

WHITRAP 中心简讯

NEWSLETTER

联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心
The World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region

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PREFACE 前言

Prof. Zhou Jian Secretary-General of WHITRAP

周俭 联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心秘书长



I am pleased to announce the release of the 50th Issue of *WHITRAP Newsletter*, which presents our activities from November 2020 to January 2021.

In the last three months, we expanded our online and offline activities to organize one training course, two international seminars, one domestic seminar, two online and four offline lectures. We continue our efforts to conduct dialogues and cooperations with WHITRAP's partners at the national and international levels and to perform our responsibilities by diversifying the channels to promote the conservation and development of world heritage.

WHITRAP has contributed to the Third Cycle of Periodic Reporting in different ways: we participated in the online training sessions; representatives of WHITRAP Beijing and Shanghai centers involved in the "Experts Seminar on the Third Periodic Reporting" in Kunming. WHITRAP Shanghai drafted a working report as a reference to the state of conservation for world heritage sites in the Asia-Pacific region between the second and third periodic reporting periods (2010-2019).

The "In Focus" column of this issue presented the "Advanced Course On Conservation and Restoration Techniques Of Traditional Architecture" annually organized by WHITRAP Suzhou, as well as other activities in the past three months. In December, WHITRAP held its fourth quarterly working meeting online. In addition, we added a "News" box at the end of the section to share the latest news about World Heritage and from other relevant institutions.

The "Special Features" section includes the summaries of an online seminar on The Historic Urban Landscape approach – integrating urban heritage conservation with urban development in planning processes in Asia and the 2nd HeritAP Annual meeting organized by WHITRAP Shanghai. And you will read an introduction on the Research on the Baiheliang Inscriptions and its Heritage Value carried out by WHITRAP Beijing.

Finally, I would like to say Happy New Year to all of our friends at home and abroad.

各位读者，我中心第50期《中心简讯》在2021年伊始正式发布了。这期简讯涵盖了亚太遗产中心从2020年11月至2021年1月的重点工作。

过去三个月，我们积极拓展线上线下的活动，主办了一场国际培训班、两场国际会议，多场国内会议，开设了两场线上讲座以及四场线下讲座，持续不断的同国际国内各方展开对话与合作，并以创新多样的方式传播并推广世界遗产从而发挥我们中心的职能。

在第三期定期报告筹备阶段，我们通过多种形式献策献力：我们参与并关注第三期定期报告的信息会议；北京和上海中心的代表作为专家顾问参加了在昆明举办的“第三期定期报告研讨会”并提出了若干建设性的意见；上海中心执笔了第二轮和第三轮阶段性报告之间（2010–2019年）的亚太地区世界遗产保护情况的工作文件以供参考。

本期的“焦点追踪”为您介绍苏州中心一年一度的“2020亚太地区古建筑保护与修复技术高级人才研修班暨长三角地区古典园林人才研修班”等活动。在12月，我中心召开了2020年第四季度的三中心工作会议。除了我们中心的动态，我们还在“新闻”章节的最后新开设了一个“小窗口”用来分享世界遗产/其它相关机构的最新消息。

值得关注的是，“特别报道”章节，我们将重点为大家介绍：上海中心主办的“历史性城镇景观方法：城市遗产保护与城市发展的融合——亚洲规划经验”线上国际研讨会、“2020年第二届亚太地区遗产实践者联盟年会”，以及北京中心主导的“白鹤梁题刻价值研究与申遗文本研究”课题成果分享。

最后向海内外的朋友们道声新年好！

NEWS 新闻

Meetings, Events, and Field Missions from October 2020 to January 2021

2020年10月至2021年1月的会议、活动和实地考察

WHITRAP at the Petites Cités de Caractère, Joinville Town Monitoring Meeting

法国特色小城镇协会成员茹安维尔镇监测评估会议

On 7th of October 2020 Marie-Noël Tournoux, WHITRAP Shanghai Project Director and Peng Liang, intern, attended the Petites Cités de Caractère, Joinville town monitoring meeting which held every five years as other PCC member towns did. Joinville town was designated as a Petites Cités de caractère in 2015. The one-day meeting allowed evaluating, and assessing the towns culture and heritage led revitalization projects. Its achievements were praised by the PCC steering committee.

2020年10月7日，我上海中心项目主管玛丽诺艾拉·图尔努和实习生彭亮参加了法国特色小城镇协会(PCC)的针对茹安维尔小镇的监测评估会议。茹安维尔位于法国东部，拥有非常丰富的城市遗产，是文艺复兴时期的重要遗产。该镇在2015年被指定为法国特色小城镇，进入法国特色小城镇协会。协会的每个城镇都会制定保护和振兴行动计划，且每五年对其进行一次评估。这次对茹安维尔小镇进行的评估会议为期一天，对其以城镇文化和遗产振兴为主导的项目进行评定。小镇近年来的成果得到了协会指导委员会的赞扬。

Culture-Led Regeneration research with Westminster University

上海中心同威斯敏斯特大学合作开展的关于文化为主导的更新研究

In November 2020, Prof. Giulio Verdini (Westminster University, London), Dr. Anna-Paola Pola (WHITRAP Shanghai), with the support, on site, of Shengxi Xin (忻晟熙), conducted a series of interviews to local officials and stakeholders in Longchang

County, Sichuan.

The activity, conducted in the framework of the MoU between WHITRAP and Westminster University, is part of a research inquiring policies and projects on rural-urban linkages, tangible and intangible heritage protection, post-covid recovery.

2020年11月，伦敦威斯敏斯特大学朱里奥教授同上海中心安娜博士在地方联络人忻晟熙的帮助下，对四川隆昌市政府以及其他利益相关方展开了一系列城乡保护等主题采访。此次合作项目是在亚太遗产中心和威斯敏斯特大学双方谅解备忘录的合作框架下展开的，是研究城乡联系、物质和非物质文化遗产保护、后疫情时代的政策和项目的一部分。



Longchang Ancient Archway
© Longchang Municipality
隆昌镇古牌坊 © 隆昌市政府

The 2020 Symposium on the Third Periodic Reporting for World Natural Heritage Sites in China

2020世界自然遗产第三轮定期报告研讨会

The Symposium on the Third Periodic Reporting for Chinese World Natural Heritage Sites was held in Kunming from November 25th to 27th, 2020. The meeting was organized by the School of Architecture of Tsinghua University and World Heritage Management Office of Yunnan Province following the commission of the Department of Nature Reserve Management of National Forestry and Grassland Administration. More than 120 participants from 80 government units attended the event, including representatives from 14 World Natural Heritage sites as well as 4 World Cultural and Natural Heritage sites in

China, liaison officers in charge of periodic reports, as well as representatives from authorities of 13 corresponding provinces.. Professor Feng Song, the Vice Director of WHITRAP Beijing and Ms. Xingyu Mu, the Project Director of WHITRAP Shanghai, attended this symposium. A seminar was held in parallel to discuss the revision of the Protection Regulations for World Natural Heritage, Natural and Cultural Heritage. Participants put forwards their opinions and provided useful insights and suggestions for the improvement of the Regulations.

2020年11月25至27日,“2020世界自然遗产第三轮定期报告研讨会”在昆明召开。本次会议受国家林草局自然保护区地管理司委托,由清华大学建筑学院主办,云南省世界遗产管理办公室协办。来自全国14个世界自然遗产地和4个世界文化与自然双遗产地的管理者代表、定期报告联络员、以及对应13个省的主管部门代表,共80多个单位120名代表到会。

我北京中心副主任宋峰、上海中心项目主管穆星宇参加了本次会议并对世界遗产第三轮定期报告的填报工作给出了若干意见。会议同期还举行了“《世界自然遗产、自然与文化双遗产保护管理办法》修订研讨会”,与会人员各抒己见,为《办法》的修订完善提供了多项有益思路和建议。



Our World Heritage logo © OWH
“我们的世界遗产”标识 © OWH

Our Word Heirtage (OWH) Global Intiative

“我们的世界遗产”全球倡议

On November 16, a new initiative, Our World Heritage, has been launched by citizens of more than 50 countries. Most of these concerned people are professionals from the heritage sector, including Francesco Bandarin, the former director of the Unesco World Heritage Centre, and Jean-Louis Luxen, the former secretary general of Icomos. The main goal of the initiative is to raise the debate and guarantee the conservation/protection of the World's Heritage. In 2021, Our World Heritage is holding a series of workshops on how to build this most effectively, seeking partnerships with other major NGOs, leading up to a big conference in 2022 to coincide with the 50th anniversary

of the *World Heritage Convention*. For more info: <https://www.ourworldheritage.org/>

2020年11月16日,由来自50多个国家公民发起的“我们的世界遗产(OWH)”项目正式发布了。这些发起人大多数是遗产部门的专业人士,包括联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心前主任弗朗切斯科·班达林和伊科莫斯前秘书长让-路易·卢克森。该倡议的主要目标是提出辩论、并确保世界遗产的保护/保育目标。2021年,“我们的世界遗产”将举办一系列研讨会,介绍如何最有效地建设这一项目,寻求与其他主要非政府组织的伙伴关系,从而在2022年举办一次大型会议,同时纪念《世界遗产公约》50周年。

Partnership with OWH Global Initiative

北京中心与OWH全球倡议建立合作伙伴关系

In 2020, WHITRAP Beijing established a partnership with the Our World Heritage global initiative. OURWORLDHERITAGE (OWH) is a global policy platform that aims to enhance the global mechanism of world heritage in response to the unique challenges of the 21st century, raise awareness to the threats faced by world heritage, and calling upon the State parties, public and private actors to respect the *World Heritage Convention* and the protection of world heritage sites. WHITRAP Beijing is acting as the conveyer on issues related to the World Heritage List where a series of lectures, conferences, workshops and other activities from the perspective of the Asia-Pacific region will be organized.

2020年,北京中心与 OUR WORLD HERITAGE (OWH) 全球倡议建立了合作伙伴系。OWH 是一项全球公共政策平台,目的是完善世界遗产的全球机制,应对21世纪的独特挑战,提高人们对自然和文化世界遗产的威胁的认识,呼吁会员国以及公共和私人行为者尊重《公约》和遗产保护。北京中心承担了有关世界遗产名录议题的全球协调工作,未来将开展基于亚太地区相关视角的系列讲座、会议、工作坊等活动。

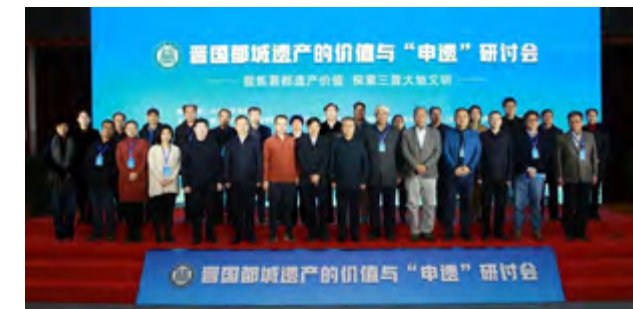
Conference on the Value of “Jin” Capital Sites and Feasibility on World Heritage Nomination

晋国都城遗产的价值与“申遗”研讨会

From December 12th to 13th, the Conference on the value and of “Jin” Capital Sites and Feasibility on World Heritage Nomination was held in Shanxi, Quwo. WHITRAP Beijing was one of the main organizers of the event. More than 30 national experts and scholars from cultural heritage and archaeology fields gathered in Quwo to discuss the condition of the site, their historical value, and the feasibility of applying for a World heritage nomination and highly affirmed the value of the heritage. During the conference, experts and scholars also visited Qucun-Tianma

Site, Sanzhang Ancient City and other archaeological sites, and held the launch ceremony of the “School of Archaeology and Museology at Peking University and Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology, Quwo Archaeological Base” in Qucun.

12月12日至13日,晋国都城遗产的价值与“申遗”研讨会在曲沃举行。北京中心为此次研讨会的主办方之一。来自国内文物考古研究、文化旅游相关方面的近30余名专家学者齐聚曲沃,围绕遗址情况、历史价值、申遗可能性及途径等方面展开了讨论,高度肯定了这处遗产的价值。会议期间,专家学者参观曲村——天马遗址、三张古城等多处遗址,并且在曲村举行了“北京大学考古文博学院、山西省考古研究院曲沃考古基地”的揭牌仪式。



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会议合影 © 亚太遗产中心 (北京) 2020

Cooperation between Xiamen University CNR (Italy) and WHITRAP

厦门大学、意大利国家研究中心、WHITRAP三方合作进展

Within the framework of the MoU between Xiamen University (XMU), the Italian Centre for National Research (CNR) and WHITRAP a research activity and exchanges on built heritage analysis methodology was planed in 2020. The initial study area was one of the Fujian Tulou villages of the serial World Heritage site. The 2019 exploratory mission had allowed identifying a research area in Hekeng Village in Shuyang Town, Nanjing County, Fujian Province. However due to the sanitary conditions, the working group reconsidered the initial study object, shifting from Fujian Tulou to a historic commercial area in Xiamen City. It lead to rethinking and adapting the working method and implementation strategy, the fieldwork.

在厦门大学、意大利国家研究中心(CNR)和上海中心所签署的合作备忘录框架内,2020年开展了建筑遗产分析方法的研究和交流活动。最初的研究区域为世界文化遗产福建土楼系列村落之一。2019年的考察活动确定了福建省南靖县书洋镇河坑村为案例研究区域。但是由于公共卫生安全条件的限制,工作组重新考虑了最初的研究对象,将研究对象从福建土楼转变为厦门市历史街区,位于原老外滩后面。因此需要重新思考并调整工作方法和实施策略,实地考察以及培训方式的创造性和实验性。



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项目照片 © 厦门大学 2020

The Fifth, Sixth and Seventh issues of "Study on Nature and Cultural Heritage" were published

《自然与文化遗产研究》第五、六、七期出版

The fifth, sixth and seventh issues of *Study on Nature and Cultural Heritage* produced by WHITRAP Beijing were published in the second half of 2020. The fifth issue was a special topic on cultural landscape of ancient tea forest in Jingmai mountain of Pu'er. The ancient tea forest of Jingmai Mountain is a vivid picture of the integration of natural and cultural heritage, which is also a practical example of sustainable development. The issue discussed some similar landscapes and other related research on tea culture. The topic of the sixth issue was the progresses in the conservation of the important agricultural heritage systems in China, while discussing issues on Jiangnan historic water towns, modern architecture conservation, and conservation planning of ocean heritage. The seventh issue focused on the investigation on the wreck of warship of the Northern Fleet. Other articles included topics on underground cultural heritage, rural heritage and intangible heritage in Guizhou and Japan. More information please search key words on Wechat.

由北京中心出品的《自然与文化遗产研究》2020年第五、六、七期于2020年下半年正式出版。第五期为普洱景迈山古茶林文化景观特辑。景迈山古茶林是自然与文化遗产融合的生动写照,也是可持续发展理念的现实范例。特辑还讨论了与之相似的其他茶文化景观与茶文化的相关研究。第六期的专题为我国重要农业文化遗产的保护进展,同时关注江南水乡古镇、近代建筑保护修复、海洋文化遗产保护规划等问题。第七期的专题为北洋海军沉舰调查与收获,并刊载了地下文物保护、乡村遗产价值、贵州与日本的非物质文化遗产等相关文章。欢迎关注同名微信公众号下载阅读。



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The Launch of Global South-South Development Center Small-Grant Proposal and Expert Seminar

全球南南发展中心小型示范项目启动暨专家咨询会

"Tourism Promotes Poverty Reduction, Employment and Women's Development in Uzbekistan", is a small-grant demonstration project by the Global South-South Development Center. The initiative was officially launched in September this year. Uzbekistan is an important participant of the Belt and Road Initiative. The tourism industry will boost Uzbekistan's poverty reduction, employment and women's development projects, and promote cooperation between China and Uzbekistan in the field of tourism, while aligning with the United Nation's sustainable development goals. As a member of the expert consulting team to the project, WHITRAP Beijing participated in the 2 expert seminars this year, sharing expertise on the issue, and will continue to follow up the design and implementation of the project in the future.

全球南南发展中心小型示范项目“旅游业助推乌兹别克斯坦减贫、就业与女性发展”于今年9月正式启动。乌兹别克斯坦是共建“一带一路”的重要参与者和建设者，旅游业助推乌兹别克斯坦减贫、就业与女性发展项目将促进中乌两国在旅游领域的合作与交流，切合联合国可持续发展目标在消除贫困、性别平等以及体面工作的具体要求。北京中心作为项目专家咨询团队的成员参加了今年两次的专家咨询，并且在未来将持续跟进项目的制定与实施。



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WHITRAP Beijing launched the Youth Heritage Activity Group

北京中心发起青年遗产联盟系列活动

WHITRAP Beijing launched a series of "Youth Heritage" activities this year. The purpose of this initiative is to encourage communications among young scholars across heritage disciplines and promote interdisciplinary cooperation through diverse forms of academic activities. In 2020, 3 salon sessions have been held. Young scholars from different disciplines hosted each session, leading the discussions on cutting-edge issues in the heritage field. The participants included graduate students, scholars and practitioners from universities, museums, research institutions, design institutes, and international organizations, with diverse background in architecture, archaeology, anthropology, museology, art history, cultural heritage conservation, tourism, planning, and other disciplines.

我北京中心今年发起了一个“青年遗产”系列活动。该活动旨在鼓励遗产学科的青年学者之间的交流，利用不同形式的学术活动来推动跨学科合作。2020年共召开了3期的沙龙活动，每期由不同学科领域的青年学者作为引导人讨论遗产的前沿议题。参与的成员来自建筑学、考古学、人类学、博物馆学、美术史、文化遗产保护、旅游、规划等学科，包括了博士生以及高校、博物馆、研究机构、设计院和国际组织的相关从业人员。



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The PKU Cultural Heritage Lectures Series

北京大学考古文博学院文化遗产研究生系列讲座

In the fall semester of 2020, WHITRAP Beijing and the School

of Archaeology and Museology at Peking University jointly launched a series of academic lectures for graduate students, providing a variety of perspectives on cultural heritage. Six lectures were held in total, covering subjects including cultural heritage and tourism, conservation projects, cultural heritage value system, museology, international cultural heritage affairs and conservation and restoration theories. The lectures were presented by top experts on the relevant subjects with unique interpretations on their understanding of cultural heritage, which aroused widespread responses.

2020年秋季学期，北京中心与北京大学考古文博学院共同发起了研究生系列学术讲座课，试图为文化遗产乃至相关的其他专业提供文化遗产的多种视野。本学期讲座共举办了六期，内容涵盖了文化遗产与旅游发展、文物保护工程、文化遗产价值体系、博物馆实践、援外文化遗产事务、文物保护修复理念等研究与实践，由国内相关顶级专家对文化遗产进行了各具特色的阐释，并展开了亮点频出的讨论，引起了广泛反响。



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2020 China Charity Project Competition: Second Intangible Cultural Heritage Innovation Competition

北京中心作为特邀支持单位参与2020中国公益慈善项目大赛·第二届非遗文创专题评选活动

WHITRAP Beijing supported the 2020 China Charity Project Competition: 2nd Intangible Cultural Heritage Innovation Competition. This is a philanthropy event that supports the protection and inheritance of intangible cultural heritage. It aims to support outstanding cultural and creative design talents and projects from the perspective of intangible cultural heritage product innovation and market development, promote intangible cultural heritage preservation and application, and help poverty alleviation and rural revitalization. The competition was held in Guizhou, Danzhai on Oct. 24-25, 2020, Executive deputy director Zhang Jianwei was invited as a keynote speaker and assistant director Li Guanghan was part of the jury panel.

北京中心作为特邀支持单位参与2020中国公益慈善项目大赛·

第二届非遗文创专题评选活动。这是一项支持非物质文化遗产保护的公益活动，旨在汇聚全国文化创意力量，从非遗产品创新和市场开发角度，筛选出优秀的文创设计人才和项目，促进非遗技艺和文化的保护传承和推广应用，助力产业扶贫和乡村振兴。该赛事于2020年10月24-25日在贵州丹寨举行，北京中心常务副主任张剑藏在大会颁奖典礼上做主题讲座，主任助理李光涵则担任了赛事的评审。



The Award Scene © WHITRAP Beijing 2020
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The World Heritage Nomination of Huangguoshu Tunpu Seminar

黄果树屯堡世界遗产申报研讨会顺利召开

The World Heritage Nomination Study of Huangguoshu Tunpu Seminar was successfully held on November 14th, 2020 at Peking University. The officials of Anshun Municipality, experts, and scholars from relevant departments of Peking University and Guizhou Normal University discussed the current research work and application strategy of Huangguoshu-Tunpu natural and cultural heritage. Experts believe that in order to ensure the authenticity, integrity, and relevance of the heritage elements, appropriate adjustments should be made to the scope of the existing application dossier, corresponding protection levels and measures should be established for heritage sites, and comparative studies with similar heritage sites should be added. In addition, in-depth study should be conducted on the absolute age of the geological structure, and the relationship between Buyi villages and Tunpu villages.

2020年11月14日上午，黄果树-屯堡世界遗产申报研讨会在北京大学考古文博学院顺利召开。安顺市领导、来自北京大学相关院系及贵州师范大学的专家学者就黄果树-屯堡自然和文化遗产目前的研究工作、申遗策略进行了讨论。专家们认为，为保证遗产要素的真实性、完整性和关联性，应对现有申遗范围进行适当调整，对遗产点确立对应的保护级别和措施，增加与类似遗产地的对比研究，在地质构造的绝对年代、布依村寨与屯堡关系等方面进行深入研究。



Seminar Photo © WHITRAP Beijing 2020
研讨会会议现场 © 亚太遗产中心（北京）2020

Seminar on the conservation and management plan of Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area

九寨沟世界自然遗产地保护管理规划专家研讨会

On December 26, 2020, Prof. Li Jianghai, the Deputy Director of WHITRAP Beijing and Dr. Mu Xingyu, the Project Director of WHITRAP Shanghai attended the Expert Seminar on the Conservation and Management Plan of Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area at the invitation of the School of Urban and Environmental Sciences of Peking University. The participants discussed on the achievements of the plan and its revision. Pro. Li and Dr. Mu also shared their views from the perspectives of geology and the international influence of the protection and management of the natural heritage site. The seminar has contributed to the development of the Conservation and Management Plan for Jiuzhaigou.

2020年12月26日，北京中心副主任李江海教授和上海中心项目主管穆星宇博士受北京大学城市与环境学院邀请参加了由该院在杭州主办的“九寨沟世界自然遗产地保护管理规划专家研讨会”。与会专家就现有的规划成果和修改意见进行了热烈的讨论，李教授和穆博士分别从地质学专业的角度和九寨沟遗产地保护管理与国际影响力的角度保护在会上分享。本次会议对于九寨沟保护管理规划起到了积极的推动作用。



Jiuzhaigou Valley
© Z. Zhang / WHITRAP
Shanghai 2020
九寨沟风景名胜保护区
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Participation in the Partner Forum of China National Commission for UNESCO

亚太遗产中心参加中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会合作伙伴座谈会

On the afternoon of December 29, the annual Partner Forum of China National Commission for UNESCO was held both offline and online in Beijing due to the pandemic. Zhang Jianwei, the Executive Deputy Director, and Li Kuanghan, the Director Assistant of WHITRAP Beijing representing WHITRAP attended the forum. Li Xin, Deputy Secretary General of WHITRAP Secretariat and Deputy Director of WHITRAP Shanghai, together with Zhu Haijun, Director of WHITRAP Suzhou attended the online forum. Zhang Jianwei made a brief speech to summarize WHITRAP's work in 2020 in terms of training, research and practice, cooperation and exchange, project promotion, and information dissemination. He also discussed the future plans based on the mid-term strategy and four strategic objectives, and emphasized the importance and willingness to strengthen cooperation with other partners.

12月29日下午，受疫情影响，一年一度的“中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会合作伙伴座谈会”在北京通过线上和线下的方式同步召开。我中心秘书处副秘书长、上海中心副主任李昕以及苏州中心主任朱海俊参加了线上会议；北京中心常务副主任张剑葳以及主任助理李光涵参加了线下会议。张剑葳副主任代表亚太遗产中心在线下现场做了3分钟的简短发言。他总结了中心2020年在培训、研究、合作交流、项目推广、信息传播五个方面的工作，展示了围绕中心中期战略与四个框架性目标展开的未来工作计划，强调了和其他教科文合作伙伴加强合作的重要性和意愿。



The annual Partner Forum of China National Commission for UNESCO
© WHITRAP Beijing 2020

中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会合作伙伴座谈会会议现场 © 亚太遗产中心（北京）2020

Education Activities on World Heritage for Young People

苏州中心开展丰富的世界遗产青少年教育活动

In order to implement the "5Cs" Strategic Objectives of UNESCO and diversify the forms of World Heritage education. WHITRAP Suzhou has conducted a series of education programs on World Heritage for young people in 2020. Jointly with Wuhan Committee of the Communist Youth League and ICOMOS Wuhan Research Center on Shared Built Heritage, WHITRAP Suzhou held the 3rd Youth Crossover Forum with the theme "A Youth Perspective on the nomination of World Heritage: Cultural Heritage Conservation in a Post-Pandemic World". WHITRAP Suzhou designed and produced World Heritage cartoon series to promote the dissemination of the Convention, and to enhance cultural confidence among young people. In collaboration with Suzhou Geological Society and Tiger Hill Scenic Area Management Office, the Center organized activities on the "Investigation of Volcanic Geology, History and Culture of Tiger Hill". By exploring the volcanic landforms, the history and culture of the site, youngsters could better understand the history and culture of Suzhou and cultivate creativity, as well as inspire their passion for their hometown. WHITRAP Suzhou also worked with Suzhou Daily Newspaper Group to host an artwork exhibition under the theme of "Cultural Heritage in the Eyes of Young People". Forty outstanding works, including painting, calligraphy, poetry and layout design, were exhibited in Yanguang Pavilion, the Garden of Cultivation from November 28 to December 7. A cultural salon on "Young People and World Heritage" was held at the opening ceremony of the exhibition, during which students from the "World Heritage Club" at Suzhou Industrial Park Xinghai Experimental Middle School exchanged ideas about World Heritage conservation and other related topics.

为积极贯彻联合国教科文组织“5Cs”战略，丰富世界遗产知识科普形式，2020年以来，苏州中心开展了一系列青少年世界遗产教育活动：与共青团武汉市委员会、中国古迹遗址保护协会共享遗产研究中心联合主办主题为“申遗青年眼：关注文化遗产，推动全球疫后重振”第三届青少年无界论坛；设计制作完成世界遗产科普系列动画片，科普《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》的相关知识，帮助青少年树立文化自信；与苏州地学会、虎丘山风景名胜区管理处联合开展“苏州虎丘火山地质地貌与历史文化考察”科普日活动，通过考察苏州虎丘火山地质地貌景观和历史文化，了解虎丘的历史文化内涵，培养科学思维和创造能力，以及热爱祖国、热爱家乡的情感；联合苏州日报报业集团举办“青少年眼中的文化遗产”主题作品展。40幅优秀作品涵盖绘画、书法、诗文创、版面设计于11月28日至12月7日在艺圃延光阁展出。作品展开幕现场还设置了“青少年与世界遗产”文化沙龙环节，星海实验中学“世界遗产社团”的同学们围绕世界遗产保护等相关话题展开讨论。



Branch Venues of The 9th Crossover Forum © WHITRAP Suzhou 2020
第九届无界论坛分会讨论现场 © 亚太遗产中心（苏州）2020

Our Partners' Latest News 我们合作伙伴的最新消息

ICOMOS General Assembly

国际古迹遗址理事会大会

Mid December ICOMOS held its 20th General Assembly online and elected its new Board members and officers. It decided its 21st General Assembly and Scientific Symposium will be hosted by ICOMO Australia in Sydney in September 2023.

More information available at <https://icomosga2020.org/>.

2020年12月中旬，新一届（第20届）国际古迹遗址理事选举在网上开展。并且，国际古迹遗址理事会第21届大会暨科学研讨会将于2023年9月在悉尼举办，由澳大利亚国际古迹遗址理事会主办。更多信息，请访问<https://icomosga2020.org/>

IUCN World Conservation Congress

国际自然保护联盟世界保护大会

The IUCN World Conservation Congress "One Nature One Future" is rescheduled to 3 to 11 September 2021 in Marseille, France. More information at: <https://iucncongress2020.org>

世界自然保护联盟世界自然保护大会 "同一个自然，同一个未来"暂定将于2021年9月3日至11日在法国马赛举办。更多详情请访问官网: <https://iucncongress2020.org>

The 94th Session of ICCROM

国际文物保护与修复研究中心第94次大会

From 26 to 27 November, the ICCROM Council held online for its 94th session. This two-day event took place in a year that also marks 60th anniversary of Italy's accession to ICCROM.

11月26日至27日，国际文物保护与修复研究中心召开了第94次大会。本次为期两天的活动是同时也是意大利正式加入ICCROM的第60周年。

2020 Advanced Course on Techniques Of Traditional Architecture

2020亚太地区古建筑保护与修复技术高级人才研修班暨长三角地区古典园林人才研修班

Jiang Yeqin, WHITRAP Suzhou
蒋叶琴，亚太遗产中心（苏州）



From 5th to 12th December 2020, WHITRAP Suzhou and Xian Jiaotong Liverpool University in Suzhou (XJTLU) organized the "Advanced Course on Conservation and Restoration Techniques of Traditional Architecture for the Asia-Pacific Region and Training Course on Chinese Classical Gardens for the Yangtze Delta Region". Focusing on Built Heritage and Local Sustainable Development – the research history and approach of Suzhou Classical Gardens and the heritage values, the course creatively offered online and offline training.

More than 30 participants from 9 Chinese provinces were invited to explore, jointly with experts and professors from Britain, Italy and China, the heritage values and concepts in history and in contemporary contexts, as well as the strategies to revitalize local culture through historic gardens. Lectures, site visits, and group work permitted to share knowledge and experiences with the participants. The participants paid visits to the Lingering Garden, the Tiger Hill, the Master-of-Nets Garden, the Garden of Cultivation, the Humble Administrator's Garden, the Joyous Garden, the Mountain Villa with Embracing Beauty, and the Canglang Pavilion. Through in-depth investigations and intensive discussions, the participants gained a comprehensive knowledge of the heritage values, design philosophy, and day-to-day conservation management of the gardens.

Seminar Photo
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研修班会议现场
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The remote communication and social media has facilitated to overcome the obstacles of time and region, effectively promoted dialogues and experience sharing during the pandemic. In line with UNESCO's cultural and educational ideas, the course signified the positive role of Suzhou classical gardens on the synergetic development of local culture in the Yangtze delta.



为促进亚太地区遗产保护人才的相互交流，12月5日至12日，联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（苏州）与西交利物浦大学合作举办了“2020 亚太地区古建筑保护与修复技术高级人才研修班暨长三角地区古典园林人才研修班”。研修班以建成遗产的保护与地方可持续发展—苏州园林研究历史与方法及其遗产价值观念与维度为主题，创新开展线下与线上培训。

来自安徽、浙江、江苏、河南、福建、山西、陕西、天津、云南等地区的30名学员与英国、意大利和中国专家组成的师资团队开展互动，从江南园林的研究与遗产身份之间的关联为切入点，探讨园林遗产价值的历史构成与当代认知，探索江南园林遗产作为地方文化复兴的策略。研修班课程主要包括专题讲座、案例分析、实地考察、现场操作、课程讨论等。教师带领学员实地考察了留园、虎丘山风景名胜、网师园、艺圃、拙政园、怡园、环秀山庄、沧浪亭等世界文化遗产地。通过深入的研究与聚焦性的专题讨论与互动，全面具体地了解江南地区园林的遗产价值、设计理念和日常保护管理。

跨越地域和时间限制，高效、便捷、多元地组织交流方式，有效地促进了疫情期间学术研究的分享与对话，契合了联合国教科文组织的文化、教育理念，同时充分展现了苏州园林对长三角地区文化协同发展的积极作用。

Group Photo
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The Second Symposium on the Inheritance and Innovation of Suzhou Classical Gardens in A New Era

第二届新时代苏州园林传承与创新研讨会

Jiang Yeqin, WHITRAP Suzhou
蒋叶琴，亚太遗产中心（苏州）



Focusing on the protection of Suzhou Classical Gardens, while promoting its inheritance and innovative development, the Second "Symposium on the Inheritance and Innovation of Suzhou Classical Gardens in A New Era" was successfully held on Oct 17, 2020 in Suzhou Taihu Academy. The Symposium was hosted by Suzhou Gardens and Landscaping Bureau and co-organized by WHITRAP Suzhou, Taihu Academy and others partner entities.

The theme of this year's Symposium was "the Design for China and towards the Future – The Integration of Suzhou Classical Garden Philosophies and Chinese Architecture". The meeting covered topics of historical research, relationship, case studies, and innovative development, etc. More than 70 professionals and representatives from related institutes and enterprises were invited to the Symposium, including Yin Ruiyu and Zhou Fengjun (academicians of Chinese Academy of Engineering), officials from Provincial Department of Construction and Suzhou Municipal Government, professionals from the National Palace Museum, Tsinghua University, Tongji University, Southeast University, Nanjing Agricultural University, and Suzhou University of Science and Technology,

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and the Inheritor of Suzhou Xiangshan Traditional Construction Techniques. Discussions were held on the design, construction, inheritance, and innovation of Suzhou Classical Gardens, as well as the methodology, new technology, and new materials for creative and innovative development in a new era.



为保护文化遗产苏州园林，传承与创新园林发展，在去年成功举办首届新时代苏州园林传承与创新研讨会的基础上，由苏州市园林和绿化管理局主办、亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（苏州）、太湖书院等单位承办的“第二届新时代苏州园林传承与创新研讨会”于2020年10月17日在苏州太湖书院举办。

本次会议的主题为“为中国而设计·为未来而设计——苏式园林思想与中式建筑设计的融合发展”，围绕会议主题设置了历史研究、关系研究、案例研究、创新发展等议题。会议邀请到中国工程院殷瑞玉院士、周丰峻院士，省住建厅领导、苏州市政府领导，故宫博物院、清华大学、同济大学、东南大学、南京农业大学、苏州科技大学专家教授、苏州香山帮传统营造技艺传承人及相关单位和企业代表等70余人，就苏州园林的设计、建造、传承、创新等方面开展研讨，讨论在新时代背景下，如何从理论到实践，运用新思维、新技术、新材料保护传承传统工艺、创新发展苏式园林。



Seminar Highlight
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WHITRAP 3 Centres Meeting (Fourth Quarter, 2020)

2020年亚太遗产中心第四季度三中心工作会议

Li Xin and Wang Tianxiang WHITRAP Secretary
李昕和王天翔，亚太遗产中心（秘书处）

On December 22, 2020, the Working Meeting of three branch centres of WHITRAP (Fourth Quarter, 2020) was held online. The meeting was chaired by Li Xin, Deputy Secretary-general of WHITRAP Secretariat and attended by Zhou Jian, Secretary-general of WHITRAP Secretariat, Zhu Haijun, Director of WHITRAP Suzhou, Zhang Jianwei, Executive Deputy Director of WHITRAP Beijing, Lu Wei, Executive Deputy Director of WHITRAP Shanghai, Li Guanghan, Assistant Director of WHITRAP Beijing, and WangTianxiang, Secretary of WHITRAP Secretariat.

Firstly, Li Xin summarized the revised draft of the updated Mid-term Strategy (2020-2025), and then Secretary-General Zhou together with the directors of the three centres proposed and discussed several suggestions for improvement.

In the second session, the three centres respectively reported their work plans for 2021, which cover the activities concerning training and education, research and practice, outreach and cooperation, and information and dissemination.

At last, the Secretary-General proposed that the cooperation among three centres through programmes must be strengthened continuously, and then announced timelines and plans for the following work.

2020年12月22日，亚太遗产中心通过视频会议的方式召开了2020年第四季度的三中心工作会议。本次工作会议由副秘书长李昕主持，秘书长周俭、苏州中心主任朱海俊、北京中心常务副主任张剑威、上海中心常务副主任陆伟，北京中心主任助理李光涵及秘书处综合秘书王天翔参加了本次会议。

会议的第一部分，首先由李昕副秘书长总结了中期战略（2020-2025）草案的修改内容，随后周秘书长及三中心主任提出并讨论了改进意见。

会议的第二部分，三中心分别汇报了2021年的工作计划，计划包括培训教育、研究与实践、外联合作及信息与传播多方面的内容。

会议最后，周秘书长在会议上提出要继续加强三中心之间的项目合作，并对接下来的工作进行了任务分配和时间规划。本次三中心工作会议至此顺利结束。



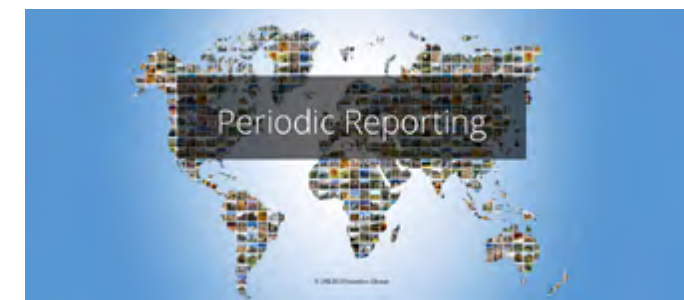
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Study on Third cycle of Periodic: Asia & Pacific World Heritage sites SOC

关于第三轮定期报告亚太地区世界遗产保护情况的研究

Marie-Noël Tournoux, WHITRAP Shanghai
玛丽诺艾拉·图尔努，亚太遗产中心（上海）

WHITRAP Shanghai is actively attending the World Heritage Centre's information meetings on the third cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise, attended by the State Parties and Focal Points and concerned stakeholders. In parallel, within its mandate to provide further knowledge on World Heritage, WHITRAP has undertaken a technical report on the State of Conservation (SOC) of the Asia and Pacific World Heritage properties between the second and third cycle of the Periodic Reporting, between 2010 and 2019. It aims to provide insight on the evolution of the SOC of the properties.



It is developed as a supporting document to provide complementary information for the analysis of the third cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise and the preparation of the Action Plan for the Asia and Pacific Region. It comes prior to the reports provided by the State Parties currently engaged in the reporting exercise.

The study covers all the SOC examined by the World Heritage Committee, analyses the threats and factors affecting the properties, their evolution and trends as well as the number of years the SOC of a property. A special focus is put on Cultural Landscapes and urban heritages. The main findings are compared to the analysis of the factors affecting the properties presented in the Final Report on the results of the second cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise for the Asia and Pacific examined by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

The study was finalized and released in February 2021.

亚太遗产中心（上海）一直积极参与世界遗产中心第三轮定期报告的信息会议，该信息会议的参会成员有缔约国、协调员和利益相关方。同时，上海中心正在进行一个关于第二轮和第三轮定期报告之间期间（从2010年到2019年）亚太地区世界遗产保护情况的研究。

该研究是一个支撑性文件，分析了第三轮定期报告相关活动，为亚太地区《行动计划》的准备提供了补充信息。研究成果将在正在进行的第三轮定期报告成果之前发布。

这项研究涵盖了所有在2010年到2019年之间经委员会核查的保护状况报告。研究还分析了遗产所遭受的威胁及其影响因素，遗产的发展和趋势，以及每个遗产的保护状况报告。除了自然遗产、文化遗产、自然和文化双遗产这三种世界遗产类型，研究还将关注文化景观、城市遗产。这些主要研究成果将会与第二轮定期报告成果中对影响遗产因素的分析作对比（亚太地区第二轮定期报告活动的成果已于2012年在第36届世界遗产大会上被核查）。

该研究于2021年2月完成并分享给世界遗产领域的相关机构。

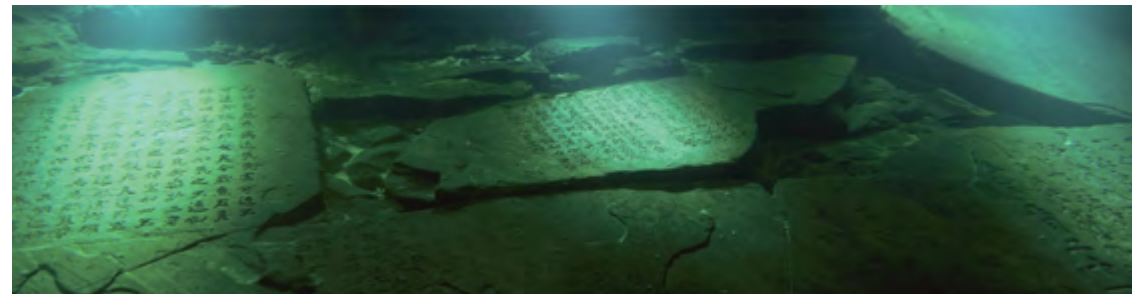
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The Research on the Baiheliang Inscriptions and its Heritage Value

白鹤梁题刻摹录校论和价值研究课题顺利结题

Li Kuanghan and Zhao Yajing, WHITRAP Beijing

李光涵和赵雅静，亚太遗产中心（北京）



From September 24th to 25th, the Baiheliang Inscriptions Protection and Application for World Cultural Heritage Expert Consultation and Achievement Review Conference was held in Fuling District, Chongqing, of which the research on "Baiheliang Inscription Value Study" and "Baiheliang Inscription-Annotation Edition" led by WHITRAP Beijing were reviewed and approved by an expert panel.

Baiheliang is located in the middle of the Yangtze River north to Fuling District of Chongqing City, People's Republic of China, about 1 kilometer from the intersection of the Wujiang River and the Yangtze River. It is a natural stone ridge that is roughly parallel to this section of the Yangtze River. Legend has it that in ancient times there was a practiced Taoist who ascended to the divine realm mounting on white crane at this stone ridge, white cranes also often gathered here in the past, hence the name "Baiheliang" (white crane ridge).

The Baiheliang Inscription is a group of ancient hydrological inscriptions documented with relatively scientific means. It has the largest number of existing stone carvings, the longest duration and the most relevant information in terms of ancient hydrological inscriptions. The stone carvings recorded more than 1200 years of local Yangtze River low water level changes since the Tang Dynasty, providing reliable historic data on the patterns of low water level changes of the upper reaches of the Yangtze River. BaiHeliang also provided a place for generations of literates to showcase their talents where they wrote poems and calligraphy, turning the place into a local cultural attraction and a folk festival venue, and to a certain extent affected the development of local culture.

Baiheliang is about 1600 meters long and 15 meters wide. The surface of the stone beam is hard sandstone about 1 to 1.5 meters thick, and the bottom is soft shale with a thickness of more than 2 meters. The surface of the light-colored sandstone is flat and inclined at 14.5 degree north towards the main channel of the Yangtze River. The ridge height is at 140 meters, which is only 2 to 3 meters higher than the annual low water level but about 30 meters lower than the highest flood level. Therefore, the ridge is submerged in the river most of the time and can only be sighted partially at the turn of winter and spring when the water level is low. In years of extremely low water levels, the exposed stone ridge can be revealed up to 3 meters high. The low water level varies from year to year, and people began to notice the changes relative to the exposure of the stone ridge, and recorded them by carving fish pattern and texts on the stone ridge marking the low water level. The exposure of the usually submerged stone fish and stone carvings in the low water years attracted the attention of later generations of literates and tourists. They carved a large number of poetries or travelogue inscriptions next to the stone fish water mark, which

in term sparked the interests of the local people during the low water season. Overtime, the white crane ridge hydrological carvings and stone fish became a unique cultural landscape in the Fuling area.

In 2020, WHITRAP Beijing completed 2 research topics related to Baiheliang Inscriptions as commissioned by the Cultural and Tourism Committee of Fuling District. The results were reviewed and approved by an expert panel. The goal of the "Baiheliang Inscription-Annotation Edition" research is to correct the many problems in past writings and studies. Specifically, there are many misinterpretations about the Baiheliang inscriptions, and even the number of inscriptions and total number of words are inaccurate. In view of this, we have collected the relevant materials of Baiheliang Inscription and made a comprehensive analysis and research of these basic materials. The "Annotation Edition" consists of two parts, the overview of Baiheliang Inscription, and records of the annotations. Based on the above-mentioned research, the "Baiheliang value study" is an in-depth study on the value of the heritage site.

2020 is the 10th year of cooperation between Baiheliang inscription heritage site and Peking University, the cooperation included the preparation of the "Baiheliang Inscription" for China's World Heritage Tentative List, the WHS nomination text and in-depth value study. In the next phase, WHITRAP Beijing will focus on promoting the cooperation between Chongqing and Egypt's Nile River based on previous comparative studies.

9月24日至25日，白鹤梁题刻保护与申报世界文化遗产专家咨询会暨成果评审会在重庆市涪陵区举办，由北京中心牵头的《白鹤梁题刻摹录校论》与《白鹤梁题刻价值研究》课题也宣告正式结项。

白鹤梁题刻位于中华人民共和国重庆市涪陵城区北的长江中，距乌江与长江交汇处约1千米。这里的长江中有一道与该段长江河道大致平行的天然石梁。传说古代曾有修行的道士在这道石梁上乘坐白鹤升仙，后世也常有不少白鹤在这里栖息，故人们将这道石梁称作“白鹤梁”。白鹤梁题刻是现存石刻数量最多、延续时间最长、相关信息最丰富、记录手段也比较科学的古代水文题刻，该石刻记录了至迟自

唐代以来 1200 多年当地长江枯水水位变化的情况，为人们认识长江上游历史时期枯水的变化规律提供了可靠的数据，堪称一座延续千年的古代枯水水文站。白鹤梁同时为历代文人墨客提供了显露才华的场所，他们在这里作诗撰文，挥毫题字，使得这里成为当地一处文化胜地，成为一处民俗节庆的场所，在一定程度上影响了当地的文化发展。

白鹤梁全长约 1600 米、宽约 15 米。石梁表面为厚约 1 ~ 1.5 米的坚硬砂岩，其下为厚度在 2 米以上的软质页岩。倾斜的浅色砂岩表面平整，以 14.5° 的倾角北向长江主航道。石梁的梁脊标高 140 米，仅比常年最低水位高出 2 ~ 3 米，却比最高洪水水位低约 30 米，因而几乎长年淹没于江中，难见踪影，只在冬春之交水位较低时，才部分露出江面。在多年一遇的水位极低的年份，石梁露出水面的高度可至 3 米。不同枯水年份的最低水位有所不同，古人注意到了这种枯水水位线在石梁上的变化，采用在朝向长江的石梁倾斜面雕刻鱼和文字标识枯水水位的办法将其记录下来。平时没入江水中的石鱼和石刻在枯水年份露出水面的现象引起了历代文人和游客的注意，他们在白鹤梁的石鱼水标旁刻下了大量的吟咏诗文或游记题名这些石刻又吸引了当地民众在枯水时节前往观看的兴趣。观看白鹤梁水文石刻及石鱼，从而成为涪陵当地一道奇特的文化景观。

2020 年，联合国教科文组织世界遗产亚太中心（北京）完成了涪陵区文旅委委托两个白鹤梁研究课题，经课题项目评审会审议通过，初步完成了《白鹤梁题刻价值研究》和《白鹤梁题刻摹录校论》书目的撰写。《白鹤梁题刻摹录校论》旨在发现过去的著录和研究中存在不少问题。具体来讲，关于白鹤梁题刻录文存在不少误读的地方，就连白鹤梁题刻的数量和字数错漏甚多，更不要说关于历史枯水数据的计算了。有鉴于此，我们全面收集了白鹤梁题刻的相关材料，对这些基础材料做了一番通盘的整理、分析和研究。《校论》包括两部分，第一部分白鹤梁题刻概况，第二部分，摹录校记范例。《白鹤梁题刻价值研究》则在前述基础研究的基础上对遗产价值进行了深入的研究。

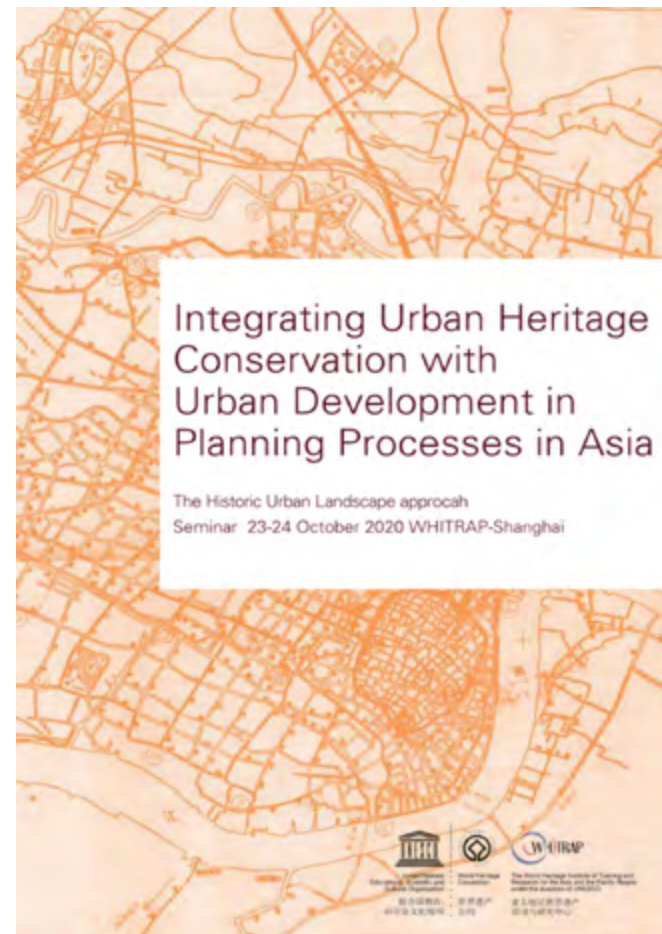
2020 年，已至白鹤梁题刻遗产地与北京大学合作第十年，双方合作已从着手编制白鹤梁题刻申报中国世界文化遗产预备名单文本深入至申遗文本与深入的价值研究。下一阶段，亚太中心将基于前期的对比研究着力推动重庆与埃及尼罗河两地的联合申遗工作。



WHITRAP Historic Urban Landscape seminar

WHITRAP历史性城镇景观在线研讨会

Marie-Noël Tournoux, WHITRAP Shanghai
玛丽诺艾拉·图尔努，亚太遗产中心（上海）



On 23-24 October, WHITRAP Shanghai, UNESCO Category II Centre, hosted an online seminar on The Historic Urban Landscape approach – integrating urban heritage conservation with urban development in planning processes in Asia.

This seminar focused on the 2011 UNESCO Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation (HUL) objective of integrating urban heritage conservation and urban development through planning and urban policies in an Asian context. In particular it addressed how conservation can become a strategy to achieve a balance between urban growth and quality of life on a sustainable basis, considering that the modernisation of living conditions in fast-growing cities in historic and new districts (including designated World Heritage cities) is a major issue worldwide.

Its expected outcomes were to further disseminate the HUL approach in the Asia region and to provide examples which could feed into planning practices, project design and governing mechanisms to ensure the safeguarding of heritage values and qualitative new developments.

The HUL approach is a major theme for WHITRAP Shanghai. The Institute, as a UNESCO Category II Centre, has been actively involved in advocating for and

applying the Recommendation, through expert meetings, seminars, training sessions, city pilot programmes and publications. This seminar continues WHITRAP's endeavour of promoting the HUL approach and international agendas including the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDG), the New Urban Agenda as well as UNESCO's Culture : urban future : global report on culture for sustainable urban development which lays out a people-centred approach, referred to as the "3-Ps" (people, places, and policies) , which further stresses the importance of including culture in urban policies.

Furthermore, this seminar aimed to contribute to the on-going discussion lead by the World Heritage Centre, UNESCO on how to operationalize HUL and facilitate its implementation. This seminar was the first of a new series of HUL activities WHITRAP will be developing from now on.

Twenty-one high level experts from seven countries, China, Japan, Malaysia, India, Indonesia, Australia and France as well as representatives from UNESCO, UN-Habitat participated in these two days seminar. A little under a hundred attendees logged-in the webinar.

Four key-note speeches allowed to set the scene, followed by three sessions each focusing on a specific theme, including presentations: (1) liveability, (2) urban forms, and (3) governance structure. Six moderators and rapporteurs, chaired the round table and Q&A and wrapped up each session. The rapporteurs also provided their insight and conclusions in the final overall wrap up session at the end of the seminar.

The seminar allowed for peer-to-peer discussions between all participants involved in the making of today's urban environment. Case studies and examples were provided which build upon the four tools of HUL (a) civic engagement tools, (b) knowledge and planning tools, (c) regulatory systems, (d) financial tools.

Speakers were invited to reflect on decision-making, planning processes and other tools allowing harnessing heritage in dynamic sustainable city development, aligning social and economic goals – the drivers of change – with the goals of conservation. To discuss as well, how to ensure heritage values and their intrinsic qualities have a positive impact on the upgrading of historic areas and also on the design of contemporary development projects.

The introductory session provided UNESCO's perspective on World Heritage and development with a specific focus on HUL, the New Urban Agenda and the SDG and WHITRAP introduced as a Chinese perspective on urban conservation and development in the past decades and the forthcoming national strategies. ICOMOS presented the trends and challenges in Asia with a focus on the evolution of Asian megalopolis. UN-Habitat addressed quality of life in megacities highlighting economic contingencies and the notably the impact of COVID 19 on tourism generated revenues.

The purpose of the first session was to explore enhancing the liveability of urban areas and discuss alternatives to the clean slate approach, at the scale of buildings and neighbourhoods for both built heritage and new housing within historic environments. Through examples from Bangkok, Beijing, and Jakarta, the three speakers addressed several challenges such as modernising living conditions in derelict historic environments, protecting people's dwellings, coping with density and de-densification in overcrowded environments, thinking of density and urban form in new districts, and taking building norms and regulations into consideration. They reflected on issues such as providing services and addressing the wishes and needs of inhabitants and local communities as well as commuters and short-stay visitors, enhancing the spirit of place as well as promoting and empowering creative youth.

The second session focused on urban forms and urban functions. Speakers provided examples from Japan, Shanghai (China), George Town (Malaysia), Ballarat (Australia) to showcase how urban heritage is not to be considered in isolation from the evolving and living city as protected areas are often "islanded" within a piecemeal urban landscape, whereas new districts are too often standardised and poorly adapted to community needs. They shared their experience regarding the links between historic areas and the new city and what type of new urban landscapes are created at a large scale. They discussed how hard planning tools can help protect heritage and how protection guidelines can enable new landscape to be shaped. In parallel to the question protecting and designing new urban forms, the session also focused on meeting people's needs, urban functions, access to public services and strategies for developing mixed-used neighbourhoods vs. monofunctional districts.

The third session addressed governing models, building strategic visions and developing new ways and new approaches to developing cities. The session's background was the growing role and importance of cities and processes of decentralisation worldwide as highlighted at the Habitat II conference (June 3-14, 1996, Istanbul, Turkey) . How harmonising federal, national, and local priorities and interests was a key challenge in a world that still functions in silos and too often on short-term visions. Governance – decision making to develop long-term strategic visions for a city, be it small or huge was a key theme of the session. Speakers shared examples of innovative approaches and examined trends and challenges, they presented tools, measures, and strategies focusing on wellbeing, communities, supporting economic diversity and ensuring accountability and more inclusive decision-making processes being tested and or being further developed. They detailed national policies in Indonesia, explained how continuity between historic areas and new districts was achieved through innovative design and governance processes in Bordeaux and addressed the challenge of identifying and giving a role to Metropolitan heritage within a hyper ill development context.

Through their presentation and the round table that followed participants discussed how to shift towards a more integrated approach and what tools, measures, and strategies focusing on wellbeing, communities, supporting

economic diversity are needed to achieve this. They highlighted the need to ensure accountability and more inclusive decision-making processes, to test them and further developed them.

Overall, the meeting allowed for lively and in-depths debate amongst participants and the audience. The discussion and presentations in the seminar highlighted the crucial issue of governance, of considering the wider scale and a territorial approach, linking the city and its larger environment, linking the urban and rural dimension. Speakers insisted on the importance of addressing climate change and how HUL was relevant in this regard. They also addressed the importance of ensuring youth have a better future. The seminar provided ideas for further research to better understand the characteristics of cities in Asia and for activities to implement HUL.



10月23日至24日，上海中心举办了关于“历史性城镇景观方法：城市遗产保护与城市发展的融合——亚洲规划经验”的在线研讨会。

本次研讨会在亚洲的规划实践和城市政策的背景下，重点关注HUL的目标，即城市遗产保护和城市发展相融合的情况。会议特别讨论了保护已经成为实现可持续的城市发展和生活品质改善间平衡的一大战略，随着城市的迅速发展，历史地区和新城区（包括世界遗产城市）内生活条件的现代化已在世界范围内成为一个主要问题。

通过本次研讨会，实现HUL方法在亚洲地区的进一步推广，并提供有关综合性方法的各种案例，从而推动规划实践、项目设计和治理机制的完善，确保遗产价值的保护和有品质保障的新项目的开发。“历史性城镇景观方法”是联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（上海中心）一直以来关注的重要议题。作为一个教科文组织二类机构，我中心自2011年《建议书》通过以来，在世界遗产中心的支持下，通过举办各类研讨会、培训、城市试点项目和出版物发表深度参与了《建议书》的推广和应用。本次研讨会也是亚太遗产中心进一步推广HUL方法和国际议程的又一举措，包括联合国《2030可持续发展议程》(SDG)，《新城市议程》，以及联合国教科文组织发布的《文化-城市未来：文化促进可持续城市发展全球报告》,报告中提出了一项以人为本的方案，即“人、场所、政策 (3-P)”三位一体，进一步强调了把文化维度纳入城市政策的重要性。

此外，这次研讨会意在为教科文组织世界遗产中心正在进行的关于如何运作HUL 和促进其落实的讨论作出贡献。这次研讨会是中心今后将开展的一系列新的“HUL”活动中的第一个。

来自中国、日本、马来西亚、印度、印度尼西亚、澳大利亚和法国等七个国家的21位高级专家，以及教科文组织、联合国人居署的代表参加了这两天的研讨会。有近100名与会者参加了线上研讨会。

四个主旨演讲为会议开场，随后是三个分会议，每个分会议围绕一个特定主题，包括：(1)宜居性；(2)城市形式；(3)治理结构。六位主持人和报告人主持了圆桌会议和问答环节，并对每个会议进行了总结。报告人还在研讨会结束时最后的全面总结会议上提出了他们的见解和结论。

会议上当前营造城市环境的所有参与方彼此间展开讨论，并基于HUL方法的4类工具，包括：公民参与手段、知识和规划手段、监管制度、财务手段，展示各自的案例和经验。

发言者需要思考决策、规划过程以及其他工具可以使得遗产在动态的可持续城市发展过程中得以利用，同时让社会经济目标（推动变化的主要力量）与保护目标相一致。并且探讨，如何确保遗产价值及其内在属性对历史地区的更新以及当代开发项目的设计产生积极影响。

会议开场环节提供了教科文组织对世界遗产和发展的看法，特别是对HUL、《新城市议程》和可持续发展目标这几个议题。亚太遗产中心则介绍了中国对过去几十年城市保护和发展的看法以及即将出台的国家战略。国际古迹遗址理事会介绍了亚洲的趋势和挑战，特别是亚洲大都市的演变。联合国人居署讨论了大都市的生活质量问题，强调了经济突发事件，特别是新冠疫情对旅游业收入的影响。

分会1 旨在针对建成遗产和历史环境内的新建筑，探讨如何在建筑和社区层面提升城市区域的宜居性，以及拆除方式的替代性方案。通过曼谷、北京和雅加达的例子，三位发言人谈到了这一议题面对的问题和挑战，例如破败的历史环境中生活条件的现代化，居民住宅保护，在过分拥挤的环境中应对人口密度问题和去密度化，新城区的密度和城市形态问题，兼顾建筑规范和法规等问题的思考。他们的发言反思了所提供的服务，居民、当地社区、通勤者以及短期居留者的诉求和需求，增强场所精神，以及促进和加强青年创造力。

分会2 重点讨论城市形态和城市功能。发言者们提供了日本、上海（中国）、乔治镇（马来西亚）、巴拉瑞特（澳大利亚）的例子，说明不应将城市遗产从不断发展的活态城市中孤立出来思考。在城市景观中,保护区常常呈现为零星的岛屿。新区的建设往往非常标准化，不足以适应社区需求。他们分享了各自在联结历史地区与新城区方面的相关经验，以及在大尺度范围内城市景观类型的营造。他们探讨了规划工具如何推动遗产保护，以及引导性保护准则如何塑造新的景观。在探讨保护和设计新的城市形态的同时，会议还讨论了人的需求的满足、城市功能、公共服务的获取，以及区别于单一功能地区的混合用途社区的战略制定等。

分会3 谈到了针对城市发展的治理模式、战略愿景以及发展新方法新途径。会议背景为人居二会议（1996年6月3-14日，土耳其伊斯坦布尔）强调了城市日益增强的作用和重要性，以及全球范围内去中心化进程。当今世界，各职能部门间的相互割裂和孤立普遍存在，从联邦到国内和地方层面，各层级优先项和兴趣点之间的协调成为主要的挑战之一，尤其体现在短期目标方面。无论城市大小，治理，即制定长期战略愿景的决策过程都是一个重要挑战。发言者们分享了创新方法的案例，并探讨了趋势和挑战，他们介绍了各国针对社区福祉，支持经济多样性，确保问责和更具包容性的决策过程，探索了诸多实验性的工具、措施、战略，及它们的进一步发展。他们详细介绍了印度尼西亚的国家政策，解释了如何通过波尔多的创新设计和治理程序实现历史区域和新区之间的连续性，并讨论了在过度发展背景下确认大都市遗产并赋予其作用的挑战。通过他们的发言和随后的圆桌会议，与会者讨论了如何转向更综合的方法，以及需要哪些工具、措施和战略来实现这一目标，其关注的重点是福祉、社区、支持经济多样性。他们强调，需要确保问责制和更具包容性的决策过程，对其进行测试并进一步发展。

总的来说，会议中与与会者和听众之间进行了热烈而深入的讨论。研讨会上的讨论和发言突出了治理的关键问题，即考虑更广泛的规模和地域方法，将城市与其更大的环境联系起来，将城市和农村的层面联系起来。发言者强调应对气候变化重要性，以及HUL在这方面的相关性。他们还谈到了确保青年拥有更美好未来的重要性。研讨会提出了进一步研究的想法，以便更好地了解亚洲城市的特点，并开展实施HUL的活动。

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The HUL Recommendation addresses “the need to better integrate and frame urban heritage conservation strategies within larger overall sustainable development goals, doing so in order to support public and private actions aimed at preserving and enhancing the quality of the human environment. It suggests adopting a landscape approach to identify, enhance and manage historic areas within their broader contexts, by considering the interrelationships between their physical forms, their spatial organization and conservation, their natural features and settings, and their social, cultural and economic values”. (UNESCO, Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation, UNESCO, 2011, Introduction, article 5. <https://whc.unesco.org/uploads/activities/documents/activity-638-98.pdf>)

《关于历史性城镇景观的建议书》(HUL) 提到“有必要更好地设计城市遗产保护战略并将其纳入整体可持续发展的更广泛目标，以支持旨在维持和改善人类环境质量的政府行动和私人行动。通过考虑其自然形状的相互联系、其空间布局 and 联系、其自然特征和环境，以及其社会、文化和经济价值，《建议书》为在城市大背景下识别、保护和管理历史区域提出了一种景观方法”。（联合国教科文组织《关于历史性城镇景观的建议书》，2011年，引言部分，第5条。网址：<https://whc.unesco.org/uploads/activities/documents/activity-638-98.pdf>）

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2020 HeritAP Annual Meeting

— Impact of COVID-19 on World Cultural Heritage Sites and Moving Forward

2020年亚太遗产实践者联盟年会

— 新冠疫情对世界文化遗产地的影响且砥砺前行

Zhou Jian, Li Hong, Song Lei and Yang Yang, WHITRAP Shanghai
周俭, 李泓, 宋蕾, 杨阳, 亚太遗产中心 (上海)

· Background

HeritAP (Heritage Asia and the Pacific) is a network supported by World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (WHITRAP Shanghai), aims to foster the sharing of knowledge and experiences among heritage practitioners in Asia and Pacific region.

In 2020, the HeritAP annual meeting focusing on the global crisis brought about by the COVID-19, concerns the impact of the heritage sites of countries in Asia and the Pacific region, and shares the measures and experiences of countries in response to the crises. This annual meeting is divided into two sessions. First part was "Chinese Session" that focused on Chinese World Heritage Sites. And second part was "Asian Session", it was an international online seminar focused on the Asia Countries.

· 背景

亚太地区遗产实践者联盟 (HeritageAsia and the Pacific, HeritAP) 是由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) 主导建立的遗产实践者的交流平台, 旨在促进亚洲及太平洋地区遗产实践者和机构之间的遗产知识和经验共享。

2020 年, HeritAP 年会关注新冠疫情带来的全球危机下亚太地区各国遗产地受到的影响, 并将各国应对危机的措施和经验进行分享。本次年会分为两部分, 首期 “中国专场” 聚焦中国世界遗产, 第二期 “亚洲专场” 举行了亚洲国家的线上研讨会。

· Chinese Session

From November 3rd to 5th the professional training on "The Concepts and Practice of World Cultural Heritage" and the Chinese session of the 2020 HeritAP Annual Meeting (referred as 'event') was held in Liangzhu, Hangzhou, China and completed successfully. This event is a part of the 2020 China World Cultural Heritage Annual Meeting. It was co-hosted by WHITRAP Shanghai, Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage, and World Cultural Heritage Center of China. A total of 162 representatives from 37 World Cultural Heritage Sites and 4 Mixed Cultural and Natural Heritage Sites in China participated in the event. The activity consisted of two parts: the expert lectures and the group discussions classified by heritage sites types. The thematic lectures delivered by experts covered the interpretations of the latest domestic and international concepts and policies, the new explorations and practices in heritage protection and management, the monitoring practice of China's World Cultural Heritage and the impact of COVID-19 on heritage sites. During the group discussions, 41 Chinese World Cultural Heritage and Mixed Cultural

and Natural Heritage Sites were divided into six groups based on their types. The participants discussed and summarized the practical experience in heritage monitoring, management, protection and development, especially the impacts of the pandemic on heritage sites and responses.

· 中国专场

11 月 3–5 日, “世界文化遗产理念与实践” 专业培训暨 2020 “亚太遗产实践者联盟 (HeritAP)” 年会中国研讨会 (简称 “活动”) 在中国杭州良渚举行并圆满落幕。活动是 2020 中国世界文化遗产年会的分会, 由亚太遗产中心 (上海) 与中国文化遗产研究院中国世界文化遗产中心共同主办。来自中国 37 处世界文化遗产、4 处世界混合遗产的代表共 162 名代表参加了本次活动。活动包括专家授课以及遗产地分类平行讨论两部分, 专家授课介绍了世界遗产国内外最新动态理念政策解读, 遗产保护管理新的探索与实践, 中国世界文化遗产的监测实践以及新冠疫情对遗产影响的专题。在讨论环节中, 与会者分为六个组, 讨论并总结了遗产的监测、管理、保护、发展的实践经验, 尤其涉及疫情对遗产地的影响及应对。

· Thematic Lectures

LIU Shuguang, the former Deputy Director-General of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, gave a lecture entitled "Maintaining Integrity and Stimulating Innovation to Promote High-quality Development: Reflections on the 14th Five-Year Plan for the Development of China's World Cultural Heritage." He pointed out that the Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China put culture and cultural relics to a higher position, and he believed that it is the right time to comprehensively plan the development of heritage industry in the "14th Five-Year Plan." Building powers in World Heritage is an important part of building a country with great cultural power. He proposed that the "14th Five-Year Plan" should be based on the implementation of the "three benefits" principles for the nomination of World Cultural Heritage.

JI ANG Bo, Professor at Shandong University, gave the lecture "International Cases in World Heritage Protection: Taking Archaeological Sites as an Example." He took five typical examples among World Cultural Heritage sites, including Archaeology Ruins of Liangzhu City, Yin Xu, Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor, the Athens Acropolis, and Archaeological Sites of Pompei. Professor Jiang introduced the achievements, heritage values, and the nomination procedures. Professor Jiang proposed that China should further explore the values of World Cultural Heritage from the traditions of Chinese civilization, scientific and technological progress, human-land relationship, climate change and sustainable development, etc.

SHEN Yang, a researcher from Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage, delivered a speech entitled "After the Listing of World Heritage." He first introduced the Cultural Landscape of Honghe Hani Rice Terraces, Mogao Grottoes and the Forbidden City and other cultural and historical sites and their changes before and after being inscribed on the World Heritage List. The speech argued that nomination plays an active role in the establishment of cultural heritage management system, the improvement of local environment, the boost of employment opportunities, the development of tourism in heritage sites and the acceleration of local economic growth. Mr. Shen argued that after becoming a World Heritage Site, the protection work should resume. The management authority of heritage sites should further understand the values of heritage and pay more attention to the environment; adhere to the principle of protection first and management first; take a proper view of the heritage's impacts on social development, coordinate the relationship, and stick to the bottom line; encourage the local people to participate in the protection and management of the heritage and enjoy the benefits of the heritage.

HUANG Zi, Dean of Zhejiang Province Institute of Architectural Design and Research Institute delivered a speech entitled "The Protection of Living Heritage and Environmental Landscape Control - Taking the Section of the Grand Canal in Zhejiang Province as an Example." He introduced that based on "the Regulations on the Protection of the Grand Canal World Cultural Heritage in Zhejiang Province" and the laws and regulations at the municipal level, the provincial and municipal legal systems have been improved for the protection of the section of the Grand Canal in Zhejiang province. With the expansion of the requirements and technical methods for planning management and land resources management and control, a comprehensive monitoring system has been implemented in the monitoring area for the whole province. HUANG Zi took the Hangzhou section of the Grand Canal as an example to introduce the protection and control of environmental landscapes of different types and

districts in the "Guidelines for the Protection and Coordination of Environmental Landscapes of the Grand Canal in China" and "General Rules for Land and Space Control of the Core Monitoring Area of the Grand Canal in Zhejiang Province," as well as other measures to strengthen heritage protection and environmental landscape control in the construction of the Grand Canal Cultural Belt.

Professor ZHOU Jian from WHITRAP Shanghai and Rohit JIGYASU, Director Manager of ICCROM, gave lectures on the topic of "The Impact of COVID-19 on World Cultural Heritage Sites and Moving Forward" Respectively. Professor Zhou pointed out that since the outbreak of COVID-19, a large number of heritage sites around the world have been completely or partially closed to control the spread of the pandemic, which has negatively affected the tourism, economy, environmental sustainability, and social culture of the heritage sites. In order to deal with the impact of the pandemic, countries around the globe have taken active measures. Chinese and international heritage sites have generally intensified the interpretation and promotion of the cultural values of heritage sites, and applied digital technology to help the dissemination, and making full use of digital technology for heritage management, use of online meetings, online trainings. In response to the post-pandemic era, Professor Zhou put forward two expectations. First, heritage management needs to strengthen the disaster risk prevention capacity of world heritage management, strengthen the application of new technologies in heritage protection, and reconstruction, and at the same time innovate ways of heritage protection to prepare for the impact of a series of changes after the pandemic.

Dr. Rohit JIGYASU's speech first pointed out the impacts of the pandemic on heritage and cultural institutions. After reflecting on the pandemic, Rohit proposed to strengthen the ability to deal with multiple disasters and learn to consider climate change, urbanization, and pandemic as interconnecting elements, rather than isolated events, and carry out disaster prevention in three stages: prevention before the disaster, emergency response and first aid during the disaster and recovery after the disaster. In response to future disasters, Rohit put forward several key points that need to be considered: we must look at heritage management from a "risk lens" ; pay attention to public health as one of the goals of heritage management; focus on developing heritage in an environmentally friendly way; reconfigure visitor management; strengthen the application of digital technology; strengthen community participation in heritage management; develop low-cost innovative solutions; strengthen soft and hard skills; strengthen global knowledge sharing; strengthen cooperation between heritage and non-heritage sectors.

· 专题授课摘要

国家文物局原副局长刘曙光做了题为《守正创新 高质量发展：关于“十四五”中国世界文化遗产发展规划的思考》的讲座。他指出党的十九届五中全会把文化文物工作提到了更高的位置，全面谋划“十四五”中国世界遗产事业发展正当其时，建设世界遗产强国是建设文化强国的重要内容，“十四五”规划编制要以落实世界文化遗产申报“三个有利于”原则为根本遵循。

山东大学教授姜波做了《世界遗产保护工作中的国际案例：以考古遗址为例》的讲座。姜波教授以良渚古城遗址、殷墟、秦始皇陵及兵马俑坑、雅典卫城、庞贝古城五个世界文化遗产中的代表性考古遗址为例，介绍了考古遗址的发掘成果、遗产价值、遗产保护申报工作，分析了国内外学者对于考古遗址的解读和展示利用案例。姜波教授提出中国应在中华文明的核心传统、科技文明进步、人地关系、气候变化与可持续发展等方面进一步发掘世界文化遗产价值。

中国文化遗产研究院沈阳研究员以《成为世界遗产之后》为题，介绍了红河哈尼梯田文化景观、莫高窟、北京故宫等一些文物古迹在成为世界文化遗产前后发生的变化，论述了申遗对于建立文化遗产管理制度、改善当地环境、增加就业机会、促进遗产地旅游业发展和推动经济增长等方面发挥的积极作用。沈阳认为，成为世界遗产之后，保护工作需要再起步，遗产地应当进一步认识遗产价值，提高对遗产环境的重视；坚持保护为主，管理第一的原则；正确看待遗产价值对社会发展的影响，摆正位置，协调关系、坚守底线；促使原住民参与遗产保护管理，享受遗产效益。

浙江省古建筑设计研究院黄滋院长以《活态遗产保护与环境景观控制——以大运河浙江段为例》为题，介绍了大运河浙江段通过加强管理体系建设，以《浙江省大运河世界文化遗产保护条例》和各地市法规为指导，完善省市级法规体系，拓展规划管理和国土资源管控的要求和技术方法，实施对全省大运河核心监控区国土空间管控。黄滋以大运河杭州段为例，介绍了《中国大运河环境景观保护与协调导则》《浙江省大运河核心监控区国土空间管控通则》对不同类型、不同分区环境景观的保护控制，以及在大运河文化带建设中加强对遗产保护与环境景观控制的措施。

亚太遗产中心（上海）周俭教授和 ICCROM 项目主管罗西·杰格雅素 (Rohit JIGYASU) 分别以《新冠疫情对世界文化遗产地的影响且砥砺前行》为题进行报告。周俭教授指出，新冠疫情爆发以来，世界范围内的大量遗产地因控制疫情的需要而全面关闭或部分关闭，对遗产地的旅游业、经济、环境可持续、社会文化等方面造成了负面影响。为了应对新冠疫情的影响，各国也在采取积极措施，国内外遗产地普遍加强了对遗产地文化价值的阐释和推广，并利用数字技术

助力传播，利用数字技术进行遗产管理，使用在线平台进行定期会议、在线培训。针对后疫情时代，周俭教授提出两个期望，首先是遗产管理需要加强世界遗产管理的灾害风险预防能力，加强新技术在遗产预防、保护、重建中的应用，同时也要创新遗产保护和利用的新途径，为疫情之后的一系列新变化做好相关的准备。

罗西·杰格雅素博士的发言首先指出了疫情对遗产和文化机构的影响，通过对疫情灾害进行反思，罗西提出要加强应对多重灾害的能力，学会将气候变化、城市化、流行病看作相互联系的要素，而非孤立事件，从三个阶段对进行灾难防范：灾前的预防、灾中的应急响应和急救、以及灾后的恢复。针对未来的可能的灾难，罗西提出需要重点考虑的几个要点：要用“风险视角”看待遗产管理；重视公共卫生作为遗产管理目标之一；注重以环境友好的方式管理遗产；重新配置访客管理；加强对数字技术的应用；加强社区参与遗产管理；开发低成本创新方案；加强软硬实力；加强全球知识分享；加强遗产和非遗部门的合作。

· Asian Session

The sudden pandemic brought new challenges for all countries. From November 19th to 20th, the session dedicated to Asian countries was held to discuss the same topics. Nineteen participants attended and gave speeches, including representatives from China, Australia, Bangladesh, the Philippines, Singapore, Indonesia, New Zealand, Japan, Malaysia, Vietnam, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Iran, Pakistan, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Uzbekistan, and India. Twelve regional representatives from international organizations delivered keynote speeches, including UNESCO, UN-Habitat, ICCROM, ICOMOS, HIST, etc.

· 亚洲专场

突如其来的疫情对全球各国带来了新的挑战。11月19–20日，以该主题举行了亚洲国家的线上研讨会，19位代表做了专题演讲，分别来自中国、澳大利亚、孟加拉国、菲律宾、新加坡、印度尼西亚、新西兰、日本、马来西亚、越南、蒙古国、缅甸、尼泊尔、伊朗、巴基斯坦、韩国、斯里兰卡、泰国、乌兹别克斯坦和印度。12位地区代表做了主旨演讲和主持，包括联合国教科文组织、联合国人居署、国际文物保护与修复研究中心 (ICCROM)、国际古迹遗址理事会 (ICOMOS)、国际自然与文化遗产空间技术中心 (HIST) 等。

1. Response Measures

(1) International Organizations

After fighting the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, we have to move forward and accumulate experience for the next possible disaster. Dr. Jing Feng from UNESCO WHC introduced that UNESCO, with a reflection on the strategic models of sustainable tourism development and innovations on tourist management, has prioritized its post-disaster management planning by formulating and reviewing management plans based on Outstanding Universal Values (OUVs) and aiming at reviving heritage values. He also proposed to solve the factors affecting heritage (such as tourism, infrastructure construction, disaster risk reduction) through such management plans and system, and better promote global dialogues and regional cooperation between the states parties.

UN-HABITAT representative Atsushi Koresawa, in his report "Sustainable Urbanization and Tourism amid COVID-19 Crisis," introduced a series of activities and measures they have taken to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic. UN-HABITAT has been cooperating with WHO, UNICEF, IOM and other organizations and has allocated US\$3,369,682 to support local governments, communities, and informal settlements in Fiji, Philippines, Myanmar, Laos, Nepal and other countries. It also provided

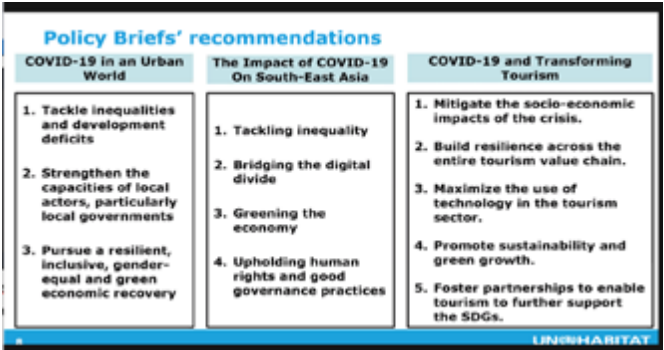
1. 应对措施

(1) 国际组织

2020年新冠疫情作为全球性的公共卫生危机，我们需要在向前迈进的过程中积累经验，为下一次可能发生的灾难做好预案。联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心的景峰博士介绍了 UNESCO 的灾后管理计划的重点放在重新思考可持续旅游发展战略模型以及游客管理的创新方式，制定和审查与突出普遍价值 (OUV) 相对应、能够复兴遗产价值的管理计划，并通过管理计划和系统解决影响遗产的因素（例如旅游业，基础设施建设，减少灾害风险），以及更好促进缔约国之间的全球性对话和区域合作。

联合国人居署代表 Atsushi Koresawa 在其报告《COVID-19 危机中的可持续城市化和旅游业》中介绍了他们采取的一系列应对新冠疫情的活动和措施。联合国人居署和 WHO、UNICEF、IOM 等组织合作，拨款 3,369,682 美元分别用于支持斐济、菲律宾、缅甸、老挝、尼泊尔等国家的当地政府、社区、

evidence-based urban data maps for these countries, as well as other support to improve the livelihood of vulnerable groups through the project to reduce the economic impact and to initiate the recovery process.



(2) National Governments

Representatives of many countries also shared different measures taken by each country to protect heritage, including funding allocation mechanisms, balance between various stakeholders, and re-examination of tourism development. Rachael Egerton from New Zealand mentioned that New Zealand government quickly adopted a series of responsive measures in mid-March and invested NZ\$50 billion in the COVID-19 recovery package. In this package, there is fundings directly related to the heritage site, including \$400 million for the Tourism Transitions program, \$540 million for the arts, culture, and heritage sector and \$1.3 billion for the 'job for nature' package which aimed to boost employment while achieving nature conservation goals.

Another case was from the representative of Malaysia, Josephine Jalleh. She introduced that the Penang state government allocated 1 million ringgits for the "George Town in the New Normal Project" to stimulate and assist the transition of Penang's cultural heritage sector's transition to the "New Normal". This project consisted of three parts: Support Local Business, Heritage Repair and Heritage Video. It was carried out in two phases. The first phase was from July 8, 2020 to August 31, 2020, and the second phase was from October 15, 2020 to November 30, 2020. The "Support Local Business" project provided electronic marketing and assistance to local companies that have been in operation for more than ten years, and more than 5,000 companies of them belong to the economic chain of the World Heritage Site; "Heritage Repair" provided special funding to restore the George Town World Heritage Site; "Heritage Video" project invited heritage practitioners to submit videos showing handicraft skills and cultural heritage knowledge.

The Philippines representative, Eric Zerrudo, mentioned that the government of World Heritage City of Vigan extended food subsidy to all residents and provided credit facility to small-scaled businesses during the strict lockdown. In addition, in his presentation, the heritage tourism economic chain, private

非正式居住区，为其提供基于证据的城市数据地图，通过项目向弱势群体提供改善生计的支持，以减轻经济影响并启动恢复进程。



(2) 国家政府

面许多国家代表也分享了各国针对疫情下遗产保护所采取的不同措施，包括资金分配机制、平衡各利益相关者、重新审视旅游发展等等。

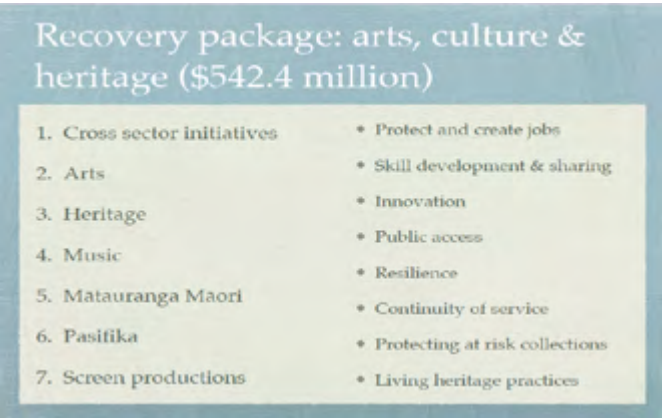
新西兰代表 Rachael Egerton 提到，新西兰政府 3 月中迅速采取了一系列应对措施，并投入价值 500 亿新西兰元的全面复苏计划 (Recovery Package)，其中与遗产地直接相关的包括旅游跨界项目 4 亿新西兰元、用于艺术、文化和遗产领域的 5.4 亿新西兰元、以及 13 亿新西兰元的“自然就业”计划，该计划旨在提供就业的同时实现自然保护目标。

另一个案例来自马来西亚的代表 Josephine Jalleh，她介绍了槟城州政府通过乔治市世界遗产公司，为新镇项目中的乔治市拨款 100 万林吉特，以刺激和协助槟城的文化遗产部门过渡到“新常态”。“新常态”项目分为三个部分：支持当地商业，遗产修复和遗产视频，分两个阶段推进，第一阶段由 2020 年 7 月 8 日至 2020 年 8 月 31 日进行，第二阶段是 2020 年 10 月 15 日至 2020 年 11 月 30 日。“支持当地商业”项目为运营超过十年的当地企业提供电子营销和协助，超过 5000 企业属于世界遗产地经济链中；“遗产修复”提供专项拨款修复乔治市世界遗产地；“遗产视频”项目则邀请遗产实践者提交展示手工技艺和文化遗产知识的视频。

菲律宾代表 Eric Zerrudo 提到了其世界遗产城市维甘市政府疫情后向所有居民发放食品补贴，并向小型企业提供信贷。泰国代表 Yongtanit Pimonsathean 谈到泰国遗产旅游经济链上的私营企业和社区经营则受到了较

大影响，依赖国际旅客的旅游业遭遇疫情重创，需要重新思考以社区为基础的本土化的旅游业，或者利用原有资源建设生态友好型的野生动物旅游业。

enterprises and community businesses have suffered severe losses. The tourism industry, which relies on international tourists, has been badly hit by the pandemic. Rethinking community-based local tourism is a new way of development under the current crisis. Uzbekistan's representative Saida Azimova introduced a series of measures taken by the government agencies during the pandemic: the income tax rate and land tax rate for non-governmental museums and art galleries are reduced to 50% of the establishment amount. In response to the crisis, the Ministry of Finance has also set up a special fund to support the heritage and tourism industry.



(3) Heritage Sectors

Rohit Jigyasu from ICCROM, Sharif Shams Imon, representative from Bangladesh, and Christopher Marrion, chairman of ICOMOS-ICORP, all mentioned that disaster prevention capabilities in heritage management are particularly important for the improvement of the resilience and sustainability of heritage sites. In the future, the heritage sector needs to strengthen capabilities for natural disaster prevention, multi-disaster prevention and risk management, and prepare for different situations in advance.

Specifically, it is necessary to redefine the objects of heritage management to provide people with "ecosystem services" and social, economic and public health benefits without compromising the values of the heritage; to rethink the heritage management according to the institutional contexts; to enhance the ability to coordinate across territories and consider the necessity of national land planning; to conduct heritage management through the "risk lens" in times of uncertainties; to pay attention to disaster mitigation, preparation and adaptation, improve multi-disaster response capabilities to reduce the vulnerability of the heritage and build urban resilience; to take public health as one of the goals of heritage management to ensure the safety and health of the site managers; to recognize that cultural heritage can build a more harmonious and sustainable relationship and its role of improving human wellbeing; to take energy efficiency as the primary goal of heritage management, and provide related infrastructure, daily maintenance, and upgrading existing services.

大影响，依赖国际旅客的旅游业遭遇疫情重创，需要重新思考以社区为基础的本土化的旅游业，或者利用原有资源建设生态友好型的野生动物旅游业。

乌兹别克斯坦 Saida Azimova 的演讲介绍了政府部门在疫情期间将非政府博物馆和美术馆的所得税税率和土地税率降低至营业额的 50%。财政部为应对危机还设立了专项基金，用于竭力支持遗产和旅游业。



(3) 遗产部门

来自 ICCROM 的代表 Rohit Jigyasu、孟加拉国代表 Sharif ShamsImon 和 ICOMOS-ICORP 主席 Christopher Marrion 均提到遗产管理中的灾害预防能力对提高遗产韧性和可持续性尤为重要，今后遗产部门需要加强自然灾害预防、多灾害预防和风险管理能力，并提前针对不同的情况做好准备。

具体来说，需要对遗产管理对象的重新界定，在不损害遗产价值的前提下，为人们提供“生态系统服务”和社会经济及公共健康利益；遗产管理需要增强跨辖区边界协同能力，考虑国土规划的必要性；学会在未知时期用“风险视角”进行遗产管理，注重灾害的缓解、准备和适应，提高多灾害应对能力，以减少遗产脆弱性并建立城市弹性；把公共卫生作为遗产管理的目标之一，确保遗产在地管理员的安全健康；认识到文化遗产通过与环境建立更和谐和可持续的关系，在改善人类福祉方面的作用；将能源效率作为遗产管理的首要目标，提供相关基础设施，日常维护，进行现有服务的升级。

各国代表的演讲还分享了在应对疫情期间各世界遗产地的管理员如何应对疫情方面

New Zealand's recovery package for the arts, culture and heritage sector © Rachael Egerton 新西兰“全面复苏计划”中艺术、文化和遗产部分 © Rachael Egerton

The 'New Norm' project in George Town, Malaysia © Josephine Jallah 马来西亚乔治市的新常态项目 © Josephine Jallah

Representatives from various countries also shared their immediate experience in how the managers of World Heritage Sites respond to these special pandemic situations. For example, South Korean representative Jihong Kim mentioned that in order to help cultural heritage sites take measures to prevent the spread of the pandemic, the Cultural Heritage Administration has issued on-site response guidelines for the cultural heritage sites to ensure safe and sustainable heritage management. And India's representative Radhika Dhumal introduced the "Standard Operating Procedures for Museums and Art Galleries" promulgated by the Ministry of Culture of India, etc.



2. Moving Forward

(1) Community Empowerment and Local Wisdom

In terms of the impact and measures of the pandemic, local residents play a very important role in achieving large-scale adaptation to disasters and post-disaster reconstruction. The way of capacity building, cultivating various skills of local communities to protect heritage, manage heritage, and promote marketing will have a positive impact on promoting urban resilience, social inclusion, gender equality, and environmental friendliness, and on improving local employment and economic recovery.

The pandemic has highlighted the importance of community-based management and protection methods. Representatives from various countries shared cases that are in line with their national conditions for community empowerment and local capacity building. For example, Susan Fayad used the cases of Ballarat and the goldfields region in Australia as examples, emphasizing that heritage is shared properties, and that heritage management should strengthen community participation as an important means of post-disaster recovery. She called for strengthening cooperation between the government, the private sector, and local communities. In another case, Sri Lanka took advantage of the suspension of the pandemic to conduct investigation and recording, training and learning, and capacity building of heritage site workers through cooperation between various institutions and universities. The pandemic has highlighted the importance of community-based management and protection

的经验。例如，韩国代表 Jihong Kim 提到为了帮助文化遗产景点采取预防疫情蔓延的措施，文化遗产管理局发布了针对文化遗产领域的现场应对指南；印度代表 Radhika Dhumal 介绍了印度文化部颁布的“博物馆和艺术展览馆标准操作程序”(Standard Operating Procedures for Museums and Art Galleries) 等等。



2. 砥砺前行

(1) 社区赋权与地方智慧

针对疫情的影响和措施，可以看出在应对全球性大范围疫情的特殊时刻，当地居民对于实现大范围适应灾难和灾后重建具有非常重要的作用。通过能力建设，培育地方社区保护遗产、管理遗产、推广营销等各种技能，对于推动城市韧性、社会包容性、性别平等、环境友好、改善地方就业和经济复苏都具有积极影响。

疫情更加突显了基于社区管理和保护途径的重要性，各国代表针对社区赋能和地方能力建设分享了符合各自国情的案例。例如，Susan Fayad 以澳大利亚的巴拉瑞特和金矿地区为例，强调了遗产是共享的，遗产管理应加强社区参与作为灾后恢复的重要手段，呼吁加强政府、私营部门和当地社区的合作。

斯里兰卡利用疫情的暂停，通过各类机构与大学之间的合作，进行调查记录，培训学习，遗产地工作者能力建设。

伊朗代表 Parastoo Eshрати 指出，疫情后伊朗国内的经济形势尤为严峻，但在政府无力掣肘的情况下，形成了自下而上的保护，民间组织自发形成管理委员会，对文化遗产进行保护，私营部门帮扶手工业，政府公共部门管

methods. Therefore, empowering communities and encouraging more students and young people to participate in heritage protection should become a long-term goal. Furthermore, Iran's representative Parastoo Eshрати pointed out that the domestic economic situation in Iran has been particularly severe after the pandemic. Despite of the government's inability to cope with it, bottom-up protection has been formed. Non-Governmental Organizations have spontaneously formed a committee to protect cultural heritage, with the private sectors helping the handicraft industry, and the government and public departments managing the heritage and cultural tourism. Together, they bring greater economic benefits and achieve mutual benefit for multiple stakeholders.

Cultural heritage exerts great cohesion during emergent natural disasters and public health crises. The cultural identity with cultural heritage as a link has a huge cohesive effect on resisting unpredictable natural disasters. Cultural heritage has positive impacts on the global recovery and reconstruction.



(2) Integration of Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage

The pandemic proved that tangible and intangible cultural heritage are inseparable and complementary. Together, cultural heritage has played an important role in the reconstruction of the spiritual world after the disaster. While the tangible cultural heritage generally receives more attention and help, all sectors of society should also strengthen the assistance, promotion and inheritance of intangible cultural heritage. The social media movement spontaneously formed by the Iranian people has strengthened the promotion of local handicrafts, which has made the long-existing intangible cultural heritage receive more attention during the pandemic. The pandemic might provide an opportunity.

理纪念地遗产和文化旅游，从而带来更大的经济效益，实现多方利益相关者的互惠共赢。

孟加拉国通过当地企业、媒体宣传对遗产地社区居民的经济进行帮扶。

巴基斯坦遗产地管理者多次组织“新冠意识工作坊”(COVID-19 Awareness Workshops)，为疫情期间提供现场工作人员的增加彼此互动交流，进行心理慰藉和精神疏导。

文化遗产在紧急自然灾害和公共卫生危机期间，发挥巨大的凝聚力。以文化遗产为纽带的文化认同对于抵御不可预知的自然灾害有着巨大的凝聚作用，文化遗产在世界恢复运行期间具有积极价值。

The disaster risk management cycle for cultural heritage
© Rohit Jigyasu / ICCROM
文化遗产的灾难风险管理阶段
© Rohit Jigyasu / ICCROM

The opportunities as we go forward
© Christopher Marrión
疫情带来的机遇
© Christopher Marrión

One of the HUL tools is to enhance community participation
© Susan Fayad
HUL措施之一：加强社区参与
© Susan Fayad

(3) Quality Improvement and Value Interpretation through Digitalization

The special situation of the pandemic has enhanced the important role of digital technology in heritage management and protection and has provided opportunities for the development of a new pattern of heritage digitization. Today, it has become the new norm for visitors to visit online museums at home through the Internet. During the pandemic, Google Arts & Culture has launched more than 1,000 online museums in more than 70 countries and regions around the world. Supported by VR, 3D scanning, AI, and other technologies, the online cultural sharing platform enhances the interaction between online users and cultural travel products.

The developments of new cultural activities through social media and video platforms have also become a new trend. For example, the Ministry of Culture of the Mongolian government initiated "Let's Promote Culture on Social Media" and carried out a series of cultural activities. Shao Jun, the representative of China, shared China's progress in heritage digitalization during the pandemic. Using the cases of three live broadcasts of the Palace Museum and the application design by Dunhuang Grottoes Museum, he showed how China has promoted the digital presentation and dissemination of World Cultural Heritage.

The representative of Singapore Jean Wee, introduced that in order to raise citizens' awareness of protecting and appreciating heritage sites, the National Heritage Board of Singapore produced videos to commemorate heritage sites and organized activities for musicians/other activities to promote public participation in heritage protection and revival. Vietnam representative Le Thi Thanh Binh introduced a series of measures to attract tourists after reopening the heritage sites, such as lowering the ticket price and limiting to a small group of visitors to ensure the requirements of sanitation, safety and prevention in the scenic area. The sites also provided multilingual audio guides, VR tours, discount services for souvenir purchases, etc. The heritage sites actively strengthened the application of new technologies and improved the quality of tourism services and recreational experience.

On the other hand, for heritage managers, the use of digital technology to promote heritage protection and management

(3) 数字提质和价值阐释

疫情的特殊情况加速了数字技术对遗产管理和保护的重要作用，为遗产数字化新格局的发展提供了机遇。如今，参观者通过互联网居家参观线上博物馆已成为了新常态，Google Arts&Culture 开创的“在线博物馆”在疫情期间 已上线全球 70 多个国家和地区的 1000 多家博物馆，利用以 VR、3D 扫描、AI 等技术加持的在线文化共享平台，增强在线用户与文旅产品间的互动性。

通过社交媒体平台、视频平台开展新的文化活动也成为了新趋势，例如，蒙古国政府的文化部与成熟社交媒体公司合作，倡导“通过社交网络推广文化”，开展文化创意宣传活动。中国代表邵军分享了中国在疫情后在遗产数字化方面的工作，通过故宫博物院的三场线上直播、敦煌石窟 app 等案例，展示了中国在疫情后促进世界文化遗产的数字演示和传播的方式。

新加坡代表 Jean Wee 介绍了新加坡文物局为了提高公民保护欣赏遗产遗迹的意识，制作纪念遗产地视频、组织音乐家活动、生日许愿活动等，以此促进公众参与遗产保护和复兴。

越南代表 Le Thi Thanh Binh 介绍了恢复开放后遗产地采取一系列吸引游客的措施，例如降低票价、小组预约制以保证景区卫生安全和防控要求；景区还提供多语种声音导游，VR 游览，提供纪念品购买折扣服务等，积极加强新技术的应用、提升旅游服务质量和游憩体验。

另一方面，对遗产管理者来说，运用数字技术促进遗产保护、管理也得到了更大范围的普及。疫情期间许多遗产地获得了宝贵的“暂停”时间，能够不受游客打扰地进行一些维护工作和对遗产物品目录进行整理、分类和修复。

has also gained larger popularity. During the pandemic, many heritage sites received valuable suspension period and carried out some maintenance work to classify and restore heritage items without being disturbed by tourists. Wang Xinyuan, a Chinese representative from HIST, demonstrated how to use the big earth data and space information technology to protect world heritage and promote the Sustainable Development Goals : (SDG) . Various technologies supported by big data provide scientific support for the daily maintenance, restoration, reconstruction, disaster response and assessment of World Cultural Heritage sits. At the same time, the construction of global or regional digital sharing and information networks also provides a more comprehensive outlook for world heritage protection in the future.

Technologies have also facilitated heritage management during the pandemic. For example, various heritage sites have introduced contactless technologies (such as kiosks or QR codes) to multiple sites. Visitors can enter through e-ticketing or just by clicking on a credit card. All visitors must write down or use a smartphone QR code to save a record of their personal details. For guided group tours, only a few people can book online. We provide more free online content through the platform instead of reducing on-site visitors.



3. Looking Forward

In this webinar, national and regional representatives shared their experiences and opinions, which reflected many characteristics and commonalities. Although some new ideas have not been testified, the speeches of the representatives have been helpful to policymakers in other countries. As we are confronted with the sudden pandemic and are going forward, we need to take this opportunity to re-examine and rethink the heritage management, such as the issues of heavy reliance on tourism, public health in heritage sites, and coping with and managing multiple disasters. The participants also reached a consensus: Heritage can link all mankind together. We should consider the human well-being, adopt a people-oriented approach to reflect on heritage management, and promote the sustainable development of heritage sites. More information please see our website : <http://www.whitr-ap.org/>

来自 HIST 的中国代表王心源展示了如何运用大地球数据和空间信息技术保护世界遗产和促进可持续发展目标 (SDG)。大数据支撑下的各种技术为世界文化遗产的日常维护、修复重建、灾害应对和评估提供科学的数据支撑，同时全球或者区域性的数字共享和信息网络的构建也为未来世界遗产保护提供更加全面的视角。

技术也为疫情期间的遗产管理提供了便利。例如，各遗产地已将无接触技术（例如信息亭或 QR 码）引入了多个站点。访客可以通过电子票务或仅通过点击信用卡进入。所有访客都必须写下或使用智能手机 QR 码来保存其个人详细信息的记录。对于带导游的团体旅游，只有少数人可以在线预订。我们通过平台提供了更多免费的在线内容，而不是减少现场访问者。

3. 展望未来

本次研讨会国家代表和地区代表分享了他们的经验和观点，反映了许多特性和共性，有一些新思路虽然没有被证实，但代表们的发言对其他国家的政策制定者有许多帮助。面对突如其来的疫情，在前进的道路上，需要借此机会重新审视、思考遗产管理的问题，例如严重依赖旅游业的问题、遗产地公共健康问题、应对和管理多重灾难的问题等等。

参会者也达成了一个共识：遗产能够将全人类联系在一起，将人类共同福祉纳入考虑因素，采用以人为本的方法对遗产管理进行反思，促进遗产地的可持续发展。更多信息，欢迎关注亚太遗产中心同名微信公众号或是官网：<http://www.whitr-ap.org/>



The new pattern of digitalization of cultural heritage in China during the pandemic © Shao Jun
中国在疫情期间的文化遗产数字化新格局 © 邵军
HeritAP Logo © WHITRAP
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Looking at Chinese Culture through World Heritage Sites

透过世界遗产地看中华文化

LI Jianzhong, WHITRAP Shanghai
李建中, 亚太遗产中心 (上海)



On October 23, 2020 and November 11, 2020, Mr. LI Jianzhong from WHITRAP Shanghai gave two lectures to the teachers and students from Cunzhi School Affiliated to Tongji University and Experimental School Affiliated to Tongji University respectively. Themed on the "Chinese Culture-Origin of Civilization: starting from China's World Cultural Heritage Yin Xu/Liang Zhu", the lectures allowed the primary and middle school students to learn about the origin and development of Chinese civilization based on China's World Heritage.

The archaeological site of Yin Xu is located in Anyang City, Henan Province, which possesses, the elements of civilization as

early as 3,000 years ago including the capital city (palaces, ancestral shrines, royal tombs), bronze vessels, jade carvings, and written characters (oracles). In July 2006, Yin Xu was inscribed into the World Cultural Heritage List by UNESCO. The Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, are an outstanding example of early urban civilization expressed in earthen monuments, urban planning, a water conservation system and a social hierarchy expressed in differentiated burials in cemeteries within the property. In July 2019, the Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City was listed as the World Cultural Heritage Site, as the international community's recognition of the five-thousand-year history of Chinese civilization, as well as signifying the Yangtze River Basin as one of the birthplaces of civilization.

The lectures were welcomed by the teachers and students, who expressed their expectations on more to visits of WHITRAP professionals to share knowledge about world heritage.

我上海中心李建中老师于 2020 年 10 月 23 日和 11 月 11 日分别给同济大学附属存志学校、同济大学附属实验小学的部分师生作了“中华文化－文明起源：从中国的世界文化遗产殷墟 / 良渚说起”的讲座，让中小学生对中国的文化遗产来了解、认识中华文明起源和发展。

殷墟考古遗址位于河南安阳，三千多年前就具备了都城（宫殿宗庙王陵墓地）、青铜器、玉器、系统的文字（甲骨文）等文明要素。2006 年 7 月，殷墟被联合国教科文组织列入世界文化遗产名录。位于浙江杭州的良渚古城遗址，通过大型土质建筑、城市规划、水利系统以及不同墓葬形式所体现的社会等级制度，向人们展示了五千年前新石器时代晚期早期城市文明的杰出范例。2019 年 7 月良渚古城遗址被列入世界文化遗产名录，标志着中华五千年文明史得到国际社会认可，同时说明长江流域也是文明发源地之一。

讲座受到了在场师生的热烈欢迎，并期待我中心老师能够经常到学校来分享世界遗产相关的知识。

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讲座现场
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2020 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation

2020年亚太地区文化遗产保护奖揭晓

Zhang Zhuo, Zhang Hao, WHITRAP Shanghai
张卓, 张昊, 亚太遗产中心 (上海)



The UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation is aiming to encourage and involve public-private organizations to restore or conserve structures, places and properties of heritage value in the region. From 2000 to 2019, there were 249 winners from 22 countries had been recognized for their thorough understanding of the places, sound technical achievements, and significant social and policy impacts at the local, national and regional levels. Before 2020 there are two categories for recognition, that are the Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation category and the Awards for New Design in Heritage Contexts category. In the beginning of 2020, UNESCO introduced the new Special Recognition for Sustainable Development within the framework of Agenda 2030.

On 16 December 2020, a total of seven projects have been acknowledged by an international panel of Jury members in 2020's Awards. This year's winners are Lai Cho Wo Rural Cultural Landscape in Hong Kong SAR, China; the transformative management of the historic Sunder Nursery of New Delhi, India; Koothambalam at Guruvayoor Temple, Thrissur, Kerala, India; Pingyao Diesel Engine Factory, Shanxi, China; Amar Singh College, Srinagar, India; Malabari Hall Building, Seva Sadan Society, Mumbai, India; Protective Shelter at the Locality 1 Archaeological Site of Zhoukoudian Peking Man Cave World Heritage Site, Beijing, China. For more information, please see: <https://bangkok.unesco.org/theme/asia-pacific-heritage-awards>

联合国教科文组织亚太地区文化遗产保护奖旨在表彰亚太地区的个人及公私部门在保护或恢复区域具有遗产价值的建筑、场所和不动产方面取得的成就。截止 2000 年奖项设立至 2019 年，总共有来自 22 个国家的 249 的个人或机构因对地方、国家和区域各级的地点、良好的技术成就以及重大的社会和政策影响而得到了表彰。2020 年以前只有文化遗产保护和遗产文脉下的新设计两大类奖项。2020 年初，教科文在《2030 议程》框架下新设立了可持续发展特别表彰奖。

2020 年 12 月 16 日，教科文曼谷办事处揭晓了 2020 年的获奖名单，共有 7 个项目获得国际评审委员会成员的认可。本届获奖名单有：中国香港荔枝窝乡村文化景观的创意复兴，印度孟买新德里历史桑德苗圃的革新管理，印度古鲁瓦约奥尔寺庙庙宇剧院，中国山西的平遥柴油机厂，印度斯利那加阿马尔·辛格学院，印度孟买塞瓦萨丹协会马拉巴里厅大楼，中国北京周口店北京人遗址 1 号考古点防护棚。更多信息：<https://bangkok.unesco.org/theme/asia-pacific-heritage-awards>

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China Goes Urban Conference

“走向城市化的中国” 主题会议

Anna-Paola Pola, WHITRAP Shanghai
安娜波娜·宝拉, 亚太遗产中心(上海)



Venice, within the framework of the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme.

Conference presentations addressed a wide variety of issues on urbanizing China: the ways in which collective and public space improvement affects citizens' wellbeing and welfare; the relationship between territorial morphology and architecture in shaping China's contemporary urban landscapes; norms and organizational practices underpinning urban sustainability; local land finance and its impact on spatial expansion of cities; the dialectics between state-induced urban spatial restructuring and place-making by long-established ethnic minority communities in frontier regions; Dr Anna-Paola Pola (WHITRAP Shanghai) participated giving a speech on heritage conservation measures and practices in urban regeneration processes.

改革开放二十年来, 中国城市经历着变革。传统城市和新兴城市都面临着在空间、政治、社会文化和环境领域所带来的挑战。2020年11月6日“走向城市化的中国”在线研讨会汇集了来自世界各地各学科(人类学、建筑学、亚洲研究、城市规划和社会学)和机构(纽约哥伦比亚大学、香港中文大学、加州大学、威尼斯大学、WHITRAP)的学者参与并讨论了这些转变。

“走向城市化的中国——后社会主义时期中国城市变迁的新见解”在线会议是在欧盟“地平线2020研究和创新”项目的框架内, 由威尼斯卡福斯卡里大学亚洲及北非研究院主办的。会议讨论了多项关于中国城市化进程的议题: 集体和公共空间的改善如何影响公民的福祉和福利; 塑造中国当代城市景观的地域形态与建筑的关系; 支撑城市可持续的规范和组织性实践; 地方土地财政及其对城市空间扩展的影响; 国家层面的城市空间调整与偏远地区具有悠久历史的少数民族社区场所营造之间的辩证法; 上海中心安娜博士参加并做了关于“在城市更新进程中的遗产保护方法和实践”的主题演讲。

Over the last two decades of Reform and Opening Up, China has undergone an urban revolution. Both traditional and emerging cities have been theatres of great metamorphoses across the spatial, political, socio-cultural and environmental domains.

On November 6, 2020, “China Goes Urban” on-line conference discussed these transformations by bringing together senior and junior scholars from a wide range of disciplines (Anthropology, Architecture, Asian Studies, Urban Planning, and Sociology) and institutions across the world (Columbia University New York, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, University of California, IUAV University of Venice, WHITRAP Shanghai).

The conference “China Goes Urban. New Insights into China's Urban Metamorphoses in Post-socialist Times” was organised by the Department of Asian and North African Studies (DSAAM) at Ca' Foscari University of

Notre Dame of Paris : Restoration

关于巴黎圣母院修复的讲座

Marie-Noël Tournoux, WHITRAP Shanghai
玛丽诺艾拉·图尔努, 亚太遗产中心(上海)

On December 15th, 2020, Prof. Benjamin Mouton, delivered an online lecture on “Notre Dame of Paris : Restoration”. Chaired by Prof. Peng ZHANG (Tongji CAUP) and hosted by Tongji and WHITRAP Shanghai, the conference was attended by a little less than 300 online participants and more than 4000 viewers watching the Bilibili broadcast. Prof. Benjamin Mouton is Emeritus Professor at the Ecole de Chaillot, French Heritage Conservation School) and the former Architect in Chief of Notre Dame Cathedral. He lectures regularly on the conservation of Notre Dame and other built heritage studies at Tongji CAUP within the partnership between Tongji University and WHITRAP and the Ecole de Chaillot.

He provided in depth understanding of Notre Dame de Paris and the work undertaken since the 15 April 2019 fire, that burned down the roof and spire of the cathedral and severely damaged the building. He introduced the methodological approach for reading and analysing built heritage be it iconic or humble, explaining how a restoration rational is developed in general and for Notre Dame in particular and what are the conservation and restoration principles.

He insisted on the importance of acknowledging the intrinsic qualities of the building, its technical characteristics as well as having a very detailed body of knowledge of the building through ancient and recent documentation. He highlighted also how traditional materials and traditional building skills and techniques could allow choosing to rebuild the spire, and opt for a wood frame roof structure rather than more contemporary structures.

2020年12月15日, 本杰明·穆栋教授做了题为《巴黎圣母院及其修复》的在线讲座。讲座由同济大学建筑与城市规划学院张鹏副教授主持, 同济大学建筑与城市规划学院和上海中心主办, 讲座在线的人数有近300人, 同时观看哔哩哔哩直播的观众超过4000人。

本杰明·穆栋教授是法国夏约高等研究中心(Ecole de Chaillot, 法国遗产保护学校)的资深教授, 也是巴黎圣母院修缮工程原负责人。在同济大学, WHITRAP 和夏约学校的合作框架下, 他定期在同济大学建筑与城市规划学院授课, 内容主要关于巴黎圣母院的保护和其他建筑遗产相关研究。

穆栋教授的讲座让大家深入了解了巴黎圣母院, 以及自2019年4月15日, 烧毁了大教堂的屋顶和尖顶并严重破坏了建筑物的大火以后所进行的工作。他介绍了解读和分析标志性或普通性建筑遗产的方法论, 解释了如何制定理性修复框架, 以及遵循哪些保护和修复原则。他强调, 在现有的传统材料和传统建筑技能和技术的支持下, 基于对建筑的内在品质、技术特点以及通过古代和近代文献对建筑的详细了解, 可以让人们选择重建尖塔, 并选择木质框架屋顶结构, 而不是更现代的结构。



Notre Dame de Paris
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亚太遗产中心(上海)

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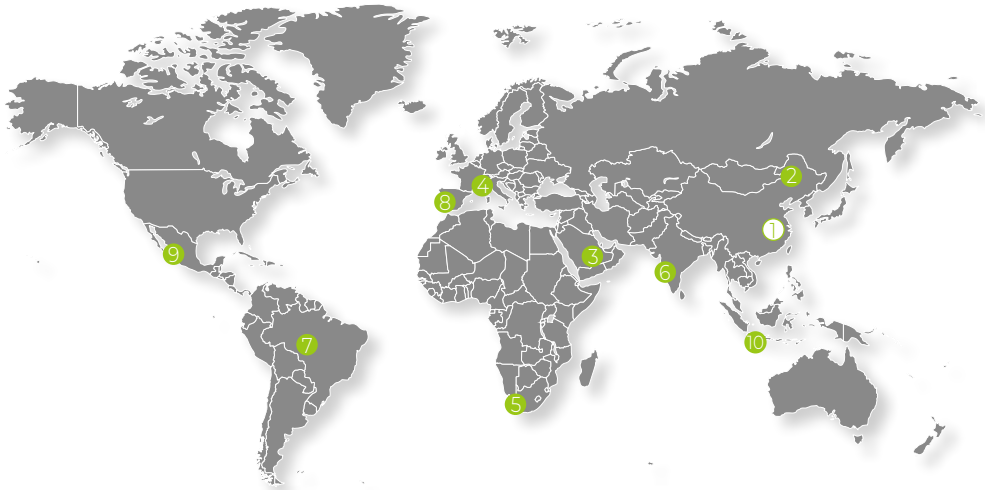
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- 1 **WHITRAP**
World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and Pacific Region
联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心
www.whitr-ap.org
- 2 **HIST**
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- 3 **ARC-WH**
Arab Regional Centre of World Heritage
www.arcwh.org
- 4 **ITRECH**
International Training and Research Center on the Economics of Culture and World Heritage
www.css-ebia.it/ (provisory)
- 5 **AWHF**
African World Heritage Fund
Website: https://awhf.net/
- 6 **Centre for World Natural Heritage Management and Training for the Asia and Pacific Region**
wii.gov.in/unesco_category2_centre
- 7 **CLC**
Regional Heritage Management Training Centre "Lucio Costa". Portal.iphan.gov.br/clc
- 8 **International Centre for Rock Art and the World Heritage Convention**
- 9 **IRPMZ**
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- 10 **CHEADSEA**
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The World Heritage Training and Research Institute for the Asia and Pacific Region (WHITRAP) is a Category II institute under the auspices of UNESCO. It was the first international organization in the field of world heritage to be established in a developing country. Mandated by the States Parties of the World Heritage Convention and other States Parties of UNESCO, the institute was founded to promote the conservation and development of World Heritage in 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.

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