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

Research Frontier: Creative Cities Network

Case Study: Conservation and Regeneration of North Xinjiao Street, Taizhou, China

World Heritage in China: Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu
“遗产的可持续发展：保护·文化旅游·新项目实践”上海世博论坛
China-France Expo Forum on “Cultural Heritage Conservation: Sustainable by Re-design”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

另外，在平遥县云锦城举行的为期两天的“遗产保护、文化旅游与新设计”研讨会上，中法两国的众位专家就在平遥进行的考察参观和中法两国的遗产保护具体案例进行了充分的交流和讨论。
2010年9月29日，由中国同济大学和法国索邦大学主办，同济大学建筑与城市规划学院、中法工程与管理学院、环境与可持续发展学院、WHITRAP（Shanghai）共同协办的“文明、空间和可持续发展”中法国际研讨会在同济大学举行。与会专家总结了东西方在城市规划和可持续发展中的成果及误区，并达成基本共识，并联合于会后出版《上海倡议书》。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Development trends of the Creative Cities Network:

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

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

How to apply?

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

Duration of Membership in the Creative Cities Network:

Cities have to inform UNESCO on an annual basis of the progress made in the implementation of policies and activities, both locally and internationally and in cooperation with other cities. If the city does not fulfill its commitments, UNESCO may request the city to leave the network.
Conservation and Regeneration of North Xinjiao Street, Taizhou, China

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

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

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

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

Source:
Dr. ZHANG Peng, Department of Architecture, College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University
第八期亚太遗产论坛：共寻石库门复兴之路

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

9月28日，第八期亚太遗产论坛“共寻石库门复兴之路”在上海大学石库门社区文化中心举行。本期论坛由WHITRAP（Shanghai）、同济大学历史文化名城研究中心及上海阮仪三城市遗产保护基金会联合主办，旅法教授主持会议。同济大学国家历史与文化名城研究中心主任阮仪三教授、上海市社会科学学院研究员郑祖安先生、中国历史建筑保护国际事务总干事王安石先生、华东理工大学艺术设计与传媒学院院长徐建新教授、现代设计集团历史建筑保护中心事业部总监徐建新教授等出席了会议。

阮仪三教授认为，梳理传统的上海建筑文化，并结合传统的上海城市建筑文化面临的主要问题，指出了上海历史建筑保护的现状问题，包括资源的保护与利用问题，以及保护与更新的矛盾问题。

7月28日，第八期亚太遗产论坛“共寻石库门复兴之路”在上海大学石库门社区文化中心举行。本期论坛由WHITRAP（Shanghai）、同济大学历史文化名城研究中心及上海阮仪三城市遗产保护基金会联合主办，旅法教授主持会议。同济大学国家历史与文化名城研究中心主任阮仪三教授、上海市社会科学学院研究员郑祖安先生、中国历史建筑保护国际事务总干事王安石先生、华东理工大学艺术设计与传媒学院院长徐建新教授等出席了会议。

阮仪三教授认为，梳理传统的上海建筑文化，并结合传统的上海城市建筑文化面临的主要问题，指出了上海历史建筑保护的现状问题，包括资源的保护与利用问题，以及保护与更新的矛盾问题。

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

The International Symposium on “Land and Water: Perception of Landscape Beauty” was concluded in Yangzhou on November 24, 2010. It was commissioned by ICOMOS China, and co-organized by Key Scientific Research Base of the Conservation Planning for Cultural Heritage of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage (China Architecture Design and Research Group) and Yangzhou Municipal Administration Commission of Cultural Heritage. Mr. SHAN Jixiang, Director of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, delivered a keynote speech and Mr. DONG Yuhai, Vice Mayor of Yangzhou, made an address on the opening ceremony.

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

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

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

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

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

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

C、它必须集中在一个与其存在于历史联系和文化遗产相关联的动态系统中。

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

官方网站：http://www.icomos-ciic.org/

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Links: the ICOMOS Charter on Cultural Routes
2010年度WHITRAP(Shanghai)工作概览
WHITRAP(Shanghai) Work Summary 2010

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

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

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

研究：WHITRAP(Shanghai)联合美国宣生公司、荷兰Urban Solutions公司，赢得了世界银行贷款中国支持文化和自然遗产保护项目的咨询任务，将“以社区为基础的可持续旅游”为主题，开展长达6年的研究项目，既包括与文化和自然遗产相关的技术咨询，也包括具体项目实施。此外，WHITRAP(Shanghai)还组织专家团队推动“创意城市网络”研究，对各地文化遗产行业的发展进行深入探讨，并积累了相关经验。

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

国际合作网络发展：WHITRAP(Shanghai)与联合国教科文组织亚太地区文化遗产保护中心合作事务（奈良）签约，双方将在合作互利的前提下共同为推动亚太地区文化遗产做出贡献，并积极协调UNESCO开展相关活动，就定期人才交流、资源共享等事宜达成共识。

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

在2010年，WHITRAP (Shanghai) 已经持续研究和组织和推广遗产保护项目。

Training Course

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

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

Research

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

International Conferences

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

International Cooperative Projects

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

Communication

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

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

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

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

Criterion (i): The proposed cultural property includes unique monuments, and masterpieces of universal architecture such as S. Sophia which was built by Anemhois of Tralles and Isidoros of Milet in 532-37 and the Suleymaniye mosque, a masterpiece of Sinan architecture.

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

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

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

Remarks from the World Heritage Committee:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Remarks from the World Heritage Committee:

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

2010年11月8日至16日，为期10天的“历史文化城镇保护与发展”培训班在WHITRAP(Shanghai)举行，本期培训班共设三个单元：专题讲座、各地保护案例交流和案例考察研究。本期培训班秉承了WHITRAP(Shanghai)一贯坚持的培训对象跨区域多部门、小规模授课（15-20人）、理论与实践相结合的办学方针，旨在推广先进遗产保护理论及实践经验的同时，使遗产地相关部门技术官员掌握科学理论知识、相关法律法规及政策要求，并具备相应的实际操作能力。

专题讲座：由国内外知名文化遗产保护及城市规则专家主讲，内容涵盖文化遗产保护原理及国内外最新动态、历史文化的价值研究及现状分析、文化遗产的保护与管理、历史文化名城的可持续旅游、历史城镇的基础设施建设及保护研究、历史名镇名村中的文物保护、中国文化遗产保护法规与政策、城市更新中的公众参与以及遗产建筑保护与再利用的技术等。

各地保护案例交流：学员们通过各自所在地遗产地保护经验分享，得以更加全面深入地了解国内遗产保护实施的现状，并从中获取宝贵经验及教训。学员们还就一些共同的问题进行了交流探讨，共同探寻可行的解决办法。本期讨论热点包括城市发展的文化遗产保护策略、历史文化名镇与文物保护之间的矛盾、历史城镇保护与文物保护政策法律法规的接轨、管理体制机制与部门协调中存在的问题及对策、文物单位、各级历史文化名镇保护规划的矛盾等。学员们通过不同区域不同部门的人员组合，能帮助学员们跳开自身权责范围和生活空间的局限，拓宽思维，从更全面、更理性的视角看问题，发现问题的根结，从而寻求更有效的解决之道。

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

本期培训是上海市中心推出的又一期针对国内文化遗产遗产的专项培训。自2009年第一期培训班开办以来，得到了学员的高度重视与评价，也为学员们工作、学习、生活以及社会关系的延伸。

Training Course on Conservation and Development of Historic Cities and Towns was held at WHITRAP (Shanghai) from November 8th to 16th, 2010. The 10-day course consisted of three parts: lectures, local case discussions and case studies. It attracted people from different departments across the country, comprising a small class of about 15-20 people. By combining theory with practice, the training course aims to popularize advanced theories and practical experience about heritage conservation. It strives to equip technicians from heritage sites with knowledge of major principles, policies, laws and regulations relevant to management, and corresponding practical skills in the field of heritage conservation.

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

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

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

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

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

**Student:** What is the exact word of “authenticity” in Chinese?

**Teacher:** In Chinese, "authenticity" has two words: Yu Zhen Xing (meaning “original” and “authentic”) and Zhen Shi Xing (meaning “true” and “credible”). In general, theories commonly translate is Yu Zhen Xing instead of Zhen Shi Xing. Yu Zhen Xing means “authentic" and "original". No fabrication or imitation - which has wider meaning than Zhen Shi Xing. The philosophy of Yu Zhen Xing emphasizes on respecting for the cultural diversity and recording the historical information of every period completely.

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

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

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

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

主题：朱家角古镇建筑与古镇保护的结合
小组成员：张选、蒋学仁、黄龙
主要观点：朱家角古镇具有重要的文化遗产价值，对土地开发和土地价值提升具有重要意义。

主题：朱家角旅游发展有待进一步规划
小组成员：于建明、鲍少祥、郑兵、张雷
主要观点：朱家角古镇旅游资源丰富，旅游管理有待加强，旅游开发过度商业化，文化内涵逐渐被淡化，建议政府逐步加强和完善旅游服务水平，加大管理力度，细化政策条例。

主题：朱家角古镇的保护与开发
小组成员：曾志新、罗军辉、王国强
主要观点：朱家角古镇在交通和历史文化传承上占有重要地位，古镇建设与新镇交通系统的整合，逐步将低端的、非古镇特色的商业迁至新镇，以恢复古镇水乡交通历史风貌。

主题：交通视角下的朱家角古镇
小组成员：彭义、杨宏伟、刘亮、周丽
主要观点：朱家角古镇基础设施建设仍需加强，古镇基础设施建设应满足居民日常生活需求，考虑从材料、样式、技术、景观设计等方面着手。
Participants’ Remarks

非常好，有理论教学有参观学习，使所学知识容易接受，也希望今后多引入一些国内外成功案例以借鉴，
Excellent! Theory teaching with visit-study made content much easier to internalize. We hope there will be more cases on domestic and international experiences.

上海与小城镇有着外部环境和背景差异，在实地考察和案例研究中，加入经验借鉴方面的探索。
Shanghai and small towns have inherent differences in external environment and histories, and thus in field work and case study, consulting investigative experience proved useful.

课程内容设置不错，主题明确，层次分明，信息量大，教师授课认真。
The course content was favorable, with clear subjects, straightforward arrangement and relevant information. Furthermore, the lecturers were truly dedicated.

建议今后课程中增加一些遗产保护给经济发展做出贡献的成功案例，让我们能从中吸取经验，更好地说服城市管理者为加强保护提供支持。
We hope there can be more successful cases on heritage conservation which benefit the development of urban economy, from which we can learn. We hope to convince urban authorities to provide more powerful support.

与历史城镇保护规划相关的各个层面都有安排课程，且每位教师都有自己的观点和经验，值得借鉴，各地交流与案例研究也颇有收获。
There were courses on diverse elements of the conservation and planning of historic towns. Each teacher shared his or her unique comments and experiences, which were quite valuable for us to learn from. Communication between different locations and case studies also helped significantly.