

# WHITRAP

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December 2011

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World Heritage Training and Research Institute for the Asia and the Pacific Region (Shanghai)

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主 办 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)  
Published by WHITRAP Shanghai

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英文编辑 李泓 裴洁婷 / English Editor: LI Hong PEI Jieting  
美术编辑 汤为 / Art Editor: TANG Wei  
实体发行 刘真 瞿莺 / Hard-Copy Publishing: LIU Zhen QU Ying  
网络发行 瞿莺 / Online Publishing: QU Ying

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）

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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（同济大学承办）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/  
建筑群/建筑遗址保护以及文化景观保护等；北京中心  
（北京大学承办）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（苏州市政府承办）主要负  
责职业技术人才培训和以遗产地管理和修复技术为主的  
研究活动。

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  
excavation, 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.

# 焦点新闻 In Focus

编辑 / 邓潇潇 Editor / DENG Xiaoxiao

## 第十二期亚太遗产保护论坛在上海中心召开

10月27日,第十二期亚太遗产保护论坛“从‘矛盾’走向共生——探寻遗产保护与旅游发展的和谐之道”在我中心举行。专家学者与遗产地管理实践者就遗产保护与发展中遇到的各类问题进行深入探讨,并与现场观众热烈互动。

## “为申遗加油——2011中国大运河国际青年百里毅行”活动在扬州举行

10月29-30日,由我中心与中共扬州市委、扬州市人民政府、共青团江苏省委等单位合作举行了“为申遗加油——2011中国大运河国际青年百里毅行”大型主题活动,旨在通过广泛的民间参与促进遗产保护理念的传播。

## “社会和谐视角下的水乡古镇保护与发展”学术研讨会在我中心召开

11月4日,由亚洲开发银行、城市知识中心共同主办的“社会和谐视角下的水乡古镇保护与发展”学术研讨会在我中心举行,议题包括:历史名镇保护和发展融资、为经济快速发展的小城镇提供经济适用房、推进小城镇的低碳城市生活等。

## 2011年 UNESCO 创意城市网络年会在韩国首尔举行

11月16-18日,2011年 UNESCO 创意城市网络年会在韩国首尔举行。会议聚焦可持续发展,我中心研究部主任李昕博士应邀代表中心出席。

## “城市更新中的城市文化:东亚的经验”论坛在我中心举行

11月24-25日,“城市更新中的城市文化:东亚的经验”论坛在我中心举行。论坛由同济大学、复旦大学、日本立教大学、韩国首尔市立大学、我中心及上海华夏文化创意研究中心共同主办,旨在推进东亚城市文化比较研究。

## The 12th Asian-Pacific Heritage Conservation Forum Held in WHITRAP Shanghai

On Oct. 27<sup>th</sup>, the 12th Asian-Pacific Heritage Conservation Forum was held in WHITRAP Shanghai, which themed in “From Contradiction to Intergrowth: Seeking Harmonious Path to Preserve Heritage and Promote Tourism”. Several experts and practicing managers of heritage sites discussed the issues upon various problems in heritage conservation and development, meanwhile a warm interactive was held between guests and the audiences.



## The Activity of "Youth Hundreds Miles Hiking: Cheer for World Heritage Application of The Great Canal " Held in Yangzhou

From Oct.29<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup>, the Activity of "Youth Hundreds Miles Hiking: Cheer for World Heritage Application of the Great Canal", which aimed at promoting the spread of the heritage conservation conception, was held in Yangzhou, jointly organized by the Yangzhou Municipal Government, Jiangsu Provincial Communist Youth League, the Grand Canal Application Office and the UNESCO WHITRAP Shanghai, sponsored by the Municipal Party Committee.

## “Conservation and Development of Ancient Water Towns from The Angel of Social Harmony” Academic Seminar Held at WHITRAP Shanghai

On Nov.4<sup>th</sup>, “Conservation and Development of Ancient Water Towns from The Angel of Social Harmony” Academic Seminar was held at WHITRAP Shanghai. This seminar was jointly hosted by Asian Development Bank and China Urban Knowledge Hub, including topics “Conservation and development financing of historic famous towns”, “Offering economically affordable housing for small towns under rapid development”, “Promoting Low-carbon urban life in small towns”, etc.

## 2011 UNESCO Creative Cities Networks Annual Meeting Held in Seoul , Korea

From Nov.16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup>, the 2011 UNESCO Creative Cities Networks Annual Meeting was held in Seoul, Korea. This meeting was concentrated on sustainable development. Director of research ministry of WHITRAP Shanghai, Dr.LI Xin attended the training on invitation.

## “Urban Culture in the Process of Urban Regeneration: Learning from East Asian Experiences” Forum Held at Tongji University

From Nov.24<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup>, “Urban Culture in The Process of Urban Regeneration: Learning from East Asian Experiences” Forum was held in WHITRAP Shanghai. This forum, which was jointly hosted by Tongji University, Fudan University, Rikkyo University (Japan), University of Seoul (Korea), WHITRAP Shanghai and Shanghai Research Centre of Chinese Culture and Creation, aimed at promoting the comparative study of urban culture in East Asia.



## 第 17 届国际古迹遗址理事会大会在法国巴黎举行

11 月 27 日至 12 月 3 日，第 17 届国际古迹遗址理事会大会在法国巴黎召开。我中心顾问专家韩锋教授在会上做了以“空间并不是空无一物”为题的发言，中心培训部主任于立晴女士也应邀出席会议。此外，我中心还向大会推荐了 4 名青年书记员，她们在由多国人员组成的书记员团队中出色地完成了工作。

## UNESCO 国际自然与文化遗产空间技术中心主任洪天华访问我中心



12 月 2 日，我中心主任周俭教授会见了 UNESCO 国际自然与文化遗产空间技术中心主任洪天华先生，双方就二类中心的合作发展问题进行了深入交流，决定建立互访机制并进一步加强在文化遗产空间技术研究方面的合作。

## 2011 年“传统技艺传承人才培养——各国砖石建筑技艺分享及应用”国际会议在沪举行



12 月 6-8 日，“传统技术传承人才培养——各国砖石建筑及砖石材料技艺分享及应用”国际会议在沪举行。来自亚太地区国家近 30 名专业人士围绕“砖石文化遗产的本质”、“砖石建筑与砖石材料传统技艺的威胁”、“保护、修复和修缮的原则”及“传承和培养砖石建筑传统技艺人才的建议”等议题进行了讨论，并考察了上海特色砖石建筑。

## 《共建遗产地未来：制定可持续性管理方案》国际培训班在法国举行



12 月 4-14 日，《共建遗产地未来：制定可持续性管理方案》国际培训班在法国举行。该培训由法国大景观网络承办，UNESCO 世界遗产中心、法国外交部、法国勃艮第大区协办，旨在促进专业人士的经验交流。我中心培训部主任于立晴女士参与培训，并与主办方探讨了未来合作方向。

## 第十三期亚太遗产保护论坛在我中心举行



12 月 14 日，第十三期亚太遗产保护论坛在我中心举行。论坛以“走向更加开放与公平的社会博弈——田子坊带给我们的深层思考”为题，邀请多名专家学者、管理人员、居民及商户代表就田子坊的社会博弈问题、可持续发展道路及启示进行探讨，会上观众与嘉宾间进行了热烈互动。

## 17th ICOMOS General Conference Held in Paris

From Nov.27<sup>th</sup> to Dec. 3<sup>rd</sup>, the 17th ICOMOS General Conference was successfully held in Paris. Professor HAN Feng of Tongji University delivered a keynote speech themed in “Space Is Not Empty”, and Ms. YU Liqing, Director of Training Unit of WHITRAP Shanghai, also attended the meeting. Meanwhile, our centre also recommended four young clerks to the clerk team of the conference which was composed of elites throughout the world.

## Deputy Director of UNESCO Natural and Cultural Heritage International Space Technology Center, Mr. HONG Tianhua Visited WHITRAP Shanghai

On Dec.2<sup>nd</sup>, Director of WHITRAP Shanghai, Professor ZHOU Jian met with Deputy Director of UNESCO Natural and Cultural Heritage International Space Technology Center, Mr. HONG Tianhua. These two sides made a detailed discussion on problem of cooperation and development between Category II Institute and Centres, deciding to establish a mechanism for a regular exchange of visits and strengthen cooperation in Space Technology research for Cultural Heritage Conservation.

## The International Conference “2011 Human Resources Development for The Transmission of Traditional Skills: National Approaches and Their Application to Stone and Brick” Held in Shanghai

From Dec.6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup>, the International Conference 2011 was held in Shanghai. More than 30 experts coming from Asian-Pacific countries attended the meeting and discussed the issues ---“The Essence of Stone and Brick Cultural Heritage”, “The Threat to Stone and Brick Buildings, Materials and Traditional Skills”, “The Principles of Conservation, Restoration and Repair” and “The Advices of Human Resources Development for The Transmission of Traditional Skills”, etc, and visited the unique stone and brick buildings in Shanghai.

## The International Training Class “Cooperate to Build The Future of Heritage Site: Formulate Sustainable Managing Plan” Was Held in France

From Dec.4<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup>, The international training class “Cooperate to Build The Future of Heritage Site: Formulate Sustainable Managing Plan” was held in France. This training which aimed at promoting the experience communications between professionals, was organized by The big landscape social net of France, and co-organized by UNESCO World Heritage Center, French diplomacy ministry, and Burgundy Region of France. Director of training ministry of WHITRAP Shanghai, Miss YU Liqing attended the training, and probed into the direction of our future cooperation with the organizer.

## The 13th Asian-pacific Heritage Conservation Forum Held in WHITRAP Shanghai

On Dec.14<sup>th</sup>, the 13<sup>th</sup> Asian-pacific Heritage Conservation Forum was held in WHITRAP Shanghai., which themed in “The path to more open and fair social game: the deep thinking brought from Tianzifang”. Several experts, administrators, resident Pioneer and Business sector representative discussed the issues “Social Game in Tianzifang” and “The Path to Sustainable Development and Its Enlightenment”, meanwhile a warm interactive was held between guests and the audiences.

# 上海中心 2011 年度工作概览

## Work Summary 2011 of WHITRAP Shanghai

编辑 / 陆伟 Editor / LU Wei

2011 年度，中心完成了一系列研究、对外合作以及遗产推广等工作，主要包含以下几个方面：

### 1.1 研究

#### 1.1.1 贵州省文化与自然遗产保护和发展项目

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于 2010 年 12 月 10 日与由上海同济城市规划设计研究院 (TJUPDI)、宜生环境技术工程 (上海) 有限公司 (Easen International)、荷兰 Urban Solutions 公司 (Us) 组成的咨询联合体签订了为期 6 年的咨询合同，聘请该咨询联合体为世界银行贷款贵州省文化与自然遗产保护和发展项目提供“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，以期实现鼓励旅游业发展、保护贵州文化与自然遗产、增加当地社区经济收益之目标。我中心负责为本项目提供专业团队与技术支持，自 2011 年 1 月以来，项目组深入贵州当地，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。

#### 1.1.2 创意城市研究

全球创意城市网络 (Creative Cities Network) 是 UNESCO 于 2004 年推出的一个项目，旨在通过对成员城市促进当地文化发展的经验进行认可和交流，从而达到在全球化环境下倡导和维护文化多样性的目标。2011 年，我中心积极参与国内外创意城市相关会议，提升中心知名度的同时，积极拓展中心在该领域的研究能力及合作资源与可能性。

### 1.2 学术会议

#### 1.2.1 “城市更新中的城市文化：东亚的经验”论坛

11 月 24 日至 25 日，“城市更新中的城市文化：东亚的经验”论坛在同济大学举行。论坛由同济大学、复旦大学、日本立教大学、韩国首尔市立大学、我中心和上海华夏文化创意研究中心共同主办，旨在推进东亚城市文化比较研究，包括对创意产业文化、旧城文化风貌保护等议题的研讨。

#### 1.2.2 “传统技艺传承人才培养”国际会议

12 月 6 日至 8 日，“传统技术传承人才培养——各国砖石建筑及砖石材料技艺分享及应用”国际会议在上海举行。本次会议由日本文化事务所、联合国教科文组织亚太文化中心 (ACCU)、日本国家文化遗产研究院、日本国家文化财研究所 (东京和奈良)、我中心、同济大学及上海同济城市规划设计研究院联合主办，日本国际古迹遗址理事会和日本保护建筑遗迹联盟共同协办。来自中国、日本、菲律宾、印度尼西亚、韩国、斯里兰卡、印度等亚太地区国家近 30 名专业人士，主要围绕“砖石文化遗产的本质”、“砖石建筑与砖石材料传统技艺的威胁”、“保护、修复和修缮



In 2011, WHITRAP Shanghai finished a series of research, overseas cooperation and heritage promotion work, mainly contains following aspects:

### 1.1 Research

#### 1.1.1. Guizhou Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection and Development Project

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. WHITRAP Shanghai is responsible for offering technology assistance and professional team. From January 2011, the project team has been to the local site and carried out the work in aspects of project management, field study, process organization, technology review, community participation and general trainings.

#### 1.1.2 Creative Cities Research

Creative Cities Network is a project advocated by UNESCO in 2004, aiming to improve the identification and communications of the local cultural development experiences among the member cities. Thus reach the targets of maintaining and encouraging the cultural diversity in the global context. In 2011, WHITRAP Shanghai joined actively conferences domestic or international related to creative cities so as to enhance the reputation. Moreover, actively improve the research ability and explore more possibilities of the cooperation.

### 1.2 Academic Conferences

#### 1.2.1 “Urban Culture in The Process of Urban Regeneration: Learning From Experiences in East-Asia” Forum

From November 24th to 25th, the “Urban Culture in The Process of Urban Regeneration: Learning From Experiences in East-Asia” Forum was held in Tongji University. The forum was co-organized by Tongji University, Fudan University, Rikkyo University, University of Seoul, WHITRAP Shanghai and the Shanghai Research Centre of Chinese Culture and Creation. It aims to promote the comparison research and discussion of the cultures in East-Asia cities which includes the creative industries and Heritage conservation in old cities.

#### 1.2.2 International Conference on “Human Resources Development for the Transmission of Traditional skills”

From December 6th to 8th, the International Conference on “Human Resources Development for the Transmission

的原则”以及“传承和培养砖石建筑传统技艺人才的建议”等议题进行了深入讨论。

### 1.3 合作交流

为更好地建立与发展亚太遗产中心信息、组织和推广平台,我中心自2011年起大力推进“亚太地区观察员计划”,鼓励观察员定期分享其所属国文化遗产领域的重要资讯。目前,我中心已向5名观察员颁发了证书,并积极与日本、韩国、菲律宾三国的预备观察员探讨来年的合作计划。此外,我中心通过 UNESCO 及其他国际合作网络,向国际社会积极推荐专家以促进亚太地区的智力输送。

### 1.4 遗产推广

#### 1.4.1 亚太遗产保护论坛

该论坛由我中心与同济大学建筑与城市规划学院联合主办,秉持建设性、前沿性、开放性的理念,以“发现价值,寻求共识”为目标,目前已成功举办13期,在遗产保护领域已具有一定学术及社会影响力。2011年,论坛共举办4期,主题涉及古镇保护与发展、遗产保护与旅游、社会博弈与多元平衡等。



#### 1.4.2 青少年遗产推广

2011年,我中心与中国福利会合作,围绕“文化遗产的传承与保护”主题开展了一系列面向青少年的遗产推广活动,包括:网络征文大赛、开辟遗产知识专栏、组织少先队活动等。同时,中心还与同济大学团学联及图书馆等合作开展了面向上海中小学生及大学生的遗产知识校园宣讲活动,并与扬州市委等政府机构合作举办了“中国大运河国际青年百里毅行大型主题活动”,旨在通过广泛的公众参与,推广遗产保护理念与知识。



of Traditional skills: National Approaches and Their Application to Stones and Brick” was held in Shanghai. The meeting was co-organized by Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan (Bunkacho), the Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU), National Institute of Cultural Heritage, WHITRAP Shanghai and Tongji University. Nearly 30 professors from Asia-Pacific regions like China, Japan, Philippines, Indonesia and South Korea participated at this conference.

### 1.3 Cooperation and Communication

In order to build and develop the organization and promotion the platform of function, WHITRAP Shanghai actively promotes its plan of “Observers”, which encourages the observers shares information concerning cultural heritage in their countries. So far, WHITRAP Shanghai has issued the certification to five observers already, and positively promotes the cooperation plan in the next coming year among the pre-observers from Japan, South Korea and Philippines. Besides, WHITRAP Shanghai recommends more experts to international society so as to deliver intelligence from Asia-Pacific Region.

### 1.4 Heritage Promotion

#### 1.4.1 WHITRAP Heritage Forum

This forum is co-sponsored by WHITRAP Shanghai and the College of Architecture and Urban Planning (CAUP) of Tongji University. It aims to be constructive, forward, and open-minded, and to “discover the value and seek for consensus.” So far, it has successfully held 13 times of forum and it has built a effective platform with academic and social impact on heritage protection in China. In 2011, the forum has held for four times, which topics set on conservation and development of ancient towns, conservation and tourism of heritage, social game and multiple balance.

#### 1.4.2 Heritage Promotion to the Teenagers

In 2011, WHITRAP Shanghai co-organized with China welfare Institute, have promoted series of activities of heritage promotion especially to teenagers at the topic of “Inherence and preservation of cultural heritage”, which contains: Network Essay Competition, opening heritage column and organizing young pioneers’ activities. At the same time, WHITRAP Shanghai operates a lot of promotion activities to shanghai middle school students and college students in the campus together with Tongji University Youth Member Studying Group and Library. Moreover, WHITRAP Shanghai co-organized with Yangzhou Government officials to organize “Youth Hundreds Miles Hiking: Cheer for World Heritage Application of the Great Canal”. It aims to promote heritage conservation knowledge via wide public participation.



## 走向更加开放与公平的社会博弈：“田子坊”带给我们的深层思考

### ——第十三期亚太遗产保护论坛纪实

### The 13th Session of Heritage Forum — A Path to Open and Fair Social Game: A Case Study of Tianzifang

编辑 / 邓潇潇 刘真 Editor / DENG Xiaoxiao LIU Zhen

12月14日晚，第十三期亚太遗产保护论坛在我中心举行。本期论坛以“走向更加开放与公平的社会博弈——‘田子坊’带给我们的深层思考”为题，回顾了田子坊十年来的保护与发展历程，并以“田子坊”为切入点，就如何促进更加开放和公平的社会博弈展开深入讨论。当晚，同济大学与复旦大学的专家学者、田子坊的策划者与实践者、田子坊的居民与商户代表齐聚一堂展开了热烈讨论。

#### ■ 嘉宾观点

田子坊博弈不同寻常之处，一是上下级为开发模式而博弈，二是下级与市场和社会结盟，引入社会多方参与力量。我们来看在这个博弈中，田子坊有什么王牌：首先，发挥社会的自发性，开发者利用其体制内的合法地位而最大限度地引入社会精英力量和草根力量来抵制体制力量的接管；其次是艺术界、学界精英提供的先进开发理念，陈逸飞、尔东强带来文化创意理念，开发团队更主动请来阮仪三、历无畏，因此得到理念的资源和权威；最后，从支持田子坊实验的上级领导借力是开发团队博弈的政治策略。

——于海

复旦大学社会发展与公共政策学院教授

“田子坊”最重要的经验就是不顺从，怀疑权威，怀疑既定的政策是否有道理，敢于尝试新的路。“田子坊”究竟是什么？田子坊是一个原创者的梦；同时也是草根和知识精英智慧的结合；另外，它与现有的城市改造不同，不是资本的投入而是文化的投入；最后，它是当今多元化社会中多种力量和谐合作的产物：陈逸飞是精英，吴梅森是策划高手和有文化眼光的市场营销高手，我是政府的一股力量，三股力量很好的合作才形成了今天的田子坊。

——郑荣发

原卢湾区打浦桥街道办事处主任、街道党工委书记

田子坊有今天主要是因为几件影响深远的事：一、在田子坊开始贴动迁通知的时候我们就请了阮仪三教授做规划；二、我们聚集了很多专家共同协商出创意产业理论，2006年田子坊被评为“全国最佳创意产业园区”；三，我们的居民是田子坊发展的主体，田子坊实际上没有开发商，只有运营人，创业利益直接受益者。

——吴梅森

田子坊总策划

我们搞城市规划、城市建设不仅仅是看到物，还要看

The 13th session of Heritage Forum was held in the evening of December 14th at Shanghai center. With a theme of “A Path to Open and Fair Social Game: A Case Study of Tianzifang”, this forum reviewed the protection and development process of Tianzifang over the past decade and conducted in-depth discussions on this subject. Scholars from Tongji and Fudan University, the planners and practitioners of Tianzifang project and representatives of residents and businesses attended the forum and offered their opinions.

#### ■ Voices From Speakers

Tianzifang model has two differences compared with other projects, one is the disputes on its development mode between the governmental and grassroots level; the other is the alignment between grassroots and market and communities, featuring a multi-player involvement of society. During this process, Tianzifang has taken use of the following three aspects to gain an edge: firstly, the developers gave full play to the spontaneous forces from the society by using its legitimacy and maximize the power of elites and grassroots to confront institutional pressure; secondly, scholars from artistic and academy circle offered advanced ideas as the backups, such as the cultural innovative concepts brought in by Chen Yifei and Er Dongqiang, even Ruan Yisan and Li Wuwei as well. Thirdly, the developing group has a political strategy of gaining support from the officials taking charge of Tianzifang experiment.

YU Hai

Professor, Department of Social Development and Public Policy, Fudan University

The most valuable experience we can draw from Tianzifang is to question authority and the legitimacy of existing policies to develop new methods. Tianzifang is a dream of originators, and a combination of wisdom from grassroots and intellectuals. Different from the urban renewal in a conventional sense, it is an investment of culture instead of capital. Tianzifang is also a production out of harmonious collaborations between diversified social forces, for example, Chen Yifei is from intellectual, Wu Meisen is a master in planning and marketing, and I represent government. It is the collaboration between the three parties that makes what Tianzifang is today.

ZHENG Rongfa

Former Director of Da Puqiao Sub-district Office of Luwan District, Secretary of the Party Working Committee of the office

到里面的人：住在里面的居民也好、建筑的业主或者使用者也好，他们对于城市的发展会起到很好的作用，当然这个作用不仅仅是简单地出租房子这么一个概念。我们搞规划应多多关注建筑的使用者、财产的所有者，从这两个方面去考虑它综合在一起之后会给我们现在的城市发展模式带来什么变化，我觉得这才是很根本的一件事。

——周俭

UNESCO 亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（上海）主任

田子坊是一个契机，上海一定要提出这种非大拆大建、有足够力度的旧城更新模式。上海有大量的历史区和未划进保护区的地方，社会各界精英都必须参与到这些区域的保护，起支柱作用。另外，我觉得定位要有双重性，既要有民间的运作，也要有专业界和管理界自上而下的宏观引导。创意产业对于城市未来的整体竞争力来说是一个资源，要把它的价值释放出来，要有商业化的管理。

——沙永杰

同济大学建筑与城市规划学院副教授

田子坊不仅留存了城市的记忆，还留存了原有的城市格局和模式。现今我们看到新城市的很多内容全是欧洲那一套，我们自己的那一套东西呢？我们上海的邻里关系都快没有了。田子坊到现在为止大家都愿意到这里来，是因为在这个环境里会引起人们的一种记忆，而这种环境只有在历史建筑中才会存在，我们如果不留下这些东西，又怎么能从中吸取营养？所以就这一点来说田子坊是功德无量的。

——阮仪三

同济大学国家历史文化名城研究中心主任

我们在调研中发现，现在画家们关注最多的是房租和物业管理问题……现在田子坊已逐渐商业化，失去原样，但它始终是人们自我意识的体现，是非政府主导开发模式的样本。我们希望它的经验和原则可以被借鉴在未来的发展上，为城市更新起到积极作用。

——阮一家

青年遗产保护联盟发起人

There are several milestones in Tianzifang's developing process: firstly, we had invited Professor Ruan Yisan to do the planning as soon as the resettlement project was launched. Secondly, we came up with a set of creative industry theory under the consultation of a group of authoritative experts, and Tianzifang was awarded "the best creative industrial park of China" in 2006. Thirdly, local residents constitute the major group of its developer. There is no developers at all, but operators, and local people enjoy the benefits directly.

WU Meisen

Chief Planner of Tianzifang

During the process of urban planning and urban construction, we should see both the objects and the people inside them. The residents, owners and renters all could play very positive role in the development of a city, other than the economic activity of leasing and renting. We should give more considerations to both the users and owners of the property, and combine them together to think about what changes they would bring into the existing developing mode of the city. I think this is what we should pay more attention to right now.

ZHOU Jian

Director of WHITRAP Shanghai

We could use Tianzifang as a successful example to promote a whole new urban renewal mode other than the conventional removal-and-reconstruction one. There is an extensive area of historic districts and similar areas out of protection zones in Shanghai. All social sectors should participate and play a leading role in the conservation of these areas. In addition, we need both operations in the grassroots level and a top-down guidance from the experts and administrative level. Creative industry is an important resource for the comprehensive competitiveness of a city in the future. How to unleash its values and powers needs a commercialized management.

SHA Yongjie

Associate Professor from College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University

Tianzifang reserves not only the city memory, but also the original layouts and modes of the city. Most of the ideas and city landscapes are imported from Europe, and where are those from our own history? The traditional neighborhoods of Shanghai have been severely sabotaged. One of the attractions of Tianzifang to people is its atmosphere of evoking memories of the old times, and this kind of atmosphere comes exclusively from its historical architectures and buildings. If we don't preserve these, how could we absorb and release new energy from them? In this term, Tianzifang serves as a very significant milestone.

RUAN Yisan

Director of National Research Center of Historic Cities, Tongji University

During the survey, we find what painters concerned most are renting and problems in property management... Though with its commercialized process, Tianzifang is losing its original forms, it has always been a spontaneous production of local people and a role model of a non-governmental-oriented development. We hope the experience and principles could be drawn and taken use in other projects in the future, so as to play a more positive role in the urban renewal process.

RUAN Yijia

Promoter of Youth Heritage Protection Alliance

## ■ 精彩互动

提问：周心良先生是第一个把房子租出去的，请您谈一谈当时为什么这样做，当地老百姓为什么接受这种方式？

周心良（田子坊居民、民居出租带头人）：我当时主要是生活所迫，想用房子谋一条生路。其他田子坊居民生活也不宽裕，他们看到了这样一个很好解决生活困境的方式，也想把自己房子出租。

.....

提问：请问闫洪良先生，您为什么选择泰康路开店？

闫洪良（田子坊商户、泰康路274弄26号店主）：每个人追求的可能不一样，我追求真实的、平实的东西，我在泰康路能够扎根做下去的也就是看中了它的那份平实，让我们每个人都能感受一份真实的生活。

.....

提问：现在田子坊租金越来越高，已开始商业化。我们是否需要把管理要求进一步提高——过于商业性的房客不能租，请艺术性强的进来？

于海：我们应该想怎样才能持续保证田子坊的业态品质和创造性活力？当然应该有商业，但我认为绝不能完全商业化。

周俭：房子是国家的，他们会逐渐提高租金，这会对今后的发展和定位产生影响。我们应想办法从组织层面进入田子坊，否则难办。

.....

提问：刚才吴先生提到整个田子坊提供了3000个就业岗位，其中有多少是为原住民提供？

吴梅森：我们提供的是社会就业岗位，不是为当地居民的，这里60%-70%都是外来打工者。

.....

提问：请问吴总，2008年由政府成立的田子坊管委会和您的管理工作之间有交叉吗？职能上有何区分？

吴梅森：我主要管的是创意产业园区即厂房区，当时我把厂房承租下来用于推动上海创意产业的发展，厂区作为我的运营部分，是盈利的，而居民社区是作为我的推介部分，两部分共同构成旅游景区由管委会统一管理。管委会职能主要在于公共设施的配套和公共管理方面，而我主要负责协调民间商会的工作。

## ■ Q &amp; A:

*Q: Mr. ZHOU Xinliang as the first local resident who leased his house, could you talk about your motivation at that time? And why local people were willing to accept this kind of proposal?*

ZHOU Xiliang: I was made the choice for living, and leasing the house could earn me a livelihood. So it was with other residents in Tianzifang. They are not affluent in life, and they saw it as an opportunity to help them out of the financial difficulty.

.....

*Q: Mr. YAN Hongliang, Why did you choose Taikang road to start your business?*

YAN Hongliang: Everyone has his own pursuit, and I am attracted by those of real and plain features. I chose Taikang road because of its simplicity and presentation of a plain living style.

.....

*Q: The renting of Tianzifang is rising and with its commercialization, should we adapt our management to this reality, namely say no to those with too much commercial sense and bring in more artistic ones?*

ZHOU Jian: Because the housing property belongs to the state, they have the say to raise the renting, but it will definitely affect the development and positioning in the future. We have to think about the solution from the perspective of organization, or it may be a tricky problem.

.....

*Q: Mr. WU just said that Tianzifang created 3000 jobs for local economy, how many of them are for local residents?*

WU Meisen: Our job opportunities are not for local residents, 60-70 percent of the employees are nonnative workers.

.....

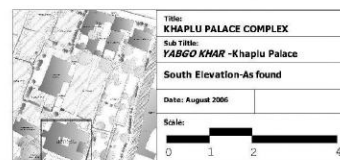
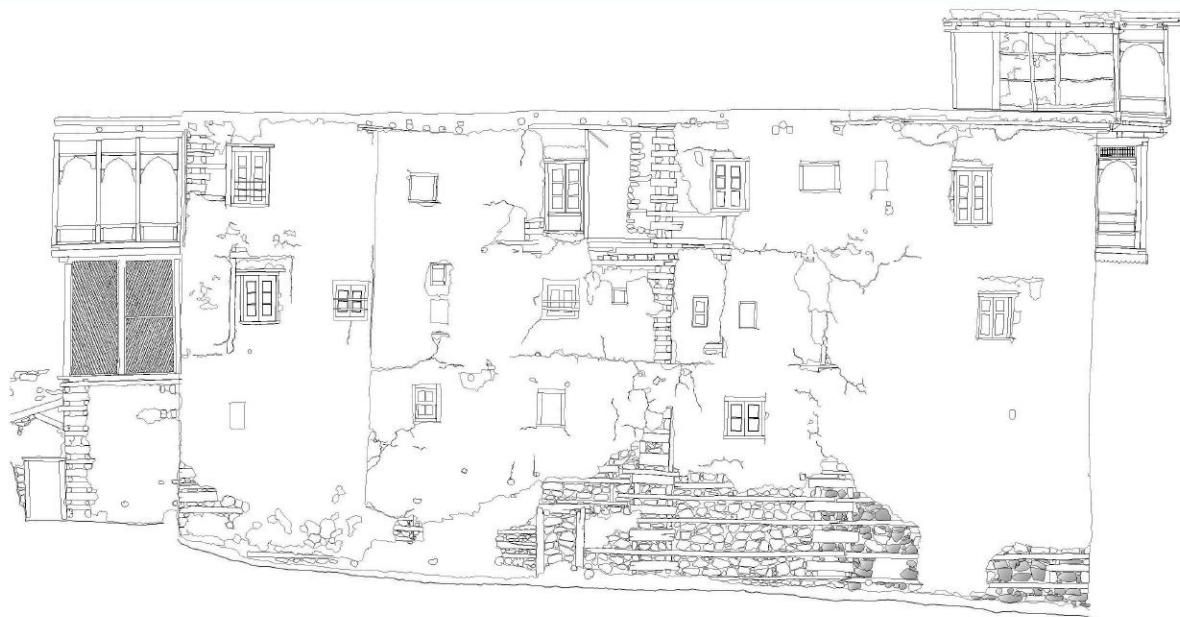
*Q: Mr. WU, is there any overlapping area between the Tianzifang Management Board set up by the government in 2008 and your work? What are your exact functions respectively?*

WU Meisen: My responsibility mainly lies on the Creative park, namely the factory area. I rented those factories to promote the creative industry in Shanghai. As my major operations, these factory areas are actually profit courses. The residential area is what I am to present, and the two parts together constitutes an integrated tourist scenic spots which is managed by the board you just mentioned set up by the state. They mainly take charge of the public facilities and affairs, and I am a coordinator of nongovernmental trade unions.

# 巴基斯坦卡布鲁王宫的保护与再利用

## Conservation and Reuse of Khaplu Palace Complex, Pakistan

图文供稿 / 阿里 (巴基斯坦) Author/ Wajahat Ali, Senior Conservation Architect of Aga Khan Cultural Service Pakistan



作为遗产再利用项目，巴基斯坦卡布鲁王宫建筑群 (KPC) 改建为宾馆并于 2011 年 7 月 11 日开始试营业。宾馆配有 21 个房间，以及展示当地传统巴尔蒂工艺品的公共空间。该项目由巴基斯坦阿迦汗文化服务部 (AKCSP) 负责实施，是巴基斯坦阿加汗文化信托基金组织 (AKTC) 阿加汗历史文化名城项目 (AKHCP) 的执行机构。值得一提的是，AKCSP 已经获得了 10 项联合国教科文组织亚太文化遗产保护奖项。

卡布鲁王宫坐落于贫瘠的荒漠高山上，毫无疑问是巴基斯坦吉尔吉特—巴尔蒂斯坦地区喀喇昆仑山脉最典型的皇家宫殿。它建于 1840 年，早期遗址高 600 米位置是一座堡垒，现在仅保留了小部分遗迹。宫殿的突出价值在其建筑质量，既符合了美学的要求又不失为一个传统建筑的典范。

宫殿高四层，建筑主体采用实木榫卯结构并填充泥浆和石头混合物予以牢固。错综复杂的空间布局，装饰华丽的木质阳台，精美的外廊屏风，雕刻细致的木质柱子、饰带和窗户以及有各式各样饰纹的木质天花板，这些精细而巧妙的细节使该建筑在这个地区变得独一无二。在建筑群中记录了不同时代建造的附属建筑，这也是重新修复的目的所在。

卡布鲁宫殿的再利用草案中，主要将其作为博物馆来运营，同时提供较高档次的居住设施。考虑到宫殿具有很高的历史价值，因此方案中强调将外界的干扰降到最低程度。宫殿里的居住空间略小于博物馆。大部分客房并未因为兼顾其遗产价值而降低了功能性。所有缺失的组成部件尤其是顶部的敞廊，都根据历史记录的基础上进行重建。由于腐烂的木料、雨水和进水口的腐蚀导致建筑结构及其木构主体受到了严重威胁。通过仔细地文献调查、慎重地结构分析，替换了腐朽的部分，合理地添置了建筑构件以满足必要的变形，解决了以上种种问题。在工程中详细记录了建筑修复现状，并作为典型案例予以借鉴。

Khaplu Palace Complex (KPC) had its soft-opening on 11th July 2011, as a heritage guesthouse facility offering 21 rooms and an exhibition space for local Balti crafts by Aga Khan Cultural Service Pakistan (AKCSP). AKCSP, the Pakistan arm of the Aga Khan Historic Cities Programme (AKHCP) of the Geneva-based Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC). It may be noted that AKCSP has won 10 consecutive UNESCO Asia-Pacific Cultural Heritage awards for its conservation works in Gilgit-Baltistan, northern Pakistan.

Located in the dramatic desert mountains, Khaplu Palace is unquestionably the best example of royal palaces in the Karakoram in Gilgit-Baltistan region of Pakistan. Built in 1840, it replaced an earlier fort constructed 600 meters above the present location, of which little now remains. The importance of the Palace lies in its quality as a building, both aesthetically and as an exemplar of traditional building typology.

The Palace is a four story structure built with interlaced wooden cribbage with infill of mud blocks and stone. Labyrinth spaces, richly embellished timber balcony, verandahs screened with intricate Jalīs, carved timber posts, fascias and fenestrations and variety of decorative timber-paneled ceilings with sophisticated detailing make this building unique in the region. There are ancillary buildings of various ages in the complex, which were also treated for the reuse purpose.

The re-use plan drawn-up for Khaplu Palace had at its core the intent to operate the site as a museum and upscale residential facility. Since the Palace has high historic value therefore minimum intervention was proposed in it. Space dedicated to residential part in the palace is substantially less than that of the museum. A number of rooms

将博物馆建在王宫里具有特殊的重要性，因为建筑是见证历史、文化、艺术以及巴尔蒂斯坦建筑工艺的重要资源，由于年代久远，其无论在文化、历史和美学价值方面都显示了其重要性。这为提高当地的文化底蕴，具有里程碑意义，因此它可以作为当地的文化中心。那些展出的当地出土的史前古器物，均来自不同时期，特别是从佛教时代起，卡布鲁王宫借鉴西藏、克什米尔和巴尔蒂各自独特之处，将其融会贯通，体现在卡布鲁王宫的建造中。这使游客能够从历史的角度全观当地的文化及其演变过程。

在整个项目中，王宫的附属建筑物也同样被考虑在案，如 Darbar Khar and Hjuta Khan 的旧马厩。对其一幢附属建筑物 Chamantsa 进行了重建，拆除另一年久失修的居住建筑并代之以新结构建筑。Darbar Khar 转换为餐厅或会议。考虑到原来建造 Chamantsar Khan 时并未打桩，于是对其重建计划经过了仔细的文献研究，以保护其形式和场所精神。古老的马厩 Hjuta Khang 被保存了下来，同时在原址重新演绎了其承载的故事。

皇宫的整体室内装修力求保护历史性和原真性，同时提供一种能穿越历史的文化体验。通过广泛使用白杨木，石头，土砖和泥土等材料来实现本土材料和技术得到推广。以生长迅速的白杨木取代生长缓慢的针叶木，是为了促进传统建筑技术更能经受时间的考验，如气候、温暖和文化适应等考验。

同样，王宫的保护也需要最高标准。例如，此次使用了测量精准的 EDM 设备——全站仪，这在遗产保护领域尚属首次。另外，保护工作秉承了《威尼斯宪章》，《雅典宪章》，《奈良文件》，《布拉宪章》等章程中强调的真实精神。注重原真性，在对传统建筑进行整修时尊重原真性从而实现对建筑文化重要性最小的冲击。在大多数情况下，“原真性”主要采用重现过去的使用方式，为了避免直接复制旧建筑，通过将新建筑的建造和装饰注入历史元素从而展现曾经的痕迹。

简单地说，这个项目将是一个创造就业机会，完善市场环境，改善对环境和文化遗产地管理，促进当地的技能和工艺的催化剂。最重要的是，能重新唤起当地人民的自豪感和认同感，而在当代，这已非常罕见。



have been adapted without compromising on norms as guest suites are tastefully appointed keeping the originality and authenticity of the building. All missing components particularly the top loggia was reconstructed on the basis of historical accounts. Structurally the main palace building, posed serious challenges, decay of timber elements and rainwater and irrigation water ingress had resulted in serious decay of the building fabric and its timber elements. These challenges have been met with documentation and analysis of the structural fabric and carefully intervening to replace the decayed elements, while setting right the deformations that had occurred in the building to the extent necessary. A range of building conditions were found and were treated on a case-specific basis.

Establishment of the museum within the Palace is of special importance as it has house important sources of history, culture and arts and crafts of Baltistan in the building with its high significance due to age, cultural, historical and aesthetical values. It was crucial in enhancing local cultural heritage and giving an effective expression of the same to the landmark monument, so that it can act as centre of local culture. The display of local artifacts from different periods particularly from Buddhism era within the Khaplu Palace that combines a unique example of Tibetan, Kashmiri and local Balti architecture has enabled visitors to have a holistic view of the local culture and its evolution.

The ancillary buildings which were also treated including, the Darbar Khar and Hjuta Khan the old stables. Reconstruction of Chamantsar Khang one of the older ancillary buildings; and demolition of the latest residential outhouse and its replacement by a new structure. The Darbar Khar was converted to be used as the dining/conference facility. Chamantsar Khang had been built without any foundations,

and was therefore reconstructed after careful documentation, to conserve its form and place values. The old stable, Hjuta Khang, was conserved and its upper story was recreated based on a reinterpretation of the original quarters.

The entire interior has been furnished in way to preserve much as possible the authentic ambience of historical building and to provide a cultural experience seeped in the past. Indigenous materials and techniques were also promoted through extensive use of Poplar wood, stone, adobe and clay etc. Using Poplar as a rapidly farmed substitute for slower growing coniferous woods, helped in moving towards greater acceptance of the traditional building techniques with their time-tested efficacy in dealing with climate, thermal comfort and cultural appropriateness.

Similarly highest conservation standards were also applied. Like for the precise recording EDM device—Total station was used for the first time in heritage conservation. Other charters like, Venice, Athens, Nara, Burra charters etc were used in its real spirit. Care was taken to identify original use, to adhere to that use or adopt a new use compatible with the original use so that there was minimal impact on the cultural significance of the building. In most cases, the proposed use tends to represent past use. In cases where the new use preclude a more direct illustration, then the appointment and decor of the heritage element was designed to adumbrate an earlier use.

In a nutshell, this project will be a catalyst for employment generation, market improvement, better stewardship of the environment and heritage, promotion of local skills and crafts, and most importantly, restitution of local pride and identity, which is very rare in these days.

## 西村康

联合国教科文组织亚太文化中心奈良办事处文化遗产保护合作办公室主任

**NISHIMURA Yasushi**

Director of Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU Nara)



西村康，生于1942年，自2007年起担任联合国教科文组织亚太文化中心奈良办事处（ACCU Nara）文化遗产保护合作办公室主任。他是一名考古学家，同时也是国际考古勘察协会的名誉会员和日本奈良国家文化遗产研究中心的名誉研究员、访问学者。2009年，由于在文化遗产保护方面的杰出贡献，西村康先生获得柬埔寨SAHAMETREI勋章。

西村康先生有30多年的文化遗产保护工作经验，他的工作范围不仅限于日本，而是遍布亚太地区。1960年至1975年期间，他在奈良国家文化遗产研究中心奈良宫殿遗址挖掘部门工作，同期还参与了宫殿和寺庙遗址的挖掘工作。1992年，他与其他86位专家共同推进一项长达五年的科学研究项目——“先进考古挖掘方式的发展研究”。

在实践经验方面，1995至2000年间，西村康先生在柬埔寨暹粒地区进行了考古遗址研究项目的实地勘察。作为ACCU Nara的负责人，他曾参与组织过多期不同主题、不同目标群体的学术会议。此外，西村康先生拥有丰富的考古知识，其也被邀请在日本、奥地利、意大利的其他省市发表演讲和做讲座。（编辑 / 李泓）

NISHIMURA Yasushi was born in 1942. He has been elected as Director of Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU Nara) since 2007. As an archaeologist, he is an honorary member of International Society for Archaeological Prospection, and the emeritus researcher and a visiting researcher of Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Japan. In 2009, Mr. NISHIMURA received SAHAMETREI medal from the Government of Cambodia for contribution on cultural heritage protection.

Mr. NISHIMURA has more than 30-year experience in the protection and preservation of cultural heritage not only in Japan itself but also in the whole Asia-Pacific region. From 1969 to 1975, he began to work in the Department of Nara Palace Site Excavation, National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Nara. And during the same period, he had been engaging in excavation on Palace and Temple sites. After 1992, he started a five-year scientific research program with another 86 professionals on “The Development of Advanced Archaeological Prospecting Methods”. Concerning practical experience, from 1995 to 2000, he initiated the field survey at Siem Reap area in Cambodia as part of archaeological sites research program.

As a leader of ACCU Nara, he also organizes academic conferences with various themes which serve different target audiences from the region. Moreover, due to his rich knowledge in archaeology, he is also invited to deliver presentations and lectures in other provinces of Japan, Vienna and Italy. (Editor / LI Hong)

## 区域性遗产管理培训中心（巴西里约热内卢）

Regional Heritage Management Training Centre in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

区域性遗产管理培训中心于2009年在巴西里约热内卢成立，作为 UNESCO 的二类中心，其主要目标是支持和协助拉美地区缔约国、非洲和亚洲地区葡萄牙语及西班牙语国家实施世界遗产公约，尤其是对遗产管理方面的最佳实践进行培训与推广。巴西国家历史与艺术遗产研究所（IPHAN）是其支持机构，该研究所隶属于巴西文化部，专门从事文化遗产保护与管理的公共政策研究，拥有70多年文化遗产领域相关经验。该中心曾于2010、2011年间举办过多期世界遗产地与文化遗产管理方面的国内会议及国际培训班。（IPHAN 网站：www.iphan.gov.br）（编辑 / 陆伟）

The Regional Heritage Management Training Centre in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil was established as a Category 2 Centre under the auspices of UNESCO by the General Conference of UNESCO at its 35th session in 2009. The main objective of the centre is to support and assist States Parties of Latin America and the Portuguese and Spanish-speaking countries of Africa and Asia in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, with special focus on training and dissemination of best practices in the field of heritage management. The main institution supporting and backing the efforts of the centre in Rio de Janeiro is IPHAN (Instituto

do Patrimônio Histórico e Artístico Nacional), the Brazilian institution responsible for national public policy on the protection, conservation and management of cultural heritage, affiliated to the Brazilian Ministry of Culture, with more than 70 years of experience in the field of cultural heritage. The Regional Heritage Management Training Centre organized several times in 2010 and in 2011 national meetings and international training courses in the field of management of World Heritage properties and of cultural heritage. (IPHAN website: www.iphan.gov.br) (Editor / LU Wei)

# 面向青少年人群推广文化遗产

## Promotion of Cultural Heritage to Teenagers

编辑 / 于立晴 Editor / YU Liqing

2011年,为了在青少年人群中推广遗产知识、培养遗产意识,我中心与宋庆龄创办的中国福利会精诚合作,在其旗下刊物《少先队活动》上开辟了名为“假如墙会说话”的专栏。《少先队活动》是一份专门指导全国各地少先队辅导员和少先队员开展活动的刊物,有着五十多年的历史,除港澳台以外各省市均有发行。

中心凭借该专栏,每月为学生和老师提供一个了解文化遗产为主题的活动方案,希望通过具体丰富的活动:

1. 鼓励并激发学生思考如何对待“记忆”以及作为“记忆的载体”的建筑遗产,思考如何认识和对待自己所生活的环境;
2. 同时向学生传授与建筑遗产相关的知识,包括认识建筑遗产的方法和技能;
3. 培养队员们的团队合作能力和创造力。

截止2011年12月,已有四期专栏面世。第一期围绕上海乔家路113号的“梓园”和位于延安西路64号的“大理石大厦”(现中国福利会少年宫的重要组成部分)展开活动;第二期围绕“上海老城墙”展开活动;第三期基于“上海文庙”的历史演变和今日现状设计活动方案;第四期带领学生重新发现“上海万国公墓”。在活动末尾,中心还为学生提供相关的活动拓展线索,鼓励学生运用在活动中掌握的知识和技能扩展自己的实践天地,打开视野。

鉴于师生对专栏活动的积极反响,2012年中心将在此基础上进一步深化和扩展遗产推广的力度和范围,与中国福利会和共青团上海市委员会共同举办以“假如历史会说话——2012年上海青少年中华文化寻访大型公益活动”为题的系列活动。

### ■ 活动感想

“当我们站在阳台上,望着眼前破败的景象,真为这栋建筑几乎要被人遗忘而担忧。就在这时,天空突然下起了大雨……雨滴大颗大颗掉落下来,打在长着野草的瓦片上,打在被砖头胡乱堆砌的阳台上,打在这个住过一代爱国志士,曾经接待过爱因斯坦,被日军侵过的地方……整个梓园好像在哭泣。梓园在哭泣,它仿佛想告诉我们,它不要就这么被人们遗忘。”

“带着凝重的表情,我们参观了曾经是慷慨正直的犹太富商府邸,现在中福会少年宫的大理石大厦。大理石大厦天花板上的雕花让人眼花缭乱。大理石大厦保护得那么好,再回想起梓园,我们不得不感慨万分。”

——摘自《梓园在哭泣》,周子艺(上海长宁区实验小学)

In 2011, WHITRAP Shanghai and China Welfare Institute (CWI) established by Ms. SONG Qingling have a close collaboration in cultivating heritage awareness and promoting the knowledge of heritage to young generation. A special column on “If the walls could talk...” is included on Young Pioneer's Activities (YPA) by CWI.

The YPA is a national magazine especially to guide pioneers and their counselors how to initiate activities. It has a history of over 50 years and is released to all provinces and cities except Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan.

WHITRAP Shanghai provides a plan concerning cultural heritage monthly, with the objectives as the follows:

1. to encourage and inspire students to think about the “memory of the past” and how this relates to and is represented through architectural heritage;
  2. to teach knowledge, methods and skills related to architectural heritage;
  3. to cultivate the ability of cooperation and creativity.
- Also, WHITRAP Shanghai offers the guidance, necessary materials and venues.

By the end of December 2011, four columns have been published. The sites for the first round are “Catalpa Garden” located in 113 Qiaojia Rd. and “Marble Mansion” located in 64 East Yan'an Rd. which is the major part of CWI Teenager Palace; the second is “the Old City Wall”; the third focuses on the development and current status of “Shanghai Cultural Temple”; the fourth is to

lead students to discover “Shanghai Tomb”. At the end of activities, WHITRAP Shanghai will reveal clues, encourage students to extend practical field and awareness by the knowledge and skills learnt during the activities.

Considering the positive responses, WHITRAP Shanghai will further improve the heritage promotion on the basis of existing activities and organize a series public welfare ones on “If the History can talk – 2012 Shanghai the Youth Seeking Chinese Culture” cooperated with CWI and Shanghai Committee of Communist Youth League.

### Feedbacks

*"When we stood on the balcony, looking at the dilapidated scene in front, really sorry the building was almost forgotten. Just then, the sky suddenly began to rain heavily, tapping on the tile with grass, tapping on the balcony piled bricks at random, tapping on the place where patriots lived, Einstein has received, and the Japanese had invaded. The Catalpa Garden seems crying. It supposes to tell us, it is not to be forgotten."*

*"With a solemn expression, we visited the once generous and honest Jewish businessman mansion, now in the Marble Mansion of CWI Palace. Carved marble on the ceiling is so amazing. The Marble Mansion is protected well while the opposite of Catalpa Garden, which brings a lot consideration"*

ZHOU Ziyi,

The Crying Catalpa Garden, Shanghai Changning District Experimental Primary School



# 古京都历史古迹 ( 京都、宇治和大津城 )

Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto (Kyoto, Uji and Otsu Cities)

编辑 / 孙家腾 Editor/ SUN Jiateng

**名称:** 古京都历史古迹 ( 京都、宇治和大津城 )

**遗产类别:** 文化遗产

**批准时间:** 1994

**所在地:** 日本

**遴选标准:** (ii)(iv)

古京都遗址位于前首都平安京区域,建造于公元794年,从那时起到江户时代(1600-1868)一直作为首都,同时在这里也造就、培养和保留了日本许多杰出的文化。与这一地区的其它历史建筑一起,17座建筑被列入世界遗产名单,并被确认为重要的历史和文化宝藏、作为日本典型的文化遗产而得到保护。另外,优美的周围环境也得到特殊的保护。

这座千年古都的最初设计是模仿中国隋唐时代的长安和洛阳,整个建筑群呈长方形排列,以贯通南北的朱雀路为轴,分为东西二京,东京仿照洛阳,西京模仿长安城,中间为皇宫。宫城之外为皇城,皇城之外为都城。城内街道呈棋盘形,东西、南北纵横有秩,布局整齐划一,明确划分皇宫、官府、居民区和商业区。

京都都是世界上著名的文化古都,市内历史古迹众多。全市有列为“国宝”的建筑物38处,定为重要文物的建筑物199处。



**Nomination:** Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto (Kyoto, Uji and Otsu Cities)

**Category:** Cultural Heritage

**Location:** Japan

**Date of Inscription:** 1994

**Criteria:** (ii)(iv)

The historic monuments of Ancient Kyoto is located in the former capital—Heian-Kyo which was built in 794AD and acted as capital from then on to Edo period (1600-1868). Meanwhile, this place have created and retained many outstanding culture treasures. Seventy historic buildings were listed into the World Heritage List together with the other buildings of this area which are recognized as great historic and cultural treasures. They are protected as typical Japanese cultural heritage. And the beautiful surrounding landscape is under special protection.

This old city was modelled on Chinese cities such as Chang'an and Luoyang of Sui and Tang era. The whole buildings were arranged to make the plan a rectangle, whose axis called Suzaku road which divided the city into two parts—east Heian-Kyo and west Heian-Kyo. While east Heian-Kyo was modelled on the Luoyang, the west on the Chang'an. In the middle of the rectangle is the palace. Outside of the wall of the palace is the imperial city, and outside the imperial city is the ... The city streets were board-shaped and were well designed. The whole area was clearly divided into four parts: the palaces, the feudal official area, the residential area and the commercial area.

Kyoto is one of the most famous ancient capital cities in the world. There are amount of historic monuments in this city. Thirty-eight buildings are classified as “national treasure” and 199 buildings are recognized as important culture relic.

[zh.wikipedia.org](http://zh.wikipedia.org)

## [世界遗产委员会评语]

古京都都是仿效古代中国首都形式,于公元794年建立的。从建立起直到19世纪中叶古京都一直是日本的帝国首都。作为一千多年来日本的文化中心,古京都不仅见证了日本木结构建筑,特别是宗教建筑的发展,而且也向世人展示着日本花园艺术的变迁,现在日本的花园设计艺术已经对全世界的景观花园设计产生了重大影响。

## [Remarks from the World Heritage Committee]

Built in A.D. 794 on the model of the capitals of ancient China, Kyoto was the imperial capital of Japan from its foundation until the middle of the 19th century. As the centre of Japanese culture for more than 1,000 years, Kyoto illustrates the development of Japanese wooden architecture, particularly religious architecture, and the art of Japanese gardens, which has influenced landscape gardening the world over.

## 活动预告 Forthcoming

编辑 / 刘真 Editor / LIU Zhen

### 培训课程

#### ■ “历史城镇保护与发展” 培训班

2012 年 4 月 16 日至 24 日, 我中心将举办第三期“历史城镇保护与发展”培训班, 详情参见中心官方网站活动预告。

#### ■ “遗产影响评估” 国际培训班

2012 年 10 月, 我中心与 ICCROM 将合作举办第三期面向亚太地区遗产保护与管理从业人员的国际培训班。培训主题拟定为“遗产影响评估”, 内容包括理论授课、案例分析、遗产地实践三部分, 课时为约两周(详情请参见招生公告)。

#### ■ “文化遗产保护与再利用” 赴法高级研修班

2012 年 11 月, 中心拟举办第四期赴法高级研修班, 主要围绕“文化遗产保护与再利用”, 包括理论教学与实地考察, 详情参见招生公告。

### 学术会议

■ 2012 年 7 月, 2012 年历史城镇景观国际学术会议(待定)

■ 2012 年 12 月, “传统技术传承人才培养” 装饰艺术专题国际学术研讨会

■ 2012 年 3 月至 12 月, “亚太保护遗产论坛”(拟举办 6-8 期)

### 遗产推广

■ “假如历史会说话——2012 年上海青少年中华文化寻访” 大型公益活动

2012 年 3 月至 12 月, 我中心将与中国福利会及共青团上海市委合作, 共同举办面向青少年人群推广遗产知识、培养其遗产意识的系列活动。

### 亚太地区能力建设

2011 年 12 月, 世界遗产中心根据各国提交的《定期报告》制定了最新的世界遗产《全球能力建设战略》。考虑到我中心的地区职能, 并在 ICCROM 地推荐下, 我中心将主导草拟《亚太地区能力建设战略》, 并于 2012 年 6 月前提交至世界遗产委员会, 作为专项议案进行讨论。

### Training Courses

#### ■ Training Course on Conservation and Development of Historic Cities and Towns

From 16th to 24th April, 2012, the 3rd session of training courses on “Conservation and Development of Historic Cities and Towns” is to be held in WHITRAP Shanghai. More information is available at WHITRAP Shanghai website ([www.whitr-ap.org](http://www.whitr-ap.org)).

#### ■ International Training Course on Heritage Impact Assessment

October 2012, the 3rd session of international training courses with the drafted theme “Heritage Impact Assessments” is to be held in WHITRAP Shanghai. This course is co-organized by

WHITRAP Shanghai and ICCROM, including lectures, case studies and field trips. The course will last for about two weeks.

■ **Advanced Training Class on “World Cultural Heritage Conservation and Reuse” in France**  
November 2012, WHITRAP Shanghai will hold the 4th Advanced Training Class in France, and mainly discuss the topic of “Cultural Heritage Conservation and Reuse”, including lectures and field trips. More information is available at WHITRAP Shanghai website ([www.whitr-ap.org](http://www.whitr-ap.org)).

### Academic Conferences

■ July 2012, International Conference on “Historic Urban Landscape” (to be determined)

■ December 2012, Human Resources Development for Transmission of Traditional Skills:

National Approaches and their Application to Decoration.

■ March to December 2012, WHITRAP Heritage Forum (6 to 8 sessions are to be held).

### Heritage Promotion

#### ■ “If History Talks: 2012 Shanghai Teenagers Discovering Chinese Culture” Activity

From March to December 2012, WHITRAP Shanghai will continue to cooperate with Chinese Welfare Institute and Shanghai Committee of Communist Youth League to

organize a series of promotion activities to teenagers for their better understanding heritage knowledge, awareness of heritage conservation.

### Capacity Building in the Asia-Pacific Region

December 2011, WHC approved the new Global Capacity Building Strategy based on Regional Report submitted by each State Parties. Considering the functions of WHITRAP Shanghai, ICCROM recommend WHITRAP Shanghai

plays a leading role in the drafting of the Regional Capacity Building Strategy for the Asia-Pacific region. And then send it to World Heritage Committee before June 2012, which can be discussed as a provisional item.

# 北京皇家园林颐和园

The Summer Palace, An Imperial Garden in Beijing

编辑 / 周舜珏 Editor / ZHOU Shunjue

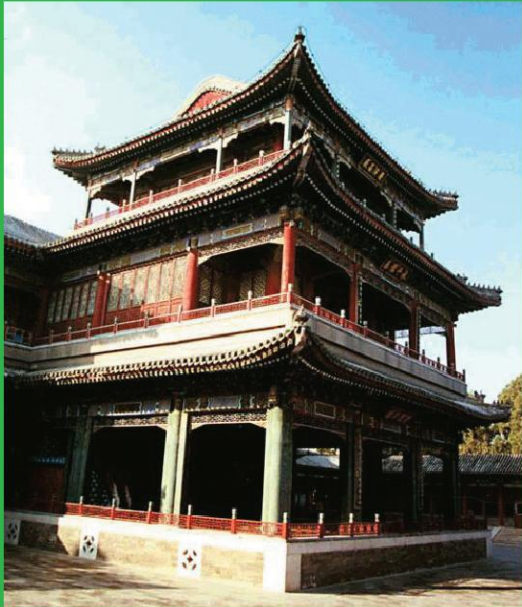
名称：北京皇家园林颐和园

遗产类别：文化遗产

所在地：北京市

批准时间：1998

遴选标准：(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)



北京颐和园，始建于1750年，1860年在战火中严重损毁，1886年在原址上重新进行了修缮。其亭台、长廊、殿堂、庙宇和小桥等人工景观与自然山峦和开阔的湖面相互和谐地融为一体，具有极高的审美价值，堪称中国风景园林设计中的杰作。

颐和园，构建于天然的山水之上，是中国传统园林运用和展现山水文化的杰出代表，同时也是体现东西方园林差异的典型实例，在世界园林历史中有其独特的地位和价值。在这里，中国传统哲学中的阴阳、虚实，以及山水集成体现的如此和谐和淋漓尽致。园林的布局 and 结构遵循了儒家传统封建制度思想；昆明湖上的三仙岛则反映了道家所追求长寿和不朽；万寿山上的宗教建筑则被寄希望于祈祷和求得佛祖的庇护。所有这一切都被汇集在一个美丽的山水之景中。

在过去几千年的历史里，中国已形成了自己独特的文化模式。作为封建时代最后的一个皇家园林，颐和园是中国悠久的建筑和园林技术的一个缩影，它运用了许多科学以及工艺成就。颐和园结构完整而完好，这体现出宫殿建筑和园林技术之间理想化的和谐状态。它继承了所有中国统治王朝的工艺传统以及中国各个地区的园林技能，既有北方的巍巍壮丽，又有南方的精致细腻。它将帝宫的华丽，私家住宅的美丽以及寺庙的庄重结合在一起。它的景致多变，但又和自然环境构成一个和谐的整体。

## 世界遗产委员会评语：

北京的颐和园是中国园林艺术的杰出代表，它将人工和自然景观融为一个和谐的整体。颐和园是中国哲学文化和中国园林设计的集中体现，它在整个东方文化的发展中起到了十分关键的作用。颐和园所代表的皇家花园，是世界主要文明之一的有力象征。

**Nomination: The Summer Palace, An Imperial Garden in Beijing**

**Category: Cultural Heritage**

**Location: Beijing**

**Date of Inscription: 1998**

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

The Summer Palace in Beijing – first built in 1750, largely destroyed in the war of 1860 and restored on its original foundations in 1886 – is a masterpiece of Chinese landscape garden design. The natural landscape of hills and open water is combined with artificial features such as pavilions, halls, palaces, temples and bridges to form a harmonious ensemble of outstanding aesthetic value.

The Summer Palace, using natural hills and water as a frame work, is an exceptional example of Oriental gardening for the way in which it makes use of and transforms nature; it also serves as the ideal illustration of the differences between east and west. Thus, it has a unique position and value in world garden history. The relationships between the yin and the yang, the genuine and the artificial in traditional Chinese philosophy, and the integration of hills and water are very harmonious. The layout and nature of palace structures in China conform to the feudal system laid down by Confucius. The construction of the three fairy islands in the Kunming Lake reflects the Taoist philosophy of seeking longevity and immortality. The religious structures on the summit of the Hill of Longevity manifest the wish to pray for Buddhist protection. All these elements are integrated into a beautiful landscape of lakes and mountains.

Over its several thousand years of history the Chinese nation has developed its own unique cultural model. As the last imperial garden created during the feudal period, the Summer Palace epitomizes the architectural and garden techniques of that long history, making use of many scientific and artistic achievements. Its structure is complete and intact, demonstrating an ideal harmony between the functions of palace buildings and gardening techniques. It inherits the artistic traditions of all the Chinese ruling dynasties and the gardening skills of all the regions of China, from the splendor of the north to the exquisite charm of the south. It combines the magnificence of imperial palaces with the beauties of private residences and the solemnity of temples and monasteries. Its landscapes and views are diversified and constitute a harmonious whole with the natural environment.

## Remarks from the World Heritage Committee:

*The Summer Palace in Beijing is an outstanding expression of the creative art of Chinese landscape garden design, incorporating the works of humankind and nature in a harmonious whole. The Summer Palace epitomizes the philosophy and practice of Chinese garden design, which played a key role in the development of this cultural form throughout the East. The imperial Chinese garden, illustrated by the Summer Palace, is a potent symbol of one of the major world civilizations.*