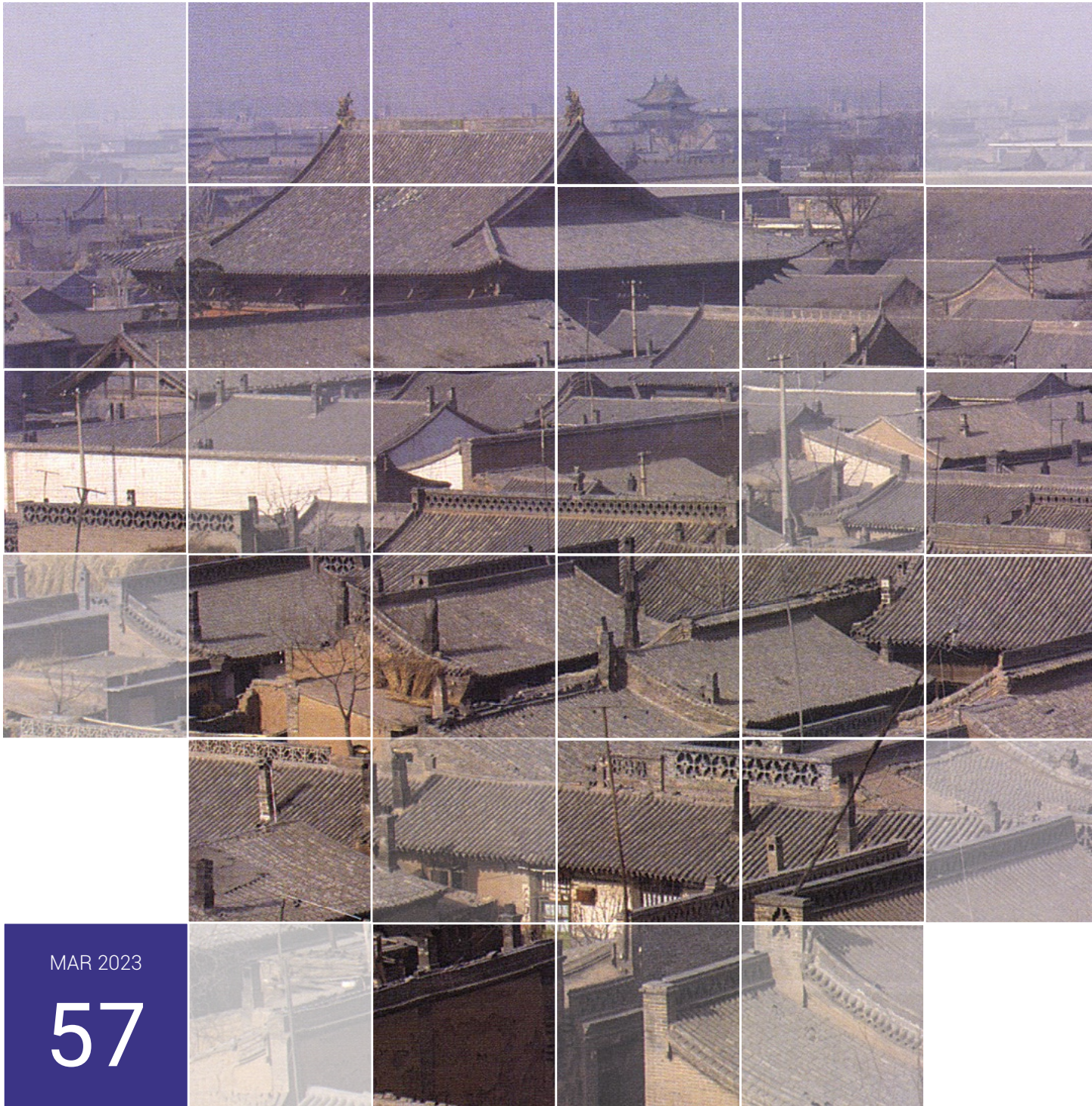


WHITRAP

NEWSLETTER

World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO



MAR 2023

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The World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (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 Asia and Pacific Region. WHITRAP has three branches in Beijing, Shanghai, and 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, is in charge of traditional architectural craftsmanship and restoration, conservation materials analysis, and historic garden restoration and maintenance.

The rotating secretariat is now located in Shanghai and is mainly responsible for coordinating and guiding the work of WHITRAP according to the plans and instructions determined by the Governing Board.

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE ONLINE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON “WORLD HERITAGE AND URBAN-RURAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: RESILIENCE AND INNOVATION BASED ON HUMANITY”



The year 2022 marks both the 50th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention and the 40th anniversary of China's National Famous Historical and Cultural Cities Protection System. The year is also the 70th anniversary of the College of Architecture and Urban Planning (CAUP) of Tongji University in Shanghai and the Tongji Planning Centennial, the 100th year since the university launched its first planning course. To join the worldwide celebration for the World Heritage Convention's 50th anniversary focusing on "The next 50: World Heritage as a source of resilience, humanity and innovation", on November 15th and 16th, CAUP of Tongji University, World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region (Shanghai), the Academic Committee for Conservation Planning of Famous Historical and Cultural City – Urban Planning Society of China, and ICOMOS China successfully held an online international conference on "World Heritage and Urban-Rural Sustainable Development: Resilience and Innovation based on Humanity", commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention, the 40th Anniversary of China's National Famous Historical and Cultural Cities Protection System.

The conference is divided into four main parts: the **opening ceremony, keynote speeches, four thematic sub-forums and the closing ceremony**.

For the videos of the activities, please visit:

<http://heritap.whitr-ap.org/index.php?classid=12497&id=54&t=show>

KEYNOTE SPEECHES

Edited by **Cui Jiangying, Li Xintian, Pan Yanhan**
Collected by **Yang Wenjun, Wu Yujie, Geng Qianzheng, Cai Xi, Li Shuyin, Lin Feifei**
College of Architecture and Urban Planning,
Tongji University

In the session of Keynote Speeches of the international conference, **Yang Baojun**, Chief Economist of the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People's Republic of China and President of the Urban Planning Society of China, **Jing Feng**, Chief of the Culture Unit, UNESCO Bangkok Office, **Zhang Bing**, Director-General of Territorial and Spatial Planning Bureau, Ministry of Natural Resources of the People's Republic of China, **Alain Marin**, Former Inspector of Architecture and Heritage, Ministry of Culture and Communication of France and State Architect and Urban Planner of France, **Chang Qing**, academician of Chinese Academy of Sciences and a professor at the College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University, **Michael Turner**, the UNESCO Chairholder in Urban Design and Conservation Studies and a professor of Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design, Jerusalem, delivered keynote speeches.

The keynote speeches session was webcasted on a number of online platforms, including CAUP NET Channel, WUPENiCity Channel, CAUP of Tongji University Channel, Guihuayun Channel and Bilibili Website both in Chinese and English, with a total of over 13,000 viewers.

0-1. Forty Years of Conservation of Famous Cities in China - Retrospect and Prospect

Yang Baojun

Chief Economist of the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People's Republic of China;
President of the Urban Planning Society of China;
National Engineering Survey and Design Master;
Professor-level Senior Urban Planner.

Yang Baojun, the Chief Economist at the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People's Republic of China, reviewed the history and looked into the future of China's national protection system of Famous Historical and Cultural Cities in the past 40 years in three parts: the **"Historical Achievements", "Dynamic Requirements of The Times"** and **"Core Tasks of the Future"**.

Group photo
of the opening
ceremony

Looking back on the past, since 1982, when the State Council announced the first batch of the national historical and cultural cities, remarkable achievements have been made in the protection of urban-rural cultural heritage and a protection system has been built up and gradually improved. With rapid urbanisation, a large number of precious heritage properties have been protected, which have played an important role in urban and rural areas in extending the historical context, generating the cultural gene and shaping distinctive local features.

Faced with the current situation, he pointed out that we should fully adjust to the requirements of the present time and take new responsibilities and actions under the new context. In the development of urban and rural areas, we should refer to the principles decided by the 20th National Congress of the CPC as our guidance, build upon the achievements made in the past 40 years of the Historical and Cultural Cities Protection System, and uphold the key message of the "Opinions on Strengthening the Protection and Inheritance of Historical and Cultural Heritage in Urban and Rural Development" by the CPC Central Committee, to establish a protection and inheritance system characterized by scientific classification and effective protection and management, to promote the creative translation and development of traditional culture, and to infuse vitality, charm, and dynamism into historical and cultural heritage.

When addressing the path for the future, he stressed that we should focus on three core tasks. First, **it is important to defend protection as the bottom line of development and to cover comprehensive categories systematically.** Second, **we should insist on protection through the use of heritage to give them new functions.** Third, **we need to improve institutional systems and mechanisms to enhance management.**

Finally, Yang Baojun concluded: "The historical and cultural heritage in urban and rural areas is the witness to the brilliant history of a society. They contain the wisdom of running a country. These legacies have crossed time and space, connecting the ancient and modern worlds and informing us of the realm of 'heaven-man unity' and the diversity of cultures. To protect historical and cultural heritage is to protect the glory of the past, cherish the treasures of today and nurture the hope of the future."

0-2. UNESCO's Action in Safeguarding Urban Heritage and Promoting Urban Regeneration

Jing Feng

Chief of the Culture Unit, UNESCO Bangkok Office.

Jing Feng first clarified the **mission of UNESCO in the field of culture. UNESCO's six cultural conventions and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development have provided a high-level guiding framework and cooperation opportunities for the protection of cultural diversity.** Only by gaining a broad understanding of culture and the world's cultural heritage can we better bring economic and social benefits to the public and promote the development of the whole society. The core topic of MONDIACULT 2022, held in Mexico in September this year, is to formulate a global cultural policy roadmap. "The world gathers for culture". The conference emphasized the role of culture in society and released the "Culture 2030" benchmark to measure the contribution of culture to environmental protection, education, gender equality and economic growth.

Then Jing Feng introduced the **UNESCO Cities' Platform**, which focuses on the resource exchange and cooperation of urban networks at the regional level, and builds a sharing platform for best practice

cases with the help of global experts. It is hoped that sustainable development goals can be better embedded in protection and planning, which will become a transformative force and create a resilient and inclusive social environment.

Jing Feng also shared **a series of UNESCO actions and hot concepts in the fields of culture and sustainable urban development**. For example, the creative city network, learning city, sustainable tourism, and UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation, etc. UNESCO Creative Cities Network (UCCN) was established in 2004 to promote cooperation among cities that have identified creativity as a strategic factor for sustainable urban development. Almost 300 cities around the world have put culture and creativity at the heart of their sustainable urban development policies. Whether it is crafts and folk art, design, film, gastronomy, literature, music or media arts, creativity is their innovative resources, knowledge and practices towards building more sustainable and better cities for all. From this perspective, the city is not only a carrier of cultural heritage but also a carrier of human creativity and innovation ability.

0-3. A New Approach to Strengthening the Conservation and Management of the World Heritage Sites: Practice of China's Territorial Spatial Planning Reform

Zhang Bing

Director-General of Territorial and Spatial Planning Bureau, Ministry of Natural Resources of the People's Republic of China;
Chairman of the Academic Committee for Conservation Planning of Famous Historical and Cultural City - Urban Planning Society of China;
Professor-level Senior Urban Planner.

Since the 18th National Congress of the CPC, China has comprehensively promoted the construction of ecological civilization, and the government has attached great importance to the protection of culture. President Xi Jinping has repeatedly given instructions for cultural conservation, emphasizing that "culture is the soul of the city, and we must protect cultural heritage in the way we value our own lives." In 2018, the State Council set up a new Ministry of Natural Resources to uniformly execute the control of land and spatial use based on the application of digital and information technology to form "one single map" for national territorial spatial planning.

Zhang Bing pointed out that in recent years, China has actively improved its capacity for sustainable development, implemented the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and improved heritage protection measures in multiple scales and

dimensions in the context of land and spatial planning reform. Territorial spatial planning aims to collect and aggregate all the information regarding the spatial protection and utilization of cultural heritage into "one map", so that cultural heritage protection runs through the whole process of territorial spatial development, utilization, and construction, and at the same time to build a dynamic monitoring and early warning system for cultural heritage.

Finally, Zhang Bing explained the important role of territorial spatial planning in the protection of cultural and natural heritage by giving an innovative protection case of the **World Heritage Mogao Caves and Mingsha Crescent Spring Scenic Area** in Dunhuang City.

0-4. Exploration of Cooperative Management System of Transregional Cultural Landscape Heritage: a Case Study of Loire Valley (France)

Alain Marinos

Former Inspector of Architecture and Heritage,
Ministry of Culture and Communication of France;
State Architect and Urban Planner of France.

Alain Marinos started his presentation with an overview of the World Heritage Site "the Loire Valley between Sully-sur-Loire and Chalonnes", and its outstanding universal values, and introduced in particular the heritage conservation and management of the property since 2002. MVL (the Val de Loire Mission), an inter-regional cooperative management system funded by the governments of the two regions straddled by the Loire Valley, was established to coordinate local authorities and relevant stakeholders. The establishment of the cooperative system helped to consider management programmes and actions in the Loire Valley within the public policy priorities of both regions. Public meetings are also organised for reflection and discussion among planning professionals, local associations, residents, teachers, researchers and other members, and an action plan is developed each year based on the content of these meetings.

Alain Marinos also introduced some practical projects of the Loire Valley, including the well-known riverside bike routes and the customary boat-making events held during the appropriate festivals, etc. With the widespread use of the Loire Valley emblem by businesses and other commercial organisations, the Loire Valley has become an important local identity and a symbol of the harmonious coexistence of man and the environment.

In the end, Alain Marinos concluded that going beyond the simple actions of heritage conservation in most

heritage sites, the conservation experience of the Loire Valley has introduced innovative ideas aimed at revealing the significance and cultural values of the territories, which is still worth learning today from the perspective of sustainable development.

0-5. Coexistence of the Old and New: Exploration of the Regeneration Design of the Haikou Qilou Historic District

Chang Qing

Academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences;
Professor, College of Architecture and Urban
Planning, Tongji University.

The presentation gave a detailed summary of the past and future of our regeneration **project for the Haikou Qilou Historic District, including the background, conservation and renovation process, and revitalisation and reuse of the properties**. The speech elaborated on the history, protection and restoration, regeneration design and implementation processes, focusing on the design and implementation of the arcade building and corridors, the internal regeneration design mode of the arcade, the space improvement and scene reconstruction of the street temple - Tianhou Palace, and the regeneration of the former site of Qiong Customs, and the creative design for the coexistence of old and new on the Long Causeway Road of the Outer Beach. Contributing to the current theoretical debate at the international frontiers, the speech explores a variety of concepts such as "restoration to its recent state", "renovation to its original state" and "coexistence of the new and the old", as well as their application in the renovation and regeneration of the old blocks of Haikou Arcade Bund. Finally, an animated video was played to showcase the vision of a comprehensive revival of the Haikou Arcade Bund Historic and Cultural District.

0-6. World Heritage beyond the City

Michael Turner

Professor and UNESCO Chairholder in Urban Design and Conservation Studies, Graduate Program in Urban Design, Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design, Jerusalem.

Prof Michael Turner's speech started with "the Peach Blossom Spring", using literary works to elicit utopian imagination. Based on the harmonious coexistence of humans and nature, he recalled the implications of "Garden City Theory" and the evolution of the concept of "Sustainable Development Theory" as well as its concern for cultural factors and human well-being. Then he discussed the **problems of environmental pollution, urban fragmentation, and urban-rural separation in the process of rapid urban development**

and metropolitan nation. He emphasized the understanding and strengthening of the resilience of heritage conservation and management based on a space-time view, beyond the historic centre, thereby enhancing the cohesion and continuity of cities. In short, this speech dialectically discussed the relationship between the urban and rural areas, culture and nature, the material and spiritual, and heritage and human being achieved through **Heritopolis – Heritage and the Metropolis**.

0-7. Summary of the Presentations

Shao Yong

Professor, College of Architecture and Urban
Planning, Tongji University

Finally, Prof Shao Yong made a summary of the presentations. She pointed out that the keynote session aimed to provide a glimpse of the challenges facing the current metropolis from not only the perspectives of the historic urban landscape but also from the temporal and spatial dimensions. To deal with various relationships mentioned in the keynote session, especially the relationship between urban and rural areas, culture and nature, tangible and intangible, people and nature, heritage and people, etc., it is particularly important in the exploration of the sustainable development path of the current metropolis. This keynote session provided a new direction for HUL in the next decade.

Prof Shao Yong expressed her gratitude to the six speakers for sharing their points on World Heritage and sustainable urban and rural development from different spatial scales and perspectives, and also expressed her wish to continue international cooperation to protect the common heritage of human beings.



Group photo of Topic 1

TOPIC 1: TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS AT WORLD HERITAGE SUPPORTING QUALITY OF LIFE OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Gamini Wijesuriya, Li Hong, Pan Minjie (Intern), Zhang Hanqi (Intern)
WHITRAP Shanghai

Traditional knowledge systems are reflected in the indicators of the quality of life connecting to the four dimensions of sustainable development. Communities have played a key role in the traditional knowledge systems of the World Heritage sites and therefore their values should be recognized, respected and understood, which will contribute to sustainable urban and rural development through heritage conservation and management. Traditional knowledge systems are dynamic and continuously optimised, so they have endured the test of time. They link to every aspect of community life, such as enhancing community resilience, improving quality of life, and realising the positive interaction with urban and rural sustainable development.

1-1. Traditional Knowledge Systems are reflected in the indicators of the quality of life connecting to the four dimensions of sustainable development.

Gamini Wijesuriya, Special Advisor to WHITRAP Shanghai, and Sarah Court, Expert Member of ICOMOS Scientific Committees, introduced the definition of “**Quality of Life**” and “**Traditional Knowledge Systems**”, and how Traditional Knowledge Systems connect to the quality of life of communities and how this can be supported in heritage places. By the time

of the adoption of the World Heritage sustainable development policy in 2015, quality of life and well-being were seen to be connected to each of the sustainable development dimensions (namely inclusive social development, inclusive economic development, environmental sustainability and peace and security). If these dimensions are achieved at World Heritage properties, they can contribute to both heritage conservation and the quality of life of local communities and communities in general. In this context, Traditional Knowledge Systems have become an important area for consideration. It focuses on how different indicators of the quality of life can be connected to the four dimensions of sustainable development and shows how these are embedded in Traditional Knowledge Systems in light of this understanding, heritage becomes an important context in which Traditional Knowledge Systems can be supported so that communities continue to benefit from them and recognise that Traditional Knowledge Systems can play an important role in the conservation of heritage. As the World Heritage Convention reaches its 50th anniversary and places more emphasis on connecting heritage to sustainable development efforts, this nexus between Traditional Knowledge Systems and quality of life seems a promising area for future efforts.

1-2. Communities have played a key role in the traditional knowledge systems of the World Heritage site, therefore their values should be recognised, respected and understood, which will contribute to sustainable urban and rural development through heritage conservation and management.

Prasanna B. Ratnayake, from the Department of Archaeology of Sri Lanka, showed us the **virtuous circle of community life formed by heritage**. The sacred tooth relic of Buddha, kept in the sacred tooth relic temple in Kandy, was listed as a World

Heritage site in 1988. Through the period of nearly two millennia, the traditional system to protect and worship the tooth relic has continued to date, along with those socio-cultural and religious traditions supported by different artists and craftsmen. The annual perahera was one of the most notable events of the traditions, where they performed their best skills. Thus, they could seek several sources of revenue and have access to higher levels of livelihood in society. In addition, their moral life had also been enhanced, which therefore led to a higher ethical standard. Most of them had been known by name and are now considered professional artists. Therefore, they tended to continue their traditional skills together with their own next generation and transfer those skills to others who were interested.

France Poulain, a State Architect and Town Planner of France, was concerned about a growing gap between people who seek and promote ancient traditional techniques and those who were ready to destroy our heritage to rebuild the city of tomorrow. According to the conclusions of studies and research, a more desirable way to treat old buildings was to expose and retain the qualities of the status quo, but manufacturers, on the contrary, wanted to sell their unsuitable building improvement techniques at all costs. For example, old buildings undergoing thermal insulation from the outside will lose both their architectural and performance qualities. This had already been seen in Germany for several years and it is spreading in France. So, Poulain appealed to **local associations to be decisive in the choice and methods of restoration for larger spaces**. Meanwhile, they were waiting to see if the old management methods could survive and preserve these hundreds of years old buildings.

Erin Rose, a World Heritage Senior Advisor, introduced the **natural management method of Budj Bim Cultural Landscape**. The volcanic landscape there was altered to create the world's oldest aquaculture system, dating to at least 6,600 years. The Budj Bim Cultural Landscape was a living entity that has catered to Gunditjmara for thousands of years. It was made up of 3 serial components and was protected for its cultural and natural values – Indigenous Protected Areas and a National Park. Australia ensured ecological improvement through natural resource management and cultural heritage protection, including cultural burning, cultural heritage management, research projects, revegetation, cultural water flows and wetland and riparian restoration works. A customary management approach was used to protect the landscape, keeping the resources and cultures for future generations.

Åsa Nordin Jonsson, Site Manager of World Heritage Laponia in Sweden, shared the case of **Sami**

traditional knowledge and the management of the World Heritage Laponia. Sami traditional knowledge is passed on from generation to generation and should have a central role in the management of World Heritage. However, there are no instructions on how to integrate traditional knowledge into the management, so they decide to seek support from the Sami people, who have knowledge and experience through traditional board meetings to bring different people together and discuss how to conduct the management in different situations. For example, to construct buildings in heritage sites while considering the natural habitats for local creatures, we should combine different methods in the management to preserve the world heritage for future generations and get Sami people involved as well. As for the acceptance of different norms and values of local communities, we should find our own way to learn about traditional knowledge and embrace a cooperative attitude.

1-3. Traditional Knowledge Systems are dynamic, continuously optimized and have endured the testing of time. They link to every aspect of community life, such as enhancing community resilience, improving quality of life, and realizing the positive interaction with urban and rural sustainable development.

George Okello Abungu, Emeritus Director-General of the National Museums of Kenya, provided a case study of **sustainable lifeways through traditional knowledge systems and a people-centred approach in Kaya Fore stand the Mijikenda community**. He introduced that the Kayas live in forested settlements that are rich in biodiversity and have spiritual and religious significance, where important elders of the communities are buried and play a central and important role in the lives of the communities. The Kayas are listed as a World Heritage Site under the UNESCO 1972 Convention and as the heritage of humanity under the 2003 Convention, which has contributed to the cultural, social and economic well-being of the Mijikenda community. Due to their biodiversity, they are also abundant in various resources of medicinal plants. As sacred sites, they play a major role in the spiritual well-being of the community, bonding them together as people with common goals and common benefits. Managed fully by the elders, the Kayas have also become an attraction to visitors where other relevant activities are hosted. The community also attracted political attention related to national policies and budgets, thus fostering economic sustainability in the local community. He suggested that communities should be trusted, recognised and respected, so it is better to work with communities rather than for them in order to ensure sustainability.

Zhang Song, Professor at the College of Architecture and Urban Planning of Tongji University, introduced the **Old Town area in Shanghai**, which has a history of over 700 years. It was formed during the Ming Dynasty, with clear oval boundaries and small streets and alleys constituting Chinese traditional urban fabrics. The area remains a perceptible cultural area featuring the streetscape of the Old Town. Compared with the Bund historic area and the Lujiazui Financial District, the Old Town area has been marginalised by the times and modern development. Meanwhile, the living conditions and infrastructure there have deteriorated severely due to years of disrepair. With the rapid renovation of the downtown areas of Shanghai, the hollowing out of the communities and the ageing of the population has become increasingly serious. As one of the 12 protected scenic areas in the central urban area of Shanghai, the Old Town area faces numerous challenges in its preservation and renewal. How the historic city preserves its traditional context, reflecting its characteristics, including how to achieve effective management and control through the preservation planning for the landscape, and revives the city; how to realise the overall protection of landscape and improve the quality of the living environment in accordance with the Shanghai Municipal Regulations on the Protection of Historic Scenery Areas; it is necessary to explore the policy mechanism, protection planning and urban design. We should think about the following issues in the future development of the city: what function should the historic urban areas assume, how to protect the rights and interests of the original residents, so as to continue the traditional culture of life, and how to avoid the trap of excessively commercialisation and gentrification.

Aparna Tandon explained how ICCROM's **Net Zero: Heritage for Climate Action Project** is engaging community-based organisations to record oral histories, and how they study the ways in which knowledge systems can help develop place-specific strategies for managing the risk of climate change-induced disasters and conflicts. She provided specific examples of indigenous, traditional and community-held knowledge systems in Sudan, Uganda, Egypt, Iran and Brazil, where efforts are underway to develop community-led initiatives to reduce the risk of both slow and fast-onset disasters such as droughts, floods and storms. Examples of how to end food insecurity, increase carbon sequestration and protect biodiversity were also presented, illustrating how such community-based climate action is essential for climate justice and sustainable peace.

TOPIC 2:

EDUCATION EMPOWERING THE FUTURE: HERITAGE EDUCATION INNOVATOR FORUM

Wang Tianxiang, Zhan Jingfang (Intern)

Translated by **Li Wenchun** (Intern)

WHITRAP Secretariat

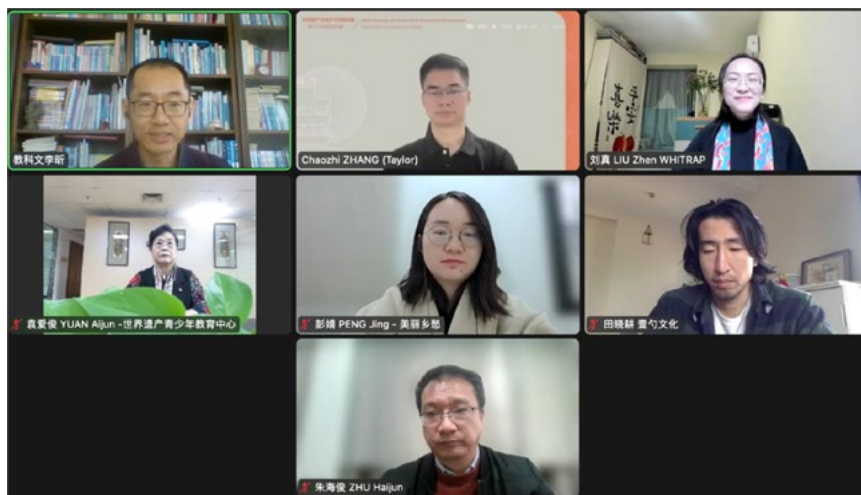
World Heritage education is an important way for people to gain knowledge and inspiration and an incubator for innovative development models of heritage sites. At this critical moment of the 50th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention, reviewing the past and present and looking into the future of World Heritage education, analysing the opportunities and challenges ahead in a new era, sharing practical experience in innovative development of World Heritage education, and promoting these practice modes, are all important topics to achieving the sustainable development of World Heritage education and the empowerment of heritage sites through heritage education.

This session was chaired by **Li Xin**, Deputy Secretary-General of WHITRAP. The session invited **Yuan Aijun**, Director of the World Heritage Education Centre for Youth (China), **Zhang Chaozhi**, Professor at the School of Tourism Management of Sun Yat-sen University and UNESCO Chair Holder on Sustainable Tourism at UNESCO Designated Sites, and **Zhu Haijun**, Director of WHITRAP Suzhou to deliver keynote speeches.

Liu Zhen, Programme Specialist of WHITRAP Shanghai, Co-planner of Pingyao Story Series Picture Book Programme and Ripple Action Youth Heritage Volunteer Programme, **Peng Jing**, Co-founder of Beautiful Nostalgia and Co-sponsor of Ripple Action Youth Heritage Volunteer Programme, **Tian Xiaogeng**, Founder of Shanghai Yishao Creative Studio and Co-planner of Pingyao Story Picture Book Programme, participated in the discussions.

2-1. Introduction to the Topic

Dr Li Xin first introduced the theme of this sub-forum, which focused on youth heritage education. Many innovative practitioners who have explored the frontier in the field were invited to share their experiences in developing and promoting innovative practices regarding heritage education.



Group photo of Topic 2

2-2. A clip of "2021 Global Awards for World Heritage Education Innovative Cases"

As the chief planner of the Global Awards for World Heritage Education Innovative Cases, Dr Li Xin introduced the award and the winners of 2021. He also summarized the future trend of global heritage education. This video brought together heritage education innovation cases from different countries and regions around the world, showcasing the exemplary cases at the frontier of world heritage education, and thus providing a framework of reference for future heritage education innovators.

China's heritage sites are rich in resources, but their distribution is scattered. At present, channels are lacking for linking external resources and for cross-border and cross-regional exchanges. This is a major bottleneck for the innovation of heritage education models in the current transformation and upgrading period. To break the bottleneck, **building an international interactive communication platform that connects cultural heritage resources and high-end cultural and creative resources to facilitate internal and external communications**, and focusing on the innovation of World Heritage education models is the core strategy for the transformation and upgrading of heritage protection and utilisation models.

2-3. Keynote Speeches

(1) "Scientific and Creative Heritage Education: the Key to the Heritage Universe" by Li Xin

To tackle the challenges and opportunities brought by the intelligence era to the World Heritage Education, Dr Li Xin put forward the concept of **"Heritage Universe"**. Unlike the Metaverse, which cannot reflect the limitation of in-depth information, in reality, the "Heritage Universe" contains endless natural and cultural heritage values, including the most unique essence of human civilisation, which cannot be replicated and restored by the technology of artificial intelligence. The goal of heritage education is to better understand and tap the value of the heritage universe. **Scientific and creative heritage education** is the key to innovation in heritage education.

Dr Li Xin pointed out that based on the cases applying for the "2022 Global Awards for World Heritage Education Innovative Cases", many innovative scenarios and utilisation methods have emerged on a global scale, with more diverse social participation in formats and themes. However, the development gap within and between the regions is widening. The **overall trend in global heritage education is a concurrent state of diversified and vigorous development and regional imbalances**. We should integrate different strengths to promote balanced development, cross-border exchanges and cooperation around the world. It is the best way to innovate the development model of heritage sites by using the opportunity provided by heritage education.

(2) "World Heritage Education Promoting Education Reform" by Yuan Aijun

Yuan Aijun, Director of the World Heritage Education Centre for Youth (China), gave a speech on the topic

of "World Heritage Education Promoting Education Reform" when Chinese education met World Heritage. The latter illuminated the road to China's education reform and provided new ideas for solving global crises. Her speech analysed the transformative role of World Heritage education in China's youth education system and its leading role in solving global development problems.

First, the **Chinese government attached great importance to cultural heritage**, which promoted the development of World Heritage Education. It gave Chinese teenagers a new perspective on Chinese history and culture.

Second, **introducing World Heritage Education into campuses consolidated the values of World Heritage Education and enriched its connotation**. World Heritage Education promoted education reform and development, enabling Chinese education to explore a new way and open a new realm of cultural awareness and confidence.

Third, the **dissemination and promotion of the World Heritage Education models also contributed to the educational issues related to world development**. Facing the problems and challenges of sustainable development and making young people aware of the common threats facing mankind is a new path to solving the global crisis.

(3) "World Heritage Education and Sustainable Tourism" by Zhang Chaozhi

Zhang Chaozhi, Professor at the School of Tourism Management of Sun Yat-sen University, delivered a speech on "World Heritage Education and Sustainable Tourism".

He started with the main activities and format of UNESCO to promote World Heritage Education and briefly described its development and characteristics in China, including using World Heritage Education as an important carrier to promote the all-round development of students; promoting the knowledge and incorporating concepts of World Heritage into the curriculum and teaching materials; taking World Heritage Education as an important way to promote students' social practice and stressing the combination of in-class teaching and extracurricular practice in World Heritage Education; World Heritage Education is also an important part of international exchange and cooperation in education. It also witnessed the combination of World Heritage Education with the cultivation of high-quality talents and with teaching and scientific research.

The report pointed out that World Heritage Education is also an important part of study tours, and vice versa, the latter is also a form of World Heritage Education. Studying tours in World Heritage sites has brought changes to the tourism market and guided the behaviour of tourists. Local communities have used local knowledge as a capital asset to participate in these tours, which has changed the livelihood of the community. Heritage management departments have also transferred professional knowledge of World Heritage as a tool for community governance, which effectively promotes the sustainable development of World Heritage Sites. Therefore, **study tours as an integrated part of World Heritage education have signified a major direction for the protection and utilisation of heritage sites and the sustainable development of tourism as well in the future**.

(4) "Multilateral Participation in World Heritage Youth Education" by Zhu Haijun

Zhu Haijun, Director of WHITRAP Suzhou, shared the experiences and outcomes of building a World Heritage Youth Education Base in China. He started with the way to implement the "5C" strategic objectives of UNESCO. According to the "5C" strategy, the **core of the heritage value lies in its significance to people in the modern era**. Heritage education enables these values to be better exploited through promotion, education and community participation.

The report pointed out that heritage education requires the participation of UNESCO, heritage sites, youth education institutions, heritage protection research institutions, relevant industry practitioners, and volunteers. Each party must make full use of its advantages to promote the protection and dissemination of heritage values. At present, WHITRAP's "World Heritage Youth Education Base" includes various primary and secondary schools, heritage sites, cultural and museum institutions, and educational institutions. With a variety of strengths, the exploration of World Heritage Education has improved the public's awareness of protecting world heritage sites, enhanced the equal opportunity among youth to have access to heritage education and promoted the development of World Heritage in general. Based on the participation of multiple parties, it is also important to **promote the establishment of standards, to further disseminate training concepts and methods, and to cooperate with creative sci-tech institutions for the development of the future**.

2-4. Roundtable Discussion

In the roundtable discussion, Liu Zhen, Peng Jing and Tian Xiaogeng shared the practices and experience of Ripple Action Youth Heritage Volunteer Programme, Pingyao Story Picture Book Programme and other heritage education activities carried out by Beautiful Nostalgia and Yishao Creative Studio. They proposed innovative education models that involved urban-rural interaction, youth participation, heritage aesthetic education, etc. They also stressed how to use the strength of the platform in heritage education to mobilise internal and external resources for quick innovative development. In particular, they emphasised that the programmes are committed to lowering the participation threshold and removing other obstacles for wider participation. **Young people have become an important force in the development of innovative World Heritage education in the future. Heritage empowers youth and vice versa.**

Prof Zhang Chaozhi pointed out that the lack of an internal driving force among heritage education institutions caused unsustainable operations and became the major bottleneck to promoting heritage education projects. And creative practitioners should make full use of their professional backgrounds, and bring in the advantageous resources of heritage sites, educational institutions, experts and scholars, government departments, and the public, to establish a **bottom-up and spontaneous development model**. Thus, together with suitable business models and market forces, the value of cultural heritage will be fully released to form a shared heritage education pattern featuring co-creation and co-construction.

Yuan Aijun emphasized that to do heritage education and cultural dissemination, it is necessary to **find the correct values and not be solely driven and seduced by utilitarian purposes**. Professional institutions such as UNESCO should lead the formation and implementation of these cultural values, and cooperate with schools to make those values reach teachers and students, and the power of education will be fully exerted.

At the end of the discussion, Dr Li Xin invited the guests to look forward to the next 50 years of World Heritage education and used one sentence to end the session.

Yuan Aijun said at the 50th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention, China has embarked on a unique path of Chinese heritage education. She thought China's heritage education would have greater development, and it would also showcase the

outcomes of China's education reform on the world education stage.

Prof Zhang Chaozhi stated that the future would see the promotion of the sustainable development of heritage sites through heritage education, and the integration of tourism and heritage through creative tourism experiences. Let's work together for the future of World Heritage Education.

Zhu Haijun pointed out that we were full of confidence in the future of World Heritage education. We were also aware that more things had been done. We would always rely on our innovative and open minds to jointly promote the sustainable development of World Heritage education and to inspire its potential.

Liu Zhen said that Heritage was a gift of time, and education was a person's lifelong mission. We were not only beneficiaries of heritage education but also co-creator and actors of heritage education. We were looking forward to going forward together.

Peng Jing expressed her hope to work with more young people to stir up more ripples in the process of heritage education and heritage promotion so that all actors would be able to meet in places, meet the local heritage, and meet each other.

Tian Xiaogeng stated that what we were facing the future of heritage education. The imaginative space for the future of World Heritage education lay in how we chose to inherit, learn and innovate.

2-5. Summary

The roundtable discussion provided a platform for in-depth communication and knowledge sharing among innovative practitioners of World Heritage youth education. Participating experts and explorers shared their experience in World Heritage education and discussed the future development and trend as well. The main outcomes included the following three points:

1. **Building an international platform for exchange that connects cultural heritage with other high-end cultural and creative resources to internal and external facilitate communications, and focusing on the innovation of World Heritage education models is the core strategy for the transformation and upgrading of heritage protection and utilisation models.**
2. **The overall trend in global heritage education is a concurrent state of diversified and vigorous**

development and regional imbalances. We should integrate strengths to promote balanced development and cross-border exchanges and cooperation. This is the best way to promote innovation in the development model of heritage sites around the world with the opportunity heritage education has provided.

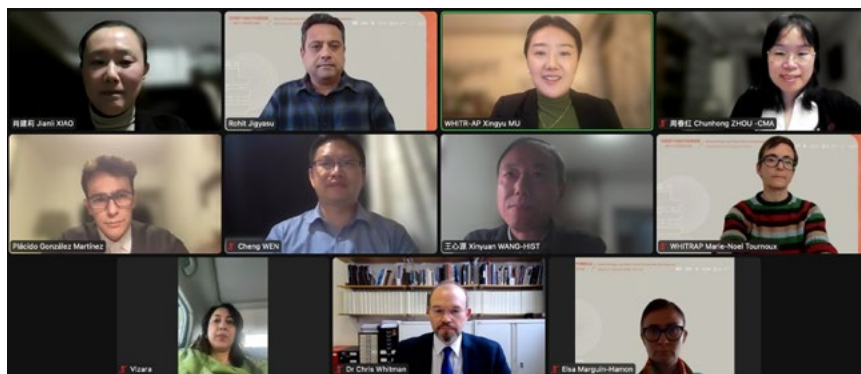
3. **Heritage education is facing a period of major reform and innovation. There are new forces in the fields of cultural tourism, cultural and creative development, primary and secondary education institutions, and local governments to promote this trend of innovation and reform. We believe that the future of heritage education will be better.**

TOPIC 3: CLIMATE CHANGE AND URBAN-RURAL HERITAGE RESILIENCE

Mu Xingyu, Ma Qian (Intern)
WHITRAP Shanghai

Since 2005, with the frequent occurrence of global warming and various meteorological disasters, climate change has gradually become one of the important issues in world heritage conservation and urban-rural heritage resilience. The way we deal with climate change will have a profound impact on the sustainable development of human civilisation and life. On the occasion of commemorating the 50th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention, the 40th anniversary of China's National Famous Historical and Cultural Cities Protection System, the 70th anniversary of the founding of the College of Architecture and Urban Planning of Tongji University and the series of academic activities of "Tongji Planning Centennial", the third thematic sub-forum of the conference focused on the "Climate Change and Urban-Rural Heritage Resilience". The participants approached climate change and urban-rural heritage resilience from the topics of climate change and World Heritage, natural heritage, cultural heritage, urban response to climate change and historical urban resilience.

The session was co-chaired by Dr Mu Xingyu, Project Director of WHITRAP Shanghai, and Rohit Jigyasu, Project Manager of the Urban Heritage, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management at ICCROM. The session invited Zhou Chunhong, Researcher of the Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences, Jim Perry, HT Morse Distinguished Professor at the University of Minnesota, Dr Wen Cheng, an expert of the Species Survival Commission (SSC) of IUCN, Wang Xinyuan, Deputy Director of the UNESCO International Centre on Space Technologies for Natural and Cultural Heritage under the Auspices of UNESCO (HIST), and Xiao Jianli, Associate Professor at the College of Architecture and Urban Planning of Tongji University, to deliver keynote speeches. Plácido González, Professor at the College of Architecture and Urban Planning of Tongji University and Executive Editor of the Journal *Built Heritage*, and Dr Chris Whitman, Senior Lecturer and course leader at Cardiff University and the guest editor of *Built Heritage* on the topic of "Climate Change", participated as guests of the panel discussion.



Group photo of Topic 3

3-1. Theme Introduction

Dr Mu Xingyu gave an overall introduction to the session. **From the perspective of sustainable development of human society and heritage conservation, she reviewed the history and the birth of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and introduced the story that the United Nations organisation gathered hundreds of experts and collaborated with various countries to help the Egyptian government relocate the two temple monuments of Aswan and Abu Simbel while securing the construction and operation of the Aswan High Dam.** She mentioned Piero Gazzola, the founder of ICOMOS, Liang Sicheng, a pioneer of Chinese traditional architecture conservation, and Ruan Yisan from Tongji University, emphasizing the need to consider the protection of cultural heritage values in the face of any difficulties. She also recalled another important reason for the birth of the Convention - the heavy rains that plunged the ancient cities of Venice and Florence into floods in 1966, causing great damage to precious cultural heritage, and thus the issue of climatic disasters was considered from the very beginning of the Convention. She believes that the remarkable achievements of the Convention in its fifty years are inseparable from the efforts of the States Parties and the region. The other three anniversaries of this conference reflect exactly the evolution of historical city conservation in China. During these decades, the scale and dimensions of heritage sites are changing. We are not only focusing on heritage per se, but also starting to look at various factors such as tangible and intangible heritage, monitoring, and management. Dr Mu believes that climate change involves a global scale and also works as a complex system rather than a single entity, thus climate change and urban-rural heritage are a series of issues arising from the two complex systems. What is more noteworthy is that, unlike 50 years ago, we are now faced with new, complex and imminent issues.

She pointed out that **UNESCO warned that many iconic world heritage sites' glaciers would disappear by 2050.**

3-2. Presentations

Prof Zhou Chunhong introduced her research in meteorology and her interest in humanities. She talked about what climate change is and how it relates to heritage conservation from a meteorological perspective. The Earth's atmosphere can maintain the energy balance, and greenhouse gases disrupt the energy balance of the Earth's atmosphere due to the increase in human activities. Greenhouse gases include CO₂, methane, N₂O, etc. CO₂ has increased almost 1 time from 1985 to the present compared to the pre-industrial revolution. The average temperature of the Earth's surface has increased by nearly 1°C since 1850-1900 and is expected to increase by 1.5°C in the next 20 years. If the average temperature of the Earth's surface increases by more than 2°C, it will cause irreversible damage to the Earth's environment, so many countries around the world are beginning to control carbon emissions. The effects of climate change include issues such as sea level rise, precipitation anomalies and other extreme weather. She introduced the **impact of climate change on heritage with a few cases, and the impact of air pollution on climate. She proposed that heritage should be integrated with economics, ecology and meteorology (climate change, air pollution) to provide inspection, monitoring, assessment, early warning and conservation measures.**

Jim Perry started his presentation on the management of heritage sites by asking questions to inspire the

audience to think about the changes in heritage sites under the impact of climate change. He further **proposed "adaptive heritage" and outlined the 6 principles of this system. He also emphasized the "dynamism" and "living heritage", the importance of considering heritage in a landscape context, and put forward the idea of being bold enough to act.**

Mr Wen Cheng introduced the **spatial relationship between China's climate change exposure and China's Natural/Mixed World Heritage Sites and Natural Heritage Potential Areas** by giving two World Heritage Sites located in areas of high climate change exposure – Hoh Xil in Qinghai and Sanjiang River in Yunnan. He also presented the recent adaptive management models and practices. Finally, he summarised the experiences and ideas gained based on the two case studies.

Most of the existing Natural World Heritage sites and Mixed World Heritage sites in China are located in areas with high exposure to climate change, and their conservation management is facing the issue of adaptation to climate change. The Hoh Xil Heritage Site in Qinghai and the Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas are both significantly impacted by climate change.

In recent years, climate change has mainly manifested itself in the form of increased temperature and humidity in Hoh Xil, with both positive and negative impacts. Positive impacts include an increase in basal biomass and an increase in the number of herbivore-based animals. On the negative side, the alpine grassland, alpine meadow and alpine desert have become swamps, and the area of quality habitat for large hoofed animals has decreased. The water level of rivers and lakes has increased, and the original migration paths of animals have been interrupted. In addition, the increase in livestock and pastoralists around heritage sites due to climate warming poses a potential threat to local ecosystems. China has constructed national parks in recent years to protect the wilderness state of the uninhabited areas of Hoh Xil. The government has guided local villagers to benefit from the conservation and management of the heritage site by setting up public service positions for ecological caretakers and guiding herders into tertiary industries, reducing pressure on natural resources.

The growth in the range and number of wild yaks is the evidence of the positive effects of heritage conservation. The shrinking of alpine glaciers and the increase of extreme events of drought and flood in the Three Parallel Rivers region of Yunnan. Since 2012, local Chinese NGOs have been empowering local communities with technical training and organisational

capacity buildings to promote multi-stakeholder participation in conservation initiatives. Local beekeeping has been used to reduce the pressure on the ecosystem from livestock farming. Survey data show that the population of the site's flagship species, the Yunnan golden monkey, has grown from about 1,500 at the time of the inscription to nearly 4,000.

The impact of climate change on Natural World Heritage sites can be positive or negative. The observations of the above two cases show that it is possible to mitigate the negative impacts of climate change and induce its positive transformation as long as we take active and wise management measures.

Mr Wang Xinyuan provided his thoughts on climate change and the resilience of cultural heritage from the perspective of spatial information technology. The report was divided into three parts: the **first part** used three cases to introduce the function of cultural heritage as a "recorder" of climate change, taking the Chaohu Lake basin as a case study, correlating the distribution of sites and cultural development in the Chaohu Lake region with climate change and the water level of Chaohu Lake in different periods, and introducing the spatial and temporal distribution characteristics of cultural remains driven by climate and tectonics. The second case was the Great Wall of Han-Ming Dynasty, where the latitudinal position of the Great Wall in north-eastern China changed across 10°, reflecting the significance of the historical record of the changing location of the Great Wall under the combined influence of climate change as well as national politics and military situations; the third case was the past ecological changes reflected by the ancient Roman border walls and their defence and supply systems (castles, border walls, roads, irrigation systems, towns, etc.). The **second part** was about the perception of the resilience of cultural heritage in ancient cities under climate change. It introduced the different resilience of cultural heritage under different climatic conditions, including the sometimes-dramatic impact of slow and long-term environmental changes on cultural heritage, the catastrophic impact of disasters caused by extreme weather on cultural heritage, and the frequent disturbance of cultural heritage due to the expansion of human activities driven by climate change. The **third part** conducted a reflection on cultural heritage resilience and building resilient cities. Using the Tarim Basin and Chengdu Plain as case studies, the resilience of cultural heritage was introduced.

We are urged to learn resilience from cultural heritage and build resilient cities today, so three recommendations were made: **1. making full use**

of spatial information technology monitoring and prediction analysis capabilities to enhance the ontological resilience of cultural heritage; 2. linking past research on global change and community sustainable development to enhance the resilience of cultural heritage endowment environments; 3. establishing a cultural heritage conservation discipline to proactively and effectively responding to the risk impacts of natural change and human activities.

Rohit Jigyasu presented **how to build the resilience of urban heritage against disasters and climate change.**

First, he presented examples of disasters such as past changes in temperature and precipitation, simulation of greenhouse gas emission scenarios and associated risks, and the frequency of various types of disasters during 1990-2016, such as floods in Pakistan, Germany and Belgium, Balkans, Eastern Europe, etc., and cases of stone cities in Zanzibar experiencing sea level rise, floods and fires, thus suggesting the issue of potential factors influencing the vulnerability of heritage disasters and climate change. Secondly, the increase in the world's urban and rural populations and urban residents leads to the rational vulnerability of cultural heritage. He recounted the example of the World Heritage Ahmedabad Historic District, the abandoned heritage of small and medium-sized towns, residents leaving the buildings, and the lack of landscape and arable land that led to sustainability issues. From 1782-2013, the frequency of floods increased, especially in the last few years, and the cities were increasingly affected by floods. Even for cities with similar populations, not all cities are similarly affected, and physical impacts can be influenced by multiple aspects such as environment, social change, population security, heritage deficit, and economic deficit, requiring a combination of different dimensions of urban systems, vulnerability, and climate change systems to consider the problem.

These cases demonstrated how urban heritage can improve energy efficiency through control of the microenvironment, ecological footprint and socio-economic sustainability and the need to integrate traditional and contemporary knowledge on disaster mitigation and climate change adaptation. He pointed out that there are numerous examples of how to effectively manage heritage sites to overcome boundary constraints, and that climate change is also causing people to shift their lifestyles to overcome some natural hazards. Climate change cannot be compartmentalised and requires a combination of sustainable development, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and heritage conservation, and management to overcome major challenges. He also

emphasized the importance of combining top-down and bottom-up approaches to meet disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation objectives.

Prof Xiao Jianli introduced the **concept of disaster resilience, including the significance of disaster resilience, disturbance and equilibrium state.** She proposed that **urban resilience includes four attributes: robustness, redundancy, rapidity and resource deplorability.** The disaster resilience of ancient cities in China is mainly reflected in four aspects: pattern, facilities, streets and buildings. She gave two examples, including Ganzhou and Guangfu, to introduce the resilience of the ancient city pattern in terms of site selection, wall expansion, canal construction, and layout.

In terms of ancient city facilities, she introduced Ganzhou's very distinctive Fushou Ditch system, the core of which is to build ditches and windows to drain and prevent flooding. She introduced in detail the composition, principle and structure of the Fushou Ditch and its value features: 1. the mastery of nature; 2. the ingenious design; 3. the artisanal construction and the use of local materials. She also introduced the example of the Moon Dam in Shou County, showing several major functions of the Moon Dam in terms of water drainage and flood control. In terms of ancient city streets, she introduced the flood control design of Tongguan Shuipo Lane and the fireproofing facilities of the square walls of Linhai Ziyang Street. In terms of architecture, she introduced the fire prevention function of the square wall of the Nanxun Hundred Rooms Building, and the earthquake prevention mechanism of Wenchuan's wooden structure traditional buildings. Through the above case studies of disaster resilience of ancient cities and towns, Prof Xiao summarised the traditional wisdom of Chinese urbanism: the ecological view of the unity of heaven and man, the development view of mutual benefits, and the creation view of comprehensive balance.

3-3. Discussions

The discussion session was moderated by Mr Rohit Jigyasu, and different questions were asked to the two guests who participated exclusively in the discussion.

Regarding to the question "how to prioritise matters to address climate change impacts?", Prof Plácido González pointed out the **potential of response methods and the limitations of measures to address climate change.** He offered to learn from some of the conventional wisdom about how to adapt. Care needs to be taken to avoid becoming too idealistic

arising from nostalgia as a key point of discussion on economic and political issues.

"What do you think organisations such as WHITRAP and ICCROM should do to combat climate change?" Prof Whitman gave his opinion: "There is a need to support more research in this field, however, it is essential that the outcomes of this research reach those on the ground engaged with our natural and built heritage daily. Therefore, a key action for UN agencies like WHITRAP, ICCROM, and HIST is to communicate the findings of rigorous academic research to site and building managers, building users, and the wider general public. These are the people who can transform these into practical actions. Fighting climate change to strengthen the resilience of buildings and cities requires the participation of everyone, even at an individual level."

3-4. Summary

Rohit Jigyasu summarised the discussion on this topic. He emphasized that the climate change debate and urban-rural heritage are very, very rich topics, that climate change should not be seen purely as an environmental challenge, but that different dimensions should be considered together to embrace climate change, and that heritage has a great role to play in achieving sustainable development. Research has long been conducted in separate fields, and it should now be approached in a more integrated way, using advanced technologies such as satellite imagery, based on data to truly understand the past and future of heritage. Heritage has a big role to play in resilience, and World Heritage is not a problem but a solution to climate change. He concluded by thanking the experts again for their participation.

TOPIC 4: NEW VISION / NEW TECHNOLOGY FOR HERITAGE PROTECTION

Yang Chen, Chen Zhiyu

College of Architecture and Urban Planning,
Tongji University

Digital conservation is currently one of the most discussed issues in the field of World Heritage research and practice. At this important historical moment of the 50th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention, this session aims to improve the scientific system of heritage conservation and realise the sustainable development of urban and rural areas and World Heritage. Thus, this session is focusing on reviewing the history and the key issues of the digital conservation of World Heritage, **interpreting the new vision brought by digital technologies**, and looking ahead to the opportunities and challenges of digital conservation in the next 50 years..

The session was co-chaired by Associate Prof **Yang Chen**, College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University, and **Hyeseung Shim**, Researcher from the Digital Heritage Lab of the Graduate School of Culture Technology, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology.

- Prof **Chen Fulong**, Deputy Director of the International Centre on Space Technologies for Natural and Cultural Heritage under the Auspices of UNESCO (HIST), China
- Prof **Wang Lan**, Vice Dean of the College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University, China
- Associate Prof **Yin Jie**, College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University, China
- **He Yan**, President of Tsinghua Heritage Institute for Digitisation, Beijing, China
- Dr **Anupama Mallik**, CEO of the MD VIZARA Technologies Pvt Ltd. New Delhi, India
- Prof **Erik Champion**, Enterprise Fellow at the University of South Australia, and Honorary Research Professor at the Centre for Digital Humanities Research, Australian National University, Australia

The discussion was joined by three guests, **Elsa Marquin-Hamon**, Director of Research and International Relations of the Ecole Nationale des Chartes, France, Dr **Lin Yinan**, Associate Professor at College of Arts and Medin, East China University of Science and Technology, and **Marie-Noël Tournoux**, Project Director of WHITRAP Shanghai.



4-1. Topic Introduction

Prof Yang Chen first gave an overall introduction to the topic by systematically reviewing the relationship between the digital revolution and World Heritage conservation, interpreting the achievements and major events in the digital conservation of World Heritage since 1972, and explaining the new visions and technologies of heritage conservation in four dimensions: recording & documentation, monitoring & management, interpretation & presentation, and international collaboration & capacity-building.

Prof Yang argued that digital technologies enabled us to look at natural and cultural heritage with an unprecedented perspective, precision and breadth ,changed the way we access, share and disseminate heritage information, contributed to the innovation of the way heritage knowledge is produced, and promoted the global recognition of the World Heritage. Digital technologies have played an important role in supporting World Heritage conservation and sustainable urban and rural development, and have expanded the concept of heritage and the scope of conservation research.

Prof Yang also identified eight challenges for the digital conservation of heritage in the digital era, including the protection of digital archives, duplication of efforts, evaluation standards of digital conservation, rapid outdated technologies, limited funding, inadequate capacity-building, ethical issues, and marginalised groups created by technology. In conclusion, Prof Yang called on all heritage conservationists to collaborate in promoting the development of World Heritage conservation from technological innovation to conservation system upgrades in the next 50 years.

4-2. Thematic Presentation

In the presentation “**Methodology and Practice of Remote Sensing for Cultural Heritage**”, Prof Chen Fulong pointed out that, as a new driving force for sustainable social development, cultural heritage carries the memory of human history and civilisation, contains archaeological and cultural values, and is the basis for the development of green tourism in the new era. SDGs 11.4 of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development called for “strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage”. From the concept and significance of remote sensing and cultural heritage, Prof Chen presented the challenges and scientific issues in the interdisciplinary research of remote sensing and cultural heritage, introduced the methodologies of imperceptible archaeological traces enhancement using wide-area remote sensing and dynamic monitoring of heritage environmental factors, sites, and monuments, and assessed the applicability and potential of the technical methods in application scenarios. Prof Chen then shared three pilot application cases of remote sensing archaeology, heritage monitoring and SDGs indicators assessment in two dimensions, namely “remote sensing archaeology and civilization evolution” and “heritage monitoring and sustainable assessment”, demonstrating the potential and capability of remote sensing big data and scientific discovery in serving UN SDGs 11.4. Prof Chen finally gave an outlook on the future of remote sensing for cultural heritage in terms of technology integration, interdisciplinary studies, and multilateral cooperation.

Prof Wang Lan and Dr Yin Jie demonstrated the role of history and heritage in supporting urban development from the perspective of health in their presentation **“Linking Heritage and Health: How Historic Places Affect Human Health and Wellbeing”**.

Based on the concept of "Healthy City" proposed by WHO and "Good Health and Well-being" emphasized by SDGs 3, they reviewed the **focus on health in historic urban planning and pointed out that heritage experiences and engagement can be an important way to achieve health and well-being**. Then they suggested four pathways linking heritage and health, including promoting mental and physical health through harmonious blue-green spaces and urban environments in historic places; improving neighbourhood qualities, place satisfaction and pro-social behaviour; strengthening social integration, social networks, and support; and supporting mental health using heritage-based digital technologies. In the end, they shared their research explorations on the health-oriented urban regeneration of industrial heritage.

Hyeseung Shim's presentation was entitled **"The Standardisation of Three-Dimensional Documentation of Cultural Heritage and Beyond: Ongoing Efforts and Visions in Korea"**. For heritage conservation, fast-developing 3D data recording techniques have emerged as a major way of documenting cultural heritage in Korea. Accordingly, standardisation of 3D data has become an important issue to enhance the data quality and ensure its sustainability for utilisation. Therefore, they (KAIST) were commissioned by the Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea (CHA) to launch the revision of the standardisation guidelines for 3D documentation of cultural heritage – **from the acquisition and processing of data to the delivery of results – and publish the revised version**. In the presentation, the speaker shared the main issues and challenges in the process of publishing the revised guidelines in Korea. This revision project has also paved the path forward for the CHA to enlarge the established database of state-designated sites and artefacts (including the World Heritage in Korea), grow various digital heritage initiatives and establish relevant policies for setting up the smart conservation system.

He Yan's presentation was entitled **"Beijing's Central Axis: Digital Presentation and Social Sharing"**. The Beijing Central Axis has a long history and has been an important witness to the development process of the city. The presentation elaborated on the **presentation and interpretation strategies based on the World Heritage conservation criteria**. The Central Axis exhibition integrates the Central Axis with scattered thematic museums, combines heritage site displays and community-based exhibition galleries, and merges online and offline digital presentations to establish a complete interpretation system. He Yan also introduced how the presentation of Beijing's Central Axis strengthens the effectiveness of value interpretation to the public using digital display techniques such as immersive films, interactive

devices, and acoustic simulation, based on the Bell and Drum Heritage Building and community-based exhibition galleries. Public participation was promoted through various means, combining the comprehensive application of digital display techniques such as mobile immersive time capsules and online exhibitions, with community engagement activities including co-curatorship, public archiving, and educational tours. He Yan summed up the presentation by emphasizing that in the conservation and interpretation of the heritage, the Central Axis should not be treated as a relic of the past in isolation. Our work should focus on integrating heritage values into the contemporary urban spatial experience, demonstrating the symbiosis of heritage and people.

Dr Anupama Malik's presentation was entitled **"Digital Innovation in India for Immortalizing Heritage"**. She began with an introduction to the history and heritage values of Hampi, a World Heritage Site in India, and shared India's developing process and achievements in digital heritage conservation. She introduced the use of digital technologies such as photogrammetry, laser scanning, digital restoration and analysis, 3D modelling and mixed reality, as well as the introduction of virtual museums, games, and virtual goods in future heritage conservation projects from four aspects: **Modelling and representing tangible heritage, analysis, and digital restoration of artefacts, archiving intangibles and explorations with Digital Hampi project**.

Prof Erik Champion's presentation was entitled **"World Heritage 3D Models and Gamification in an Emerging Metaverse"**. Virtual Heritage (VH) is the combination of virtual reality and cultural heritage. The application of virtual heritage faces many challenges – the rapid rate of technology obsolescence, limitation in connectivity and high price. Aiming at addressing issues such as the wide variety of data formats and frequent updates of 3D models, the lack of reference to 3D models in academic research, and the inability of existing 3D model platforms to meet the needs of virtual heritage, he shared his experiences and current achievements in developing open-access workflows from the real world to AR and MR, open data platform for 3D and GIS, and game templates for museum multimedia. Prof Champion pointed out that **virtual realities need to express "cultural presence"**, i.e., the meaning and significance of a place, or object to people in the past, and suggested the possibility of using mixed reality technologies to enable co-learning with different cultural perspectives, to promote heritage learning in game design and playtesting, and to integrate heritage and metaverse.

4-3. Project Demonstration

The session also collected three representative cases of digital heritage protection from different countries, presenting the latest achievements of the application of digital technology in different scales, different heritage objects and different cultural backgrounds. The demonstrated projects included the **Big Earth Data Serves China's World Heritage** from the HIST, the **Hanyangdoseong Time Machine Project** from the Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea, and the **AR, VR, AI-based Interactions for the Taj Mahal World Heritage** from VIZARA Technologies Pvt Ltd.

4-4. Discussion

In response to the current key issues of digital heritage preservation, the guests had an in-depth discussion about the **objectives and directions of digital heritage activities for the next 50 years**. Elsa Marquin-Hamon, Director of Research and International Relations of the Ecole Nationale des Chartes, stressed the importance of digital document conservation based on her research and practice. She suggested that the preservation of documentary heritage, the digitisation of documents and the building of digital museums and libraries not only provide valuable resources for researchers but also have a multi-dimensional value in terms of education, technology and interactive data reproduction. The use of digital technologies such as text recognition, algorithms and artificial intelligence for text mining and document restoration can help us to better understand heritage. It is in the common interest of heritage conservationists to improve the capability of heritage conservation and link past, present and future.

Prof Lin Yinan pointed out that interdisciplinary collaboration breaks down previous technological limitations and offers new opportunities. Digital technology allows us to understand the historical way of life and disseminate and inherit heritage knowledge in a better way. We need to look beyond the inherent perceptions of researchers to achieve a meeting of minds between researchers and the public, which is a direction that needs to be explored in the future. He then shared his progress in studying the traces and interpersonal networks of foreign residents in Fuzhou through the interpretation of historical photographs by face recognition technology. He pointed out that the introduction of new technologies has helped to reveal the relationship between people and heritage, enabling heritage conservation to move from the recording and analysis of material heritage to the recovery of the historical, cultural and social scenes behind it.

At the end of the discussion, the chair, Prof Yang Chen invited the guests to **summarise their vision of the key to digital conservation in the next 50 years in one sentence**.

Yin Jie: Heritage is a legacy of history and its digitalisation can provide us with a platform, tools and resources to study the interrelationship between heritage and health, and we are keen to engage in this aspect of research.

Anupama Malik: The main issue would be how we could collaborate, meet and talk more often. All of us are working in our fields and making efforts, but how could we have a platform or a forum to see what each other is doing, to collaborate and work together, and to continue what we have been doing for the last 50 years, while keeping up with international academic and industrial trends?

Chen Fulong: The most important thing is to bring technological transformation into practical exercises, and to better promote the wide application of digital technologies by various stakeholders.

Hyeseung Shim: We have been talking about a lot of benefits generated by technology innovation, but in this context, it's very important to know how to appropriately use these technologies for conservation. To do so, I think it's time to think about ethical principles of handling and storing data and set up clear guidance of documentation in the following 50 years.

Erik Champion: In the next 50 years, heritage is not so much a technological showcase alone, but a continuous dialogue with the audience as co-partner. So, rather than just create data and skills, we need to have shared meanings and pass them down through generations because that's the basis of cultural heritage.

Elsa Marquin-Hamon: We need to continue our existing work. Using the concept of data mining in cultural heritage, to make our heritage more accessible, interoperable and reusable. Moreover, we need to remember that heritage conservation is not only about technology, but also a problem of organisation and common places.

Lin Yinan: The transmission process of our heritage values needs to go beyond the material and touch on the people themselves.

Yang Chen: Advanced technology does not mean successful conservation, and one should see what is required and do only what is necessary.

4-5. Wrap Up

Marie-Noël Tournoux, Project Director of WHITRAP Shanghai, summarized the session by pointing out that the forum has carried out multi-level sharing and discussion on new technologies and a new vision of heritage protection, with the following three main achievements:

1. New technologies and the WH Convention are **twins, who developed in parallel and interact with each other throughout history**. New technologies are supporting the implementation of the World Heritage Convention and impacting our understanding of heritage types and the way of conservation.
2. New technologies provided **unprecedented access to data, deepening and enriching our understanding of heritage at all scales and all types of the study area, developing new study areas such as health and global heritage observation**. With new technologies, we can better monitor and manage heritage, include data and research as baseline information in legal instruments and guidelines, and develop the significance and types of heritage.
3. New technologies allow us to develop new approaches to interpreting and sharing knowledge, emphasizing the interaction between different sectors and actors. Meanwhile, we should also be aware of the **limitation and potential problems of digital technologies, including local capacity building, information accessibility and data vulnerability**.

IN FOCUS

The First World Cultural and Natural Heritage Academic Forum

Qian Meili (intern), **Lina Park**
WHITRAP Beijing



On 26 November 2022, the first **World Cultural and Natural Heritage Academic Forum** was launched online in the context of the 50th anniversary of the *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*.

The forum was established in order to better promote the inheritance of Chinese traditional culture and the construction of ecological civilisation, strengthen the scientific conservation and rational use of cultural and natural heritage, and promote multidisciplinary cross-fertilisation and talent training in heritage conservation. In accordance with the initiative of the UNITWIN / UNESCO Chairs Programme and the spirit of the Ministry of Education on promoting cross-disciplinary construction, the forum was co-hosted by WHITRAP Beijing, WHITRAP Shanghai, UNESCO Chair on Sustainable Tourism at UNESCO Designated Sites, UNESCO Chair on Living Heritage and Sustainable Development, UNESCO Chair of Cultural Resources Management, School of Architecture of Tsinghua University, School of Archaeology and Museology of Peking University, Department of Cultural Relics and Museology of Fudan University, School of Architecture of Southeast University, School of Architecture and Urban Planning of Tongji University, School of Landscape Architecture of Beijing Forestry University, and School of Tourism of Sun Yat-sen University. Jointly initiating the **World Cultural and Natural Heritage Academic**

Forum. These organisations will host the forum on an annual rotating basis.

During the forum, Zhang Jianwei, Deputy Director and Assistant Professor at the School of Archaeology and Museology of Peking University and Executive Deputy Director of WHITRAP Beijing, Chen Yaohua, Deputy Director of the Academic Committee of WHITRAP Beijing, and Li Kuanghan, Assistant Director of WHITRAP Beijing, delivered keynote speeches at the meeting.

Zhang Jianwei gave a detailed introduction of WHITRAP Beijing's cultural heritage joint workshop practices with the theme of "Exploring Interdisciplinary Teaching and Learning in Cultural Heritage Conservation". He focused on elaborating the teaching objectives, the way of conducting interdisciplinary work, and the sustainability of these projects. Zhang Jianwei took the 2019 Pingyao joint workshop as an example to point out that projects need to be designed with local demands. According to the practices of the 2020 Huangguoshu Tunpu joint workshop in Guizhou and the 2022 Fuzhou workshop, Zhang Jianwei illustrated how to effectively integrate multiple heritage resource sites in a city through group work. In the future, WHITRAP Beijing hopes to continue to effectively integrate cultural heritage with other related disciplines, truly breaking through the incommensurability of multidisciplinary synergy.



Li Kuanghan, Assistant Director of WHITRAP Beijing, presented on issues related to cultural landscape heritage on behalf of Prof Sun Hua, Director of the Academic Committee of WHITRAP Beijing. She discussed the issue from four aspects: definition, classification,

characteristics and conservation measures. The relationship between cultural landscape and cultural space was also explored. Combining the two important documents, *the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* and *The Hoi An Declaration on Conservation of Historic Districts of Asia*, Li Kuanghan pointed out that cultural landscape is a composite type alongside the two categories of tangible and intangible. Li also introduced that, based on the existing cultural landscapes in China, five new classifications of cultural landscapes, including urban, agricultural, religious, pastoral, and industrial, have been proposed. In addition, Li described the three main characteristics of cultural landscapes: large spatial extent, time-spanning through ancient and modern periods, and complex cultural structures. Finally, the ideal procedure and effect assessment for the conservation of cultural landscapes were discussed.





Les Rendez-vous Chine

WHITRAP participated in the "Rendez-vous Chine" round table discussion, Paris, France

Marie-Noël Tournoux
WHITRAP Shanghai

On 29 November 2022, Marie-Noël Tournoux, Project Director of WHITRAP Shanghai, participated in the **"Rendez-vous Chine" round table on "Cooperate to Protect"**, a means to safeguard heritage, with Eric Huybrecht, architect and urban planner in charge of international cooperation at the Paris Region Institute (France), Alain Marinos, architect, town planner and honorary inspector general of the French Ministry of Culture, National Delegate of the Small Towns of Character of France. The activity was chaired by Françoise Ged, Observatory of the architecture of contemporary China at the Cité de l'architecture et du patrimoine, Paris.

The Rendez-vous Chine, is a series of Dialogues aiming to share and discuss different specific topic focusing on contemporary China by inviting urban planners, architects, historians, geographers, sociologists, researchers, practitioners, and observers to debate and share their point of view. The "Rendez-vous Chine" is organised by the Observatoire de l'architecture de

la Chine Contemporaine (Observatory of the architecture of contemporary China) at the Cité de l'architecture et du Patrimoine, Paris, France, the French architecture and heritage national centre and its partners from the French School of Asian Studies (EFEU), the China, Korea, Japan Centre of the School of Advanced Studies in Social Sciences (EHESS).

The round table focused on international cooperation as a major tool for the enhancement and protection of historic centres, which each have their own spatial and time scales, different cultures and lifestyles. The discussants shared their views on what added value-sharing methodologies, mapping and modes of governance bring. Did they discuss of knowledge and approaches necessary to develop successful cooperation and how to measure their contributions/benefits? They exchanged views on what cooperation was about, cultural influence, academic exchanges, and a soft power tool.

Marie-Noël Tournoux presented WHITRAP and its activities as well as cooperation in the context of World Heritage. Eric Huybrecht and Alain Marinos respectively focused on city-to-city and metropolitan cooperation and the evolution of heritage

categories, values and their role and function. The round table was followed by a discussion with the audience.

La Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine, which is a state-controlled public institution of an industrial or commercial nature (EPIC), was created in 2004 and opened to the public in 2007. It brings together, in a single institution, a museum, an architecture centre, a school, a specialised library, and an archives centre.

Goals:

- Preserve, enhance and disseminate a diversity of collections (murals, monumental sculpture, architectural models, stained glass, drawings, old books, photographs) and archives that allow us to situate today's architecture in its historical context.
- Organise temporary exhibitions, screenings and discussions that contribute to promoting and disseminating architectural creation to the general public.
- Provide a post-master's programme of studies through École de Chaillot for licensed architects and other professionals seeking to specialise in heritage management.

For more information at
<https://www.citedelarchitecture.fr/en>

WHITRAP participated in the 2022 workshop for Thought Leaders Guangzhou Award 10th Anniversary Celebration

Marie-Noël Tournoux
WHITRAP Shanghai

On 13th December 2022, Marie-Noël Tournoux, Project Director of WHITRAP Shanghai, participated in the **Workshop for Thought Leaders Guangzhou Award 10th Anniversary Celebration**, in the Sub forum 2 on "Green Cities and Climate Resilience". She also attended the "Green Cities and Climate Resilience" sub-forum 1 on the 13th of December.

Since 2012, the City of Guangzhou, in cooperation with the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), and the World Association of the Major Metropolises (Metropolis), has organised the "Guangzhou International Award for Urban Innovation (Guangzhou Award)". The Awards aim to promote exchanges of experience in urban innovation and sustainable development. They have become an important platform for exchanges and cooperation among global cities, and a repository of examples of case studies.

Since 2015, in the framework of the Awards, the three organizers have launched the Workshops for Thought Leaders, which aim to promote knowledge sharing and capacity building for cities and local governments around the world by showcasing the case studies of the Guangzhou Award. The 4th Workshop's theme held from 12th to 14th December was "Innovative Cities, Shared Future". The Workshop was divided into 4 sub-forums, respectively focusing on "Green Cities and Climate Resilience", "Urban Heritage and



Cultural Preservation", "Diverse Cities and Inclusive Development", and "Innovative Cities, Technology and Governance".

The sub-forum on "Urban Heritage and Cultural Preservation" was co-organised by the UCLG Committee on Culture and they also have one on Community and one on Urban Innovation. Nicholas You, Executive Director of the Guangzhou Institute for Urban Innovation, chaired the session.

Five projects were presented through short dynamic presentations. The first project focused on tools set up by the Dublin City Council to develop and foster civil society cultural engagement and promote different types of initiatives and activities. The second project, from the City of Izmir, "Boosting up Culture as a key for resilience and development. The Historical Port City of Izmir", focused on reusing and reconsidering heritage intrinsic qualities and traditional systems today as well as reutilising and giving a contemporary use and function to historic places, in particular to buildings in the historic areas of the city. The third project, which was presented by the City of Teheran, focused on "Urban Heritage and Culture Preservation in Tehran. The project showcased several initiatives led by the municipality to protect and help restore and reuse urban heritage and give a new function to buildings.

The last two projects focused on the City of Guangzhou. One showcases the overall strategy of integrating historic areas in the city planning scheme and the other more specifically on a specific type of urban area, the Yongqing Fang Alleyway of the Liwan District.

Presentations were followed by expert comments from Ms Marie-Noël Tournoux, Project Director of WHITRAP Shanghai, Mr Jordi Pascual, Coordinator, Secretariat of UCLG Committee on Culture, Ms Peng Shengfang, Professor and Vice-Dean of the School of Innovation Design, Guangzhou Academy of Fine Arts.

All five projects demonstrated how local governments include culture and heritage awareness as mainstream priorities and develop the necessary tools and mechanisms to ensure cultural engagement and integration of conservation through urban regeneration of historic residential and commercial districts. They also showcased the people-centred approach followed by municipalities.



2022 Suzhou Dialogue on World Heritage Conservation and Development in the Yangtze River Delta successfully held

Jiang Yeqin, Yan Huiyue
WHITRAP Suzhou

On 16 December 2022, WHITRAP Suzhou organised a video session of the **2022 Suzhou Dialogue on World Heritage Conservation and Development in the Yangtze River Delta** online. Zhu Haijun, Director of WHITRAP Suzhou, Dan Qing, Member of the Expert Committee of the Chinese Cultural Relics Society, Han Libo, Deputy Director of the Suzhou Gardening and Landscaping Bureau, Qian Yucheng, Director of the Heritage Supervision Division of Suzhou Gardening and Landscaping Bureau, and the relevant staff from WHITRAP Suzhou attended the meeting at the main venue of Suzhou.

The theme of this dialogue is "Strengthening the Integration and Coordination of the Yangtze River Delta and Promoting the Conservation and Development of World Heritage". A number of experts were invited to deliver keynote speeches on the sustainable development of World Heritage conservation in the Yangtze River Delta, including Cao Nanyan, Former Deputy Inspector of the Urban Construction Department of the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of China and Vice President of the China Association of Scenic and Historic Sites, Prof Dong Wei from Southeast University, Zhang Jianwei, Executive Deputy Director of WHITRAP Beijing and Vice Director of the School of Archaeology and Museum of Peking University, Prof Zhang Chaozhi of Sun Yat-sen University, and Prof Liu Hongtao, Director of the World Heritage International Research Centre of Southwest Jiaotong University. Representatives from a number of World Heritage Sites in the Yangtze River Delta exchanged opinions on the effectiveness of heritage protection and management and reached a consensus on strengthening exchanges and cooperation among

heritage sites in the region. The involved properties included Suzhou Classical Gardens, Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China, West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou, Mount Huangshan, Southern Anhui Ancient Villages (Xidi, Hongcun), Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City, Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties (Nanjing Ming Xiaoling Tomb).

The "Initiative for Strengthening Cooperation in the Conservation and Development of Cultural and Natural Heritage in the Yangtze River Delta" was released during the Dialogue and the "Yangtze River Delta Alliance for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage" was officially inaugurated.

The success of this dialogue event will further promote the exchange and mutual learning of the achievements made by the World Heritage in the Yangtze River Delta, provide intellectual support to strengthen the integration and synergy within the region, and promote the integrated and high-quality development of the World Cultural Heritage in the Yangtze River Delta.



Thematic activity successfully held in Suzhou Gardens

Jiang Yeqin, Yan Huiyue
WHITRAP Suzhou



On 16 January, WHITRAP Suzhou, together with Lingering Garden Management Office and Wumenqiao Sub-district Office, held the annual thematic activity "Walking in gardens and painting the Spring Festival, caring for the little migratory birds in Suzhou", inviting the children of migrant workers to experience the Suzhou-style Chinese New Year at Suzhou Yipu Garden. The children wandered in the garden, enjoying the beauty of the classical gardens and experiencing the poetic landscape of the city, while the staff of Yipu Garden introduced the garden culture and history behind the nomination of Yipu Garden. The Suzhou Garden's volunteers then introduced them to the rich and colourful Spring Festival customs of Suzhou gardens and wrote "Fu" and couplets together to convey the blessings of the Spring Festival. The Spring Festival is the largest and most vibrant traditional festival in China, and the activity aimed to enhance the children's happiness and sense of participation in Suzhou.

"Foreigners See Suzhou" - Friends from ten countries experiencing the Chinese New Year in gardens

Jiang Yeqin, Yan Huiyue
WHITRAP Suzhou



On 17 January, WHITRAP Suzhou, the Lion Grove Garden Management Office and the International Exchange Centre of Soochow University held the Chinese New Year celebration "Suzhou in the eyes of international friends", which invited people from other countries to experience folklore activities in classical gardens. International participants from 10 countries, including Russia, Iran, Pakistan, Nigeria and Madagascar, listened to Chinese Guqin music, watched tea ceremonies and carved narcissus bulbs in the Lion Grove Garden. Professionals were invited to introduce the Chinese culture behind the tea ceremony and Guqin. In addition to the intangible cultural heritage skills, the participants also tried "narcissus carving" as a poetic craft of garden flowers.

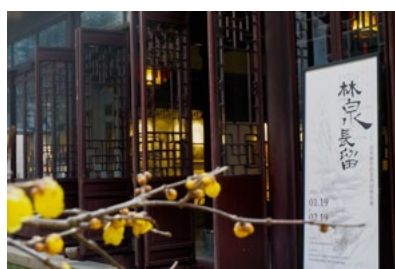
Gardens have long served as the city's window for external communication. Such activities organised in Suzhou gardens will contribute to deepening the understanding of Suzhou's culture and telling the garden stories on a broader international stage.

A Special Exhibition on Suzhou Gardens launched in the Lingering Garden

Jiang Yeqin, Yan Huiyue
WHITRAP Suzhou

In order to promote the exchange of Suzhou's cultural heritage and to present outstanding traditional Chinese culture, a special exhibition themed "Forest Spring: Suzhou Gardens in Landscape Paintings" were launched on 19 January at the Lingering Garden, a World Heritage site and one of the four famous Gardens in China. The one-month exhibition, organised by WHITRAP Suzhou and Suzhou Gardens and Greening Bureau and co-organised by Suzhou Lingering Garden Management Office and Suzhou Garden Archives, ran from 19 January to 19 February 2023. Gardens have long served as the city's window for external communication. Such activities organised in Suzhou gardens will contribute to deepening the understanding of Suzhou's culture and telling the garden stories on a broader international stage.

Forty famous landscape paintings (replicas) produced by Shen Zhou, Qiu Ying, Wen Zhengming, Qian Gu, Wang Hui and other renowned painters were selected for this art exhibition, spanning from the early Ming Dynasty to the Modern era. These paintings portrayed Suzhou's historical gardens and the beautiful scenery south of the Yangtze River. Based on the public demands, this exhibition aims to deepen the understanding of the multiple values of garden heritage from a historical perspective, to promote the inheritance and development of garden culture and to enrich the cultural life of local communities and tourists.



Online Conversation between WHITRAP Suzhou and the San Antonio Museum of Art

Jiang Yeqin, Yan Huiyue
WHITRAP Suzhou

In order to improve the international influence of Suzhou Classical Gardens and promote Suzhou Gardens on the world stage, WHITRAP Suzhou and Suzhou Gardens and Landscaping Bureau conducted a video dialogue with the San Antonio Museum of Art in the United States on the protection of classical gardens in Suzhou in February 2022. The Deputy Director of the Asian Art Department at the San Antonio Art Museum and the head of the marketing department of the San Antonio World Heritage Office attended the meeting. The two cities of San Antonio and Suzhou partnered as Friendship City in 2010, and the two have had extensive cultural exchanges since then. As both the Classical Gardens of Suzhou and the San Antonio Missions are World Heritage sites, the two parties expressed their willingness to cooperate with each other in heritage conservation, world heritage youth education, intangible world heritage protection and creative cities, so as to further expand cultural exchanges and promote the friendship between the two.

The first issue of Study on Natural and Cultural Heritage in 2023

Li Chaoying (intern), Lina Park
WHITRAP Beijing

The first issue (vol. 8) of *Study on Natural and Cultural Heritage* in 2023 was published in February. This issue's special theme explores the diverse possibilities of heritage education, focusing on the

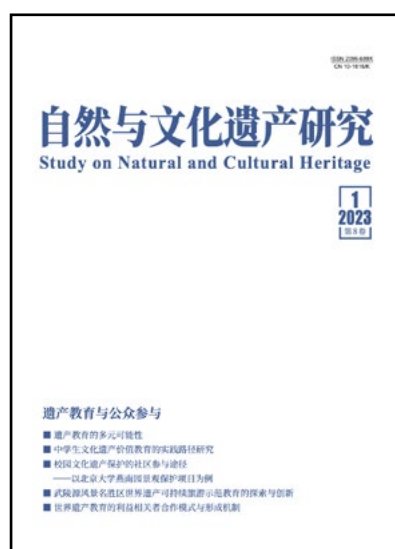
importance of education as a tool for heritage conservation. It aims to explore feasible ways to promote an understanding of heritage and engagement in conservation among diverse groups.

In the context of a well-established national education system, embedding heritage in education inevitably raises a number of questions. For example, how can heritage issues be better integrated into social and quality education; whether the concept of community engagement, participation and empowerment can bring about a change in the connotation of "teaching" and "learning" in the pedagogical sense; and whether heritage education is sufficiently recognised in mainstream conservation practice to challenge the traditional materialistic, scientific or elitist approaches to conservation. Unfortunately, the answers to these questions have not yet been provided by the field of heritage studies.

To this end, this issue brings together articles on heritage education from four different professional teams. Wang Xiaoqi and Du Xiaofan discuss a heritage curriculum project between the team from Fudan University and a middle school in Shanghai, which is a case worthy of further analysis in terms of systematic curriculum design and diversity of educational forms, and the comprehensive permeation of heritage studies into teaching content. Song Yilin and Ruan Kexin focus on the Peking University team's work on Yunnan Yuan, which draws on the unique living heritage of the campus, showing the different community engagement of diverse groups, and their specific impact on conservation practices. Yang Chen and Han Feng present a typical local education mode around the Wulingyuan World Natural Heritage Site, making full use of a range of tools such as collaborative learning, workshops, and field interviews, and combining the concept of sustainable tourism. Li Guiqing and Zhang Chaozhi take the Danxia Mountain World Natural Heritage Site as an example, not only discussing the specific heritage education mode

but also delving into the mechanical issues of various stakeholders.

In addition to the above themes, we believe that heritage education takes place in a wider range of practices and studies. We sincerely hope that this issue will be an opportunity to promote more diverse possibilities for heritage education in practice and research.



WHITRAP Beijing launched a Research Project on the Ancient Transportation System (Northern Fujian Section)

Lu He (intern), Lina Park
Translated by Qian Meili (intern)
WHITRAP Beijing

In February 2023, the Research Project on Fujian Ancient Transportation System (Northern Fujian Section) was officially launched. It was held in Nanping, Fujian Province. Entrusted by the Fujian Provincial Archaeological Research Institute,

the project was co-organised by the School of Archaeology and Museology of Peking University and WHITRAP Beijing. The School of Sociology and Anthropology of Xiamen University and the Quanzhou Institute of Cultural Heritage of Quanzhou Normal University were invited to participate in the project. From 7 February to 25 February 2023, the first phase of the field survey kicked off in Nanping City, Fujian Province. The survey was divided into three stages: research training, field survey and data collation.

Stage I: research training

A training course on the investigation and research of the ancient transportation system of Fujian Province (along the line from Fuzhou to northern Fujian) was held in Guangze County, Nanping City, from 7 February to 8 February 2023. Representatives from the cultural relics protection units in all counties (cities, districts) in Fujian Province, as well as the relevant staff from Peking University, Xiamen University and Quanzhou Normal University attended the course.

The course mainly focused on the subject of traffic archaeology and practical survey methods. Zhang Jianwei, Deputy Director and Assistant Professor of the School of Archaeology and Museology at Peking University and Executive Deputy Director of WHITRAP Beijing, Lou Jianlong, Director of the Minyue Wangcheng Museum, Wang Yuchen, Lecturer of the Institute of Cultural Heritage and History of Science & Technology at the University of Science and Technology Beijing, and Cai Shiyu, Ph.D. candidate at the School of Archaeology and Museology at Peking University, gave presentations on "Traffic Archaeology and Linear Heritage", "Fujian Traffic History and Traffic Heritage", "Linear Heritage Survey Technology", "Basics of Data Collection, Information Recording and Computer Mapping for Ancient Roads Survey", providing guidance for the upcoming field survey.

Stage II: field survey

From 9 February to 18 February 2023, the survey participants from Peking University, Xiamen University and Quanzhou Normal University were divided into five groups. With the help of the Fujian Provincial Institute of Archaeology and the local officials from the relevant counties (cities, districts) at all levels, the research teams carried out surveys and data collection on the current situation of the ancient roads in Guangze County, Shunchang County and Yanping District, as well as on the Shaowu North and South Routes.

The ancient road in the Guangze-Yanping section runs in the general direction of northwest to southeast. In more than ten days, five groups have investigated about 301km of the ancient road, about 5.35km of which are categorised as first-class ancient roads. The research team found 40 of the 47 historic post stops recorded in the county annals, with 7 remaining shops for further investigation and research. At the same time, the cultural heritage such as buildings, bridges, inscriptions and passes along the ancient roads was recorded, including some important sites: Cheng'an Bridge, Niutian Red Army Command Post Site, Shuikou Tianhou Palace, Shaowu Fushan King Temple, Gaojiadu Stone Arch Bridge, Tongqing Bridge, Fuwen City Gate, Kouqian Gate Tower, Shuangzhouwei Tongtian Great Sacred Altar, Jizhoutongtian Great Sacred Altar, Longxing Treasure Hall, Yufeng Temple, Qidunqiao Stele, and Chengdongpu Wharf Site in Yanping District.



Cultural Relics Site 1:
Shaowu Fushan King Temple



Cultural Relics Site 2:
Shunchang Fuwen City Gate



Cultural Relics Site 3:
Yanping Hill Pier Bridge Stele

Stage III: data collation

From 19 February to 25 February 2023, the investigation entered the stage of data collation. Each team conducted data processing and computer mapping on the collected raw data, modified and improved the existing graphic and texts, and finally formed a preliminary research report.

WHITRAP participated in the Regional Consultation for the Development of a UNESCO Framework on Culture and Arts Education

Li Hong

WHITRAP Shanghai

At the invitation of the UNESCO Office in Jakarta and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia, WHITRAP participated in the Online Regional Consultation for the Development of a UNESCO Framework for Culture and Arts Education on 13-14 February. More than 40 representatives from countries and regional institutions in Asia and the Pacific participated in the discussion.

Prof Shao Yong and Ms Li Hong, on behalf of WHITRAP Shanghai, shared their experiences from previous programmes and outcomes, such as the UNESCO **World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism - Chinese Pilot Studies**, the World Heritage Ping Yao Initiatives and so on. Finally, WHITRAP contributed to the policy recommendations for the future UNESCO Framework for Culture and Arts Education.

For more information on this UNESCO Framework, please visit:

<https://www.unesco.org/en/culture-education>



CALL FOR ENTRIES: 2023 UNESCO ASIA-PACIFIC AWARDS FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION

UNESCO is delighted to announce that submissions are now being accepted for the 2023 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation.

Deadline for the receipt of all materials:
30 June 2023.

Eligibility Criteria

Projects entries must have been completed within the last 10 years (February 2013 – June 2023 if pre-existing use was retained, or June 2022 if a project has a new use). Houses, commercial and institutional buildings, historic towns and villages, archaeological sites and cultural landscapes, for example, are all suitable for submission.

How to Apply

Entries for the 2023 Awards programme must be submitted via the online entry platform before the deadline. In addition, the project dossier with supporting documentation, including a description of the project in the official format, and drawings and photographs in hard and soft copy formats, should be posted to UNESCO Bangkok by mail and be postmarked no later than 30 June 2023.

To Apply for the 2023 Awards and for relevant resources, please visit:

<http://bangkok.unesco.org/content/apply-awards>

For more information on project submissions, please contact:

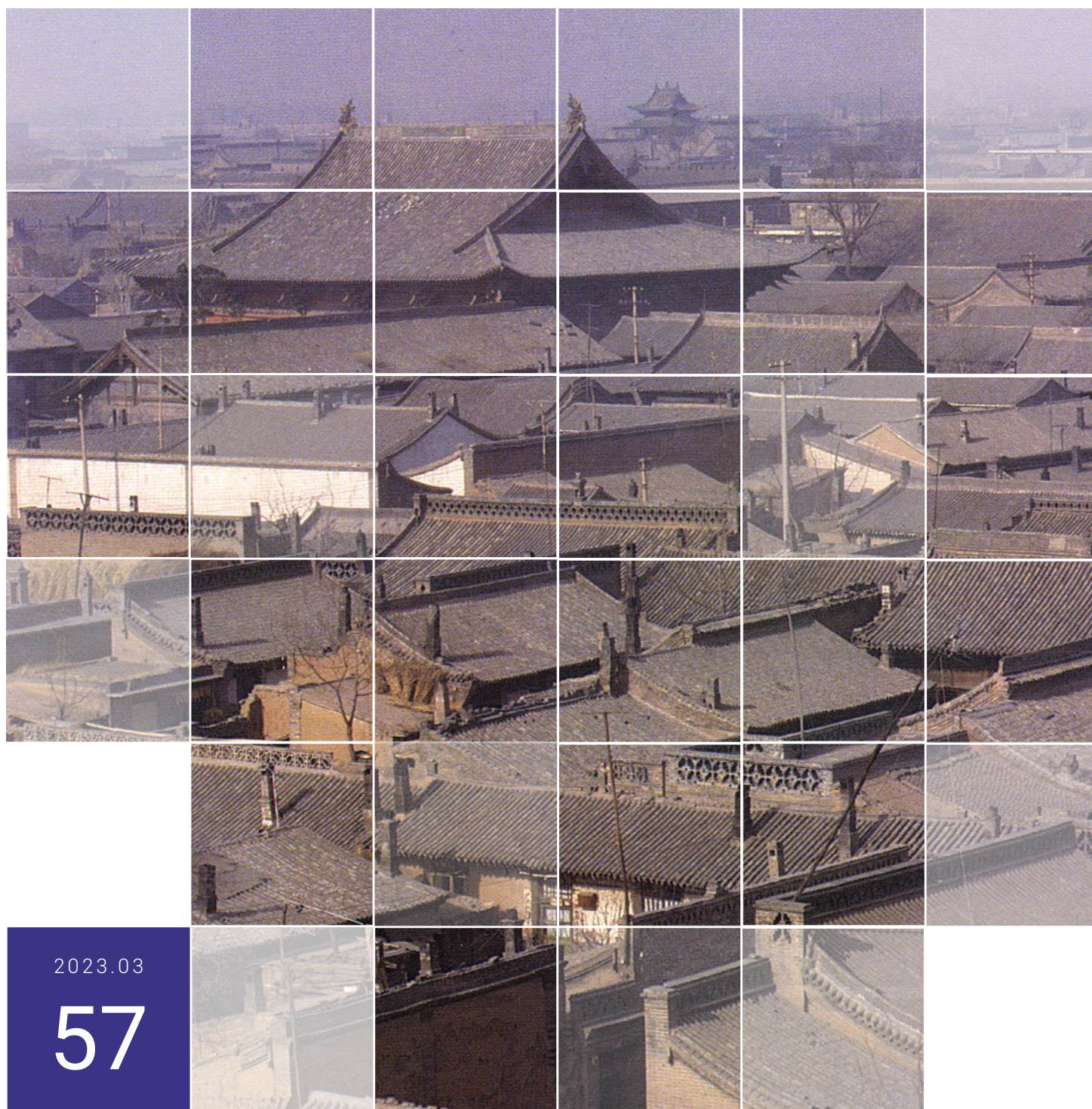
Culture Unit, UNESCO Bangkok
Email: heritageawards@unesco.org



(Source: <https://bangkok.unesco.org/content/apply-awards> & <https://whc.unesco.org/en/news/2523>)

WHITRAP 中心简讯

联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心



2023.03

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案例征集：2023年联合国教科文组织亚太地区文化遗产保护奖



联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心(WHITRAP)是联合国教科文组织的二类国际机构，是第一个在发展中国家建立的遗产保护领域的专业机构。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。

联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心由北京、上海、苏州三个分中心构成。上海分中心（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；北京分中心（北京大学承办）主要负责自然遗产保护、考古挖掘与遗址管理以及文化景观管理；苏州分中心（苏州市政府承办）主要负责传统建筑技术和修复、保护材料以及历史园林的修复与维护。

中心轮值秘书处现设于上海，主要负责根据中心理事会确定的计划和指示，协调和指导中心工作。

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“世界遗产与城乡可持续发展——基于人文的韧性与创新” (线上) 国际会议精华回顾



主旨发言

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摘要整理：杨文君 吴羽洁 耿钱政 蔡茜 李书音 林菲菲
同济大学建筑与城市规划学院

在主旨发言环节中，中华人民共和国住房和城乡建设部总经济师兼中国城市规划学会理事长杨保军先生、联合国教科文组织曼谷办事处文化部主任景峰先生、中华人民共和国自然资源部国土空间规划局局长张兵先生、法国文化与交流部前建筑与遗产总监兼法国国家建筑与规划师Alain Marinos先生、同济大学建筑与城市规划学院教授常青院士、以色列耶路撒冷比撒列艺术与设计学院教授兼联合国教科文组织城市设计与保护研究教席负责人Michael Turner先生分别发表主旨演讲。

主旨发言环节在国匠城视频号、WUPENiCity视频号、同济大学建筑与城市规划学院视频号、规划云和哔哩哔哩网站中进行中英文线上直播，吸引了近13000人次在线观看。

0-1. 中国名城保护四十年——回顾与展望

杨保军

中华人民共和国住房和城乡建设部总经济师
中国城市规划学会理事长
全国工程勘察设计大师
教授级高级城市规划师

发言主要通过“回顾历史成就”、“把握时代要求”、“聚焦核心任务”三方面展开了对中国名城四十年保护的回顾与展望。

回首往昔，自1982年国务院公布第一批国家历史文化名城以来，我国城乡历史文化保护工作取得了显著成效，形成了日臻完善的名城保护制度，在快速城镇化进程中保护了大量珍贵的遗产，在延续历史文脉、保护文化基因、塑造特色风貌中发挥了重要作用。

立足当下，杨保军总经济师指出，我们要把握好时代要求，在新形势下要有新担当、新作为。在城乡建设中，要以党的二十大精神为指引，以名城制度建立40年为起点，以贯彻中央文件精神为新契机，建立分类科学、保护有力、管理有效的保护传承体系，推动优秀传统文化创造性转化和创新性发展，让历史文化遗产焕发新活力、绽放新魅力、赋予新动力。

未来如何做好城乡历史文化保护传承工作？他强调，要聚焦三大核心任务。一是守好保护底线，做到系统完整保护。二是要坚持以用促保，发挥遗产使用价值。三是要完善制度机制，提升保护管理水平。

最后，杨保军总经济师总结，城乡历史文化遗产见证了物换星移的沧桑，铭记着政通人和的辉煌，蕴含着体国经野的智慧，散发出流风余韵的芬芳。置身其间，可以跨越时空、勾连古今，让人领悟到天人合一的境界，体会到品类之盛的生机，享受到游目骋怀的愉悦，品味到源头活水的滋养。保护好历史文化遗产，就是守护过去的荣光，珍惜今天的宝藏，孕育未来的希望。

前言

2022年，适逢《世界遗产公约》颁布50周年和中国历史文化名城保护制度设立40周年，也是同济大学建筑与城市规划学院建院70周年及“同济规划百年”。《世界遗产公约》50周年全球纪念活动的主题是“下一个50年：世界遗产作为韧性、人文和创新的源泉”。在此背景下，由同济大学建筑与城市规划学院、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）、中国城市规划学会历史文化名城规划学术委员会和中国古迹遗址保护协会联合主办的纪念《世界遗产公约》50周年与中国历史文化名城保护制度设立40周年活动“世界遗产与城乡可持续发展——基于人文的韧性与创新”（线上）国际会议在11月15日至16日举行。

会议分为**开幕式、主旨发言、4个主题分论坛、闭幕式**四个主要部分。

会议视频请访问：

<http://heritap.whit-rap.org/index.php?classid=12497&cid=48&t=show>



开幕式嘉宾合照

0-2. 联合国教科文组织保护城市遗产和以文化赋能城市的实践与创新

景峰

联合国教科文组织曼谷办事处文化部主任

景峰主任在主旨发言中首先阐明了联合国教科文组织在文化领域的使命，联合国六项与文化相关的公约、《2030 可持续发展目标》的提出，为保护文化多样性提供了高层次的指导框架和合作机遇。只有获得对文化的广泛认识、对世界文化遗产的普遍了解，才能够更好地把经济和社会收益带给大众，并促进整个社会的发展。今年 9 月在墨西哥举办的 2022 年世界文化政策大会，核心议题就是制定全球文化政策路线图。“世界为文化而集结”，大会强调衡量文化在社会中的作用，并发布“文化 2030”基准，以衡量文化对环保、教育、性别平等和经济增长的贡献。

接着景峰主任介绍了教科文组织在文化部门成立的城市平台，在区域层面关注城市网络的资源交流与合作互通，并在全球专家的帮助下搭建起最佳实践案例的共享平台。以期将可持续发展目标更好地嵌入到保护和规划之中，这将会变成一股具有变革性的力量，并创造出一个具有韧性和包容性的社会环境。

景峰主任还分享了当前教科文组织在文化与城市可持续发展领域的一系列行动项目和热点概念。例如创意城市网络、学习型城市、可持续发展的旅游业以及亚洲和太平洋地区文化遗产保护奖等。其中创意城市网络项目 (UCCN) 成立于 2004 年，旨在促进那些将创意视为可持续发展战略因素的城市之间的合作。全球近 300 个城市将文化和创意置于可持续发展政策的核心。无论是手工艺和民间艺术、设计、电影、美食、文学、音乐还是媒体艺术，创意城市都是其创新资源、知识和实践，旨在为所有人建设更可持续、更美好的城市。从这一角度来看，城市不单纯是作为文化传承的一个载体，同时也是人类创意以及创新能力的一个载体。

0-3. 加强世界遗产保护管理的新途径——中国国土空间规划改革的实践

张兵

中华人民共和国自然资源部国土空间规划局局长
中国城市规划学会历史文化名城规划学术委员会主任委员
教授级高级城市规划师

党的十八大以来，中国全面推进生态文明建设，党和国家高度重视历史文化保护工作。习近平总书记多次部署历史文化保护工作，强调“历史文化是城市的灵魂，要像爱惜自己的生命一样保护好历史文化遗产。”2018 年，国务院组建自然资源部，统一行使所有国土空间的用途管制，在数字化和信息化的基础上，形成国土空间规划“一张图”。

张兵局长指出，近年来，中国积极提升可持续发展能力的建设，认真落实《2030 年可持续发展议程》，在国土空间规划改革的背景下，从多尺度和多维度改进遗产保护措施。在国土空间规划中，通过“一张图”汇总文化遗产所有的空间保护和利用信息，使文化遗产保护贯穿于国土空间开发、利用、建设的全过程，同时建设文化遗产的动态监测预警系统。

最后，张兵局长结合敦煌市国土空间总体规划中，对世界遗产莫高窟以及鸣沙山—月牙泉风景名胜区的创新性保护方式，阐释了国土空间规划对文化遗产和自然遗产保护的重要作用。

0-4. 法国跨区域文化景观遗产的协作管理体系探索——以卢瓦尔河谷为例

Alain Marinos

法国文化与交流部前建筑与遗产总监
法国国家建筑师与规划师

Alain Marinos 先生首先介绍了世界遗产卢瓦尔河谷的情况及其突出普遍价值，并重点介绍了从 2002 年以来卢瓦尔河谷所开展的遗产保护与管理工作。跨区域的合作管理机构 MVL (The Val de Loire Mission) 由卢瓦尔河谷所跨越的两个区域的政府资助建立，以协调地方当局和相关利益者，该合作机构的建立有助于在两个区域公共政策的优先范围内考虑卢瓦尔河谷的管理方案和行动。同时，公共会议的举办为规划专业人员和当地的协会、居民、教师、研究人员等成员，提供了反思与讨论的平台，每年还会基于会议交流制定一个行动计划。

Alain Marinos 先生还分享了卢瓦尔河谷的一些实践项目，如卢瓦尔河谷声名远扬的沿河自行车道、相关节日里开展的传统船只制作的活动等。卢瓦尔河谷在当地逐渐成为了重要的身份识别的标志，被许多企业或者是商业实体使用。卢瓦尔河谷也成为了生活和景观之间和谐共存的标志。

最后，Alain Marinós 先生指出卢瓦河谷的保护经验超出了大多数遗产地所采取的简单的遗产保护措施，引入了一些旨在揭示地区意义和文化价值的创新理念。从可持续发展的角度来看，这一原创经验在今天仍然十分有借鉴意义。

0-5. 新旧共生 和而不同：海口骑楼外滩再生探索

常青
中国科学院院士
同济大学建筑与城市规划学院教授

发言从海口骑楼老街再生工程的背景及过程、保护修缮、活化再生等三个方面，对其前世今生、保护修复、再生设计及实施境况作了详细总结和展望，着重介绍了骑楼街廓及骑廊修缮、骑楼内部再生设计模式和实施案例、街庙-天后宫空间改良及场景重塑、琼海关旧址再生等设计及实施的系列探索，对骑楼外滩长堤路进行新旧共生的创意设计。从与国际前沿对话的视角，讨论了“修旧如旧”、“整旧如故”和“新旧共生”等概念范畴的意涵，及其在海口骑楼外滩老街区修缮与再生工程中的运用。最后用一个动画视频表达了对全面实现海口骑楼外滩历史文化街区复兴这一目标的憧憬。

0-6. 世界遗产：超越城市

Michael Turner
以色列耶路撒冷比撒列艺术与设计学院教授
联合国教科文组织城市设计与保护研究教席负责人

Michael Turner 先生的发言从《桃花源记》出发，借助文学作品引出乌托邦式的想象与愿景，并着眼于人与自然的和谐共存，回顾了 19 世纪末霍华德田园城市理论带来的启示、1987 年以来可持续发展理念的演进及其对文化因素和人类福祉的关注，探讨了当下城市快速发展和大都市化进程中出现的环境污染、城市碎片化以及城乡割裂等问题，强调从时空的角度理解并加强遗产保护和管理的韧性，增强城市的凝聚力和连续性，以更广泛的视角处理好城市与乡村的关系、文化与自然的关系、物质与精神的关系以及遗产与人的关系。

0-7. 主旨发言总结

邵甬
同济大学建筑与城市规划学院教授

最后，邵甬教授对今天的演讲进行了总结。邵甬教授指出本次主旨发言不光是从历史性城镇景观，更多是从时间、空间的角度来理解现在大都市面临的挑战。主旨发言中提到的多种关系的处理，特别是城市和乡村的关系，文化和自然的关系，物质和精神的关系，人与自然、遗产与人的关系等等，在当下大都市可持续发展路径的探索中尤为重要。本次主旨发言为 HUL 下一个十年的工作提供了新的方向。

邵甬教授对六位演讲嘉宾从不同空间层次、不同视角对世界遗产与城乡可持续发展的分享表示了感谢，也表达了继续国际携手合作，保护世界共同的遗产的期待和愿望。

主题一： 传统知识体系支持 世界遗产社区生活质量

Gamini Wijesuriya 李泓 潘敏捷(实习) 张涵琪(实习)
WHITRAP 上海分中心

传统知识体系通过生活质量的指标，体现在可持续发展的四个维度。社区在世界遗产地的传统知识体系中具有关键作用，因此，其价值应被认识、尊重和理解，这有助于将通过遗产保护和管理促进城乡可持续发展。传统知识系统是动态发展、持续优化、经过时间检验的，并关联社区生活的方方面面，例如增强社区韧性、提升生活质量、实现社区与城乡可持续发展的良性互动。

1-1. 传统知识通过生活质量指标体现在可持续发展的四个维度

我上海中心特别顾问 Gamini Wijesuriya 和国际古迹遗址理事会科学委员会专家成员 Sarah Court 介绍了“生活质量”和“传统知识体系”的定义，以及传统知识体系如何联系社区的生活质量，如何在遗产地支持该种联系。2015 年，世界遗产可持续发展政策通过之际，生活质量与福祉被视为和可持续发展的各个维度（即包容性社会发展、包容性经济发展、环境可持续性、和平与安全）具有联系。如果这些维度能够在世界遗产地中得以实现，就可以促进遗产保护，同时提升当地和大多数社区的生活质量。在这种情况下，传统知识体系已然成为一个值得深思的重要领域。演讲重点介绍了如何将不同的生活质量指标与可持续发展的四个维度联系起来，并说明这些指标以何种方式蕴含于传统知识系统之中。据此，遗产成为支持传统知识体系的重要背景，使社区持续获益，同时需认识到传统知识体系在遗产保护中的重要作用。随着《世界遗产公约》迎来 50 周年纪念，更加强调遗产与可持续发展的联系，传统知识体系与生活质量之间的联结将有着广阔的前景。

1-2. 社区在世界遗产传统知识体系中具有关键作用，因此需要被认识、尊重和理解，并通过遗产保护与管理贡献于城乡可持续发展。

斯里兰卡考古部门部长 Prasanna B. Ratnayake 向我们展示了遗产所形成的社区生活良性循环。保存在康提佛寺的佛牙遗物于 1988 年被列为世界文化遗产。在近两千年的历史中，保护和崇拜佛牙遗物相关的社会文化和宗教传统一直由不同艺术家和工匠支持着延续至今。其中一年一度的佛牙节在传统中是最著名的活动之一，艺术家和工匠将会在这一天将他们最好的技能展示出来。他们也因此找到了多种收入来源，接触到了更高水平的社会生活。此外，他们的精神心智也得到了提升，从而形成了一个更好的社会规范。他们中的大多数人曾经名噪一时，现在更是被认为是职业艺术家。因此他们倾向于与自己的下一代一起传承他们的传统技能，并将这些技能教授给其他感兴趣的人。

法国国家建筑师和城市规划师 France Poulain 担心那些寻求和推广古老传统技术的人和那些试图破坏我们的遗产以重建未来城的人背道而驰的距离越来越大。通过研究，专家更加推荐将老建筑的现有质量和保存情况展现出



主题一分会嘉宾合照

来,但技术生产商却想不惜一切代价出售其技术产品,尽管这些建筑改进技术并不适用。例如,老建筑从外部进行隔热会使其失去其材料和性能的质量。但现在这种情况在德国已经出现了好几年,并正在法国蔓延。因此,France Poulain 倡议当地协会在更大空间的选择和恢复方法上能进行主导并做出果断正确的决定。与此同时,他们也在试图证明旧的管理方法是否能够保存和维护这些几百年的建筑。

澳大利亚 Gunditj Mirring 传承者原住民公司布吉必姆世界遗产执行官 Erin Rose 介绍了布吉比姆文化景观的自然管理方法。这里的火山地貌被改变,形成了世界上最古老的水产养殖系统,至今最少有 6600 年的历史。布吉比姆文化景观是一个有生命的实体,为冈迪吉马拉服务了数千年。它由三个连续的部分组成,因其文化和自然价值而受到了保护——本土保护区和国家公园。澳大利亚通过自然资源管理和文化遗产保护,包括文化焚烧(人为燃烧丛林)、文化遗产管理、研究项目、植被恢复、文化水流以及湿地和河岸恢复工程,确保生态的改善。这些依照惯例的管理方法被用来保护景观,将资源和文化代代相传。

瑞典拉普兰世界遗产地项目经理 Åsa Nordin Jonsson 分享了萨米族传统知识和世界遗产拉波尼亚的管理案例。萨米族传统知识代代相传,应在世界遗产的管理中发挥核心作用。然而,关于如何将传统知识融入遗产管理并无明确指示,因此他们决定通过传统的理事会会议,借助萨米人丰富的知识和经验,众人讨论在不同的情况下如何进行遗产管理。例如,在遗产地兴建建筑的同时,考虑当地生物的生存环境,在遗产管理中结合不同的方法,提升萨米人的参与度,保护世界遗产以福泽后世。在关于当地社区规范和价值的接受度方面,我们应该探索合适的方式来学习传统知识,培养乐于合作的态度。

1-3. 传统知识体系是动态发展、持续优化、经过时间检验的,并关联社区生活的方方面面,例如增强社区韧性、提升生活质量、实现社区与城乡可持续发展的良性互动。

肯尼亚国家博物馆的名誉馆长 George Okello Abungu 分享了肯尼亚卡亚圣林和米吉肯达人通过传统知识体系和以人为本的方法实现可持续生活的案例。他介绍了米吉肯达卡亚圣林社区(Kayas)是活态的森林栖息地,当地长老也长眠于此地,因此它具有丰富的生物多样性、精神和宗教意义,在社区生活中发挥着重要作用。米吉肯达卡亚圣

林于 1972 年被联合国教科文组织列为世界遗产,促进了米吉肯达社区的文化、社会和经济的发展。当地的生物多样性也赋予了其丰富的药用植物资源。作为圣林,它在社区的精神滋养方面起着重要作用,将米吉肯达人凝结为具有共同目标和共同利益的民族。在长老委员会的管理下,米吉肯达卡亚圣林社区成为了旅游目的地和多种活动的举办地,并获得了肯尼亚国家政治政策和预算的扶持,从而促进了当地社区的经济可持续发展。他建议,社区应被信任、认可和尊重,为了确保可持续发展,应该“与社区共事,而非为社区效劳”。

同济大学建筑与城市规划学院张松教授介绍了老城厢是上海中心城的起源之地,有 700 多年的历史,明代形成的城池,椭圆形边界明晰、小尺度街巷构成了中国传统城市的肌理特征,今天依然是人们可感知的老城文化景观区域。相对于外滩历史地区和陆家嘴金融区,老城厢已经被时代和时尚所边缘化。与此同时,由于年久失修,老城区的居住条件和基础设施严重老化,随着旧城改造的快速推进,人口空洞化和老龄化现象也日趋严峻。老城厢作为上海历史文化名城重点保护的中心城区 12 片风貌区之一,其保护和更新面临众多挑战。历史城区如何能够保存其反映城市性格特点的传统肌理,包括如何通过风貌保护管理规划实现有效管控,并重新恢复城市活力;如何按照上海市历史风貌区保护条例,实现风貌整体保护与生活环境质量改善;需要在政策机制、保护规划和城市设计等方面积极探索。在城市的未来发展进程中,历史城区应该承担怎样的功能,如何保障原住民的权益、以延续生活传统文化,避免历史城区全面走上商业开发、落入士绅化(gentrification)陷阱。

Aparna Tandon 解释了 ICCROM 的“净零:遗产促进气候行动”项目如何与社区组织合作,记录口述的历史,并研究如何用知识系统帮助制定具体地区的战略,以管理气候变化引发的灾害和冲突的风险。她列举了苏丹、乌干达、埃及、伊朗和巴西的土著、传统和社区拥有的知识系统的具体例子,这些国家正在努力制定社区主导的倡议,以减少干旱、洪水和风暴等慢发和快发灾害的风险,以及消除粮食不安全、加强碳汇和保护生物多样性,这说明这种社区气候行动对气候正义和确保持久和平至关重要。

主题二： 教育赋能未来 遗产教育创新者论坛

王天翔 詹静芳（实习）
WHITRAP 秘书处

世界遗产教育不仅是人们汲取知识与灵感的重要途径，也是孕育遗产地创新发展模式的孵化器。在《世界遗产公约》颁布50周年这一重要的历史时刻，回顾和展望世界遗产教育的过去、现在、未来，剖析新时期世界遗产教育面临的机遇与挑战，共享世界遗产教育创新实践经验，推广世界遗产教育创新实践模式，是实现世界遗产教育可持续发展、遗产教育赋能遗产地的重要议题。

本次论坛由我中心副秘书长李昕博士主持，论坛邀请了世界遗产青少年教育中心主任袁爱俊，中山大学旅游学院教授、联合国教科文组织名录遗产地可持续旅游教席负责人张朝枝，我苏州分中心主任朱海俊发表主题报告。

我上海分中心项目专员、涟漪行动青年遗产志愿者项目联合发起人、平遥故事绘本创作及公众推广项目联合策划人刘真，美丽乡村联合创始人、涟漪行动联合发起人彭婧，壹勺文化创始人、平遥故事绘本创作及公众推广项目联合策划人田晓耕作为嘉宾参加了专题讨论。

2-1. 主题介绍

李昕博士首先对分论坛主题进行整体介绍，本次论坛聚焦青少年遗产教育，邀请了多名在世界遗产青少年教育领域前沿探索的创新实践者，分享世界遗产教育创新实践心得，通过世界遗产教育经验分享与交流推动遗产教育创新实践的发展。

2-2. “2021 全球世界遗产教育创新”优秀案例视频展示

作为“全球世界遗产创新案例奖”总策划，李昕博士介绍了该奖项并介绍了2021年获奖案例，从中归纳了全球遗产教育未来发展的基本趋势。该视频汇集了来自全球多个国家和地区的遗产教育创新案例，充分体现了世界遗产教育创新的示范性和前瞻性，为广大遗产教育创新者提供了行动的参照系。

2-3. 主题报告

(1) 科创遗产教育：通向遗产宇宙的钥匙 / 李昕

为应对智能时代为世界遗产教育带来全新机遇与挑战，李昕博士提出了“遗产宇宙”的概念：不同于元宇宙无法反映现实中深度信息的有限性，遗产宇宙包含无尽的自然和文化遗产价值，其中蕴含了人类文明最独特的精华，同时也是智能技术所无法复制和还原的。遗产教育的目标是为了更好地认识和挖掘遗产宇宙的价值，科创遗产教育正是通向遗产教育创新的最佳钥匙。

我国遗产地资源丰富，但分布零散，目前缺少外部资源对接的渠道和跨界跨地域交流的平台，这是遗产教育模

式创新在转型升级期面临的重大瓶颈。为突破瓶颈，构建连接文化遗产资源与高端文创资源、内外互通，聚焦世界遗产教育模式创新的共建共享的国际互动交流平台是遗产地保护利用模型转型升级的核心策略。

李昕博士指出，从“2022 全球世界遗产创新案例奖”申报案例情况来看，如今全球遗产教育已涌现众多不同以往的创新应用场景与利用方式，社会参与更加多元，形式内容更加丰富，但区域发展差距日益增大。全球遗产教育的创新领域的整体趋势是多元化蓬勃发展与区域不平衡共存，我们有义务和必要性来整合力量来促进平衡发展，推动跨界交流与合作，这是推动全球范围内以遗产教育为契机遗产地发展模式创新的最佳路径。

(2) 世界遗产教育促进教育变革 / 袁爱俊

袁爱俊主任以《世界遗产教育促进教育变革》为题，从中国教育遇见世界遗产、世界遗产点亮中国教育变革之路和世界遗产教育为解决全球危机提供新思路三个角度剖析了世界遗产教育对我国青少年教育体制的变革作用，对解决全球发展问题的引领作用。

第一，中国政府对文化遗产事业的高度重视推动了世界遗产教育的开展。世界遗产教育将赋予中国青少年一个看中华历史文化的视角和新眼界。

第二，世界遗产教育走入校园，夯实了世界遗产教育的价值观，丰富了世界遗产教育的内涵。世界遗产教育促进教育变革和发展，使中国教育把握了走上文化自觉、文化自信和文化自强的道路的新方式、新境界。

第三，世界遗产教育模式的传播和推广也将惠及更多世界发展议题的教育。面对生态文明可持续发展的问题和挑战，让青少年意识到人类面临的共同威胁，是解决全球危机的新思路。

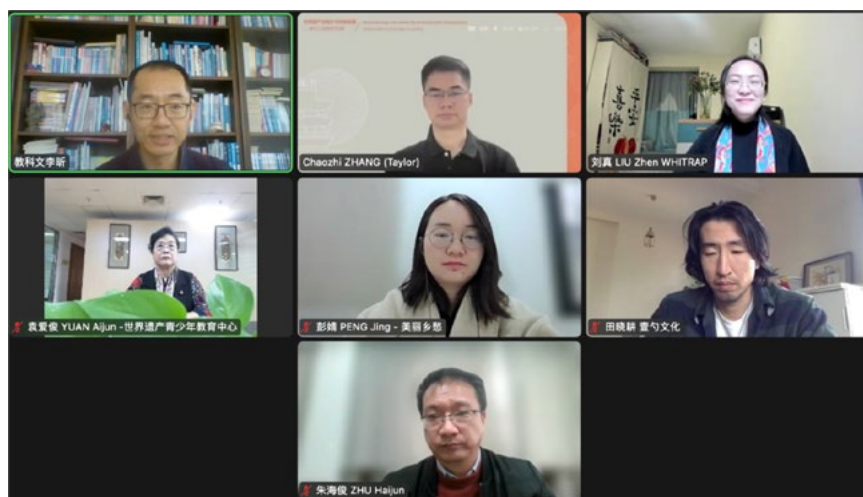
(3) 遗产教育与可持续旅游 / 张朝枝

张朝枝教授的主题报告《世界遗产教育与旅游可持续发展》从 UNESCO 推动世界遗产教育的主要内容和形式切入，简述了中国特色的世界遗产教育形式与内容，主要包括把世界遗产教育作为促进学生全面发展的主要载体，推动世界遗产相关知识和保护理念进课程、进教材；将世界遗产教育作为推动学生社会实践的重要途径，在世界遗产教育中注重课堂教学与课外实践相结合；将世界遗产教育作为教育国际交流合作的重要内容；将世界遗产教育与高素质人才培养相结合；将世界遗产教育与教学科研相结合。

报告指出世界遗产教育也是研学旅游的重要内容，而研学旅游也是世界教育的一种形式。世界遗产地的研学旅游推动了旅游市场结构变化、引导了旅游者行为规范。当地社区利用地方性知识作为参与研学旅游的资本，改变了社区的生计方式。遗产地管理部门也将世界遗产专业知识作为社区治理的工具，有效地促进了世界遗产地的可持续发展。因此，充分融合世界遗产教育的研学旅游是未来遗产地保护利用和旅游可持续发展的重要方向。

(4) 世界遗产青少年教育的多元力量参与 / 朱海俊

朱海俊主任在《世界遗产青少年教育的多元力量参与——基于遗产教育基地建设情况的阐释》主题报告中，从如何贯彻落实联合国教科文组织“5C”战略目标出发，分享



主题二分会嘉宾合照

了亚太世界遗产培训与研究中心在中国开展“世界遗产青少年教育基地”建设工作经验和成效。“5C”战略提出的遗产价值核心在于其对当代人的意义，开展遗产教育实际上是通过宣传教育、社区参与让遗产价值得以更好地发挥和利用。

报告指出，遗产教育需要教科文组织、遗产地、青少年教育机构、遗产保护研究机构、相关行业从业者以及志愿者等多方力量参与到遗产教育的过程中，并发挥各自优势促进遗产价值的保护和传播。目前，我苏州分中心的“世界遗产青少年教育基地”包括中小学校、遗产地、文博机构、教育机构等多种类型，各自发挥优势开展世界遗产教育探索实践，提升了公众的世界遗产保护意识，提高了青少年接受遗产教育的均等性，促进了世界遗产事业的发展。在多元力量参与、多元主体承接的基础上，推进遗产教育基地标准建立、遗产教育培训理念方法传播、科技创意机构合作等是未来青少年遗产教育基地的重要发展方向。

2-4. 圆桌讨论

在圆桌讨论环节，嘉宾们围绕世界遗产教育的现存困难瓶颈和未来发展趋势展开了深入讨论：

刘真女士、彭婧女士、田晓耕先生介绍了“涟漪行动”青年遗产志愿者行动和平遥故事系列遗产知识科普绘本两个项目的实践，以及美丽乡村和望勾文化开展的其他与遗产教育相关的工作和活动经验。他们特别强调，项目致力于解决遗产教育参与门槛高、阻碍多元主体参与的困难，青少年将在未来成为世界遗产教育创新的重要力量，遗产赋能青年，青年赋能遗产。

张朝枝教授表示，遗产教育机构可持续地运营和推广遗产教育项目内在驱动力不足是目前遗产教育创新面临的一大瓶颈。创新实践者应充分利用团队专业背景，汇聚遗产地、教育机构、专家学者、政府部门、社会公众多方的优势资源，建立自下而上的内驱式、自发式发展模式，寻找合适的商业模式和市场机会，充分释放文化遗产价值，形成共创、共建、共享的遗产教育格局。

袁爱俊主任特别强调，做遗产教育、文化传播需要寻找到正确的价值观，不能为功利性目的所左右。教科文组织等专业机构将引领这些价值观的形成和落地，在与学校充分合作对接的过程中，使其充分落实到老师和学生身上，充分发挥教育的力量。

讨论的最后，主持人李昕博士邀请嘉宾们用一句话展望世界遗产教育的未来 50 年。

袁爱俊主任：伴随着《公约》50 周年，中国走出了有特色的中国遗产教育之路。我想中国的遗产教育将会有更大的发展，也会在世界教育的舞台上展示中国教育的改革成果。

张朝枝教授：通过遗产教育促进遗产地可持续发展，通过创意旅游体验促进旅游和遗产的融合。我们一起为世界遗产教育努力。

朱海俊主任：面向未来的世界遗产教育，我们既满怀信心，同时也深感需要做的事情有很多。我们将始终抱有创新开放的心态，共同推动世界遗产教育可持续发展取得新的成果。

刘真女士：遗产是时间的礼物，而教育是一个人一生的使命。我们每一个人既是遗产教育的受益者，也可以成为遗产教育的共创者、行动者，期待跟大家一起前行。

彭婧女士：希望能和更多青年一起在遗产教育、遗产推广的过程中去激起更多的涟漪，让人和地方相遇，人和遗产相遇，人和人相遇。

田晓耕先生：我们面对的是遗产教育的未来，世界遗产教育未来的想象空间在于我们如何去传承，如何去学习，如何去创新。

2-5. 分论坛总结

此次圆桌讨论环节为世界遗产青少年教育创新实践者提供了深入交流和知识共享的平台，与会专家和探索者分享了世界遗产教育工作相关经验，探讨了世界遗产教育未来发展的方向与趋势，主要成果包括以下三点：

1. 连接文化遗产资源与高端文创资源、内外互通，聚焦世界遗产教育模式创新共建共享的国际互动交流平台，是遗产地保护利用模型转型升级的核心策略。
2. 全球遗产教育创新领域的整体趋势是多元化蓬勃发展与地区不平衡共存，我们有义务和必要性来整合力量，促进平衡发展，推动跨界交流与合作。这是推动全球范围内以遗产教育为契机的遗产地发展模式创新的最佳路径。
3. 遗产教育正面临一个重大的变革创新时期，在文旅、文创开发、中小学教育机构和地方政府等领域都不断有新生力量去推动这股改革创新风潮，相信遗产教育的明天会更好。

主题三： 气候变化和城乡遗产韧性

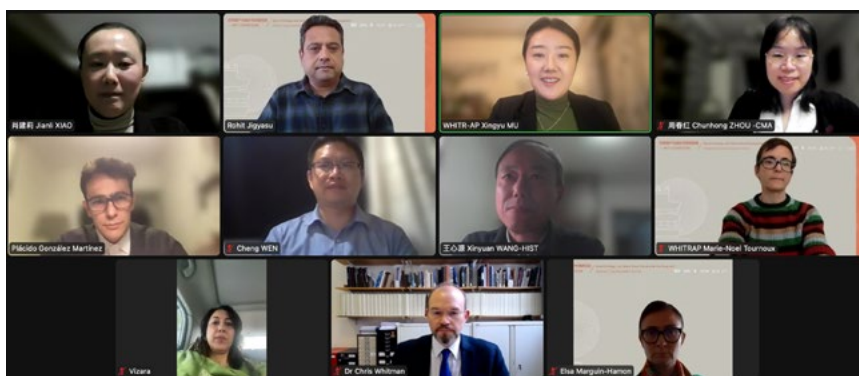
穆星宇 马倩（实习）
WHITRAP 上海分中心

自 2005 年以来，随着全球变暖和各类气象灾害的频频发生，气候变化逐渐成为世界遗产保护和城乡遗产韧性的重要议题之一，气候变化将对人类文明的可持续发展产生深刻的影响。在纪念《世界遗产公约》50 周年、中国历史文化名城制度设立 40 周年，暨同济大学建筑与城市规划学院建院 70 周年及“同济规划百年”系列学术活动，“世界遗产与城乡可持续发展——基于人文的韧性与创新”会议的第三会场，“气候变化和城乡遗产韧性”论坛上，各位专家们从气变对世界自然遗产、世界文化遗产和城市的影响，以及历史城市韧性等多个角度探讨了气候变化与城乡遗产韧性的问题。

该论坛由我上海分中心项目主管穆星宇博士与国际文化财产保护与修复研究中心 Rohit Jigyasu 共同主持。Rohit Jigyasu 在 ICCROM 担任城市遗产、气候变化和灾害风险管理项目的负责人，在论坛主题报告部分就相关问题发表了演讲。论坛还邀请到中国气象科学研究院研究员周春红教授、明尼苏达大学杰出教授 Jim Perry、世界自然保护联盟（IUCN）物种生存委员会（SSC）专家闻丞博士、联合国教科文组织国际自然与文化遗产空间技术中心（HIST）副主任王心源、同济大学建筑与城市规划学院副教授肖建莉发表主题报告。同济大学建筑与城市规划学院教授兼《Built Heritage》期刊执行编辑 Plácido González，卡迪夫大学的高级讲师、《Built Heritage》期刊“气候变化”专题客座编辑 Chris Whitman，作为嘉宾参加了专题讨论。

3-1. 主题介绍

穆星宇博士对本主题论坛进行了整体介绍。她从人类社会可持续发展与遗产保护的角度，回顾了《世界文化和自然遗产保护公约》诞生的历史，介绍了联合国召集上百位专家、协同各国力量帮助埃及政府搬迁阿斯旺、阿布辛贝两座神庙古迹，同时保障了埃及阿斯旺大坝的建设和运行的故事。她提到了 ICOMOS 创始人 Piero Gazzola 先生、中国古建保护先驱梁思成先生和同济大学的阮仪三先生，强调在任何困难面前都需充分考虑对文化遗产价值的保护。穆博士认为《公约》在五十年里取得的辉煌成绩与各缔约国和地区的努力密不可分。除《公约》五十周年外，此次会议同时也是为了庆祝中国历史名城在保护的发展进程中所取得的成绩。在过去的几十年里，遗产概念的尺度和维度不断变化，我们不仅仅关注遗产本体，还开始关注物质和非物质、监测、管理等各类因素。穆博士认为气候变化的尺度是以地球为对象的尺度，气候本身就是一个复杂的系统而非单一的研究对象，因而气候变化与城乡遗产的问题是二个复杂系统所产生的一系列问题。同时她还强调，与 50 年前不同，现在我们面临的新问题不仅更加复杂，而且时间紧迫。她提到 11 月联合国教科文组织警告称“众多标志性世界遗产地冰川将在 2050 年前消失”。



主题三分会嘉宾合照

3-2. 主题报告

周春红教授介绍了自己在气象方面的研究和自己对于人文的兴趣。她从气象学角度讲述气候变化是什么，以及气候变化与遗产保护的关系。温室气体由于人类的行为增加，破坏地球大气能量平衡。温室气体主要包括 CO₂、甲烷、N₂O 等，以 CO₂ 为主，从 1985 年至今，相较于工业革命之前增加近 1 倍。自 1850-1900 年以来，全球地表平均温度 (GSAT) 已上升约 1℃，并指出从未来 20 年的平均温度变化来看，全球温度升高预计将达到或超过 1.5℃。如果地球表面平均温度升高幅度超过 2℃，将对地球环境造成不可逆转的破坏，因此世界各国开始控制碳排放。气候变化的影响包括海平面上升、降水异常以及其他极端天气等问题。她结合气候变化的案例，介绍了气候变化对于遗产的影响，以及空气污染对于气候的影响。她认为应当与经济、生态和气象学（气候变化、大气污染）相结合为遗产提供考察、监测、评估、预警和保护措施。

Jim Perry 教授提出的“适应性遗产”概念曾收录于 UNESCO 世界遗产中心相关材料的案例讨论中。此次论坛上，他从一个问题开始，启发大家思考遗产地在气候变化的影响下出现的变化，展开对遗产地管理的讨论，进一步提出“适应性遗产”这一创新的解决遗产困境的方法，并向大家概括性地阐述了这一方法的 6 个重点：适应性管理、透明度和问责制、监测和评估、适应性治理、超越西方的视角，以及活态遗产。

闻丞老师首先介绍了中国气候变化暴露度与中国世界自然 / 混合遗产地和自然遗产潜力区的空间关系；其次，介绍了位于气候变化高暴露区域的两处世界遗产地“青海可可西里”和“云南三江并流”近年开展适应性管理的模式和取得的积极进展；最后，闻老师总结基于两个案例观察取得的经验和想法。中国现有的世界自然遗产地以及世界文化和自然混合遗产地大多位于气候变化高暴露区域，其保护管理均面临对气候变化的适应性问题。青海可可西里遗产地和云南三江并流遗产地均受到气候变化的显著影响。气候变化近年在可可西里主要表现为增温、增湿，产生正反两方面的影响。积极方面表现为基础生物量增加，以食草动物为主的各类动物数量增加。消极方面表现为高寒草原、高寒草甸和高寒荒漠变成沼泽地，大型有蹄动物优质栖息地面积下降。江河湖泊水位增长，动物原有迁徙路径被打断。另外，由于气候变暖，遗产地周围的家畜和牧民增加，对当地生态系统造成潜在威胁。中国近年开展国家公园建设，保护可可西里无人区的荒野状态。政府通过设置生态管护员公益岗位、引导牧民开展第三产业，引

导当地村民通过保护管理遗产地获益，减少对自然资源压力。野牦牛分布范围和数量增长证明了遗产保护的积极作用。然而，在云南三江并流区域，高山冰川萎缩，旱涝极端事件增加。气候变暖使得人类、家畜活动范围向高海拔扩展，也对高山生态系统产生了额外的压力。2012 年以来，中国本土的 NGO 以技术培训、组织能力建设和方式对当地社区赋能，推动多利益相关方参加保护行动。当地通过养蜂业减轻畜牧业对于生态系统压力。调查数据显示，该遗产地的旗舰物种滇金丝猴的数量已经从申遗成功时的约 1500 只增长至近 4000 只。气候变化对于世界自然遗产产生的影响可能是正面的，也可能是负面的，只要我们采取积极明智的管理措施，就有可能减缓气候变化的负面影响，并促使其向正面转化。

王心源研究员从空间信息科技的角度提供了对于气候变化与古城文化遗产韧性的认知与思考。报告分为三部分：第一部分用 3 个案例介绍了文化遗产具有气候变化“记录器”的功能：第一个案例是巢湖流域，该地区古遗址（聚落、墓葬）的位置记录当时巢湖水位和气候环境；第二个案例是从汉朝到明代的长城，由于长城位置跨纬度 10°，受到的气候影响巨大，且与当时国家政治、军事势力关系密切，所以不同时代长城位置记录了当时的环境；第三个案例是古罗马边墙及其防御与供给系统（城堡、边墙、道路、灌溉系统、城镇等）反映出的过去生态环境的变化。第二部分介绍了气候变化下的古城文化遗产韧性的认知，不同气候条件下文化遗产具有不同韧性，包括缓慢而长期的环境变化对于文化遗产的巨大影响，极端天气引起的灾害对于文化遗产会造成灾难性的影响，以及气候变暖驱动人类活动（如耕种、道路修建）范围的扩大干扰文化遗产。第三部分进行文化遗产韧性与建设韧性城市的思考。用塔里木盆地、成都平原等为案例，介绍了文化遗产的韧性，呼吁我们应当向文化遗产学习，建设今天的韧性城市，并提出了三条建议：1. 充分利用空间信息技术监测预测分析能力，增强文化遗产本体韧性；2. 联系过去全球变化与社区可持续发展的研究，增强文化遗产本体与赋存环境的研究；3. 建立文化遗产保护学科，主动有效应对自然变化、人类活动产生的风险影响。

Rohit Jigyasu 先生就如何建立城市遗产对灾害和气候变化的抵御能力作了发言。首先，他举例说明了气温和降水变化、温室气体排放及相关风险等危害，以及 1990-2016 年间各类灾害的发生频率，如巴基斯坦、德国和比利时、巴尔干地区、东欧等地的洪水，以及坦桑尼亚的世界遗产城市桑给巴尔正在经历海平面上升、洪水和火灾，从而提出了多重危害影响遗产脆弱性的问题。其次，随着全球城

市人口的增加，城市中的文化遗产也变得越来越脆弱。他以印度的世界遗产城市艾哈迈达巴德为例，讲述了由于当地居民决定迁出以寻求更好的生活质量和谋生机会，中小历史城镇的遗产被遗弃的问题。他还提到了城市扩张导致景观和可耕地的丧失，造成了可持续性问题。例如，在泰国的世界遗产城市大城，洪水的频率增加了，特别是在过去几年。不过，并不是人口相似的城市就受到类似的影响，因为可能存在环境、社会、人口和经济变化等因素，需要结合城市系统、脆弱性因素和气候变化系统来考虑这个问题。这些案例展示了城市遗产如何通过控制微观环境、生态足迹和社会经济的可持续性来提高能源效率，以及在减灾和适应气候变化方面整合传统和现代知识的必要性。他指出，在如何有效管理遗产地以克服边界限制方面有很多例子，气候变化也迫使人们转变生活方式来克服一些自然危害。气候变化不能被分割开来，需要将可持续发展、适应气候变化、减少灾害风险以及遗产保护和管理结合起来，以克服重大挑战。他还强调了自上而下和自下而上相结合的重要性，以实现减少灾害风险和适应气候变化的目标。

肖建莉教授介绍了**适灾韧性的概念，包括适灾韧性的基本内涵、扰动和平衡状态，提出城市韧性的四个属性：坚固性、冗余性、快速性和资源可调配性**。肖教授列举了赣州和广府两个例子，分别从选址、扩城筑墙、修渠护城、布局等方面介绍了中国古城的韧性体现。在古城设施方面，她介绍了赣州非常具有特色的福寿沟系统，其核心工作是修沟造窗，排水防涝。她还详细介绍了福寿沟的组成、原理、构造以及福寿沟的价值特色：1. 师法自然；2. 设计巧妙；3. 匠心建造，就地取材。她还介绍了寿县月坝，展示了月坝的几大排涝和防洪功能：第一，从整体上保护涵闸，使之与外隔离，避免了内河积水的淹没；第二，可以随时进坝后关闭闸门，控流自如；第三，可及时比较内外水位；第四，可以彻底消除外水倒灌成灾的隐患。在古城街巷方面，她介绍了潼关水坡巷的防洪设计、临海紫阳街的坊墙防火设施。在古城建筑方面，她介绍了南浔百间楼的坊墙防火功能、汶川的木结构传统建筑的防震机制。通过以上古城古镇的适灾韧性案例分析，肖教授总结了中国营城的传统智慧价值观：天人合一的生态观、互惠互利的发展观，以及综合平衡的营造观。

3-3. 讨论

讨论环节由 Rohit Jigyasu 先生主持，并向两位专门参与讨论的嘉宾提出了不同的问题：

“如何确定应对气候变化影响的优先事项？” Plácido González 教授指出了**应对方法的潜力和应对气候变化措施的局限性**。他提出要学习一些传统的智慧，了解人们的经验和适应。需要注意避免将怀旧作为讨论经济和政治问题的关键点而产生的过度理想化。

“您认为像 WHITRAP 和 ICCROM 这样的组织应该如何应对气候变化？” Whitman 发表了自己的看法：“有必要支持更多这一领域的研究，然而，至关重要的是，这些研究的成果要惠及那些每天与我们的自然和文化遗产打交道的实地人员。因此，像 WHITRAP、ICCROM 和 HIST 等这样的国际性机构要将严格的学术研究结果传达给遗产地的管理者和相关工作人员、遗产建筑的使用者和更广泛的公众，这些人可以将这些成果转化为实际行动。应对气候变化、加强建筑和城市的复原力需要每个人的参与，甚至是个人层面的参与”。

3-4. 总结

Rohit Jigyasu 先生对本主题的讨论进行了总结。他强调**了气候变化和城乡遗产之间的关系是一个非常复杂的话题，不能单纯将气候变化看成一个对环境的挑战，而是应当综合考虑不同维度的问题，去迎接气候变化**。此外，遗产在实现可持续发展方面有很大的作用。长期以来，研究一直在不同的领域中进行，现在应当以一种更加综合的方式进行研究，利用先进的技术，比如卫星图像，基于数据去真正了解遗产的过去和未来。遗产在城市复原力方面可以发挥很大的作用，世界遗产不是问题而是一种解决气候变化的方案。最后他再次感谢了各位专家的参与。

主题四： 遗产保护新视野 / 新技术

杨晨 陈微羽
同济大学建筑与城市规划学院

数字化保护是当前世界遗产研究和实践领域最受关注的议题之一。在《世界遗产公约》颁布 50 周年这一重要的历史时刻，回顾世界遗产数字化保护发展的历史脉络和重点，解读和分析数字技术给世界遗产保护带来的新视野，展望下一个 50 年遗产数字化保护所面临的重大发展机遇和挑战，是完善遗产科学体系、实现世界遗产与城乡可持续发展的议题。

该论坛由同济大学建筑与城市规划学院景观学系杨晨副教授与韩国高等科学技术研究院文化技术研究院数字遗产实验室沈惠承研究员共同主持。论坛邀请了联合国教科文组织国际自然与文化遗产空间技术中心 (HIST) 副主任陈富龙、同济大学建筑与城市规划学院副院长王兰、助理教授尹杰、北京清城睿现数字科技研究院院长贺艳、印度 VIZARA 科技有限公司首席执行官 Anupama Malik、南澳大利亚大学企业研究员 Erik Champion 发表主题报告。法国国立文献学院研究和国际关系部主任 Elsa Marquin-Hamon、华东理工大学艺术与传媒学院副教授林铁南、我上海分中心项目主管 Marie-Noël Tournoux 作为嘉宾参加了专题讨论。

4-1. 主题介绍

杨晨副教授首先对论坛主题进行整体介绍，他系统回顾了数字革命与世界遗产保护的关系，解读了 1972 年以来世界遗产数字化保护领域的代表性成果和重大事件，并从记录与档案、监测与管理、阐释和展示、国际合作与能力建设四个维度解读了遗产保护的新技术和新视野。报告认为，数字技术使我们以前所未有的视角、精度和广度审视自然和文化遗产，改变了遗产信息获取、共享和传播的方式，促进了遗产知识生产方式的革新，并推动了世界遗产体系的全球认同。回顾过去，数字技术为世界遗产保护和城乡可持续发展起到了重要的支持作用，并拓展了遗产的概念以及保护研究的范畴。报告还提出了新时期遗产数字化保护的八个挑战，包括数字档案保存、重复劳动、数字遗产评价标准、技术更新、资金支持、数字能力建设、伦理问题和群体边缘化等。最后，杨晨副教授呼吁全体遗产保护者携手努力，在下一个 50 年共同推进世界遗产保护从技术手段革新向保护体系的升级。

4-2. 主题报告

陈富龙副主任的报告的题目为《文化遗产遥感方法与实践》。报告指出，作为社会可持续发展的新动力，文化遗产承载着人类历史文明记忆、蕴含着考古文化价值，是新时代绿色旅游业发展的物质基础。联合国《2030 年可持续发展议程》明确要求“进一步努力保护和捍卫世界自然与文化遗产”——SDGs 11.4。报告从遥感与文化遗产的概念内涵及角色定位出发，提出了文化遗产遥感交叉领域协同研究面临的挑战与科学问题，介绍了广域遥感考古隐弱

信息增强与遗产场景-单体协同动态监测方法，评估了技术方法在应用场景的适用性与应用潜力。报告从“遥感考古与文明演进”、“遗产监测与可持续评估”两个维度，分享了遥感考古、遗产监测和 SDGs 指标评估的示范案例，论证了遥感大数据与科学发现在服务 UN SDGs 11.4 实施路径评估的潜力与能力。最后，陈富龙副主任从技术集成、学科交叉和多方合作等方面展望了文化遗产遥感学科未来发展方向。

王兰副院长与尹杰助理教授的报告题目为《连接遗产与健康：历史场所如何影响人类的健康与幸福》。报告从 WHO 提出的“健康城市”理念和联合国 SDGs 3 强调的“健康与福祉”出发，以健康视角重新思考历史和遗产在城市发展中的支持作用，回顾了历史城市规划中对健康的关注，提出遗产体验和参与可以成为实现健康与福祉的重要途径。报告分享了连接健康与遗产再生的最新研究探索，并从四个方面总结了连接遗产与健康的途径：遗产中和谐的蓝绿空间与城市环境对心理和身体健康的促进、对地方满意度和亲社会行为的水平的提高、对社会融合、社会网络和社会支持的加强，以及基于遗产的虚拟现实技术对心理健康的支持作用。

沈惠承研究员的发言题目为《文化遗产三维档案的标准化及其他领域——韩国的持续努力和愿景》。目前，三维数据记录技术快速发展成为韩国文化遗产档案记录的主要方式。受韩国文化财厅的委托，韩国高等科学技术研究院进行文化遗产三维记录标准化指南的修订项目。该项目充分考虑到技术应用过程中的技术快速更新问题，为了提高数据质量并确保其可持续利用，重点开展三维数据的标准化研究。该项目制定了数据获取、处理和成果提交的标准，扩展了国家遗址和文物（包括韩国的世界遗产）数据库，发展多项数字遗产倡议，并建立智能保护系统的相关政策。该项目为应对遗产保护未来的变化和挑战建立了重要的理论和技术基础。

贺艳院长的发言题目为《北京中轴线数字展示与社会共享》。北京中轴线历史悠久，作为城市发展过程的重要见证，当前申报世界遗产工作已经全面展开。报告详细阐述了基于世界遗产保护标准的展示和阐释策略。中轴线展示将中轴与散点分布的专题博物馆、遗产点本体展示、社区型展馆相互结合，融合线上、线下数字展示技术建立完整的阐释体系。依托钟鼓楼文物建筑空间和社区型展馆，巧妙置入沉浸影片、交互体验装置、声学模拟等技术，有效加强了面向公众的价值阐释效果；并综合运用移动沉浸时空仓、线上展等数字展示手段，通过共同策展、公众档案、研学活动等手段促进社区参与等实践。报告认为，对中轴线的保护和阐释不应将其孤立地当作过去的遗存，而应重点将把遗产价值融入当代城市空间体验中，展现遗产与人民的传承共生。

Anupama Malik 博士的发言题目为《印度的数字创新使遗产永垂不朽》。报告首先介绍了印度世界遗产地亨比 (Hampi) 的历史与遗产价值，分享了印度数字遗产保护的发展历程与的经验成果。报告从物质遗产的建模与展示、文物分析与数字修复、社会生活与传统等非遗产因素的记录存档、数字亨比项目探索四个方面介绍了遗产保护项目中摄影测量、激光扫描、数字修复与分析、三维建模、混合现实等技术方法的应用，并展望了未来在项目中引入虚拟博物馆、游戏和虚拟商品等重要议题。

Erik Champion 教授的发言题目为《新兴元宇宙中的世界遗产 3D 模型和游戏化》。虚拟遗产是虚拟现实与文化遗产的结合。由于目前虚拟现实存在技术限制、价格昂贵、更新换代速度快等问题，虚拟遗产的应用面临着许多的挑战。报告针对三维模型数据格式繁多且更新频繁、在学术



主题四分会嘉宾合照

研究中的引证不足、现存三维模型平台不能满足虚拟遗产需求等问题，分享了从现实世界到制作三维模型和混合现实、地理信息系统数据库的开源平台和工作流，用于博物馆多媒体的3D和VR游戏模板的开发经验。报告认为，虚拟现实需要表达“文化存在”，即时间、地点或物体对过去的人的意义，并提出使用混合现实技术实现不同文化视角的共同学习、在游戏设计开发中促进遗产学习、以及遗产与元宇宙融合的可能性。

4-3. 案例展示

本次论坛收集了来自不同国家具有代表性的遗产数字化保护案例，在会议期间进行视频展示。联合国教科文组织国际自然与文化遗产空间技术中心提供的“地球大数据服务中国的世界遗产”，韩国文化财厅提供的“汉阳时光机项目”，以及印度 VIZARA 科技有限公司提供的“印度泰姬陵世界遗产混合现实数字化装置”分别展示了数字技术在不同尺度、不同遗产对象和不同文化背景中应用的最新成果。

4-4. 讨论

针对目前数字化遗产保护的关键问题，嘉宾们围绕下个50年的行动目标和行动方向开展了深入讨论。法国国立文献学院研究和国际关系部主任 Elsa Marquin-Hamon 女士基于法国国立文献学院的研究与实践，强调了数字化文献保护的重要性。她提出，保护文献遗产，开展文献数字化并建立数字博物馆和图书馆，不仅为研究提供了宝贵的资源，还具有教育、技术、互动性的数据再生产等多维度的价值。使用文字识别、算法、人工智能等数字技术进行文字挖掘和文献修复工作，能帮助我们更好地理解遗产。提高保护遗产的能力，建立过去 - 现在 - 未来的联系是遗产保护工作者共同的利益所在。

林轶南副教授指出，跨学科合作打破了以往的技术限制，提供了新的机会。数字技术让我们更好地理解历史上的生活方式，更好地进行遗产知识的公众传播与世代传承。我们需要跳出科研人员固有的认知，实现研究人员与公众之间的思维碰撞，这也是未来需要探索的方向。林轶南副教授分享了通过人脸识别技术解读历史照片，研究外侨在福州的活动轨迹与人际网络的工作进展。他指出，新技术的引入帮助揭示了人与遗产的关系，使遗产保护从物质遗产的记录与分析，转向其背后的历史文化、社会场景复原。

讨论的最后，主持人杨晨副教授邀请嘉宾们用一句话展望数字化保护在未来50年中发展的重点。

尹杰：遗产是历史留给我们的财富，遗产的数字化能为我们提供研究遗产与健康相互关系的平台、工具和资源，非常希望能投身这一方面的研究之中。

Anupama Mallik：我们最为需要的是一个展示、分享各自成果和见解的平台，更多地进行合作性探讨，分享领域内最新的进展。

陈富龙：最重要的是将技术变革引入我们的实践当中，更好地推广数字技术能被各个利益相关方广泛采用。

沈惠承：在目前的背景之下，我们不仅要看到数字技术的益处，更应该思考如何合理地使用技术，考虑处理、储存数据的伦理原则，我们需要相关的指南来处理数字化记录。

Erik Champion：接下来的50年我们需要做的不仅仅是技术的展示，更需要让大众成为我们的合作伙伴，来探讨过去的文化载体对我们的意义和价值所在。

Elsa Marquin-Hamon：我们需要继续现有的工作，使用数据挖掘的概念，让我们的遗产更有可及性和可使用性，考虑遗产的总体概念。我们需要记住，遗产保护不仅与技术有关，我们需要更多地分享，超越技术本身去考虑遗产保护和传承。

林轶南：我们的遗产价值的传承要超越物质，触及人本身和遗产与人相关的价值。

杨晨：先进的技术并不能保证成功的遗产保护，在数字遗产实践中，应当找准需求，只做必要的事情。

4-5. 分论坛总结

我上海分中心项目主管 Marie-Noël Tournoux 女士对本次主题的讨论进行了总结。她首先感谢了各位嘉宾对本次论坛的支持，指出本次论坛围绕遗产保护的新技术和新视野开展了具有层次性的分享和讨论，主要成果包括以下三点：

1. 数字技术和《世界遗产公约》在历史上是相互作用的。技术帮助《公约》更好的保护，同时又促进了遗产概念和遗产保护对象的拓展。

2. 数字技术为我们提供了获取遗产信息的丰富途径，这一技术支持促进和丰富了我们在不同尺度对遗产的理解，并衍生出包括全球遗产观测、遗产与健康等新的研究议题。通过新技术我们可以更好地监测和管理遗产，我们应当在不同的指南和工具中不断加强对于数据的研究和保护，并发展遗产的价值和新的遗产类型。
3. 在数字技术的支持下，不同人群、不同部门、不同国家之间的交流和互动变得越来越重要。新技术创造了交流合作、共享知识的新途径，但同时我们也应当意识到地方能力建设、遗产信息获取、数据的脆弱性等一系列新的问题。

我北京分中心联合举办 首届自然与文化遗产论坛

钱美利（实习） 朴俐娜
WHITRAP 北京分中心



2022年11月26日，首届世界文化与自然遗产学术论坛于线上启动。

为更好地推动中华优秀传统文化传承和生态文明建设，加强文化和自然遗产科学保护与合理利用，促进遗产保护利用的多学科交叉融合与人才培养，根据联合国教科文组织姊妹大学计划/教席项目的倡议以及教育部关于促进交叉学科建设的精神，在《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》颁布50周年之际，联合国教科文组织名录遗产地可持续旅游教席、联合国教科文组织活态遗产与可持续发展教席、联合国教科文组织文化资源管理教席、我北京和上海分中心、清华大学建筑学院、北京大学考古文博学院、复旦大学文物与博物馆学系、东南大学建筑学院、同济大学建筑与城市规划学院、北京林业大学园林学院、中山大学旅游学院决定共同发起“世界文化与自然遗产学术论坛”，未来将由发起单位轮流承办论坛。

本次论坛期间，我北京分中心常务副主任张剑葳、学术委员会副主任陈耀华、主任助理李光涵在会上作主旨发言。我北京分中心常务副主任张剑葳以“文化遗产保护的跨学科教学探索”为题，围绕工作坊的教学目标、跨学科工作的开展方式、项目的可持续性等方面，详细介绍了我北京分中心的文化遗产联合工作坊实践。张剑葳以2019年平遥联合工作坊为例指出项目需要结合地方诉求进行设计，以2020年的贵州黄果树-屯堡联合工作坊和2022年福州工作坊为例说明如何通过分组工作有效整合城市中的多个遗产资源点。未来，我北京分中心希望继续将文化遗产与其相关的多学科进行有效协同，真正意义上突破多学科协同时的不可通约性。

我北京分中心主任助理李光涵代表中心学术委员会主任孙华教授在会上聚焦文化景观遗产的有关问题，主要从文化景观的定义、分类、特点与保护四个方面探讨了文化景观与文化空间的关系。李光涵结合《实施〈世界遗产公约〉的操作指南》和《会安草案——亚洲最佳保护范例》两

个重要文件，指出文化景观是与物质、非物质两大类并列的一个复合类型，它介于“物质（有形）”和“非物质（无形）”文化遗产之间，兼具这两种文化遗产的特征。基于中国现存文化景观，目前提出了包括城镇、农业、宗教、牧业和工业在内的五种文化景观新分类。此外，文化景观主要具备空间范围大、时间贯穿古今、文化结构复杂三大主要特征。最后，李光涵论述了对文化景观进行保护的理想程序与效果评估。

我上海分中心参加“相约中国” 圆桌讨论（法国巴黎）

Marie-Noël Tournoux
翻译：罗希
WHITRAP 上海分中心

2022年11月29日，我上海分中心项目主管 Marie-Noël Tournoux 参加了在巴黎建筑与遗产之城举办的“相约中国”圆桌讨论会议，会议讨论了“合作保护”这一遗产保护手段，与会嘉宾包括：巴黎大区研究所负责国际合作的建筑师和城市规划师 Eric Huybrecht，法国建筑师和城市规划师、法国文化部荣誉督察长、法国特色小城镇国家代表 Alain Marinos，当代中国建筑观察站 Françoise Ged 主持了本次会议。

“相约中国”是一系列对话活动，旨在通过邀请城市规划师、建筑师、历史学家、地理学家、社会学家、研究人员、相关从业人员和观察员来分享、讨论当代中国相关的不同主题。“相约中国”由法国巴黎建筑与遗产之城当代中国建筑观察站、法国建筑与遗产国家中心及其合作伙伴法国亚洲研究学院、社会科学高级研究学院中日韩中心组织。



历史城区都有自己的空间和时间尺度并包含了不同的文化和生活方式，本次会议重点讨论了国际合作是如何作为主要工具加强保护历史城区的。讨论者们分享了他们对共享方法、绘图和治理模式所带来的附加价值的看法。他们讨论了发展成功的合作所需的知识和方法，以及如何衡量其贡献/利益。他们就合作的意义、文化影响、学术交流和软实力工具交换了意见。

会议中，Marie-Noël Tournoux 女士介绍了 WHITRAP 及其活动，以及在世界遗产方面开展的国际合作。Eric Huybrecht 和 Alain Marinos 分别着重介绍了城市与城市之间，以及城市和大都市之间的合作，以及遗产类别、价值及其作用和功能的演变。嘉宾发言之后，还与听众进行了讨论。

建筑与遗产之城

建筑与遗产之城是一个国家控制的工业或商业性质的公共机构（EPIC），创建于2004年，于2007年向公众开放。它将一个博物馆、一个建筑中心、一所学校、一个专业图书馆和一个档案中心集中在一个机构。

机构目标：

- 保存、加强和传播多样化的收藏品（壁画、纪念性雕塑、建筑模型、彩色玻璃、图纸、旧书、照片）和档案，使我们能够将今天的建筑置于其历史背景之中。
- 组织临时展览、放映和讨论，有助于向公众推广和传播建筑创作。
- 通过夏约学院为有执照的建筑师和其他寻求专门从事遗产管理的专业人士提供硕士后学习课程。

更多信息请访问：

<https://www.citedelarchitecture.fr/en>

我上海分中心参加 “2022 年国际城市创新领导 力研讨会暨广州国际城市创新 奖十周年庆祝大会”

Marie-Noël Tournoux
翻译：陈若仪（实习）
WHITRAP 上海分中心



2022 年 12 月 13 日，我上海分中心项目主管 Marie-Noël Tournoux 参加了“2022 年国际城市创新领导力研讨会暨广州国际城市创新奖十周年庆祝大会”。她出席了大会分论坛 1“绿色城市与气候韧性”和分论坛 2“城市遗产与文化保护”。

2012 年以来，广州市与世界城地组织（UCLG）、世界大都市协会合作举办“广州国际城市创新奖（广州奖）”。该奖项旨在推进城市创新和可持续发展方面的经验交流，并已成为全球城市之间交流与合作的重要平台，也是案例研究的宝库。

2015 年后，在成立该奖项的基础上，三个主办方推出了“创新领导力研讨会”，希望通过在研讨会上展示广州奖的案例研究来促进世界城市和地方政府联合组织的知识共享和能力建设。本次为第四届研讨会，于 12 月 12 日至 14 日举行，主题为“创新城市，共享未来”。研讨会分为四个分论坛，分别聚焦“绿色城市与气候韧性”、“城市遗产与文化保护”、“多元城市与包容发展”和“智慧城市与科技治理”。

“城市遗产与文化保护”分论坛由世界城地组织文化委员会和创新城市社区委员会联合举办，由广州国际城市研究会执行主任游建华主持。

“城市遗产与文化保护”分论坛通过简短的动态展示方式介绍了五个项目。第一个项目重点陈述了爱尔兰都柏林市议会为发展和培养民间社会的文化参与、促进不同类型的倡议和活动而设立的措施（“AWE：通过可及性、福祉和证据实现文化参与”项目）。第二个项目为历史港口城市土耳其伊兹密尔市“加强文化作为韧性和发展的关键”项目，其重点在于重新启用、重新考虑当今遗产内在的品

质和传统体系，再利用历史名胜，特别是城市历史区域建筑物并赋予其当代用途和功能。第三个项目是由伊朗德黑兰市提出的“德黑兰城市遗产和文化保护”项目，该项目展示了市政当局领导提出的举措，旨在保护和帮助城市遗产恢复，再利用城市遗产并为建筑物赋予新功能。最后两个案例聚焦于广州市。一个项目展示了将广州历史区域纳入城市规划方案的整体策略（广州文化遗产保护与传承项目），另一个项目更具体地展示了广州特定类型的城区，即广州市荔湾区住房和城乡建设局的永庆坊改造项目。

随后，我上海分中心项目主管 Marie-Noël Tournoux 女士、世界城地组织文化委员会秘书处协调员 Jordi Pascual 先生、广州美术学院工业设计学院副院长彭圣芳女士相继发表了专业性的意见。

五个项目都展示了地方政府如何优先考虑文化和遗产，并发展了相关的必要措施和机制，以确保文化的体现，并通过历史住宅和商业区的城市规划整合保护。此外，这些项目还体现了市政当局遵循以人为本的理念。

“2022 长三角地区世界遗产 保护与发展苏州对话” 成功举行

蒋叶琴 颜汇悦
WHITRAP 苏州分中心

2022 年 12 月 16 日，我苏州分中心组织召开“2022 长三角地区世界遗产保护与发展苏州对话”视频会议。分中心主任朱海俊、中国文物学会专家委员会委员丹青、苏州市园林和绿化管理局副局长韩立波、苏州市园林和绿化管理局遗产监管处处长钱宇澄及我苏州分中心相关工作人员在苏州主会场出席会议。

本次对话互动以“加强长三角一体化协同，推进遗产保护与发展”为主题，邀请了原建设部城建司副巡视员、中国风景名胜区协会曹南燕副会长、东南大学董卫教授、我北京分中心常务副主任兼北京大学考古文博学院张剑葳副院长、中山大学张朝枝教授和西南交通大学世界遗产国际研究中心主任刘弘涛教授做主旨发言，探讨长三角地区世界遗产保护可持续发展之路。来自长三角地区的苏州古典园林、中国黄（渤）海候鸟栖息地、杭州西湖景观、

黄山、皖南古村落（西递、宏村）、良渚古城遗址、明清皇家陵寝（南京明孝陵）等世界遗产地的代表就遗产保护管理成效作了交流发言，对加强长三角遗产地间的交流合作达成共识。

对话活动上同时发布了《关于加强长三角地区文化和自然遗产保护与发展合作的倡议》，“长三角地区文化与自然遗产保护联盟”正式揭牌。

本次对话活动的成功举办将进一步促进长三角地区世界遗产的跨地区交流与成果互鉴，为强化长三角一体化协同、推进遗产保护与发展提供了思想助力和智力支撑，推动长三角世界文化遗产一体化高质量发展。



“游园画新春，关爱小候鸟” 主题活动成功举办

蒋叶琴 颜汇悦
WHITRAP 苏州分中心

1 月 16 日，我苏州分中心联合留园管理处、吴门桥街道共同举办了一年一度的“游园画新春，关爱小候鸟”主题活动，邀请留苏务工人员子女走进苏州园林艺圃，提前感受苏州年味。活动现场，苏州园林专业讲解员给孩子们科普苏州园林文化知识，介绍艺圃申遗背后的故事。小朋友们徜徉冬日园林之中，感受古典园林之

美和城市山林的文化意境。志愿者们则以“小手拉大手”的方式，向他们介绍苏州园林里丰富多彩的年俗，同时书写福字、对联，传递浓浓新春祝福。春节是中国人最隆重、最热闹的传统节日，活动旨在提升外来人员的孩子们在苏州过年的幸福感和参与感。



苏式年味“不见外”， 十国友人解锁园林里的新春

蒋叶琴 颜汇悦
WHITRAP 苏州分中心



1月17日，我苏州分中心联合狮子林管理处、苏州大学国际交流中心共同举办“外国友人看苏州”——体验园林中的过年民俗主题活动，来自俄罗斯、伊朗、巴基斯坦、尼日利亚、马达加斯加等10个国家的在苏外国友人在古典园林狮子林中听古琴、享茶道、雕水仙，感受苏式年味。现场邀请专业老师介绍茶道、古琴背后的中国文化，同时邀请外国友人参与体验。除了感受非遗技艺，现场外国友人还进行了一次特别的“园林水仙雕刻”手工体验，感受园林花卉的诗意创造。

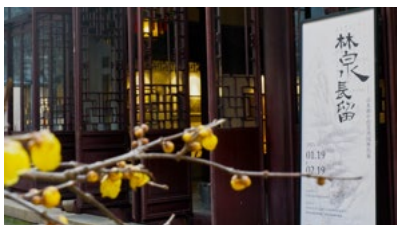
园林是苏州对外交流的美丽窗口，通过组织在苏外国友人走进苏州园林体验传统文化项目，加深他们对苏州文化魅力的印象，从而真正向世界讲好园林故事，让苏州这座园林之城走向国际舞台。

“林泉长留——山水画中的苏州园林”特展开幕

蒋叶琴 颜汇悦
WHITRAP 苏州分中心

为促进苏州文化遗产对外交流展示、弘扬优秀传统文化，1月19日，由我苏州分中心、市园林和绿化管理局主办，苏州市留园管理处、苏州市园林档案馆承办的“林泉长留——山水画中的苏州园林”特展在留园拉开帷幕，展期为2022年1月19日至2月19日。

本次画展选取四十幅山水画作（复制品），内容涵盖了苏州历代名园及江南的秀丽风光，时间跨度从明初到近代，有沈周、仇英、文徵明、钱穀、王翬等名家的精品。我苏州分中心联手苏州市园林和绿化管理局从大众需求、历史维度出发，深化认识遗产园林的多重价值，持续推动园林文化的传承与发扬，丰富市民游客的文化生活。



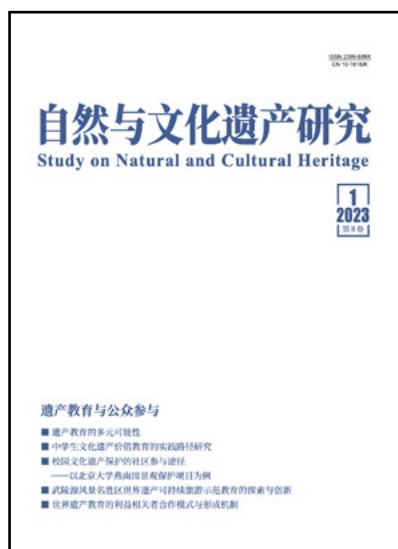
我苏州分中心与美国圣安东尼奥艺术博物馆开展交流

蒋叶琴 颜汇悦
WHITRAP 苏州分中心

为提高苏州古典园林的国际影响力，不断推动苏州园林走向世界。2月，我苏州分中心联合苏州市园林局与美国圣安东尼奥市艺术博物馆就苏州园林遗产交流开展视频对话。圣安东尼奥市艺术博物馆亚洲艺术部副馆长、圣安东尼奥世界遗产办公室市场部负责人等嘉宾出席会议。美国德克萨斯州圣安东尼奥市2010年与苏州结为友好交流城市，两市的文化交流广泛。苏州古典园林和圣安东尼奥教区都是世界遗产，双方都很重视世界遗产的保护，表示未来将在世界文化遗产保护、青少年遗产教育、创意城市、非物质文化遗产等方面加强合作，进一步促进两市间的文化交流和往来，推动双方城市的友好发展。

《自然与文化遗产研究》 2023年第一期发布

李超颖（实习） 朴俐娜
WHITRAP 北京分中心



《自然与文化遗产研究》2023年第一期（第8卷）于2月出版。本期以遗产教育的多元可能性为题，聚焦教育手段对于遗产保护的重要意义，旨在探索多元群体理解遗产、参与保护的可行之策。

在国内基础教育体系已然成型的背景之下，遗产相关教育的嵌入必然会引发一系列值得思考的问题。例如，以遗产为主题的教育如何能发挥出更独特的社会教育或素质教育的功能；社区参与、融入和赋权的理念能否在教育意义上带来“教”与“学”内涵的转变；遗产教育在主流保护实践中的接受度如何，是否可能以此为契机挑战传统的物质主义、科学主义或者精英主义的保护。关于这些问题，遗产研究领域尚未能给出一个完整的答案。

为此，本期专题收录了四个不同专业团队在遗产教育相关问题上的撰文。王晓琪、杜晓帆的文章讨论了复旦大学团队与上海市一所中学之间所开展的遗产课程项目，从课程项目的系统性、教育形式的多样性，以及遗产研究渗透在教育内容中的全面性而言，均是一个值得进一步讨论的案例。宋伊琳、阮可欣等的文章围绕北京大学团队在北京大学燕南园所开展的工作，借助校园文化遗产这类特定的遗产类型所具备的活态特性，展现了以多元人群为基础而开展的不同维度的社区参与实践，以及参与对保护实践的具体影响。杨晨、韩锋等的文章围绕武陵源自然遗产地，充分利用合作式学习、工作坊、实地访谈

等一系列手段，与可持续旅游思路相结合，展现了一个典型的在地遗产教育模式。李贵清、张朝枝的文章以丹霞山世界遗产地为例，不仅讨论了具体的遗产教育模式，更将研究推至“幕后”，触及到了不同利益相关者的主体机制。

我们相信，除了上述文章所论及的议题以外，遗产教育还正在更广的遗产实践和研究中发生着。我们希望，本期专题可以成为一个契机，推动遗产教育在实践和研究领域的更多元可能性。

我北京分中心开展福建省古代交通体系（闽北段）调研

陆禾（实习） 朴俐娜
WHITRAP 北京分中心

2023 年 2 月，福建省古代交通体系（闽北段）课题正式启动。在福建省南平市举行。本课题受福建省考古研究院委托，由北京大学考古文博学院和我北京分中心组织团队，邀请厦门大学社会与人类学院及泉州师范学院中国泉州文化遗产研究院共同参与。2023 年 2 月 7 日至 2 月 25 日，第一期田野调查在福建省南平市拉开序幕，调查共分为调研培训、实地踏查和资料整理三个阶段。

第一阶段 调研培训

2023 年 2 月 7 日至 2 月 8 日，福建省古代交通体系（福州至闽北沿线）调查研究行前培训在南平市光泽县展开。福建省内各县（市、区）文物保护单位代表，以及北京大学、厦门大学、泉州师范学院等相关人员参加课程。

课程主要围绕交通考古与实际调查方法展开。北京大学考古文博学院副院长张剑葳、闽越王城博物馆馆长楼建龙、北京科技大学科技史与文化遗产研究院讲师王雨晨、北京大学考古文博学院博士蔡诗雨分别进行《交通考古与线性遗产》《福建交通史及交通遗产》《线性遗产调查技术》《古道调研过程中的数据采集、信息记录与计算机制图基础》的讲解，为实地踏查阶段的工作展开提供指导。

第二阶段 实地踏查

2023 年 2 月 9 日至 2 月 18 日，参与调查的北京大学、厦门大学及泉州师范学院师生分为五组，在福建省考古研究院及相关县（市、区）各级领导干部的帮助下，

分别对光泽县、邵武市北线、邵武市南线、顺昌县和延平区的古道进行现状调研和数据搜集工作。

光泽 - 延平段古道整体呈西北 - 东南走向，在十余天的时间里，五个小组共调研古道约 301KM，其中一级古道 5 段共计约 5.35KM；找到县志记载 47 处驿铺中的 40 处，剩余 7 处还有待进一步调查考证；同时对古道沿线文物点如建筑、桥梁、碑刻、关隘等进行记录，其中较重要的有：光泽县油溪村承安桥、牛田红军指挥所遗址、水口天后宫、邵武市福善王庙、高家渡石拱桥、铜青桥、顺昌县富文城门、口前门楼、双舟尾通天大圣祭坛、吉舟通天大圣祭坛，延平区龙兴宝殿、玉封庙、丘墩桥碑、城东铺码头遗址等。



文物点 1 - 邵武福善王庙



文物点 2 - 顺昌富文城门



文物点 3 - 延平丘墩桥碑

第三阶段 资料整理

2023 年 2 月 19 日至 2 月 25 日，调查工作进入资料整理阶段。各小组对收集到的资料进行数据处理与计算机制图，修改并完善现有图文资料，最终形成阶段性调研报告。

我中心参加“关于制定联合国教科文组织文化与艺术教育框架”区域研讨会

李泓
WHITRAP 上海分中心

应联合国教科文组织雅加达办事处和印度尼西亚共和国教育、文化、研究与技术部的邀请，我中心代表参与了 2023 年 2 月 13 日至 14 日举办的“关于制定联合国教科文组织文化与艺术教育框架”的线上区域研讨会。来自亚太地区国家和地区机构的 40 多名代表参加了本次讨论。邵甬教授和李泓女士代表我上海分中心分享了以往文化教育项目的经验和成果，如“联合国教科文组织世界遗产与可持续旅游项目——中国试点研究”，世界遗产平遥相关系列活动等。最后，中心代表为未来教科文组织文化艺术教育框架提出了建议。

预知更多详情，请访问：

<https://www.unesco.org/en/culture-education>



案例征集：2023 年联合国教科文组织亚太地区文化遗产保护奖

联合国教科文组织欣然宣布：2023 年联合国教科文组织亚太地区文化遗产保护奖现已开始接受报名。

材料提交截止日期：

[2023 年 6 月 30 日](#)

申请资格：

申请的项目必须在过去 10 年内完成（如果保留原有用途，则为 2013 年 2 月至 2023 年 6 月；如果项目有新用途，则为 2013 年 2 月至 2022 年 6 月）。住宅、商业和机构建筑、历史城镇和村庄、考古遗址和文化景观等文化遗产项目都适合提交。

申请方式：

项目相关信息资料必须在截止日期前通过在线平台提交。此外，项目档案及证明文件，包括正式格式的项目说明，以及纸版的或者通过储存设备储存的图画和照片等资料，应通过邮寄方式寄往联合国教科文组织曼谷办事处，邮截日期不得晚于 2023 年 6 月 30 日。

预知更多有关信息，请访问：

<http://bangkok.unesco.org/content/apply-awards>

如有疑问，请联系：

教科文组织曼谷办事处文化部门

邮箱：heritageawards@unesco.org

信息来源：

联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心官网、

联合国教科文组织曼谷办事处活动官网

