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2011大运河保护和申遗工作会议在扬州召开

The 36th Session of the World Heritage Committee / New Inscribed Properties on the World Heritage List / Focus on the Grand Canal Protection and World Heritage Application Conference Held in Yangzhou

科研与学术 RESEARCH

第四届古镇保护与发展（周庄）论坛 / 上海“思南公馆”的保护与开发历程
The 4th Ancient Town Conservation and Development Forum / The Protection and Utilization of Shanghai Sinan Mansions

对外合作 COOPERATION

迈克尔·特纳 / 非洲世界文化遗产
Michael Turner / African World Heritage Fund (AHWF)

教育与推广 EDUCATION

国际文化旅游宪章 / 吴哥古迹 / 皖南古村落——西递、宏村
International Cultural Tourism Charter / Angkor / Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui – Xidi and Hongcun

活动预告 FORTHCOMING

第三届历史城镇保护与发展培训班将于2012年4月开班 / 上海中心与中国福利会合作开展青少年遗产推广活动
3rd Training Course on Conservation and Development of Historic Cities and Towns to be Open in April 2012 / Cooperation on Youth Promotion Activities between WHITRAP Shanghai and CWI

联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（以下简称WHITRAP）是联合国教科文组织的二类国际机构，是在发展中国家建立的第一个遗产保护领域的此类机构。它服务于亚太地区《世界遗产公约》缔约国及其他联合国教科文组织成员国，致力于亚太地区世界遗产的保护与发展。

WHITRAP由北京、上海、苏州三个中心构成，其中，上海中心（同济大学承建）主要负责文化遗产保护相关项目，包括城镇、村落保护与可持续发展、建筑/遗址保护与文化景观保护等；北京中心（北京大学承建）主要负责自然遗产保护、考古发掘以及文化景观管理；苏州中心（苏州地方政府承建）主要负责职业技能人才培训和遗产地管理和修复技术为主的活动研究。

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

WHITRAP has three branches: one in Beijing, another in Shanghai, and the third in Suzhou.

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

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

The Suzhou Centre, hosted by Suzhou Municipal Government, provides technical training and research site management methods and restoration techniques.
2011年6月20日上午，第35届世界遗产委员会会议在巴黎教科文总部开幕，总干事科科娃女士出席开幕式并致辞。来自世界遗产委员会51个成员同、180多个国家的代表，联合国教科文组织（ICOMOS、IUCN、ICCROM）及有关国际组织的近500名代表出席了会议。

在为期十天的会议中，委员会将审议遗产保护状况，决定新增及删除的世界遗产和濒危遗产项目，并将讨论一系列与遗产保护相关的议题及公约40周年纪念活动等。大会首先听取并审议了世界遗产中心、咨询机构的工作情况汇报，随后讨论了包括遗产公约与可持续发展、二类中心发展情况、世界遗产旅游项目、遗产监测机制的评估等重要议题。

世界遗产委员会在会议期间共对35处遗产地进行了审议，其中有25处遗产地通过审议，被列入《世界遗产名录》；其中11处文化遗产，3处自然遗产和1处文化遗产及自然遗产。此外，还有2处遗址被列入《世界濒危遗产名录》，1处遗址从该名录中删除。至此，全球世界遗产地达到896处，其中包括自然遗产185处，文化遗址725处，双重遗产28处。中国此次申报了两处遗产地，其中包括杭州西湖文化景观和重庆大宁河大足石刻。其中杭州西湖以“整座城市”形式列入《世界遗产名录》。大足石刻则因中国专家与世界自然遗产联盟在遗产价值方面存在分歧，未在本次会议上讨论。

当地时间6月25日上午九点，出席第35届世界遗产大会的8个二类中心代表及世界遗产中心、ICOMOS项目官员共同参加了在UNESCO总部举行的二类中心工作会议。会议主要听取了各位中心关于未来发展的工作计划，决定将通过网站建设等一系列手段加强二类中心之间的协作。

In the morning of June 20, 2011, the 35th Session of the World Heritage Committee Meeting was opened at UNESCO's headquarters in Paris, France. Ms. BOKOWA, Director-General of UNESCO, was present and made address in the opening ceremony. 21 Committee Members and over 180 State Parties, Advisory Bodies and more than 1000 relevant NGOs representatives participated.

During the 10-day session, the Committee examined the state of the conservation of the properties, determined the new inscriptions on the World Heritage List and the list of World Heritage in Danger. It also discussed a series of themes related to world heritage and 40th anniversary activities of World Heritage Convention, etc. In addition, the Committee evaluated the working report presented by World Heritage Center and Advisory Bodies, and discussed several sub-themes, such as World Heritage Convention and its Sustainable Development, Progress report on the World Heritage related Category 2 Centers, World Heritage Tourism Program, Evaluation of the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism, etc.

The World Heritage Committee has inscribed a total of 25 out of 35 sites on UNESCO's World Heritage List, including three natural properties, 21 cultural and one mixed site. Two properties were added to the World Heritage List in Danger and one was removed from that list. The World Heritage List now numbers 936 properties: 183 natural sites; 725 cultural; and 28 mixed. China applied 2 sites this year. West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou was approved to be inscribed on UNESCO’s World Heritage List. Another proposed candidate site Wuduanchi Scenic Spot was withdrawn from the meeting at the last moment due to the disagreement on its values between experts.

At 9:00 am on the June 25th local time, representatives from the 6 UNESCO Category 2 Centers and officials from WHC and ICCROM attended the working conference for Category 2 Centers in the headquarter of UNESCO. The meeting listened to the reports of development plans of each center, and reached a consensus to strengthen cooperation between each other through website construction.
新增世界遗产名录
New Inscribed Properties on World Heritage List

自然遗产（3个）
- 宁格罗海岸（澳大利亚）
- 小笠原群岛（日本）
- 肯尼亚东非大裂谷的珊瑚系统（肯尼亚）

文化遗产（21个）
- 布里奇沃特及其军事要塞（巴巴多斯）
- 杭州西湖文化景观（中国）
- 咖啡文化景观（哥伦比亚）
- 波斯花园（伊朗）
- 孔索文化景观（埃塞俄比亚）
- 普斯塔瓦内—地中海农牧文化景观（法国）
- 法古斯工厂（德国）
- 意大利的伦巴底——权力之地(公元568-774年)（意大利）
- 平泉---象征佛教圣地的庙宇、园林与考古遗迹（日本）
- 蒙巴萨的耶稣堡（肯尼亚）
- 蒙古阿尔泰山脉的石刻群（蒙古国）
- 理昂大教堂（尼加拉瓜）
- 萨卢姆三角洲（塞内加尔）
- 特拉蒙塔那山地区文化景观（西班牙）
- 麦罗埃岛考古遗址（苏丹）
- 阿尔卑斯山的史前湖岸森林建筑（瑞士、奥地利、法国、德国、意大利、斯洛文尼亚）
- 莱西米耶清真寺及社会性建筑群（土耳其）
- 艾恩文化遗产地：哈菲克、西里、比达-宾特-沙特以及绿洲（阿拉伯联合酋长国）
- 布科维纳与达尔马提亚的城市民居（克罗地亚）
- 胡朝时期的城堡（越南）

自然与文化遗产（1个）
- 瓦迪拉姆保护区（约旦）

自然遗产：
- Ningaloo Coast (Australia)
- Ogasawara Islands (Japan)
- Kenya Lake System in the Great Rift Valley (Kenya)

文化遗产：
- Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison (Barbados)
- West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou (China)
- Coffee Cultural Landscape of Colombia (Colombia)
- The Persian Garden (Iran)
- Konso Cultural Landscape (Ethiopia)
- The Causses and the Cévennes, Mediterranean Agro-pastoral Cultural Landscape (France)
- Fagus Factory in Alfeld (Germany)
- Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.) (Italy)
- Hiraizumi - Temples, Gardens and Archaeological Sites Representing The Buddhist Pure Land (Japan)
- Fort Jesus, Mombasa (Kenya)
- Petroglyphs Complexes of the Mongolian Altai (Mongolia)
- Laon Cathedral (Nicaragua)
- Saloum Delta (Senegal)
- Cultural Landscape of the Serra de Tramuntana (Spain)
- Archaeological Sites of the Island of Meroe (Sudan)
- Prehistoric Pile dwellings around the Alps (Switzerland, Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Slovenia)
- Ancient Villages of Northern Syria (Syrian Arab Republic)
- Selimiye Mosque Complex at Edirne (Turkey)
- Cultural Sites of Al Ain (Hafit, Hilli, Bidaa Bint Saud and Oases Areas) (United Arab Emirates)
- The Residence of Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans (Ukraine)
- Citadel of the Ho Dynasty (Viet Nam)

混合自然与文化遗产：
- Wadi Rum Protected Area (Jordan)

编辑 / 李昕 吕伟
焦点新闻

“城市年轮——文化遗产保护校园宣讲”活动在上海中心举行

4月19日下午，“城市年轮——文化遗产保护校园宣讲”活动仪式在上海中心举行。该活动由同济大学建筑与城市规划设计学院团学联、上海中心主办，旨在通过学生宣传城市文化与文化遗产保护知识，来自同学联的四十余名志愿者将利用课余时间走进建筑物，通过生动有趣的活动和风趣幽默的授课，把保护城市历史文化的精神传递给更年轻一代。5月6日，志愿者进行了第一次宣讲活动。5月27日，团学联的志愿者为時间小学“城市足迹”兴趣小组的同学开展了第一课，在日后的每周五将定期与小学开展类似课程，此举标志着“城市年轮”活动正式开始运行。

2011年中国世界遗产工作会议

在淮江召开

5月5日至6日，由中国教科文全会、住房和城乡建设部及国家文物局主办的“中国世界遗产工作会议”在淮江召开，住房和城乡建设部副部长、中国教科文全会主任韩平，国家文物局局局长单霁翔，住房和城乡建设部城市建设司司长李如生，中国教科文全会副部长赵铁山等领导及全国各省世界遗产地管理机构代表共150余位出席了会议，上海中心副主任周晓龙在研究部主任李海为等应邀出席。会议研究了当前形势下推动我国世界遗产工作发展的新思路，并商讨了《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》颁布40周年纪念活动方案。

迈克尔·特纳教授

在同济介绍城市历史景观保护

5月17日，联合国教科文组织“城市设计与保护研究”教席负责人、来自耶路撒冷比萨列艺术与设计学院的迈克尔·特纳教授在同济大学文远楼进行了一次专业而生动的讲座，主讲“城市历史景观保护——最新国际动态及方法”，将目前世界文化遗产保护的新的思想和新的观念与大家分享了交流。同济大学伍江教授、周婉教授、韩锋教授、卢永毅教授也出席本次讲座并参与了学术交流。

The “Urban Ring—Campus Campaign on Cultural Heritage Protection” held in WHITRAP Shanghai

In the afternoon of April 19, the Initiation Ceremony of “Urban Ring—Campus Campaign on Cultural Heritage Protection” was launched in WHITRAP Shanghai. The event was organized by Student Union of Tongji College of Architecture & Urban Planning (CAUP), cooperated with WHITRAP Shanghai. It aims to promote the knowledge of cultural heritage to teenagers in Yangpu District in Shanghai. More than 40 volunteers got involved in the activity during their leisure hour. By means of vivid lectures and interesting games, they expect to influence the younger generation concerning the spirit of conserving historic heritage. On May 6, volunteers began their first rehearsal of presentation. On May 27, one group started its first lesson for pupils in Tongji Elementary School, which means the officially initiation of the activity. The lecture becomes the regular course in the school afterwards.

2011 National Working Conference on World Heritage Held in Du Jiangyan

Working Conference on World Heritage in China, hosted by Chinese National Commission for UNESCO (NATCOM), Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development (MOHURD) and State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH), was opened in Du Jiangyan city on May 5th to 6th. More than 150 people attended the meeting, including HAO Ping, Vice Minister of Education and Director of NATCOM, SHAN Xijing, Director of SACH, LI Rusheng, Deputy Director-General of Department of Urban Construction, DU Yue, Deputy Secretary-General of NATCOM and representatives from heritage administrations around the country. Prof. ZHOU Jian and Dr. LI Xin from WHITRAP Shanghai were present by invitation. The conference mainly focused on new ideas to develop world heritage in China under the current global situation, and discussed on the commemorative activities on the occasion of the 40th birthday of the World Heritage Convention.

Prof. Michael Turner Introduce Conservation of HUL in Tongji

On May 7, 2011, Prof. Michael Turner, the UNESCO Chair in Urban Design and Conservation Studies from the Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design in Jerusalem, delivered a lecture entitled “Is it possible to manage change? The Historic Urban Landscape Approach”. Prof. Turner shared new thoughts and approaches in the field of cultural heritage conservation. Prof. WU Jiang, Prof. ZHOU Jian, Prof. HAN Feng and Prof. LU Yongyi attended the lecture.
2011年4月12日，由国家文物局主办、大运河联合申遗世界文化遗产办公室承办的2011年大运河保护和申遗工作会议在扬州召开。国家文物局副局长王玉康和中国社科文全委会秘书长方益民，中国文化遗产保护协会副主席郭小刚，国家文物局文保司副司长张群，以及省际区域会商工作领导小组办公室、运河沿省8个省市文物局和35个地方政府均派员参加。国家文物局文保司省长杨胜华主持了会议。

会议总结了2010年以来大运河保护和申遗工作的进展情况，传达了省际区域第三次会议的相关工作报告，部署了2011年大运河保护和申遗的各项工作，需要2011年工作计划按要求提出。具体要求，并公布了大运河申遗文化遗产的预备名单。

会上，省际区域加强保护规划、建设桥梁工程、深化专题研究和实施保护整治、保护要素投入等6个方面原则，全面总结了2010年大运河保护和申遗工作的成果，并从提高意识、高度重视、领导参与、部门协作、立足实际、完善机制、落实规划、加强保护、深化研究、夯实基础、做好宣传、正面引导等方面部署了2011年大运河保护和申遗工作。

大运河保护和申遗是关系国家形象和尊严的重大文化工程，是运河地区实现可持续发展的战略机遇，更是传承、继承运河文化、实现可持续发展和历史使命，需要国家各部门和地方政府的共同努力。立项启动，确保2014年申报目标期全面实现。

附件：大运河联合申遗城市名单

北京、天津、河北、山东、河南、江苏、安徽、浙江、上海

2011年6月29日，国家文物局主办、大运河联合申遗世界文化遗产办公室承办的“2011年大运河保护和申遗工作会议”在扬州召开。会议总结了2010年以来大运河保护和申遗工作的进展情况，传达了2011年工作计划按要求提出。具体要求，并公布了大运河申遗文化遗产的预备名单。

会上，省际区域会商工作领导小组办公室、运河沿省8个省市文物局和35个地方政府均派员参加。国家文物局文保司省长杨胜华主持了会议。

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附件：大运河联合申遗城市名单

北京、天津、河北、山东、河南、江苏、安徽、浙江、上海
保护谋求发展、创新引领未来—第四届古镇保护与发展（周庄）论坛


2011年4月23日，第四届古镇保护与发展（周庄）论坛在周庄举行。本届论坛由上海中心、同济大学、昆山市人民政府主办，住房和城乡建设部城乡规划司、中国城市规划学会历史文化遗产规划学术委员会支持，国家历史文化名城研究中心、江苏省城乡规划研究会协办，周庄古镇政府、昆山市住房和城乡建设局、昆山市文化遗产保护工作中心承办，论坛以“保护谋求发展、创新引领未来”为题，汇聚政府代表、专家学者及商业、经济、社会等角度探讨了中国古镇保护、发展与和谐之道。

保护谋求发展、创新引领未来——嘉宾观点摘要

历史文化名城名村名镇是我国文化遗产的重要组成部分，是不同历史时期和不同社会发展的重要见证，是我国各族人民丰富智慧的结晶和宝贵的精神财富。它既是中华民族先民创造的成就，也是后人承载历史、继往开来的文化源泉，如何保护和利用好这些珍贵的历史资源，是当前各级政府的重要使命。

通过多年努力，我国已构建较为完善的历史文化名城名镇名村保护体系，制定了《历史文化名城名镇名村保护条例》，一系列加强保护的措施和标准也在不断完善中。同时，各级政府和社会各界也不断加大对历史文化名城名镇名村的保护和关注力度，各项保护工作取得了显著成效。

在当前我国推进城镇化建设和建设社会主义新农村时期，我们更应该加大保护这些城市和乡村文化遗产，更需要让更多人了解我国历史文化名城名镇名村的保护状况，相互学习、相互借鉴，以获得有益的保护管理与利用经验，并在技术方法上不断提高我国历史文化名城名镇名村的管理水平。

一傅顺超
住房和城乡建设部历史文化名城名镇名村处处长

The 4th Conservation and Development Forum for Old Towns was held in Zhouzhuang on April 23rd, 2011. Sponsored by Whirlpool Shanghai, Tongji University, and Kunshan Municipal People's Government, this forum was co-hosted by the National Research Center of Historic Cities and Society of Urbanization Studies of Jiangsu Province, under the support of the Department of Rural-urban Planning of Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People's Republic of China (MOHURD) and the Academic Committee of Historic Cities under Urban Planning Society of China, Organized by Zhouzhuang Township Government, Kunshan Housing and Urban-Rural Construction Bureau, Kunshan Culture Development Research Center, the forum with the topic of "Conservation for Development, Innovation for Future", attracted experts and representatives from political, commercial and academic arena to discuss about the way to harmonized conservation and development of old towns in China.

Conservation for Development, Innovation for Future - Viewpoint Summary

Historic cities, towns and villages are important components of China's culture heritages. As a witness to the urban and rural development at different stages, they are crystallizations of the wisdom and the precious spiritual wealth of our country. They served as not only the achievements made by our ancestors, but also culture sources where our future generations could get started with. It is an important mission for governments at all levels to protect and utilize this precious wealth along the history.

After years of efforts, we have built up a complete system for protecting historic cities and towns, and formulated a set of "regulations on the protection of historic cities and towns". Other measures and standards for a better conservation are under way as well. Meanwhile, with more and more attention paid by governments at all levels and all circles in the social, remarkable results have been achieved in various protecting works.

We should redouble our efforts to protect cultural heritages in these cities and towns during the period of pressing ahead urbanization and building a new socialist countryside. We should make the conservation situation of cities and towns in China known to the outside world by learning and sharing experience with each other for a better management level in both technology and approaches.

FU Dianqi
Section Chief of Historic Cities and Towns, MOHURD
2004年，UNESCO推出了“全球创意城市网络”计划，该计划是为我们进一步向世界推出我们的历史文化遗产名城提供了新的机遇。迄今为止，世界遗产共有911项，其中文化遗产104项、自然遗产180项，而我国只有40项，其中文化遗产28项、自然文化遗产2项，被称为对全球文化遗产的“贡献”。这一数字对于中国这一拥有五千多年文明的古国来说根本不多，但即使在世界遗产中又有名额限制，即每年只能申报2项，所以，我们将继续申报世界遗产的同时也应寻求新的契机，如加入“全球创意城市网络”，通过把我们自己的历史文化名城推向世界，也是为我们的文化保护事业做出贡献。

——方越
联合国教科文组织中国全国委员会副秘书处

在应对气候变化的新形势下，古镇面临更大的挑战和机遇，如何实现低碳发展，低碳发展能帮助古镇重新发现自身价值，实现古镇文化复兴与可持续发展。古镇保护工程是传承和发展低碳生活方式，切实推动“吃、住、行、用”四个方面保持低碳。

“吃”，即减少高碳食品的消费者，大幅提高对本地食品的消费。

“住”，即古镇的建筑是低碳的，例如，对商业店铺的能效评估，合理布局和宣传，减少商业用户的低碳化改造。

“行”，即古镇的交通方式是低碳的。古镇内，可以推广步行或骑行，避免超载车辆的交通方式；古镇外，可以建设缓慢系统，如绿色旅游路线和自行车系统，产生低密度的交通。

“人”，即古镇的低碳生活观，以人为本，统筹考虑当地政府、企业、居民等利益相关方的需求。政府应充分发挥引导作用，在低碳发展过程中汇聚各类利益相关方意见，鼓励古镇居民参与古镇规划。这样的参与式规划能激发利益相关方对于建设、发展、振兴古镇的热情，并帮助政府重新“发现价值，寻求发展共识”。

——文军、茅澜
中美气候行动伙伴项目项目主任

古镇保护虽已得到越来越多的重视，但仍有大量的文化遗产面临濒危的危险，而我们对于历史文化名城的判断也未达到共识。此种情况下，第一关键点仍是“抢救”，如那些不抓紧，很难再恢复其历史文化价值的遗产。其中非常重要的一个措施就是建立有效的监督检查机制。

目前，对于大尺度城市空间中的历史文化建筑、村庄和聚落这一类文化遗产的保护，无论是理论认识还是法律建设都不健全。尤其是作为建筑文化遗产的保护，尤其是那些还有现实使用价值的建筑文化遗产，急需学术上和法律上的研究。

所谓发展，指的是“积极地”经济社会发展。面对过度旅游开发对古镇造成的危害，解决这一问题的关键在于制止过度的旅游开发，而是应当想法从社会学、经济学等多方面入手，结合产业兴旺、文化繁荣，以保护为前提，积极探索多元化的产业与经济社会发展模式。

——伍江
同济大学副校长

In 2004, UNESCO launched “The Creative Cities Network” programme, which provided a new opportunity for us to present Chinese historic cities and towns to the world. So far there are a total of 911 world heritage sites among which 104 are cultural heritages, and 80 natural heritages. However, in China there are only 28 cultural heritages, 8 natural heritages and 4 mixture heritages—far from enough for an ancient nation with 5000 years of civilization. Now only 2 items are allowed to be inscribed each year due to the limitation of the number. So we have to grasp new ways like joining “The Creative Cities Network” to make progress and contribution for conserving the cultural heritages in China.

DU Yue
Vice Secretary General of Chinese National Committee for UNESCO

In the new situation of climate change, ancient towns are facing tougher challenges and opportunities as well, namely how to realize the mode of low-carbon development. Low-carbon development will help to unveil the values of old towns once again so as to realize its cultural revival and sustainable development. Conservation of old towns means to develop a lifestyle of low carbon in terms of “Food, Accommodation, Transportation and People”, and make it successive among future generations:

Food: to reduce consumption of high-carbon foods, encourage local food; Accommodation: low-carbon development of architectures in old towns. For example to encourage Low-carbon transformation of commercial units by efficiency evaluation, Star rating and publicity, etc.

Transportation: low-carbon traffic form in old towns. Visiting old towns by walking or boat are low-carbon or zero-carbon transportation; meanwhile building tourist traffic based on a slow-lane system and networks of hybrid electrical bicycle and boat, and promotion of biomass fuel. They are all effective action to ensure a low-carbon mode.

People: “people-oriented” development mode of low carbon. We should give overall consideration to needs of local authorities, enterprises and residents. Governments should play the guiding role by collecting opinions of each stakeholder and encouraging local residents to take part in the planning of their towns. This kind of participatory planning can arouse the interest of all related party to join the construction, development and revival of old towns, and help governments to "discover the value and seek mutual consensus about development".

MOVER RICE
Director of the USA-China Climate Action Partnership project

More attentions have been paid to the conservation of old towns, but many cultural heritages are still in severe danger; meanwhile we haven’t reached a consensus on the judgment and identification of historical and cultural heritages. Therefore, the number one key word is still "rescue", especially those not so eye-catching that can be spotted at first sight. It is very important to establish an effective supervision mechanism.

At present, there are flaws in protection system of historic architectures, villages and communities in the context of mega-urban scale space both theoretically and legally. Those with practical values in particular, are in urgent need of academic and legal solution.

“Development” refers to a “positive” development of economy and society. With the threat to old towns posed by an excessive tourism, the key to the solution is to explore an economic development model of diversified industries with joint efforts made by business and commercial community on the premise of protection.

WU Jiang
Vice President of Tongji University
历史城镇是有人居住生活的动态空间，合理的再利用既是手段也是目标。旅游作为历史城镇开发利用的首要方式，关键是把握开发利用合理可控，通过适当的手段对其予以规范和引导。防止对文化遗产的过度消费，提高文化遗产的品质和内涵，树立旅游品牌，提升旅游体验，完善综合服务，带动城镇服务业的全面发展。

江南水乡古镇作为我国传统城镇建设的典范，其自然、依水成街、水街相依的建造理念，体现了人与自然、人与自然和谐共存、可持续发展的“天人合一”的生态思想观念，这是今天我们应当重新认知的低碳、生态的生活方式发展模式，对中国经济的发展建设具有重要指导意义。

随着社会经济的发展、产业结构调整、生活方式的改变，生活空间的变化是必然的。基础设施要完善，公共服务要改进、古建住宅要宜居，都是历史城镇保护需要解决的基本问题。

保护历史文化名镇是一项代表文明质感和综合水平的高尚事业，保护好历史城镇、历史街区是彰显城市特色和提高城市综合竞争力的重要方面。江南水乡古镇，作为引领我国历史城镇保护发展的典范，应积极参与中央提出的“国家级历史文化名镇”申报工作的重大战略，推动非物质文化遗产与物质建设空间相建构的地域文化空间整体性保护。

——陈达三
国家历史文化名城研究中心主任

“以保护促和谐”体现了当前古城镇发展的基本方针。唯有保护好，才能与自然相融以求的古典意象，才能保证速食到有历史底蕴的现代和谐。

“以保护促和谐”的举措主要有以下几点：由单体保护向整体保护转变；由单个古镇保护向整体系统的生活和谐转变；由单一景点旅游向自然古建的综合服务和谐转变；由以保护带动经济发展的思路，转向探索以保护振兴古镇的新型服务产业模式。

此外，“保护促和谐”要把握一个大趋势：中国古镇保护在人类文明的丰富中具有重要作用；建立全国性协调联动机制，在交流中共享古镇保护的知识和经验，推进中国古镇保护的“顶层设计”。“顶层设计”的关键：不能把古镇保护与发展的责任简简单单地交给基层（能力和资源有限）；不能单方面依赖专家的呼吁和监督（有思路而无权力）；不能简单地自上而下地由国家来批准和指导（从正面引导和支持）。具体措施包括：全面启动全国名城名镇名村保护体系研究；开展专家、专家和基层结合的设计的研究；从国家公共财政层面争取专项资金扩大支持力度。

——翟亚南
上海社科院文化产业研究中心秘书长

Historic cities and towns are dynamic spaces for living. Reasonable revitalization is both means and target. Tourism, as the primary way, should be developed in a reasonable and controlled manner. To standardize and guide the development, we should exert appropriate measures to prevent excessive consumption of local cultural heritage, and instead, to improve the quality of cultural tourism by setting up a tourism brand, promoting travelling experience and improving the comprehensive service system that will benefit all-round development in both urban and rural areas.

As the model of Chinese traditional urban construction, water towns in southern Yangtze River, by its idea of borrowing nature, building streets along water, and land and water fitting into each other, reflected an ecological conception featuring the harmonious coexistence between man and nature, and a sustainable development. It is the exact idea we need to set up for a low-carbon development mode, which will play a significance role in China's urban development in the future. With rapid social and economic development, industrial restructuring, and modification of living styles in cities and towns, it is a natural tendency to see special variations of the living environment. To improve infrastructure and public services and to make old building more livable, are all of those basic problems to be solved in the conservation of historic cities and towns.

Protection of historical and cultural heritages is a noble cause which represents the level of a civilized society. It is also an important part of reflecting characteristics of a city and a way to make it more competitive. Southern water towns, as practical models of conservation and development of historic towns in China, should act on the important cultural strategy of "national cultural ecological reserve" called by central government, and push an integral conservation strategy of regional cultural spaces with a combination of both intangible and tangible cultural heritages.

“Promoting harmony by protection” reflects the basic mode for historic town development. Only through conservation can the classic form of harmonious coexistence between man and nature be kept, the path to revival be found, and the transformation to a modern harmony based on a solid historical and cultural context be realized.

The way of “Promoting harmony by protection” mainly include following actions: to promote a harmonious environment in general through protection of single units in details; to promote harmonious development of life-style by protection of buildings; to promote the formation of a comprehensive eco-friendly service system by developing each single scenic spots; to alter the idea of industrial development according to concepts of protection to explore a new mode of service industrial area featuring a balance between protection and revitalization and natural harmony.

In addition, “Promoting harmony by protection” requires us to grasp the following principles: Chinese historic towns are one of the very important forms of the overall human civilizations; to establish a national coordination mechanism; to share the knowledge and experiences of old town conservation with communication; to promote the "top-level design" of conservation of old towns in China.

The crucial factors of “Top-level design” lie in: the responsibility of the conservation and development should not be solely handed over to the basic level institutes due to their limited ability and resources; It should not simply rely on the appeal and supervision from professionals because of their lack of authorized power; it should not be simply examined and approved by the government in a top-down manner but without positive and correct guidance. To be specific, to exert "top level design" needs to conduct research on a national conservation system of historic cities, towns and villages; to design a system consisting of cooperation between government, specialists and grass-roots participants; to strengthen the support to the special fund from public finance.

——Jian Yuan
Director of National Research Center of Historic Cities

——Zhiying Wu
Secretary General of Shanghai Academy Culture Industry Research Center

Editor / Liu Zhen
在多元平衡中寻求共赢
——上海“思南公馆”的保护与开发历程
In Search of a Win-win Situation on the Basis of a Balanced Interest
The Protection and Utilization of Shanghai Sinan Mansions

思南公馆

思南公馆是上海市历史风貌区之一，位于上海黄浦区思南路。它位于上海历史文化的中心地带，是上海市历史风貌区的重要组成部分，也是上海市历史文化名城保护的重要区域。

思南公馆不仅是一个历史文化遗产的保护和开发项目，也是一个文化融合和创新的平台。它通过保护和利用历史建筑，推动了上海城市文化的传承和发展，为上海的历史文化遗产保护和开发利用提供了重要的经验和借鉴。

Sinan Mansion is an important part of Shanghai Cultural Heritage District. It is also the most concentrated areas of Chinese Garden Houses. The Sinan Mansion Project covers an area of about 5 hectares, the whole neighborhood brought together a variety of residential building types in modern Shanghai, which shows the diversity of modern architectural style, just like a Shanghai Museum of Historic Buildings.

2011年5月31日，题为“在多元平衡中寻求共赢——‘思南公馆’的保护与开发历程”的第十一届亚太遗产保护论坛在上海举行。

论坛由上海大学李想博士主持，政府官员和社会各界代表出席。论坛的主题是“思南公馆”保护与开发历程。

论坛吸引了众多学者和专家参与，他们围绕“思南公馆”保护与开发的主题，进行了深入的讨论和交流。与会代表一致认为，思南公馆的保护与开发，不仅是一个城市文化的传承和创新，也是一个城市形象提升和经济发展的重要途径。

思南公馆位于上海市中心位置，是上海历史文化名城的重要组成部分，也是上海市历史文化名城保护的重要区域。思南公馆的保护与开发，对于上海城市文化的传承和发展，具有重要的意义和价值。
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<th>Quotes from the Forum</th>
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<td>We should coordinate the relationship between the government, experts and the market by giving consideration to what they respectively concerned and discarding what they opposed, but in any discourse they are never absolute.</td>
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<td>——LU Yongfeng</td>
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<td>We should always put quality first instead of profitability, not vice versa.</td>
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<td>——LU Yongfeng</td>
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<td>The success of Xin Tiandi and Sinan Mansions is credited to a good developer, rather the extra input by the government.</td>
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<td>——WANG Lin</td>
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<td>We should first establish a correct direction, or we may just waste our time on a wrong track. This is the lesson we learnt from the case of Lane 1754.</td>
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<td>——WANG Anshi</td>
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<td>Every step we’ve taken—from investigation and value assignment to what to be protected and its reutilization—is based on rational and open consultations, which really commanded tremendous efforts.</td>
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<td>——LU Yongyi</td>
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<td>We have very subtle relations with each other, a mix of trust, vigilance and checks and balance.</td>
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<td>——SHAO Yong</td>
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<td>Through Sinan ease, we get to know that a successful project must go with the close cooperation of the parties. How to seek for a win-win situation on the basis of a balanced interest is a question we should give a deep thought.</td>
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<td>——LI Xin</td>
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Michael Turner is a practicing architect, professor, teaching in the graduate programme of the Haezal Academy of Arts and Design and UNESCO Chairholder in Urban Design and Conservation Studies. Since 1983 he has been in private practice, and leads design teams for projects in Israel in the field of urbanism and conservation.

Serving on many international professional-academic bodies he has chaired the Israel World Heritage Committee for the past decade. With over a decade of professional contribution in UNESCO, including advising on Ilha de Mozambique and the Auschwitz-Birkenau Concentration Camp and the preparation of a cultural inventory in Ethiopia, he has also followed the debate on the importance of culture and conservation since its inception.

His recent research activities include membership of the Heritage Center in Berlin for reviewing these Divided Cities and offering mechanisms that can promote a transition to a sustainable peace; two EU projects, on the management of pre-historic sites in the Mediterranean and a tri-national Partnership for Peacemaking in Israel, Jordan and Palestinian academics, promoting the understanding of shared heritage.

Editor / LI Hong

The main purpose of the AWHF is to assist African States Parties in the preparation and updating of their national inventories; in the preparation and updating of their Tentative Lists; in the preparation of their nomination files for possible inscription on the World Heritage List; and in the assistance in the compilation of integrated management plans for the proper management and conservation of World Heritage properties located in the territory of the relevant African States Parties.

The AWHF, in partnership with World Heritage Centre, the Advisory Bodies, and two African training institutions, the School of African Heritage (EPA) in Benin and the Centre for Heritage Development in Africa (CHDA) in Kenya, organised two training courses in 2008 and 2009, with a special focus on the nomination process and the proper management of World Heritage properties for Francophone, Anglophone and Portuguese-speaking countries. An Arabic language training course is planned for September 2010. Moreover, AWHF organized several workshops for the regional harmonization of Tentative Lists.

The AWHF’s support was extended to other regions, in particular West Africa, through the African World Heritage Programme (AWHIP), which resulted in the identification of eight natural World Heritage properties in West Africa (the first one was held in Sáo Tomé and Príncipe in March 2009, the second in Nigeria in May 2009, and the third in Egypt in March 2010). It also organized a workshop on conservation of natural heritage in conflict and post-conflict countries in Kenya in September 2009. In collaboration with IUCN, AWHF provided financial assistance to the Protected Areas Programme in Central and West Africa (PAPAC) to implement a project aimed at improving the management of eight natural World Heritage properties in West Africa, which resulted in the development of evaluation and management tools for these properties.

Currently, AWHF is supporting 17 projects in 20 countries. Most of these projects are being implemented with countries and regional institutions.

More information on AWHF is available in the UNESCO World Heritage Centre website at www.ahwf.net.

Editor / LI Wei
Domestic and international tourism continues to be among the foremost vehicles for cultural exchange, providing a personal experience, not only of that which has survived from the past, but of the contemporary life and society of others. It is increasingly appreciated as a positive force for natural and cultural conservation. Tourism can capture the economic characteristics of the heritage and harness these for conservation by generating funding, educating the community and influencing policy. It is an essential part of many national and regional economies and can be an important factor in development, when managed successfully. Tourism itself has become an increasingly complex phenomenon, with political, economic, social, cultural, educational, bio-physical, ecological and aesthetic dimensions. The achievement of a beneficial inter-action between the potentially conflicting expectations and aspirations of visitors and host or local communities presents many challenges and opportunities.

In the context, International Cultural Tourism Charter was adopted by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) at its 12th General Assembly (Mexico, October 1999), which replaced the 1976 Cultural Tourism Charter.

Objectives of the Charter

1. To facilitate and encourage those involved with heritage conservation and management to make the significance of that heritage accessible to the host community and visitors.
2. To facilitate and encourage the tourism industry to promote and manage tourism in ways that respect and enhance the heritage and living cultures of host communities.
3. To facilitate and encourage a dialogue between conservation interests and the tourism industry about the importance and fragile nature of heritage places, collections and living cultures, including the need to achieve a sustainable future for them.
4. To encourage those formulating plans and policies to develop detailed, measurable goals and strategies relating to the presentation and interpretation of heritage places and cultural activities, in the context of their protection and conservation.

Principles of the Charter

1. Since domestic and international tourism is among the foremost vehicles for cultural exchange, conservation should provide responsible and well managed opportunities for members of the host community and visitors to experience and understand that community’s heritage and culture at first hand.
2. The relationship between Heritage Places and Tourism is dynamic and may involve conflicting values. It should be managed in a sustainable way for present and future generations.
3. Conservation and Tourism Planning for Heritage Places should ensure that the Visitor Experience will be worthwhile, satisfying and enjoyable.
4. Host communities and indigenous peoples should be involved in planning for conservation and tourism.
5. Tourism and conservation activities should benefit the host community.
6. Tourism promotion programmes should protect and enhance Natural and Cultural Heritage characteristics.

International Cultural Tourism Charter is available on the website: http://www.international.icomos.org/charter/tourism_e.pdf

Editor / ZHOU Lifeng
**Angkor**

**Nomination: Angkor**

**Category: Cultural Landscape**

**Location: Province Siem Reap, Cambodia**

**Date of Inscription: 1992**

**Criteria: (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)**

Angkor is one of the most important archaeological sites in South-East Asia. Stretching over some 400 km², including forested area, Angkor Archaeological Park contains the magnificent remains of different capitals of the Khmer Empire, from the 9th to the 15th century. They include the famous Temple of Angkor Wat and, at Angkor Thom, the Bayon Temple with its countless sculptural decorations.

Combining great technical mastery on an unprecedented scale with extraordinary architectural and artistic innovations, Angkor Wat is the most famous and no doubt the most remarkable of all Cambodia’s ancient temples. Built in the 12th century in the reign of King Surayavarman II, this was the residence of Vishnu, the divine palace in which the King himself was to reside after death. Angkor Wat has always figured on Cambodia’s national flag. The temple symbolizes the soul of the Khmer people, and the lasting grandeur of their past.

Another significant element of the Angkor complex is the irrigation system of the region based on the great reservoirs, which provided the economic infrastructure for the successive Khmer capitals and their rulers.

In 1992, Angkor was inscribed on the World Heritage List as a cultural heritage site on the basis of criteria (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv).

**Criterion (i):** The Angkor complex represents the entire range of Khmer art from the 9th to the 14th centuries, and includes a number of indisputable artistic masterpieces (e.g. Angkor Wat, the Bayon, Banteay Srei).

**Criterion (ii):** The influence of Khmer art, as developed at Angkor was a profound one over much of south-east Asia and played a fundamental role in its distinctive evolution.

**Criterion (iii):** The Khmer Empire of the 9th–14th centuries encompassed much of south-east Asia and played a formative role in the political and cultural development of the region. All that remains of that civilization is its rich heritage of cult structures in brick and stone.

**Criterion (iv):** Khmer architecture evolved largely from that of the Indian sub-continent, from which it soon became clearly distinct as it developed its own special characteristics, some independently evolved and others acquired from neighbouring cultural traditions. The result was a new artistic horizon in oriental art and architecture.

(https://whc.unesco.org/archive/advisory_body_evaluation/668.pdf)

**Remarks from the World Heritage Committee:**

There can be no doubt regarding the eligibility of the Angkor complex of monuments for inclusion on the World Heritage List. It has, indeed, been argued, with justification, that their absence devalues the List. The importance of the Khmer religious architecture in the subsequent development of temple-building techniques and styles is great. It is to be seen all over south-east Asia, notably in Thailand and Laos. The Angkor monuments also graphically illustrate the Khmer Empire at the height of its powers. The complex is also of great importance in social and economic terms. The layouts of the successive capitals bear witness to high level of social order within the Khmer Empire, a factor that is reinforced by the evidence of the elaborate irrigation system.

(https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/668)

Editor/PAN Mengfei Photo/LU Qu
活动预告 FORTHCOMING

2011年马六甲遗产大会

马六甲遗产大会是基于联合国教科文组织世界遗产旅游项目发展而成。大会将邀请专家学者探讨国际间的合作、可持续旅游问题、分享遗产地管理经验等。欲了解更多信息，请访问网站：http://www.malaccaheritage2011.com

时间：2011年12月6-8日
地点：马来西亚亚玛拉技术大学（Universiti Teknologi MARA）

2011年亚太地区古建筑保护与修复技术
高级人才培训班开始招生

2011年10月22日至11月3日，“亚太地区古建筑保护与修复技术高级人才培训”将在苏州召开。课程内容包括：国际遗产保护与修复理念、材料结构与古建筑修复准则和法律法规、石材结构古建筑修缮方案与技术规范、石材结构古建筑保护性保护、石材结构修复等。本次培训对象为亚太地区从事古建筑保护与修复领域的技术人员，培训地点为江苏省苏州市。报名截止日期为2011年7月20日。联系人：吴莉娜，联系电话：+86 (0) 512 67552106

第三期历史文化城保与发展培训班
将于2012年4月开班

2012年4月中旬，第三期“历史文化城保与发展”培训班将在上海开班。课程内容包括：历史文化城保护原理、城保地分析与记录、城保地管理与监测、城保地可持续旅游、城保地保护与城保地规划管理等。培训模式包含理论授课与实地案例考察两部分。培训对象为历史文化城保地负责人、保护管理干部及技术官员等。报名时间为3月15日，人数为15-20人。报名截止日期为2012年3月15日（详情请登录www.whitrap.org查询本次培训班招生公告）。

上海中心与中国福利会合作开展青少年
遗产推广活动

2011年起，UNESCO亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（上海）与中国福利会正式合作，围绕“文化遗产的传承与保护”这一主题，面向青少年开展形式多样的系列活动，旨在激发青少年对文化遗产的关注和保护意识。今年4月，上海中心与中国福利会青少年宫联合启动了“爱我中华－上海青少年儿童历史人文知识大赛”；并于6月起，与知名儿童杂志《少年宝塔》合作推出青少年专栏，科学系统地推广文化遗产相关知识。

Melaka Heritage 2011

The conference is developed from UNESCO's World Heritage Tourism Program. The conference will address issues of international cooperation, sustainable tourism. Experts and professionals will share experiences of managing world heritage sites and making policies. More information is available at http://www.malaccaheritage2011.com

2011 Advanced Course on Conservation and Restoration Techniques of Traditional Architecture for the Asia-Pacific Region

From Oct. 22 to Nov. 3, 2011, Advanced Course on “Conservation and Restoration Techniques of Traditional Architecture for the Asia-Pacific Region” will be held in Suzhou. The course includes: Theories and Concepts of International Cultural Heritage Conservation and Restoration; Restoration Principles and Laws and Regulations of Brick Architecture Heritage; Renovation Solutions and Technical Regulations of Brick Architecture Heritage; Preventive Protection of Brick Architecture Heritage; Case Study of Restoration of Brick Architecture Heritage. The course is designed for the technicians who are engaged in Conservation and Restoration of Traditional Architecture in the region. The total number of participants is no more than 20. The deadline of application is: July 20, 2011. Contact: Ms. Chenyu WU, Tel: +86 (0) 512 67552106

3rd Training Course on Conservation and Development of Historic Cities and Towns to Be Open in April 2012

The 3rd Training course on Conservation and Development of Historic Cities and Towns is to be open in mid April 2012 in Shanghai. The 10-day course mainly covers: conservation principles of historic cities and towns, analysis and documentation of heritage sites, heritage sites management and monitoring, sustainable tourism of heritage sites, cultural heritage conservation and town planning and management, etc. with a combination of theoretical training and case study on field trip. The course opens to technicians working at cultural sites in cities and towns (including world natural and cultural heritage sites) and those in tentative lists and administrative department in historical and cultural cities, towns and villages at all levels. The total number of participants will be 15 to 20. Application deadline: March 15th 2012. (please refer to www.whitrap.org for more information about the training course)

Cooperation on Youth Promotion Activities between WHITRAP Shanghai and CWI

Since 2011, with an aim to spark the interest in the heritage among the youth and enhance their awareness of conserving heritage, WHITRAP Shanghai has conducted collaboration with China Welfare Institute (CWI) to develop a series of promotion activities with the theme of "Inheritance and Conservation of Cultural Heritage". In April, “The Shanghai Children Network Essay Competition: I love you China—stories during my journey” was jointly launched by Shanghai center and CWI, Besides, the two will also cooperate on heritage knowledge columns on two children's magazines of "Activities of Young Pioneers" and "Children Time", to promote knowledge about cultural heritage in a scientific and systematic way.
Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui – Xiidi and Hongcun

**Nomination:** Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui – Xiidi and Hongcun

**Category:** Cultural Landscape

**Location:** Province Anhui, China

**Date of Inscription:** 2000

**Criteria:** (iii)(iv)(v)

**Text:**

First built during the Northern Song Dynasty (960-1127), Xiidi Village boasts a history of over 900 years, as originally a compact community of the families with the surname Hu. The boat-shaped village is surrounded by mountains. Two rivers also run through the village and the streets and lanes are built along them with the main structures with brick outer walls. It now has 124 old residential houses and three ancestral temples of the Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1911) dynasties, as well as the Lingyun Pavilion, the Provincial Governor's Paifou, the Ruiyi Courtyard, the Taoli (Peach and Plum) Garden, the Dongyan (East) Garden, the Xiyuan (West) Garden, the Tai Fu Tai Mansion, the Jingxin (Reverence) Ancestral Temple, the Lufu Hall, the Qian-yun House and the Yingfeng Hall. Every house with its magnificent courtyard and exquisite garden is rare among the ancient folk dwellings of China. The three-bay and five-storey paloo of the Provincial Governor Hu Wenguang, supported on four pillars, was built in 1578 or the sixth year of the reign of Emperor Wanli of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), and symbolizes the prominent status of the Hu Family. In the middle of the village is a hall named “Lufatang Hall.” Dating back to the reign of Emperor Kangxi of the Qing Dynasty (1662-1722), the hall is known for its elegant decoration and scholarly atmosphere.

Hongcun Village, with a history of 800 years, was first built during the Shaoxi reign of the Southern Song Dynasty (1127-1279) and was originally the compact community of the families named Wang. With back against Yangzhuan Mountain Range and Leigang Hill, this old village is at a high altitude, always colorful and flourishing, combined with the perennial mist and clouds as a backdrop. Just like a landscape painting, blending the natural scenery with the humanistic landscapes, the Hongcun Village is praised as “A Village in Chinese Painting.” Its orderly layout is even regarded as a miracle of the historical and architectural heritages in the world today. The village was designed by a fengshui master to resemble an ox: the verdant Leigang Hill as the ‘head’, two huge trees on the hill as the ‘horns’, regularly-arranged residences in the village as the ‘body’, a stream as the intestines’ which wound its way to a crescent pond as the ‘stomach’ and finally flow into South Lake (also man-made), as the “abdomen”, at the southern end of the village. In later times, four bridges were built across the rivers and brooks that surround the village, and that is how the ox acquired its four legs. Water system not only provides villagers with running water for fighting fires, but also helps to maintain a mild temperature in the region. Above all, it gives the village dwellers easy access to clean water that can be used for daily life and work. To quote a Chinese saying, “When washing clothes or drawing water, one does not have to go out of one’s way to find brooks and rivers, for there are clear springs flowing by the door of each household.”

It now preserves more than 140 ancient buildings of the Ming and Qing dynasties (1368-1911), all of which are in a simple and solemn style, such as Chenguang House, Jingshu House, Dongguan House, Sanli House, Xuren House and mansions of South Lake Academy.

**Remarks from the World Heritage Committee:**

The two traditional villages of Xiidi and Hongcun preserve to a remarkable extent the appearance of non-urban settlements of a type that largely disappeared or was transformed in the 19th century. Their street plan, their architecture and decoration, and the integration of houses with comprehensive water systems are unique surviving examples.

**Editor:** YANG Bo  **Photo:** YU Liqing  **Cover:** Hongcun (by Huangshan Photograph Association)