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际研讨会将于

International Conference on “Human Resources Development for

the Transmission of Traditional Skills: National Approaches and Their

Applications to Stone and Brick” Held in Shanghai in December

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 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

evacuation, and management of the sites’ cultural

landscape.

The Suzhou Centre, hosted by Suzhou Municipal

Government, provides technical training and

researches site management methods and

restoration techniques.
On August 25, Mr. NISHIMURA Yasushi, Director of the Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU Nara), accompanied by three other colleagues, had a meeting with Prof. ZHOU Jian, Director of WHITRAP Shanghai and Prof. DAI Shibing, Director of the Laboratory on Conservation Technology of Historic Buildings. During the meeting, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on 2011 “Human Resources Development for the Transmission of Traditional Skills: National Approaches and their Application to Stone and Brick” was signed between WHITRAP Shanghai and ACCU Nara, based on the discussion about arrangements in detail.

Under the cooperation framework between WHITRAP Shanghai and ACCU Nara, the International Conference of 2011 is the second in a series, held once every fiscal year and expected to continue for several years, under the general theme of “Human Resources Development for the Transmission of Traditional Skills”. The first conference aimed at a common understanding of the theme’s current status by presenting different national approaches to the restoration of historic buildings. It also highlighted ways of posting experts on sites to guide and supervise the repair work, examples of different legislations and measures for training conservation experts with traditional skills and for procuring traditional materials, and the actual operations at work sites. We also deepened discussion on how to transmit traditional skills and materials for restoration, while taking a comprehensive view of both tangible and intangible cultural heritages. The subtheme of the first conference was woodworking, and practical aspects of the repair work were discussed in details.

Following up on the first conference, the subtheme of the second will be stone and brick, as seen in structures such as stone monuments, stone walls, building foundations, bridges, retaining walls and brick buildings. Case studies of repair works using traditional techniques and materials will be examined from each country in the Asia-Pacific region, while aiming to share information on the latest scientific technology for use in making judgments at the stage of preliminary investigation, and on methods for assessing the current conditions of the properties.

Besides, WHITRAP Shanghai and ACCU Nara will create a collaborative opportunity for the Japanese National Institutes for Cultural Heritage (NICH) and Tongji University. The two sides plan to sign a MOU. Based on that, the NICH will send experts regularly to get involved in the establishment of the Laboratory on Conservation Technology of Historic Buildings in Tongji University.
**世界遗产中心 Ron VAN OERS 教授访问 WHITRAP Shanghai**

2011年9月27日，世界遗产中心 Ron VAN OERS 教授与同济大学副校长伍江教授、WHITRAP Shanghai 中心主任周俊教授、同济大学建筑与城市规划学院韩锋教授等在中心会议室进行了亲切友好的会谈。Ron VAN OERS 教授是世界遗产中心文化部门负责中国城市景观项目的专家。会上，Ron VAN OERS 教授主要就“如何将 UNESCO 历史城市景观方法运用到中国的历史城市中”做了简要介绍，并表达了希望与同济大学和 WHITRAP Shanghai 一起在中国开展试点项目的愿望。[(编辑/陆伟)]

**Prof. Ron VAN OERS from WHC Visited WHITRAP Shanghai**

On September 27th, 2011, Professor Ron VAN OERS, from UNESCO World Heritage Centre (WHC), Professor WU Jiang, Vice-President of Tongji University, Professor ZHOU Jian, Director of the WHITRAP Shanghai, Professor HAN Feng, from College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University held a cordial and friendly meeting in the conference room of WHITRAP Shanghai. As an expert in Historic Urban Landscape of UNESCO World Heritage Center Culture Sector, Professor Ron VAN OERS made a presentation on ‘Applying UNESCO’s Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) Approach to Historic Cities in China’, and expressed the expectation of launching a pilot project in China with Tongji University and WHITRAP Shanghai during the meeting. [(Editor/ LU Wei)]

**同济大学客座教授颁奖仪式及学术报告会在我中心举行**

9月16日下午，同济大学客座教授颁奖仪式在我中心举行，同济大学副校长伍江为世界遗产中心副研究员林志宏博士和法国巴黎索邦大学 GOURNAY 教授颁发证书。随后两位教授在我中心举行了学术报告会。林志宏博士演讲的题目是《阿富汗巴米扬大佛遭摧毁十周年谈——世界文化遗产文化景观的保护与适度发展》，作为阿富汗巴米扬大佛保护项目负责人，林志宏博士详细讲述了巴米扬大佛自2001年3月9日遭到破坏以来，UNESCO 为保护该遗址所进行的各种努力，包括2003年将该列入世界文化遗产名录和濒危遗产名录等。尽管大佛遭到战争的严重破坏，UNESCO 仍不主张重建该大佛，认为应该从更广泛的文化景观保护的角度进行综合研究和保护。[(编辑/李静)]

**Awarding Ceremony of Guest Professor and Academic Lecture Held in WHITRAP Shanghai**

In the afternoon on September 16, the Awarding Ceremony of Guest Professor of Tongji University was held in WHITRAP Shanghai. Dr. LIN Chih-Hung, UNESCO WHC programme specialist and Prof. Antoine GOURNAY, from Paris-Sorbonne University, were awarded Certificates of Guest Professor by Prof. WU Jiang, Deputy President of Tongji University. Later, two professors made academic lectures respectively. Dr. LIN presented a lecture on ‘10 Years after Destruction of Afghanistan Bamiyan Buddhas: Preservation and Sustainable Development of Cultural Landscape of Bamiyan Valley’. As a project manager of the Conservation Project of Afghanistan Bamiyan Buddhas, Dr. LIN illustrated the efforts that UNESCO had been made to protect the site since March 9, 2001, including the exceptional inscription of the site on the World Heritage List and the World Heritage in Danger in 2003. Although the Buddhas were seriously damaged by war, UNESCO was not in favor of re-building it. It should be protected in an extensive way in the field of Cultural Landscape and conducted comprehensive researches. [(Editor/ LI Xin)]
我中心与中福会合作开展
青少年遗产推广活动

我中心与中福会少年宫精诚合作，在其编辑出版并全国发行的《少先队活动》杂志上开辟了名为《假如墙壁说话》的专栏，旨在面向青少年进行遗产知识推广。专栏自 2011 年 9 月起以每月一期的方式与全国广大中小学生读者见面。每期都将为学生和老师提供一个以了解文化遗产为主题的活动方案，旨在通过具体的活动，鼓励并激发学生们思考如何对待“记忆”以及作为“记忆载体”的建筑遗产，如何认知和对待我们的生活环境；同时，将学生教授与建筑遗产相关的知识，以及认知建筑遗产的方法和技能；并培养学生们团队合作能力及创造力。我中心将在活动中担任指导老师角色，并提供必要的活动教材及场地。
(编著/于立群)

Heritage Promotion to Young Generation Cooperated between WHITRAP Shanghai and China Welfare Institute

WHITRAP Shanghai and China Welfare Institute (CWI) jointly organize Heritage Promotion to Young Generation. To distribute the general idea of heritage to the young, the Special Column on If the Walls can talk..., has been published in the Pioneer Magazine issued by the CWI monthly since September 2011. The target audience of the Column is students in elementary and junior high school. The Column of each edition with a different theme in the field of cultural heritage provides implementation guide. It aims to inspire students to consider how to identify “memory” as a unique connection to building heritage, how to recognize and live in the society. Meanwhile, it also offers knowledge of heritage and the skills of understanding building heritage. Of course, the activities can cultivate students the ability of teamwork collaboration and creation. WHITRAP Shanghai will send specialist to give guidance and provide necessary facilities and venue.
(Editor/ YU Liqing)

Working Conference of C2C Held in UNESCO Headquarter

On June 25, the representatives from the six Category 2 Centers (C2C) present at the 5th Session of the World Heritage Committee Meeting, and officials from WHC and ICCROM, attended the working conference of C2C in the headquarter of UNESCO. Thanks to the achievements after the first C2C conference in Bahrain, the representatives listened to the reports of development plans of each center, and reached a consensus to strengthen cooperation between each other through the creation of a website. In addition, the ICCROM expert Mr Joseph King noted that C2C should play a crucial role in formulating and implementing the regional capacity building strategy in the global context. Dr. Li Xin, Director of the Research Unit of WHITRAP Shanghai, visited the ICCROM Rome, and had a further conversation with Dr. Gamini WIJESURYA, Project Manager of ICCROM Site Unit. Dr. WIJESURYA mentioned, ICCROM will continue to collaborate with WHITRAP Shanghai and discuss to draft another Memorandum of Understanding afterwards. (Editor/ Li Xin)

世界遗产二类中心工作会议在 UNESCO 总部举行

6月25日，出席36 届世界遗产大会的6个二类中心代表及世界遗产中心、ICCROM项目官员共同参加了在UNESCO总部举行的二类中心工作会议。会议首先肯定了各中心自巴林首届二类会议以来的工作成效，随后听取了各中心于未来发展的工作计划，并决定将通过网站建设等系列手段加强二类中心间的协作，WHITRAP Shanghai也与包括北欧世界遗产基金会在内的其他二类中心就未来合作进行了深入探讨。ICCROM遗产部主任 Joseph KING 表示在未来全球能力建设战略中，二类中心在地区层面的能力建设战略制定与实施中扮演关键性角色，WHITRAP Shanghai研究部主任李昕博士后曾专程拜会了位于罗马的ICCROM总部，就此事进行了进一步沟通，ICCROM遗产部副主任 Gamini WIJESURYA 表示将在此过程中对WHITRAP Shanghai给予大力支持，并将拟定一份具体的合作计划书。
(编著/李昕)
申遗成功后西湖坚持“还湖于民”
Giving the Lake Back to the Public

2011年6月24日，在巴黎举行的世界遗产委员会第35届大会上，“中国杭州西湖文化景观”被列入世界文化遗产。7月15日，作为保护监测西湖的专门机构——西湖世界文化遗产监测管理中心挂牌成立，中心将全面、持续和科学的监测手段，及时掌握世界文化遗产以及区域内各类文化景观的变化，实现信息化、精细化、智能化管理，实现世界一流水平的世界文化遗产监测。促进西湖文化遗产保护和地方经济社会的可持续发展，并为我国和全世界申报世界文化景观成功的国家和城市提供了新鲜经验。

西湖申遗成功后，为进一步加强西湖的保护管理，杭州市在2009年颁布实施的《杭州西湖文化景观保护管理办法》基础上修订的《杭州西湖文化景观保护管理条例》。今年9月1日，《杭州西湖文化景观保护管理规定》（草案）获浙江省十一届人大常委会第三十四次会议审议通过，并已提交至全国人大审议，为加强西湖文化景观区域内土地资源保护，禁止出让或者变相出让西湖文化景观区域内土地使用权。针对突出的环境容量问题，《条例》对西湖文化遗产景观区内外环境容量、游览接待规模、船航、机动车辆的种类和总量也作了相应的控制。

杭州市西湖区被列入世界遗产名录为契机和动力，按照世界文化遗产的要求，向世界遗产委员会、全社会作出承诺，自觉遵守世界文化遗产保护公约。坚持还湖于民、坚持保护第一、坚持从事管理，坚持传承文化、坚持生态优先，坚持“还湖于民”目标不变，门票不涨价，博物馆不收费、土地不出让、文物不破坏，公共资源不占有的“六不”承诺；认真履行保护和管理的职责，持续抓好各项工作，真正把西湖这个世界文化遗产保护好、管理好、利用好。

June 24th, the 35th World Heritage Committee held in Paris, France, inscribed “Hangzhou West Lake Cultural Landscape” on the World Heritage List. On July 15th, the Monitoring and Management Center of Hangzhou West Lake World Cultural Heritage, an institution specialized in the protection and monitoring of the West Lake, was established. Through the use of comprehensive, sustainable and scientific management tools, the center will collect data and monitor the conditions of the West Lake Cultural Landscape and other cultural heritages within the area. With a kit of high-tech tools, the center aims to promote the conservation of the West Lake Cultural Landscape and a sustainable development of local economy and society, and facilitate the bidding of world heritage for other countries and cities.

To better the protection and management of West Lake, the Hangzhou Government introduced “the Conservation and Management Regulations on the Hangzhou West Lake Cultural Landscape” based on the “2009 Provisions of the Hangzhou West Lake Cultural Landscape Conservation and Management”. The draft of the regulation was approved by the 34th Meeting of the eleventh Hangzhou Municipal People’s Congress on September 1st this year, and has been submitted to the provincial level for deliberation. The regulation, focusing on protecting the land resources within the region of the cultural landscape, forbs the assignment of the land and defines its use. The regulation also lays down the environmental capacity, the number of tourists and the kinds of ships and vehicles, etc.

Taking the opportunity of West Lake’s successful application, Hangzhou, in accordance with the regulations abided by the world heritage convention, has made its commitment to the WHC and the general public that it will charge the full responsibility of protection and management by insisting on the following principles: giving the lake back to the public, giving priority to protection, following high standards, inheriting the culture, focusing on its eco-environment, etc. Besides, we also promise six “NOTs”, that its role as a public place will not be changed, and there will not be any raise on its admission fees, free charge of museums, no sell of the lands, no vandalism of historical relics, and no misappropriation of the public resources.
贵州省位于中国西南部，聚集了49个少数民族，约1400万人，占全省总人口的38%。该省拥有丰富的文化和自然资源，自2000年以来，该省旅游总收入已经连续六年超过30%，旅游已成为支柱产业。然而，快速的增长也暴露出现有旅游开发战略实施过程中的结构性弱点，并对该省文化遗产保护和可持续发展带来挑战。

鉴于此，世界银行通过“贵州省文化与自然遗产保护和发展项目”（贷款总额6000万美元）向该省提供文化与自然遗产保护、可持续旅游开发和农村经济发展方面的全球性经验。同时，本项目最大特点是通过“社区参与”的模式实现项目目标。即保护与自然遗产、为当地居民增收，该模式涉及专业技能培训和少数民族村落能力建设。本项目立足于贵州市南部，包括黔东南州、黔西南州、安顺市和贵阳市，主要开展以下几项工作：

■ 子项目1：少数民族文化遗址保护（4462万美元）
该项目在黔东南和黔西南州的17个少数民族村落和4个古镇实施。

■ 子项目2：自然遗产和景点保护与开发（2135万美元）
该项目包括6个公园，即：安顺市关岭自然保护区、黔西南州顶效自然保护区、黔南万峰林国家公园和黔东南州杉木河风景区。

■ 子项目3：旅游门户城镇设施（1634万美元）
该项目包括在黔东南州的凯里、雷山和黎平县设立3个游客服务中心；在贵阳设立一个省级文化自然遗产保护开发中心；黔东南州旅游促销和培训。

■ 子项目4：能力建设和项目实施支持（181万美元）
（1）为项目实施和能力培训提供技术援助；
（2）加强项目创办以及旅游行业培训；
（3）修订旅游总体规划，编制建设保障设计导则。

贵州省世界银行贷款实施文化与自然遗产保护和发展项目办公室（以下简称“贵州省项目办”）于2010年12月10日与珠海同济城市规划设计研究院（TIUPDI）、宜兴环境技术工程（上海）有限公司（Easen International）、荷兰Urban Solutions公司（US）组成的

Guizhou Province is located in southwest China and has a total population of about 39.5 million. The province has one of the largest ethnic minority populations in China with 14 million, or 38% of the population, belonging to 49 different ethnic groups. Although underdeveloped, Guizhou is richly endowed with cultural and natural resources. However, this rapid growth has exposed structural weaknesses in the implementation of the current tourism strategy and presented challenges for the conservation and sustainable development of the province’s heritage assets.

The Bank will bring to the project (US$60 million in loan) extensive global experience in natural and cultural heritage protection, sustainable tourism development, and rural economic development. An important feature of the project is the adoption of the community-based development (CBD) approach for the project goals, which are to protect cultural heritage and to generate local income. The CBD approach involves special skills training and capacity building for minority villages. The project focuses on the south of Guizhou Province, including Qiandongnan Prefecture, Qianxinan Prefecture, Anshun City & Guiyang City. Major work is as follows:

■ Component 1: Ethnic Minority Cultural Heritage Protection (US$44.61 million), covering 17 minority villages and 4 historic towns in Qiandongnan and Qianxinan Prefectures.

■ Component 2: Natural Heritage and Scenic Site Protection and Development (US$22.35 million), consisting the carrying out of physical investments to improve infrastructure and tourism facilities in:
(a) Guanling National Geo-Park in Anshun Municipality;
(b) Dingxiao National Geo-Park in Qianxinan Prefecture;
(c) Wanfenglin National Scenic Park in Qianxinan Prefecture; and
(d) Shannu River Scenic Park in Qiandongnan Prefecture.

■ Component 3: Tourism Gateway Town Facilities Development (US$16.34 million), consisting the following:
(a) construction of three tourist information centers in selected counties such as Jianhe, Leishan, Liping, in Qiandongnan Prefecture;
(b) construction of the Guizhou Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection and Development Center in Guiyang;
(c) tourism promotion and training in Qiandongnan Prefecture.

■ Component 4: Capacity Building and Project Implementation
咨询联合体签订了为期 6 年的合同，聘请该咨询联合体为世界银行贷款贵州省文化遗产与自然遗产保护和项目发展项目提供“以社区为基础的可持续旅游、项目管理、质量控制及专题研究”咨询服务，以期实现促进旅游业发展、保护贵州文化遗产与自然遗产，增加当地社区经济收益的目标。此外，联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（上海）（WHITRAP Shanghai）也为本项目提供了专业团队与技术支持。

TJUPDI 与 WHITRAP Shanghai（以下简称“同济项目组”）高度重视本项目，自 2010 年 12 月 10 日签署合同以来，深入贵州当地，在项目组织管理、实地调研、项目流程梳理、技术审查、社区参与、培训等方面开展了大量工作，具体包括：

**项目组织与管理**
2011 年 1 月，同济项目组 FTP 启用，对项目的各类资料进行了整理存档与更新；2011 年 3 月，同济项目组项目研究室启用；2011 年 3 月，同济项目组项目网站（www.tjupdi.com/Guizhou）启用，网站的建立大大方便了与省、州（市）、县项目办、村委会以及咨询服务联合体内部的文件往来和信息交流。

**实地调研考察**
同济项目组对黔东南州的丹寨县石桥村、凯里市黄平村、南瑶村、水寨村、独山思江镇和剑河县巫山打村、崇英村、凯东南湖农场、义和镇石板坝村各项目点进行了实地考察，与地方政府、各级部门和村民进行了深入交流。通过考察，项目组详细了解了项目进展情况及有关问题，在收集各方意见和建议的基础上，就如何尽快推动项目进展提出可行性建议。

**项目流程梳理**
同济项目组依据各项目点考察情况，详细制定了一套简明易懂、便于操作的“社区自愿工程实施指南”。

**技术文件审查**
截止 2011 年 9 月，同济项目组已完成 10 个项目的文本审查，包括村镇规划、村镇基础设施建设方案、详细设计图纸等。

**培训工作开展**
同济项目组多次就遗产概论、村寨遗产类型及保护、培训及工作人员培训等方面，对省、州（市）、县项目办、社区协助员等开展培训，并在深入基层工作时，结合实际情况，对协助员与村寨项目组进行现场培训，取得良好效果。

Support (US$1.81 million), consisting the following:
(a) strengthening of institutional capacity and capability;
(b) strengthening of capacity and capability in the tourism sector;
(c) reviewing and updating of the Guizhou Tourism Development Master Plan to align its strategies to current circumstances.

Guizhou Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection and Development Project Management Office (PMO) signed a 6-year contract with the consulting union composed of TJUPDI, Easen International and Urban Solution, that the union will provide advisory service on the topic of ‘the sustainable tourism based on community, project management, quality control and research’ in the project, in order to encourage the development in tourism, to protect the cultural and natural heritage and increase the local income. On the other hand, WHITRAP Shanghai will also offer technology assistant and professional team.

TJUPDI and WHITRAP Shanghai (TJ Team), have laid great emphasis on the project. Since the contract was signed on Dec 10, 2010, the TJ Team has been to the local site and carried out the working in aspects of project management, field study, process organization, technology review, community participation and general trainings, which are as follows.

**Project Management**
In Jan, 2011, the FTP site of the TJ team was started using, for documentation and updating on time In Mar, 2011, Tongji Research Office for the Project was established, and the website, www.tjupdi.com/Guizhou, came into service, which facilitate the communications between the union and the administration departments in Guizhou Province.

**Field Study**
Field studies were launched by the TJ Team in the following villages in Qiandongnong Prefecture and points in Qianxian Prefecture, and the team acknowledged the related issues in the progress of the project, collected the advice and opinion, and raised the feasible advice to promote the project after discussion in depth with local officials and residents.

- **villages**
  - Danzai County: Shiqiao village
  - Kaili City: Jiaqiao village, Nanhu village, Huaisheng village
  - Taijiang County: Shidong town
  - Jianhe County: Wubao village, Zhanliu village

- **cities**
  - Anshun, Xingyi, Zhenfeng, etc.

**Process Organization**
According to the result of the investigation in the field study and based on the Community Handbook, the TJ team clarified and simplified the process by the ‘Guidance to the Practical Implementation in the Community’.

**Revision on the Technological Documents**
Up till Sep, 2011, TJ Team had completed the revision work on the 10 project points, including the town and village planning, proposal of the infrastructure, and the detail drawings of restoration project.

**Training**
A series of trainings were developed on the topic of the general conception of heritage, the catalog and protection of the village heritage and the community work, with the target audience of officials in PMO, Prefectural Office and community coordinators. The training resulted in a good effect when it was launched together with the field study based on real conditions.
The planning and development of historical and cultural cities should pay due respect to the city's history and current status, protect its structure and texture and balance the relationship between conservation and utilization and that between inheritance and development.

What's more important is that it should intensify the protection of the city's history and culture. How to effectively highlight the city's rich cultural heritage while realizing overall protection has now become the greatest challenge in the conservation of historical cities.

Conservation of historical cities is not to simply copy or restore cultural relics; it should also pay attention to intangible cultural heritage such as oral heritage, performing arts, social customs, etiquette, festivals and traditional handicraft.

Here, we can take the protection and moderate renewal of a traditional block in Paris as an example to reflect upon urban harmony and the continuous development of historical cities.
only path that leads to the city east. As a must path for the French kings in Middle Ages to shuttle between Paris and Château de Vincennes, this block has a unique meaning in the city texture. Meanwhile, it is near the river Seine, which gives it the convenience to transport timbers by water; naturally this area became a manufacturing and supplying hub for fine wooden furniture made for the royal families. Later it became the handicraft center in the city of Paris. Around the time of French Revolution, it was once the camp for protests organized by middle and lower-class workers against the rulers. In the early 1900s, the new and old buildings in Faubourg Saint-Antoine formed a sharp contrast and the newly-widened roads led to the disappearance of the former square vision. How the city of Paris has sorted its complicated urban texture and rebuilt its cultural identity is a successful case worth to study.

**Thoughts on historical buildings and urban development**

Stressing the overall image of the urban development and keeping the city’s cultural and natural identity have been the targets and methods of urban renewal. However, we have to be cautious not to impose upon the new buildings a traditional look that does not fit in with the urban texture. Instead of dotting the new buildings with traditional elements, we need to pay attention to the conservation and renewal of many buildings and space that are considered to have an urban value or historical and cultural meanings, especially those that are used to construct the “urban texture”.

The aforementioned buildings and space include ordinary small buildings, small groups of premises (small communities and towns), space for public activities and transitional space for mixed uses. While keeping the urban texture intact, we can extend the existing roads and the structure of public space, redesign the street corridor structure, redesign the proportion of road width to the building height and set up new buildings and space in ordinary old towns or on their margins to facilitate urban and economic development and meet modern needs. Other than the need for urban development, in-depth research on social and human revolution should also be conducted to make the land planning fit into the urban texture and structure. When making new urban development policies, we should emphasize the harmony of new and old elements and the protection of historical relics and urban images. Land planning, urban planning and master plans for urban renewal should also reflect this concept.

**Protection and moderate renewal of Faubourg Saint-Antoine, Paris – a case study**

With the advancement of protection of relics and antiques, people started to realize that other than magnificent castles and mansions, other forms of historical remains were also part of the collective memory. Factories, urban scenery, villages, farmhouses and public space, any space that has special historical and cultural textures is all possible cultural relics worth protecting. It is because of this that Faubourg Saint-Antoine was paid special attention to.

The Faubourg Saint-Antoine block, was neither a special single building nor a special protected area near the historical relics. The objects the city of Paris intended to protect were its spatial layout - the long and narrow courtyards and paths, the towering chimneys, the 18th century streets and floors, and the exquisite wooden furniture.

**A proposal to protect Faubourg Saint-Antoine**
随着涟漪与古物保护制度的推进，人们逐渐意识到，除了富丽堂皇的城堡、大宅院外，其他形式的遗迹也是集体记忆的一部分。工厂厂房、都市景观、乡村农舍、公共活动空间，凡是留有历史、人文特殊纹理的空间，都是值得保存的文化遗产。巴黎圣安东尼街区（Faubourg Saint-Antoine）正是因此而受到特别关注。

巴黎圣安东尼街区，并非特殊单体建筑，也不是古典建筑群，它本身就是一条特色的商业街区——窄长的中庭与过道、耸立的烟囱、十八世纪的街道与楼房、精致的木造家具，构成了整个圣安东尼街区的独特性。

■ 保护圣安东尼传统街区提案

20世纪90年代初，这一带旧新建筑的冲突越来越尖锐，网状的马路，使原有的都市尺度消失殆尽。富丽堂皇的公共中庭与过道，也在房地产开发追求最大获利的逻辑下，逐渐消失，成为破败的、破碎的暗礁。

在热心人士、专家和研究者们的呼吁下，于1994年1月，巴黎市议会通过保护传统街区提案，划定现状调查范围，同意针对该特定区，局部修改土地使用条例。

该方案主要有三个目标：
一、寻求新建筑与旧街区的协调。
二、延续本地社区、商合院的特色。
三、将部分街道合院-后院与单栋建筑物等有历史及人文意义的元素，登录行列保护，以保护传统街区与都市发展两全其美。

■ 圣安东尼传统街区保护措施

圣安东尼传统街区的保存计划，主要通过以下四项措施加以实施：
一、修订圣安东尼传统街区之土地使用条例——主要在于研究一套专为圣安东尼传统街区制定的特别法规，以求达到保护都市景观与维持商业价值的目标。
二、制定公共空间法规——规定公共空间改善工程，必须遵循这一准则来进行策划与施工，以期新建与重建的商店街、人行道、广场等公共空间与传统街区的保存同时进行。
三、由市政府与巴黎工商促进基金会，共同研究如何保存发展传统街区之手工业与商业活动的具体办法。
四、通过奖励性的旧屋翻新计划，改善老旧住宅的居住品质。

从圣安东尼传统街区保护的个案了解，巴黎市政府一方面积极推动传统市区保护与都市的适度更新，另一方面规划新兴文化产业与住宅区，动员政府与民间、学术界、建筑界等各方资源，共同描绘巴黎市民未来理想生活环境。虽然以往传统产业集中的美好岁月一去不复返，但这个历史公共空间，已再度成为传统市区更新与都市适度更新的契机。

In the early 1990s, the new and old buildings in Faubourg Saint-Antoine formed a sharp contrast, resulting in the disappearance of former urban scale. The original and unique public courtyards and passages gradually became segmented and broken, causing a loss of space and the pursuit of maximum profit. Under the advocacy of enthusiasts, professional teams, and the city's representatives, the parliament of Paris city passed the proposal for the protection of traditional neighborhood in Jan. 1994. After zoning the scope, it agreed to partially modify land-use regulations special for this area.

The proposal has three goals:
1. To achieve balance between new buildings and old neighborhoods.
2. To pass on the tradition of a mixed block for both residential and commercial purposes.
3. To keep a record of the historical and cultural elements of the streets, courtyards, backyards and single buildings for protection purpose as well as urban development needs.

Protection measures of Faubourg Saint-Antoine

The conservation of Faubourg Saint-Antoine was carried out following the 4 measures below:
1. Modification of the land-use regulations in the block - study and draft a set of laws and regulations special for Faubourg Saint-Antoine to protect urban scenery and strike a balance between residential and commercial part.
2. Compilation of public space guidelines - any public space improvement projects within the scope of this block should follow the guidelines in planning and construction to make sure that the new or restored streets, pedestrians and small squares exist in harmony with the protected traditional neighborhood.
3. Joint development of specific measures to conserve and develop the handicraft industry and commercial activities in the traditional block by the city of Paris and the city's Industry and Commerce Protection & Promotion Foundation.
4. Improvement of the quality of living in old residences through incentive renewal policies.

Through this case, we understand that the city of Paris actively pushed forward the conservation of traditional neighborhoods and moderate urban renewal; meanwhile, it also took into consideration the development of new cultural and recreational industries as well as residential need. It mobilized resources from all directions - the government, the mass, academic circle and the construction industry to create an ideal living environment for its citizens. Although the time when the courtyard was the hub for traditional industries will never be revived, this public space now offers an opportunity for the protection of traditional block and moderate urban renewal.
Mounir Bouchenaki was elected Director-General of ICCROM (International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property) in November 2004. His appointment at ICCROM follows a long career at UNESCO, where he was most recently Assistant Director-General for Culture. Previously, M. Bouchenaki had been Director of Antiquities, Museums and Historic Monuments in the Algerian Ministry of Culture and Information. M. Bouchenaki holds a Ph.D. in archaeology and ancient history from the Arts Faculty of Aix-en-Provence (France). He has been awarded the titles of Chevalier des Arts et des Lettres and Officier des Arts et des Lettres by the French Ministry of Culture, and in 2001 was raised to the rank of Commander of the Order of the Star of Italian Solidarity by the President of the Italian Republic. In April 2006 he has been nominated by the President of the Republic of France as Chevalier de la Légion d’Honneur.

Editor: LI Hong

The Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage (ARC-WH) in Bahrain was established as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO by the General Conference of UNESCO at its 35th session in 2009. ARC-WH aims principally at being a relay for the action of the World Heritage Centre and its partners in the region by federating regional energies for the conservation, promotion and presentation of the region’s cultural and natural heritage, along three major lines: information, assistance, and financial and logistic support. The purpose of these actions is to increase balanced representation of Arab States properties on the World Heritage List, promote better protection and management of such World Heritage properties, mobilize regional and international financial support for these purposes, and raise awareness of World Heritage in the region.

ARC-WH is designing and developing an Arabic language website, with the aim to ensure translation, publication and dissemination of relevant documents, and the promotion of the establishment of new conservation programmes in all the Arab region states.

Editor: LI Wei
为了促进对人类非物质文化遗产的关注和保护，联合国教科文组织在2003年10月17日第32届大会上通过了《保护非物质文化遗产公约》。

早在1989年的《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》、2001年的《教科文组织世界文化遗产名录》和2002年《保护非物质文化遗产公约》三次部长级圆桌会议通过的《巴西利亚宣言》中就已十分强调非物质文化遗产的重要性，认为它是人类文化遗产和艺术等人类创造力的体现，同时也是可持续发展的保障之一。此公约的诞生标志着非物质文化遗产与物质文化遗产和自然遗产之间的内在关联性在人类文化领域内被普遍认同，非物质文化遗产所面临的传承危机和在保护方面所面临的严重威胁开始被广泛关注。

《保护非物质文化遗产公约》共有六十七条，分别对非物质文化遗产的定义、国际层面如何对非物质文化遗产的保护进行指导管理、如何缔约国对非物质文化遗产如何进行保护、管理及推广，如何在其领域进行国际合作、设立非物质文化遗产基金等进行了说明和限定。

其中对非物质文化遗产的定义为：非物质文化遗产指的是被社区、群体、有时是个体，视为其文化一部分的各种社会实践、观念表述、传统形式、知识、技能以及相关的工具、物品、手工艺品和文化场所。这种非物质文化遗产世代相传，在同社区和群体的生活以及与自然和历史的互动中，被不断地再创造，为这些社区和群体提供认同感和归属感，从而增强对文化多样性和人类创造力的尊重。

为了使此定义更具体化，公约详细列出了非物质文化遗产的表现形式。非物质文化遗产的表现形式，包括作为非物质文化遗产表现的民间节日、表演艺术；社会实践，仪式，节庆活动；有关自然界和宇宙的知识和实践；传统习俗等。同时，公约还特别指出了非物质文化遗产的保护是指在确保非物质文化遗产生命力的条件下，对这种遗产各个方面采取的，包括研究、保存、保护、宣传、展示和传承，特别是通过正规和非正规教育和振兴。

在非物质文化遗产前的保护和维护方面，日本是在1955年，是第一个立法保护非物质文化遗产的国家。其立法早在1951年的《保护非物质文化遗产公约》的诞生。中国政府于2011年2月25日在第十一届全国人民代表大会常务委员会上通过了《中华人民共和国非物质文化遗产法》，该法自2011年6月1日起施行。
**Nomination: Lumbini, the Birthplace of the Lord Buddha**
**Category: Cultural Heritage**
**Location: Western Terai, Nepal**
**Date of Inscription: 1997**
**Criteria: (iii)(vi)**

Siddhartha Gautama, the Lord Buddha, was born in 623 B.C in the famous gardens of Lumbini, which soon became a place of pilgrimage. Among the pilgrims was the Indian emperor Ashoka, who erected one of his commemorative pillars there. The inscription on the Lumbini pillar identifies this as the birthplace of the Lord Buddha. The site is now being developed as a Buddhist pilgrimage centre, where the archaeological remains associated with the birth of the Lord Buddha form a central feature.

Lumbini and its surrounding area is endowed with a rich natural setting of domesticable fauna and favourable agricultural environ. Historically, the region is an exquisite treasure-trove of ancient ruins and antiquities, dating back to the pre-Christian era. The site, described as a beautiful garden in the Buddha’s time, still retains its legendary charm and beauty.

Lumbini was a site of pilgrimage until the 16th century AD. Its early history is well documented in the accounts of Chinese travellers, notably Fa Hsien (4th century AD) and Hsuan Tsang (7th century AD), who described the temples, stupas, and other establishments that they visited there. In the early 14th century King Rup Malla recorded his pilgrimage in the form of an additional inscription on the Ashoka pillar. The reasons for its ceasing to attract Buddhist pilgrims after the 15th century remain obscure. The only local cult centred on worship of a 3rd-4th century image of Mayadevi as a Hindu mother goddess. The Buddhist temples fell into disrepair and eventually into ruins, not to be rediscovered until they were identified in 1896 by Dr A. Führer and Khadga Samsher, then Governor of Palpa, who discovered the Ashoka pillar.

In 1997, Lumbini was inscribed on the World Heritage List as a cultural heritage site on the basis of criteria (iii) and (vi).
The Activity of “Youth Hundreds Miles Hiking: Cheer for World Heritage Application of the Great Canal” Held in Yangzhou in October

To inherit the Canal Civilization, enhance its culture and protect the environment, the activity of “Youth Hundreds Miles Hiking: Cheer for World Heritage Application” will be held in Yangzhou on October 29th to 30th, organized by the Chinese Communist Party of Yangzhou, Yangzhou Municipal Government, Jiangsu Provincial Communist Youth League, WHITRAP Shanghai and the International Hiking Federation; co-organized by Yangzhou Youth League, World Heritage Application Office, Yangzhou Radio & Television Station.

Participants:
About 2000 young people from well-known cities around the Great Canal, mainly including the outdoor sports enthusiasts and hiking lovers. Age Range: 18 - 40 years old.

Itinerary:
Day 1: Beijing and Hangzhou Star (departure place), place of the opening ceremony --- Downtown of Jiangdu City --- Shaobo Village (Shaobo Ancient Embank, Shaobo Old Locks, Shaobo Terminal, Shaobo Tractor) --- Shaobo Junior High School (Camping in the School’s area). The place where the bonfire will be set.
Day 2: Shaobo Junior High School (to the East) --- Yuchengyi in Gaoyou City --- Wenyoutai in Gaoyou City (Final Stop).
Total itinerary of 55km.
(Editors: LIU Zhen)

2011 UNESCO Creative Cities Network Conference Held in Seoul

From 16 to 18 Nov. 2011, UNESCO Creative Cities Network Conference will be held in Seoul, Republic of Korea. The conference will focus on sustainable development and a Mayor’s roundtable meeting will be held to promote the cooperation between the 29 member cities of the network. (Editor: LI Xin)

International Conference on “Human Resources Development for the Transmission of Traditional Skills: National Approaches and Their Applications to Stone and Brick” Held in Shanghai in December

On December 6-8, 2011, “Human Resources Development for the Transmission of Traditional Skills” will be held in WHITRAP Shanghai, focused on the stone and brick, as seen in structures such as stone monuments, stone walls, building foundations, bridges, retaining walls and brick buildings. Case studies of repair works using traditional techniques and materials will be examined from each country in the Asia-Pacific region, while aiming to share information on the latest scientific technology for use in making judgments at the stage of preliminary investigation, and on methods for assessing the current conditions of the properties. (Editor: LI Hong)
拉萨布达拉宫历史建筑群

名称：拉萨布达拉宫历史建筑群
遗产类别：文化遗产
所在地：西藏自治区拉萨市
遴选标准：(i)(iv)(vi)

Nomination: Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa
Category: Cultural Heritage
Date of Incription: 1994
Extension: 2000, 2001
Criteria: (i)(iv)(vi)

Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace in Lhasa includes Potala Palace and the complex around. It was inscribed on the World Heritage List as a cultural heritage site in 1994 and had been extend in 2000 and 2001.

The Potala is located on Red Mountain, 3,700 m above sea level, in the centre of the Lhasa valley. It covers an area of over 130,000 m² and stands more than 110 m high. “Potala” means the “Holly land of Buddhism”. Construction of the Potala Palace began at the time of Songtsen of the Tubet (Tibet) dynasty in the 7th century AD. In the name of his marriages to Princess Trimsun (Bhrrikuti) of the Nepalese Royal House and Princess Wen of the Chinese Tang Dynasty. The palace was rebuilt in the mid 17th century by the 5th Dalai Lama. It reached its present size and form in the years that followed, as a result of repeated renovation and expansion.

Building of the Jokhang Temple Monastery began in the 7th century CE, during the Tang dynasty in China. It comprises essentially an entrance porch, a courtyard and a Buddhist hall, surrounded by accommodation for monks and storehouses on all four sides. The temple’s architectural style is a mixture of Indian vihara design, Chinese Tang Dynasty design, and Nepalese design. Furthermore the stela in front of the Temple Monastery witnesses the history of friendly relationship between Han People and Tibetan People.

Norbulingka, literally meaning “The Jewelled Park”, is situated in the west side of Lhasa, a short distance to the southwest of Potala Palace. It was built in the 18th century and served both as administrative centre and religious centre. As Dalai Lama’s former summer palace it’s a unique representation of Tibetan palace architecture.

Remarks from the World Heritage committee:
The beauty and originality of the architecture of the sites, their rich ornamentation and harmonious integration in a striking landscape, add to their historic and religious interest. The Jokhang Temple Monastery is an exceptional Buddhist religious complex. Norbulingka, the Dalai Lama’s former summer palace, constructed in the 18th century, is a masterpiece of Tibetan art.