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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



Issue 44 of *WHITRAP Newsletter* presents the achievements and initiatives of the Institute between February and April 2019. In the past three months, WHITRAP has pursued its role as leading capacity-building and research institution in the Asia-Pacific region, carrying out missions and fieldwork in China and in Asia.

The "In Focus" section comprises four articles detailing different facets of the activities of our Institute: a synthesis of the *World Heritage + Sustainable Tourism Project* carried out in 2017-2018; a presentation of the traditional Tibetan and Qiang settlements in Sichuan province, an extraordinary ensemble inscribed on the Chinese Tentative list; and two articles witnessing the cultural exchanges between China and Italy: one briefly introducing the recent visit of President Xi Jinping in Italy; the other detailing the work of the Italian students of architecture that were hosted at WHITRAP in the framework of the WHITRAP/IUAV University agreement.

WHITRAP's participation to national and international scientific conferences on heritage and preservation, as well as the publications and the academic lectures organized in coordination with Tongji University, are briefly outlined in the last section.

The tragic fire, which caused irremediable damage to Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris, dismays WHITRAP. The Institute would like to share the words of UNESCO Director-General, Audrey Azoulay: "We are filled with emotion and our hearts are broken, Notre Dame represents an architectural, cultural and religious heritage, a unique literary heritage that speaks to the whole world." (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/news/1956>). The restoration of Notre Dame will be a major challenge and an opportunity for an international debate on restoration principles.

We hope that this issue might contribute to raising awareness to the relevance of heritage knowledge and preservation in the Asia-Pacific Region, and to the dissemination of the World Heritage Convention principles and goals.

本期是我中心第44期《WHITRAP中心简讯》，介绍了我中心在2019年2月至4月期间的行动和成果。在过去三个月中，我中心发挥亚太地区能力建设和研究领导机构的职能，在中国和亚洲开展了各项任务和考察活动。

“焦点追击”栏目包含四篇文章，分别介绍了2017-2018年世界遗产和可持续旅游项目的综合情况；四川省羌藏聚居区（已被列入中国申遗的预备清单），以及两篇关于中国和意大利文化之间交流的介绍，包括习近平总书记最近到访意大利的情况，以及我中心同威尼斯建筑大学合作的学生硕士论文详情。

最后章节则对我中心参与的遗产和保护相关的国家和国际科学会议，以及与同济大学合作组织的出版物和学术讲座进行了简要介绍。

我中心惊闻巴黎圣母院遭遇火灾的消息，感到十分惋惜。在此，与读者分享联合国教科文组织总干事奥德蕾·阿祖莱的评论：“我们感慨万千，我们心都碎了。巴黎圣母院是历史、建筑和宗教遗产的杰出代表，也是文学遗产的丰碑，是我们集体记忆中独一无二的存在。她属于法国，也属于全人类。”（<http://whc.unesco.org/en/news/1956>年）巴黎圣母院的修复将是一项充满挑战的任务，也是国际社会探讨修复原则的机会。

我们希望本期简讯将有助于提升亚太地区对遗产知识和保护重要性的认识，并推动《世界遗产公约》原则和目标的广泛传播。

Prof. ZHOU Jian
Secretary-General

The World Heritage Institute of Training and Research
In the Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITRAP)

周俭
秘书长
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亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心

news —

The City of Dujiangyan Joins the OWHC

都江堰加入世界遗产城市组织

Simone Ricca, WHITRAP Shanghai 2019

西蒙尼·里卡，亚太遗产中心（上海）

On January 26th, 2019, Dujiangyan officially became the second member city of the Organisation of the World Heritage Cities (OWHC) in China. To celebrate this event, the Municipality of Dujiangyan invited Mr Jahyun Jang, Secretary-General of OWHC Asia Pacific, Dr Simone Ricca, Vice-Director of WHITRAP Shanghai, and Dr. Huang Yong, Program Administrator of OWHC-AP, to the Awarding Ceremony. Mr. Yuan Ming, Deputy Mayor of Dujiangyan attended this event hosted by Ms Dong Guowei, Director of the Municipal Foreign Affair Office. The OWHC is an international non-profit NGO established in Morocco in 1993, and headquartered in Quebec, Canada. It counts 332 cities, in 122 countries, including Paris, Vienna, Moscow, Kyoto and Suzhou. It promotes the implementation of WH Convention, encourages cooperation in the field of heritage conservation and management, and enhances the solidarity and mutual benefits among member cities.

The city of Dujiangyan (Sichuan Province, 800,000 inhabitants) hosts the *Mount Qingcheng* and the *Dujiangyan Irrigation System* cultural World Heritage Site (2000), and the serial natural World Heritage Site of the *Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries* (2006). Through its global network, OWHC will contribute to the conservation and utilisation of Dujiangyan's WH sites, supporting the city's efforts to fulfil UNESCO's Culture Conventions requirements, and to meet the goals set by the "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". In turn, the scientific achievement of Dujiangyan irrigation system, the Taoism tradition embedded in Mount Qingcheng, and the Panda sanctuary will enrich with new heritage categories the network of the Organisation.

2019年1月26日，都江堰正式成为世界遗产城市组织（OWHC）在中国的第二个成员城市。为庆祝其正式加入，世界遗产城市组织亚太地区秘书长 Jahyun Jang 先生，我上海中心副主任西蒙尼·里卡博士和世界遗产城市组织亚太区项目主任黄泳博士受都江堰市政府邀请参加了由市外侨办主任董国卫女士主持的授牌仪式。都江堰市副市长袁明先生也出席了这一仪式。世界遗产城市组织是一个非营利性的国际非政府组织，于1993年在摩洛哥成立，总部设在加拿大魁北克省。该组织在122个国家拥有332个成员城市，包括巴黎、维也纳、莫斯科、京都和苏州。其宗旨是促进联合国教科文组织世界遗产公约的实施，鼓励在遗产保护和管理领域开展合作，增强成员城市之间的团结和互利。

都江堰市拥有青城山－都江堰水利工程世界文化遗产（2000）以及四川大熊猫栖息地系列世界自然遗产（2006）。世界遗产城市组织将通过其全球网络，为都江堰世界遗产地的保护和利用做出贡献，支持该市实现教科文组织的文化公约要求，并努力实现“2030可持续发展议程”所确定的目标。同时，都江堰灌溉水利工程的科学成就，青城山所体现的道教传统，以及大熊猫栖息地，以新的遗产类型丰富着该组织的现有网络。



Mount Qingcheng: Rising Moon Lake © S. Ricca / WHITRAP 2019
青城山：月城湖 © 西蒙尼·里卡 / 亚太遗产中心 2019

news —

Fact Finding Mission in Vietnam, Sustainable Development Training

关于越南开展可持续发展培训的实地考察

Simone Ricca, WHITRAP Shanghai 2019
西蒙尼·里卡, 亚太遗产中心 (上海)



The Asia-Pacific region lacks of training programs in the sector of World Heritage designed not only for technical professionals, but also for local administrators and decision-makers. WHITRAP plans to develop, in close coordination with UNESCO Hanoi, capacity-building activities for Vietnamese properties inscribed on the World Heritage List, focusing on a specific site and involving all the concerned management levels.

The fact-finding mission to Vietnam — carried out between January 14th and 22nd by Simone Ricca, with Ms Huong Pham (UNESCO Hanoi) and Mr Peter Debrine (UNESCO WHC Sustainable Tourism Programme) — aimed to assess the situation in two Vietnamese World Heritage Properties: *Trang An Landscape Complex* (a mixed site) and the *Complex of Hue Monuments* (Cultural Site).

当前,在亚太地区,不仅缺乏面向专业技术人员的世界遗产培训,也欠缺面向地方管理者和决策者的培训项目。我中心计划与联合国教科文组织驻河内办事处密切合作,制定针对越南世界遗产地的能力建设活动,特别聚焦某个具体遗产地,并让所有层面的相关管理者都参与进来。1月14日至22日期间,西蒙尼·里卡、Hoong Pham女士和Peter Debrine先生一起对越南进行了实地考察。本次考察的主要目的是对越南两处世界遗产地的现状进行评估,包括长安名胜群(文化和自然双遗产)和顺化历史建筑群(文化遗产)。

Located some 90 Km from the capital Hanoi, Trang An is visited by almost 3 million visitors/year and is famous for its waterways and caves. Currently however, the geological and archaeological elements defining the OUV of the property are not easily perceived by the public. The site management unit is now developing the property Management Plan.

The Citadel of Hue, the last imperial capital (Nguyen Dynasty 1802-1945), was heavily damaged during the wars in the 20th century, and some 10,000 people live within the WH site. The Hue Monuments Conservation Centre (HMCC), staffed by more than 700 people, manages the citadel. This institution deals with all the issues relevant for the site (zoning, research, preservation, restoration, visitor management, landscape...), but local team capacities in conservation, management and tourism could be reinforced to preserve and develop the site according to its OUV.

In the coming months, WHITRAP will identify the most suitable site for the training and begin defining the most relevant issues the course should address to meet local needs and expectations.

长安距离首都河内约 90 公里，每年吸引近 300 万游客前来参观。长安以其水道和洞穴而闻名。然而目前，以地质和考古元素所定义的遗产突出普遍价值并不能被公众所轻易理解。遗产地的管理部门也正在制定遗产地的《管理规划》。作为最后一个王朝的（阮氏王朝 1802-1945）都城，顺化皇城在 20 世纪的一系列战争中遭到严重破坏，目前约有 1 万人居住在遗产地区域内。由拥有 700 多名工作人员的顺化古迹保护中心（HMCC）负责皇城的管理。该机构负责处理所有与遗产地相关的事务（分区、研究、保护、修复、游客管理、景观……），但当地团队在保护、管理和旅游方面的管理能力仍有加强空间，以期根据遗产地的突出普遍价值对其进行保护和开发。在接下来的几个月中，我中心将确定最适合开展培训项目的遗产地，并着手确定培训应予以解决的最为重要的一些问题，以满足当地的需求和期望。



Trang An Waterways
© S. Ricca / WHITRAP 2019
长安水道 © 西蒙尼·里卡 /
亚太遗产中心 2019

Trang An Karst Cave
© S. Ricca / WHITRAP 2019
长安溶洞 © 西蒙尼·里卡 /
亚太遗产中心 2019

news —

Suzhou Gardens: Children Painting Competition and Annual Report

苏州园林：青少年画信展 & 年度监测报告

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

“Paradise Suzhou - My family lived in the Garden City”, a cultural activity for the city's children, took place in January 2019. WHITRAP Suzhou and Suzhou Post Office organized this event, co-sponsored by Suzhou Civilization Office, Suzhou Garden and Greening Administration, and Suzhou Education Bureau. The participants were asked to describe their love for Suzhou gardens and pay tribute to Chinese traditional culture with paintings on postcards. 80,000 students from Suzhou primary schools participated in the competition that strengthened their awareness of the significance of the gardens and developed their interest in heritage conservation.

In February 2019, WHITRAP Suzhou finalized the *2018 Annual Report* on the monitoring of the World Heritage Site. The report, requested by the National Cultural Heritage Administration, presents the conservation and monitoring activities carried out in the property in 2018 based on the site indicators and on the cross-referencing of the data collected throughout the year. Yearly Reports are a key tool to improve the management of World Heritage Properties, and are continuously improved to better integrate field data and normative and administrative issues. The 2018 Report was officially submitted to the Central authority in March 2019. Based on scientific and systematic data, the Report provides an essential reference that will favour the further improvement of the protection and management of Suzhou Classical Gardens.

日前，“天堂苏州·百园之城——我家住在园林城”苏州市少年儿童书信文化活动圆满结束，获奖作品展于1月5日起在苏州博览中心展出。本次书信文化活动由苏州市文明办、苏州市园林和绿化管理局、苏州市教育局等单位联合主办，亚太遗产中心（苏州）、苏州市邮政局等承办。活动要求创作者围绕主题，在明信片上用绘画的形式描绘他们对苏州园林、对中国传统文化的热爱。此活动受到全市8万多名在校小学生的关注和参与，借此让他们意识到苏州园林的重要性并加强遗产保护传承的意识。

根据国家文物局关于做好年度文化遗产监测年报工作的有关通知要求，我苏州中心召开了2018年《苏州古典园林监测年度报告》编制工作专题讨论会。该报根据现场指标和全年收集的数据，介绍了2018全年度苏州古典园林保护和监测工作。年报于3月初完成并提交了相关机构。本次编报工作是对苏州古典园林保护管理工作的全面总结、分析和评估，将进一步提高苏州遗产园林的保护管理水平提供科学系统的数据支持和参考。



Suzhou Garden View
© Lai J. 2018
苏州园林景观
© 赖俊衡 / 亚太遗产中心 2018

Exhibition of the Children
Drawings © WHITRAP Suzhou
儿童百园画信展
© 亚太遗产中心



news —

WHITRAP - World Heritage Centre Coordination Meetings

世界遗产中心与我上海中心召开协调会议

Simone Ricca, WHITRAP Shanghai 2019
西蒙尼·里卡，亚太遗产中心（上海）



From April 8th to 12th, 2019, a WHITRAP Shanghai delegation composed of Lu Wei, Marie-Noël Tournoux and Simone Ricca, held a series of information and coordination meetings with the World Heritage Centre (WHC) at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris. The meetings focused on the presentation of the activities of the Institute, the development of a coordinated strategy in view of the launch of the 3rd cycle of the Monitoring Report in the Asia Pacific region in September 2019 and the implementation of HUL.

On Monday 8th, WHITRAP met with Jyoti Hosagrahar, Deputy Director, on Thursday 11th, WHITRAP met with Mechthild Rössler, Director of the World Heritage Centre, and the following day with Jing Feng, head of the Asia-Pacific Unit and Petya Totcharova, head of the Policy and Statutory Meetings Unit and their team.

Category 2 Centres (C2Cs) are called to play a more and more relevant role supporting the World Heritage Centre and the State Parties in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention. The Paris meetings were an opportunity to underline the commitment of WHITRAP on the one side, and to reinforce coordination between WHITRAP and WHC on the other.

The Asia Pacific region counts 4 World Heritage C2Cs: WHITRAP and HIST in China, CHEADSEA in Indonesia and the Centre for World Natural Heritage Management and Training for the Asia and Pacific Region in India. WHC underlined the importance of increasing synergies among the different institutes, reinforcing cooperation and sharing best practices and experiences among State Parties in the Region.

2019年4月8日至12日，由陆伟、玛丽诺艾拉·图尔努和西蒙尼·里卡组成的我上海中心代表团赴联合国教科文组织巴黎总部的世界遗产中心（WHC）参加一系列信息和协调会议。会议的重点是介绍中心的活动，同时为将于2019年9月在亚太地区启动的第三轮定期报告以及历史性城镇景观的实施制定协调战略。4月8日，我中心代表团会见了世界遗产中心副主任尤缇·奥撒格哈尔；11日，与世界遗产中心主任梅希蒂尔德·罗斯勒会面；翌日，与亚太部主任景峰及政策和法律部主任佩蒂亚·托查洛娃及其团队会面。

教科文组织希望二类中心（C2C）能够在支持世界遗产中心和缔约国执行《世界遗产公约》方面发挥越来越重要的作用。此次在巴黎的会议，为我中心强调对这一职责的承诺、加强与世界遗产中心协调合作提供了机会。亚太地区共有4个世界遗产领域的二类中心，包括中国的亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（WHITRAP）和国际自然与文化遗产空间技术中心、印度尼西亚的东南亚地区人类进化、适应和扩散中心、以及印度的亚太地区世界自然遗产管理和培训中心。世界遗产中心强调了加强不同机构之间的协同配合、以及本地区缔约国之间分享最佳实践与经验的重要性。

UNESCO Headquarters,
© S. Ricca / WHITRAP 2019
教科文组织总部 © 西蒙尼·里卡 / 亚太遗产中心 2019

Meeting with Mr Jing Feng
© M. Venne / UNESCO 2019
与景峰会面 © 西蒙尼·里卡 / 亚太遗产中心 2019

news —

World Heritage Promotion in Hangzhou High School

我中心助力杭州遗产知识进校园活动

Li Hong, WHITRAP Shanghai
李泓，亚太遗产中心（上海）

The competition on "Heritage Knowledge Promoted in High School, Supporting the Success of the Nomination of Liangzhu Site", launched on 8th April, 2019, is co-organized by the Zhejiang Hangzhou No. 11 High School and the Van Nest Education. The activity is supported by the Hangzhou Liangzhu Site Administration Committee, Hangzhou Tongxinyuan Public Welfare, WHITRAP Shanghai, Zhejiang Provincial Archaeological Institute, and Zhejiang Educational Channel News Network (www.eduzj.com).

Prof. Li Jianzhong from WHITRAP Shanghai briefly introduced the concept of World Heritage, and invited the 30 students participating in the activity to further explore this subject through the available online resources. During the visit to Liangzhu site, Prof. Li presented the specificities of the archaeological site to the students, and the significance of Liangzhu as centre of a prehistoric rice-planting civilisation.

The competition aims to enable students to learn more about the 5,000-year-old civilization and national spirit of China. In addition, it will contribute to the promotion and protection of World Heritage by the young generations. The winner of the competition will be revealed on 27th April, 2019.

2019年4月8日，由杭州十一中学、杭州万巢教育（杭州良渚营地）共同举办的“遗产知识进校园，助力良渚申遗”模拟申遗大赛正式启动。本次比赛得到了杭州良渚遗址管理区管理委员会、杭州同心圆济困公益服务中心、联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心、浙江省文物考古研究所、浙江教育频道新闻网(www.eduzj.com)的大力支持。

启动会当天我中心特派李建中副教授向30名高中学生普及了世界遗产的基础知识并在线资源带领同学们更进一步探索了这一课题的内容。讲座结束后，李教授与学生一同参观了良渚遗址，并为同学们介绍了考古遗址的特点，以及良渚作为史前文明的重要意义。

本次比赛旨在让同学们深刻感知中华五千年的文明和民族精神，呼吁更多青少年加入到世界遗产的宣传和保护中来，本次比赛将于4月27日正式进行并决出胜负。



Group Photo
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news —

WHITRAP First 2019 Coordination Meeting

2019 年第一季度三中心工作会议

Wang Tianxiang, WHITRAP Secretariat
王天翔, 秘书处

On April 2nd, WHITRAP held the *First Quarter 2019 Coordination Meeting of 2019* at WHITRAP Shanghai, Tongji University. Eight Delegates from WHITRAP Beijing, WHITRAP Shanghai, WHITRAP Suzhou and WHITRAP Secretariat attended the meeting.

During the meeting, the delegates reported the working progresses and results of each center. All branches agreed that the UNESCO evaluation of the Institute, scheduled in 2020, six 6 years after the last one, is the first priority for the Institute. The secretariat emphasized the importance of the medium-term strategy construction work and made a conclusion.

Besides, the meeting explored how the three centres can develop their cooperation on the theme of World Heritage youth education. The three centres unanimously stated that they would address this issue, share resources and raise it to a higher-focused stage. Cooperation on this theme will become the key promotion project of 2019. As an interpreter and standard setter in this field, it is expected that WHITRAP world heritage youth education will become a model case in the Asia-Pacific region.

All the delegates considered that the meeting was fruitful and will positively contribute to the cooperation among the three Centres.

2019 年 4 月 2 日, 联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心在上海中心举行了第一季度三中心工作会议, 北京中心、上海中心和苏州中心及秘书处共 8 人出席了本次会议。

会上三中心代表汇报了工作进展及相应的成果, 并表示将为迎接明年联合国教科文组织的六年评估做好准备工作。秘书处则强调了中期战略构建工作的重要性并为三中心的工作进行总结发言。

本次会议的重点是探讨三中心如何在青少年遗产教育主题上进行深度跨界合作。三中心一致表示将各自发挥优势, 资源共享使之提升到战略高度, 成为每年的重点推进项目。与会代表围绕跨界合作进行了深入探讨, 并对 2019 年度中心青少年遗产教育项目的开展形式与实施可行性等相关事宜进行了充分的讨论。

此次会议发挥了卓有成效的推进性作用, 在多项议题上三中心达成了一致的目标, 也为未来的三中心跨界合作奠定了良好的基础。



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C2Cs Meeting in Bahrain

二类中心会议在巴林举行

Mohamed Ziane Bouziane ARC-WH and Simone Ricca, WHITRAP Shanghai
穆罕默德·齐安·布齐安，阿拉伯地区世界遗产中心；西蒙尼·里卡，亚太遗产中心（上海）

The establishment of UNESCO World Heritage related Category 2 Centres and institutes (UNESCO C2Cs) in various regions of the world was an important development in the field of World Heritage providing States Parties with an access to research centres and institutes that engage in the effective implementation of the World Heritage Convention and its strategic objectives. UNESCO Category 2 Centres operating in the field of World Heritage play a significant role, on both regional and global levels, in protecting World Heritage, reinforcing technical capacities of heritage professionals and providing the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies with technical and financial support towards the effective implementation of the 1972 Convention.

The Annual Coordination Meetings of UNESCO C2Cs have become a vital platform for exchange and interaction between C2Cs, Advisory Bodies and UNESCO World Heritage Centre. The 2019 coordination meeting was hosted by the Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage (ARC-WH) in Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain, from 22nd to 23rd April, and focused on the recommendations made by the previous Coordination Meetings, as well as on recent decisions adopted by the World Heritage Committee. Representatives of 8 World Heritage C2Cs, attended the meeting.

The positive and intense debates among the participants proved the importance of these annual events and the growing interaction

在世界各地建立与联合国教科文组织世界遗产相关的二类中心和机构（UNESCO C2C）是世界遗产领域的重要发展。缔约国现在可以利用这些参与有效实施《世界遗产公约》及其战略目标的研究中心和机构。教科文组织世界遗产领域的二类中心在地区和全球层面发挥着重要的作用，包括：保护世界遗产，加强遗产专业人员的技术能力，并为世界遗产中心和咨询机构有效执行《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》提供技术和财政支持。

联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心相关的二类中心（C2Cs）年度协调会议已成为各二类中心、咨询机构和联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心共同进行交流和互动的重要平台。2019年第七次年度协调会议于2019年4月22日至23日在巴林麦纳麦的阿拉伯地区世界遗产中心（ARC-WH）举行，重点关注以前协调会议提出的建议，以及世界遗产委员会最近通过的决议。今年的协调会议聚集了8位来自十个世界遗产相关二类中心的代表。

参会者之间积极而激烈的辩论证明了这些年度活动的重要性以及二类中心之间持续的



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developing among C2Cs. In 2018, ARC-WH and AWHF signed an MOU to develop joint activities in Africa, and an MOU between AWHF and WHITRAP will be finalized in the coming weeks.

The meeting aimed to contribute to the effective implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* through the enhancement of interregional cooperation, examining the potential role of the UNESCO C2Cs in the implementation of the *Resource Mobilisation and Communication Strategy* (Decision 42 COM 14) as well as of the framework of collaboration between UNESCO C2Cs and UNESCO and in the implementation of the *Third Cycle of the Periodic Reporting Exercise*.

"Periodic Reporting" is one of the core conservation monitoring mechanisms of the World Heritage Convention that concerns, one after the other, all the regions of the world in six-year cycles. UNESCO C2Cs play a major and growing role in this process. ARC-WH presented the activities it organized in this framework to familiarize national focal points and site managers of the Arab Region with the Periodic Reporting process, in view of the upcoming involvement of the African World Heritage Fund (AWHF) in this process for Africa next year.

Finally, as most of the world population is living in cities, and urban heritage represents an overrepresented category on the World Heritage List, the meeting also discussed the *Historic Urban Landscape* approach and the role that UNESCO C2Cs can play in its application. In Manama, WHITRAP presented its recent HUL activities and initiatives and discussed the possibility to launch HUL-based cooperation programmes with the other C2Cs.



互动性。2018 年，阿拉伯地区世界遗产中心（ARC-WH）和非洲世界遗产基金（AWHF）签署了在非洲开展联合活动的谅解备忘录，AWHF 和我中心也最终确定了协议。

本次会议旨在通过加强地区间合作，探讨二类中心在实施资源调动和交流战略（第 42 届世界遗产大会第 14 号决定）以及与教科文组织之间的合作框架以及实施第三轮“定期报告”。

“定期报告”是《世界遗产公约》的核心保护监测机制之一，涉及世界所有地区，每六年为一个周期。二类中心在这一过程中发挥着日益重要的作用。阿拉伯地区世界遗产中心已就此介绍了该机构在这一框架下开展的相关活动，让阿拉伯地区的国家联络人和遗产地管理人员了解定期报告的程序，明年非洲世界遗产基金（AWHF）即将参与非洲的这一进程。

最后，由于世界上大多数人口居住在城市，而城市遗产在世界遗产名录中以接近饱和，会议还讨论了历史性城镇景观方法以及二类中心在其运作中可以发挥的作用。会上，我中心介绍了最近的 HUL 活动和倡议，并讨论了与其他二类机构合作启动基于 HUL 的合作计划的可能性。

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news —

Wujiang District, Tongli and Water Towns Cooperation Initiative

拟建吴江区水乡古镇网络的考察及会议

Marie-Noël Tournoux, WHITRAP Shanghai
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On 18-19 April, a joint delegation of WHITRAP-Shanghai and the *Petites Cités de Caractères de France* (Small Towns of Character of France) attended the opening of the 23rd edition of the "Tongli Spring International Tourism and Culture Festival" in China and held a technical meeting with the Wujiang District, represented by Ru Shao Feng, Vice-Director of Administrative Committee and the town of Tongli, represented by Chen Yuan, Ren Sujun, and Jiang Weiqun, Vice-Director of Tongli Ancient Town Protection Management Committee, to discuss joint cooperation projects. The discussions focused on the establishment of a network of towns to enhance the heritage and cultural assets of 6 Water Towns and their territory and foster innovative development strategies as well as promoting new approaches to tourism. The meeting allowed to identify a series of shared priorities, and it was agreed to organize a technical workshop on the creation of a network of Chinese water towns at the end of 2019.

During the two-day mission, the Delegation visited Tongli and Pingwang towns and the Fei Xiatong museum in Liu Cun village, as well as the Grand Canal, and met the mayors and deputy mayors of these towns as well as directors of local institutions.

WHITRAP-Shanghai delegation was led by Prof. Zhou Jian, Secretary General of WHITRAP and Director of WHITRAP-Shanghai, the Vice-President, Roger Bataille, and the Director, Laurent Mazurier

4月18日至19日，我上海中心和法国小城镇协会（PCC）联合代表团参加了在苏州同里举办的第23届“同里之春国际旅游文化节”的开幕式，并同吴江开发区副主任汝少峰、同里镇古保委陈园、任苏俊以及蒋卫群副主任召开讨论合作项目的专家会议。讨论的重点是在城镇之间建立一个互通的合作网络，以增强6个水乡区域及其遗产和文化资源，制定创新性的发展战略并推动新的旅游方法。会议确定了一系列共同优先事项，并同意争取在2019年底组织一次关于建立中国水乡古镇网络的专家研讨会。

在为期两天的访问期间，代表团参观了吴江区的同里、平望镇、费孝通江村纪念馆以及大运河古纤道遗址，并会见了相关乡镇领导以及机构负责人。

我上海中心代表团由我中心秘书长兼上海中心主任周俭教授带队，随行的有PCC副主席 Roger Bataille 和主任 Laurent Mazurier。通过与同济大学建筑与城市规划学院（CAUP）和 Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine（法国建筑遗产之城）的四

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中心 2019

represented the *Petites Cités de Caractères de France* (PCC). The Small towns of character of France is a long standing partner of WHITRAP, through a quadripartite MOU with Tongji University College of Architecture and Urban Planning (CAUP) and the *Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine* (Architecture and Heritage City) *Observatoire de la Chine Contemporaine* (Contemporary China Architecture Observatory).

The French Small Towns network was created in the 1970s by a group of small towns, mainly rural, eager to promote their heritage and revitalize their urban functions working together (federating various stakeholders) around a key objective: the acknowledgment and safeguard of heritage as a driver for the development of the towns and their territories.

Towns join the network on a voluntary basis if they meet the network criteria and commit to respect its charter. The network is an NGO and is coordinated by a secretariat that interacts with each town. It partners with other stakeholders, such as State or Regional institutions and is recognized as an important player by the French Ministry of Culture. Each year the mayors of the network meet to discuss and share experiences, and learn from each other.

The principle of the network is to address the needs of the inhabitants, and attract new residents, focusing on their wellbeing and implementing projects which aim not only to rediscover the heritage values of a town, but also to develop activities building on these values to provide practical solutions to key problems. For example, revitalizing historic buildings to create services such as a public library or a kindergarten, or developing incentives to support local business to improve the quality of life of the community. Tourism is acknowledged as an important sector, however mass tourism is not the main priority. Even though the Small Towns network is project-oriented, it is committed to advocating the development of long-term strategies and accordingly to developing tools and rules to save heritage.

Furthermore, the network allows to promote and valorise the specific and unique character of the partner cities at the national level, and to reach out to an international audience. In the past years, the *Petites Cités de Caractère de France* has engaged in international cooperation.

方谅解备忘录，PCC 已成为我中心的长期合作伙伴。

法国特色小镇协会（PCC）是 20 世纪 70 年代众多小城镇共同发起创建的。这些小城镇大部分都在乡村地区，渴望推广当地遗产，并围绕一个关键目标进行合作来复兴它们的城市功能，这个关键的目标是：把遗产作为城镇及其区域发展的驱动力来进行保护。

如果城镇符合加入协会的标准并且承诺遵守其章程，则可以自愿加入该协会。该协会是一个非政府组织，由轮值的秘书处负责协调。协会与国家或地区机构等其他利益相关方进行合作，成为法国文化部认可的重要机构。每年，会员小镇的镇长都会聚在一起讨论和分享经验并相互学习。

协会的原则是满足居民需求，吸引新的居民，关注居民福祉，以及实施旨在重新发掘城镇遗产价值，同时基于这些价值提供解决关键问题的方案的活动。例如，更新历史建筑，以设立公共图书馆或幼儿园等服务，或制定激励措施，以支持当地企业来改善社区生活质量。虽然旅游也是一个很重要的经济部门，但大众旅游不是主要的优先事项。尽管小城镇网络是项目导向的，但它致力于推动制定长期战略，并由此来开发挽救遗产的工具和规则。

此外，该网络还可以从国家层面促进和挖掘合作伙伴城市的独有的特征，并面向国际社会。在过去的几年里，PCC 已经开展了一系列国际合作。



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in focus —

Outcome of the Chinese Pilot Studies on WH+ST (2017-18)

WH+ST 中国试点项目结题概要 (2017-18)

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Research Background

In 2018, the total number of global tourists reached 1.21 billion. Tourism is a major source of economic growth, employment and income for many countries, particularly developing countries. It can contribute directly or indirectly to the achievement of all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and in particular to SDG 8 “promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all”, SDG 12 “ensuring sustainable consumption and production”, and SDG 14 “conserving and sustainably using the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development”.

World Heritage Sites are likely the most popular tourist destinations. If properly utilized, tourism can become the driving force for the protection of World Heritage Sites. However, there are many issues to consider to reach a balance between heritage protection and tourism development. In 2012, at the 36th World Heritage Committee, the UNESCO World Heritage Committee formally adopted the *World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Project* (WH+ST) coordinated by the World Heritage Centre.

China's experience in the management and development of world heritages is of global relevance for the implementation of WH+ST programme as it is probably the most complex case in terms of complexity of social components, economic and environmental situation, and development pressure.

In recent years, China's rapid economic development has made the tourism market prosperous. China's huge population has made China the world's largest tourist “exporter”. At the same time, China has 53 World Heritage sites, the second most represented country on the World Heritage List. World Heritage Sites are deeply loved by Chinese tourists at home and abroad, and the number of visitors to these properties continues to grow. Most of China's World Heritage sites are inhabited by indigenous peoples. The unique social and cultural specificities of Chinese ethnic minorities generate a complex relationship with the new economic models and pressures produced by tourism on the sites and their environment, and pose new challenges for the proper management of World Heritage Sites that are relevant at the global scale. To analyse these issues, in 2015 the UNESCO World Heritage Centre asked WHITRAP to conduct a study on pilot World Heritage sites in China to provide a global



研究背景

2018 年全年全球旅游总人次达 121 亿人次，旅游业不仅日益成为众多国家、尤其是发展中国家经济增长、就业和收入的主要源泉。旅游可以直接或间接地推动《2030 年可持续发展议程》内所有可持续发展目标（SDGs）的实现，尤其是可持续发展目标 8 “包容和可持续的经济增长”、目标 12 “可持续的消费和生产模式”、目标 14 “可持续利用海洋和海洋资源”。世界遗产地是最受欢迎的旅游目的地，若得以适当利用，旅游业能够成为保护世界遗产的驱动力。然而，遗产保护与旅游发展之间的平衡问题牵涉因素众多，始终是社会各界关注的焦点。由此，2012 年，在第 36 届世界遗产大会上，世界遗产委员会正式通过了“世界遗产与可持续旅游项目”（WH+ST），由世界遗产中心协调在全球开展。

近年来中国高速发展的经济形势使得旅游市场一派欣欣向荣，中国庞大的人口基数使中国成为全球最大的旅游输出国；同时，中国共有 53 个世界遗产，总數位居世界第二，深受国内外游客喜爱，游客量持续增长。然而，中国的大部分世界遗产地都居住有原住民，故而社会人文、经济环境形势之复杂、管理压力之大全球罕见，具有突出的代表性。由此，考

demonstration of the implementation of the UNESCO Programme on World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism (WH+ST) in China. This project, implemented by a team of researchers of Tongji University, is directed by Professor Han Feng, and coordinated by Li Hong, Programme Specialist at WHITRAP Shanghai.

After a period of six months of analysis and screening, in April 2017 a two-year cooperation agreement was signed with two pilot units: the World Natural Heritage "Wuling Source Scenic and Historic Interest Area", and the World Cultural Heritage "Tusi Site" (Hailongtun, Guizhou). Two World Heritage properties were selected for the following reasons:

Wulingyuan:

(1) From the perspective of World Heritage, the development of Wulingyuan after its inscription on the World Heritage List has raised the UNESCO World Heritage Committee concern. The State of Conservation Reports submitted in 1998, 2015 and 2019 require local governments to pay attention to, and balance, the conflict between the tourism development of the site on the one side, and the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) on the other side.

(2) From the perspective of heritage categories, Wulingyuan was listed as a Natural World Heritage List in 1992, within the earliest group of natural heritage sites listed in the World Heritage List in China.

(3) From the perspective of tourism development, since the 1970s, tourism industry has been the economic pillar of Wulingyuan District and of the nearby Zhangjiajie City, and it is the main source of income for local residents.

Hailongtun:

(1) From the perspective of World Heritage, the World Heritage Committee has called on heritage sites to strengthen their management systems and the implementation of management plans in order to ensure, on the whole, that tourism projects do not have a negative impact on highlighting universal values;

(2) From the perspective of heritage categories, the Tusi site was inscribed in the World Heritage List in 2015 when China's overall development in heritage protection and management was more mature and more advanced in technology compared with the early World Heritage sites.

(3) From the perspective of tourism development, currently the tourism viewing and experience of this property is unsatisfactory, and the number of tourists, and the income they generate, is relatively small compared to other heritage sites.

Research Design

According to the WH+ST action plan, based on the problem orientation, this study is divided into five sections: "OUV Basic Research of World Heritage Sites", "Cognition of OUV by World Heritage Stakeholders", "Protection and Management of OUV of World Heritage Sites", "Operation and Management of World Heritage sites as tourist destinations", and "Community Engagement in OUV protection and tourism development of World Heritage Site."

The research is divided into two stages. The first stage is an



考虑到中国的地区性和我中心职能，2015 年受世界遗产中心委托，由我中心主导在中国开展 WH+ST 试点项目。中国试点项目由同济大学韩锋教授主持，中心项目专员李泓担任项目主管，旨在通过 WH+ST 在中国的应用，对促进 WH+ST 的落实产生全球示范的意义。

经过为期半年的申报和筛选，2017 年 4 月我中心确定了两个试点并签订了两年项目实施协议，分别是世界自然遗产“武陵源风景名胜”、世界文化遗产“土司遗址（贵州海龙屯）”。入选原因如下：

武陵源：

(1) 从世界遗产角度，武陵源的发展情况受到世界遗产委员会的高度关注，分别于 1998 年、2015 年、2019 年提交《保护现状报告》，要求地方重视、平衡旅游发展与突出普遍价值保护之间的冲突；

(2) 从遗产类别角度，武陵源自然资源丰富，1992 年被列入《世界遗产名录》的自然遗产，是中国最早一批列入世界自然遗产的遗产地；

(3) 从旅游发展角度，自 20 世纪 70 年代以来，旅游产业一直是武陵源区乃至张家界市的经济支柱，是当地居民赖以生活的主要收入来源。

海龙屯：

(1) 从世界遗产角度，世界遗产委员会要求遗产地加强管理体系和管理规划的落实，以此从整体而言确保旅游项目不对突出普遍价值造成负面影响；

(2) 从遗产类别角度，土司遗址于 2015 年被列入《世界遗产名录》，列入时间较晚，与早期世界遗产相比，中国整体在遗产保护和

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international and domestic comparison; the second stage is the analysis of the current situation of World Heritage Sites.

The research method applied in the first stage is mainly based on literature review and on-site investigation. Stage One is also divided into two approaches: a comprehensive understanding of the "World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism" programme. Including a review of the five objectives of WH+ST, *the Action Plan of the UNESCO's World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme*, *the World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Toolkit*, "Sustainable Tourism Capacity Building" Project carried out in Africa, pilot sites in Nordic-Baltic region, and Community-based Management and Sustainable Tourism. And a review of World Heritage application documents, outstanding universal values, value carriers, integrity, authenticity, protection and management, the evaluation of the World Heritage Advisory Body, the status report on protection, and the resolutions of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee. The differences and commonalities between the value identified by the World Heritage Committee and the present value identified by China are determined by field survey and analysis.

Stage Two research method is based on literature review, on-site investigation, in-depth interviews, and questionnaires, and this stage is divided into four approaches:

1. Identifying the four major stakeholders closely related to heritage protection and tourism development, namely administrators, residents, tourism practitioners and tourists; and analyzing the deviation of OUV protection caused by cognitive differences though the analysis of the four major stakeholders' understanding of heritage value, protection, community culture and relevant acquisition channels.
2. From the perspective of management, the research makes a comparative analysis of the existing institutional setup, management system, and heritage management planning on the one side, and the *status quo* of other relevant national planning in Chinese heritage sites on the other, in order to point out the conflicts between the existing management system and management planning, and the implementation of protection and

管理发展较成熟，技术配备较先进。

(3) 从旅游发展角度，遗址类遗产地的旅游观赏、体验性较差，游客量和旅游收入相对其他遗产地较少。

研究设计

结合 WH+ST 行动计划、2016 年“世界遗产与可持续旅游”国际培训班中遗产地的主要矛盾以及试点单位目前遇到的困难，本研究细分为五个专题：“世界遗产地 OUV 基础研究”、“世界遗产地利益相关者对 OUV 的认知”、“世界遗产地 OUV 保护管理”、“世界遗产地作为旅游目的地经营与管理”、“世界遗产地社区参与 OUV 保护及旅游发展”。

研究分为两个阶段，第一阶段是国际国内比照；第二阶段是世界遗产地现状分析与建议。

第一阶段的研究主要采用文献阅读法和现场调研法，这一阶段也分两大路径：路径一是对《世界遗产与可持续旅游》项目的综合理解，包括回顾 WH+ST 五大目标、《世界遗产与可持续旅游工作手册》、《世界遗产与可持续旅游分析框架》、WH+ST 非洲能力建设项目、北欧－波罗的海试点项目、东南亚以社区为基础的管理与可持续旅游项目。路径二是回顾世界遗产申报文本、突出普遍价值、价值载体、完整性、原真性、保护与管理、世界遗产咨询机构对其的评价、保护现状报告、世界遗产委员会的决议，通过实地考察、分析确定世界遗产委员会认定的价值与中国现有价值之间的差异及共性。

第二阶段的研究主要采用文献综述法、现场调研法、深度访谈法、问卷调查法，分为四大路径：

- (1) 首先确定与遗产保护及旅游发展密切

management of OUV.

3. To analyze the conflicts caused by tourism development on OUV, the research, based on the current status of tourism development, analyzes the interpretation and dissemination of the concept of heritage OUV in tourism activities, the combination of tourism products and heritage value, tourism operation and management, and the investment of tourism income in heritage protection.

4. Finally, from the perspective of the community, the research assesses the spatial distribution of the community in the heritage site, the approaches and means of the community for OUV protection, the degree and effect of the community engagement in tourism activities, and the conflict between the community engagement in tourism development and OUV preservation.

Research Outcome

The research has identified the following four key issues that are of universal relevance nationally and internationally:

1. In terms of OUV cognition: stakeholders generally have insufficient understanding of heritage types, lack of understanding of heritage value carriers and heritage scope.
2. In terms of OUV protection and management: there is a contradiction between the management system of the heritage site and the protection of the OUV. The duties, functions and rights of the management institutions are not equivalent, and the main bodies in charge of the protection of the OUV are not unified, and the overall protection Management Plan associated with OUV is lacking. Therefore, it is necessary to create qualified teams corresponding to the advanced heritage monitoring system.
3. In terms of tourism management and operation in heritage sites:

相关的四大主要利益相关者，分别是行政管理人员、居民、旅游从业人员、游客，了解四大利益相关者对遗产价值认知、保护认知、社区文化认知及其相关获取渠道，分析出由于认知存在差异对保护 OUV 产生的偏差。

(2) 其次是从管理角度，对遗产地现有的机构设置、管理体制、遗产管理规划、国内其他相关的规划的现状进行对比分析，确定现有管理体制、管理规划对 OUV 以及保护管理工作落实产生的冲突。

(3) 再次基于旅游发展现状入手，了解旅游活动中对遗产 OUV 的阐释内容及传播方式、旅游产品与遗产价值的结合度、旅游经营及管理情况、以及旅游收入对遗产保护的投入，分析由于旅游发展对 OUV 产生的冲突。

(4) 最后从社区切入，了解社区在遗产地的空间分布情况，社区参与 OUV 保护的方式与途径，社区参与旅游活动的程度和效果，分析社区参与旅游发展对 OUV 产生的冲突。

研究发现

以下四个关键问题，在中国乃至国际具有普遍性：

1. 在 OUV 价值认知方面，利益相关者普遍存在对遗产类型认识不足、不了解遗产价值载体和遗产范围等认知问题。
2. 在 OUV 保护与管理方面，遗产地管理体制与 OUV 保护存在矛盾。存在管理范围



Wulingyuan, the Research Team © WHITRAP 2018
调研团队在武陵源
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tourism interpretation and dissemination in heritage sites are not centred on OUV, tourism income destined to heritage protection and management is limited, tourism management system and operation method fail to sufficiently guarantee the protection, interpretation and dissemination of OUV, and the interpretation and protection effect of OUV is not refined.

4. In terms of community engagement in the protection and tourism development of the heritage site: community interest demands are in great contradiction with OUV protection and tourism development of the heritage site. So the community engagement in OUV protection and tourism development is low.

Six experts, led by Peter Debrine from World Heritage Centre praised the research results of the pilot study (Cf. Issue 43, p. 16). It was agreed that the study is of great significance and has strong practicality and pertinence in the context of the analysis of the overheated tourism market and the relation development / protection in China. The experts also mentioned that the pilot study could play a role of reference and be thought-provoking for other 53 World Heritage Sites in China. The two pilot studies were effective, the research design was meticulous and logical; the research objectives were clear and the investigation was sufficient; the work was in-depth and detailed, and the opinions of experts in various fields and of the various stakeholders involved were received; The precise issues identified, based on the research, are common to most of China's World Heritage sites and have global relevance.

In order to implement and disseminate the research results, it is recommended that the project team continue its efforts carrying out the following work:

1. Strengthen the protection and dissemination of the OUV of the heritage site, and the relevant public education. For different stakeholders and audiences, use the latest 3D vision technology to interpret and disseminate OUV; and increase the signature and interpretation system of OUV carrier in the scenic spot through earmarks.
2. The heritage site should further rationalise the protection management system and explore the multi-integration protection management plan based on OUV.
3. In tourism management and operation: optimize the tour route, enriching the leisure opportunities; improve the tourism income allocation mechanism; use big data technology to analyse tourists and markets, carry out refined marketing and OUV interpretation; and regulate tourism behaviour to manage tourists effectively.
4. Encourage community engagement and promote the protection and dissemination of OUV. Respect the traditional culture and cultural diversity of local communities, optimize the spatial layout of the community, create an effective communication platform, and promote community engagement in OUV protection and tourism development.

及对象不清晰、OUV 保护主体不统一、缺乏与 OUV 相关联的整体性保护管理规划、有待建设与先进遗产监测体系对应的人才队伍。

3. 在遗产地旅游管理与运营方面, 遗产地旅游解说和传播没有围绕 OUV 展开, 旅游收入投入遗产保护与管理有限, 旅游管理体制与运营方式未能充分保障 OUV 的保护、阐释和传播, OUV 阐释和传播效果未能精细化。

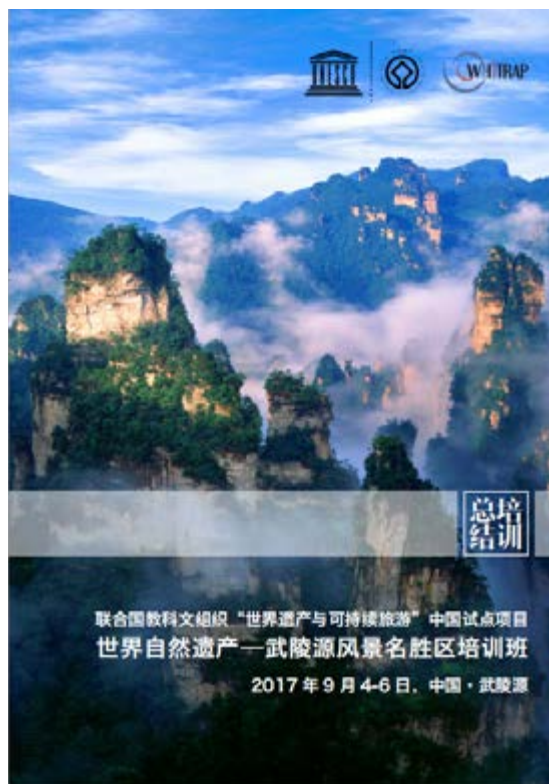
4. 在社区参与遗产地保护与旅游发展方面, 社区利益诉求与 OUV 保护、遗产地旅游发展存在较大矛盾, 社区参与 OUV 保护与旅游发展程度低。

评审总结

以世界遗产中心 Peter Debrine 为首的 6 为评审专家高度评价了试点项目研究成果, 一致认为: 在中国旅游市场发展过热、重开发轻保护的大背景下, 本项目意义重大, 具有很强的实践性和针对性, 对中国其他 53 个世界遗产地具有重要的启示借鉴意义。这两个试点项目卓有成效, 研究设计细致、逻辑性强; 调研目标清晰, 调查充分; 工作深入、详实, 听取了多领域专家和共同参与的各利益相关者的意见; 基于充分调研基础所发现的问题精准, 在中国世界遗产地具有很强的共性, 且具有全球示范意义。

为实施和传播研究成果, 建议项目组持续进行以下工作:

1. 加强遗产地 OUV 的保护传播及其公众教育。针对不同利益相关者、受众群体, 使用如最新三维视觉等技术阐释 OUV, 传播 OUV; 通过专项拨款提升景区内 OUV 载体的标识和解说体系。
2. 遗产地进一步理顺保护管理体系, 探索基于 OUV 相关联的多规合一保护管理规划。
3. 在旅游管理与运营方面, 优化游览线路, 丰富游憩机会; 优化旅游收入分配机制; 使用大数据技术, 分析游客和市场, 进行精细化营销和 OUV 阐释; 规范旅游行为, 对游客进行有效管理。
4. 鼓励社区参与, 促进 OUV 保护与传播。尊重当地社区传统文化和文化多样性, 优化社区空间布局, 创建有效沟通平台, 促进社区参与 OUV 保护及旅游发展。



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in focus —

Assessment Mission to Qiang and Tibetan Villages

对羌族和藏族村庄的评估考察

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

China is a vast territory with a multitude of landforms and regional climates where diverse cultures have developed a rich range of agricultural patterns and different territorial settlement models. Some of these areas are already recognised as World Heritage cultural landscapes, with many more to be acknowledged as such in the coming years.

Since 2013, the Qiang and Tibetan ethnic villages in Sichuan Province, along with their farmlands, meadows, and alpine valleys, have been included in the Chinese Tentative List for future nomination on the UNESCO World Heritage List. They are located between 1,500 and 5,000 metres above sea level in the Hengduan Mountain Range on the eastern boundary of the Tibetan plateau. The difference in altitude, orientation, and hence climate of these steep slopes deeply characterises these villages. For this reason, settlements in close proximity may display a surprising variety of design solutions and local features.

Within the framework of WHITRAP Shanghai's research on small settlements, Anna-Pola Pola visited several villages along the Min, Zhagunao, Dadu, and Dajin rivers. The field mission aimed to assess the situation in terms of architectural preservation, landscape maintenance, social and economic development, and tourism impact. Settlements in this area present different distribution patterns: concentrated, dispersed, or set along the mountain ridges. Dwellings are two to four storeys high with a flat roof for drying grain and vegetables, and limited fenestration directed to catch the sunlight. Walls are made of irregular fieldstone, or, in some villages, alternating thick rammed earth walls with bands of crushed stone and adobe. For their compact shape and fortified appearance, buildings are commonly referred to as 'blockhouses'. The tall towers, *Diaolou*, that often accompany the larger dwellings are an important element underlined in the tentative list file for inscription as a World Heritage site. The watchtowers are square or star-shaped (with 5, 6, 7, 12, or 13 corners) with a height ranging from 10 to 60 metres, and they distinctively mark the landscape at a territorial scale. These constructions, made with simple, locally available materials, show high resistance to the periodic earthquakes that shake the region; thus, most of the *Diaolou* buildings survived the 2008 Sichuan earthquake. The economy of the region was traditionally based on logging and agriculture until 1998, when

中国幅员辽阔, 地形和地域气候多样, 多元文化发展出丰富的农业模式和不同的定居模式。其中一些地区已被评为文化景观世界遗产, 而在未来几年, 将有更多的地区得到提名。

自 2013 年以来, 四川省的藏族和羌族村寨以及农田、草地和高山峡谷被列入中国世界遗产名录的预备清单。它们位于青藏高原东部横断山脉海拔 1500 至 5000 米之间。这些村寨的特征受陡峭山坡在高度、方向和气候方面差异的深刻影响。由此, 周边临近的聚落可能展现了多样的设计方案和地方特征。

在我上海中心小型聚落研究的框架内, 安娜波娜·宝拉调研了岷江、杂谷脑河、大渡河和大金河沿线的几个村落。考察旨在评估建筑保护、景观维护、社会 and 经济发展以及旅游压力方面的情况。该区域的聚落呈现出不同的分布模式: 集中、分散或沿山脊分布。民居有两到四层高, 有用于晒干谷物和蔬菜的平屋顶, 以及用于捕捉阳光的有限的开窗。墙壁由不规则的田野石筑成, 有些村庄则使用厚厚的夯土墙和碎石和土砖。由于其紧凑的外形和坚固的外观, 这些建筑物通常被称为“碉房” [blockhouses]。较大规模聚落里的高塔、碉楼, 是世界遗产预备名单里的重要项目。瞭望塔呈方形或星形 (有 5 个、6 个、7 个、12 个或 13 个角), 高度从 10 到 60 米不等, 它们是地域范围内独特的景观标志物。这些建筑物采用简单的、当地易得材料制成, 对该地区周期性发生的地震具有很高的抗震性。因此, 大部分的碉楼都在 2008 年四川地震中保存下来。在 1998 年中国启动了大规模的天然林资源保护工程之前, 该地区以传统伐木业和农业为基础。地处偏远和较低的人口密度确保这些遗址的物质和精神要素真实性的保存和传承。在一些预备清单村寨中, 仍然生活着许多藏族和羌族的原住民, 显示出对自身民族文化的强烈认同和自豪感。该地区现在被广泛认为是尊



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China launched a large-scale Natural Forest Resources Preservation Project. The remoteness and the low population density have ensured the authentic preservation and inheritance of the physical and spiritual elements of these sites. The original inhabitants, belonging to the Qiang and Tibetan ethnic groups, still live in many of the nominated villages, showing a strong identification with and pride for their ethnic cultures. The region is now largely recognised as a fascinating expression of the relationship between humans and land, of the respect for nature, and of the human adaptability to a severe natural environment.

Since the 2000s, the extraordinary quality of the environment, traditional houses, and scenic areas has increasingly attracted the Chinese tourism sector. Due to targeted preservation and promotion policies – besides the tentative World Heritage designation, some villages are inscribed on the Chinese Famous Historical and Cultural Villages List – and infrastructure development (new local airport, expressway and planned railways), tourism, within a few years, has become one of the pillars of the local economy. During the site visit in March 2019, many roads were under construction, and an important conference on tourism was scheduled to take place in a group of well-preserved local villages in May 2019.

Tourism in China is a rapidly expanding market, and it is introduced in remote, rural and ethnic regions as a modernising tool promoting economic and cultural development and contributing to the integration of minority populations. Far from being passive and homogeneous, rural communities and minorities are taking advantage of this official cultural heritage discourse and

重自然且适应严峻自然环境的人地关系的绝佳体现。

自 2000 年以来，当地优越的环境品质、传统民居和景区的越来越吸引中国的旅游产业。由于有针对性的保护（除了世界遗产预备名单外，一些村寨也被列委中国历史文化名村）和推动政策及基础设施的建设（新的地方机场、高速公路和规划的铁路），旅游业已在几年内成为当地的经济支柱。2019 年 3 月的实地考察期间，许多道路正在建设中；另 2019 年 5 月将在一组保存完好的当地村落里举办一次重要的旅游会议。

在中国，旅游业是一个快速发展的市场，它被引入偏远的农村和少数民族地区，作为促进经济和文化发展并推动少数民族融合的现代化工具。乡村和少数民族并没有陷入被动和遭遇同质化，而是利用这种官方的文化遗产话语和对旅游业的支持，不仅获得了经济利益，还推进了自身的发展和展示了当地的文化遗产，表达他们强烈的文化和历史认同感。现场观察表明，旅游业的发展并不是一刀切式的，不同的利益相关者（政府机构、大型开发商、当地精英和小型家庭企业）之间以多种方式进行了沟通，进而产生多种解决方案。考察评估到以下情况：



Watchtower in the Landscape
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风景中的眺望台
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2019



support for tourism, not only for monetary benefits, but also to promote their own agenda and display local cultural heritage, expressing a strong sense of pride in their culture and history. On-site observation demonstrates that tourism development is not uniform and monolithic, but rather is negotiated in a variety of ways among different stakeholders (governmental bodies, large-scale developers, local elites and small family entrepreneurs), resulting in a multiplicity of solutions. The mission assessed the presence of:

- Abandoned villages in poor conditions acting only as tourist spots (with an entrance fee), whose residential function, after the 2008 earthquake, has been replaced by new settlements in close proximity;
- Inhabited villages with well-preserved architecture, managed by large-scale tourism investment companies that operate tourism facilities (entrance fee: 25/50 Yuan) and develop big commercial areas near traditional villages, impacting the landscape;
- Inhabited, well-preserved villages (without an entrance fee) with small-scale tourist activities, such as local houses renovated into accommodations for visitors, support for traditional farming activities, and interesting experiences of high-quality agricultural production (local red wine).

Tourism is a major driving force for economic and social development, but when it is not properly managed, it often affects the authenticity of places. This raises an ethical dilemma, as the forces that are eroding authenticity and cultural diversity are often the same forces promoting access to education and opportunities for indigenous communities. In the Qiang and Tibetan villages, the diversification of experiences assessed by the mission is a positive indicator, and some of the foreseen models of development are promising. We trust that this diversification is not just a phase in a process of homologation of practices (a phenomenon often noticed in China), but is instead recognized as an asset, allowing different experiences to be implemented, multiplying the potentiality of development.

- 条件恶劣地区的废弃村寨仅作为旅游景点存在（收门票），2008年地震后附近的新定居点取代这里的居住功能；

- 建筑保存完好的有人居住的村寨，由大型旅游投资公司管理经营旅游设施（门票：25/50元），在传统村落附近开发的大型商业区对景观有影响；

- 有人居住的保存完好的村寨（无门票），从事小规模旅游活动，如当地的房屋改造成民宿以支持传统的农业活动，以及高品质农产品（当地红葡萄酒）体验。

旅游业是经济和社会发展的主要推动力，但如果管理不善，往往会影响地方的真实性。由于侵蚀真实性和文化多样性的力量往往也是推动当地社区获得教育和发展机会的力量，这便带来了道德上的困境。本次考察对羌族和藏族村庄的多样化的发展经验的评估是一个积极的指标，一些可预见的发展模式是有潜力的。我们相信，长期来看，具有可持续性的开发解决方案相较于仅仅寻求短期直接经济效益增长的解决方案，是占上风的。

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in focus —

China/Italy World Heritage Cooperation

中意两国在世界遗产领域的合作

Simone Ricca, WHITRAP Shanghai 2019
西蒙尼·里卡，亚太遗产中心（上海）



From 21st to 23rd March 2019, the President of the People's Republic of China, Xi Jinping, visited Italy and signed a series of economic and cultural agreements with the Italian government.

During the visit, President Xi recalled the historic ties and the exchanges between Italy and China along the Silk Road, from the Roman and Han empires to Marco Polo, until the present. Building upon a long-standing history of friendship and cooperation, the two countries agreed to endeavour to reinforce cooperation in the cultural sector with a specific attention to UNESCO World Heritage sites.

Five of the 29 MOUs signed between China and Italy during this important state visit concerned cultural heritage and UNESCO

2019年3月21日至23日，中华人民共和国国家主席习近平访问意大利，并与意大利政府签署了一系列经济文化协议。

访问期间，习主席回顾了中意两国之间沿丝绸之路开展的历史联系和交往，自罗马帝国和汉朝开始，到马可波罗来华，再到现今。两国在长期友好合作的基础上，同意努力加强文化领域的合作，并给予联合国教科文组织世界遗产特别关注。

在此次重要的国事访问期间，中意双方签署了29项谅解备忘录，其中有5项涉及文化遗产和联合国教科文组织世界遗产；中国国

Italian President Sergio Mattarella with Xi Jinping, President of China People's Republic, Quirinale Palace, 22/03/2019 © Presidenza della Repubblica Italiana, (<https://www.quirinale.it/elementi/26105>)
意大利总统塞尔吉奥·马塔雷拉与中华人民共和国主席习近平于2019年3月22日在意大利共和国奎里纳尔宫会面，(<https://www.quirinale.it/elementi/26105>)

World Heritage sites: The State Administration of Cultural Relics of the People's Republic of China and the Italian the Ministry of Culture signed an agreement on the prevention of cultural relics theft, digging, and illegal entry and exit of artefacts; and a second MOU on the cooperation between China and Italy aiming at the promotion, protection, understanding, development and use of world heritage sites; The Italian Ministry of Culture and the Chinese Ministry of Culture and Tourism signed an agreement for the restitution of 796 archaeological relics; while city and provincial-level agreements were signed between the cities of Hangzhou and Verona, and the cultural landscapes of the Hani Terraces, Yunnan Province, in China and of the Langhe-Roero in Italy to "twin" Italian and Chinese World Heritage Sites (See next pages).

In the past years, WHITRAP Shanghai has developed many initiatives in partnership with Italian Universities and institutions in the field of World Heritage. WHITRAP has notably signed MOUs with the Italian National Centre of Scientific Research (CNR) to develop training activities in China and Italy on the preservation and development of small settlements, and with IUAV (Venice University of Architecture and Planning) focusing on urban heritage preservation, while a new MOU is now being finalized with CNR (and Xiamen University) to establish a framework on strategic cooperation for capacity building activities and research regarding the "Cultural Heritage Conservation and Enhancement of urban and rural settlements along the Maritime Silk Road".

Following the signature of the MOUs between China and Italy, WHITRAP and Italian institutions have discussed the possibility to develop new joint initiatives related to the implementation of these agreements. On April 12th, 2019 Simone Ricca met in Paris Mr Arnaldo Minuti, Vice-Permanent Representative of Italy at UNESCO, and Ms Marina Misitano, responsible of the Culture Sector for the Italian Delegation at UNESCO; and on April 16th in Shanghai, Simone Ricca and Anna-Paola Pola of WHITRAP met Mr Michele Cecchi, the Consul-General of Italy in Shanghai. These preliminary contacts underlined that the recent agreements between Italy and China open new possibilities to develop joint activities relating to WHITRAP mandate in the field of UNESCO World Heritage focusing on the exchange of best practices in the sectors of landscape and urban conservation, sustainable development, and sustainable tourism.

家文物局和意大利文化遗产与艺术活动部签署了中意关于防止盗窃、盗掘和非法进出境文物的协定；第二份关于中意世界遗产地之间的合作，旨在促进世界遗产的推广、保护、理解、开发和利用；意大利文化部与中国文化和旅游部签署了归还中方 796 件文物的协议；同时，杭州和维罗纳市签署了市级和省级友好关系协议，中国云南哈尼梯田和朗格罗埃洛和蒙菲拉托葡萄园景观缔结为友好遗产地。（见下页）。

过去的几年里，在世界遗产领域，我上海中心多次发起与意大利大学和机构的合作倡议。上海中心与意大利国家科学研究中心（CNR）签订了多份谅解备忘录，用以在中国和意大利开展关于保护和发展小聚落的培训活动，并与威尼斯建筑大学（IUAV）签订了一份新的以城市遗产保护为重点的谅解备忘录。目前中心正在与 CNR 以及厦门大学就“海上丝绸之路沿线城乡聚落文化遗产保护和加强”的能力建设活动和研究制定战略合作框架。

在中意签署谅解备忘录之后，针对这些协定的具体实施，我中心和意大利相关机构就制定新合作协议的可行性进行了讨论。2019 年 4 月 12 日，西蒙尼·里卡在巴黎会见了意大利常驻联合国教科文组织副代表阿纳多·米努蒂先生和意大利常驻联合国教科文组织代表团文化部门负责人玛丽娜·米西塔诺女士；4 月 16 日，西蒙尼·里卡和我上海中心的安娜波娜·宝拉在上海会见了意大利总领事米歇尔·切奇先生。这些初步接触，凸显了中意双方最近达成的协议，为在世界遗产领域开展与我中心职责相关的联合活动提供了新的可能性，特别是在景观和城市保护、可持续发展和可持续旅游领域交流最佳实践经验。



Logos of World Heritage, Italy and P.R.China
世界遗产徽标，意大利和中国国徽

City of Verona

维罗纳

Simone Ricca, WHITRAP Shanghai 2019

西蒙尼·里卡，亚太遗产中心（上海）



The historic *City of Verona*, located in the North-East of Italy, was founded in the 1st century B.C. It particularly flourished under the rule of the Scaliger family in the 13th and 14th centuries and as part of the Republic of Venice from the 15th to 18th centuries. From 1797, it became part of the Austrian Empire and joined the Kingdom of Italy in 1866.

The core of the city consists of the Roman town nestled in the loop of the Adige River containing one of the richest collections of Roman remains in northern Italy (including the famous Arena). During the Middle Age, the city embraced a much larger territory in the west and on the east bank of the river. In its urban structure and its architecture, Verona developed progressively and uninterruptedly over 2,000 years, incorporating artistic elements of the highest quality from each succeeding period, and it represents in an exceptional way the concept of the fortified town at several seminal stages of European history.

Although Verona's buildings suffered significant damage during World War II, the post-war reconstruction plan (1946), based on the established Italian restoration principles, maintained its original structure and the reconstruction process was carried out with utmost care. Inscribed in the WHL in 2000, the city involves public and private institutions in a sustainable development model combining the safeguarding and conservation of the cultural values of the site and its surroundings with tourism development contribution to the local economy. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/797/>)

位于意大利东北部的维罗纳古城建于公元前 1 世纪，公元 13、14 世纪在斯卡利哲家族的统治下尤为繁荣，15 世纪到 18 世纪成为威尼斯共和国的一部分。1797 年开始成为奥匈帝国的一部分，并于 1866 年加入意大利王国。

城市的中心部分是被阿迪杰河环绕的古罗马城镇遗址，是意大利北部罗马遗迹（包括著名的竞技场）最丰富的城市之一。中世纪时期，这座城市在其西边和河的东岸拥有更广阔的领土。在城市结构和建筑方面，维罗纳经过 2000 多年的不间断发展，融合了每个发展阶段最高水平的艺术元素，并以极其独特的方式代表了欧洲历史上几个阶段的军事要塞型城镇。

虽然在第二次世界大战期间，维罗纳的建筑物遭到了重大破坏，但根据意大利的修复原则所制定的战后重建计划（1946 年），原有的结构得到了保持，其重建过程也尽可能地谨慎实施。

维罗纳于 2000 年被评为世界遗产，之后便将公私机构纳入了当地保护遗产地及其周边地区的文化价值与发展旅游业促进当地的经济相结合的可持续发展模式。（<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/797/>）

Verona, Ponte Pietra,
CC - Creative Common,
Lo Scaligero 2008
维罗纳，石头桥
CC- 知识共享 Lo
Scaligero 2008

Verona, World Heritage
Site Map © UNESCO
世界遗产地图 © UNESCO

Vineyard Landscape of Piedmont

皮埃蒙特的葡萄园景观

Simone Ricca, WHITRAP Shanghai 2019

西蒙尼·里卡, 亚太遗产中心 (上海)



The *Vineyard Landscapes of Langhe-Roero and Monferrato* in Piedmont (North-West of Italy) was inscribed in 2014. It consists of a selection of five distinct winegrowing areas and a castle, for a total area of 10,789 hectares, reflecting a slowly developed association between a diverse range of soils, grape varieties that are often native, and suitable winemaking processes. The site offers panoramas of carefully cultivated hillsides, following ancient land divisions punctuated with buildings that lend structure to the visual space: hilltop villages, castles, Romanesque churches, farms, cellars and storehouses for the commercial distribution of the wine on the margins of the vineyards. The serial property is outstanding for its harmony, and the balance between the aesthetic qualities of its landscapes, the architectural and historical diversity of the built elements associated with the wine production activities, and an authentic and ancient art of winemaking.

The winegrowing and winemaking traditions stem from a long history (in the 1st c AD, Pliny the Elder already mentions Piedmont for its vines,) and have been continuously improved and adapted up to the present day. They bear witness to an extremely comprehensive social, rural and urban realm, and to sustainable economic structures. The Piedmont vineyard landscape is one of the most harmonious and most consistent with the ideal of a "scenic" rural and vineyard landscape, an archetype of European vineyards. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1390/>)



皮埃蒙特的朗格 - 罗埃罗和蒙费拉托山麓葡萄园景观在 2014 年被列为世界遗产。它由五个不同的葡萄种植区和一座城堡组成, 总面积为 10789 公顷, 反映了一种缓慢形成的不同土壤和葡萄品种之间的关联性, 这些葡萄品种往往产自本土且适于酿造。遗产地呈现了经过精心种植过程而形成的山坡全貌, 在遵循古代土地划分的基础上, 建筑点缀其间, 提供了视觉空间的结构支撑, 包括: 山顶的村庄、城堡、罗马教堂、农场、酒窖和仓库, 主要用于在葡萄园边界开展商业分销过程。该系列遗产以其和谐的景致, 景观美感间的平衡, 以及与葡萄酒生产活动相关的建筑元素和历史多样性以及真实古老的酿酒艺术而著称。葡萄种植和葡萄酒酿造传统有着悠久的历史, 并且持续不断地改进和改造至今。它们见证了一个极其综合的社会、农村和城市体系, 及其可持续发展的经济结构。

皮埃蒙特葡萄园景观是最和谐、最符合理想中“风景秀丽”的乡村的葡萄园景观之一, 是典型的欧洲葡萄园, 其缓缓起伏的丘陵地貌提供了许多微妙的景色和全景。(<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1390/>)

Hilltop Village © S. Ricca
2013
山顶的村庄
© S. Ricca 2013

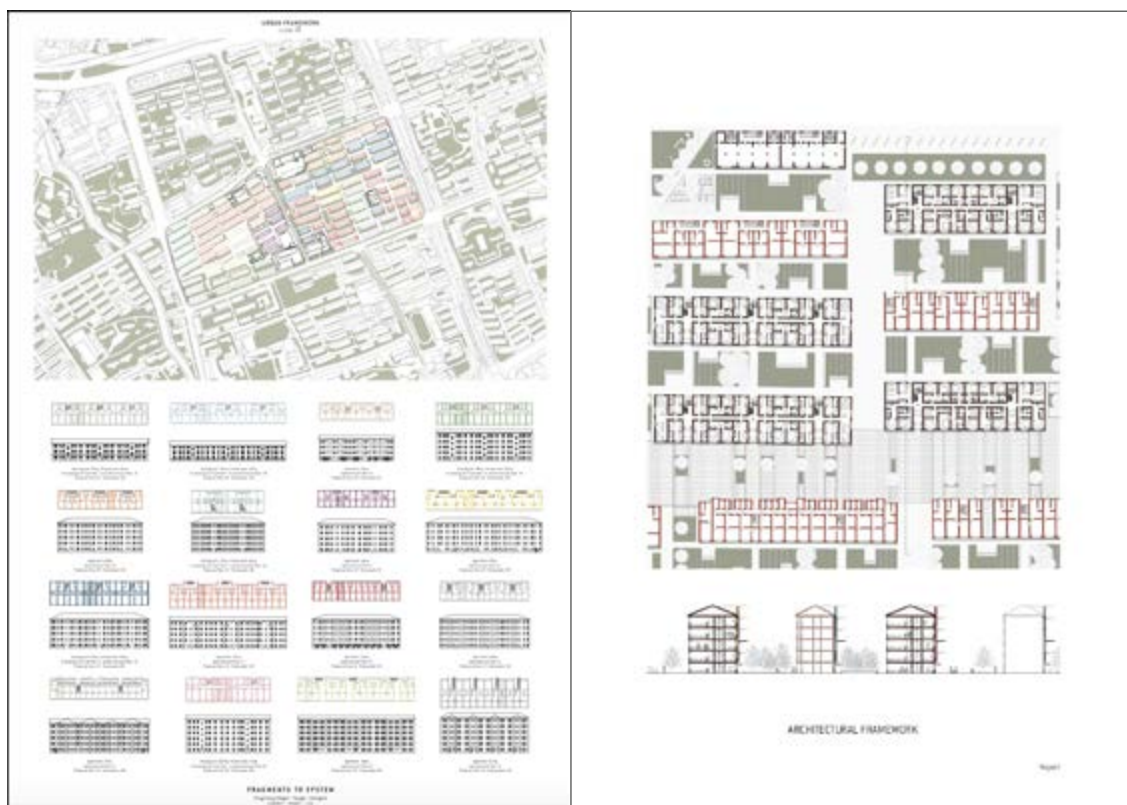
Hilly Landscape of the
Langhe © S. Ricca 2013
朗格的丘陵地貌
©S.Ricca 2013

in focus —

WHITRAP-IUAV Collaboration: 2019 Master Theses

WHITRAP-IUAV: 2019 年硕士合作项目成果

Chiara D'Arnese, Valentina Tamiazzo and Simona Ma, IUAV Venice
威尼斯建筑大学



In the framework of the MOU between WHITRAP and the *UNESCO Chair on Heritage and Urban Heritage* at IUAV, Venice, three Italian students developed their Master Theses on Shanghai and the town of Zhenze (cf. Issue 42, p. 45).

In March 2019, Chiara D'Arnese, Simona Ma and Valentina Tamiazzo discussed their final diploma in Venice, where they obtained the highest mark. The following pages briefly present their work.

Fragments to System – Fengcheng Villages, Yangpu, Shanghai
University IUAV of Venice: Master Thesis by Chiara d'Arnese and Valentina Tamiazzo; Supervisor prof. Enrico Fontanari; Co-supervisors prof. Marco Ferrari, prof. Liu Gang / Tongji University,

根据我中心与联合国教科文组织威尼斯建筑大学 (IUAV) 联合国遗产与城市遗产教席的谅解备忘录合作框架, 三名意大利学生就上海和震泽镇撰写了硕士论文 (参见第 42 期, 第 45 页)。

2019 年 3 月, Chiara D'Arnese, Simona Ma 和 Valentina Tamiazzo 在威尼斯以最高分获得了硕士文凭。以下简要介绍他们的工作成果。

从碎片到系统 – 上海杨浦凤城新村
威尼斯建筑大学 (IUAV): Chiara

Urban Framework
© C. D'Arnese & V. Tamiazzo
城市框架 © C. D'Arnese & V. Tamiazzo 2019

Architectural Framework
© C. D'Arnese & V. Tamiazzo 2019
建筑框架 © C. D'Arnese & V. Tamiazzo 2019

Shanghai, prof. Margherita Turvani, arch. Anna Paola Pola / WHITRAP.

"Fragments to System" is an urban rehabilitation project for Shanghai "new villages", fragments of the city — scattered in the widespread urban fabric of the Chinese metropolis — characterized by a specific, strong, and clearly-defined morphology. The proposed design strategy aims to recover and enhance these areas — both from the urban and architectural points of view — through the creation of a connecting system between the villages.

The planning of the new neighbourhoods started in the 1950s; at that time, the "new villages" were on the periphery of the city. Today, however, these areas have become an integral part of the urban fabric, often located in crucial areas for the city. They pose, therefore, new challenges and offer stimulating opportunities for designers aiming at their study and requalification.

The main objective of the project is to increase the liveability of these neighbourhoods for their inhabitants. To achieve this goal, the first concept is to no longer allow internal car circulation, reserving the spaces near the edges of the villages for fast parking only and creating areas for long-term parking lots in the new multifunctional centre. Underpinning this strategy is an approach that foresees the reduction of the use of the cars in favour of public transport.

Moreover, to give a hierarchy to the external spaces, we designed a corridor, a collective space connecting the two villages where new small commercial spots are planned for the residents. Thus the passage becomes the most public part of the village, while the gardens created in the spaces between the buildings — flowerbeds, but above all orchards to encourage forms of community-gardening allowing the inhabitants themselves to take care of the greenery — constitute the more private sector of the villages.

Another important theme addressed by the project concerns the outer limits of the villages. Their perimeter is now a physical barrier that divides the villages from the rest of the city. The challenge we faced was how to transform these edges into more permeable membranes, while reusing them also as garbage collection points or as electric bike / scooter storage spaces.

A final aspect addressed by the thesis — likely the most important for the inhabitants — concerns the residential buildings. Moving from the analysis of their present conditions and internal organization, the architectural intervention proposes to build new housing (with some common service spaces) adopting preservation principles.

The new buildings are conceived for the older population that already lives in the village (housing units on the ground floor), for new younger families, and also for temporary users (students and workers) for whom larger units (of different sizes) are planned on the upper floors. We proposed a new multifunctional centre with a new market, a library and offices; a new facade in wooden slats— located on the south façades of all residential buildings — to protect from the sun, hide cables and air conditioners, and uniform the facades, and we created wide doors specifically designed to hang clothes.

d'Arnese 和 Valentina Tamiazzo 的硕士论文；导师：Enrico Fontanari 教授；共同导师：Marco Ferrari 教授，Margherita Turvani 教授，同济大学刘刚教授，我上海中心主任规划师安娜波娜·宝拉博士。

“碎片到系统”是一项针对上海“新村”的城市复兴项目，散落于中国大都市广泛的城市肌理中的“城市碎片”，呈现特有的、强烈的和清晰边界的形态特征。设计策略提案旨在从城市和建筑的角度出发，通过建立新村之间的连接系统来恢复和提升这些地区。

新村的规划始于 20 世纪 50 年代；当时的“新村”建在城市的边缘地区。而今天，这些地区已经成为城市肌理的组成部分，且通常位于城市的重点区域。因此，这也带来了新的挑战，并为希望不断学习和提升的设计师提供了激励。

该项目的主要目标是为居民提高这些社区的宜居性。为实现这一目标，第一个理念是不再允许机动车在小区内部运行，在新村附近划出空间用于短时停车，并在新的多功能中心设立长期停车区域。这一理念背后的考量是预见到未来将小汽车的使用将减少以支持公共交通出行。

此外，为了增加外部空间的层次，我们设计了一个走廊，作为连接两个新村的集体空间，并在此为居民规划了新的小型商业节点。因此，走廊成为新村中最具公共属性的部分。且在居民楼之间设计了花园，不仅有花圃，还有果园，以鼓励用社区园艺的形式让居民自发照顾绿色植物，这里也成为新村中更为私人化的空间。

该项目涉及的另一个重要主题是新村的外部限制。现有的边界是一圈将新村与城市的其他部分分开的实体围栏。我们面临的挑战是如何将这些边界变得更具渗透性，同时将它们重新用作垃圾收集点或电动自行车 / 踏板车的存放空间。

论文所涉及的最后一方面，可能也是对居民来说最重要的部分，便是住宅建筑。从对现状和内部空间组织的分析出发，建议采用保护原则来建造新的住房（有一些公共的服务空间）。设计的新建的住房户型要考虑到已经居住在新村的老年群体（住宅楼底层户型）、新的年轻家庭以及临时租户（学生和工人）（主要构想了在较高楼层不同大小的户型。我们提出建造一个涵盖新的集市、图书馆和办公场所的多功能中心，以在所有住宅楼的南面加装木栅格立面，以遮挡阳光、隐藏电缆和空调外机，我们还设计了专门用于挂衣服的加宽大门。

Slow Zhenze

University IUAV of Venice: Master Thesis by Simona Ma; Supervisor prof. Marco Ferrari; Co-supervisors prof. Enrico Fontanari, with prof. Wang HongJun / Tongji University, Shanghai, prof. Margherita Turvani, arch. Anna Paola Pola / WHITRAP.

The research focuses on the Town of Zhenze – a historic water-town in the Delta of the Yangtze River near Suzhou (some 90 km from Shanghai) – from the perspective of rural development promoting “slow tourism” and landscape conservation. The project proposes an urban planning and architectural design for this town, which is located in one of the richest regions of China and most densely populated areas in the world. The region boasts both a concentration of major metropolitan areas and of ancient towns that attract a large number of Chinese and international tourists.

Since the middle of Qing Dynasty, Zhenze's economy was based on mulberry plantation and sericulture, and on trade. In recent years, however, the town lagged behind nearby historic cities, which developed a tourist-based economy. Its historic core is now mostly empty as its residents moved to new housing in the suburbs to look for better living conditions, and has been resettled by a few foreigners who developed commercial activities linked to tourism on the first section of its waterfront.

The aim of the thesis was to re-imagine the development of the city preserving its settlement logic in a modern architectural language. The key principle has been the adoption of the Italian theories about slow tourism, slow cities, and sustainable tourism, trying to adapt them to the Chinese rural development. The design project aims, through newly designed public areas and new facilities, to make the city more livable and welcoming, and to encourage relationships between local residents and visitors, safeguarding its heritage without stopping the development of the city.

“慢”震泽

威尼斯建筑大学 (IUAV): Simona Ma 的硕士论文; 共同导师: Marco Ferrari 教授, Margherita Turvani 教授, 同济大学王洪军教授, 我上海中心主任规划师安娜波娜·宝拉博士。

本研究是从乡村发展推动“慢旅游”和景观保护的角度, 来考察震泽镇, 一个位于长江三角洲苏州附近的(距离上海约 90 公里)的历史悠久的水乡古镇。震泽位于中国最富裕的地区之一, 也是世界上人口最稠密的地区之一, 该项目对古镇的城市规划和建筑设计进行了提议。地区内既有主要大都市区, 也有古代城镇, 吸引了大量的中国和国际游客。

自清朝中叶以来, 震泽的经济以桑树种植和养蚕以及贸易为基础。而近年来, 古镇的发展落后于附近进行了旅游经济开发的历史城市。由于原住民为了更好的生活条件搬到了郊区的新住房, 古镇的历史中心现在大部分都空置了, 但已经入住了一批外国人, 他们在古镇滨水的部分开展了与旅游相关的商业活动。

本文的目的是重新设想城市的发展, 以现代建筑语言保存其定居逻辑。关键原则是采用意大利关于慢旅游、慢城市和可持续旅游的理论, 试图使其适应中国农村发展。该设计项目旨在通过经过全新设计的公共区域和设施, 使城市更宜居和具有吸引力, 并促进当地居民和游客之间的联系, 保护其遗产同时不阻碍城市的发展。



Thesis Presentation at IUAV
课题汇报



Master plan proposal
© S. Ma 2019
研究计划中的总体规划图
© S. Ma 2019

Ground Floor Plan
© S. Ma 2019
底层平面图 © S. Ma 2019

Publications —

Chinese Villages: Policies, Transformations and Values

中国乡村：政策、转型和价值

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

Avaykñ (*Ananke*) is an Italian “Class A” journal, founded in 1993 by Prof. Marco Dezzi Bardeschi in Florence, devoted to architectural, urban, archaeological, and landscape conservation. The journal has an international scientific committee and publishes both in Italian and English. Anna-Paola Pola, of WHITRAP Shanghai, contributed with an article titled “Chinese Villages: Policies, Transformations and Values” to the Issue 89 of January 2019. Her text builds upon the ongoing research on Small Settlements and Sustainable Development she carries at WHITRAP Shanghai since 2017.

Abstract

In recent years, interest in rural areas and small settlements has been growing exponentially in China. This is part of a global phenomenon. All around the world, initiatives promoting the enhancement and development of villages and small towns are becoming more and more frequent. China provides a privileged vantage point to observe this global phenomenon. For millennia, the country was an agriculture empire marked by a dense network of rural settlements safeguarding its vast territory. At the beginning of the 2000s, after three decades of intense urban development, China is seriously addressing the issue of the social and economic development of rural areas and marginal villages, drafting regulations and guidelines for the protection of rural landscapes and historic settlements. Rural areas in China constitute a precious archive of ‘diversity’ (cultural, social, biological, etc.) crucial for the redefinition of a more comprehensive idea of “Chinese identity”, based on a renewed attention to its cultural heritage.

由 Marco Dezzi Bardeschi 教授 1993 年在佛罗伦萨创办的刊物 “*Ananke*”，是意大利专注于建筑、城市、考古和景观保护领域的 A 类期刊。期刊拥有一个国际学术委员会，并用意大利语和英语双语发表研究成果。我上海中心的安娜波娜·宝拉在该期刊 2019 年 1 月第 89 期上发表了题为《中国村庄：政策、转型和价值》一文。文章是以她 2017 年以来在我上海中心持续开展的关于小聚落和可持续发展研究为基础。

摘要

近年来，中国对乡村地区和小聚落的关注呈指数级增长。这也是一种全球性现象。在世界各地，促进村落和小型城镇建设和发展的举措愈加频繁地推出。中国为观察这种全球现象提供了有利视角。中国作为一个几千年的农业大国，遍布密集的农村网络，保护着它广阔的领土。21 世纪初期，经历三十年大规模的城市发展，中国正在认真解决农村地区和边缘化村落的社会经济发展问题，制定了保护乡村景观和历史聚落的各项法规和指导方针。中国的乡村地区是珍贵的展现“多样性”（文化、社会、生物等）的档案馆，对在重新关注文化遗产的背景下，重新定义更全面的“中国文化身份”理念至关重要。

Hongcun, Anhui Province
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Ananke Coverage
Issue 89, 2018
Ananke 封面
第 89 期，2018 年



Lectures —

Zhongshan Village, Tongji-IUAV Joint Design Workshop

中山村：同济 & IUAV 联合设计工作坊

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



Every year, a one-week design workshop on the topic of rural design and revitalization is held in cooperation between Tongji College of Architecture and Urban Planning (CAUP) and IUAV Venice University. This year, some fifteen students from Venice and Shanghai worked together on Zhongshan Village, near the town of Maogong (Liping City, Guizhou), under the supervision of prof. Jiang Jiaolong of Tongji, and prof. Margherita Turvani from IUAV Venice, with the further assistance of the Italian professors Mauro Marzio and Matteo Dario Paolucci.

Like in the past years, WHITRAP was invited to participate in the final review, giving advises and comments on the students' work. On March 12th, 2019, Marie Noël Tournoux and Anna-Paola Pola attended the final presentation of the joint design workshop at CAUP Tongji. The event was an opportunity to witness the progressive integration of the discourse on rural revitalization in the work of the students, and their capacity to approach this issue in a more and more complex and articulate manner. This positive trend seems to confirm the growing awareness this topic has gained in China.

The students' work was very interesting, displaying sensitive solutions taking into account architectural, urban design, and landscape elements, and developing proposals for the economic and social sustainable development of the local community.

每年同济大学建筑与城市规划学院（CAUP）和威尼斯建筑大学（IUAV）都会合作举办为期一周的乡村设计与振兴专题设计工作坊。今年，来自威尼斯和上海的 15 名学生到访毛公镇（贵州省黎平市）附近的中山村，在同济大学蒋蛟龙教授，IUAV 的 Margherita Turvani 教授的指导下，并通过意大利 Mauro Marzio 教授和 Matteo Dario Paolucci 教授的进一步协助下开展活动。

我中心常年受邀参加最终的评图环节，对学生的成果提出建议和意见。2019 年 3 月 12 日，玛丽诺艾拉·图尔努和安娜波娜·宝拉参加了 CAUP 同济联合设计工作坊的最终答辩。通过这次活动，看到了学生的成果展现了乡村振兴话语逐步融合的过程，以及他们越来越辨证且清晰地处理问题的能力。这一积极趋势似乎证实了这一主题在中国日益增长的认知。

学生们的作业展现了兼顾建筑、城市设计和景观元素微妙关系的解决方案，且为当地社区经济和社会可持续发展提出了建议。

Students' Presentations at CAUP
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学生汇报
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2019

Publications —

Online Proceedings of the Shanghai HUL Expert Meeting

我中心发布上海 HUL 专家会议在线会议集

Simone Ricca, WHITRAP Shanghai
西蒙尼·里卡, 亚太遗产中心(上海)

WHITRAP announces the online publication of the *Proceedings of the Meeting "The Implementation of UNESCO Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation"* held in Shanghai, China (26-28 March 2018 (<http://www.whitr-ap.org/index.php?classid=1461&newsid=3024&t=show>)). Hosted by Tongji University, the meeting was organized jointly by UNESCO, WHITRAP and Shanghai Hongkou District Government, co-organized by TJUDPI, the Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute, and supported by Tongji University Museum and the General Consulate of Italy in Shanghai. The objective of the international seminar was to discuss and overview the implementation of the 2011 UNESCO *Historic Urban Recommendation* (HUL), and to highlight the difficulties and opportunities that lie ahead for urban heritage.

Some thirty participants from all over the world gathered at WHITRAP Shanghai. The discussions among different generations of experts addressed the role of HUL approach in relation to the varied urban scales, from small settlements to the metropolis, specific urban typologies, from walled cities to modern heritage, and means of linking culture with nature, climate change and the intangible. Shanghai meeting notably underlined that HUL has the potential to rethink some of the established norms from the 20th century moving "beyond" traditional issues, and can support national urban policies to align them with the UN Urban Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals.

The *Proceedings* aim at recording the debates and the presentations made in Shanghai and at sharing them with the largest possible audience. They are purposely conceived as a sort of "promotional material" presenting the meeting — easily accessible from different websites and platforms — more than as an academic publication. They might be usefully completed by the reading of "Special Issue" of the *Built Heritage Journal* (Vol. 2, Issue 4, Dec. 2018) titled *Historic Urban Landscape: An Approach to Rethinking Urban Heritage* (accessible at: <https://www.built-heritage.net/issue-8-content>) that presents seven articles developing the themes discussed during the meeting. It is hoped that this publication will contribute to reach out to young generations and favour the process of the implementation of the Historic Urban Landscape approach connecting it with the larger framework of UNESCO efforts to promote the role of culture for sustainable development.

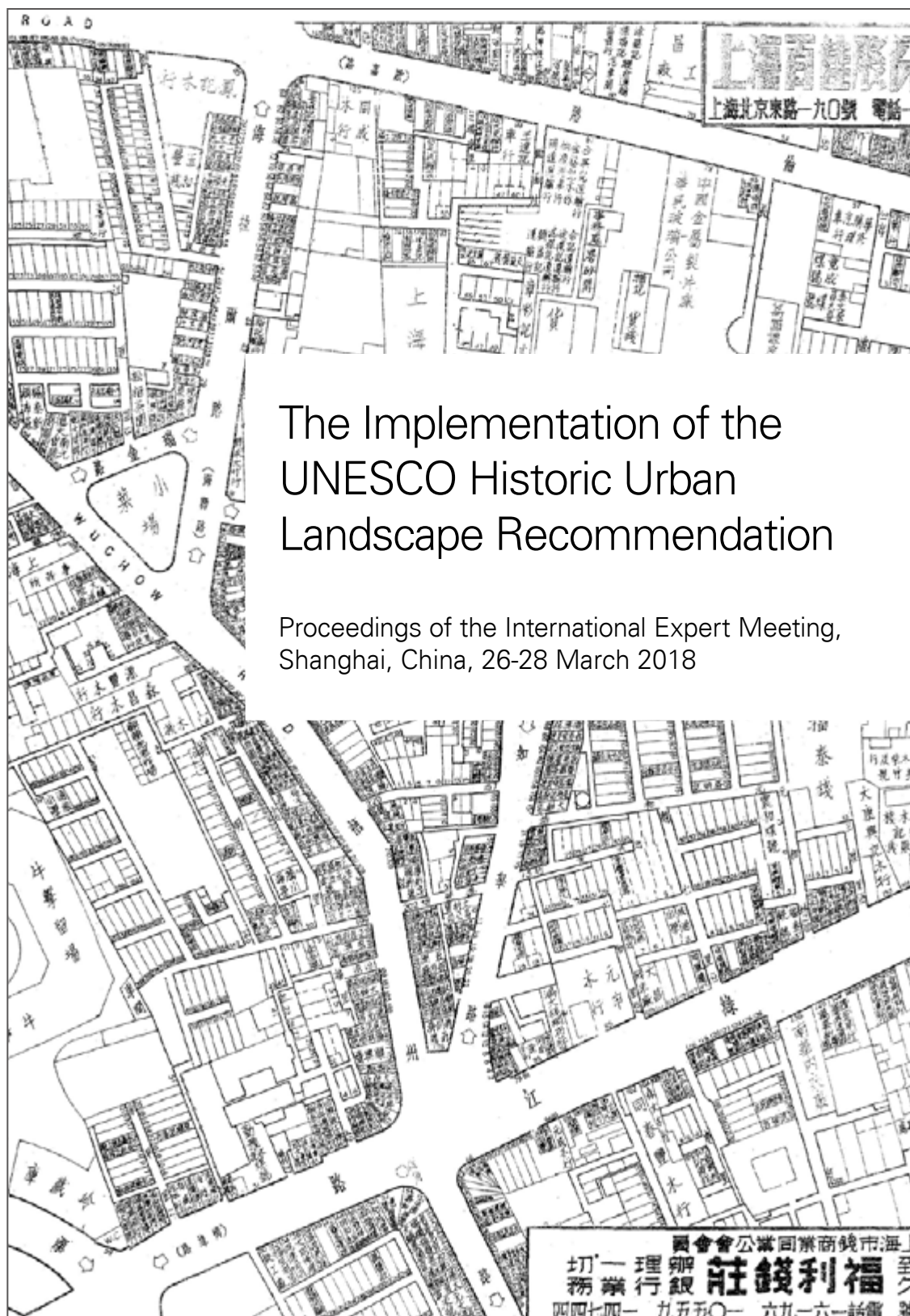
2018年3月26日至28日,我中心在中国上海举办了“联合国教科文组织《关于历史性城镇景观的建议书》实施情况”的国际专家会议,本次会议的会议集已由我中心正式在线发布。(<http://www.whitr-ap.org/index.php?classid=1461&newsid=3024&t=show>)

本次会议由同济大学主办,联合国教科文组织、我中心和上海虹口区区政府共同承办,上海同济城市规划设计研究院协办,并获得同济大学博物馆和意大利驻上海总领事馆支持。会议的目的是讨论和分析《建议书》的实施情况,并特别关注未来城市遗产所面临的困难和机遇。

来自世界各地30多名专家聚集在上海,从不同的尺度(从小型聚落到大都市)、特定的城市类型(从有围墙的城市到现代遗产),以及自然、气候变化、非物质文化遗产与文化间的联系等角度对《建议书》的重要性进行了充分讨论。上海会议指出:HUL有潜力让我们超越传统方法,重新思考20世纪的一些惯例做法,同时也可以支持国家城市政策的制定,使其与联合国的可持续发展目标保持一致。

本会议集的目的是记录上海会议期间的讨论内容和嘉宾所做的演讲,并尽可能地与更多的读者分享。其定位是当作一种“宣传工具”,而不是学术出版物,可以通过不同的网站和平台访问。《建成遗产》期刊(第2卷,第4期,2018年12月)所发表的“历史性城镇景观:反思城市遗产的方法”特刊(可通过以下网址阅读: <https://www.built-heritage.net/issue-8-content>.)内所涵盖的七篇论文是对本在线会议集的补充。

希望本会议集能推广到年轻一代,并对历史性城镇景观方法的实施提供帮助,使之与联合国教科文组织更广泛的行动框架相关联,从而促进文化对可持续发展的推动作用。



The Implementation of the UNESCO Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation

Proceedings of the International Expert Meeting,
Shanghai, China, 26-28 March 2018

Coverpage of
the HUL Proceedings
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HUL 会议集封面 © 罗希
/ 亚太遗产中心 2018

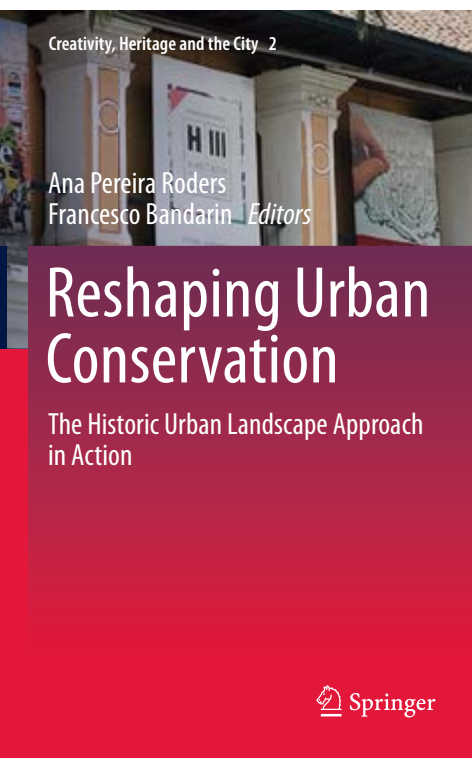
Book Recommendation —

Reshaping Urban Conservation, The HUL Approach in Action

关于历史性城镇景观方法的最新力作

Simone Ricca, WHITRAP Shanghai

西蒙尼·里卡, 亚太遗产中心(上海)



The new book by Ana Pereira Roders and Francesco Bandarin is the last addition to the growing literature on the UNESCO 2011 *Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation* (HUL).

As reminded by the editors in the Preface, *“this book aims to be empirical, describing, analysing and comparing a sample of 28 cities taken as case studies to implement the HUL approach. From those cases, many lessons can be learned and much guidance shared on best practices concerning what can be done to make the HUL approach work. Whereas the previous studies served to illustrate issues and challenges, in this volume the studies point to innovations in regional and urban planning and management that can allow cities to avoid major conflicts and to further develop their competitiveness.”* (p. vii).

Francesco Bandarin, one of the fathers of the HUL Recommendation, previously co-authored with the regretted Ron van Oers, to whom the book is dedicated, two other important volumes: *The Historic Urban Landscape, Managing Heritage in an Urban Century* (2012 – translated into Chinese by WHITRAP in 2017) and *“Reconnecting the City, the HUL Approach and the Future of Urban Heritage”* (2015).

Many contributors to the Volume took part to the HUL March 2018 Expert Meeting in Shanghai and are familiar with China, and the book includes two Chinese cases studies: the City of Lijiang (Luca Zan and Tao Wang), and the village of Shuang Wan (Giulio Verdini and Feiran Huang).

Pereira Roders, Ana, Bandarin, Francesco, Eds. 2019. *Reshaping Urban Conservation. The Historic Urban Landscape Approach in Action*. Springer, Singapore. 570 pages.
IBN 978-981-10-8886-5

这本由安娜·佩雷拉·罗德斯和弗朗西斯科·班德林主编的新书是联合国教科文组织2011年通过的《关于历史性城镇景观(HUL)的建议书》系列文献中的最新力作。

正如本书主编们在序言中所指出的,“本书的目的,是对28个作为研究案例而实施了历史性城镇景观方法的城市样本进行实证性的、描述性的分析和比较。

从中可以学到许多经验教训,并分享能够指导HUL方法实践的最佳案例。与之前主要以呈现问题和挑战为目的的研究有所不同,本书的研究直指能够让城市避免主要冲突,并进一步发展其竞争力的地区性及城市规划和管理方面的一些创新行动。”(p.vii)。

弗朗西斯科·班德林作为《关于历史性城镇景观(HUL)的建议书》的起草者之一,曾与已故的Ron van Oers先生(也以此书献给他)合写了另外两本重要著作:《城市时代的遗产管理:历史性城镇景观及其方法》(英文版2012年出版,2017年由WHITRAP出版中文译本,参见第40期简讯,第34–38页)和《重新连接城市:历史性城镇景观方法及城市遗产的未来》(2015年出版)。

许多参与本书撰写的文章作者都参加了2018年3月在上海举办的历史性城镇景观专家会议,并且十分熟悉中国。本书还收录了两个中国的案例研究:丽江(由Luca Zan和Tao Wang撰写)和双湾村(由Giulio Verdini和黄斐然撰写)。

Book Recommendation —

World Heritage for Sustainable Development in Africa

非洲世界遗产与永续发展

From UNESCO World Heritage Centre Website (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/news/1794/>)
来自联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心官网 (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/news/1794/>)

Sub-Saharan Africa is undergoing a sustained period of infrastructural development and change that is also affecting World Heritage in the region. Through case studies from the region and other parts of the world, this publication analyses the dynamics of this change and offers suggestions for leveraging African World Heritage in sustainable development.

This new UNESCO publication also addresses the process of integrating the objectives of the United Nations 2030 *Agenda for Sustainable Development* into African regional and national policies as well as the African Union's '*Agenda 2063: the Africa We Want*'.

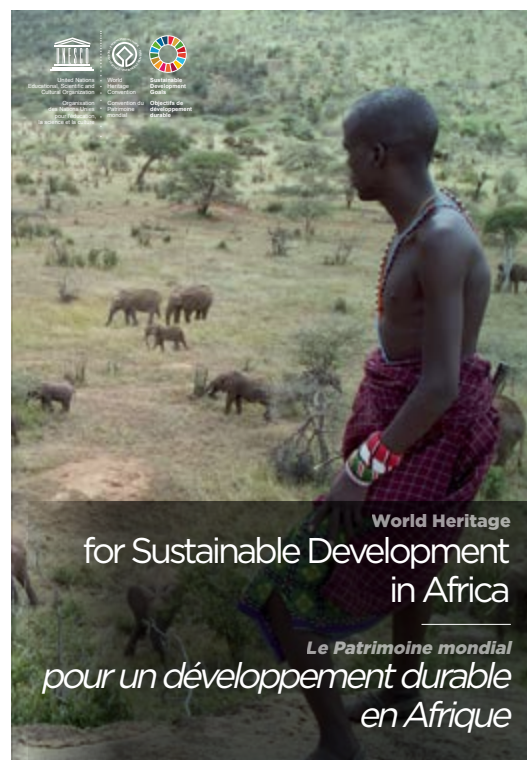
The publication — generously supported by the Government of the People's Republic of China — emerged from the UNESCO international conference on "*Safeguarding African World Heritage as a Driver of Sustainable Development*", which was organized jointly by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism of the government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the People's Republic of China, in Arusha (Tanzania) from 31st May to 3rd June 2016.

The 28 articles featured in this publication provide an enlightening account of experiences of heritage professionals in Africa and elsewhere. As underlined by the Director of the World Heritage Centre, Mechtild Rössler, in the Foreword "*the book highlights the achievements made in the management and conservation of cultural and natural heritage in Africa, reflects on the dynamic nature of this heritage, and provides recommendations to ensure its safeguarding*".

Moukala, Edmond, and Ishanlosen Odiaua, Eds. 2018. *World Heritage for Sustainable Development in Africa*. Paris: UNESCO.
Published in 2018 by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization © UNESCO, 2018
ISBN 978-92-3-000045-5 - Available in Open Access online

撒哈拉以南的非洲正经历着基础设施的大开发和大变革阶段，这一进程足以对整个地区的世界遗产产生巨大影响。本书通过对该地区以及世界其他地区的案例研究，分析了上述变革的发展过程，并就如何在可持续发展中有效利用非洲的世界遗产提出建议。作为联合国教科文组织的最新出版物，本书还论述了如何将联合国《2030年可持续发展议程》的目标整合和纳入到非洲的地区和国家政策，以及非洲联盟的《2063年议程：我们想要的非洲》之中。

本书的出版受到来自中国政府的慷慨支持，其基础是联合国教科文组织“保卫非洲世界遗产以推动可持续发展”国际会议。该会议于2016年5月31日至6月3日在阿鲁沙（坦桑尼亚）举行，由联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心、坦桑尼亚联合共和国自然资源和旅游部以及中国政府联合主办。本书收录的28篇文章将为非洲和其他地区的遗产专业人士提供经验和启发。正如世界遗产中心主任Mechtild Rössler在前言中所强调的，“本书突出了非洲在文化和自然遗产的管理和保护方面所取得的成就，反映出遗产的动态本质，并提出了相应的建议来确保它们得到保护”。



Book Coverpage
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书籍封面

Conference —

International Conference on Built Heritage Studies (BHS 2019)

建成遗产国际学术研讨会 (BHS 2019)

Simone Ricca, WHITRAP Shanghai (From BH website www.icobhs.com)
西蒙尼·里卡, 亚太遗产中心 (上海)



The demand for social and economic sustainability poses the challenges of how to understand the conservation of built heritage in relationship with future urban and rural development. In order to face these new challenges, in April 2017, Tongji University and the Architectural Society of China successfully co-hosted the first International Academic Forum “*Built Heritage: A Cultural Motivator for Urban and Rural Development*”. With the same aims, the second forum was held in Tongji University in April 2019, under the new denomination of *International Conference on Built Heritage Studies (BHS2019)*, positioned as a special academic summit bringing together global experts and scholars.

BHS 2019 Conference

From 20th to 22nd April, BHS2019 welcomed scholars from various disciplines, architects, and urban planners from China and overseas to discuss and share their experiences, ideas, and ways of practice with respect to the theme of “built heritage conservation in rural revitalisation”.

Since ancient times, the terms “urban” and “rural” have constituted both opposite and complementary categories. However, the tide of urbanization has impacted the basic foundation of traditional culture, i.e. the typical rural settlements and their cultural landscapes, and has caused the rapid degeneration, or even the

在全球化、信息化浪潮的巨大影响下，当代经济、社会可持续发展的多元化诉求，对于如何看待和处置建成遗产及其历史环境，如何为其在未来的城乡发展进程中准确定位，构成了一系列新的挑战。为此，同济大学与中国建筑学会于2017年4月首次联合发起召开了以建成遗产为研讨对象的国际学术会议，题为“建成遗产：一种城乡演进的文化驱动力”。基于同样的目的，第二届研讨会于2019年4月在同济大学召开，正式定名为“建成遗产国际学术研讨会”（International Conference on Built Heritage Studies, BHS 2019）。会议定位为面向全球专家学者的专题性系列学术峰会。

2019 第二届建成遗产国际学术研讨会

4月20日至22日，研讨会迎来国内外各学科学者、建筑师和城市规划师，就“乡村振兴中的建成遗产”主题，探讨和分享他们的经验、想法和实践方法。

乡村与城市自古以来就是相反相成的一对范畴。然而，城市化的浪潮冲击了传统文化

disappearance, of the historical and geographic characteristics of those landscapes.

This is a global phenomenon, affecting different countries and regions around the world. In the case of China, the response to this challenge takes the form of a national strategy for rural revitalization. Through appropriate measures, there are expectations in China that changes can be controlled and that the country can follow an ecological track of economic and social development, thereby enabling adaptive conservation and revitalization of the rural built heritage.

The conference was structured around three sub-themes: 1) Conservation of Rural Settlement Heritage and Cultural Landscapes, focusing on the preservation of both settlements and the cultural landscapes they are located in as a whole; 2) Preservation and Revitalization of Rural Built Heritage, aiming to explore suitable ways for the survival of the rural built heritage; and 3) Inheritance of Traditional Rural Building Crafts and Techniques, stressing the relevance of traditional building knowledge and wisdom when engaging in rural reconstruction.

The event was organized by the editorial offices of *Heritage Architecture* journal, and *Built Heritage* journal. It was sponsored by the College of Architecture and Urban Planning (CAUP), Tongji University, and by the Academic Committee of Urban and Rural Built Heritage, Architectural Society of China (ASC), and supported by the Architectural Society of China, Tongji University, and the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region (Shanghai) under the auspices of UNESCO (WHITRAP, Shanghai). WHITRAP has contributed to the review of the conference papers and Prof Zhou Jian, Simone Ricca, and Anna-Paola Pola were members of the BSH2019 Scientific Committee.

During the conference, the organizers selected the texts for the conference proceedings; they will be applied for collection by dissertation databases, such as CPCI. Outstanding papers will be published in the journals *Architecture Heritage* in Chinese, or *Built Heritage* in English, after undergoing a peer-review process. On the last day, the participants toured the Historic Town of Zhujiajiao, in Shanghai metropolitan area.

的基本根基，即乡村典型聚落及其所在的文化地景，使后者的史地特征快速地发生着蜕变，甚至消失。

这是一个全球性的现象，影响着世界各地不同的国家和地区。就中国而言，应对这一挑战的方式是制定国家乡村振兴战略。通过适当的措施，中国期望能够控制变化，国家能够遵循经济和社会发展的生态轨道，从而实现乡村建成遗产的适应性保护和复兴。

会议围绕以下三个分议题展开：1）文化地景与乡村聚落保护，将聚落与之所在的文化地景作为一个整体加以保护；2）乡村建成遗产的保存与活化，旨在探索乡村建成遗产的生存之道；3）乡村传统营造工艺的整理与传承，强调在乡村重建中获得可资转化的传统建造智慧。

本次活动由《建筑遗产》及《Built Heritage》编辑部策划执行，同济大学建筑与城市规划学院（CAUP）和中国建筑学会城乡建成遗产学术委员会（ASC）主办，支持单位有中国建筑学会、同济大学，以及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）。我上海中心参与了会议论文的审查工作，并且我中心的周俭教授、西蒙尼·里卡和安娜波娜·宝拉是2019建成遗产国际学术研讨会的学术委员。

研讨会期间组织者筛选了会议文献，并且将会为这些文本向例如《科技会议录索引》（CPCI）之类的论文数据库提交收录申请。优秀论文将在经过同行评议后在《建筑遗产》中文期刊或《建筑遗产》英文期刊上发表。与会人员在最后一天参观了位于上海青浦区的朱家角历史名镇。



Zhujiajiao, Shanghai
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遗产中心 2019

Conference —

Announcing the ICOMOS CIAV & ISCEAH Conference in Pingyao

ICOMOS CIAV & ISCEAH 联合年度会议

ICOMOS CHINA, WHITRAP Shanghai, and Tongji University
国际古迹遗址理事会（中国），亚太遗产中心（上海）和同济大学

The *International Council on Monuments and Sites* (ICOMOS) is a non-governmental organization founded in 1965, dedicated to the preservation of cultural heritage worldwide. ICOMOS gathers more than 10,000 professionals contributing to the international charters and recommendations for conservation doctrine, and best practices in cultural heritage conservation, and is also a World Heritage Advisory Body of UNESCO.

ICOMOS-CIAV, the *International Committee on Vernacular Architecture* and ICOMOS-ISCEAH, the *International Scientific Committee on Earthen Architectural Heritage* are two of the 28 International Scientific Committees and 110 National Committees that constitute ICOMOS.

The Theme

Each year, a global high-level international conference is organized to discuss the world's cutting-edge theories and practices in the conservation of vernacular and earthen architecture, and to provide advice on local conservation and sustainable development. The ICOMOS CIAV & ISCEAH 2019 Joint Annual Meeting "*Vernacular & Earthen Architecture towards Local Development*" will take place from 6th to 9th September 2019, in Pingyao, China.

The Conference is organized by ICOMOS CIAV & ISCEAH, ICOMOS China, WHITRAP, Urban Planning Society of China, Architectural Society of China, and Tongji University, co-organized by TJUDPI, Tongji Urban Planning & Design Institute Co Ltd, and hosted by Pingyao County People's Government.

Since the inscription of the *Ancient City of Ping Yao* on the World Heritage List in 1997, Pingyao County Government has put a lot of effort into the conservation and development of the ancient city. It is expected that the conference will provide recommendations and suggestions to improve the conservation of the authenticity and integrity of Pingyao World Heritage site and the local urban and rural conservation and sustainable development.

The promotion of the sustainable development of local economy and society through the conservation of vernacular architecture is a trend topic in the international scientific community and one of the most demanding problems faced by local authorities of heritage sites. The Conference will address it through 4 sub-themes: 1) Architectural Features, Values and Conservation; 2) Challenges and Possible Solutions; 3) Contemporary Conservation and

国际古迹遗址理事会（ICOMOS）是成立于 1965 年的非政府组织，致力于世界范围的文化遗产保护工作。ICOMOS 聚集了 10 000 多名专家，他们为保护理论的国际宪章与建议以及文化遗产保护最佳案例贡献力量。作为联合国教科文组织的世界遗产咨询机构，ICOMOS 直接参与世界遗产的技术评估和世界遗产地保护状况的监测等工作。

国际古迹遗址理事会乡土建筑科学委员会（ICOMOS-CIAV）和土质建筑遗产科学委员会（ICOMOS-ISCEAH）是构成 ICOMOS 的 28 个国际科学委员会和 110 个国家委员会中的 2 个国际科学委员会。

会议主题：

每年 ICOMOS 都会组织一次讨论世界上乡土和土建筑的前沿理论和实践的全球高级别的国际会议，因而为当地的保护和可持续发展提供建议。2019 年 ICOMOS-CIAV 与 ICOMOS-ISCEAH 中国联合年会暨国际学术研讨会（以下简称“2019 平遥会议”），主题为“面向地方发展的乡土和土质建筑保护”，将于 2019 年 9 月 6 日至 9 日在中国平遥举行。

本次会议由 ICOMOS CIAV & ISCEAH, ICOMOS 中国，我上海中心，中国城市规划学会历史文化名城规划学术委员会，中国建筑学会城乡建成遗产学术委员会和同济大学共同主办，由上海同济城市规划设计研究院有限公司协办，平遥县人民政府承办。

自 1997 年平遥古城被列入《世界文化遗产名录》以来，平遥县委县政府在古城保护与发展方面做了大量的工作。同时，本次会议将对平遥遗产的真实性、完整性保护的改善和地方城乡可持续发展提出意见和建议。

如何通过对乡土和土质建筑的保护促进地区社会经济的可持续发展，已经成为目前遗产保护的国际前沿话题，同时也是遗产地地方

Technical Innovation; 4) Adaptive Reuse and Revitalisation Towards Local Development; and a special session dedicated to "Heritage Conservation Going Public: The Case Study of Pingyao".

Practicalities

To submit an article for the Conference, the abstract template can be downloaded at: 2019ciav-isceah.whitr-ap.org. All abstracts, in English, must be electronically submitted in Microsoft Word files to 2019ciav-isceah@whitr-ap.org, before 10th April 2019.

For more information about the Conference, please contact:

Website: 2019ciav-isceah.whitr-ap.org (from May 2019)

Email: 2019ciav-isceah@whitr-ap.org

政府当下最迫切的诉求。会议核心主题从以下四个分主题进行阐释与拓展：1) 特征、价值与保护；2) 城市化进程中的困境及可能性应对；3) 当代保护方法与技术创新；4) 面向地方发展的活化利用；5) 走向公众的乡土遗产保护——平遥国际工作坊案例。

参考信息：

论文摘要及提交指南，请至会议官方网站下载摘要模板：2019ciav-isceah.whitr-ap.org。网站：2019ciav-isceah.whitr-ap.org（2019年5月起）。电子邮件：2019ciav-isceah@whitr-ap.org

ICOMOS CIAV ISCEAH

中国平遥 2019 PINGYAO CHINA

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON VERNACULAR & EARTHEN ARCHITECTURE TOWARDS LOCAL DEVELOPMENT



ICOMOS CIAV
International Committee
on Vernacular Architecture



ICOMOS ISCEAH
International Scientific Committee
on Vernacular Architectural Heritage

China
ICOMOS



Poster of the Pingyao 2019
International Conference
国际古迹遗址理事会 2019 年
联合会议海报

who's who —

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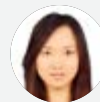
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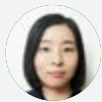
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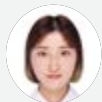
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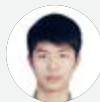
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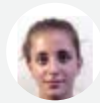
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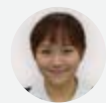
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special news —

Notre Dame of Paris

巴黎圣母院

Simone Ricca, WHITRAP Shanghai

西蒙尼·里卡，亚太遗产中心（上海）



Notre Dame de Paris, one of the most accomplished examples of French and European Gothic architecture, was ravaged by a sudden fire on 15th April 2019. The fire destroyed the roof and the mediaeval old wood frames, and the 19th century spire of the cathedral. Fortunately, some of the key architectural features were not impacted. The front façade and its bell towers, one of the finest gothic façade in its kind by its proportion, the buttresses, and the stained glass windows of the three large rose windows are still standing.

The concerned comments made by the general public all over the world and in China, and the emotion generated by this bewildering event are a proof of the relevance of the concepts that underpin the 1972 *World Heritage Convention* and are at the basis of the existence of WHITRAP as a UNESCO World Heritage Category 2 Centre: *“that deterioration or disappearance of any item of the cultural or natural heritage constitutes a harmful impoverishment of the heritage of all the nations of the world”*.

WHITRAP has hosted many lectures on this monument by Benjamin Mouton, Chief Architect in charge of the conservation of Notre Dame, within the framework of the cooperation with Tongji University CAUP.

The historic cathedral of Notre Dame de Paris is a major French monument and part of the 1991 World Heritage site *Paris, Banks of the Seine*. (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/600>)

法国和欧洲最著名的哥特式建筑之一巴黎圣母院，于2019年4月15日突然遭到大火。巴黎圣母院教堂的屋顶和中世纪存留至今的木构架，以及19世纪建成的教堂尖顶不幸在火灾中遭到了严重的毁坏。幸运的是，一些关键的结构功能未受到影响。其中备受人们喜爱的前外立面、钟楼、拱壁和三个大型玫瑰窗都均幸免于难。

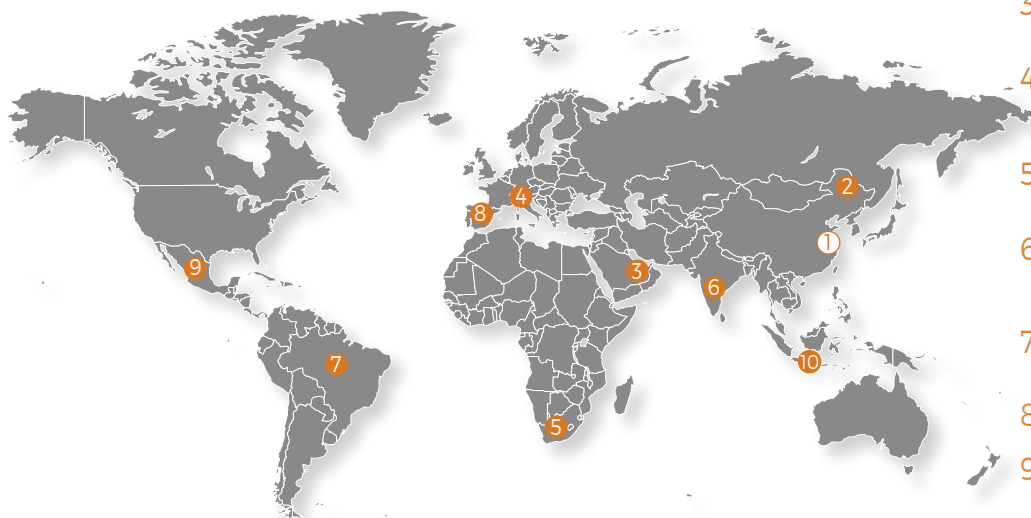
这一事件在世界各地和中国所引发的广泛的关注和激烈的评论，以及产生了悲痛惋惜的情感，皆是1972年《世界遗产公约》相关概念重要性的证明，也是我中心作为联合国教科文组织世界遗产领域的二类中心存在的基础。正如《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》那句话所说：“任何文化或自然遗产的恶化或消失都是全世界遗产的损失”。

我中心在与同济大学建筑规学院的框架内，曾举办了一系列的讲座，我们邀请了巴黎圣母院的首席建筑师 Benjamin Mouton 前来介绍了关于这座纪念物以及古建筑保护和修复的故事。

历史悠久的巴黎圣母院大教堂是法国的主要纪念物，也是1991年提名的世界遗产巴黎塞纳河畔的组成部分。更多信息详见 UNESCO 官网：<https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/600>

World Heritage Category 2 Centres (C2C)

世界遗产领域二类中心 (C2C)



- 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**
International Centre on Space Technologies for Natural and Cultural Heritage
联合国教科文组织国际自然与文化遗产空间技术中心
www.unesco-hist.org
- 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 LCC**
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**
Regional World Heritage Institute in Zacatecas
www.unesco-zacatecas.org.mx/
- 10 CHEADSEA**
Centre for Human Evolution, Adaptation & Dispersals in Southeast Asia



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

联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心由北京、上海、苏州三个中心构成。上海中心 (同济大学承办) 主要负责文化遗产保护相关项目, 包括城镇、村落保护与可持续发展、建筑 / 建筑群 / 建筑遗址保护以及文化景观保护等; 北京中心 (北京大学承办) 主要负责自然遗产保护、考古挖掘与遗址管理以及文化景观管理; 苏州中心 (苏州市政府承办) 主要负责传统建筑技术和修复、保护材料以及历史园林的修复与维护。

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 organisation 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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