract:

UNESCO World Heritage Sustainable Tourism Toolkit Sustainable tourism planning and management is one of the most pressing challenges for the future development of the World Heritage Convention.

In 2009, the international conference on ‘Advancing Sustainable Tourism at Natural and Cultural Heritage Sites’ was held in Mogao (hereafter referred to as ‘Mogao Conference’). The following three recommended approaches are outlined: i) a policy orientations statement defining the relationship between World Heritage and tourism; ii) proposed Principles to provide a best practice framework for stakeholders to protect and conserve heritage resources in the context of tourism; iii) recommended minimal changes to the Operational Guidelines to ensure the appropriate consideration of tourism issues in nomination and state of conservation process.

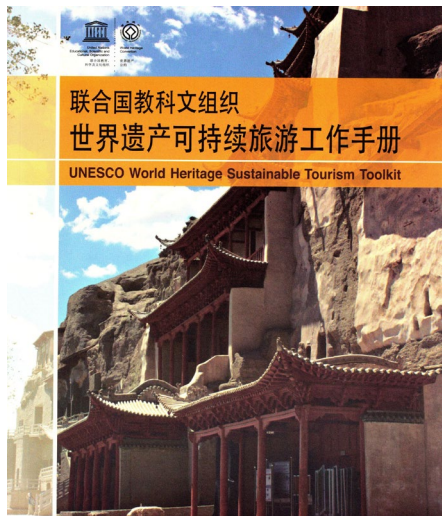
The World Heritage Committee, in its 34th session in 2010, recognizing the increasing challenges and opportunities relating to tourism for World Heritage properties, “requests the World Heritage Centre to convene a new and inclusive programme on World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism, with a steering group comprising interested States Parties and other relevant stakeholders, and also requests the World Heritage Centre to outline the objectives and approach to the implementation of this programme”.

In 2012, the World Heritage Committee adopted the World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme (hereafter referred to as ‘WH+ST’) in its 36th session, integrated the programme into the Strategic Action Plan for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention 2012-2022 (WHC-11/18.GA/11) and coordinated by the World Heritage Centre on the global scale.

China, as the representative of the Asia-Pacific region and one of the six UNESCO Electoral Groups member (Germany represents Europe and North America, Slovenia represents East Europe, Argentina represents South America, Tanzania represents Africa, and Lebanon represents the Arab region), played an important role in the WH+ST. Professor HAN Feng from Tongji University, appointed by UNESCO, participated in the whole process of the WH+ST programme.

In February 2015, Mr. Peter Debrine, project manager of WH+ST from the World Heritage Centre, visited the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITRAP), a Category II Centre under the auspices of UNESCO. He proposed WHITRAP to initiate a pilot programme in the Asia-Pacific region which includes China. The official contract was signed in 2015 April.

In 2015, WHITRAP translated “UNESCO World Heritage Sustainable Tourism Toolkit” (written by UNESCO World Heritage Center in 2014) into Chinese.



界遗产可持续旅游工作手册》是培训的重要参考资料。

《世界遗产可持续旅游工作手册》“指导世界遗产地的管理者及主要利益相关者，使其能积极主动、有预见性地管理世界遗产地的旅游行业，使越来越多的世界遗产地良性发展。”

《世界遗产可持续旅游工作手册》中的指导通俗易懂，“重点阐述了一些通过旅游业实现可持续发展的最实用的途径”。该《工作手册》共有10项导则及多个案例，导则1~4阐述了可持续旅游的理论基础；导则5~10提出了一些突出问题及解决问题的思路和建议。《工作手册》“为世界遗产的所有相关群体提供最佳实践指导，由此遗产地管理者、旅游专家、遗产保护专家以及遗产地周边的当地居民（原住民）都可以了解可持续旅游的可能性，以及哪些关键问题已经解决。对遗产地管理者而言，这些资源尤为重要，因为他们需要知道如何有效管理和放大旅游效益，并降低旅游产生的负面影响。”

《工作手册》分步指导遗产地管理者：

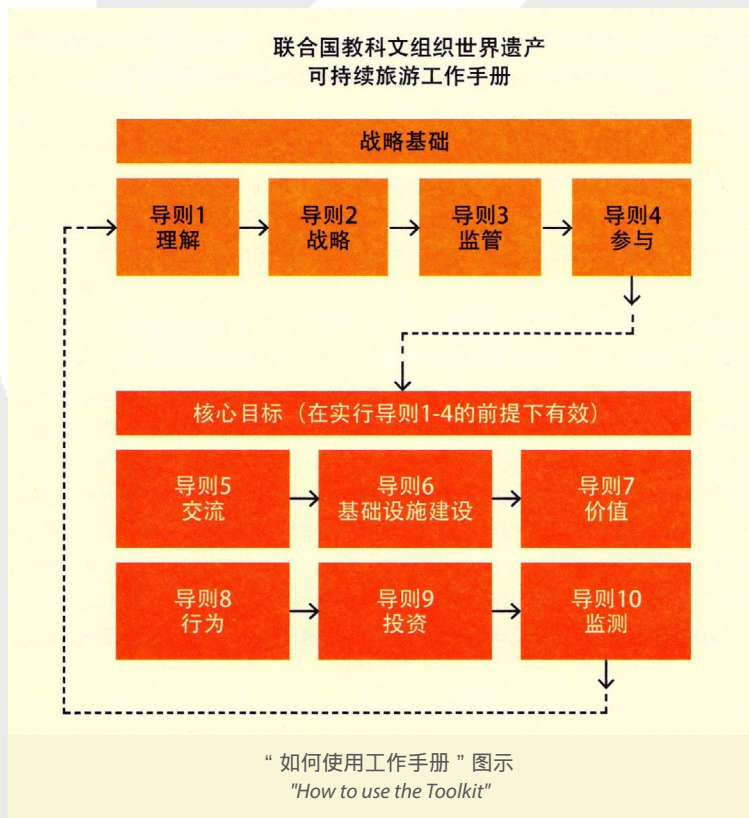
“工作手册简明扼要的阐述了与可持续旅游相关的最重要的议题，并针对每个议题的关键知识和工作步骤进行讲解。”《工作手册》编著者的目标是“使读者能够轻松地理解（世界遗产）可持续旅游的方法并付诸实践”。

In June 2016, WHITRAP conducted the world's first international WH+ST training project. The leaders and backbones of 33 Chinese World Heritage sites (including the preparing list of World Heritage) participated in the training. “UNESCO World Heritage Sustainable Tourism Toolkit” is an important reference for training.

“UNESCO World Heritage Sustainable Tourism Toolkit” guides the managers and key stakeholders of World Heritage sites to enable them to proactively and predictably manage the World Heritage sites in the tourism industry, and promote the benign development of more and more world heritage sites.

“UNESCO World Heritage Sustainable Tourism Toolkit” is easy to understand and “focuses on some of the most practical ways to achieve sustainable economic development through tourism.” The toolkit contains 10 guidelines and several cases. Guides 1-4 establish the basic foundations for sustainable tourism. Guides 5-10 put forward some outstanding problems and ideas and suggestions for solving them. The toolkit provides best practice guidance for all relevant groups of World Heritage, where heritage managers, travel experts, heritage conservation specialists and local residents (indigenous peoples) around the heritage can all understand the possibilities of sustainable tourism, and what key issues have been addressed. These resources are particularly important for heritage managers because they need to know how to effectively manage and enlarge tourism benefits and reduce the negative impact of tourism.

The toolkit concisely describes the most important issues related to sustainable tourism and explains the key knowledge and work steps for each topic. The goal of the toolkit is to “make it easy for the readers to understand (World Heritage) method of sustainable tourism and put it into practice”.





## 青海可可西里

Qinghai Hoh Xil

译 / 孙艺芸

Translated by SUN Yiyun

遗产类型：自然遗产

所在地区：中国

入选年份：2017

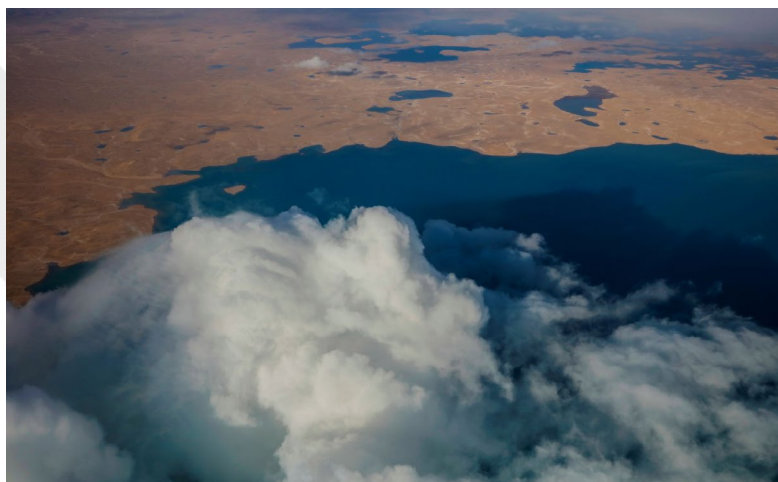
遴选标准：(vii)(x)

可可西里位于辽阔的青藏高原东北角，这里是世界上最大、最高、现存时间最短的高原。该遗产地占地 3,735,632 公顷，其中缓冲区 2,290,904 公顷，包含 4500 米海拔以上高寒山区和草原系统，基本未曾受到人类活动的影响。该遗产地从西北向东南逐渐向下倾斜，昆仑山脉、可可西里山脉和乌兰乌拉山脉在此由东向西延伸达 500 多公里，并在两大盆地间几乎成平行趋势，形成了当地“三山间两盆”的说法。这些湖泊盆地所构成的平坦、开阔的地势，带来了整个青藏高原保存最为完好的夷表面以及罕见的高密度的湖泊。这些湖泊展现了一系列完整的演替阶段，形成了重要的长江源头流域和以水体为主体的壮丽景观。可可西里属于寒冷的高原气候，每年平均气温在 4℃ 到 -9℃，最低温度有时达到 -45℃，干湿季明显，降水集中在夏季。

青海可可西里风景异常优美，优美程度超乎人类想象，挑战着人类的所有感官——视觉、听觉、嗅觉和触觉的极限。由于高原系统地域广阔，因此尺度的对比是可可西里被反复提及的主题，野生动物出现在广袤荒芜的背景中，微小的垫状植物又与高耸的雪山交相呼应。

这里独特的地理和气候条件培育出独特的生物多样性——超过 1/3 的植物物种和 60% 的哺乳动物物种为高原特有，而依赖这些植物生存的所有食草动物也是高原地区特有的物种。不便的交通和恶劣的气候的共同作用，让这片遗产地几乎完全免遭人类的影响。因此，这里提供了全球几乎不可替代的生物多样性保护资源，是青藏高原众多特有物种“最后的避难所”，包括受威胁的藏羚羊和世界近一半的野牦牛种群。

**标准 (vii)：** 青海可可西里地处世界上最大、最高、现存时间最短的高原——青藏高原地区。随着持续性的地质构造过程，该遗产地仍是青藏高原地区最为完整的夷平面地区和盆地，这种地理单元的完整性已经保持了近三亿年。这里是高原上湖泊最集中的地区，呈现出高海拔地区异常多样的湖泊盆地和内陆湖泊景观。广阔无垠的景象以及严酷荒芜的野外景观所带来的视觉冲击，展现了一个时间都仿佛被冻结的世界。但这里还充分展示着世界上第一高原不断变化的地貌和生态系统。此地的自然



可可西里新生湖  
The new lakes of Hoh Xil

Category: Natural Heritage

Location: China

Date of Inscription: 2017

Criteria: (vii)(x)

The nominated property is located in the northeast corner of the vast Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau, the largest, highest, yet youngest plateau in the world. Covering 3,735,632 ha of land area with a 2,290,904 ha buffer zone, the property encompasses an extensive area of alpine mountains and steppe systems at elevations of over 4,500m above sea level and is largely free of human influence. The nominated property gradually inclines downward from northwest to southeast, where the Kunlun, Hoh Xil and the Ulan Ul Mountain systems extend east-west for over 500km and lay almost in parallel between two large basins giving rise to the local expression "three mountains surrounding two basins". The lake basins comprise: flat, open terrain incorporating the best preserved plation surface on the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau as well as an unparalleled concentration of lakes. The lakes display a full spectrum of succession stages, forming an important catchment at the source of the Yangtze River and a spectacular landscape dominated by water bodies. Hoh Xil has a frigid plateau climate, with an

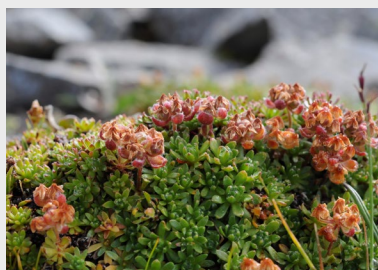
annual mean temperature of 4.0°C to -9.0°C with the lowest temperature occasionally reaching -45.0°C. There is a distinctive dry and wet season and the precipitation concentrates in summer.

Qinghai Hoh Xil is a place of extraordinary beauty at a scale that dwarfs the human dimension. All human senses are challenged by this unique place - sights, sounds, smells and touch. The contrast of scale is a recurring theme in Hoh Xil as high plateau systems function unimpeded on a grand scale, wildlife is vividly juxtaposed against vast treeless backdrops and tiny cushion plants contrast against towering snow covered mountains.

The unique geographical formation and climatic conditions of the nominated property nurture a uniquely characteristic biodiversity - more than 1/3 of the plant species and 60% of the mammal species in the property are plateau endemic; all herbivorous mammals dependent on these plants are also endemic to the plateau. Inaccessibility and the harsh climate have combined to keep the nominated property virtually intact from anthropogenic influences. It therefore provides a highly irreplaceable global biodiversity conservation asset as the "last refuge" for the many endemic species on



藏羚羊  
*Tibetan Antelope*



雅江点地梅  
*Androsace yargongensis*



布喀达坂峰  
*Mount Bukadaban*

过程和特征，触及了人类所有的感官，并在规模上挑战了人类的尺度。

该遗产地倾斜的空间格局造就了多样的植物带，成为了青藏高原的一大特征。横向上，遗产地的辽阔地域清晰地显示了在高山环境中草甸－草原－沙漠的演替。湖泊平原周围有各种各样的湿地。高山草甸和草原、崎岖的山脉和河流进一步推动了可可西里多样栖息地的形成。因为基本不受人类的干预，这些栖息地共同组成了壮观的荒原景观，成为了藏羚羊、野牦牛、野驴（*Equus Kiang*）、狼（*Canis lupus*）和棕熊（*Ursus arctos*）的家园，这些动物时常出现在遗产地。大量的野生有蹄类动物也居住在此，基本包括了世界上 40% 的藏羚羊和 50% 的野牦牛。可可西里完好保存了藏羚羊的栖息地，及其完整的生命周期自然进程，包括长距离迁徙后雌性藏羚羊聚集产仔的景象。

**标准 (x)：**植物群落的特有分布，以及高海拔和寒冷的气候都促成了遗产地动物群落内部相似的高度特有和地区性。高山草原构成遗产地植被总面积的 45%，以紫花针茅为主。其他植被类型包括高山草甸和高山稀疏植被。超过三分之一的遗产地高等植物为高原所特有，所有以这些植物饲料为食的食草哺乳动物也是高原特有的。

该遗产地为草原大型哺乳动物群落在青藏高原上保留了完整的不受干扰的栖息地。这片特殊的生物地理和生态区域是藏羚羊、野牦牛、藏野驴和藏瞪羚等大型有蹄类动物的家园。最具代表性的动物，即藏羚羊，被列入“世界自然保护联盟红皮书”（IUCN）濒危物种和“濒危物种公约”（CITES）附录一。

the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau including threatened Tibetan antelopes and nearly half of the world's wild yak populations.

**Criterion (vii):** Qinghai Hoh Xil is situated on the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau, the world's largest, highest, and youngest plateau. With its ongoing processes of geological formation, the nominated property remains the most complete planation surface and basin on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau and the integrity of this geographical unit has been maintained for nearly three hundred million years. It is the area with the highest concentration of lakes on the Plateau, exhibiting an exceptional diversity of lake basins and inland lacustrine landscapes at high altitude. The sweeping vistas and stunning visual impact of this harsh and uninhabited wild landscape exhibits a world that seems frozen in time. Yet it is a place that amply illustrates constantly changing geomorphological and ecological systems on the world's premier high altitude plateau. Natural processes and features that touch all the senses and operate on a scale that challenges the human dimension.

The inclined spatial pattern of the nominated property contributes to diversified vegetation zones which are characteristic of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. Horizontally, the immense area of the nominated property clearly shows a meadow-steppe-desert succession in the alpine environment. Various kinds of wetlands have developed around the lake plains. Alpine meadows and grasslands, rugged mountains and rivers contribute further to Hoh Xil's diverse habitats. Rarely disturbed by humans, these habitats combine

to produce a magnificent panorama of wilderness which is home to Tibetan antelopes, wild yak, wild ass (*Equus Kiang*), wolf (*Canis lupus*) and brown bears (*Ursus arctos*) all of which are frequently seen in the nominated property. Large numbers of wild ungulates also inhabit the property including almost 40% of the world's Tibetan antelopes and 50% of the world's wild yaks. Hoh Xil conserves the habitats and natural processes of a complete life cycle of the Tibetan antelope, including the phenomenon of congregating females giving birth after a long migration.

**Criterion (x):** The high endemism of the flora, associated with high altitudes and cold climate, contribute to similarly high levels of endemism within the fauna of the nominated property. Alpine grasslands make up 45% of the total vegetation in the nominated property dominated by *Stipa purpurea*. Other vegetation types include alpine meadows and alpine talus. Over one third of the higher plants found in the nominated property are endemic to the Plateau and all of the herbivorous mammals that feed on these plants are also Plateau endemics.

The nominated property preserves complete and undisturbed habitats for steppe-inhabiting large mammal communities on the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau. This special biogeographic and ecological region is home to large ungulate species such as the Tibetan antelope, the wild yak, the Tibetan wild ass and the Tibetan gazelle. The most representative animal, the Tibetan antelope, is included in the IUCN Red List as endangered and in CITES Appendix I.

来源：<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1540/>

For more information, please refer to the webpage: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1540/>



# 论城市文化传承的“形”与“神” ——以临沂书法名城建设为例

The “Form” and “Spirit” of Urban Cultural Inheritance  
—— A Case Study of Calligraphy City Linyi

文 / 朱喆<sup>1</sup> Written by ZHU Zhe<sup>1</sup>



近年来，全国各地以书法之乡、雕塑之都、美食之都、设计之都等为名的城市文化名片打造的案例不胜枚举，各级非物质文化遗产名录及联合国教科文组织的创意城市网络成为各大城市竞逐的目标。此类现象固然有地方政府追求经济发展的考量，将城市的创新发展动力转向本土化的文化资源，但自上而下的政绩推动容易忽视社会力量的多方参与，以及对城市文化的普及广度和传承深度，重“形”而轻“神”。本文通过对临沂书法名城案例的调研，探讨“形神兼备”地传承城市文化的可借鉴路径。

作为书圣王羲之、唐代大书法家颜真卿的故里，山东临沂的书法文化历史悠久，过去十几年来，临沂政府积极推动“中国书法名城”的建设。相比较中国书协与地方政府的简单联手推动，临沂案例搭建了一套由表及里、由浅入深的传承体系，不仅有标准化的节庆活动和持续性的基建工程，更有一份难得的“全城参与”书法氛围，上至政府协会、下至学校社区，书法研习已然成为一项全民运动及城市生活。一年一度的书圣文化节，以节庆大事件的方式带动地方文化产业发展，并获得很高的地方民众知晓度和认可度；王羲之故居及书法广场等一系列文化节点空间的建设更是将物质遗产与文化建筑保护及城市景观营造紧密结合；而书法课堂在当地中小学的普及和创新教育，则更生动地体现了书法文化的可持续传承。正如书法学习中“形似”和“神似”的辩证关系，临沂在推动书法文化传承的过程中，既注重场馆、活动等基础设施建设，更注重教育、交流等精神文明建设，让建筑和市民成为城市文化的最佳代言人。

Recently in China, there are countless cases of creating cultural name cards for cities, in the name of the city of calligraphy, sculpture, gastronomy or design, etc. To be included into the lists of Intangible Cultural Heritage at all levels and UNESCO's Creative City Network have become the goals pursued by almost all cities. Undoubtedly, this kind of phenomenon is rooted in the pursuit of economic development among local governments, in order to initiate innovation and development with local cultural resources. However, such kind of top-down campaigns driven by political achievements tends to overlook the multilateral participation of different stakeholders. As a result, it is hard to extend the audience and the depth to pass on heritage. In other words, such campaign inherently focuses more on the “form” of heritage while less on the “spirit”. Through the study on the case of Calligraphy City Linyi, this article aims at inquiring into a viable way to inherit the culture of a city which takes into account a balance between “form” and “spirit”.

As the hometown of two famous calligraphers Wang Xizhi and Yan Zhenqing, the city Linyi, which located in Shandong Province, has a long history of calligraphic traditions. Over the past decade, the government of Linyi has been actively promoting to build the city into a Chinese Calligraphy City. In contrast to a simple cooperation between Chinese Calligraphy Society(a

non-government national professional association) and local governments, Linyi has built up a comprehensive system that covers all aspects involved for the pass-on of calligraphy culture. Besides standardized festivals and sustained infrastructural projects related to calligraphy, there is also a rare atmosphere, in which all citizens have participated. From the government and relevant associations, to schools and communities, studying calligraphy has become a popular activity, even a kind of lifestyle, for all. The annual Calligrapher Cultural Festival, which enjoys high popularity and recognition among local citizens, contributes to the development of local cultural industry with mega-events. The renovation of former residence of Wang Xizhi, Calligraphy Square and the construction of other space have created the bridge between the construction of urban landscape and the protection of intangible heritage and historical buildings. Meanwhile, the popularity and creative education of calligraphy in elementary and secondary schools vividly reflect a sustainable inheritance of calligraphic culture. Similar to the concept of “XingSi” (similarity in form) and “ShenSi” (similarity in spirit) in calligraphy, Linyi pays great attention to both infrastructure, like venues and activities, and spiritual dimensions including education and communication, making buildings and citizens the best spokesman for the culture of Linyi.



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## 鼓浪屿：历史国际社区

Kulangsu, a Historic International Settlement

遗产类型：文化遗产

所在地区：中国

入选年份：2017

遴选标准：(ii)(iv)

Category: Cultural Heritage

Location: China

Date of Inscription: 2017

Criteria: (ii)(iv)



鼓浪屿是一座位于九龙江口的小岛，与厦门市隔海相望。随着 1843 厦门开埠通商，以及 1903 年小岛成为国际租界，这座中国南部海岸外的岛屿一下变身成为了中外交流的重要窗口。鼓浪屿作为这些中外交往中自然出现的一个文化融合的特殊例子，也在其保存至今的清晰的城市肌理之中得以体现。在这里，不同的建筑风格交织在一起，包括传统的闽南风格、西方古典文艺复兴风格和游廊式的殖民风格。这里受各种风格交汇影响的最好的证明就是产生的一种新的建筑运动——厦门装饰风格，它是二十世纪初现代主义风格和装饰艺术的合成物。

**标准 (ii)：**自 19 世纪中叶至二十世纪中期以来，鼓浪屿一直是东亚和东南亚独具特色的国际文化交流窗口。各种建筑风格，包括传统的闽南风格、游廊式的殖民风格、西方古典文艺复兴风格、现代风格和装饰艺术在这里汇聚在一起，形成了独特的厦门装饰风格。这种风格集多元文化岛屿的乡土建筑特征于一身，并影响到其他的沿海地区。鼓浪屿有着完好的海岛环境、自然有机的道路网络、特色鲜明的城市肌理、各种风格的历史建筑和园林，它表现出中国传统文化、闽南当地文化、不同外来文化之间广泛而深入的交流，并全方位地体现在社会生活、建筑景观设计建造、艺术风格和现代技术等所有方方面面。这也是东亚和东南亚沿海地区全球化早期阶段，不同人类的价值观相遇、互动和融合的见证。

**标准 (iv)：**鼓浪屿是近现代东亚和东南亚拥有高质量生活和现代化初始特征的国际社区的独特典范。在这个空间有限的小岛上，鼓浪屿发展出了功能齐全的有机城市空间结构，各种风格的时尚建筑和园林林立，并引进了当时最先进的公共设施。因此它构成了一个完整的、保存完好的历史小岛景观，鲜明地展现了领先于时代的现代性以及融合了中外文化的现代人居思想。

Kulangsu is a tiny island located on the estuary of the Chiu-lung River, facing the city of Xiamen. With the opening of a commercial port at Xiamen in 1843, and the establishment of the island as an international settlement in 1903, this island off the southern coast of the Chinese empire suddenly became an important window for Sino-foreign exchanges. Kulangsu is an exceptional example of the cultural fusion that emerged from these exchanges, which remain legible in its urban fabric. There is a mixture of different architectural styles including Traditional Southern Fujian Style, Western Classical Revival Style and Veranda Colonial Style. The most exceptional testimony of the fusion of various stylistic influences is a new architectural movement, the Amoy Deco Style, which is a synthesis of the Modernist style of the early 20th century and Art Deco.

**Criteria (ii):** Kulangsu had been an outstanding international cultural exchange window with unique characteristic in East Asia and South-east Asia from the mid-19th century to the mid-20th century. Various architectural styles including Traditional Southern Fujian Style, Veranda Colonial Style, western classical revival style, modern style and Art Deco met together here and formed the unique Amoy Deco Style integrating vernacular architectural features in

the multicultural island, and exerting influence to other coastal areas. With its intact island environment, natural and organic road network, urban fabric of distinctive features, historic buildings and gardens of various styles, Kulangsu exhibits the extensive and in-depth exchanges between the traditional Chinese culture, local culture of southern Fujian, and diverse foreign cultures in all dimensions including social life, architectural and landscape design and construction, artistic styles and modern technologies. It is a testimony of the encounter, interactions and fusion of humankind's values at the early globalization stage in East Asia and South-east Asia coastal areas.

**Criteria (iv):** Kulangsu is a unique example of an international settlement with high living quality and initial modernization characteristics in East Asia and Southeast Asia in modern times. Within a limited island, Kulangsu has developed organic urban spatial structure with complete functions, erected fashionable architectures and gardens of various styles, and introduced the most advanced public facilities at that time. Thus it constitutes an integrated and well-preserved historical island landscape, presenting distinctively the modernity that took the lead in those days and the modern habitat concept integrating Chinese and foreign cultures.

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1. 鸟瞰鼓浪屿

Bird's eye view of Kulangsu Island

2. 鼓浪屿海滩和日光岩

Kulangsu beach and Sunlight Rock

3. 晨光中的日光岩

Sunlight Rock Temple towards the rising sun

4. 西林别墅和日光岩

Sunlight Rock and Xilin Villa

5. 海天堂构庭院的轴对称空间布局

Symmetric space along the courtyard axis of Hai Tian Tang Gou Mansion

6. 安海路 69 号三一教堂

Trinity Church at 69, Anhai Road

7. 田尾路 14 号毓德女学校旧址

Former A.R.C.M. Girls' Middle Schools at 14, Tianwei Road

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