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世界遗产在中国：平遥古城
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第35届联合国教科文组织大会及第17届世界遗产公约缔约国大会在巴黎召开

The 35th UNESCO General Conference and the 17th General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention

2009年10月6日至25日，第35届联合国教科文组织大会和第17届世界遗产公约缔约国大会在法国巴黎教科文总部召开。

大会还审议并通过按4所联合国教科文组织二类中心的提案。二类中心旨在服务于《世界遗产公约》缔约国，促进所处地区落实1972年宣布的《世界遗产公约》各项内容。此次批准的二类中心分别为位于巴林的阿拉伯地区世界遗产中心（ARCH-WH），位于巴西里约热内卢的区域遗产管理培训中心，非洲世界遗产基金会（AWF）和在墨西哥萨卡特卡斯的区域世界遗产研究院。新成立的4所二类中心参与之前成立的位于中国的亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（WHIRAP）和位于挪威奥斯卡的北欧世界遗产基金会一起，对各自区域内的世界遗产进行相关培训与研究。

大会选举伊琳娜·博科娃女士担任新一届联合国教科文组织总干事，她是被任命担任这一职务的第一位女性和第一位来自东欧的大使。

随后召开的第17届世界遗产公约缔约国大会从三个方面探讨了世界遗产公约的未来：2009年2月在联合国教科文组织总部举行的“世界遗产公约的未来”研讨会成果；审议与UNESCO“千年发展目标”及“一个联合国”进程相关的世界遗产重要战略；以及政府间及双边援助体系、世界遗产与可持续发展的结合：探讨公约创立40周年庆典和世界遗产的远景展望。


The General Conference approved the establishment of four new category 2 centres under the auspices of UNESCO. The purpose of such centres is to assist and support Member States in the implementation of the 1972 World Heritage Convention in their territories. These news centres are the Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage (ARCH-WH) in Bahrain, the Regional Heritage Management Training Centre in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), the African World Heritage Fund (AWHF) and the Regional World Heritage Institute in Zacatecas (Mexico). They have joined the ranks of the World Heritage Training and Research Institute for the Asia and the Pacific Region in China (WHIRAP) and the Nordic World Heritage Foundation in Oslo, both active category 2 centres under the auspices of UNESCO. These centres form part of a wider network of World Heritage related Training and Research Centres and Funds.

The 35th Session of UNESCO’s General Conference was marked by the election of Irina Bokova as Director-General of the Organization. Ms. Bokova is the first woman and the first representative from Eastern Europe to be named to the post.

Later on in the month, the General Assembly addressed the future of the World Heritage Convention through three themes: the results of the Workshop on the Future of the Convention, held at UNESCO Headquarters in February 2009; an examination of the mainstreaming strategies of World Heritage related to the Millennium Development Goals and the one-UN Process, and in the intergovernmental and bilateral aid system and on World Heritage and Sustainable Development; and the theme of “2012 and Beyond”, the road map toward the 40th anniversary of the Convention and a long-term vision.
2009年12月24日上午，为庆祝中国
UNESCO全国委员会成立30周年，UNESCO驻
办办事处成立25周年，“中国教科文组织全国
委员会与UNESCO合作伙伴关系”研讨会在北京
民族饭店举行。此次会议由中国社会科学副秘
书长主持。方茂森秘书长进行了主题发言，同
济大学汪俊副校长代表WHIRAP上海中心出席
该会议并发表演讲。

2009年11月4日至6日，中国联合教科文
组织全国委员会方茂森秘书长、综合处副处长
方茂森及科研处马长英副处长一行代表WHIRAP进行
为期三天的调研考察。调研期间，同济大学汪俊
副校长及WHIRAP上海中心各有关部门主管会见
了方茂森秘书长一行。方秘书长在听取了上海中心
工作的汇报后表示满意，鼓励上海中心进一步加
强自身优势。

2009年10月26日至30日，“亚洲遗产地创
新规划与管理：可持续发展实践”国际培训班
在泰国苏国王府举行。本次培训由旅游规划
与遗产亚洲中心（ACTPPR）、泰国国立立法大
学及亚太旅游协会基金会共同主办。课程
旨在加强亚洲遗产地规划与管理问题和概念的
理解和推动遗产地定位、运营和管理的方法与
技术手段。

2009年12月3日，第二届亚洲遗产管理学
术会议在中国澳门旅游学院遗产研究中心圆满
落幕，会议持续3天，吸引了大批国内外
专家学者参会。本次研讨会的主题是“遗产地与旅
游的挑战与机遇”。本次研讨会由WHIRAP上海中心
孔洋博士和刘元忠博士主持并发表演讲。

2009年11月25日，第二十一届国际文物保护
与修复研究中心大会在罗马举行。大会邀请了
83个ICCROM成员国代表、24位合作机构的观
察员参加。与会人员讨论了ICCROM各个部门
80年到90年间的项目及重点项目的情况。选举
了13届ICCROM理事会成员，并对2010年和
2011年预算和活动计划进行了汇报。

2009年11月6日由WHIRAP苏州中心举办
的首期“亚太地区文物保护与修复技术高级
人才培养计划”在苏州举行。本次培训邀请了来
自英国、德国等国内知名专家学者授课，约
40名国内各地市学员报名参加。

2009年10月15日，由WHIRAP举办的首期
“世界遗产保护与管理”高级课程在北京大学
开班。学员来自吉尔吉斯斯坦、越南、土耳其、
不丹等国家。课程旨在使学员从国际角度认识
世界遗产，掌握世界遗产保护与管理的技术手
段和管理方法；通过实际训练掌握世界遗产相
关知识，编写世界遗产申报材料，世界遗产地
的管理规划等。

On Dec. 24, 2009, During the 30th anniversary celebration of Chinese National Commission for UNESCO and 25th anniversary celebration of UNESCO Office Beijing, the seminar on the theme of Chinese National Commission for UNESCO and Partnership: Civil Society and UNESCO was held at Minzu hotel, Beijing. Mr.Yue DU, Vice Secretary-General of Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, hosted this seminar and a keynote speech was delivered by Mr.Maotian FANG, Vice Secretary-General of Chinese National Commission for UNESCO. Prof. Jiang WU, Deputy President of Tongji University, on behalf of WHIRAP (Shanghai), participated in the seminar and made a speech.

From Nov. 4 to 6, 2009, guests of honor from the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO performed a three-day investigation of WHIRAP. The guests included Secretary-General Mr. Maotian FANG, Deputy Division Chief of General Office Mr.Chuxiang DOU, and Deputy Division Chief of the Science and Culture Department Ms. Xiaopeng YU. Prof. Jiang WU, and persons in charge of training and research within WHIRAP (Shanghai) gave a report on their current work to the Secretary-General, who declared that he was satisfied with the progress made by Shanghai Centre and hoped that they would further promote the preservation of cultural heritage.

From Oct. 26 to 30, 2009, the International Course on Innovation Planning and Management of Asian Heritage Destinations: Practical Lessons for Achieving Sustainable Success was held in Sukhothai Province, Thailand. It was organized by the Asian Center for Tourism Planning and Poverty Reduction (ACTPPR) and the College of Innovation of Thammasat University in collaboration with the Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) Foundation. The course aimed to provide trainers with a better understanding of the issues and concepts regarding Asian heritage destination planning and management, as well as to explore good practices, approaches and techniques for positioning, marketing and managing heritage destinat.

On Dec. 3, 2009, The 2nd Asian Academy Heritage Management (AAHM) Conference was successfully completed in the Heritage Studies Centre of Institute for Tourism Studies, Macau, China. The conference lasted for three days and attracted a broad range of professionals and academics to carry out discussions around the theme: Urban Heritage and Tourism-Challenges and Opportunities. Dr. Ping KONG, the Assistant Director of WHIRAP (Shanghai), was invited and presented a lecture in the conference.

On Nov. 25, 2009, The 26th General Assembly of ICCROM, held in Rome, Italy, received delegations from 83 of ICCROM's Member States, as well as observers from 24 partner institutions. During the Assembly, participants discussed about reports on the implementation of 2008-2009 programs. Besides, they also elected 13 new members to ICCROM's Council for the period of 2009-2013 year and made the budget and work plan of 2010 and 2011.

On Nov. 6, 2009, the Traditional Architecture Conservation and Restoration Techniques Training Workshop for the Asia-Pacific Region was held in Suzhou. The Workshop was organized by WHIRAP (Suzhou). More than 40 renowned professors and scholars in China participated in the workshop.

On Oct. 15, 2009, The First Advanced Course on World Heritage Conservation and Management organized by WHIRAP was held at Overseas Exchange Center, Peking University. The course aimed to broaden the international vision and understanding of World Heritage, as well as expand the network connection. Participants also performed practical exercises regarding various aspects of the World Heritage issues, such as the preparation of nomination dossiers and the development of management plans. Eight participants from Kirghizia, Vietnam, Turkey, Bhutan and other Asian-Pacific countries attended the course.
The latest findings regarding the Ming Dynasty Great Wall

Under the rule of Qin Shi Huang in c. 220 B.C., sections of earlier fortifications were joined together to form a unified defense system against invasion from the north. Construction continued until the Ming dynasty (1368-1644), when the Great Wall became the world's largest military structure. Its historic and strategic importance is matched only by its architectural significance.

The latest findings are based on a two-year mapping and investigation jointly conducted by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH) and the State Bureau of Surveying and Mapping (SBSM). According to the survey, the Ming Dynasty Great Wall starts from Hushan in Liaoning province and ends at Jiayu Pass in Gansu province. It stretches 8,851.8 km and passes through 10 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the north: Liaoning, Hebei, Tianjin, Beijing, Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Shaanxi, Ningxia, Gansu and Qinghai. The wall sections comprise 6,259.6 km, and natural defensive barriers such as hills and rivers make up the rest of the 2,232.5 km.

Infrared range finder and GPS (global positioning system) devices were used in the first systematic mapping of the Wall. The discovery corrected the common misconception that the eastern section of the Ming Dynasty Great Wall originated in the Shanzhai Pass. In reality, it starts from Hushan, near Dandong-Yalu River in Liaoning province.

The research group has recently found 498 hidden sections of the Wall in Beijing, Tianjin, Mongolia, Gansu, and other places.

The investigation will continue with another mapping project to find more hidden parts of Great Wall, using modern methods in archeology, biology, geography and topography.
吴哥窟历史遗址管理实践

Angkor Historic Site and Its Management Practices

吴哥窟遗址公园保存了Khmer帝国（9至15世纪）各个寺庙的辉煌历史遗迹。其中包括著名的吴哥寺及镶刻无数精美的Bayon寺庙。1992年，吴哥窟被列为世界文化遗产，并授予“世界文化遗产”称号。同年，为了解决吴哥窟因缺乏保护而产生的各种问题，世界遗产委员会将吴哥窟列入《世界遗产濒危名录》。

1993年和1995年，吴哥窟当地政府分别成立了吴哥窟保护与发展国际协调委员会（ICCA）和吴哥窟地区保护管理局（ANA），配合保护遗址的工作。

国际社会对吴哥窟的保护与管理起到了至关重要的作用。来自10个不同国家的专业团队参与了吴哥窟14处主要遗址的保护工作。此外，2006年新西兰政府出资协助编制《吴哥窟管理规划》。ANA和世界遗产委员会在澳大利亚政府的支持下共同制定了新的“遗产管理大纲”，并对吴哥窟的保护工程提出了以下指导原则：将每一处遗迹视为整个遗址不可分割的一部分；充分理解每一处遗址的文化、历史、考古和环境背景；在保护的过程中，必须确保柬埔寨当地专家和操作人员的参与，以此传承相关的知识和技术。

在保护遗址的工作中，各单位始终强调“发展可持续性”和“保护与开发”的原则。为了更好的实施工程，专家提出了许多事先要解决的关键问题，包括当地居民的生活质量、森林的砍伐、城市化、儿童教育以及经济发展导致的种种负面影响，基于可持续发展与保护并重的原则，国际社会与柬埔寨政府为当地的扶贫工作、国内外合作以及当地民众的公共参与投入了巨大的人力和物力。2004年，通过各方的通力合作，吴哥窟从《世界遗产濒危名录》中除名。虽然吴哥窟的保护工作仍在继续，但从国际合作、大遗址保护与管理而言是个很好的国际案例。

Angkor Archaeological Park contains the magnificent remains of the different capitals of the Khmer Empire, from the 9th to the 15th century, including the famous Temple of Angkor Wat and, at Angkor Thom, the Bayon Temple with its countless sculptural decorations. Angkor was inscribed on World Heritage List in 1992 on the basis of criteria (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv). However, in order to deal with the urgent problems of conservation quickly and effectively, the World Heritage Committee inscribed the site on the List of World Heritage in Danger in the same year.

The International Coordinating Committee for Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor (ICCA) and the Authority for the Protection and Management of Angkor and the Region of Siem Reap/Angkor (ANA) was created in 1993 and in 1995 respectively to help safeguard the site.

The international community has had a significant role in the conservation and stewardship of the Angkor site. Ten different nations have committed to safeguarding 14 major monuments within the larger site. In addition to this, financial assistance from the government of New Zealand helped with the creation of the Angkor Management Plan in 2006. A more extensive document, the Heritage Management Framework, is being developed by the ANA and the World Heritage Committee, with financial support from the Australian government. The safeguarding and conservation program follows several guiding principles: to treat each monument as an integral part of the overall site; to study each monument in its full cultural, historical, archeological and environmental context; and to involve Cambodian professionals and skilled workers in the process while ensuring the transfer of knowledge and skills.

Throughout the process of managing and safeguarding the site, the principles of sustainable development and respect for living heritage have been highlighted. This has brought to the forefront issues that need to be addressed, including standard of living, deforestation, urbanization, education for children and the negative effects of rapid economic development. Sustainable development activities have been designed to work in tandem with conservation efforts. Major efforts have been dedicated to community outreach, and to seeking the cooperation and participation of locals. The government of Cambodia and the ANA have both emphasized their commitment to the inclusion of residents in the management of the site. Till 2004, Angkor was removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger. Ultimately, the ongoing efforts at the Angkor site provide an interesting example of heritage management at a large and complex site of international importance.

供稿：吴哥窟地区保护管理局副总干事

KHEUN Khun-Neay

Provided by KHEUN Khun-Neay, Deputy Director General, ANA
发现价值，寻求共识
Discover the value and seek for consensus.

特刊论坛第四期：遗产保护资金的管理与运作——
英国经验与中国问题

亚太遗产论坛

WHITRAP Conservation Forum

特别论坛第四期：遗产保护资金的管理与运作——
英国经验与中国问题

英国国家基金组织主席（INTO）Simon Moleworth先生首先介绍了该组织成立的背景及
其在建立开放的遗产保护机制，并提供民众保护意
识方面的经验。英国国际遗产理事会主席
Donald Hankey先生则就其在中国的遗产保
护项目和其在中国的遗产保
护项目。ICOMOS（英国）, 他特别强调了提高遗产保
护项目中对传统文化的保护重要性。

东方文化研究中心秘书长林
志希先生讲述了该组织的创办至今的资金筹
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文化遗产保护体系上的差异，指出遗产保护中
各种问题的主要来自人为因素。

第六期主题：城市尺度与生活世界——社会学视野
中的城市遗产保护

复旦大学著名教育学家于海教授指出近三
十年来城市发展业已经严重破坏了上海原有巨
大城市功能，探索适合人类“生活世界”城市
发展方式已经成为课题。《探索与争鸣》亦在
发表文章强调历史学角度对于城市文化遗产
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从文化遗产保护的角度出发，以文化遗产
保护在实际操作中的体现。

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文化遗产保护体系上的差异，指出遗产保护中
各种问题的主要来自人为因素。

第七期主题：媒体在历史遗产保护中的作用

上海中心主任周剑教授以自己与上海电视台
外事频道（ICS）合作推出的纪录片为例，
指出通过多种渠道和途径加强保护公众
参与和媒体监督的合作，以提高遗产保
护的公众意识。ICS制作人李社善表示通过与专家
的合作可以让更多人了解遗产保护，媒体也可以
to every society.

The Cultural Heritage conservation is an extremely difficult job for media to cover. It is a common interest between Media and citizens, who take it as a kind of value and keep their eyes on it. Said by Prof. Jian ZHOU.

"遗产保护是民众和媒体联合起来
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东方文化研究中心秘书长林
志希先生讲述了该组织的创办至今的资金筹
集、运作过程中所遇到的种种困难。英国大
学与城市规划学院院长陈蔚对结论中英国在
文化遗产保护体系上的差异，指出遗产保护中
各种问题的主要来自人为因素。
遗产保护新类型：城市历史景观
A New Concept of World Heritage: Historic Urban Landscape

2009年10月，第35届联合国教科文组织大会审议了城市历史景观保护的可行性研究报告。这份研究报告提出历史城市及其周边环境面临的诸多挑战，提出城市历史景观的总体原则并更新了城市保护目标。它还支持正经历迅速发展历史文化城市的保护，使其在适应并受益于城市转变的同时能够保持遗产价值。

城市历史景观概念最早在2005年5月维也纳召开的"世界遗产和当代建筑——城市历史景观管理"国际会议上提出来的，其中提出的主要原则如下：

1. 城市历史景观中的结构性干预表现在为功能使用、社会结构、政策背景及经济发展的持续不断变化，这种变化应该被视作城市传统文化延续的一部分。需要城市遗产保护的决策者着眼于整体，采取前瞻性保护行动，及时与其他主部门及开发商开展密切合作。

2. 目前，城市历史景观的文化遗产所面临的核心挑战是城市发展过程中的动态平衡问题，一方面是为了推动社会经济的变革和发展，同时也是为了保护传统文化遗产和城市历史风貌。动态遗产，特别是世界遗产城市需要将遗产保护作为城市规划与管理体系的核心，在此过程中确保保护历史城市的原真性和完整性。

3. 物质和功能干预主要关注的是在不破坏历史城市建筑原有结构与形式的价值基础上，通过改善居住环境、工作环境、娱乐设施、休闲利用等来提高民众的生活质量，这意味着遗产保护不仅要提高保护技术，还要结合遗产的自身价值，以及附加的文化表现形式，以此促进历史建筑的整体修复与保护发展。

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In October 2009, the 35th UNESCO General Conference reviewed a feasibility study on the desirability of a new UNESCO Recommendation on the conservation of the Historic Urban Landscape. The study addressed numerous challenges regarding historic cities and their broader setting, and provided general principles and updated guidelines on urban conservation. It also supported the preservation of historic cities as they experience rapid growth, enabling them to accommodate and benefit from urban transformation while maintaining heritage values.

The concept of Historic Urban Landscape was originally set forth at the conference on "World Heritage and Contemporary Architecture: Managing the Historic Urban Landscape" held in Vienna, in May, 2005. Principles include:

1. Continuous changes in functional use, social structure, political context and economic development that manifest themselves in the form of structural interventions in the historic urban landscape may be acknowledged as part of the city's tradition, and require a vision of the city as a whole with forward-looking action on the part of decision-makers, and a dialogue with the other actors and stakeholders involved.

2. The central challenge of contemporary architecture in the historic urban landscape is to respond to development dynamics in order to facilitate socio-economic changes and growth on the one hand, while simultaneously respecting the inherited townscape and its landscape setting on the other. Living historic cities, especially World Heritage cities, require a policy of city planning and management that takes conservation as a key point of departure. In this process, the historic city's authenticity and integrity, which are determined by various factors, must not be compromised.

3. A central concern of physical and functional interventions is to enhance quality of life and production efficiency by improving living, working and recreational conditions and adapting uses without compromising existing values derived from the character and significance of the historic urban fabric and form. This means not only improving technical standards, but also a rehabilitation and contemporary development of the historic environment based upon a proper inventory and assessment of its values, as well as the addition of high-quality cultural expressions.

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平遥古城位于中国山西省中部，始建于西周宣王时期（公元前827年～公元前782年），距今已有2700多年的历史。

平遥古城建于明成化三年（1367年），周长6.4公里，是山西现存历史较早、规模较大的一座城墙。平遥古城内的街道、商铺和民居都保持着传统的布局与风貌。街道呈十字形，商铺铺面沿街而建。铺面结实高大，檐下绘有彩画，房梁上刻有花纹，古色古香，铺面前的居民宅全是青砖灰瓦的四合院，轴线明确，左右对称，整座古城呈现出一派古朴的风貌。

古城外的镇国寺和双林寺是中国较早的木构建筑。寺内各代佛像的雕工更是不可多得的雕刻艺术珍品。

平遥古城的城镇布局集中反映了五个世纪以来中国的建筑风格和城市规划的发展，特别值得一提的是，作为19至20世纪初期中国金融业的中心，平遥古城与银行业的（票号）有关的建筑格局引人注目。

平遥古城于1997年被列入联合国教科文组织的“世界文化遗产”名录，其符合世界遗产标准中的第（iii）（iv）四项。

世界遗产委员会的评语为：

建于14世纪的平遥古城是一个保存极为完好的汉族传统城市的典范。自19世纪起，古城的风貌为人们展示了一幅非同寻常的、社会、经济及宗教发展的完整画卷。

（来源：http://whc.unesco.org）

Located in the central of Shanxi Province in China, Pingyao was built as an urban settlement since the Western Zhou Dynasty (827-782 BC) and has a history of more than 2700 years.

The circuit of walls in Pingyao built in the late 14th century during the reign of the Ming Emperor Hong Wu measures 6.4km in length and has kept as the biggest city wall in Shanxi. The area enclosed is comprised of six large temple complexes, administrative offices for county and municipal administrations, and other public buildings, as well as office buildings, especially those of the draft banks for which Ping Yao was famous, shops, and domestic architecture from all the periods of the city's six centuries of history.

The internal street layout is symmetrical and rectilinear: there are over a hundred streets and lanes in the city. The main cross-streets are lined with shops built in the 17th-19th centuries which effectively preserve the historic townscape.

Ping Yao contains a number of cultural monuments. The 10th century Ten Thousand Buddha Hall of Zhen Guo Temple is a fundamental reference for the study of early Chinese painted statues, as well as for its architecture. The Shuang Lin Temple, founded in the 6th century, is also renowned for its collection of over two thousand decorated clay statues dating from the 12th-19th centuries.

Ping Yao is an exceptionally well-preserved example of a traditional Han Chinese city. Its urban fabric shows the evolution of architectural styles and town planning in Imperial China over five centuries. Of special interest are the imposing buildings associated with banking, for which Ping Yao was the major centre for the whole of China in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

The Ancient City of Ping Yao was inscribed into the World Heritage List of UNESCO in 1997. It fits the criterion of Outstanding Universal Value of (iii) (iv) (v) - Remarks from the World Cultural Heritage Committee are:

Ping Yao is an exceptionally well-preserved example of a Han Chinese city founded in the 14th century and occupied continuously since that time which has undergone no radical changes in form or material since the 19th century.

(Source: http://whc.unesco.org)