

OCT. 2019

ISSUE
46

WHITRAP 中心简讯 NEWSLETTER

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





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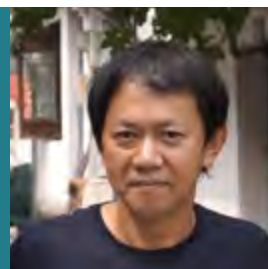
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PREFACE 前言

Prof. Zhou Jian Secretary-General of WHITRAP
周俭 联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心秘书长



WHITRAP *Newsletter* presents the work carried out by our Institute in China and the Asia-Pacific region to support the World Heritage Convention and fulfil our mandate as UNESCO World Heritage Category II Centre.

The articles of Issue 46, covering the period August - October 2019, show the activities we undertook in Japan, Philippines and across China, and include two texts presenting relevant experiences in Italy and France directly connected with our ongoing researches and projects.

The "Special Feature" section is dedicated to the ICOMOS CIAV & ISCEAH International Conference held in the *Ancient City of Pingyao*, in the Shanxi Province, from 6th to 9th September 2019. The first text presents the World Heritage site and the actions being realized in the city in the past years. A second article details the program and the results of the Conference. The third text presents the contribution of WHITRAP to support the implementation of the Pingyao ICOMOS Conference, and briefly outlines the three papers presented by staff members of the Institute.

As usually, the last section of the Newsletter presents the academic lectures and seminars to which WHITRAP has contributed, and introduces two recent publications dedicated to Chinese heritage written by international and Chinese researchers.

The paper version of the Newsletter are sent to more than 500 relevant institutions and colleagues in the region and beyond, while its electronic version is now accessible not only through WHITRAP website but also through the UNESCO World Heritage Centre one. We sincerely hope this issue will meet your expectations and we invite all readers to share our *Newsletter* within your professional networks.

《中心简讯》呈现的是我中心作为联合国教科文二类机构，在中国和其他亚太地区基于《世界遗产公约》履行我们职责的各类活动。

第46期《中心简讯》涵盖了我中心从2019年8月至10月的动态，呈现了我们在日本、菲律宾及中国的各项活动，以及两篇介绍我们正在开展的与意大利和法国合作项目的文章。

“焦点追踪”部分聚焦于在山西省平遥古城举行的国际古迹遗址理事会和乡土建筑和土质建筑遗产科学委员会2019年度会议。第一篇文章介绍了世界遗产地以及过去几年中正在城市中实施的行动，第二篇文章详述了大会的详情和成果。该板块的最后一篇文章介绍了我中心为平遥会议举办作出的贡献，以及简要介绍了我中心员工提交的三篇论文。

简讯的最后一部分介绍了我中心的学术讲座和研讨会，以及两本由国际和中国研究人员编写的关于中国遗产的出版物。

纸质版的《中心简讯》将寄送至亚太区域内外超过五百个相关机构及同行，同时电子版简讯不仅能从中心网站上浏览，也能通过联合国教科文世界遗产中心网站阅读。我们衷心希望本期简讯能够不负期待，并邀请所有读者在业内一同分享。

NEWS 新闻

Meetings, Events, and Field Missions from August to October 2019
2019年8月至10月的会议、活动和实地考察

Jiangnan Park Workshop, Shimen Town 石门水乡江南公园研讨会

On August 19th - 20th, 2019, Dr. Anna-Pola Pola participated in a one-week workshop "Jiangnan Park. Designing a Metropolitan Landscape" organized by Prof. Dr. Christian Nolf (Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University) and Dr. Yuting Xie (Zhejiang University) held in the water town of Shimen (Zhejiang) on the Grand Canal. Dr. Pola participated in the review of the students' work and in site visits with local authorities, and gave a lecture titled *"Heritage and Urbanization, Ancient Water Towns in the South of Yangtze River"*.

2019年8月19日，我上海中心安娜·宝拉博士参加了由西交利物浦大学 Christian Nolf 教授和浙江大学谢雨婷教授组织，在京杭大运河上的浙江石门水乡所举办的为期一周的“江南大都市景观区域设计”研讨会。安娜·宝拉博士参与了学生工作的回顾和与地方政府的实地考察，并发表了题为“遗产与城市化，江南水乡古镇”的演讲。



Group Photo © Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University 2019
集体合影 © 西交利物浦大学 2019

"I Love Gardens, I Love Suzhou" Youth Park Tour “i园林i苏州”青少年游园小队文化活动

On August 23rd, 2019, WHITRAP Suzhou and Pingjiang Street's Old Preschool Community Association, organized the "I Love Gardens, I Love Suzhou" Youth Park Tour. Twenty primary and secondary school students participated in this event and visited the World Heritage gardens guided by Suzhou Garden Protection Volunteers.

This activity is part of the "Hundred Garden Cultural Theme Series Activities" aiming at "immersing" children into Suzhou gardens unique features and cultural connotations. The initiative met the enthusiastic approval of children and parents alike.

2019年8月23日，我苏州中心联合苏州平江街道旧学前社区组织开展了“i园林i苏州”青少年游园小队文化活动。活动邀请了20名中小學生参加并在苏州园林保护志愿者的带领下，走进了被列入《世界遗产名录》的园林。此次活动是继“百园文化主题系列活动”后，针对青少年组织的又一项公益性活动，活动旨在带领孩子们“浸入式”体验苏州园林，将苏州园林独有的造园特色与文化内涵，在青少年群体中得以更为广泛和深入的传播。



Youth Park Tour Participants © WHITRAP Suzhou 2019
青少年游园小队合照 © 亚太遗产中心（苏州）2019

Culture-Led Regeneration in Small Towns in Sichuan Province

四川省小城镇的文化再生研究

At the end of August 2019, Prof. Giulio Verdini and Dr. Anna-Paola Pola (WHITRAP Shanghai) were invited to visit the cities of Neijiang and Longchang (Sichuan) to discuss with local authorities a research work on cultural regeneration of inner city areas and rural villages, sustainable development, and strategic planning. This research is part of the cooperation between WHITRAP Shanghai and Westminster University, signed in April 2017, focusing on culture-led regeneration, small settlements and urban-rural linkages.

2019年8月底，朱利奥·韦尔迪尼教授和我上海中心安娜·宝拉博士应邀访问内江市和龙昌市（四川），与当地政府讨论内城区和农村文化再生、可持续发展和战略规划的研究工作。这项研究是我上海中心与威斯敏斯特大学于2017年4月签署的谅解合作备忘录的一部分，重点是以文化为主导的小聚落和城乡联系的再生。



Memorial Archway in Beiguan, Longchang © AP. Pola / WHITRAP Shanghai 2019
龙昌北关牌坊 © 安娜·宝拉 / 亚太遗产中心（上海）2019

WHITRAP Board Meeting Held in Beijing

亚太遗产中心第二届理事会2019年会议在京召开

On Sept 2nd, the 2019 Meeting of the 2nd Session of WHITRAP Governing Board was held in Beijing. It was chaired by Zhang Xinsheng, Chairman of the Governing Board, and attended by Jing Feng, Director of WHC Asia-Pacific Unit, Qin Changwei, Secretary-General of Chinese NatCom for UNESCO, Zhou Zhihua, Deputy-Director of Nature Reserve Management Department of State Forestry and Forestry Bureau, Wu Jiang, the Executive Vice-President of Tongji University, and by other representatives of all concerned Chinese institutions.

The members examined the work reports, the draft medium-term strategy (2020-2025) and the biennial work plans; they recognized WHITRAP's achievements in the past years, and underlined the regional scope of the Institute, stressing the need to develop innovative domestic and international cooperation. The Chairman wished WHITRAP will continue to contribute to the World Heritage protection and management in the Asia-Pacific region.

2019年9月2日，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“中心”）第二届理事会2019年会议在北京举行。会议由理事会主席章新胜同志主持，联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心亚太部主任景峰、中国教科文组织全国委员会秘书长秦昌威、国家林草局自然保护区管理司副司长周志华、同济大学常务副校长伍江等二十余人出席会议。

与会代表审议了中心及轮值秘书处工作报告，充分肯定了中心近年的各项成绩，最后深入讨论了中期发展战略（2020-2025）（草案）及双年度项目计划，明确了中心未来的主要发展方向。此后，与会代表就中心服务的亚太化、创新国内与国际合作等问题展开了讨论。

会议最后，章新胜主席要求中心要通过积极创新开创工作新局面，为迎接教科文组织六年评估做好准备，并对中心主办方及理事会各成员单位对中心工作的持续支持表示感谢。未来，中心将不断整合亚太地区世界遗产相关资源，为提升亚太地区世界遗产保护和管理的整体水平做出更多贡献。



Board Members © Wang T. / WHITRAP Secretariat 2019
理事会成员 © 王天翔 / 亚太遗产中心秘书处 2019

Cultural Heritage Protection and Sustainable Tourism

文化遗产保护和可持续旅游

On September 1st 2019, the *International Forum on the Protection of World Cultural Heritage and Sustainable Tourism* was held in Dunhuang, Gansu Province. Two hundred participants, from eight countries, attended the Forum discussing new methods for the development of tourism industry respecting world cultural heritage values. At the Forum, WHITRAP Suzhou presented "*The Protection of Suzhou Classical Garden Heritage and Risk Response*", highlighting Suzhou Gardens' practice and experience.

9月1日上午,“世界文化遗产保护与旅游可持续发展国际论坛”在敦煌举行。来自8个国家近200名专家学者出席论坛。论坛期间,我苏州中心在会上作了题为“苏州古典园林遗产价值保护现状及风险应对”的交流发言,重点介绍了苏州园林近年来在加强遗产植物和建筑病害检测、开展预防性保护等方面的做法和经验。



Dunhuang Forum © WHITRAP Suzhou 2019
敦煌论坛 © 亚太遗产中心(苏州) 2019

Neighbourhood Micro Renovation Course at Tongji CAUP

关于同济大学建筑与城市规划学院“邻里微更新”课程

This semester, Dr. Anna-Pola Pola (WHITRAP Shanghai) contributes, with other international and Chinese experts, to the course "*Neighbourhood Micro Renovation: Urban Theatre, Participatory Action and Community Governance*" held at Tongji University CAUP under the guidance of Associate Professors Dr. Li Qing and Dr. Xiao Yang. The course offers an international group of students the possibility to think about the regeneration of urban spaces with a quality-oriented approach and a focus on community participation.

本学期,安娜·宝拉博士与其他国际和中国专家一起,为同济大学建筑与城市规划学院举办、李晴副教授和肖扬博士的指导和“邻里微更新:城市‘戏剧’、参与性行动与社区治理”课程做出了贡献。该课程为国际学生群体提供了以质量为导向的方法并注重社区参与,思考城市空间再生的可能性。



Tongji CAUP Course © AP. Pola / WHITRAP Shanghai 2019
同济大学 CAUP 课程 © 安娜·宝拉 / 亚太遗产中心(上海) 2019

The Cultural Landscape of Jinan Spring City, Shandong Province

山东“泉城”济南文化景观的讨论

On 11th September, Jinan Municipality and ICOMOS China organized an *International symposium on the Conservation of Spring-City Cultural Landscape of Jinan* to discuss and review the on-going efforts for its nomination for inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

Simone Ricca, Vice-Director of WHITRAP Shanghai, was invited to deliver a presentation and contribute to the debates on the nomination of Jinan's spring network as a cultural landscape.

9月11日,济南市和中国古迹遗址保护协会组织召开了国际泉水文化景观城市联盟会议,讨论并回顾了当前为将其列入世界遗产名录所做的努力。我上海中心副主任西蒙尼·里卡,受邀发表演讲并参与关于将济南泉脉申报为文化景观的讨论。



The Black Tiger Spring in Jinan © S. Ricca / WHITRAP Shanghai 2019
济南黑虎泉 © 西蒙尼·里卡 / 亚太遗产中心(上海) 2019

Publishing Agreement for *Built Heritage Journal*

《建成遗产》期刊出版协议

From the beginning of 2020, the *Built Heritage Journal* will be published in open access on the Springer Open Online Platform. On Sept 12th 2019, the Vice President of Tongji University, Jiang Bo, the President of Tongji University Press Hua Chunrong, and the Managing Director of Springer Nature Group Greater China Region Mr. Arnout Jacobs, signed the agreement on the behalf of the sponsor, publisher and co-publisher of the Journal.

自2020年初开始,《建筑遗产》期刊将在施普林格开放在线平台上以开放式阅览的方式发布。2019年9月12日,同济大学副校长江波、同济大学出版社董事长华春荣、施普林格自然集团大中华区董事总经理 Arnout Jacobs 先生作为主办人、出版人、联合出版人一同签署协议。



Signature Ceremony © Built Heritage 2019
签字仪式 © Built Heritage 2019

2019 ICOMOS General Assembly, Marrakech, Morocco

2019摩洛哥马拉喀什年度大会

The 2019 ICOMOS Advisory Committee meetings, Scientific Symposium, and Annual General Assembly took place in Marrakesh, Morocco, from 14th to 18th October. Hosted by ICOMOS Morocco, this event gathered international experts in the World Heritage city of Marrakesh, where tangible and intangible, the rural and the urban meet and have complemented each other harmoniously for centuries. Marie-Noël Tournoux and Anna-Pola Pola of WHITRAP Shanghai assisted to the Symposium dedicated to “*Rural Heritage-Landscapes and Beyond*”.

2019年 ICOMOS 咨询委员会会议、科学研讨会和年度大会于10月14日至18日在摩洛哥马拉喀什举行。该活动由 ICOMOS 摩洛哥办事处主办,国际专家齐聚世界遗产城市马拉喀什,这座有形和无形、农村和城市交融、在几个世纪中和谐互补的城市。我上海中心的玛丽诺艾拉·图尔努和安娜·宝拉协助举办了“乡村遗产-景观及其以外”的专题讨论会。



Marrakesh Walls © AP. Pola / WHITRAP Shanghai 2019
马拉喀什城墙 © 安娜·宝拉 / 亚太遗产中心(上海) 2019

World Heritage Training in the Philippines, Preparatory Mission

菲律宾世界遗产地培训课程——前期考察

Simone Ricca, WHITRAP Shanghai

西蒙尼·里卡，亚太遗产中心（上海）

Since 2018, the *World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia-Pacific Region* (WHITRAP Shanghai) and the *Philippines National Commission for UNESCO* (NatCom) have discussed the organisation of joint capacity building programmes tailor-made to meet the needs of the multiple and rich cultural and natural heritage of the Philippines (6 World Heritage Properties and 19 sites on the Tentative List). In 2019, a cooperation scheme has been agreed, focusing on technical support to World Heritage nomination drafting, site management, and the role of the World Heritage Convention to foster sustainable development.

From August 24th to Sept 7th 2019, Simone Ricca, Vice-Director of WHITRAP Shanghai, and a team from the Philippine NatCom (Ms Lindsay Barrientos, Deputy Executive Director, Mr. Alfred Blanco, Programme Officer for Nature, and Ms. Joana Bagano, Programme Officer for Culture), toured a series of sites in the Philippines to identify priorities and needs. Within just two weeks, the mission visited the capital and three regions of the Philippines, at the Northern, Western and Eastern extremities of the country. Following the mission, it has been agreed to organize in the month of October or November a first joint training session in Manila.



自2018年以来，联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（上海）（下文简称“我上海中心”）与菲律宾联合国教科文组织国家委员会（下文简称“NatCom”）共同讨论了联合组织开展能力建设项目，以满足菲律宾各类文化与自然遗产地（6个世界遗产地和19个预备清单中的遗产地）的需求。2019年，双方已商定了一项合作计划，重点是起草世界遗产申请文件、遗产地管理，以及《世界遗产公约》在促进可持续发展等方面的作用提供技术支持。

2019年8月24日至9月7日，我上海中心副主任西蒙尼·里卡和菲律宾 NatCom 团队（包括：执行副主任 Lindsay Barrientos 女士、自然项目官员 Alfred Blanco 先生、文化项目官员 Joana Bagano 女士），探访了菲律宾一系列遗产地，以明确后续工作重点和遗产地需求。在这短短的两周内，代表团访问了菲律宾首都以及北端、西端和东端等三个地区。任务结束后，双方商定将于10月或11月在马尼拉举行首次联合培训。

伊富高水稻梯田

联合国教科文组织世界遗产名录中第一个被列入的文化景观遗产地“菲律宾科迪勒拉山的水稻梯田”（1995年被列入，列入标准为标准[iii]、[iv]、[v]）位于菲律宾科迪勒拉山的高地上，它是由5块独立的梯田所组成的大型系列遗产地。伊富高水稻梯田也被列为全球重要农业文化遗产地。当地的遗产地管理单位已经对梯田占地和现状进行了普查，并开始修复这些水稻梯田以及其相应的供水排水网络。

然而，由于环境恶化、发展不受管制、城市化和价值观的变化，以及被忽视，当地的水稻梯田正在遭受威胁。由于与水稻梯田耕作相关的经济产业的匮乏，导致了许多村庄耕种和维护梯田所需劳力的外流。在国际上各组

Visited WH Sites © WHITRAP
2019 (from WHC webmap)
考察地图 © 亚太遗产中心 2019
(来自联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心网络地图)



Ifugao Rice Terraces

Located in the highlands of the Philippine Cordillera, the “*Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras*” is one of the first “cultural landscapes” of the UNESCO World Heritage List (1995 – criteria iii, iv and v), and a large serial property composed of 5 independent clusters. The Rice Terraces are also inscribed as a GIAHS (*Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Site*). The local Site Management Unit has undertaken an inventory of the terrace cover and started the restoration of a series of terraces and their water network.

The continued survival of the terraces, however, is threatened by environmental degradation, unregulated development, and neglect brought about by urbanization and changing values. The lack of economic opportunities associated with terrace farming has emptied villages of the people needed for their cultivation and maintenance. Internationally supported initiatives have designed preliminary strategies to counter these processes and address the management and distribution of water, rice pests infestation, and the encroachment of residential areas and tourism activities on the terraces.

WHITRAP and NatCom are considering the preparation of capacity-building activity in 2020 – building upon the World Heritage Convention framework and exchange of knowledge and experiences with other similar properties in Asia-Pacific – to address agricultural and landscape issues, as well as social and economic aspects beyond the physical restoration of the terraces.



织、机构等的多方支持下，已经制定出了针对这些问题的新方案以及其相应的初步战略，该战略强调了水资源的管理和分配、水稻虫害的管控和治理，以及当地居民生产生活和外来游客的娱乐活动对当地水稻梯田的侵蚀。

我上海中心和 NatCom 正在商讨下一步在2020年筹备开展能力建设活动，活动将以《世界遗产公约》的框架为基础，并与亚太地区其他类似的遗产地进行知识与经验的交流，以解决相应的农业和景观问题，以及在梯田修复之外的其他的社会和经济层面所面临的问题。

巴拉望岛与普林塞萨港地下河世界遗产地

巴拉望岛是菲律宾群岛最西端的岛屿，靠近婆罗洲，其独特的生物多样性和地质广为人知，该岛已有两处世界遗产。自1990年起，整个岛屿被列入联合国教科文组织世界生物圈保护区网络。

1999年，普林塞萨港地下河国家公园以标准 (vii) 和 (x) 被列入世界遗产名录。普林塞萨港地下河国家公园以雄伟的石灰石喀斯特地貌和那里的地下河流而举世闻名。这些河流的特点之一是它们直接流入大海，所以河流下游受潮汐影响。这个地方还是生物多样

Palawan Island and Puerto Princesa Subterranean River WH Site

Palawan Island is the westernmost island of the Philippine archipelago, close to Borneo. Its unique bio-diversity and geology are well acknowledged, and the island already counts 2 world Heritage Properties. Since 1990, the entire island is also listed as a *UNESCO Biosphere Reserve*.

Inscribed in 1999 on the basis of criteria (vii) and (x), *Puerto Princesa Subterranean River* features a spectacular limestone karst landscape with an underground river that emerges directly into the sea and is subject to tidal influences. The site also represents a significant habitat for biodiversity conservation, with a full 'mountain-to-sea' ecosystem and important forest areas (<http://whc.unesco.org/en-/list/652>). The Site Management Unit manages effectively the tourism flows within the site and has defined the property carrying capacity. Visitors reach the mouth of the river via community-owned motorboats, and board on small oar-powered boats by groups of 6-7 to visit the first section of the underground river accompanied by a guide. The caves, that host a unique endemic fauna (birds and bats), are not lit up and visitors are asked to keep silent.

Possible areas of capacitation for the team concern the overall governance of the property, the control of growing pressures from developers, the participation of the local communities, and the protection and presentation of the larger ecological context of the subterranean river.

Puerto Princesa site manager will take part to the first WHITRAP / NatCom capacity-building activity planned in October or November 2019 in Manila. The possibility to launch a specific Palawan-focused

性保护区。该公园包括整个“山-海”生态系统以及亚洲一些非常重要的森林 (<http://whc.unesco.org/en-/list/652>)。为了有效地管控遗产地内的游客流量，遗产地管理单位研究并明确了该遗产地的承载力。游客乘坐当地摩托艇到达河口，然后在导游的陪同带领下，将以游客6-7人为一组，乘桨船参观地下河的第一段。在游览过程中，当经过栖息着当地特有动物（鸟类和蝙蝠）的山洞时，不允许照亮山洞，且游客须保持安静。

在考察过程中，我上海中心和NatCom联合团队认为，能力建设活动将围绕以下方面展开：遗产地的总体治理、针对开发商所带来的不断增长的压力的管控、当地社区的参与，以及地下河所处的更大的生态环境下的保护与展示。

普林塞萨遗产地的管理者将参加计划于2019年10月/11月由上海我中心和NatCom联合组织的首次在马尼拉的能力建设活动。至于后续是否参与2020年启动专门针对巴拉望岛相关人员的培训活动，尚在讨论中。另外，该课程还将涉及到在此次实地考察期间探访的其他位于巴拉望岛的世界遗产地（即曼塔灵阿汉山和塔博洞穴）的相关管理人员。

汉密吉伊坦山

汉密吉伊坦山野生动物保护区于2014年



training in 2020 is being considered. Such a course would involve also the managers of the other Palawan sites visited during the field mission: Mount Mantalingahan and the Tabon Caves.

Mount Hamiguitan

Mount Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary was inscribed in 2014 as natural site (criterion x). The mountain ridge has an elevation range of 75 m - 1637 m above sea level and provides critical habitat for endangered plant and animal species. It includes endemic flora and fauna species, and the iconic Philippine eagle and Philippine



被列为自然遗产（标准x）。山脊海拔75-1637米，为濒危动植物提供了重要栖息地。它拥有当地特有的动植物物种，包括标志性的菲律宾鹰和菲律宾凤头鹦鹉。在山顶发现一个独特的苔藓矮林生态系统 (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1403>)。

当地建造了一座现代化的游客中心，以展示该遗产地的突出普遍价值。当地的遗产地管理团队会负责保护森林的生态系统、监测位

Subterranean River Entrance:
Oar-Powered Boats
© S. Ricca / WHITRAP 2019
地下河入口：桨船 © 西蒙尼·里卡 / 亚太遗产中心 2019

cockatoo. At the top of the mountain is found a unique mossy-pygmy forest ecosystem (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1403>).

Its modern Visitors' Centre presents the OUV of the property. The site management team in charge of the protection of the forest eco-system monitors its fauna and flora and supports national and international researchers. Carefully controlled eco-tourism activities based on hiking circuits are being progressively developed. The management of the property and the coordination with the surrounding Municipalities is positively addressed, though the actual development of the surrounding areas and of the communities living in and around the property is not yet fully integrated in the current management mechanism

The capacity-building programme for this site should focus on site management, to reinforce coordination with the local communities in the management of the buffer zone, and on spatial planning concepts to address the main threats caused by the planned mining activities in the vicinity of the natural sanctuary.



于其中生存的动植物群，并为国内外的相关研究者提供支持。在当地，以徒步旅行为基础的旅行方式正在逐步发展，这些旅行方式将被仔细管控以保障生态旅游的发展。虽然，该遗产地周边地区的实际发展，以及在该遗产地范围内或在遗产地附近社区的发展还未完全整合到目前的管理机制中，但是，当地正在积极落实遗产地的管理，并促进其与周边市镇的合作协调工作。

考察团队认为，对该遗产地的能力建设项目将聚焦于遗产地管理，以加强在遗产地缓冲区的管理中，与当地社区方面的协调，该项目还将关注空间规划的概念，以解决在自然保护区附近正在计划进行的采矿活动所造成的威胁。

Mt. Hamiguitan Forest
© S. Ricca / WHITRAP 2019
汉密吉伊坦山森林 © 西蒙尼·里卡 / 亚太遗产中心 2019

Mt. Hamiguitan Pitcher Plants
© S. Ricca / WHITRAP 2019
汉密吉伊坦山植物群：猪笼草
© 西蒙尼·里卡 / 亚太遗产中心 2019

In Focus

Creative Heritage and Future Leadership Co-Building Camp

“创意遗产·未来领导力”2019先锋营成功举行

Li Xin and Wang Tianxiang, WHITRAP Secretariat

李昕，王天翔，亚太遗产中心轮值秘书处

From 4th to 10th August 2019, the “Creative Heritage and Future Leadership Co-Building Camp – 2019 Young Vanguard” was held in Shanghai and Suzhou. This innovative public event was co-organized by WHITRAP, HIST (the International Centre on Space Technologies for Natural and Cultural Heritage under the auspices of UNESCO), Website on Architectural Conservation and Ruan Yisan Heritage Conservation Foundation, and implemented by WHITRAP Secretariat and Jiangsu First Sight Bookstore.

The Vanguard Camp gathered 16 outstanding teenagers (7 boys and 9 girls) from the best schools throughout China and aimed to promote the integration of the related fields of world heritage, technology and creativity. It also aimed to develop the capacities of the young leaders so that they could actively embrace and shape the future developing the infinite possibilities world heritage and technology will offer them.

The opening ceremony, held at Wenyuan Building in Tongji University on August 4th, was hosted by Dr. Li Xin, Deputy Secretary-General of WHITRAP and initiator of the programme “Creative Heritage and Future Leadership Co-Building Camp”. Prof. Ruan Yisan, Ph.D. Supervisor of Tongji University, Mr. Wang Anshi, Chairman of Website on Architectural Conservation, Dr. Anna-Pola Pola, Director Urban Planner of WHITRAP Shanghai, and other specialists and representatives attended the launch of the Summer Camp. Opening speeches encouraged all the participants to strive to meet their own “great goal”.

2019年8月4-10日，“创意遗产·未来领导力”共创营2019少年先锋营在上海、苏州举行，作为一个公益创新项目，活动由我中心、联合国教科文组织国际自然与文化遗产空间技术中心与中国历史建筑保护网联合阮仪三遗产保护基金会等多家机构共同发起，中心秘书处与江苏初见书房合作承办。

作为“创意遗产·未来领导力”共创营的开篇，2019少年先锋营汇集了来自全国各地16名优秀少年，旨在推动世界遗产、科技与创意的深度跨界融合，为每一个积极拥抱并锐意塑造未来的创新领导者赋能，共同打开自己和世界遗产在未来世界的无限可能。

8月4日，先锋营在同济大学文远楼正式开营。开营仪式由我中心副秘书长、“创意遗产·未来领导力”计划发起人李昕博士主持。同济大学博士生导师阮仪三教授，中国历史建筑保护网董事长王安石、联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心主人规划师安娜波娜·宝拉等专家团队出席了开营仪式。

为期一周的先锋营为参与者提供了丰富的活动计划，来自中外的多位知名导师和专家准备了丰富的课程与活动。本次先锋营由上海



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Dr. Li Xin
© Wang Y. 2019
开幕式主持李昕博士
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The one-week Vanguard Camp offered the participants a rich program of activities with extracurricular lectures given by many prestigious mentors and experts, from China and overseas. Activities took place in the two cities of Shanghai and Suzhou, where mentors guided the students to visit, investigate, research and learn in some 20 selected sites. All participants actively contributed to the success of the initiative.

In Shanghai, the theme proposed to the participants was "Capture the pulse of the world science and technology creative centre", through the visit of a selected number of sites including Tank Shanghai, UNEP-Tongji Institute of Environment for Sustainable Development, Tongji University Digital High-tech Laboratory Group, and Shanghai Fengyuzhu Exhibition Co. Ltd. The visits aimed to stimulate an innovative cross-border thinking mode in the young participants.

The main theme of the Suzhou part of the camp was "Explore the historical glory of World Heritage Creative City". The participants were asked to conduct a comprehensive social, commercial and ecological analysis of the local residents of the ancient Watertown of Lili, near Suzhou. The "Young Leaders" visited the Water Ecosystem Protection Demonstration Project of Suzhou Lili Town, Lanqiaodang ecological park, and UNESCO Clubs & Creative Town in Lili Historic Town. They also visited the Six Arts Museum, the Pavilion of Surging Waves, Panmen, Suzhou Museum of Imperial Kiln Brick, and BoZhong Precision Industry Technology Co. Ltd., in Suzhou.

站和苏州站两部分组成。

上海站的主题为“把握世界科技创新中心的时代脉动”，精选了上海油罐艺术中心、联合国环境署-同济大学环境与可持续发展学院、同济大学数字建造高科技实验室群、上海风语筑展览展示有限公司等多个激发营员创新跨界思维的场景与课堂。

苏州站的主题为“探究世界遗产创意之城的历史荣光”，学员们在“黎里古镇水生态保护示范项目”揽桥荡生态公园及黎里教科文之家对古镇原住民进行社会经济商业生态综合调查，并走访了六悦博物馆、沧浪亭、盘门、御窑金砖博物馆及昆山哈工大机器人有限公司等考察点。

8月9日-10日，营员们通过一周的学习，献上了精彩纷呈的“创意遗产”主题辩论赛、黎里古镇社会经济调查报告、“未来古城与我”主题商业计划书以及无界创意走秀。营员们充分发挥了各自的优秀潜质与潜力，从多个方面集中展示了他们经过先锋营一周集训所取得的综合学习成果。导师团对营员们在研学过程中展现的综合能力给予高度评价，经过专家团队认真评议，先锋营颁发了未来青年领

Group Photo
© Wang Y. 2019
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After a week of visits, study, and work, on August 9th and 10th, the young participants animated a lively debate on the concept of "Creative Heritage", drafted a social and economic investigation report on the ancient town of Lili, prepared a business proposal on the theme of the "Future City and Me", and organised a creative show.

In these activities, they showed their extraordinary potential making full use of what they learnt in the different disciplines during the lectures and visits of the previous days. The group of mentors that guided them throughout the week spoke highly of the comprehensive abilities they showed during the study.

At the conclusion of the camp, Dr. Li Xin, based on the result of the professional evaluation made by the mentors' group, gave the "Future Youth Leader", "Future Star" and "Potential Star" awards to the participants.

The 2019 Young Vanguard Camp successfully integrated a great number of high-quality resources through a public innovation mode, and contributed to stimulate the potential of both mentors and students through a well-designed comprehensive planning and a creative execution, that resulted in a true "Co-Building Camp".

This initiative provided a valuable learning opportunity for this outstanding group of young Chinese students committed to World Heritage protection, and proposed an innovative model of world heritage research in China.

袖、未来之星、活力之星、潜力之星等多个奖项。最后，李昕博士宣布2010年先锋营圆满落幕。

2019少年先锋营通过公益模式创新，整合了众多国内外优质资源特别是国际资源，并通过精心策划和创意执行，成功地激发了导师、学生等各方的潜力，成为一个真正的共创营。

先锋营获得各方的高度评价，它为有志于世界遗产保护的优秀青少年提供了一次难得的学习和提升机会，为国内世界遗产研学模式创新做出了新的贡献。



Lecture at WHITRAP Shanghai © Wang Y. 2019
开营讲座 © 王羽佳 2019

Fieldwork in Lili
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Fengyuzhu Exhibition
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In Focus

Promoting Local Memoirs and Historic Landscapes at Beijing Baitasi

北京白塔寺历史文化保护区的推广活动

Marie-Noël Tournoux, WHITRAP Shanghai

玛丽诺艾拉·图尔努，亚太遗产中心（上海）



For the second time, WHITRAP Shanghai was invited by HULC (Historic Urban Landscape Creative) to participate in the "White Pagoda Memoir" event and contribute in a round table on "Inheriting landscape culture and awakening the soul of cities" that took place on 12th September 2019, within the 2019 Beijing Design Week - Neighbourhood Warming Initiatives organised by the Beijing Baitasi Historic Cultural District, Baitasi Remade and World Architecture Magazine.

Since 2017, Beijing Xijiekou sub-district office, Baitasi Remade, and the community centre Baitasi Living Room support the White Pagoda Memoir, the historic photograph collection project launched by HULC. The 2019 exhibition allowed sharing with a wide local, national, and international audience copies of historical photographs and films of the White Pagoda and Beijing community heritage landscape over the past hundred years. This time, a "polaroid exchange activity" was set up for the visitors of the exhibition, who could share their photographic vision of the Pagoda, and create future memories with the organizers, in exchange of a Polaroid print of their selected image.

The round table organized by the China Academy of Urban Planning and Design - Institute of Historic City Conservation, and the Human Settlements Journal, focused on the importance of integrating



我上海中心应城市历史景观创新研究平台的第二次邀约，于北京国际设计周期间，参加了由北京白塔寺历史文化街区、白塔寺再生计划和《世界建筑》杂志组织的“暖城行动2019”系列活动，包括“白塔记忆”和9月12日举办的“传承景观文化，唤醒城市灵魂”圆桌会。

自2017年起，北京新街口街道办事处、白塔寺再生计划以及白塔寺社区中心助力由城市历史景观创新研究平台发起的照片征集项目“白塔记忆”。在今年的展览中，本街区和海内外观众得以欣赏揭秘白塔寺和北京社区遗产景观百年变迁的历史照片和纪录片；此外，展览还设立“拍立得照片交换活动”，参与者将从自己视角拍摄的白塔寺照片分享给主办方，换取一张纸质的拍立得相片。

中国城市规划设计研究院历史名城保护研究所和《人类居住》杂志举办的圆桌会议重点关注历史文化名城发展与美好人居建设的融合，通过将景观价值融入规划要求的一部分，城市规划不再禁锢于传统的城市形态分析阶

Group photo © China Academy of Urban Planning and Design
集体合影

© 中国城市规划设计研究院

Shijia Hutong Community Museum Discussion
© Guo J. 2019
史家胡同博物馆座谈
© Guo J. 2019



historic landscape values in contemporary urban planning projects, going beyond traditional urban morphological analyses by considering the integration of landscape values as planning requirements. Conservation planners and researchers from different institutes and universities presented, and jointly discussed, a series of relevant case studies.

The mission of Marie-Noël Tournoux, WHITRAP Shanghai, was also an opportunity to take part in a community meeting at the *Shijia Hutong Museum*, a very innovative and highly dynamic community museum set in Shijia Hutong. Since 2010, Beijing Municipal Institute of City Planning and Design, and Chaoyangmen Sub-District office have supported this museum that counts today more than 250 volunteers. The result of this meeting was to develop joint activities between Shijia museum and HULC focusing on the promotion of the photographic memoirs of the historic landscape of Beijing through the dynamic contributions of inhabitants.

As already the case in 2018, the feeling that emerges from the 2019 initiatives is the profound sense of belonging and attachment to the area of the residents, as well as an impressive – and touching – need to bear testimony to cities and urban environments in rapid transformation.

段。会议中，来自不同大学和机构的保护规划者和研究人员分享相关案例，灵感火花迸溅。

在此次出行期间，我上海中心的玛丽诺艾拉·图尔努女士还参加了位于史家胡同博物馆的社区会议。该博物馆活化利用史家胡同，是朝气蓬勃的社区博物馆，自2010年起，在北京市城市规划设计研究院、朝阳门街道办的支持下，该博物馆累计招募志愿者至少250人。本次会议决议，博物馆和城市历史景观创新研究平台应合力举办活动，通过当地居民多样化的参与，推广北京历史景观的影像记忆。

正如2018年的体验，2019年倡议行动极大增强了当地居民的归属感和地方感，也再次印证城市转型过程中，人们不可避免的需容忍相应的景观变迁。

Shijia Hutong
community meeting
© Wang X. 2019
史家胡同社区会议
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In Focus

International Laboratories of Rural Development

乡村发展的国际实验室

Anna-Paola Pola, WHITRAP Shanghai

安娜·宝拉, 亚太遗产中心(上海)



近年来, 促进村庄和乡村地区发展在中国已经成为被反复提及的主题。虽然中国是以上这些问题最有趣的实验区域之一, 但保护和振兴边缘土地是全球现象。粮农组织设立的全
球重要农业遗产、ICOMOS-IFLA发起的世界乡村景观、联合国教科文组织的乡村遗产中心项目等举措, 都体现了全球对这一主题的关注。

在此基础上, 我中心安娜·宝拉女士考察了皮德蒙特地区(意大利北部), 对中国以外的国际经验进行调研。

Ostana是靠近意大利和法国间阿尔卑斯山脉蒙维索山(3841m)的一座村落, 位于都灵西南部60公里处。自上世纪50年代以来, 这里的人口数量急剧减少, 但90年代

In recent years, the discourse promoting the enhancement and development of villages and rural areas has become a recurrent theme in China. While certainly the People's Republic constitutes one of the most interesting fields of experimentation on these issues, the effort to protect and revitalize marginal lands is a global phenomenon. Initiatives such as the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) of FAO, the World Rural Landscapes launched by ICOMOS-IFLA, the Rural Heritage Hubs project (RURITAGE) of UNESCO in Europe, just to name a few, exemplify the global interest on this topic.

In this framework, Anna-Paola Pola, WHITRAP Shanghai, carried out a mission to the Piedmont Region (Northern Italy) to investigate international experiences beyond China.

Ostana is a village near Mount Monviso (3841 m) in the Alps between Italy and France, 60 km southwest of the city of Turin. Since the 1950s, the settlement heavily suffered from depopulation, but in the late 1990s a group of well-educated natives decided to return to their home-village. Recognising a value in the fact that it remained untouched throughout the years, in coordination with the local authorities they established strict regulations for the preservation of traditional buildings and natural environment in the village and its surrounding landscape. Since the 2000s, Ostana has been



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/ 亚太遗产中心 2019

extraordinarily active in promoting and organising cultural activities, attracting natives and newcomers to live and work there. Thanks to occasional public funds, the municipality created a Guesthouse and a Cultural Centre hosting exhibitions, training courses and the Research Centre for Alpine Rivers (with the Monviso Natural Reserve). Since 2008, the village has hosted the *Ostana Prize - Writings in the Mother Tongue*, an annual prize dedicated to present-day minority languages. In the coming months, an International School on Sustainability will open in collaboration with a Swiss university. Moreover, the municipality is building a wellness centre and a new small cheese factory to maintain the tradition of local cheese production in the framework of a project on food self-sufficiency. Ostana also hosts an *Extraordinary Reception Centre* (CAS) for asylum-seekers coming from different parts of the world, now living and working in the village. This summer, the village hosted the *MAB UNESCO Monviso Youth Camp*, an initiative organized by Monviso Natural Reserve, Monviso UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserve, and Fondazione Santagata for the Economics of Culture, in collaboration with other local institutions. Scope of the camp is to raise awareness among teenagers living in the region about issues related to environmental protection and sustainable development. One of the drivers behind some of these projects is Prof Antonio De Rossi, from the Politecnico di Torino, who kindly guided Anna-Paola through the visit.

Maira Valley was the second stopover of the mission. It is a small valley in the southwest of Piedmont Region, inhabited by an ethnic minority group very proud of its traditions and still speaking an antique neo-Latin language, Occitan. Some twenties years ago, the *Occitan Paths* were established in the valley. They form a system of hiking trails, 117 km long, with 14 planned halts at about 5 hours walking distance one to the other, each provided with a guesthouse

末，一群受过良好教育的当地人决定返回家乡。由于村庄多年以来一直保持原貌，并认识到这一现实所带来的价值，他们与当地政府协调，制定了严格的规章制度以保护村内的传统建筑和自然环境以及周围的景观。自2000年以来，Ostana一直积极地组织文化活动，以吸引当地人和新移民来到地刺生活和工作。依赖不定期获得的公共资金，市政府建了一座旅馆和一个文化中心，以举办展览和培训课程，并开办了阿尔卑斯山河流研究中心（和蒙维索自然保护区合作）。从2008年起，村庄设立了Ostana母语写作奖，一项为当今少数民族语言而设立的年度奖项。在未来几个月里，还将与一所瑞士大学合作开办一所关于可持续发展的国际学校。此外，市政府正在建造一座保健中心和一处新的小型奶酪工厂，目的是响应“食物自给自足工程”，维持当地传统的奶酪生产。当地还为世界各地来此寻求庇护并在此生活和工作的人设立了特别接待中心。今年夏天，Ostana举办了联合国教科文组织人与生物圈计划蒙维索青年营，该活动是由蒙维索自然保护区、蒙维索联合国教科文组织人与生物圈保护区以及Santagata文化经济基金，与当地其他机构合作发起。青年营的目标是提高本地青少年对有关环境保护和可持续发展问题的认识。作为项目的发起人之一，来自都灵理工大学的 Antonio De Rossi 教授，也是安娜·宝拉此次考察的向导。

Maira山谷是本次考察的第二站。这是一



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and accommodation. The itinerary was jointly conceived by public administrations, foreigners devoted to the area, and local hoteliers to offer high-quality hiking opportunities and promote small-scale economic activities in one of the best-preserved natural environments of the region. The Paths acquired renown, especially among foreigners (Germans, Swiss and French) and brought to the Valley a discrete number of responsible tourists conscious of environment and culture protection. In August 2013, a group of local entrepreneurs established the *Maira Valley Tourist Consortium* to control and guarantee, through a shared code of conduct, high-quality hospitality, local products, and sustainable practices. These activities have been implemented within a long-term political development strategy promoting high-quality public schools, home health care, and some focused infrastructural and territorial actions (for instance closing some roads to vehicular traffic), in the framework of the national *Inner Areas Strategy* for the development

座位于皮德蒙特西南部的小山谷，此地居住着一个对自身传统倍感自豪的少数民族，至今仍使用奥克西唐语这种古老的新拉丁语。约20年前，形成了奥克西唐步道，构成了一个117公里长的徒步旅行路线系统，其中共设立14个停靠点，每个点之间的步行距离约为5小时，每个停靠点都有客房和住宿设施。这一线路是由公共管理部门、喜欢该地区的外国人和当地酒店经营者共同构思的，目的是提供高质量的徒步旅行，并在该地区内保存最为完好的自然环境中促进小规模的经济活动。这些路径尤其受到外国游客（德国、瑞士和法国）的喜爱，为山谷带来了一批有环境与文化保护责任意识的游客。2013年8月，一群当地企业家建立了Maira山谷旅游联盟，通过共同的行为准则、高质量服务、当地产品和可持续的实践来保障旅游和管理。这些活动都是在推动高质量公立学校、家庭保健、一些重点基础设施及区域行动（例如关闭一些车辆通行道路）的长期政治发展战略，和国家针对边缘地区开发的内陆地区战略框架内进行的。

另一有趣的经历是Bormida山谷的发展计划，由当地机构 *Comitato Matrice* 实施。Bormida山谷曾遭遇先前当地旧化学工业造成的环境污染灾难，并经历了漫长的环境和社会修复过程。在意大利内陆战略国家基金的推动下，一项通过文化促进发展的计划得以实施。沿山谷已经建立起连接各地和各类活动的网络，包括一个“分布广泛的博物馆”、一



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of marginal regions.

Another interesting experience is the development plan for Bormida Valley, implemented by a local institution: the *Comitato Matrice*. After an environmental disaster caused by an old chemical industry that polluted the area, Bormida Valley went through a long process of environmental and social rescue. Thanks to the national funds of the *Inner Areas Strategy*, a development plan was implemented to fostering development through the promotion of culture. A network connecting places and activities has been created along the valley, including a "widespread museum", an on-line atlas of places and histories, different cultural paths, regular trainings and education activities for youth, festivals, and the support to specific agricultural productions. Guided by Mr. Otto Bugnano and Ms. Carmen Ditto from *Comitato Matrice*, Anna-Paola went through the whole valley, visiting the most relevant places and discussing with the people that

个有关当地及其历史的在线地图集、不同的文化路线、针对年轻人提供的定期培训和教育活动，以及为农业生产提供的特定支持。安娜·宝拉在 Otto Bugnano 先生和 Carmen Ditto 女士的指引下，参观了整个山谷，到访了最重要的一些场所，并与实现这一地区发展目标的当地人进行了交谈。

考察的最后一站是 Casale Monferrato。该小镇是皮埃蒙特 Langhe-Roero 和 Monferrato 葡萄园景观的一部分，也是联合国教科文世界文化景观遗产。考察在 Max Biglia 先生的带领下进行。他积极参与推动负责任旅游的发展，尤其是让包括残疾人在内的所有人都能到此旅游。他也负责 IT.A.CÀ 蒙费拉多责任旅游



locally realised this territorial vision of development.

Final destination of the mission was Casale Monferrato. This small town is part of the *Vineyard Landscape of Piedmont: Langhe-Roero and Monferrato*, UNESCO World Heritage Cultural Landscape. Here, Mr. Max Biglia guided the visit. He is actively involved in promoting responsible tourism and in particular the accessibility of tourist sites for all, including people with disabilities. He is also responsible of the organisation of *IT.A.CÀ Monferrato Festival of Responsible Tourism*. This annual festival represents an extraordinary opportunity to share good practices among tourists and to involve and engage the local community in socially innovative activities contributing to develop the territory in a sustainable way.

Although conditions might be different (in terms of climate, geography, infrastructures, services, land ownership, etc.), human-kind's needs and aspirations are the same all over the world. In a global, urbanising society, rural marginal areas are experiencing the same issues. Sharing challenges and experiences is a precious opportunity to better deal with local concerns. The mission to Piedmont permitted to get acquainted with compelling solutions for issues similar to the one faced in China.

节的组织。这个一年一度的节日提供了特别的机会，给游客们分享好的做法，并让当地社区参与到社会创新活动中来，以可持续的方式进行发展。

尽管各地的情况可能有所不同（由于气候、地理、基础设施、服务、土地所有权等），但全世界人类的需求和愿望是一致的。在一个全球化、城市化的社会中，乡村边缘地区正面临着同样的问题。挑战与经验的分享是更好解决当地问题的宝贵机会。此次到皮埃蒙特的考察也使我们了解到中国面临相似问题的解决之道。

In Focus

Governance and Social Innovation Mechanisms of Japanese Communities

日本社区治理与社会创新研学短记：古川町案例

Liu Zhen, WHITRAP Shanghai
刘真, 亚太遗产中心 (上海)



From July 7th to 17th, 2019, the Dayu Community Building and Development Centre, and the National Social Welfare Practice Platform of Shanghai Changning Xinhua Road, jointly launched a research camp on governance and social innovation in Japanese communities. The camp aimed to promote mutual learning between Chinese and Japanese organizations, institutions, enterprises, experts, scholars and practitioners in the field of community construction, promoting cooperation and exchanges between China and Japan in these fields. 19 community researchers and practitioners attended the camp and visited Japanese community development project sites in Tokyo, Osaka, Hyogo, Gifu and Kyoto. Ms. Liu Zhen, Programme Specialist for Community and Heritage Promotion Project at WHITRAP Shanghai, was invited to participate in this event.

The town of Furukawa was the main case study analysed during the Camp. Located in the Gifu Prefecture (Honshu island) at the center of the rural municipality of Hida City, Furukawa is a traditional town surrounded by mountains and crossed by a clear river with a population of 16,000. Apart from its beautiful scenery, the town is renowned for its community-development practice that has lasted for more than 40 years. In 1993, it won the *Hometown Creation Award* issued by the Japanese "Association for the Creation of Tomorrow", following a series of community-building activities and

为增进中日社区营造组织、机构、企业、专家学者、实践者之间的交流学习，了解日本社区治理与社会创新实践与经验，促进中日双方在相关领域的合作与交流。2019年7月7日到7月17日，上海市长宁新华路街道大鱼社区营造发展中心和全民社造实践平台共同发起并组织了一期“日本社区治理与社会创新研学营”。来自全国各地、各领域的19位社区研究者及实务工作者参与了本期研学活动，并走访了东京、大阪、兵庫、岐阜、京都等日本社区营造实验及项目点，对日本社区治理与社会创新的实践经验和案例有了更具体深入的了解。我上海中心负责社区与遗产推广项目的专员刘真女士受邀参与了本期研学活动。本文是她所分享的第一篇研学短记——岐阜县飞驒市古川町。

古川町是一个拥有1.6万人口的传统风貌小镇，四面环山，小镇西侧是清澈的河川。但这个小镇的闻名并不在其美丽的风光景致，而是其历经40余年持续不断的社区营造实践。1993年，古川町多样化的社区营造活动及成果使它获得了日本“创造明天的日本协会”颁发的该年度的“故乡营造大奖”。

历史街区作为城市空间的重要组成部分，在城市发展与建设、文化保护与传承、集体记忆留存、城市名片宣传等方面都有着重要意义。而历史街区的保护与更新在城市化发展的大背景下也面临着诸多考验和挑战。本文旨在抛砖引玉，通过对古川町社区营造案例的分享，来引出对我国历史街区保护的关注、思考和探讨。

1960年代，随着日本工业化和城市化的发展，环境污染问题开始日趋严重。且由于大量居民的外出发展，传统的古川祭仪式也面临后继无人的威胁。古川町里现在闻名遐迩的景观河道“瀬户川”，在当时也受到破坏，变成了堆满垃圾的臭水沟，因为当时居民们处理垃

achievements. Historical blocks are an important element of urban space, and play a relevant role in urban development, preservation of culture and collective memories, and city branding. This article aims to inspire a reflection and discussion of the historic preservation in China through the introduction of the case of community building in Furukawa.

In the 1960s, environmental issues worsened in Japan due to rapid industrialization and urbanization and the outflow of residents caused the disruption of the traditional Furukawa festival. The Seto Canal a famous scenic feature of the town, became a stinking ditch filled with wastes because residents dumped the garbage directly into the waterways in front of their houses. People living downstream had to bear the consequences and the harm caused by the pollution. Today's famous *Seto Koi* (coloured carp) was not originally introduced for sightseeing but to remind people of the pollution caused to the water and thus to raise their environmental awareness. This act marked the starting point of community development in Furukawa. There are now more than 3,000 *koi* in Furukawa, over 1,000 in Setogawa, and about 1,000 more in a pond that raises *koi* that has become one of the cultural symbols of Furukawa.

The success of Furukawa is greatly attributed to community leaders and the Furukawa-cho Tourist Association (NGO) that they established. Two senior representatives from this community - Mr Kato Shiro and Mr Shichiro Yanagi - were invited to the camp to share their experience of community building.

Mr. Kato, now retired, was a government official who spent years on the conservation and development of Furukawa. In addition to showing visitors his city, he also helped writing the book "*Furukawa Street Walk*". During the walking tour in Furukawa, the vivid interpretation made by Kato greatly enlivened the atmosphere. According to Mr. Kato, there are other "community tour guides" like him, all elderly residents familiar with the community. Even the mayor of Hida City acts as a community tour guide from time to time. During the site visit Mr. Kato often met acquaintances, and his smile and excitement when introducing us to them proved the pride and pleasure he felt in his heart. The tranquillity and cleanliness of the street were impressive. Despite the presence of tourists, the area was not noisy, as if everyone kept quiet to respect the tranquillity of Furukawa. Outside every family house grew carefully nurtured flowers and greens, which beautified and vivified the whole street. Some old people were cleaning up floating leaves in the river with their own tools, a spontaneous behaviour and part of the daily life of the local people.

Mr. Yanagi shared with us details of the Furukawa Festival. His presentation was preceded by the projection of the documentary *The Vision of a City - Furukawa Monogatari* (2001). The documentary explores how the vision of city planning and its consensus affect the form of the city, and further investigates the relationship between characteristics of modern cities and the urban life. In the documentary, Prof. Nishimura from the University of Tokyo introduced three key words of Furukawa: *Koi*, Cloud-like Bucket Arch, and Furukawa Festival. According to Mr. Yanagi, people working outside of the town, especially young people, continued to come back to participate in this annual festival that became an important

圾的方法就是将垃圾直接倒入门前的河道里，这样自家门口就变得干净了。但住在下游的人们却要承受垃圾带来的危害。而现在大家所熟知的“瀬户川锦鲤”，最初并不是为了观光才放入河道的，只是为了提醒大家不要弄脏水源，为了唤醒当地居民的环保意识。这也是古川町社区营造的萌芽。现在整个古川町大约有3000多尾锦鲤。瀬户川中有1000多尾，还有一个专门养育锦鲤和给锦鲤过冬的池塘里约有1000多尾。锦鲤，也成为古川町的文化象征和符号之一。

在古川町取得的成就里，离不开一群热爱家园的社区能人和由他们所组成的协会(NGO)——古川町观光协会所发挥的重要作用。而本期研学营也邀请到了协会里的两位社区营造前辈来和我们座谈，分别是加藤时夫先生和柳七郎先生。

加藤先生现已退休，退休前是政府公务员，为古川町的保护和发展做了很多工作，并参与编写了《古川街道漫步》书籍，向游客介绍古川町特色。笑容和煦的加藤时夫先生则带着我们真切漫步了一回古川町。在他的讲解中，小镇里的一切都变得鲜活。据加藤先生说，像他这样的“社区导赏员”还有好些，都是居住在这里的老人，因为他们对社区最熟悉，而且飞驒市市长偶尔也会来古川町做社区导赏。漫步走访的过程中，加藤先生常会遇到熟人，微笑着招呼 and 向来人介绍我们，那是一种从心底里散发的自豪感和愉悦感。整条街道的宁静与整洁也让我印象深刻，一路上能看到



Seto River © He J. / Big Fish Community Center 2019
瀬户川河道
© 何嘉，大鱼营造 2019

Mr Kato © He J. / Big Fish Community Center 2019
加藤先生
© 何嘉，大鱼营造 2019



element for community building in Furukawa. Many local traditions and customs mentioned in the documentary have been preserved and passed down by the efforts of local residents.

Furukawa produces wood, and craftsmen in the Hida City are a source of pride for the town. In 1896, there were 123 craftsmen in the Hida City, and this number has not changed much since. In 1904, a fire ravaged Furukawa, but it has been rebuilt retaining the traditional style of the street. Local buildings are made of wood, and the cloud-shaped work on the roofs of the houses shows the creativity of local craftsmen. Most craftsmen in Hida are aged 40 to 50, but there are also some young apprentices.

Furukawa was built in the lowland as a defensive town in the 8th year of Meiji Era (1876). In present days, the forestry, small-scale materials industry, and tourism industry are its main resources, while its agriculture mainly focuses on rice production. Despite changes in the past decades, the residents of this town still cherish traditional architecture and craftsmanship, preserving local culture and lifestyle, and respecting the "old rules". These "old rules" have played a key role in the development of Furukawa for decades, and are an important cornerstone for the sustainable development of local communities.

The love and the sense of responsibility and pride for their hometown shown by the three speakers and the other residents met during the walking tour were very evident and moving. These feelings constitute the real community spirit and the soul of "homeland awareness". When working on the protection of cultural heritage and the promotion of community development, beyond the protection of material cultural resources, the cultivation, inheritance and development of this sentiment of "homeland awareness" is a key factor of heritage protection and community building. It is also a response to 'subjectivity' which refers to the ability, role, and status that people demonstrate in practice.

不少观光客，却并不嘈杂和喧闹。仿佛每个人进到古川町后，就被这里安静祥和的气氛感染，会自然而然地安静下来。几乎家家户户房门都摆放着看得出是被精心养护的绿植花卉，也让整条街巷的景观看起来美丽而富有生活气息。我们也看到几位老人拿着自家的工具在清理河道里的落叶等漂浮物，加藤先生说这也是当地老百姓的生活日常，都是自发的行为。

柳七郎先生则为我们介绍了古川祭的详细过程。在日本类似这样的小镇，居住人口数量大都锐减，但古川町却依然保持着1.5万人左右的人口数量。东京大学西村幸夫教授在2001年拍摄的纪录片“城市的远见—古川町物语”中介绍了古川町的三个关键词：锦鲤、云饰斗拱和古川祭。柳先生说，每年的古川祭，在外地工作的人，尤其是年轻人，都会回来参加活动。古川祭这一地方传统文化节庆活动，也成为了当地社区营造的重要基础之一。纪录片中讲到的许多地方传统和习俗也在当地居民的共同努力下得以保留和传承下来。

古川町是木材的生产地，飞驒匠人也是古川町的一大特色，1896年时古川町就有123位飞驒匠人，这个数字迄今也未有太大变化。1904年，古川町也曾经历过一次大火，经过两次重建后方呈现今天的样子。而古川町的街道至今仍保持传统风貌也归功于他们。当地的建筑都以木头接榫筑成，一座座屋檐上的“云”饰作品，也展露着飞驒匠人的创意。柳先生说，目前的飞驒匠人以四五十岁的中年为主，也有一些年轻学徒。

古川町始建于明治8年，盆地地貌，属于防卫型城下町。目前以林业和小型物资业、旅游业为主，第一产业以水稻生产为主，配以蔬菜和果，工商业也较为发达。数十年来，古川町也经历了许多变迁，但这里的居民仍坚持守护着传统建筑及营造技艺，以不同的方式传承着地方文化和生活方式，且十分尊重“老规矩”。尤其是这些约定俗成的“老规矩”，在古川町数十年的发展过程中发挥了至为关键的作用，也是今天当地社区可持续发展的重要基石。

从三位座谈的社区营造亲历者到街区漫步随访中遇见的当地居民的身上，我能感受到一种对家园的热爱、责任感和自豪感，这也是真正的社区精神——“家园意识”的根基。在文化遗产保护和推动社区发展的过程中，除了对物质与文化资源的保护与传承外，注重对家园意识的培育、传承和发展，也是对遗产保护和社区营造中的“主体性”议题的一种回应。

Yaodong Villages, In the Realm of Loess 黄土地上的窑洞村

Anna-Paola Pola, WHITRAP Shanghai

安娜·宝拉，亚太遗产中心（上海）

The Loess Plateau, or “yellow earth”, as it is called in Chinese, is a dense and uniform soil formed by wind-blown silt brought from the Gobi Desert and sedimented over centuries on the middle reaches of the Yellow River. Easy to dig, this soil became an optimal building medium in a continental climate with extreme temperatures and limitations. Thus, villages composed of cave-type dwellings, called *yáodòng*, were a suitable residential solution in provinces such as Shanxi, Henan, Shaanxi and Gansu.

In early September, Anna-Paola Pola from WHITRAP Shanghai embarked on a mission for the research on Small Settlements, visiting several cave-dwelling villages in Central Shanxi Province. The focus of the visit was Qikouzhen, a town mainly composed of cliffside cave-dwellings dug horizontally into the mountain slope with up to five or six superimposed levels of structures. Overall, the settlement appears like a series of long stone façades with big elliptical windows corresponding to the internal excavated vaults and facing the Yellow River. Sitting at the confluence of the Qiushui River and the Yellow River, the town was a strategic trading dock for the northern regions (beyond the Great Wall) and along the east-west axis (from Beijing-Tianjin to Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia).

The history of Qikouzhen shares similarities with many other settlements (not only in this region nor solely in China) that have preserved their historic urban layout and architecture. From a wealthy past, often related to flourishing trade, they went through

黄土高原的中文意思，是指来自戈壁沙漠的风积泥沙在黄河中游沉积了几个世纪所形成了稠密而均匀的土壤。这种土容易挖掘，在极端的大陆气候中成为最理想的建筑介质。于是，这里的村庄由洞穴式的居所组成，被称为窑洞，适合作为山西、河南、陕西和甘肃等地的居住建筑。

九月初，我上海中心安娜·宝拉女士开启了对小型聚落的研究之旅，考察了山西省中部的几个窑洞村落。考察地点主要集中在碛口镇，一个主要由靠山窑住宅组成的聚落，这种窑水平切入山坡，高度能达到五六层。总体来说，村中的建筑多表现为长长的石质墙面，上嵌有大椭圆窗户与内部挖出的拱顶相对应，且面向黄河而建。该镇坐落于湫水河与黄河的汇流处，是中国北方地区（关外）和沿东西轴线上（从北京-天津至山西-甘肃-宁夏）的战略贸易码头。

碛口镇的建筑曾作为商人住宅、粮油仓库、铁银器商店及其熔炉作坊、盐和税务局、当铺、以及马和骆驼商队的驿站。在1940至1948年间，为规范解放区的市场，防止西北地区货币价值波动，镇里还建设了贸易局。



Xiwan Village, Linxian County © AP. Pola / WHITRAP 2019
临县西湾村 © 安娜·宝拉 / 亚太遗产中心 2019



a phase of neglect until their "rediscovery" by the tourism industry through endorsing their traditional appeal.

Qikouzhen structures used to host merchant residences, grain-oil warehouses, iron-silverware stores and their furnace workshops, salt and tax bureaus, pawnshops, and caravanserais for mules, horses, and camels. During 1940 - 1948, a trade bureau was also established in the town to regulate the market of the liberated areas and prevent the fluctuation of money value in the northwest of the country.

In recent decades, trade drastically decreased, and the economy of the town has shifted mainly to vegetable and fruit production (open-air and in greenhouses); jujubes have become the most important local industry. The development slowdown favoured the preservation of Qikouzhen's traditional buildings and urban layout. In 1999, the town was declared a *Provincial Scenic Spot* and, in 2001, it was identified as a *Tourism Poverty Alleviation Experimental Zone*. A few years later, it was included in the second batch of *Chinese Historical and Cultural Towns and Villages* (2005), and recently two documentaries on CCTV, *Nostalgia* and *Geography of China*, were dedicated to this town.

Nowadays, though *yaodong* are mainly private residences, a few have been transformed into guesthouses and simple restaurants, while a new commercial street runs from the entrance of the town, near the parking lot. Many buildings have been restored, overall, the town seems to be going through a phase of transition (in its economic and social structure) and, until now, the coexistence of different activities alongside tourism imbues the settlement with a pleasant, lively atmosphere.

The situation in many nearby *Chinese Historical and Cultural Villages*

在近几十年里，贸易大幅下降，该镇的经济转向果蔬产品（户外或温室种植），枣已经成为当地最重要的产品。发展的减速有利于碛口镇传统建筑和市镇布局的保存。在1999年，该镇被列为省级风景名胜区。2001年，被定为旅游扶贫试验区。几年后，被列为第二批中国历史文化名镇名村（2005），近来，CCTV的两部纪录片《记住乡愁》和《中国地理》都介绍了此镇。

如今，即使窑洞多为私人住宅，还是有部分被用作旅社和简易餐厅，而新的商业街从停车场附近的镇口延伸过来。许多建筑已经被修复，总体来说，该镇似乎正处于一个过渡阶段（在经济和社会结构上），目前为止，不同的活动与旅游业并存，给这个聚落带来了愉快、活跃的氛围。

但附近许多中国历史文化名镇名村的情况却与之截然不同。这些小聚落曾是富有的碛口镇商人的家乡，且仍然呈现着优秀的历史建筑和完整的市镇布局。不幸的是，旅游开发成为当地唯一的目标，村落进而沦为服务于旅游投资的空洞舞台和贫瘠的背景。在失去居住环境的同时，这些聚落也逐渐失去了它们对游客的吸引力，形成恶性循环。

这次考察也对是否有尚未成为旅游目的地、也未列入任何一批历史或传统村庄的，并拥有相关历史建筑的村落进行评估。在这些聚



is, however, drastically different. These small settlements used to be the hometowns of wealthy Qikouzhèn merchants and still display excellent historical buildings and intact urban layouts. Here, unfortunately, tourism has become the only objective, and villages have turned into empty stages and sterile backgrounds for tourism investments. However, while losing their living environment, these settlements are also progressively losing their actual appeal for tourists in a perverse, vicious cycle.

This mission also assessed the presence of villages with relevant historic buildings that are not yet identified as destinations for the tourism market and not listed in any group of historic or traditional villages. In these settlements, residents still live in the historic buildings and living conditions are harsh.

When considering the future of Shanxi *yaodong* villages, the changing fortune of the ancient cave-dwelling city of Matera, in Southern Italy, offers a relevant case for comparison. In 1952, the town was emptied due to health and safety issues and was considered a 'national shame', a symbol of misery and regression. While the abandonment led to some degradation, the return of people since the 1980s provided means to restore the traditional use and function of the place so that, in 1993, it was inscribed as a World Heritage property representing "an outstanding example of a rock-cut settlement inhabited through several millennia until the present day". This year, Matera celebrates its status as the Cultural Capital of Europe.

落中，居民仍住在历史建筑中，且居住环境恶劣。

当说到山西窑洞的未来，位于意大利南部的马泰拉古时作为洞式住宅城市，其变迁能够作为对比案例。在1952年，该镇由于健康和安全问题被清空，一度被认为是“国家耻辱”、是苦难和倒退的象征。弃置导致了一定程度的退化，自上世纪80年代起，回归的人们用各种手段恢复该地传统的功能，最终在1993年，它作为“石质建筑延续千年至今的杰出案例”被列为世界遗产。今年，马泰拉当选欧洲文化之都。

Qikouzhèn, Linxian County © AP. Pola / WHITRAP 2019
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Exploring HUL Approach: Values and Urban Design in Paris

探索历史性城镇景观方法：巴黎的价值与城市设计

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The integration of urban heritage values and development in fast growing cities (both in historic and new districts) is one of the key topics of the *UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL)* in line with 2015 SGDs and the New Urban Agenda. HUL approach considers urban conservation and development at multiple scales as a whole, overcoming the opposition conservation / development, proposing to “flip the coin” to

explore how contemporary development can build upon heritage and cultural values.

How are historic areas protected and modified and what role and function is given to heritage values in today's urban development practices? How can modern urban design consider heritage values and how can heritage values and their intrinsic qualities improve project design? What are the areas, practices, tools, guidelines, norms, regulatory frameworks which in practice influence urban development decision-making process and urban project design, *de facto* impacting on the safeguard of heritage values to improve living conditions?

Urban heritage should not be considered in isolation from the evolving and living city. Protected areas are often islands within a piecemeal urban landscape. Protection and safeguarding tools can be backed up by urban design and planning bylaws that allow the linkage of historic areas with the new city creating new urban landscapes building upon cultural and heritage values.

Paris and its metropolitan area are governed by such an approach set up after WWII and upon use guidelines dating sometimes from the 17th century.

Among the interesting examples is Paris CBD, *La Défense* financial district project, located west of Paris. The decision to move financial activities to the outskirts of Paris not only avoided the pressure of new out-of-scale development in the historic city centre but allowed to design a “classic” large-scale new urban landscape building upon the pre-existing historic 17th - 18th century “Grand Axis” looking westward from the Louvre (at the time the Royal Palace).

La Défense is a French state-led initiative launched in 1958 to create

在快速发展的城市（包括历史城区和新区）中整合城市遗产的价值和发展是联合国教科文组织《关于历史性城镇景观的建议书》（HUL）的关键主题之一，符合2015年的可持续发展目标和《新城市议程》。HUL方法将多个尺度的城市保护和发展视作一个整体来考虑，克服了保护与发展的对立，并提出从另外一种角度来探索如何基于遗产和文化价值来实现当代的发展。

在今天的城市发展实践中，如何保护和改造历史区域，以及赋予遗产价值什么样的作用和功能？现代城市设计如何考虑遗产价值，遗产价值及其内在品质如何提升项目设计？在实践中，影响城市发展决策过程和城市项目设计，以及对遗产价值保护以改善生活条件造成事实影响的领域、实践、工具、指导方针、规范、监管框架又是什么？

城市遗产不该与发展中的充满活力的城市相隔离。保护区域往往是城市景观中的零星岛屿。城市设计和规划细则可以支持和巩固保护和保障工具，建立起历史地区与新城之间的联系，从而在文化和遗产价值的基础上创造新的城市景观。

巴黎及其大都会区在二战后就是基于这种方法而进行管理的，一些原则甚至可追溯到17世纪。

其中一个有趣的案例是巴黎中央商务区，位于巴黎西区的拉德芳斯金融区项目。将金融业转移到巴黎郊区的决定，不仅让历史悠久的市中心避免了新的大规模开发的压力，而且还在卢浮宫（当时的皇宫）以西既有的17至18世纪“大轴线”上设计一处新的“经典”的大型城市景观。

拉德芳斯（*La Défense*）是1958年法国政府发起的一项计划，在巴黎西部的三个郊区城镇创建一个面积超过170公顷的著名金融区。目的是设计一个商业和住宅相结合的商务

Grand Axis from The Louvre

© I. Silvestre, 18th c.

卢浮宫中轴线景观

© I. Silvestre, 18th c.



a prestigious financial district for the capital city over 170 ha in three suburban towns West of Paris. The objective was to design a business hub mixed with commercial activities and housing, allowing high-rise and innovative buildings. In the 80s, the construction of the Grand Arche, an open cube building designed as a new landmark and architectural feat, reinforced the visual continuity between *La Défense* and the Louvre, where IM Pei glass pyramid echoed the simple forms of the Great Arch. The new urban axis is more than 10 km long and is punctuated by several urban and architectural landmarks of different eras: the Louvre palace and its gardens, the early 19th century *Carrousel* triumphal arch, the *Tuileries* gardens, the *Place de la Concorde* and its Egyptian obelisk, the *Champs Elysées* avenue, the *Place de l'Etoile* with the *Arc de Triomphe*, followed by a major avenue sloping down to the river Seine and going up again to reach *La Défense*.

This government-driven initiative provided a structured framework blending public and private interests without including *per se* heritage protection bylaws. The legal safeguarding framework ensuring the protection of the visual integrity of the axis and its monumental, architectural and urban setting was provided by national level laws on historic sites and monuments — two thirds of Paris are a protected site — and by the rules and guidelines set in Paris Local Urban Plan (*Plan local d'urbanisme*). This plan, according to the requirements of national law, defines heritage sites, buildings, natural features, and includes “Paris urban landscape” among the key values. It reinforces national laws defining strictly protected view sheds for scenic views in different parts of Paris, and notably for the “Louvre-La Défense Grand Axis”. The protection and enhancement of heritage values at the practical level is supported by the ensemble of urban planning rules and guidelines — pertaining to land use, general height control, street width ratio height control, floor occupation ratio and maximum building ground space, density, functional built use, building material guidelines and view cones — that shape and protect the urban landscape and manage its change. New buildings and novel design are authorized and continue to be built in Paris as long as they follow the strict requirements of national and city regulations.

Paris is heritage-focused, but not frozen in time; the city allows the dual integration of heritage values and urban development, the actual “DNA” of the Historic Urban Landscape approach.

中心，以高层和创新建筑为主。上世纪80年代建造的大拱门是一个开放的立方体建筑，成为一个新的地标和建筑壮举，同时加强了拉德芳斯和卢浮宫之间的视觉连续性。贝律铭设计的玻璃金字塔与大拱门的简单形式遥相呼应。新的城市轴线长度超过10公里，并穿插着不同时代的几个城市和建筑地标：卢浮宫宫殿及其花园、十九世纪初的卡鲁塞尔凯旋门、杜乐丽花园、协和广场和埃及方尖碑、香榭丽舍大街、凯旋门，衔接一条主要的大道倾斜至塞纳河，再次向上到达拉德芳斯。

这项由政府推动的计划为公共和私人利益的融合提供了结构化框架，但并没有包括遗产保护条例本身。国家层面关于历史城市和纪念物的保护法律（巴黎三分之二的地方是受保护的地方）和巴黎地方城市规划（地方城市规划）中规定的准则和指导方针提供了保障轴线视觉完整性及其纪念物、建筑和城市环境的法律框架。根据国家法律的要求所指定的巴黎地方规划，对遗产、建筑、自然景观进行了界定，并将“巴黎城市景观”列为重点价值之一。它加强了国家法律对巴黎不同地区的风景，尤其是“卢浮宫-拉德芳斯大轴心”景观的严格保护。在实践层面上，遗产价值的保护和提升得到了城市规划条例和指导方针的支持——关于土地利用、一般高度控制、街道宽比高度控制、容积率和最大建筑地面空间、密度、功能建筑用途、建筑材料指南和视锥，这些都在塑造和保护城市景观并管理其变化。只要符合国家和城市法规的严格要求，新的建筑和新颖的设计就可以在巴黎被批准并继续建造。

巴黎以遗产为重点，但并没有被历史固化。这座城市实现了遗产价值与城市发展的双重融合，这也是历史性城镇景观方法的真正“DNA”。

Paris View Shed Protection
Cones © APUR Paris Urban
Local Plan
巴黎历史保护区 © APUR
Paris Urban Local Plan

Special Feature: ICOMOS Congress in Pingyao

Pingyao World Heritage Site and Ongoing Activities

平遥世界遗产表述与正在进行的活动

Shao Yong and Xu Kanda, CAUP Tongji University

邵甬, 徐刊达, 同济大学建筑与城市规划学院



The *Ancient City of Pingyao* is located in the central plains of Shanxi province, 100 kilometres north of the provincial capital Taiyuan, covering an area of 2.25 square kilometres. It was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1997, including the nearby Shuanglin and Zhenguo temples nearby, meeting the following three criteria:

Criterion (ii): The townscape of *Ancient City of Ping Yao* excellently reflects the evolution of architectural styles and town planning in Imperial China over five centuries with contributions from different ethnicities and other parts of China.

Criterion (iii): *The Ancient City of Ping Yao* was a financial centre in China from the 19th century to the early 20th century. The business shops and traditional dwellings in the city are historical witnesses to its economic prosperity in this period.

Criterion (iv): *The Ancient City of Ping Yao* is an outstanding example of the Han Chinese city of the Ming and Qing

平遥古城位于山西省中部晋中市平遥县, 距省会城市太原100公里, 古城面积约2.25平方公里。

1997年, 平遥古城及周边的双林寺、镇国寺被列入世界遗产名录, 符合世界遗产第二、三、四条标准:

标准 (ii) 平遥古城的城镇布局集中展现了14至20世纪以来一以贯之的中国汉族城市的建筑风格和城市规划发展脉络。同时一定程度上展示了这座城市在社会、经济、文化、艺术、科学、技术和产业方面的发展状况。

标准 (iii) 19至20世纪初, 平遥古城是中国金融业的中心。平遥古城内的商业店铺、传统民居是平遥古城这一时期经济繁荣、发达的历史见证。

Dynasties (14th-20th centuries) that has retained all its features to an exceptional degree.

The extant form of the city dates from the 14th century. It is a complete set of architecture comprised of historic city walls, streets and alleys, shops, houses and temples. There are six fortified gates and 72 large bastions along the walls. The eastern, western and northern walls are straight, while the southern side meanders with the historic course of the Zhongdu River. This shape resembles a turtle, which is a symbol of "longevity and tenacity" in China. There is a large number of streets and lanes in the *Ancient City of Pingyao*, mostly straight north-south or east-west, and four key streets – South Avenue, East and West Avenue, Chenghuang Temple Street and County Government Street. In line with the Han Chinese urban planning tradition, the city has a symmetrical layout with the city tower in the centre, the Qingxu



Temple (Taoist), the Chenghuang Temple, and the Confucius Temple are to the east, while the Jifu Temple (Buddhist Temple), County Government and the Wu Temple to the west.

The spatial arrangement of its traditional architecture is deeply influenced by ancient beliefs and ceremonial protocols, with a clearly defined hierarchical relationship. All of the public, commercial and residential buildings are in courtyard form with clear axial lines and symmetrical layout.

Since its inscription on the World Heritage List, Pingyao has adopted the strategy of "balancing development with heritage conservation", enacting regulations and plans to comprehensively protect the ancient city and promote tourism development. With the rapid growth of tourism industry, problems such as imbalance in development and loss of traditional living environment have emerged.

标准 (iv) 平遥古城是一个完整的古建筑群体，是罕见的完整保存其所有遗产特征的中国明清时代汉民族城市的杰出范例。

现存的平遥古城形成于14世纪，是由古城墙、古街巷、古店铺、古民居、古寺庙等众多文化遗存组成的一个完整的建筑群体。古城形似乌龟，城墙扩建于明洪武年间，沿城墙设有6个城门、72座敌楼，呈现“堡寨相错，龟城稳固”的防御形制特色。

古城内有“四大街、八小街、七十二条蚰蜒巷”，街巷有序，坊里井然。古城以四条大街为轴线，左城隍、右衙署、左文右武、东观西寺、市楼居中，布局对称、县制完整。

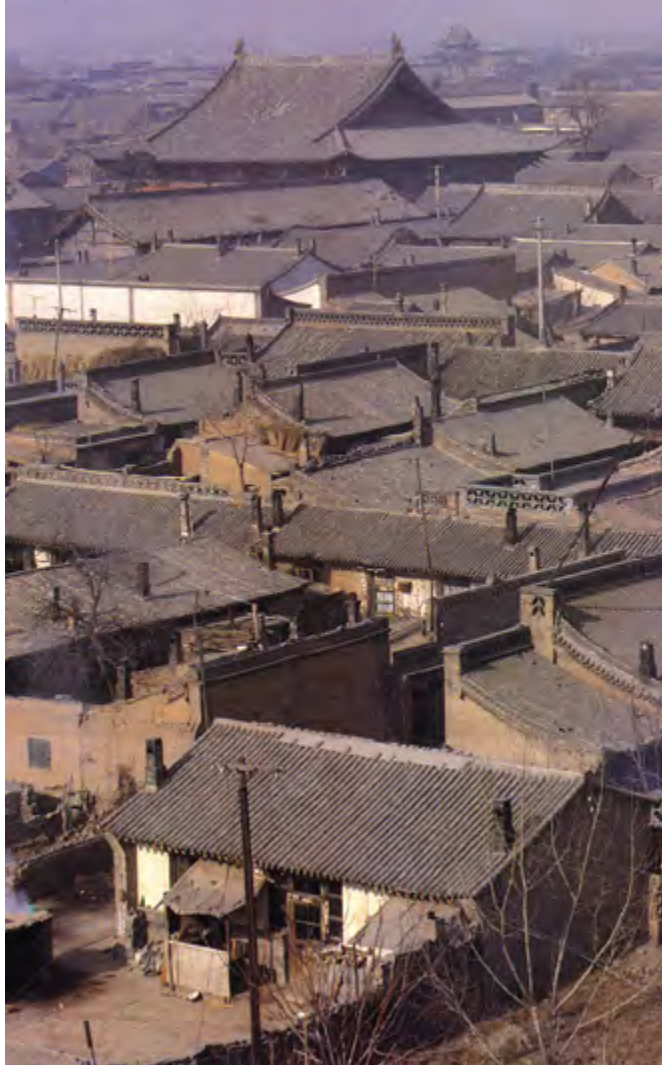


平遥古城的建筑空间充分体现了在古代宗法和礼教制度影响下，以“礼”为本，尊卑有序，主次有别的特色。在平面布局上无论是官式建筑、商业建筑还是民居建筑都采用了严正规整的合院模式，轴线明显、均衡对称。

平遥古城在被列入世界遗产名录之后，“保护与发展并重”的战略成为共识。因此当地积极通过制定法律，对古城进行整体保护规划并积极促进旅游发展。然而旅游快速发展的同时，也逐渐涌现出了发展不平衡、生活氛围流失等问题。

平遥古城至今仍有两万居民，他们是古城的主人与使用者，造就了这座“活着的”古城。为此同济在平遥的工作中始终坚持“保护活着的古城”这一目标，并践行“以人为核

Plans of the Walled City
© CAUP 2019
平遥古城格局 © CAUP 2019



At present, more than 20,000 residents, both the owners and users of the city, still live in the city. Thanks to these residents, the property remains and runs as a living heritage. Bearing this in mind, when conducting conservation practices for the city, the research team of Tongji University has adhered to the goal of "protecting Pingyao as a living ancient city" through "human-centred" heritage protection and development strategies.

In 2007, the Conservation Plan of the *Ancient City of Pingyao* compiled by Tongji University specified the conservation requirements for courtyard houses and buildings within the city. It was later adopted as a statutory technical document to regulate local planning and management moves. Another "Management Plan" was developed in parallel by the same team to optimize the management system of the World Heritage Site, strengthen the capacity of conservation and management committees, and set up a specialized expert committee.

In 2012, the Pingyao County Government implemented a *Conservation Subsidy Plan for Traditional Courtyard Houses* through public-private partnerships, and issued corresponding incentive measures to mobilize the participation of local residents and house owners within the ancient city. In order to strengthen proper technical practices, the Pingyao government and UNESCO have invited Tongji University and international experts to formulate the "*Practical Conservation Guidelines for Traditional Courtyard Houses and Environment in the Ancient City of Pingyao*". By 2018, 93 pilot conservation projects for traditional courtyard houses have been completed and awarded multiple prizes such as the "UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation".

In the past years, in order to maintain the continuity of social structure and to improve the living environment, the Pingyao County

心”的遗产保护与发展策略。

2007年，同济团队编制了《平遥古城保护性详细规划》（简称《控规》），通过法定规划的形式明确每一处院落和建筑的保护要求，成为基层规划管理的技术文件。在《控规》编制的同时，同济团队还编制了针对世界文化遗产平遥古城的《管理规划》，优化管理体系，促进保护管理委员会职能加强、保护专家委员会建立等。

2012年，平遥县政府通过公私合作实施民居修缮计划，并出台了配套的资金补助办法，通过一定的资金补助鼓励居民和业主对古民居进行保护修缮。为了加强技术指引，在 UNESCO 和平遥县政府推动下，同济大学与国际专家合作编制了《平遥古城传统民居保护修缮及环境整治导则》，至2018年，已成功完成了93处试点民居院落的修缮，获得了 UNESCO 亚太地区遗产保护优秀奖等多个奖项。

为了维持社会生活的延续性，改善人居环境，近年来，平遥县政府投了10多亿的资金进行综合管廊、亮化、古城绿化等基础设施改造，并出台了相应的“煤改”与补助等相关政策，积极对民居进行现代化适应性改造，促使平遥古城的活力得到提升。

在《控规》的指引下，古城内废弃的工业遗产也得以再利用，位于古城西北角的柴油机厂园区于2017年改造为平遥电影宫，成为



Government has invested more than 1 billion Yuan to renovate infrastructures and facilities, such as integrated pipe tunnels, lighting and greening, complementing with policies of “replacing coal with other energies” and corresponding subsidies. The improvement of traditional houses to meet modern living standards has promoted the vitality of the city.

Under the guidance of the Conservation Plan, the abandoned industrial sites inside the ancient city have been reused. In 2017, the Pingyao Festival Palace, formerly a diesel engine plants located in the northwest corner of the ancient city, became a major cultural facility within the ancient city.

The revitalization of local heritage has facilitated the flourishing of culture. A large number of cultural events are held in the city, such as the International Sculpture Festival, the International Photography Exhibition, the Film Festival, the Chinese Year, etc., bringing new opportunities and vitality to boost the development of Pingyao.

Since 2018, Pingyao has placed more focus on public participation and heritage education. A number of activities such as Pingyao Cultural Heritage International Exchange Week, workshops, VERNADOC camps, and many others have been organized on a yearly basis to enhance the residents' awareness and to motivate public participation in heritage conservation and adaptive reuse.

In 2019, the ICOMOS-CIAV & ISCEAH Joint Annual Meeting was held in Pingyao providing an opportunity to learn about international advanced concepts and to listen to advice from experts for the heritage protection of the city. In addition, a MOU was signed between the Pingyao County Government, WHITRAP Shanghai, and Tongji University to improve local conservation and management through professional technical trainings.



平遥古城内重要的大型文化设施。

伴随着遗产的活化，大量文化盛事在平遥举办，如国际雕塑节、国际摄影展、电影节、中国年等，为平遥古城的发展带来了新的契机与活力。

2018年之后，平遥古城的保护工作更侧重于公众参与和遗产教育，通过年度性的平遥文化遗产国际交流周、工作坊、工作营等一系列活动，提升居民的保护意识，鼓励居民共同参与遗产的保护与活化。

2019年，利用ICOMOS-CIAV和ISCEAH联合年会在平遥举办的契机，为平遥的遗产保护吸收国际先进的理念与专家建议。此外，平遥县政府也同亚太遗产中心与同济大学共同签订了备忘录，通过专业的技术培训，



Conservation Subsidy Plan
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Special Feature: ICOMOS Congress in Pingyao

Vernacular & Earthen Architecture Towards Local Development 面向地方发展的乡土与土质建筑保护

Shao Yong, CAUP Tongji University
邵甬, CAUP 同济大学

The ICOMOS-CIAV & ISCEAH 2019 Joint Annual Meeting & International Conference on "Vernacular & Earthen Architecture towards Local Development" was held from 6th-8th September at the Ancient City of Pingyao. It was co-organised by ICOMOS-CIAV, ICOMOS-ISCEAH, ICOMOS-CHINA, WHITRAP Shanghai, the Academic Committee of Historical and Cultural City Planning - Urban Planning Society of China (ACHCCP-UPSC), the Academic

2019年9月6日至8日, 国际古迹遗址理事会乡土建筑与土质建筑遗产科学委员会2019年度联合会议暨“面向地方发展的乡土与土质建筑保护”国际学术研讨会在平遥古城隆重召开。本次年会由国际古迹遗址理事会乡土建筑科学委员会、国际古迹遗址理事会土质



VERNADOC Closing
Ceremony © CAUP 2019
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Post Conference Tour
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ICOMOS

2019 Joint Annual Meeting & International Conference on Vernacular & Earthen Architecture

乡土建筑和土质建筑遗产科学委员会
2019年联合年度会议

主办方: 国际古迹遗址理事会乡土建筑科学委员会
国际古迹遗址理事会土质建筑遗产科学委员会
中国古迹遗址保护协会
联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心(上海中心)
中国城市规划设计学会历史文化名城保护学术委员会
中国建筑学会城乡建筑遗产学术委员会
同济大学

学术支持单位: 中国城市规划学会 \ 中国建筑学会 \ 《建筑遗产》 \ 《建筑遗产》(英文)
协办单位: 上海四联城市规划设计研究院有限公司 \ 同济大学建筑设计研究院(集团)有限公司
承办单位: 中共平遥县委 \ 平遥县人民政府 \ 平遥城乡文化生态保护与发展国际工作坊

ICOMOS

Committee of Urban and Rural Built Heritage - Architectural Society of China (ACURBH-ASC) and Tongji University in collaboration with Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute and Tongji Architectural Design (Group) Co., Ltd., with sponsorship from Pingyao County CPC Committee, Pingyao County People's Government and the International Workshop of Urban and Rural Heritage Conservation and Development in Pingyao.

It is the first joint annual meeting and international conference of two ICOMOS International Scientific Committees ever held in China. The three-day event gathered more than 400 participants, including 243 registered participants from 27 countries and observers comprised of local residents and colleague students and teachers in China, to exchange ideas of and discuss about the topic of "Vernacular and Earthen Architecture Conservation towards Local Development".

The international conference was divided into 4 sub-themes:

1. Architectural features, values and conservation;
2. Challenges and possible solutions;
3. Contemporary conservation and technical innovation;
4. Adaptive reuse and revitalization towards local development;

建筑遗产科学委员会、中国古迹遗址保护协会、联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（上海中心）、中国城市规划学会历史文化名城规划学术委员会、中国建筑学会城乡建成遗产学术委员会和同济大学主办，上海同济城市规划设计研究院有限公司和同济大学建筑设计研究院（集团）有限公司协办，中共平遥县委、平遥县人民政府以及平遥城乡文化遗产保护与发展国际工作坊承办。

这是首次两个 ICOMOS 国际科学委员会在中国召开联合年会和研讨会。三天时间里，来自全世界27个国家和地区的243位注册参会代表、以及许多来自平遥古城的居民、国内大专院校师生近400人齐聚平遥古城，共同围绕“面向地方发展的乡土与土质建筑保护”的主题开展交流与探讨。

大会内容丰富，共分四个研讨主题：

1. 特征、价值与保护；
2. 城市化进程中的困境及可能性应对；



ICOMOS 国际古迹遗址理事会
2019.9.6-9.8
中国·平遥

AV & ISCEAH
International Conference
towards Local Development

暨“面向地方发展的乡土与土质建筑保护”
国际学术研讨会

Organizer:
International Council on Monuments and Sites International Committee on Vernacular Architecture (ICOMOS-ICVA)
International Council on Monuments and Sites International Committee on Earthen Architectural Heritage (ICOMOS-ICAEH)
Chinese Vernacular Committee for the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS-CHINA)
Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (HRIAP) on Pingyao
The Academic Committee of Historical and Cultural City Planning, the Urban Planning Society of China (ACCHC-UPSC)
Committee of Urban and Rural Built Heritage ASC (CURBH-ASC)
Tongji University, China

Academic Supporting Partner:
Urban Planning Society of China / Architectural Society of China / Heritage Architecture / Built Heritage

Co-Organizer:
Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning & Design Institute CO. LTD. (TUPDI)

Host:
Tongji Architectural Design (Group) Co., Ltd. (TADG)
Pingyao County CPC Committee / Pingyao County People's Government / International Workshop of Urban and Rural Heritage Conservation and Development in Pingyao

Logos: BM, ICOMOS, ISCEAH



and 1 special theme on “heritage conservation going public: case studies of Pingyao international workshop”.

As chief coordinator of the conference, Professor Shao Yong from Tongji University and CIAV & ISCEAH Expert Member, read out the discussion draft of Pingyao Initiative, which aimed to promote the conservation of cultural heritage towards the public. The conference proceedings had been published before the opening of the conference thanks to a year of hard work by the conference committee, Shao Yong and her team. Other outcomes of the conference have also been published in the conference website (<http://2019ciav-isceah.whitr-ap.org>).

In the afternoon and evening of September 7th, ICOMOS-CIAV and ICOMOS-ISCEAH held their first joint annual meeting and discussed the following topics:

1. Taskforce for the Vernacular Architecture Threatened by War;
2. By-Laws for CIAV and ISCEAH;
3. The Journeys to Authenticity Project;
4. The Pingyao Initiative;
5. WHITRAP and Tongji University Cooperation, etc.

In the evening of September 8th, the experts had a round table discussion with local authorities and representatives of communities and craftsmen on the heritage conservation of the Ancient City of Pingyao.

3. 当代保护方法与技术创新;
4. 面向地方发展的活化利用;
- 以及一个特别主题;
5. 平遥城乡遗产保护国际工作坊。

与会国内外专家围绕上述主题展开了研讨。三天的会议共囊括86个学术发言，其中包含5个主旨报告、16个主题报告以及10个平遥国际工作坊的特别报告。ICOMOS 乡土建筑与土质建筑遗产专业委员会专家委员、同济大学教授邵甬教授，作为大会总协调人宣读了旨在促进更广泛的公众参与的遗产保护工作的《平遥倡议》讨论稿。经大会组委会和邵甬教授团队为期一年的努力，大会论文集已在会前成功出版，会议成果也收录于会议官网 (<http://2019ciav-isceah.whitr-ap.org>)。会议详情和相关成果可登录官网查询。

9月7日下午和晚上，ICOMOS 乡土建筑与土质建筑遗产科学委员会联合年会召开，两科学委员会的成员就以下议题进行了讨论：

1. 受战争威胁的乡土建筑；
2. CIAV 和 ISCEAH 细则修改；
3. 有关“真实性”再讨论；
4. 平遥倡议；
5. 与 WHITRAP 和同济大学的未来合作等。

此外，9月8日晚，与会专家、本地管理者和当地社区、手工艺人代表等还就平遥古城的遗产保护与发展专门召开了圆桌会议。

Special Feature: ICOMOS Congress in Pingyao

WHITRAP's Contribution

亚太遗产中心在平遥会议的贡献

Simone Ricca and Liu Zhen, WHITRAP Shanghai

西蒙尼·里卡，刘真，亚太遗产中心（上海）

As co-organizer of Pingyao Conference, WHITRAP Shanghai provided important support to this event. The Institute notably sponsored and assisted in the construction of the official website, translated conference documents and provided onsite translation service, sponsored the publication of the Proceedings, and assisted in the organization and onsite implementation of the conference.

Liu Zhen, who was also part of the Organising Committee, Li Hong, Luo Xi and Pei Jieting, Programme Specialists of WHITRAP Shanghai, personally contributed to the success of the conference

Beside financial, technical and logistic support, WHITRAP also took an active part in the scientific debates. Anna-Paola Pola presented a paper on Yunnan, Marie-Noël Tournoux spoke jointly with other Chinese and Italian colleagues about Fujian's Tulou, and Khuangan Li, WHITRAP Beijing, presented to the participants the results of the Summer Camp of Peking University. Their three presentations are briefly outlined below.

作为平遥会议的联合筹办方，我上海中心为会议的顺利开展提供了重要支持，包括资助和协助会议官网建设、为会议文件和会议现场提供翻译服务、资助会议刊物的出版，以及协助会议的筹办和现场开展。

上海中心项目专员、筹办委员会成员刘真女士，以及项目专员李泓、罗希和裴洁婷女士均为大会的圆满进行做出个人贡献。

除了资金、技术和后勤支持，我中心也积极参与了此次学术论坛。上海中心的安娜·宝拉女士分享了关于云南的研究成果，玛丽诺艾拉·图尔努女士和她的中意的合作方一起分享了福建土楼的研究成果；北京中心的李光涵女士在会上介绍了北京大学夏令营成果。以下是我中心成果分享的内容概述。

The Fujian Tulou Conservation Strategy: a Sino-Italian Joint Project

福建土楼的保护策略探讨：中意联合项目

Wang Sh, Han J., H. Porfyriou, M-N. Tournoux, P. Brunori

王绍森，韩洁，H. Porfyriou, 玛丽诺艾拉·图尔努，P. Brunori

The authors address the conservation and revitalisation strategy they are developing for the *Fujian Tulou World Heritage Site* in China. The built heritage of the Tulou and their associated landscapes, have undergone huge transformations because heritage values are not properly acknowledged. The priority is to strengthen the assessment of heritage value to design innovative conservation and development strategies taking both conservation requirements and people's lives into consideration.

Based on research conducted by the School of Architecture of Xiamen University, the paper assesses the main challenges of the site, and discusses the possible role of the "*Recovery Handbooks*", an Italian operational tool for conservation and revitalisation, for the safeguard of Fujian Tulou.

土楼项目成员为世界文化遗产地福建土楼的保护和复兴作出可行性方法的试探。由于公众对土楼的遗产价值认知不足，土楼及其附属景观经历了形态上的巨大变更。当下，人们应优先加强对遗产价值的评估，以设计创新的保护和发展战略，同时兼顾文物保护要求和居民生活水平。

基于厦门大学建筑学院的研究，此篇文章评估了福建土楼的主要挑战，并讨论了意大利保护和振兴作业工具“恢复手册”对土楼保护的启发。

Pristine Forests and Vernacular Architecture

原始森林和乡土建筑

A.P. Pola, WHITRAP Shanghai
安娜·宝拉, 亚太遗产中心 (上海)

Rural areas are undergoing dramatic changes due to pressures of urban development, abandonment, and marginalisation, resulting in the loss of traditional knowledge, and cultural and biological diversity. Yet, the critical role played by traditional villages and their vast surrounding environment is now acknowledged as a complementary counterpart to growing cities, acting as a provider of quality environmental services and leisure, and as a springboard for national and global values. The interest of urban inhabitants in rural landscapes, vernacular architectures, and traditional settlements is also rising, as evidenced by the rapid increase of tourism in rural scenic areas and the demand for high-quality food products grown on these lands.

The paper observes on-the-ground practices carried out by local communities in ethnic minority villages inside the *Three Parallel Rivers Natural World Heritage* site in Yunnan to highlight the role played by the natural environment and vernacular buildings to stimulate local development.

由于城市发展, 土地废弃和边缘化的加剧, 农村地区正经历巨变, 传统知识、文化和生物多样性面临丧失的威胁。另一方面, 传统村落及其周边环境所起的关键作用已得到公认, 它们为城市扩张提供了辅助, 提供了优质的环境服务和休闲活动, 也是国家全球价值提升的跳板。此外, 农村风景区旅游业的快速增长, 优质农产品的消费需求扩大, 也反映了城市居民对乡村景观、乡土建筑和传统住区的兴趣的增加。

文章叙述并分析了世界遗产地“云南三江并流保护区”内少数民族村庄内当地社区的实践, 以突出强调自然环境和乡土建筑在刺激地方发展中的作用。

Experimental Interdisciplinary Study of Rural Cultural Heritage

乡村文化遗产的跨学科研究

Li K., WHITRAP Beijing
李光涵, 亚太遗产中心 (北京)

With the expansion of cultural heritage genres and complex interplay of their values, heritage studies are becoming more diverse. The heritage profession has evolved from an orthodox “curatorial” approach towards a more encompassing “social” approach. This is the premise for the *Cultural Heritage Conservation Collaborative Workshop*, organized by Peking University in July 2019, where participants and instructors of different professional backgrounds came together to explore the possibility of cross-discipline collaboration through an intensive field investigation in 2 Villages in Pingyao County.

Participants are required to learn about other heritage related disciplines including architecture, planning, history, tourism, sociology, anthropology, fine arts; and also, how to communicate with other partners, who may at times have conflicting goals. Through this teaching experience, one learned about the intricacy of multidisciplinary teamwork and the challenges of interdisciplinary integration; which we believe is the direction for heritage field in the shifting era towards globalization and digitization.

随着文化遗产类型和价值认识的拓展, 遗产学科的内涵也更为丰富。遗产专业从传统的类“策展人”视角也转变为更多元的“社会”视角。就此, 北京大学联合团队于2019年7月组织了文化遗产保护联合工作坊的暑期课程, 集结了数十名来自不同院校、机构和学科背景的学员及老师专家, 其主要目的是希望通过对平遥东、西戈山村的短期密集调研, 探索与遗产相关的不同学科, 包括规划、建筑、旅游、社会、历史、艺术等多学科交融的可能。

此次最大的收获就是认识了多学科合作的复杂性以及跨学科融合的难度, 但我们相信在面向全球化和信息化的未来, 这将是遗产专业的重要发展趋势。

Workshop

2019 Cultural Heritage Conservation Collaborative Workshop

2019文化遗产保护联合工作坊暑期课程

Zhang Jianwei, Ma Qinglong, Kuanghan Lee, Antonio Roberto Quiroz Soto, WHITRAP Beijing

张剑葳, 马青龙, 李光涵, 安君傲, 亚太遗产中心 (北京)



Aiming to explore an interdisciplinary integration approach to teaching and researching cultural heritage protection, the Peking University 2019 Summer Course "Cultural Heritage Conservation Collaborative Workshop" was organized and sponsored by the Peking University School of Archaeology and Museology in cooperation with WHITRAP Beijing, Shanxi University School of History, the Sun Yat-Sen University Tourism College and the Natural Resources Bureau of Pingyao, with joint funding from the "Graduate Education Innovation Plan" by the Graduate School of Peking University and the *Pingyao International Workshop on Urban and Rural Cultural Heritage Protection and Development*.

The workshop took place in July 2019 in Jinzhong City, Shanxi Province, with field research conducted in the East and West Geshan villages of Dongquan Town, Pingyao County.

The results of the *Collaborative Workshop* were showcased at the first *Pingyao Cultural Heritage International Exchange Week*, held from 2nd - 8th September, through a themed forum and exhibition. Dr. Li Guanghan, WHITRAP Beijing, also presented its main outcomes at the International Conference on "Vernacular & Earthen Architecture towards Local Development" organized by ICOMOS International

为探索运用跨学科融合手段进行文化遗产保护与研究的的教学与研究模式,由北京大学考古文博学院主办、亚太遗产中心(北京)(以下简称“我北京中心”)、山西大学历史文化学院、中山大学旅游学院和平遥自然资源局合作,北京大学研究生院“研究生教育创新计划”与平遥城乡文化遗产保护与发展国际工作坊联合资助、成立2019年文化遗产保护联合工作坊北京大学暑期课程,于2019年7月,在山西省晋中市平遥县东泉镇东、西戈山村开展实地调研。并于9月2日-8日,参加首届平遥文化遗产国际交流周,围绕实践成果,举办专题展览和论坛。我北京中心李光涵博士,也代表工作坊团队在国际古迹遗址理事会乡土建筑与土质建筑遗产科学委员会2019年度联合会议暨“面向地方发展的乡土与土质建筑保护”国际学术研讨会的工作坊专场交流会上做总结报告。

本次工作坊集结了来自全球27所高校的46名学员,和国内外知名高校及机构单位的数十位不同学科背景的老师专家。工作坊活动分两个阶段展开。

第一阶段为专题调研。期间工作坊成员们聆听专题讲座,制定调研计划,深入东、西戈山村考察调研,聚焦传统村落文化遗产传承与保护。学科视角涵盖文化遗产保护、建筑学、历史学、社会学、旅游研究等多个领域,工作内容包括村落历史格局调研,传统建筑考察,代表性民居和公共建筑测绘,村落重要节点设计,村民社会组织、生活习俗、经济概况的社会学调研,村落的发展要素提炼及价值评估,情景规划,村落旅游产业发展可行性分析及规划建议,以及文化遗产视角下的艺术创作和纪录片拍摄等。

第二阶段为学术交流。作为平遥国际文化遗产交流周活动组成部分,2019年文化遗产保护联合工作坊北京大学联合团队的调研成

Forum Debate
© WHITRAP Beijing 2019
讨论会
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Committees CIAV and ISCEAH (Cf. p. 37).

The workshop brought together 46 students from 27 universities from all around the world, and dozens of teachers and experts from well-known universities and institutions from China and abroad.

The workshop activities were carried out in two phases. During the first phase, participants attended lectures, formulated research plans, and conducted investigations and surveys at East and West Geshan villages, focusing on the inheritance and protection of traditional rural cultural heritage in a multidisciplinary perspective encompassing cultural heritage conservation, architecture, history, sociology, tourism studies and other disciplines. The work included diverse aspects: surveys of the historical layout of the villages, investigation of traditional architecture, mapping of representative residential and public buildings and important village nodes; sociological surveys on villagers' social organizations, living customs, and economic profiles; value assessment, and identification of development factors; scenario planning, a feasibility analysis and planning suggestions for the development of the villages' tourism feasibility study, as well as artistic creations and documentary filming from the perspective of cultural heritage.

The second phase focused on academic exchanges and on the Exhibition and Forum. The theme of the exhibition was "Guidelines for the Investigation and Protective Development of Pingyao East and West Geshan Villages and Achievements of the Peking University 2019 Summer Course", and was divided into 4 sections: *Encountering Pingyao*, *East-West Regardless*, *Touching Nostalgia*, *Documenting Pingyao*, presented in the form of exhibition panels, VR panoramas, Chinese paintings, sculptures, documentaries and photographic works.

The theme of the Forum, hosted by Zhang Jianwei, Executive Deputy Director of WHITRAP Beijing, was "*Interdisciplinary Experimental Research and Interpretation of Rural Cultural Heritage*". Teachers' and students' representatives reported on the background, concept, general situation, and research results of the 2019 Collaborative Workshop. Professor Yao Wei from the Central Academy of Fine Arts, architect Xie Yingjun, head of Changmin Building Atelier, and Professor Shao Yong from Tongji University gave keynote speeches. The forum was concluded by the seminar hosted by Professor Hang Kan, where Huang Wei, Li Geng, Shao Yong, Wang Qiufan, Xie Yingjun, Yao Wei and Wang Siwei discussed the theme of rural studies. Dozens of East and West Geshan villagers attended the event to express their support for the results achieved.

This workshop was an exploration based on interdisciplinary teaching and research of cultural heritage; it was also a cross-genre artistic creative experiment inspired by rural cultural heritage conservation. The final exhibition presented the whole process aiming, "from analysis to integration", to realize interdisciplinary and inter-artistic experimental research and interpretation of Rural Cultural Heritage.

There is increasing attention to the application of interdisciplinary approach to protect cultural heritage, and this workshop has been a valid pioneering effort. In the future, new editions of the Workshop will continue to explore how to better achieve the multiplier effect of interdisciplinary approach.



果,在首届“平遥文化遗产国际交流周”上以主题展览和论坛形式亮相。展览主题为《平遥东、西戈山村调查与保护性发展指引 暨2019年文化遗产保护联合工作坊北京大学暑期课程成果展》,分为:初见平遥、无问东西、触摸乡愁、平遥纪实四个板块,通过成果展板、VR全景、国画、雕塑作品、纪录片和摄影作品多种表现形式对本次工作坊调研成果向公众进行全方位的阐释。论坛主题为《乡村文化遗产的跨学科实验研究与阐释》,由我北京中心张剑威常务副主任主持。首先,由工作坊指导师生代表对平遥文化遗产保护联合工作坊的背景、理念、概况和调研成果进行了汇报,然后邀请了中央美术学院的姚璐教授、常民建筑负责人谢英俊建筑师、同济大学的邵甬教授进行主题发言,最后由杭侃教授主持主题研讨会,黄薇、李耕、邵甬、王秋凡、谢英俊、姚璐、王思渝等在场嘉宾就村落研究问题进行充分讨论。交流周活动当天还有东、西戈山的十余名村民代表莅临现场参加活动,表达了对工作坊成果的肯定。

本次工作坊是一次以跨学科联合文化遗产教学与调研为基础的探索,同时也是一次以乡村文化遗产保护为触发点的跨艺术门类创作实验,最后以“从分析到融合”的展览呈现为成果,实现对乡村文化遗产的跨学科、跨艺术实验研究与阐释。作为首届联合工作坊,在尝试跨学科交融的过程中,也遇到了一些困难,通过学员们的反馈,组织团队也就如专业融合程度、实践沟通成本、时间安排等问题上进行了反思和总结。在运用跨学科的手段来进行文化遗产保护的重要性已逐步被人们意识到,本次工作坊的探索是具有开创和引导价值的。在此基础上,文化遗产保护联合工作坊今后将在如何实现学科间一加一大于二的效果继续努力探索。

Conference

XMU / CNR / WHITRAP Cooperation 基于谅解备忘录的厦门协调会议

Marie-Noël Tournoux and Anna-Pola Pola, WHITRAP Shanghai

玛丽诺艾拉·图尔努，安娜·宝拉，亚太遗产中心（上海）

Following the finalization, in June 2019, of the signature process of the tripartite MOU between Xiamen University (XMU), the Department of Social Sciences and Humanities, Cultural Heritage of the National Research Council of Italy (CNR) and WHITRAP Shanghai, Anna-Pola Pola and Marie-Noël Tournoux, undertook a joint mission to Xiamen, Fujian Tulou and Pingyao.

In the framework of the overall cooperation theme, "Cultural Heritage Conservation and Enhancement of Urban and Rural Settlements Along the Maritime Silk Road", the purpose of this mission was to hold the first coordination meeting with all the partners on the overall work plan, and discuss the general expected outcomes and the implementation of the first three activities.

The coordination meeting, chaired by Prof. Wang Shaosen, Dean

继厦门大学(XMU)社会科学系、意大利文化遗产国家研究委员会(CNR)与我上海中心于2019年6月签署了三方间的谅解备忘录之后，安娜·宝拉和玛丽诺艾拉·图尔努共同考察了厦门、福建土楼和平遥。

在“保护文化遗产，加强海上丝绸之路沿线城乡安置”的合作主题框架下，代表团此行的目的是与所有合作伙伴就总体工作计划举行首次协调会议，并讨论总体预期成果和前三项活动的实施情况。

协调会议由厦门大学建筑与土木工程学院王绍森教授主持，是一次与建筑学系的其他成员以及大学其他相关部门（人文学院和社会



Tulou © AP. Pola / WHITRAP 2019
土楼 © 安娜·宝拉 / 亚太遗产中心 2019

of XMU School of Architecture and Civil Engineering, was an opportunity to meet the other members from the Department of Architecture and the other concerned departments of the University (College of Humanities and Office of Social Science).

Related to the implementation of the first year work plan, the second and third objectives of the mission were: undertaking a scoping field trip to identify a case study for the implementation of a pilot activity on the development of a conservation methodology for Fujian Tulou; and presenting a joint paper at the *CIAV & ISCEAH, International Conference on Vernacular & Earthen Architecture towards Local Development*.

The September scoping mission allowed the joint visit of several tulou: Gaobei, Hong-keng, Chu-xi, Hekeng, Tianluo-keng, Ta-xia

科学办公室)会面的机会。

关于第一年工作计划的实施,此次考察的第二和第三个目标是:通过实地考察界定范围,为福建土楼保护方法学开发试点活动确定个案研究;并在 ICOMOS CIAV 和 ISCEAH “面向地方发展的乡土与土质建筑保护”国际学术研讨会上联合发表了一篇论文。

在9月份的考察中,到访了几处土楼遗产地:高北、洪坑、初溪、河坑、天洛坑、大夏村、华安、南溪。这些土楼大多是在2008年列入世界遗产的福建土楼的组成部分。厦门大学、CNR和我上海中心将联合开展详细的研究,重点是对其遗产价值进行跨学科评估。这



Village, Hua An, and Nan-xi. Most of these tulou are components of the *Fujian Tulou* World Heritage property inscribed in 2008. XMU, CNR and WHITRAP will jointly undertake detailed studies focusing on an interdisciplinary assessment of their heritage value.

This work is meant to complement the existing body of research about Fujian Tulou including not only the Tulou structures, but also their wider setting and landscape that are essential parts of the Tulou system. To conceive an alternative vision, capable to overcome the tensions between conservation and development, Fujian Toulou should be considered as complex settlements within a unique cultural landscape with its own specific cultural, natural and landscape values. This pilot research activity aims to elaborate design guidelines and a conservation methodology based on the Italian “Handbooks” and “Practice Codes” principles. Within this project, WHITRAP will share its know-how regarding research tools and guiding principles.

项工作旨在对现有的关于福建土楼的研究体系进行补充,不仅包括土楼的结构,还包括其更广泛的环境和景观,后者也是土楼系统的重要组成部分。为了构想出另一种能够克服保护与发展之间紧张关系的视野,应把福建土楼应视为在某一独特文化景观中具有其特殊文化、自然和景观价值的复杂聚居地。这项试点研究活动旨在基于意大利的《手册》和《实践准则》的原理来详细阐述设计准则和保护方法。在该项目中,我上海中心将分享研究工具和指导原则相关的专业知识。

Book Recommendation

World Heritage Craze in China 中国的世界遗产浪潮

Simone Ricca, WHITRAP Shanghai

西蒙尼·里卡，亚太遗产中心（上海）

“China's strategies, acts, and utilizations of World Heritage at both global and domestic levels help us understand not only its heritage policies but also the (...) contexts that shape the policies.

In China, heritage has above all a nationalistic rather than a universalistic constitution. For China this association between heritage and the world can also be understood as a representation of the relationship between the Chinese sense of the past and its view of the world.”

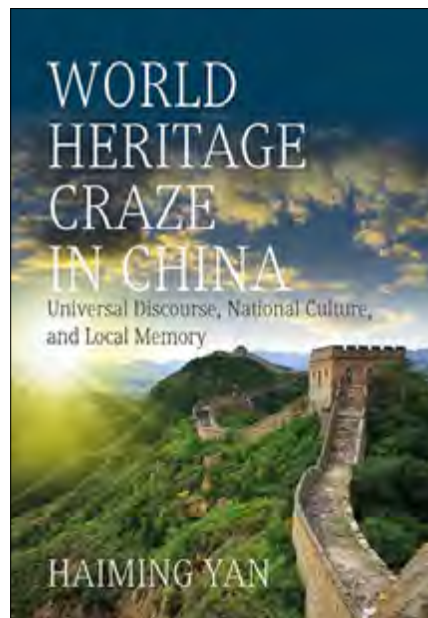
“通过观察中国在国内和国际层面对于世界遗产这一概念的种种策略、行动和使用，不仅有利于我们了解其文化遗产政策，更助于我们认识政策制定的社会背景。

在中国，遗产首先是民族主义，而非普世主义的话语建构。这种遗产与世界的勾连，亦呈现着国人如何认知历史，如何认知世界。”

There is a World Heritage Craze in China. China claims to have the longest continuous civilization in the world and is seeking recognition from UNESCO. This book explores three dimensions of the UNESCO World Heritage initiative with particular relevance for China: the universal agenda, the national practices, and the local responses. With a sociological lens, this book offers comprehensive insights into World Heritage, as well as China's deep social, cultural, and political structures.

Haiming Yan, Associate Research Fellow at the Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage and Director of Secretariat at ICOMOS China, presents the complex dynamics driving heritage preservation in China pointing out that "World Heritage as a world cultural model is made possible only by the cultural translation of its universalistic claims into national, regional, and local settings." (p. 204)

Yan Haiming. 2018. *World Heritage Craze in China, Universal Discourse, National Culture and Local Memory*. New York-Oxford: Berghahn Books. 304 pages. ISBN 978-1-78533-804-5 (eISBN 978-1-78533-805-2).



世界遗产的话题正风靡中国。中国认为其拥有世界上延续时间最长的文明，且正寻求联合国教科文组织对这一说法的认可。本书探讨了联合国教科文组织的世界遗产项目如何在三个方面与中国发生关联，分别是全球议程、国家实践和地方对策。借助社会学的视角，本书将全方位解读世界遗产，以及中国深层面的社会、文化和政治结构。

本书作者是中国文化遗产研究院副研究员、ICOMOS中国秘书处主任燕海鸣，他向我们展现了推动中国遗产保护的复杂动力，同时指出，“只有将世界遗产定义中的普世主张与国家、地区及本土实际情况相结合，才可实现世界遗产作为一种世界文化模型的目标。” (p. 204)

Book Coverpage
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书籍封面
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Book Recommendation

China's Covered Bridges 中国廊桥：水上的建筑

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

Based on decades of observation and ten years of intensive field research throughout China, including areas rarely visited by others, the authors and photographers of this pioneering work document a living tradition whose roots go deeply into Chinese history. Rather than being abandoned, as artefacts from the past, most covered bridges in China continue serving rural communities as places of transit, spaces for leisure and marketing, and sites for worship. Indeed, timber covered bridges continue to be constructed in the country.

Ronald Knapp, Professor Emeritus of geography, has written extensively on Chinese vernacular architecture and has authored two related books: *Chinese Bridges* in 2008, and *America's Covered Bridges* in 2014 with Terry Miller, an American bridge expert co-author also of this book. Prof. Liu Jie, from Shanghai Jiao Tong University, is the pre-eminent authority in China on timber-frame covered bridges.

Knapp, Ronald G., Terry Miller, and Liu Jie. 2019. *China's Covered Bridges, Architecture Over Water*. Shanghai: Jiao Tong University Press. 472 pages. ISBN 978-7-313-20862-0

本书作者和随行摄影人员在数十年间走访中国（甚至包括一些鲜少有外来人踏足的地区），深入实地调研，记录研究了源远流长的中国传统生活。大多数廊桥并没有被视作过时的工艺品而遭到遗弃，而是继续作为乡村社区生活中的过境地、休闲空间、市集以及朝拜场所。实际上，在中国仍在建造木制廊桥。

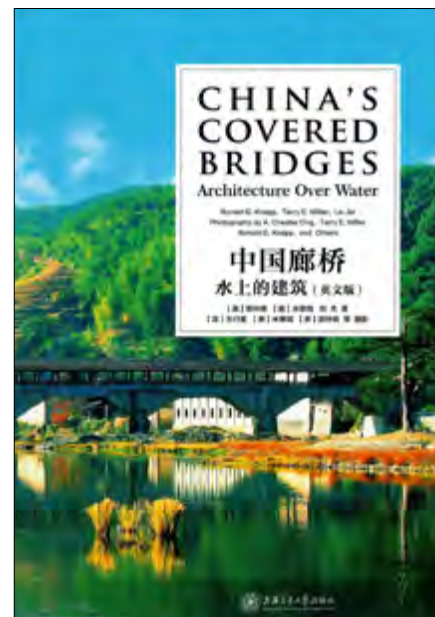
那仲良是一位地理学荣誉教授，他撰写了大量有关中国乡土建筑的文章，其中包括两本相关的作品，即2008年完成的《中国桥梁》和2014年与美国桥梁专家、本书另一作者米泰瑞共同编写的《美国廊桥》。此外，本书的本土作者是上海交通大学的刘杰教授，他是中国木构桥梁领域的权威人物。

"In China, it is estimated that at least 3,000 covered bridges are still standing, a number that far exceeds those elsewhere in the world."

Chinese covered bridges are also distinctive for the presence of wooden benches running lengthwise on either interior side of most bridges. (...) Chinese bridges carried pedestrian who could use the bridges for overnight shelter, as a resting place during the day, and in urban areas for socializing."

"中国现存至少约3000座廊桥，这个数量远超于任何一个国家。"

中国廊桥的另一个独特亮点是在桥梁任一内安置着纵向延伸的木制板凳……行人夜晚会露宿廊桥，白天会在廊桥休憩，廊桥是城市居民社交的绝好去处。"



Lecture

Earthen Architecture: Values and Conservation

土质建筑：价值和保护

Simone Ricca, WHITRAP Shanghai

西蒙尼·里卡，亚太遗产中心（上海）

On Sept 9th 2019, WHITRAP Shanghai hosted the lecture “*Earthen Architecture Around the World: Values, Principles & Conservation Interventions*” by Prof. Mariana Correia, organized by Prof. Shao Yong, college of Architecture and Urban Planning (CAUP) of Tongji University. Prof. Correia provided a fascinating overview of the most important earthen architectural sites, from Africa to Latin America, pointing out the relevance and the values of these sites in the World Heritage context, and discussing the theoretical principles and practical solutions adopted for their conservation. Based on her worldwide professional experience, the lecture vividly presented to the audience the efforts paid by ICOMOS and other technical bodies for the preservation of these fragile sites.

Biography

Prof. Mariana Correia is the President of Gallaecia University School of Architecture and Multimedia. She is also heritage advisor for ICOMOS, engaged in evaluating World Heritage nominations and in technical missions in Asia, Africa, Middle East and Europe. She regularly teaches in world heritage courses for UNESCO, ARC-WH, ICOMOS, ICCROM and IUCN, in UAE, Norway, Bahrain and South Sudan, as well as in Latin America, European, African and Middle Eastern universities.

Board member of ICOMOS Portugal and Chairperson of ICOMOS-ISCEAH, her publications include 23 books, and more than 150 papers / chapters.

2019年9月9日,由同济大学建筑与城市规划学院邵甬教授组织,玛丽安娜·科雷亚教授主讲的“全球土质建筑:价值、原则与保护干预”讲座在我上海中心举办。

科雷亚教授有趣地概述了从非洲到拉丁美洲最重要的土质建筑遗产,从世界遗产的角度指出这些遗产地的相关性和价值,并讨论了适用于保护它们的理论性原则和实际解决方法。基于她在全球范围内的专业经验,讲座向观众生动地展示了 ICOMOS 和其他技术机构为保护这些脆弱的遗产所付出的努力。

个人简介

玛丽安娜·科雷亚教授是加利西亚大学建筑与多媒体学院院长。她也是 ICOMOS 的遗产顾问,参与世界遗产的评估和亚洲、非洲、中东和欧洲的技术考察任务。她定期在阿联酋、挪威、巴林和南苏丹为联合国教科文组织、阿拉伯世界遗产区域中心、国际古迹遗址理事会、国际文化财产保护与修复研究中心、世界自然保护联盟等机构教授世界遗产课程,同时也在拉丁美洲、欧洲、非洲和中东等地区的大学教授课程。玛丽安娜·科雷亚教授兼任国际古迹遗址理事会土质建筑遗产科学委员会主席和葡萄牙古迹遗址保护协会理事会成员。她出版过23本著作、150多篇论文及章节。



Mali, Djenné © F. Bandarin / UNESCO
马里内杰清真寺 © F. Bandarin / UNESCO

Mariana Correia's Lecture
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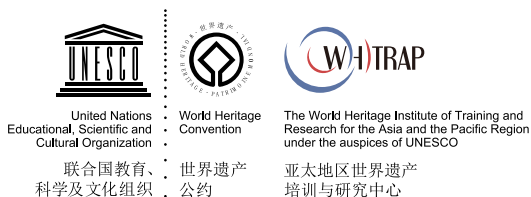
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- 5 **AWHF**
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- 6 **Centre for World Natural Heritage**
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wii.gov.in/unesco_category2_centre
- 7 **CLC**
Regional Heritage Management Training Centre "Lucio Costa". Portal.iphan.gov.br/clc
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